**ABOUT NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER (NSCLC)**

**What is NSCLC?**
- Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is one of the two major types of lung cancer. The other major type is small-cell lung cancer (SCLC).
- Lung cancer (both small cell and non-small cell) is the second most common cancer in both men and women.
- NSCLC accounts for approximately 85% of lung cancers.
- NSCLC is typically diagnosed in patients over the age of 65 and the average age at diagnosis is 70.

**Most lung cancers do not cause any symptoms until they have spread.**

**Symptoms may include:**
- A cough that doesn’t go away
- Chest discomfort or pain
- Wheezing
- Blood in sputum (mucus coughed up from the lungs)
- Hoarseness
- Loss of appetite
- Weight loss for no known reason
- Fatigue
- Trouble swallowing
- Swelling in the face and/or veins in the neck

**What are the risk factors?**
- Exposure to secondhand smoke
- Exposure to chemicals in the workplace such as asbestos and arsenic
- Exposure to radiation
- Living in an area with air pollution
- Infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- A family history of lung cancer

**What are the potential treatments?**
- Treatment options for NSCLC include surgery, radiation therapy, chemotherapy, targeted therapy and immunotherapy.
- Mutated forms of the RAS gene are present in about 30% of all human cancers. These RAS mutant (RAS positive) tumors historically have been difficult to treat.
- Currently available options for patients with KRAS-positive (KRAS+) NSCLC, a type of RAS mutation, are associated with resistance and toxicity. Other experimental treatment options with potential to address these challenges are currently being investigated, click here to learn more: RAMP202study.com

**References:**