Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is the most common type of lung cancer. It has 4 stages (1, 2, 3, 4). Each stage also has sub-stages that are named using letters (A, B). The stage of NSCLC is based on the size of the cancer and whether it has spread outside of the lung or to other parts of the body.

**What is Stage 1 NSCLC?**

**Stage 1 =** Cancer is found early and is in one lung

- **1A =** Cancer is smaller than one grape (3cm)
- **1B =** Cancer is larger than one grape (3cm)

**Treatments for Stage 1A and 1B**

- **Surgery** to remove the cancer is the first choice if possible. Based on your needs, the surgeon may remove part of the lung or the whole lung.
  - **Lobectomy:** Removes one lobe of the lungs.
  - **Bi-lobectomy:** Removes two lobes of the lungs.
  - **Pneumonectomy:** Removes the whole lung.

Lung cancer surgery involves careful testing of the **lymph nodes** near the cancer to see if it has spread.

- **Radiation Therapy** uses high energy beams aimed at the tumor to kill cancer cells. There are different types of radiation therapy that may be used based on the location of the cancer and other factors.
Always think about joining a clinical trial every time you need to make a choice about treatment. By being part of a trial, you may be able to try new ways to treat your cancer and help us learn more about the best ways to treat stage 1 lung cancer.

**LungMATCH**

To learn more about clinical trials, visit LungMATCH.org or contact our HelpLine at 800-298-2436 to speak with a Clinical Trial Navigator.

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**Why is Biomarker Testing Important?**

People with NSCLC should have biomarker testing before treatment starts to look for certain “targets” on cancer cells. This is done by testing a piece of a tumor or blood and looks for many biomarkers at one time.

If treatment stops working, repeat biomarker testing may be needed if to look for other targets.

Each person’s cancer is different. Biomarker testing offers the information needed to make the best treatment choice for you.

For more information about biomarkers and biomarker testing, see GO2foundation.org or call the Helpline at 800-298-2436.

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**Additional Treatments for Stage 1B**

- **Targeted Therapy** kills cancer by attacking a “target” on cancer cells. The target is found through biomarker testing. Targeted therapy may be used after surgery based on your biomarkers and your treatment needs.

- **Immunotherapy** helps your body’s own immune system slow or stop cancer from growing. Immunotherapy may be used before surgery based on your treatment needs.

- **Chemotherapy** kills cells that grow and divide very fast, like cancer cells. Often, two types of chemotherapy drugs are given at the same time every 3 weeks for several cycles. Chemotherapy may be given before or after surgery based on your treatment needs.