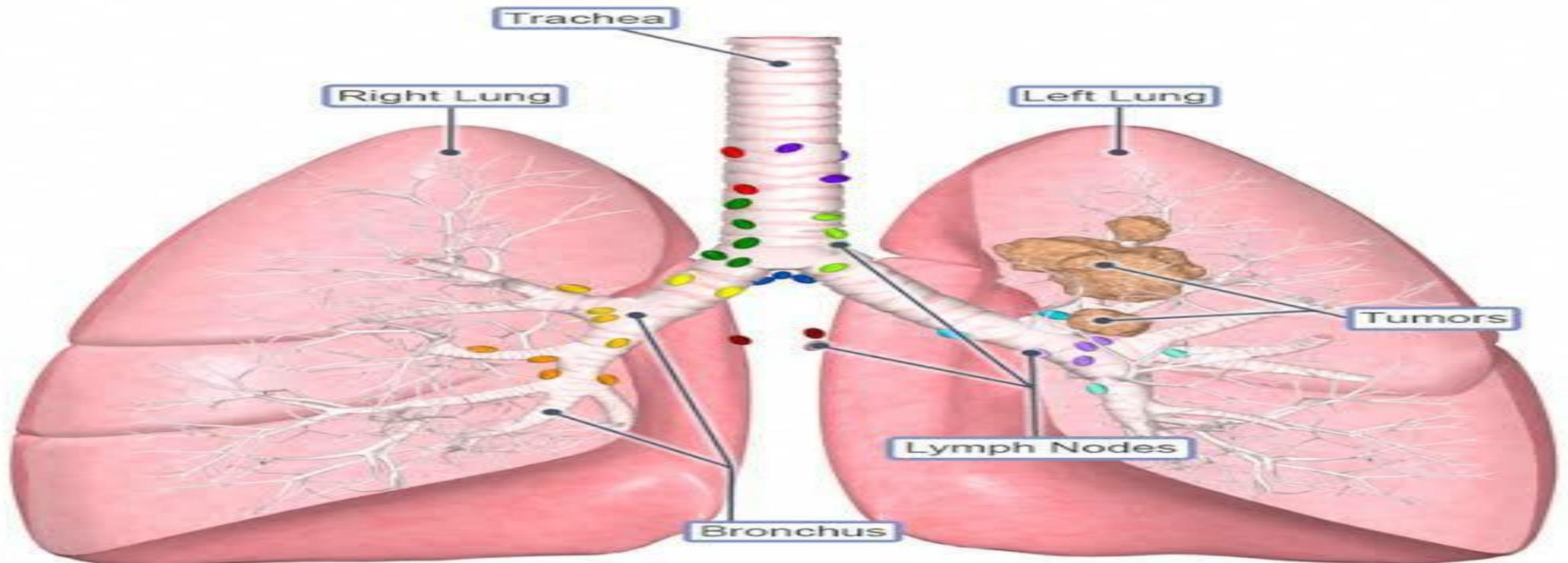


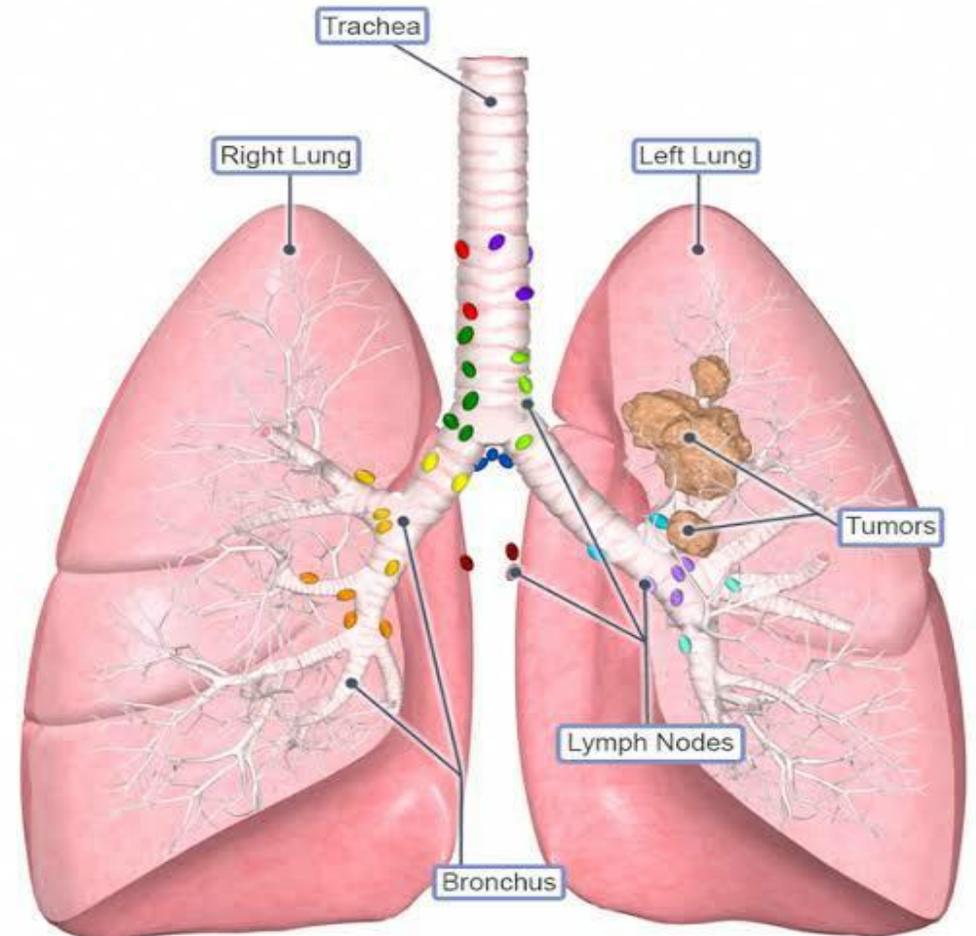
LUNG CANCER

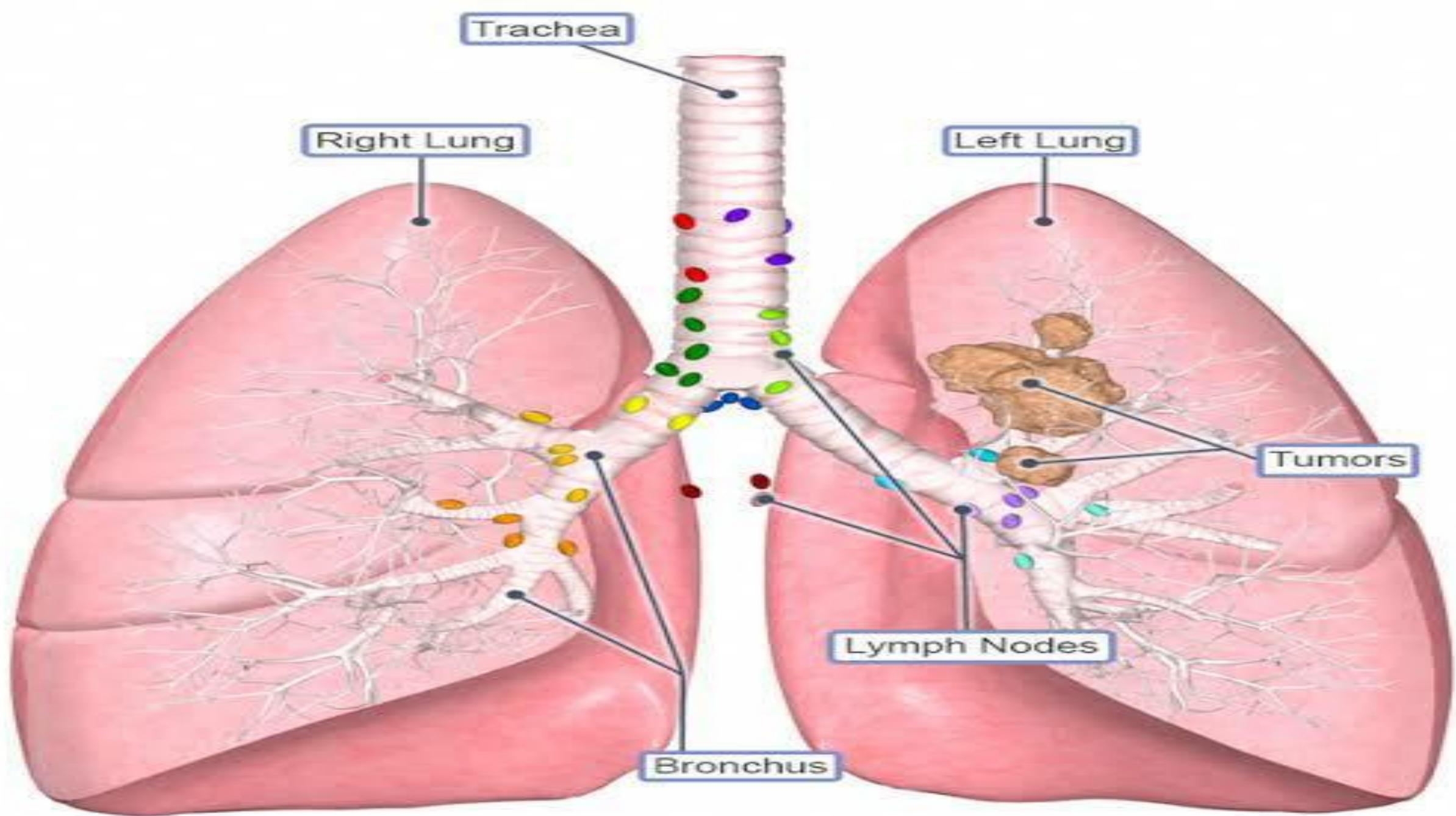
