



Oncology Care Pathway Solutions

Where cancer and care connect

A healthcare experience that is more human and flexible,
focusing on the needs of both clinicians and patients

Lung Cancer



Types

There are two main types of lung cancer: non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and small cell lung cancer (SCLC). Each has different presentations, treatments and prognosis. Typically, SCLC is faster growing, more likely to spread early and has a shorter overall survival time.



Symptoms

- Weight loss
- Shortness of breath
- Coughing
- Chest pain
- Coughing up blood



Diagnosis

Early detection is key and can significantly reduce likelihood of death from the disease. Studies show that low-dose CT screening for current and former heavy smokers can identify lung cancer in its earliest stages when it is most treatable.

However, about 70% of patients are diagnosed with advanced disease, which accounts for the high death rate.

Once there is a confirmed diagnosis, a biopsy and pathology report help determine the type of lung cancer, staging and genetic analysis.



Treatment

Treatment depends on stage and its genetic profile. Options include chemotherapy, targeted treatments with monoclonal antibodies, immunotherapies — and surgery for early-stage disease.

#1

cause of cancer-related deaths in the world

45.3M

years of life lost¹

3.63M

Estimated number of new cases of Trachea, bronchus and lung cancer by 2040²

2/3

of lung cancer cases caused by smoking

25%

Nearly one quarter of deaths could be avoided³

6x

A person diagnosed with Stage I lung cancer is 6x more likely to survive 5 years than when diagnosed at Stage IV⁴

¹<https://www.lungambitionalliance.com/our-initiatives/lung-cancer-screening-the-cost-of-inaction.html> ²https://gco.iarc.fr/tomorrow/en/dataviz/isotype?cancers=15&single_unit=100000 ³<https://www.lungambitionalliance.com/our-initiatives/lung-cancer-screening-the-cost-of-inaction.html> ⁴<https://www.lungambitionalliance.com/our-initiatives/lung-cancer-screening-the-cost-of-inaction.html>

Risk factors & prevention

Because smoking is the leading cause of lung cancer globally, the best way to prevent lung cancer is to never start, or quit. Other risk factors include exposure to radon or wood smoke, and certain infections, such as Mycobacterium tuberculosis and human papillomavirus.

The World Health Organization suggests 6 evidence-based intervention strategies to reduce cancer cases:

- Monitor tobacco use and prevention policies
- Protect people from tobacco smoke
- Offer help to quit tobacco use
- Warn about the dangers of tobacco
- Enforce bans on tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship
- Raise taxes on tobacco

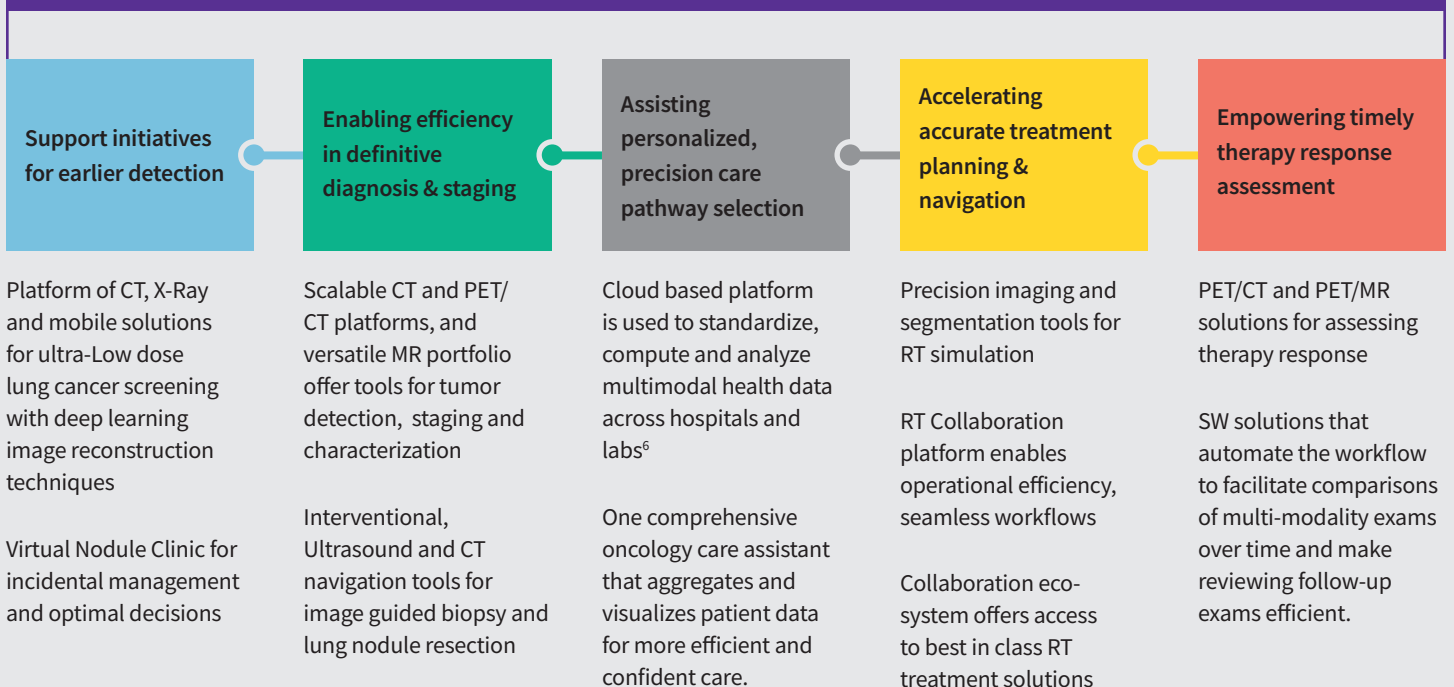


GE HealthCare has joined efforts in reducing cancer burden

GE HealthCare offers a full suite of equipment and tools for the clinician to use for the screening, diagnosis, and treatment of patients with lung cancer. GE HealthCare has become the first company with a low dose computed tomography (CT) lung cancer screening option that is cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for lung cancer screening⁵

GE HealthCare Oncology Solutions help improve clinical efficiency and accuracy at every step of the care pathway. Through precise and individualized imaging technology, data management and treatment, clinicians can deliver improved patient outcomes.

Better outcomes through solutions across lung care service line:



⁵<https://www.itnonline.com/content/ge-healthcare-receives-first-fda-clearance-low-dose-ct-lung-cancer-screening> ⁶Collaboration with the cloud-based 3rd party platform vendor
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