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.

- **Patient 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
- Endobronchial ultrasound

**OTHER**

Biomarker testing uses tissue removed during a lung biopsy.

- Thoracentesis
- Biomarker testing

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. You may be diagnosed early (before symptoms are felt) if your doctor finds something suspicious.

**IMAGING** is used to examine if a suspicious finding may be cancer, and/or to determine how far it has spread.