ESMO Recommendations for Diagnosis and Staging of Metastatic Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death for men and women worldwide¹

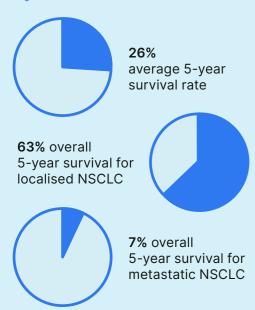


1.8 million deaths worldwide from NSCLC in 2020

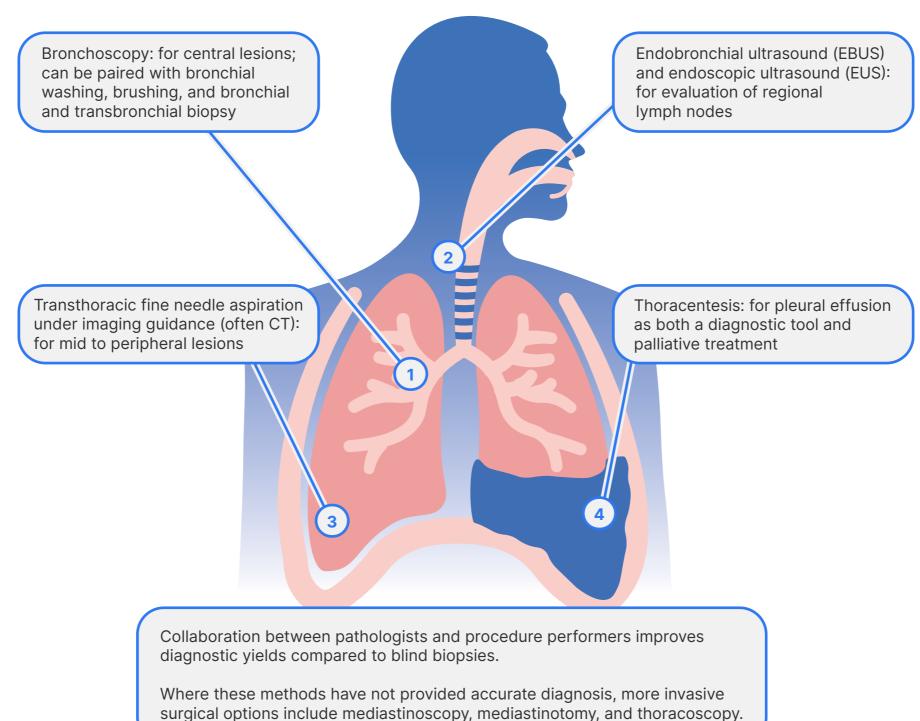


82% of lung cancer diagnoses in the USA are NSCLC

5-year survival:



Choose the most appropriate procedure to improve diagnostic yield²



Steps for accurate staging²

History:

Including smoking history, comorbidities, weight loss, performance status, and physical examination.



Pathology:

Haematology, renal and hepatic functions, and bone biochemistry. Use of serum tumour markers is not recommended.



Imaging:

Contrast-enhanced CT of chest and upper abdomen. CNS MRI recommended for all metastatic disease and all patients with neurological symptoms. PET-CT recommended for detecting bone metastasis.

Classification:

NSCLC is staged according to the Union for International Cancer Control (UICC) TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours.3

- Cancer Net. Lung Cancer Non-Small-Cell: Statistics. 2022. Available at: https://www.cancer.net/cancer-types/lung-cancer-non-small-cell/statistics. Last Accessed: 5 August 2022
- ESMO. Metastatic non-small cell lung cancer: ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. 2018. Available at: https://www.esn.ESMO-CPG-mNSCLC-15SEPT2020.pdf. Last Accessed 5 August 2022.
- UICC. What is the TNM Cancer Staging System? 2022. Available at: https://www.uicc.org/resources/tnm?gclid=Cj0KCQjw_7KXBhCoARIsAPdPTfjU6RNZfqr8AuTbMTljwSJc6ZMVc80IKT7FTuEPrOQg-PrZ_vx3-CAlaAqoJEALw_wcB. Last Accessed 5 August 2022.