

A-Z Glossary of Lung Cancer

	Word 1	Word 2	Word 3	Word 4	Word 5
A	Adenocarcinoma- A type of lung cancer which forms when cells lining the outside of the lungs become cancerous.	*Alk +ve* - The ALK mutation is a genetic alteration. It is caused by a rearrangement of the ALK gene, but we do not know why this rearrangement happens. It is mostly found in young nonsmokers.	*Adjuvant therapy* : It is cancer treatment that is given after primary treatment like surgery! The role is to minimize the risk of recurrence.		
B	*Biopsy*: removing a part of a tissue/ tumor/ lump from an organ and studying it to find out if the cells are cancerous or not.	*Bone metastasis* : When lung cancer spreads to the bones.	*Bio marker testing:* it is a test that looks for changes in the DNA of the tumor. Also called molecular or genetic or genomic testing.		
C	Catheter: it is a flexible tube that is inserted into the body to deliver or withdraw fluids from the body.	Chemotherapy : Chemotherapy for lung cancer is used at different points in treatment to achieve different goals such as shrinking or stabilizing the tumor, killing leftover cancer cells after surgery or relieving lung cancer symptoms	CT scan: Computed Tomography Scan or CT scan is a diagnostic imaging exam that uses X-ray technology to produce images of the inside of the body including the bones, muscles, organs and blood vessels.		
D	DNA sequencing: is a laboratory method that analyzes the DNA of a tumor to identify the genetic changes that cause cancer. This information can help doctors develop targeted treatments and improve prognosis.	Driver mutation: is a term that describes changes in the DNA sequence of genes that cause cells to become cancer cells and grow and spread in the body. Checking tumor tissue for driver mutations may help plan treatment to stop cancer cells from			

		growing, including drugs that target a specific mutation.			
E	Edema: it is the swelling caused by too much fluid trapped in the body's tissues.	EGFR: it stands for "epidermal growth factor receptor ". It is one of the most common mutations in non-small cell lung cancer.			
F	FNAC: Fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) is an accurate and sensitive way for the diagnosis of Lung mass lesions. It can distinguish between benign and malignant lesions and also helps in tumor typing of Lung cancer.				
G	Genetic mutations: Genetic mutations are changes to your DNA sequence that happen during cell division when your cells make copies of themselves. Genetic mutations could lead to genetic conditions like cancer.				
H	HER2 mutations: An error in the HER2 gene (pronounced her-2) is one biomarker that physicians look for in non-small cell lung cancer. It tends to be more common in adenocarcinoma non-small cell lung cancer patients with little to no smoking history. About 2% of lung cancer				

	patients have HER2 mutations				
I	<p>I- immunotherapy or immuno-oncology, is a type of medicine that treats cancer using the body's own immune system. The most progress in immunotherapy for lung cancer has been made in immune checkpoint inhibitors. Immune checkpoints are molecules on the immune cells that can start or stop an immune response. Cancer cells sometimes trick the immune system by displaying these checkpoints to stop the body from attacking them. Immunotherapy drugs can prevent the immune system from getting tricked and helps stimulate a response against cancer cells.</p>				
J	<p>Joint pain-inflammation in your joints arthritis).This can be a side effect of Immunotherapy in some patients. Some people have swollen fingers and nails (finger clubbing). This is more common in non-small cell lung cancer. They may also have pain and swelling in their joints. This condition is called hypertrophic pulmonary</p>				

	osteoarthritis (HPOA).				
K	KRAS- A gene that plays a role in cell growth and division. Mutations in the KRAS gene are common in lung cancer and can affect the effectiveness of certain treatments.				
L	Lungs- one of the two organs of your body that are inside your chest and are used for breathing. Anyone with lungs may have lung cancer.	Lung Mets- Cancerous growths in the lungs that originate from cancer cells that started elsewhere in the body. Lung metastases are different from primary lung cancer, which starts in the lungs.	Lymph Nodes- Lung cancer often spreads to the lymph nodes before spreading to other parts of the body. Cancer that has spread to nearby lymph nodes is called regional lung cancer. Cancer that has spread to distant lymph nodes or organs is considered metastatic		
M	Metastasis- The spread of cancer from the place where they first formed to another part of the body is called metastasis.	MRI- A magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan can help detect lung cancer, evaluate its extent, and determine if it has spread to other parts of the body.	Morphine- Morphine is often the first-line strong opioid used to treat severe pain in patients with advanced lung cancer.	Malignant- A term used to refer to cancerous cells or tumors. Malignant cells are abnormal and grow uncontrollably. They may invade and destroy other parts of the body.	Mutation- A permanent change in the DNA sequence of a gene. Some lung cancer mutations are- ALK, ROS, EGFR etc.
N	Nausea- Nausea is the feeling of sickness or discomfort in the stomach, or the urge to vomit. It can feel like an unsettled feeling in the stomach or queasiness. It may also be a side effect of chemotherapy.	Neo- Adjuvant Therapy- Neoadjuvant therapy is a cancer treatment that involves giving a patient a treatment before their main treatment. The goal of neoadjuvant therapy is to make the main treatment more effective or less invasive.	Neuropathy- Neuropathy is when nerve damage leads to pain, weakness, numbness or tingling in one or more parts of your body.	NSCLC- NSCLC stands for non-small cell lung cancer, which is the most common type of lung cancer. It's a carcinoma, which means it's a cancer that starts in the cells lining the airways of the lungs. NSCLC	