PRESENTED BY:- BHAGAWATI RAY



DEFINITION

- Lung cancer is malignancy in the epithelium of the respiratory tract.





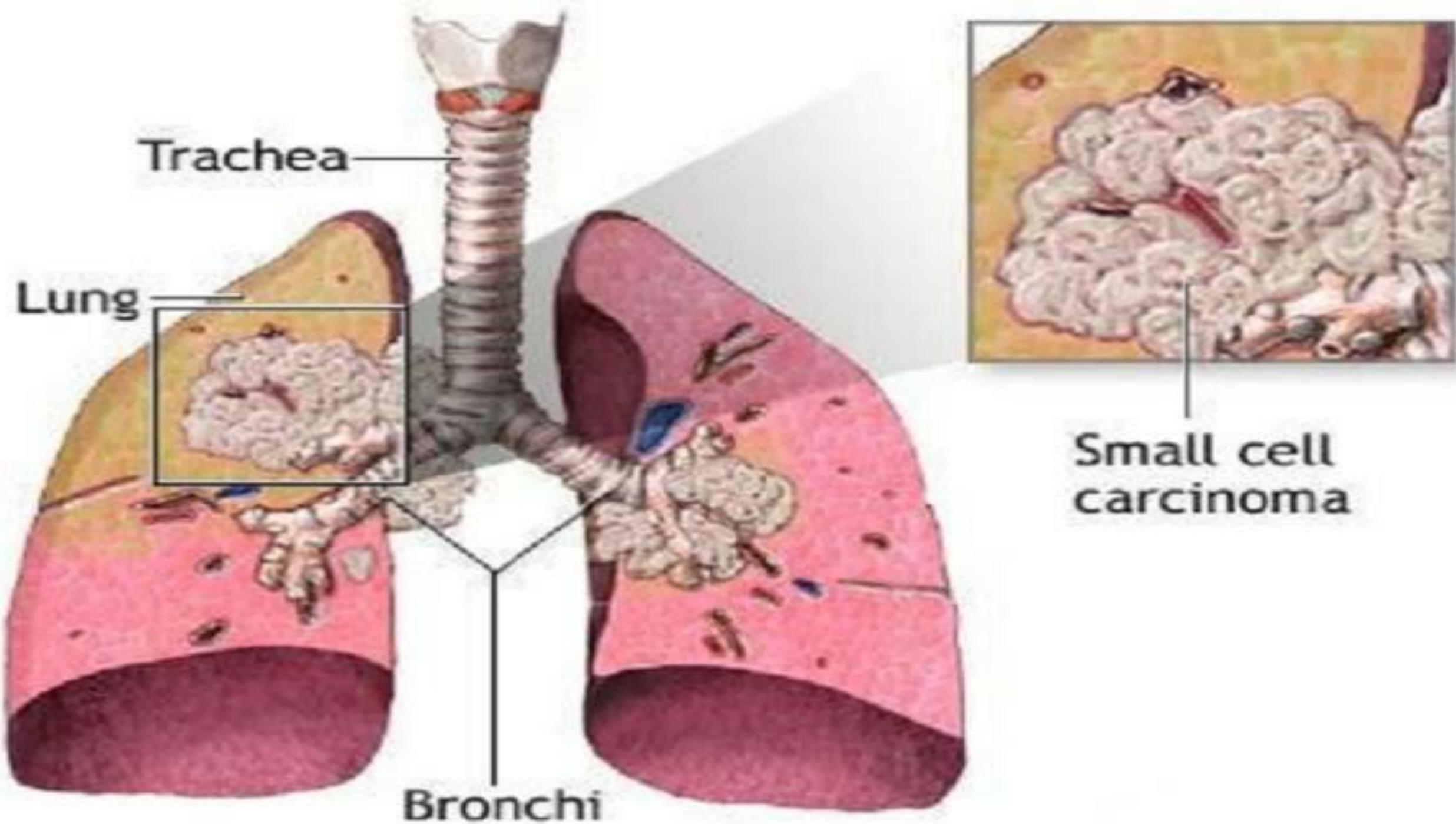
CLASSIFICATION

The following are the four major types of lung cancer.

