

# Lung Cancer

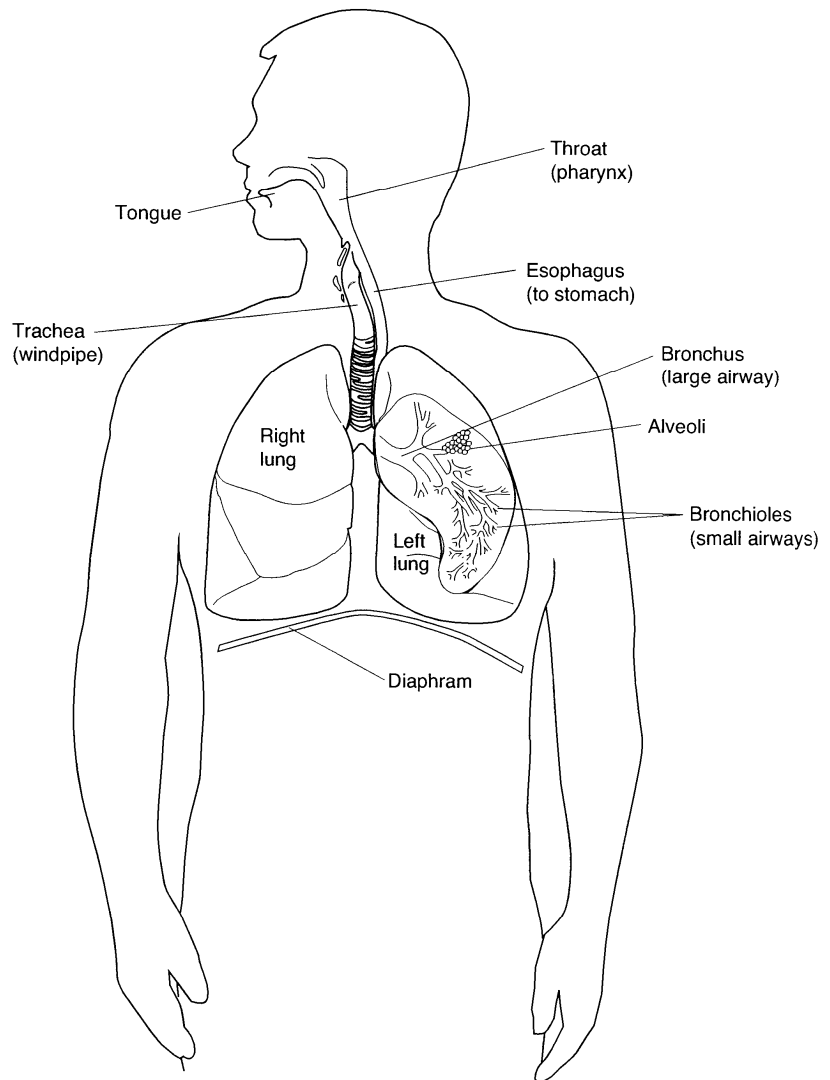
The lungs are the organs that help us breathe. They help to give oxygen to all the cells in the body.

Cancer cells are abnormal cells. Cancer cells grow and divide more quickly than healthy cells. Some cancer cells may form growths called tumors. Lung cancer occurs when cells in the lung change to become abnormal. Lung cancer cells may travel through the blood or lymph system to another area or organ in the body. This is called **metastasis**.

## Risk Factors

You are at increased risk for lung cancer if you:

- Smoke
- Breathe in other people's smoke
- Have contact with asbestos, radon gas or a lot of air pollution
- Have someone in your family who had lung cancer



# Karcinom pluća

Pluća su organi pomoću kojih dišemo. Pomoću njih snabdijevamo kisikom sve ćelije u našem organizmu.

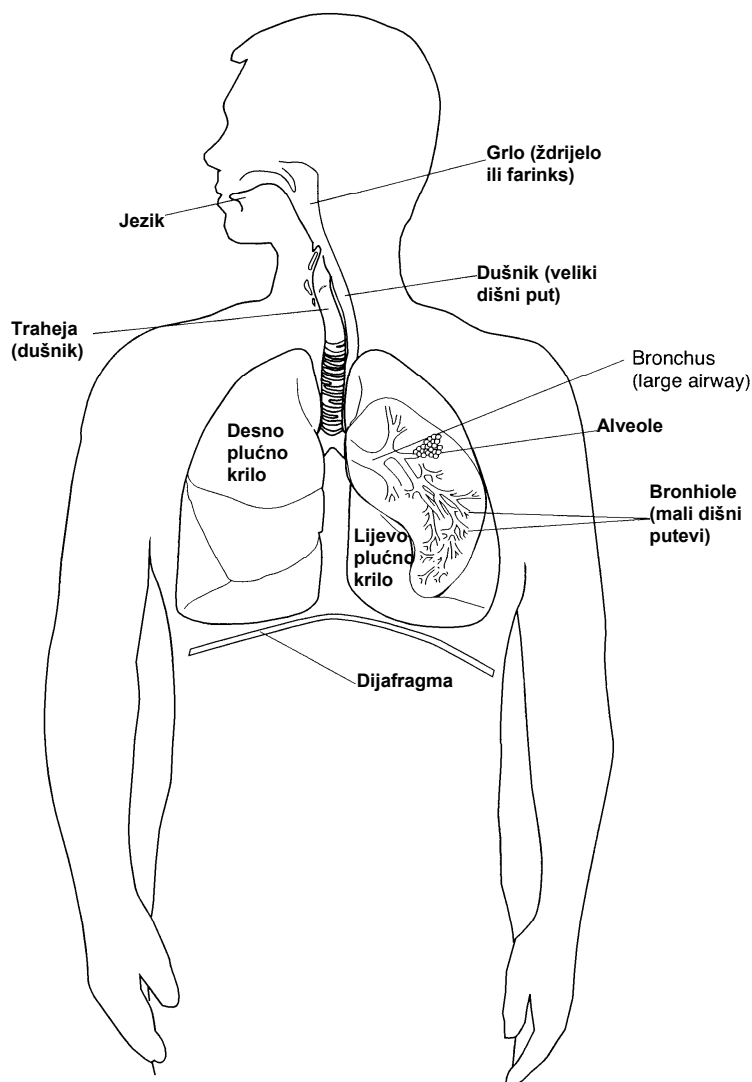
Kancerogene ćelije su abnormalne ćelije.

