

BEHAVIORAL RESEARCH

CANCER CONTROL AND POPULATION SCIENCES

The presentation will begin shortly

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Prepared by:



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Decision-Making Steering Committee Speaker Series

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National Institutes of Health



Lung Cancer

"Challenges for Patients/families and Physicians"

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Background

Diagnostic Challenges

Patients perspective

Physician perspective

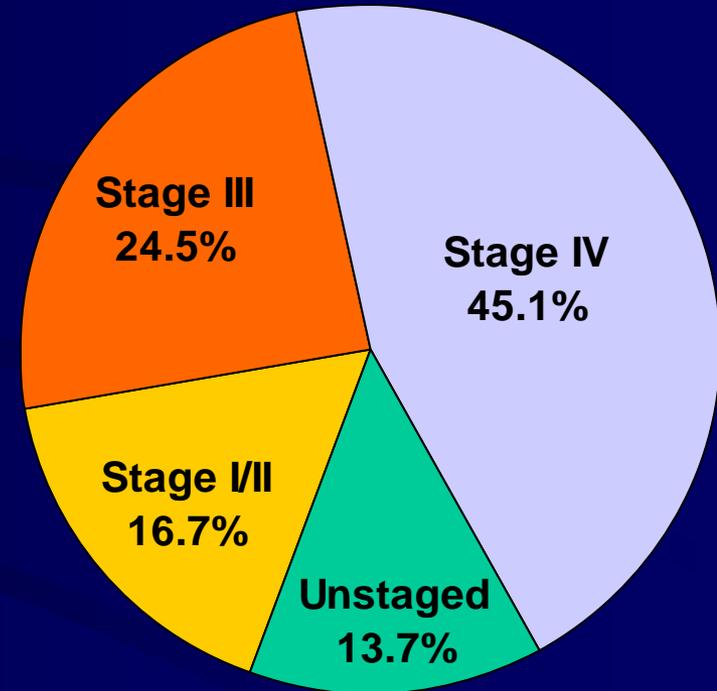
Treatment selection challenges

Patients perspective

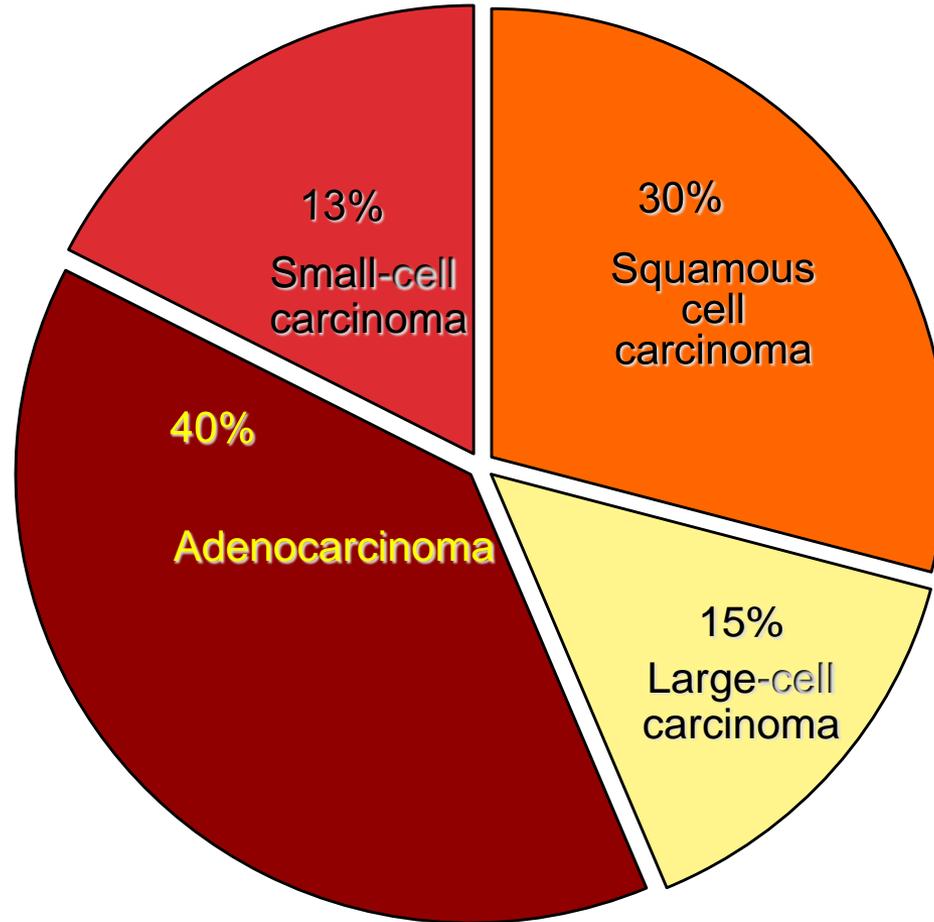
Physician perspective

Incidence of Advanced-Stage NSCLC

- Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths
- Most cases ($\approx 70\%$) are diagnosed in late stages of disease (stage III or IV)
- Approximately 173,770 new US cases of NSCLC expected each year.

