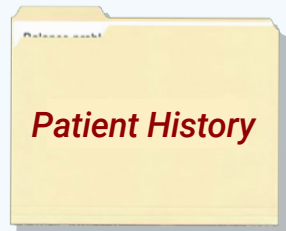


HOW IS LUNG CANCER DIAGNOSED?

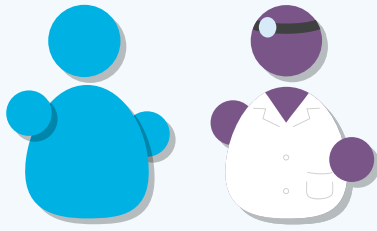
NONINVASIVE DIAGNOSTICS

CLINICAL

TO LEARN IF YOU HAVE **LUNG CANCER**, SEE A **DOCTOR** TO BE **DIAGNOSED**. YOUR DOCTOR WILL ASK YOU ABOUT YOUR **HISTORY** AND PERFORM A **PHYSICAL EXAM**.



HISTORY



PHYSICAL EXAM

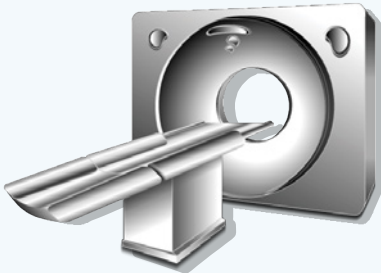
YOU MAY BE **DIAGNOSED EARLY** (BEFORE SYMPTOMS ARE FELT) IF YOUR DOCTOR **FINDS SOMETHING SUSPICIOUS**.

IMAGING

IMAGING IS USED TO **EXAMINE** IF A **SUSPICIOUS FINDING** MAY BE CANCER, AND/OR TO DETERMINE **HOW FAR** IT HAS **SPREAD**.



CHEST X-RAY

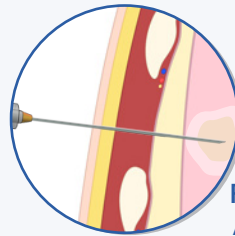


CT, PET OR MRI SCAN

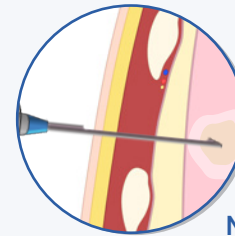
INVASIVE TESTS

BIOPSIES

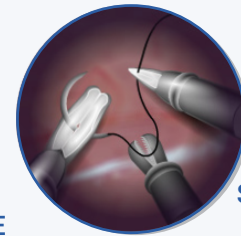
A SMALL PIECE OF **LUNG TISSUE** CAN BE **REMOVED** AND **EXAMINED** TO HELP **DETERMINE IF IT IS CANCER**. THIS IS KNOWN AS A **LUNG BIOPSY**.



FINE NEEDLE ASPIRATION



CORE NEEDLE



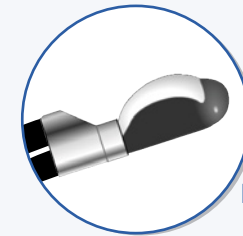
SURGICAL

IMAGING

A **THIN, FLEXIBLE TUBE** - KNOWN AS A **BRONCHOSCOPE** - IS PASSED DOWN THE WINDPIPE INTO THE **BREATHING PASSAGES** OF THE **LUNGS**.



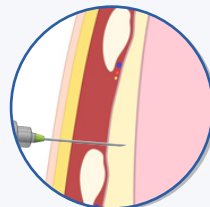
BRONCHOSCOPY



ENDOBONCHIAL ULTRASOUND

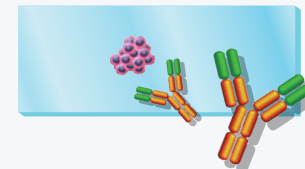
OTHER

FLUID AROUND THE **LUNG** IS **REMOVED**.



THORACENTESIS

BIOMARKER TESTING USES **TISSUE** REMOVED DURING A **LUNG BIOPSY**.



BIOMARKER TESTING

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