Kancerogene ćelije brže rastu i brže se dijele od zdravih ćelija. Neke kancerogene ćelije mogu formirati izrasline koje se zovu tumorima. Karcinom pluća nastaje kada se ćelije u plućima promijene i postanu patogene. Ćelije karcinoma pluća mogu preko krvi ili limfnog sistema dospjeti do drugih područja ili organa u našem organizmu. Ovo se zove **metastaza**.

## Faktori rizika

Izloženi ste većem riziku od karcinoma pluća ukoliko:

- pušite
- udišete dim koji stvaraju drugi pušači
- u kontaktu ste sa azbestom, udišete radon ili veoma zagađen zrak
- neko iz vaše porodice je imao karcinom pluća



## **Signs**

Early lung cancer often causes no signs. See your doctor if you have any of these signs:

- Cough that does not go away
- Coughing up blood
- Shortness of breath
- Wheezing
- Loss of appetite and weight loss
- Feeling very tired

## **Types of Lung Cancer**

There are 2 main types of lung cancer. Each type grows, spreads and is treated differently.

- **Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer**

This is the most common type of lung cancer. It grows and spreads more slowly.

- **Small Cell Lung Cancer**

This type of lung cancer grows and spreads more quickly.

## **Your Care**

Your doctor will give you a physical exam and look at your lungs with tests such as:

- A chest x-ray
- Computerized Tomography (CT) scan
- Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI)
- Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scan

## **Znakovi**

U ranoj fazi karcinoma pluća često se ne primjećuju nikakvi znakovi. Ukoliko imate bilo koji od dole navedenih znakova, obratite se svom ljekaru:

- kašalj koji ne prestaje
- iskašljavate krv
- ubrzano dišete
- šištanje
- gubitak apetita i težine
- osjećate se veoma umorno

## **Vrste karcinoma pluća**

Postoje 2 osnovna tipa karcinoma pluća. Obje ove vrste karcinoma napreduju, šire se i liječe drukčije.

- **Nemikrocelularni karcinom pluća**

Ovo je najčešća vrsta karcinoma pluća. Ona sporije napreduje i sporije se širi.

- **Mikrocelularni karcinom pluća**

Ova vrsta karcinoma pluća brže napreduje i brže se širi.

## **Njega**

Ljekar će vas pregledati i uraditi vam potrebne nalaze kao što su:

- rentgenski snimak pluća
- kompjuterizovana tomografija (Computerized Tomography) ili skraćeno CT snimak
- magnetna rezonancija ili magnet (Magnetic Resonance Image) ili skraćeno MRI
- pozitronska emisijska tomografija (Positron Emission Tomography) ili skraćeno PET snimak

Also, you may have a biopsy done. Tiny samples of the tumor called a biopsy are taken to find what type of lung cancer is present. This information will help your doctor plan your treatment. Treatment options will be discussed with you. Common treatments include:

- Surgery to remove the tumor and nearby tissue
- Radiation therapy to destroy cancer cells
- Chemotherapy medicines to destroy cancer cells
- A combination of these treatments

**Talk to your doctor or nurse about your questions and concerns.**

Ljekar vam takođe može uraditi biopsiju. Biopsija znači uzimanje malih uzoraka tumora da bi se ispitala vrsta karcinoma pluća. Ova informacija će vašem ljekaru pomoći da napravi plan liječenja. On će sa vama porazgovarati o mogućnostima liječenja. Najčešće liječenje uključuje:

- operaciju da bi se uklonio tumor i okolno tkivo
- liječenje radijacijom da bi se uništile kancerogene ćelije
- lijekove za hemoterapiju kojim se uništavaju kancerogene ćelije
- kombinaciju ovih liječenja.

**Ukoliko imate bilo kakvih pitanja ili osjećate zabrinutost, o tome se posavjetujte sa svojim ljekarom ili medicinskom sestrom.**

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