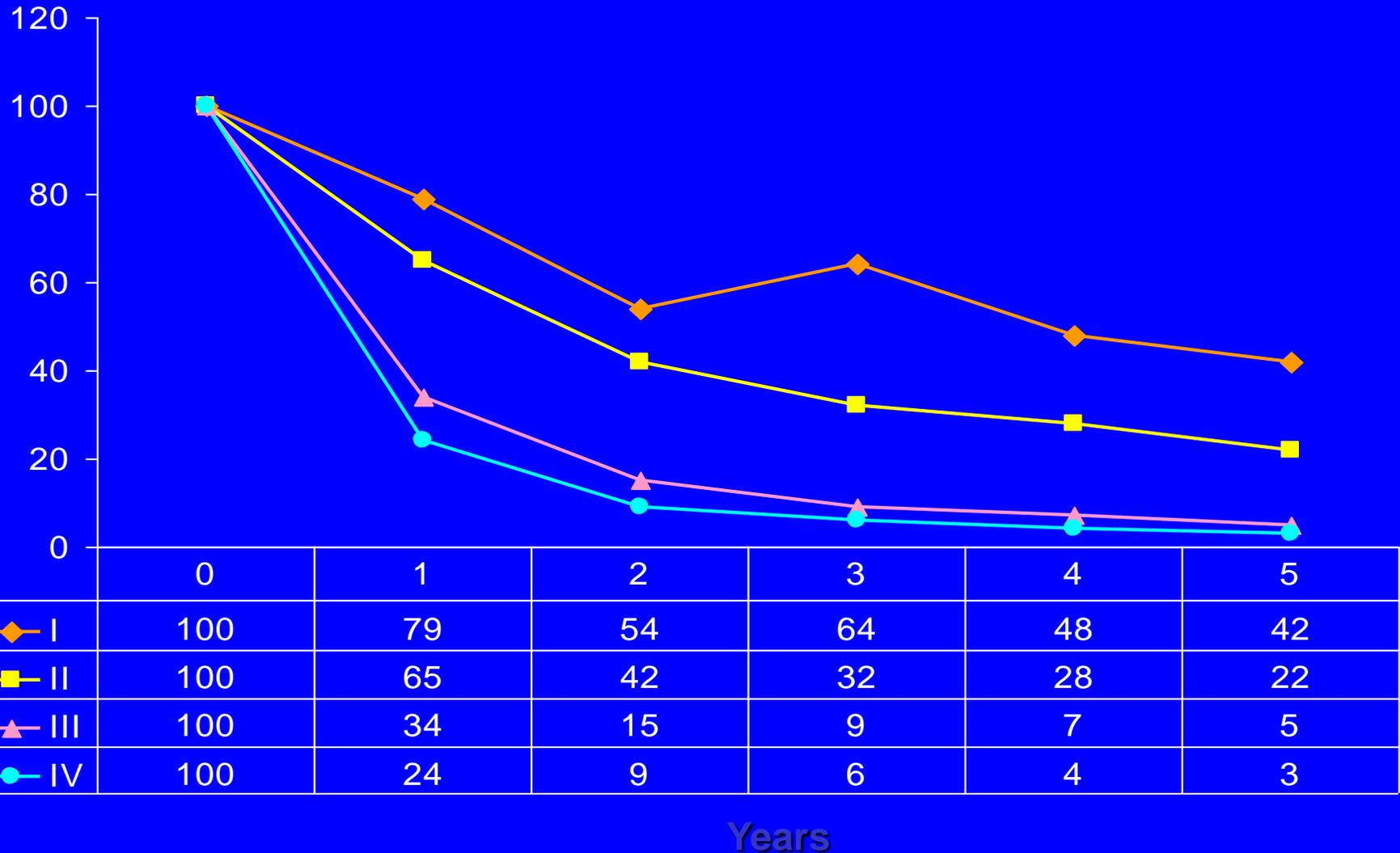


Lung Cancer Incidence of major histologic types*



* Numbers do not sum to 100% because of