

THE LUNG XPERIENCE

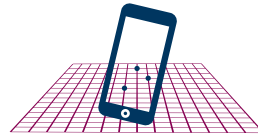
LungXperience AR Code



Want to view **The LungXperience** at your convenience?



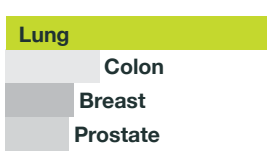
Go to the iOS App Store or Google Play to download the AppAR8 augmented reality platform on your smartphone or tablet device.



Then open the app to launch the viewer. Once launched, point the camera at the AR image code to activate the experience on your device screen.

Lung Cancer in the US

Lung cancer is the **leading cause of cancer-related death** among men and women in the US⁵ and takes more lives than breast, prostate and colon cancers combined.⁶



An estimated 228,150 Americans were **diagnosed with lung cancer in 2019** – averaging more than 620 people diagnosed a day.⁵

More than half of those with lung cancer die within a year of diagnosis and fewer than a quarter (about 18%) survive five years.³



Die within 1 year of diagnosis (Red)

Survive 5 years past diagnosis (Green)



In the face of these odds, **researchers are finding new ways to fight lung cancer.** Treatment paths can be significantly different from person to person, depending on the characteristics of their lung cancer.¹



One way to identify treatment options is to understand at what stage the lung cancer is diagnosed – which is determined by tumor size, location and how far it has spread to other parts of the body.⁷



It's also important to understand what **type** of lung cancer a person has to **determine the best course of treatment.**⁷

100%

of all lung cancers in the US



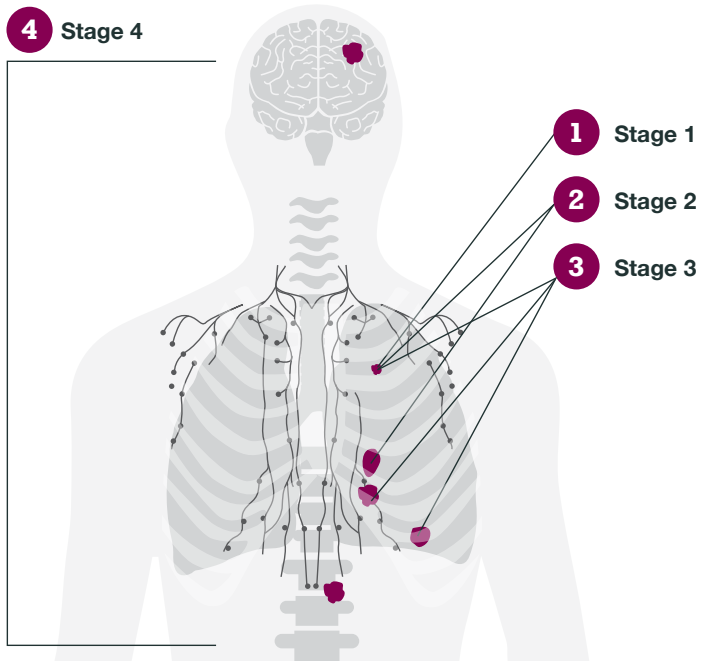
The Most Common Type of Cancer

Not all lung cancers are the same – **there are different types.**¹ Approximately 80-85% of all lung cancers in the US are **non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).**¹ A second type of lung cancer commonly diagnosed is **small cell lung cancer (SCLC).**²

Stages of Disease

NSCLC is staged on a scale of 1 to 4. Generally, the lower the number, the smaller the tumor or the less the cancer has spread.⁷

4 Stage 4



1 Tumor is 4 cm or smaller and may have spread to certain areas in the lung, but not to any lymph nodes.⁸

2 Tumor is smaller than 7 cm and may have spread to certain areas in the lung or nearby lymph nodes.⁸

3 Tumor of any size that has spread to nearby lymph nodes and certain tissues, organs or bones. Most Stage 3 NSCLC tumors cannot be removed completely by surgery – these tumors are called “unresectable.”⁸

4 Tumor of any size that has spread to other organs beyond the chest.⁸

Advances in Lung Cancer Treatment

Historically, doctors have treated unresectable Stage 3 NSCLC with:

- **Chemoradiation therapy (CRT)** together to eliminate and shrink the tumor, followed by...^{9,20}
- **Monitoring the cancer** to see if it spreads to other organs

Today, scientists are studying ways to improve different treatments **based on the type and stage of lung cancer a patient has.**¹⁰

Patients have **more choices** – novel therapeutic options have become available for use in addition to chemotherapy and radiation therapy.¹¹

Immunotherapy

One type of treatment, immunotherapy, remains at the forefront of research.²¹ It **uses the body's own immune system to find and attack cancer cells.**¹² Immunotherapy may also attack healthy cells.^{12,14}

If the cancer has not spread, immunotherapy **can be used after chemoradiation therapy (CRT).**¹³ In some people, certain immunotherapies can be used in their first treatment.¹³

How Immunotherapy Works

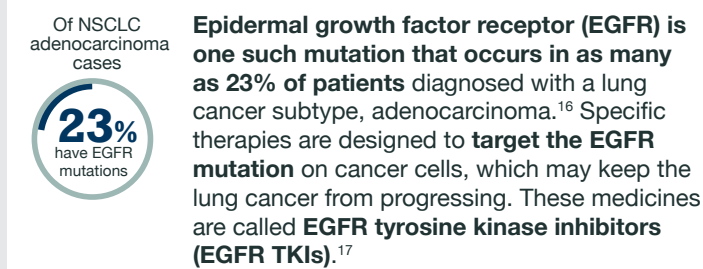
Normally, your immune system recognizes and attacks cancer cells.¹²

But cancer is smart and can develop tricks to evade immune system attacks.¹⁴ Sometimes cancer cells disguise themselves as normal cells so the immune system can't find them.^{12,14}

Immunotherapy medicines help get rid of the disguise so the immune system can find and attack the cancer.¹⁴ Immunotherapy may also attack healthy cells.^{12, 14}

Targeted Treatment

Some lung cancers have a “biomarker” which may be an indicator of a “mutation.” This makes them different from other types of lung cancer. **Lung cancer with a mutation can be treated by medicines that specifically target the mutation.**¹⁵



Testing for Mutations

Knowing a patient's mutation type helps doctors decide **which type of medicine may be most effective.**¹⁸

That's why biomarker testing, which includes molecular testing, is important as part of a complete lung cancer diagnosis. Biomarker testing can show whether there is a mutation and what type.¹⁹

Biomarker testing, typically done by testing a piece of the tumor, **can help guide patients and physicians to a broader array of treatments.**¹⁵

If you or a loved one is diagnosed with Stage 4 NSCLC, **it's important to get a biomarker test to understand which treatment options may be right for your type of lung cancer.**¹⁵

Hope for the Future – New Frontiers in Medical Research



Scientific advances are helping make lung cancer treatments more personalized.^{3,4} At AstraZeneca, we are **studying different ways to treat lung cancer in earlier stages, including the use of various combinations of investigational therapies.**

Diagnosis, screening, and biomarker testing, which includes molecular testing, are crucial to making sure that we get the right medicines to the right patients when they most need them.

As we continue to explore new frontiers in treatment, **AstraZeneca is committed to making the future for patients more hopeful than ever before.**

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