1. Small cell carcinoma
2. Squamous cell carcinoma
3. Adenocarcinoma
4. Large cell carcinoma

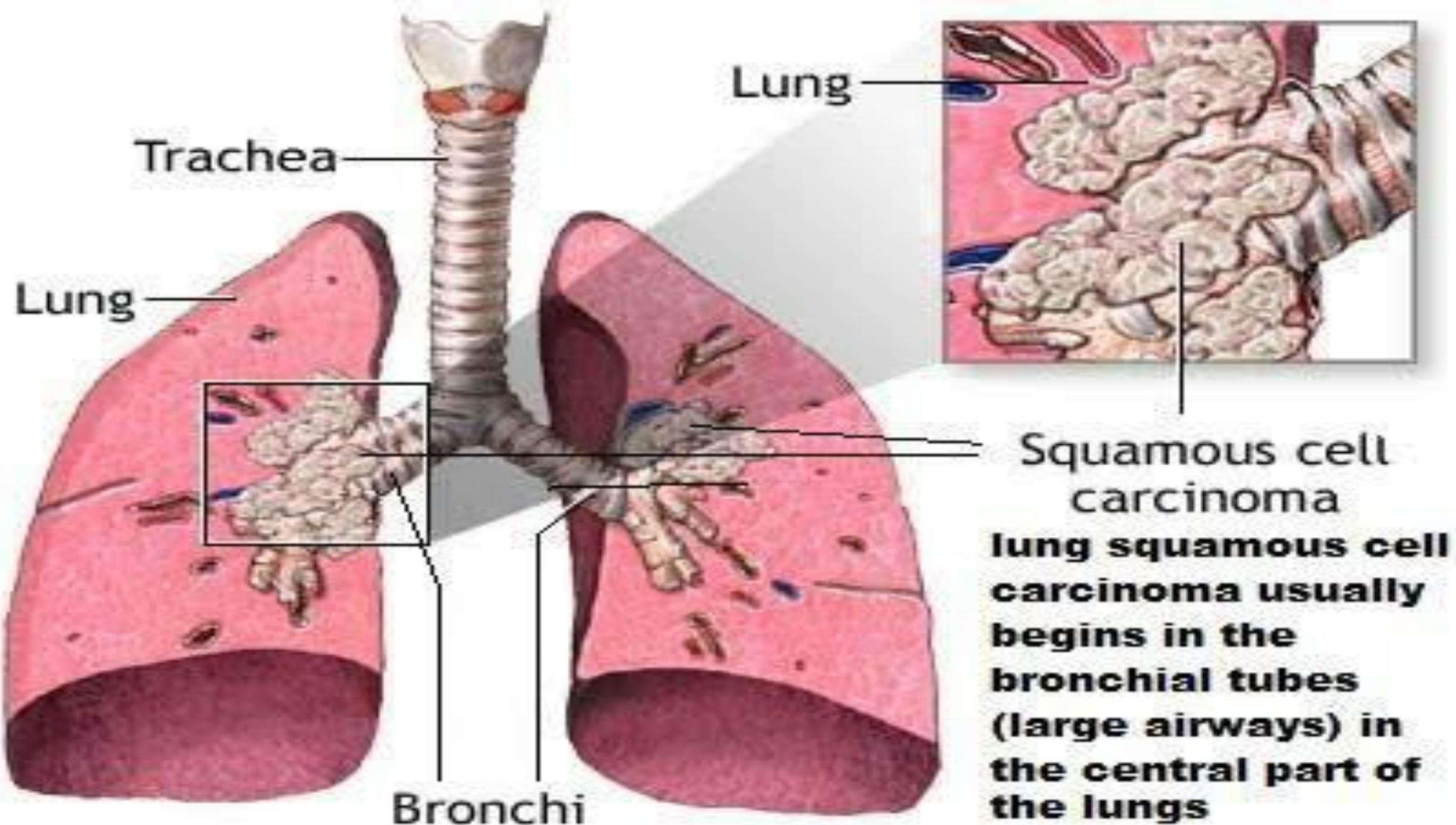
I. SMALL CELL CARCINOMA

- A fast-growing type of lung cancer commonly caused by smoking.
- This aggressive form of lung cancer most commonly occurs in smokers. It usually starts in the breathing tubes (bronchi) and grows very quickly, creating large tumours and spreading (metastasising) throughout the body.



2. SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA

- Squamous cell carcinoma of the lungs, also called epidermoid carcinoma, is a type of non-small cell lung cancer that typically develops in one of the air passages, or bronchi, of the lungs.
- It is the second most common type of non-small cell lung cancer and accounts for roughly 30 percent of all lung cancer cases.



Lung

Trachea

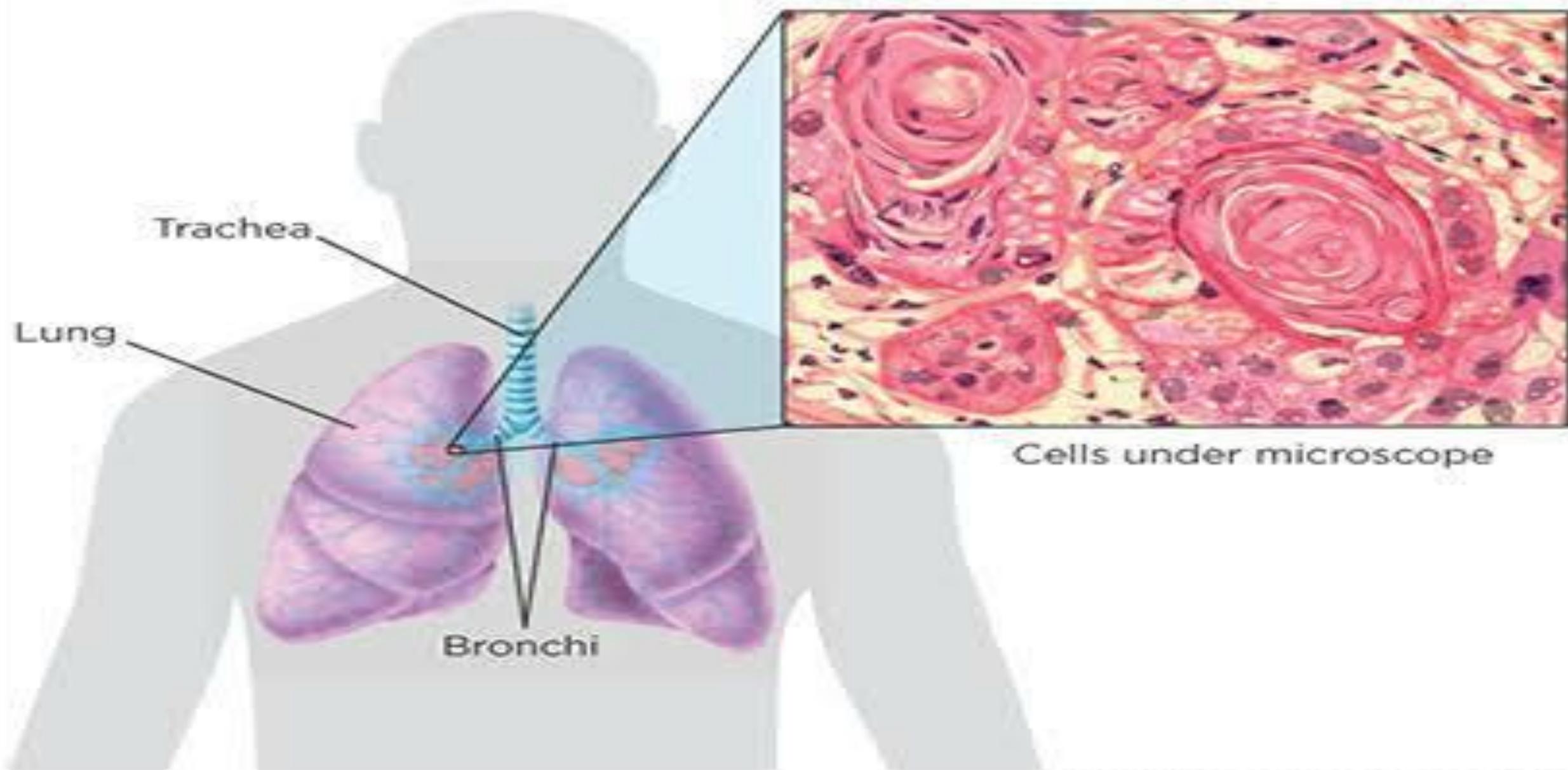
Lung

Squamous cell carcinoma

lung squamous cell carcinoma usually begins in the bronchial tubes (large airways) in the central part of the lungs