differences in diagnostic criteria.

NSCLC Survival by stage



Risk factors

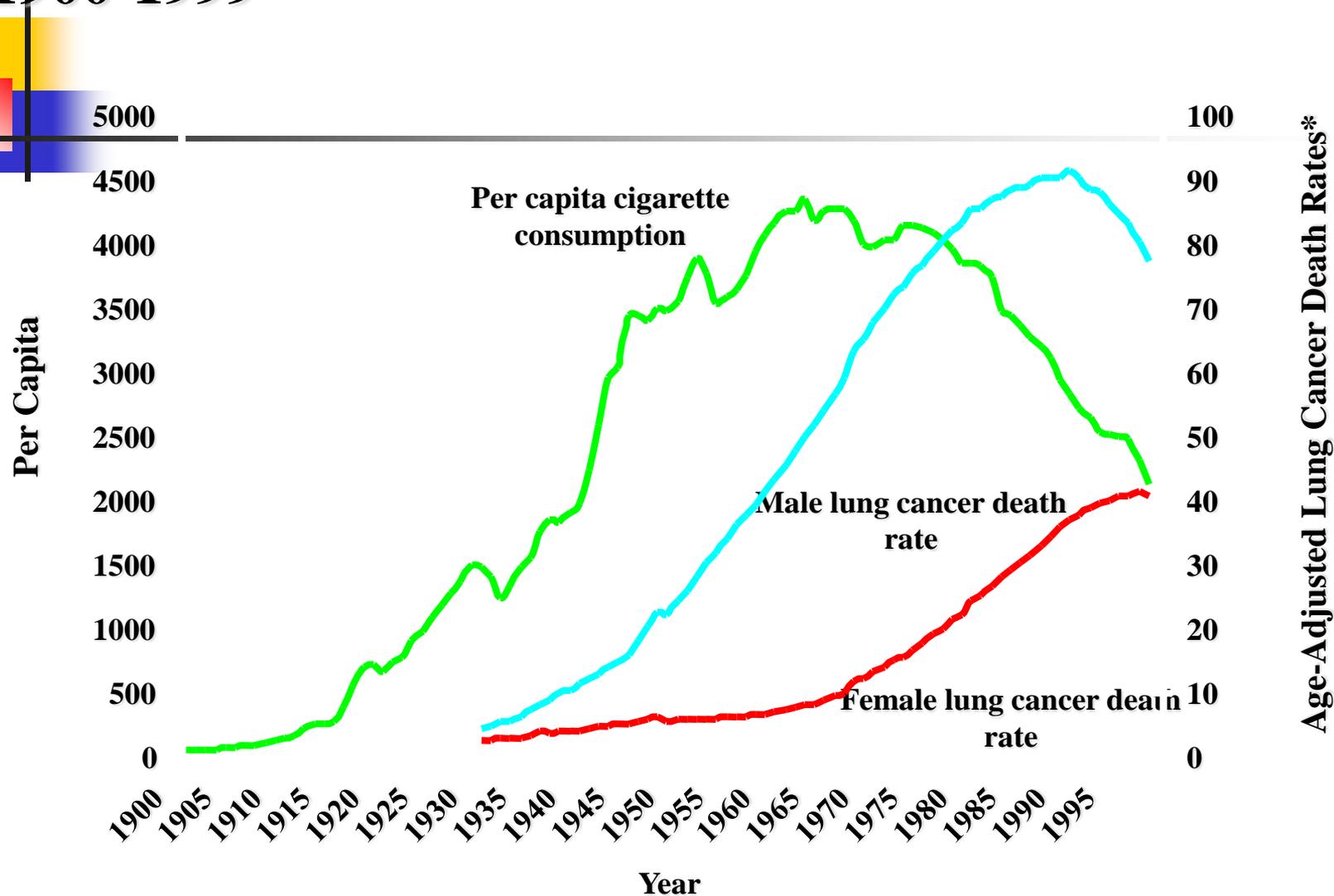
Smoking causes:

80% of lung cancer deaths in men

75% of lung cancer deaths in women

28% of all cancer deaths

Tobacco Use in the USA 1900-1999



*Age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population.

Source: Death rates: US Mortality Public Use Tapes, 1960-1999; US Mortality Volumes, 1930-1959; National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2001. Cigarette consumption: Us Department of Agriculture, 1900-1999.

Risk factors other than smoking

Asbestos

Radon (from mining or indoor exposure)

Other “occupational carcinogens”

Chloromethyl ether

Chromium

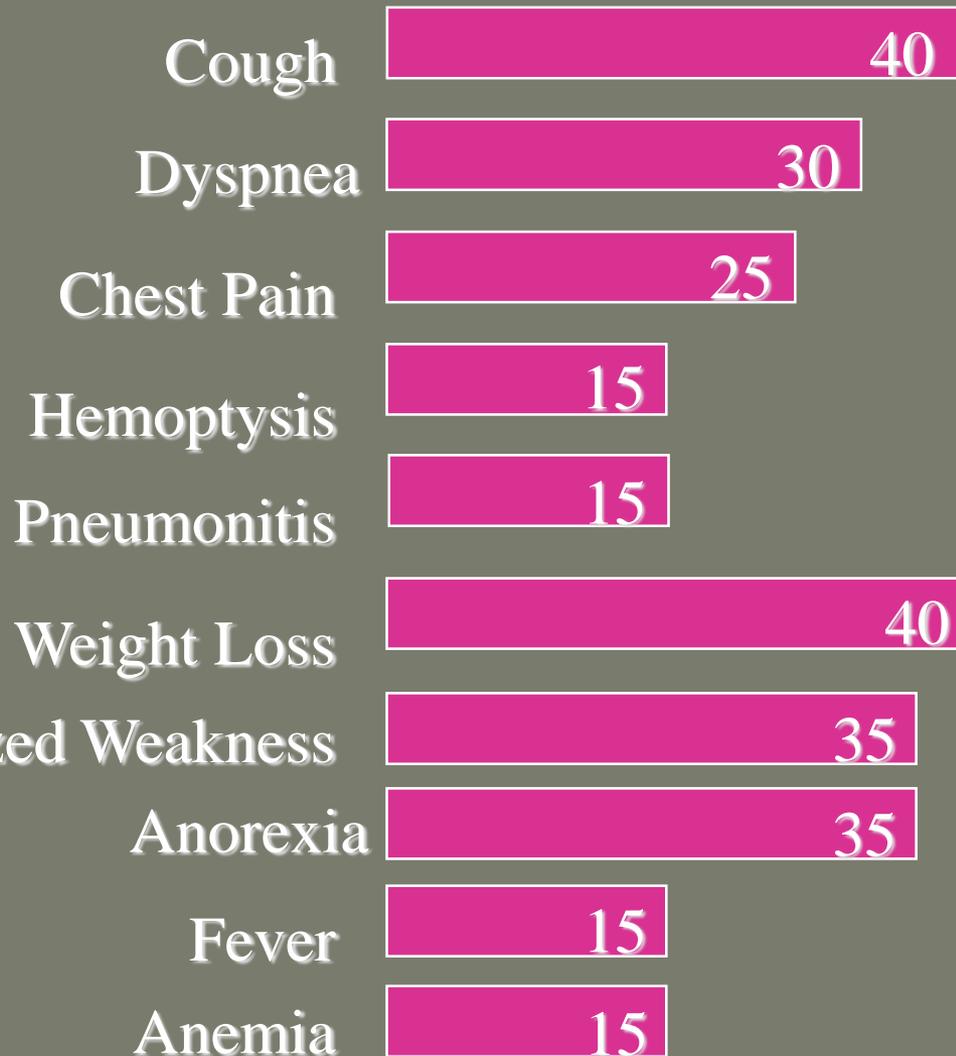
Nickel

Arsenic

Diet (vitamins A, C, E, β -carotene deficiencies)

Genetic/familial factors

Lung Cancer signs and symptoms at diagnosis



NSCLC: Treatment and Outcome by Stage

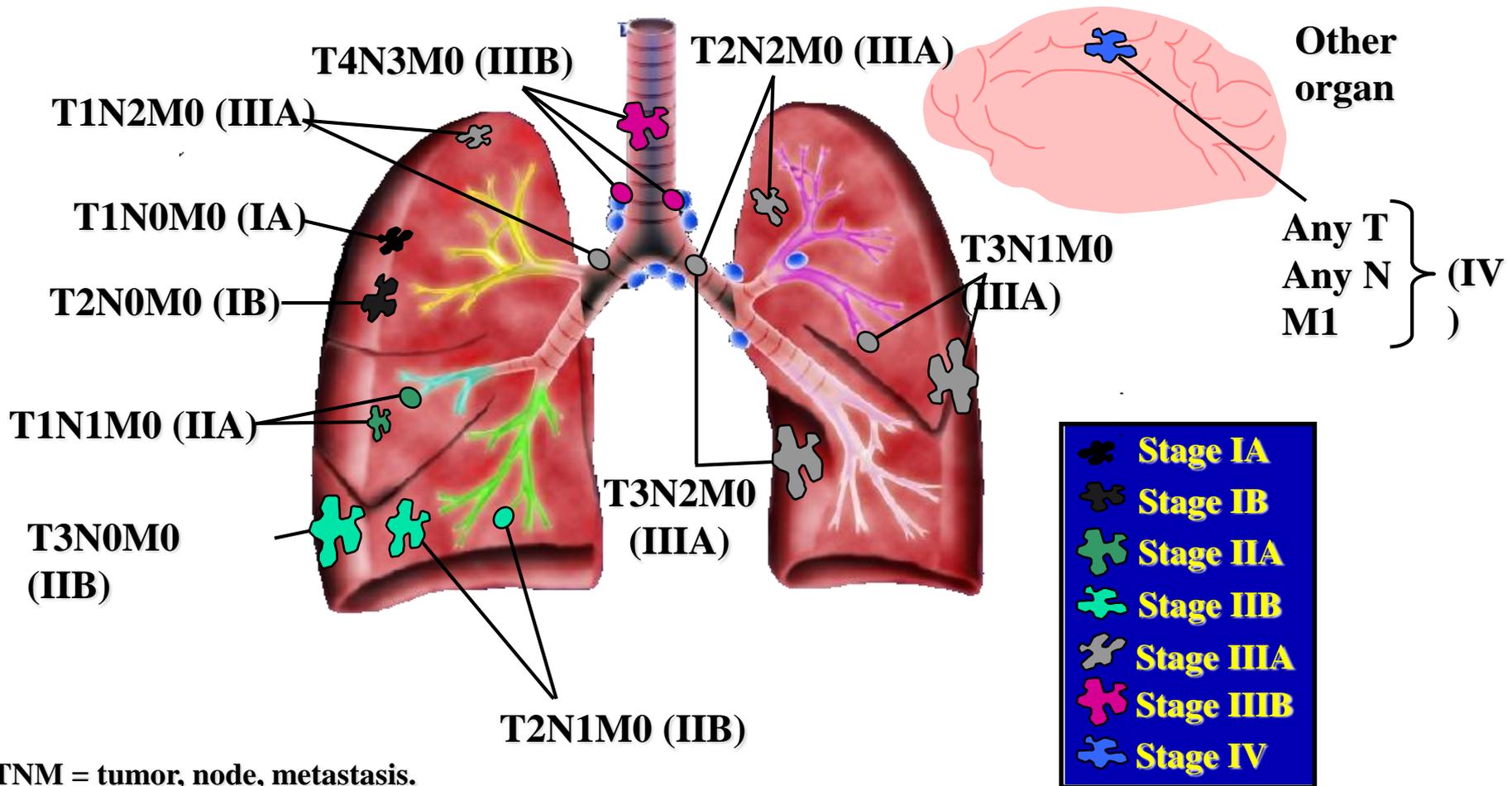
Pathologic Stage	Treatment	5-Year Survival, %*
I	Surgery	60-70
II	Surgery	30-50
IIIA	Surgery/ Multimodality Regimen	10-30
IIIB	Chemotherapy/ Radiation	5
IV	Chemotherapy	<1