				causes abnormal cells to reproduce rapidly and out of control.	
O	Oncologist- A doctor who has special training in diagnosing and treating cancer. Some oncologists specialize in a particular type of cancer treatment. For example, a radiation oncologist specializes in treating cancer with radiation.				
P	PLD1- PD-L1, or Programmed Death-Ligand 1, is a protein that controls the body's immune response. PD-L1 is found on the surface of many cells in the body, including some normal cells and some types of cancer cells.	Peripheral Neuropathy- Peripheral neuropathy is a general term for a range of conditions that damage the peripheral nervous system, which sends signals from the brain and spinal cord to the rest of the body. Peripheral neuropathy can be caused by lung cancer and its treatments, including chemotherapy, surgery, and radiation therapy	PET CT Scan- A PET-CT scan, or positron emission tomography-computed tomography scan, is a procedure that combines a PET scan and a CT scan to produce detailed images of the inside of the body.	Port- A device used to draw blood and give treatments including IVs, blood transfusions or drugs such as chemotherapies and antibiotics.	Palliative Care- Care aimed at making the patient more comfortable and improving quality of life. Hospice care always includes palliative care, but palliative care can be administered at any stage of a disease.
Q	Query-	Quality of Life- Quality of life (QOL) for cancer patients is a multidimensional concept that refers to a patient's sense of well-being and their ability to enjoy life while feeling as well as possible. It includes physical, psychological, social, and spiritual			

		aspects of a patient's life.			
R	Radiation Therapy- Radiation therapy is a cancer treatment that uses high-energy radiation to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors.	ROS 1- ROS1-positive lung cancer is a biomarker for lung cancer that results from a ROS1 fusion, or rearrangement, in the ROS1 gene. The ROS1 protein produced from the fusion is overly active, leading to tumors.	RET- RET is a gene that plays a role in cell signaling and is a biomarker for lung cancer. RET rearrangements, or gene fusions, are a type of error in the RET gene that can lead to lung cancer.		
S	Screening- Lung cancer screening is a process of testing for lung cancer when there are no symptoms or history of the disease. The goal of screening is to find cancer early, when treatment is more likely to be effective	SCLC- A fast-growing, aggressive, and highly malignant cancer that forms in the lungs. SCLC is more likely to spread to other parts of the body than other types of lung cancer. It's strongly associated with smoking and symptoms include coughing, shortness of breath, and chest pain.	Stigma- A set of negative and unfair beliefs that a society or group of people have about something. There are a lot of stigmas related to cancer.	Second Line Therapy- Treatment that follows if the first is not successful.	
T	Thoracic- Thoracic refers to the chest or upper back, and can refer to a number of parts of the body, including the thoracic cavity, thoracic spine, and thoracic wall.	TKI- A pharmaceutical drug that treats cancer by blocking tyrosine kinase enzymes. Tyrosine kinase enzymes control cell growth, signaling, and division. TKIs are used to treat a variety of cancers, including chronic myeloid leukemia, non-small cell lung cancer, and breast cancer.	Tumor- A tumor is an abnormal mass of tissue that forms when cells grow and divide more than they should, or do not die when they should. Tumors can be benign (noncancerous) or malignant (cancerous).	Tomotherapy- TomoTherapy is a non-invasive radiation treatment that can be used to treat lung cancer.	
U	USG- USG stands for ultrasound sonography, a non-invasive imaging technique that uses high-energy sound				

	waves to visualize the inside of the body.				
V	Vats- Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) is a minimally invasive procedure that can be used to diagnose and treat lung cancer.				
W	Wedge Resection- Wedge resection is a surgical procedure that removes a small, wedge-shaped piece of lung tissue to remove a tumor and some healthy tissue around it. It's usually performed in conjunction with chemotherapy and/or radiation therapy.				
X	X RAY- A chest X-ray, or chest radiograph (CXR), is a noninvasive imaging test that uses X-rays to produce a black and white image of the inside of your chest. It can reveal the condition of your lungs.				
Y	You Matter- Cancer is so limited... It cannot cripple love. It cannot shatter hope. It cannot corrode faith. It cannot eat away peace. It cannot destroy confidence. It cannot kill friendship.				

	<p>It cannot shut out memories. It cannot silence courage. It cannot reduce eternal life. It cannot quench the Spirit.</p>				
Z	<p>Zest for life- A zest for life is a feeling of enthusiasm and enjoyment for life, and is characterized by a positive attitude and excitement about one's experiences and activities. People with a zest for life are motivated in challenging situations, and display energy, excitement, and enthusiasm as they tackle life's tasks.</p>				