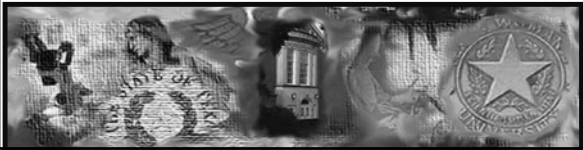


Lung Cancer

Dr. Susan Chaney
NURS 5415 – Women's Health III



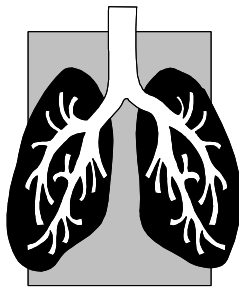
Definition

- Lung cancer refers to cancer of the epithelial lining of the respiratory tract (bronchogenic carcinoma)
- Lung cancers are thought to develop over a period of years
- Most common sites:
 - Squamous cell & small cell found centrally
 - Adenoma & large cell tend to be peripherally

2

Types of Lung Cancer

- Squamous cell carcinoma
- Small-cell carcinoma
- Adenocarcinoma
- Large-cell undifferentiated cancer



3

Risk Factors



- Accounts for 14% of cancer diagnoses (164,100 new cases in 2000)
- Smoking (> 80%)
- Asbestos, radon exposure
- Most are men; age 50-70 years

4

Clinical Manifestations

- A persistent cough and dyspnea are most common
- Hemoptysis
- Recurring lower respiratory tracts infections frequently may signal lung cancer
- Other symptoms are nonspecific as weight loss, chest pain and vary with type

5

Work Up

- History: coughing up blood, hoarseness, chest pain, wheezing, stridor, swelling
- Tests include general labs, CBC, LFT's, serum calcium, bone alkphosphatase
- Chest X-ray, sputum cytology, possible CT scan later
- Biopsy either by bronchoscopy, FNA, or surgery

6

Complications

- Pancoast's syndrome
- Horner's syndrome
- Superior vena cava syndrome
- Prognosis is poor: the 5 year survival rate for all types of lung cancer is 10-15%. Small cell rarely live for 5 years after diagnosis. Curative resection squamous: 35-40%; 25% adenocarcinoma or large cell

7

Primary Prevention

- Carcinogenic exposure: tobacco, radon, and asbestos
- Genetic risk factors: first degree relatives with lung cancer
- Nutritional cancer chemoprevention: eating food high in vitamin A, beta carotene, and vitamin E

8

Treatment

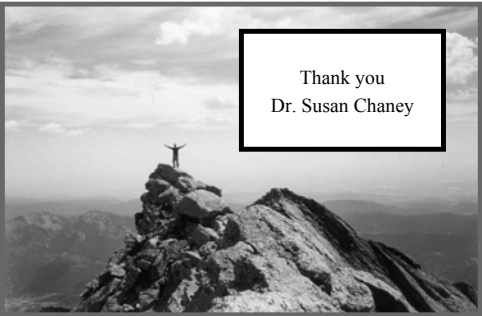
- Any combination of surgery, radiation, and chemotherapy may be employed
- Secondary prevention is the management of patients who already developed a primary lung cancer at an early & potentially curable stage
- Tertiary prevention is management of patients with advanced metastatic disease

9

Tertiary Prevention

- Goal is reduction of excessive morbidity
- Emphasis on quality of life

10



Thank you
Dr. Susan Chaney

11