*Overall 5-year survival is 14%.

1. Mountain CF. Semin Surg Oncol. 2000;18:106-115.

2. National Cancer Institute. SEER Cancer Statistics Review 1973-1999.

NSCLC: Stage Grouping of the TNM Subsets

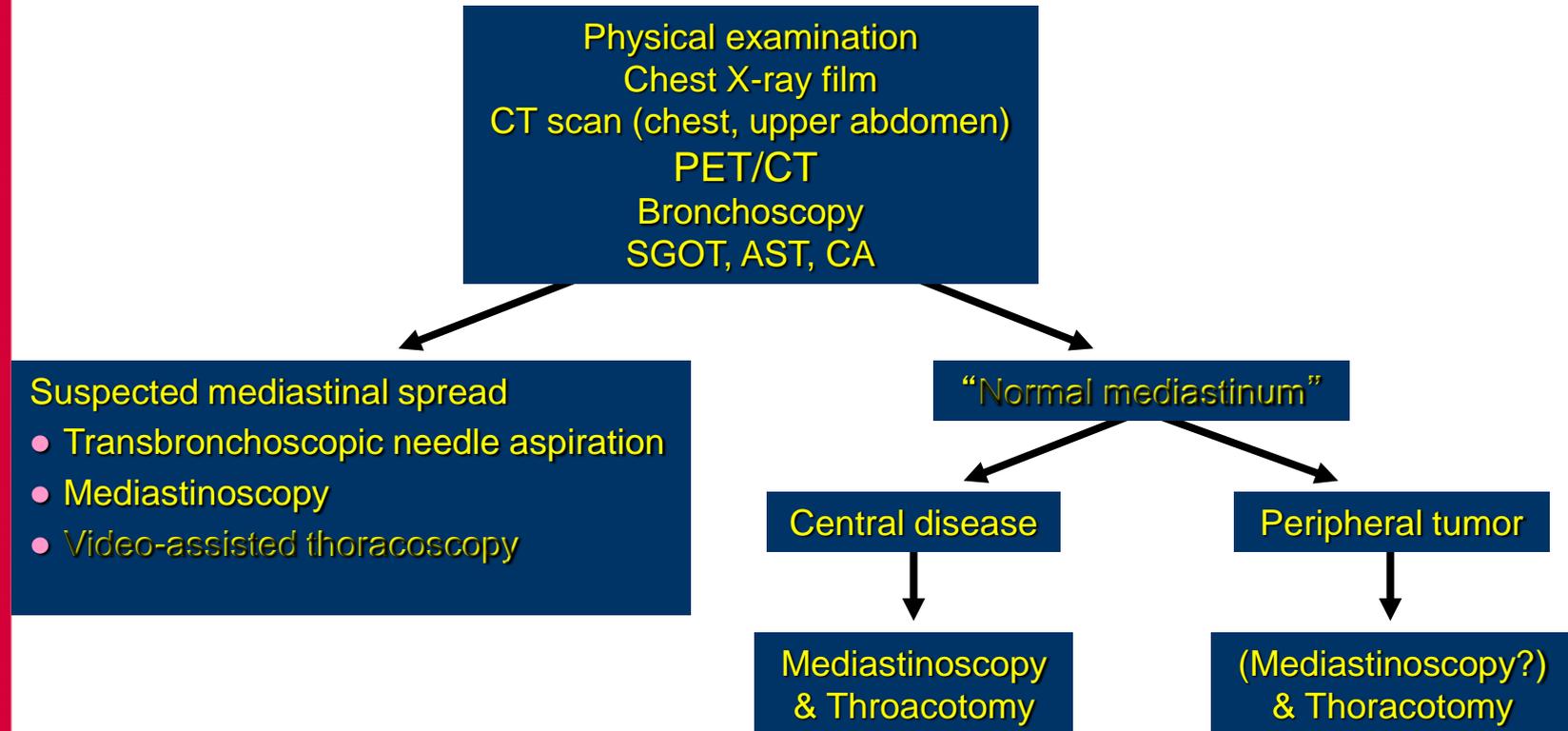


TNM = tumor, node, metastasis.

Adapted from Schrump et al. Non-small cell lung cancer. In: Cancer: Principles & Practice of Oncology. 2005:753. Greene et al, eds. AJCC Cancer Staging Manual. 6th ed. 2002.

NSCLC

Evaluation of disease extent



Diagnostic Challenges

Patients/Family perspective

Devastating Diagnosis

Uncertainty?

Undergoing testing

Family/Friend's support system?

Family Dynamics?

Diagnostic Challenges

Physician perspective

Breaking bad news to the patient/family

Scheduling and decisions of tests

Co-coordinating care with other disciplines

Treatment Challenges

Patients/Family perspective

How confident am I with my Physician?

Do I need second opinion? If so, will I offend my physician?

Should I get treatment at a large academic center or a community center what if there will be the difference?

Treatment Challenges

Patients/Family perspective

Should I participate in a clinical trial? Or get standard of care treatment?

What will happen to me? How long will I live?

Will I be in pain when drugs stop working?

Treatment Challenges

Physician perspective

Making decision of therapy

**Giving patient a realistic picture of prognosis
but hope at the same time**

Finding the best clinical trial

Case Study

70 years old gentleman was diagnosed with Lung Cancer.

His local physician told him he could get chemotherapy or nothing and will live about 6 months by his estimate

His son who lived in DC bought him for 2nd opinion to an academic center

After Work up patient underwent a surgical resection followed by adjuvant chemotherapy

He is well and alive 6 yrs later

He decided on getting second opinion

Case Study

45 yrs. Old female an ICU nurse by profession comes to ER with acute shortness of breath

Had large amounts of fluid in lungs and after testing was diagnosed with metastatic lung cancer

1 cycle of standard of care chemotherapy

Patient worsens with possible plans to get on hospice

Starts a targeted oral therapy before going home

Case Study

Patient improves, oxygen requirement goes down slowly and patients gets off oxygen in 6weeks

At 9 months later she is still doing well and sends me a touching thank you card “thank you, because of you I am able to spend another thanksgiving with my family”.

She lives 15 months

She made a decision to go on an experimental drug

Q & A

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Thank You

Questions/Comments, contact:

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