Bronchi

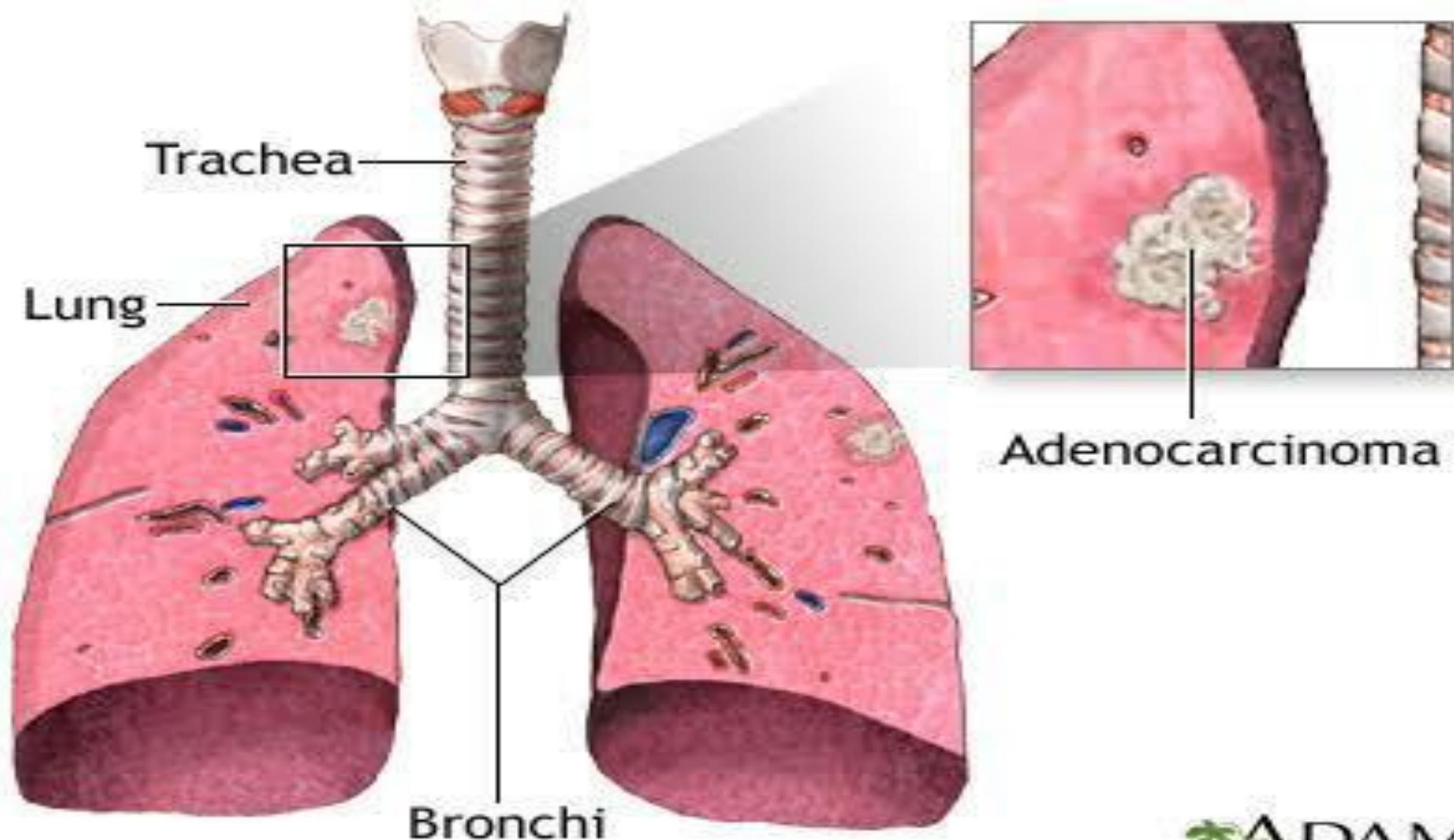
Squamous Cell Lung Cancer



Cells under microscope

3. ADENOCARCINOMA

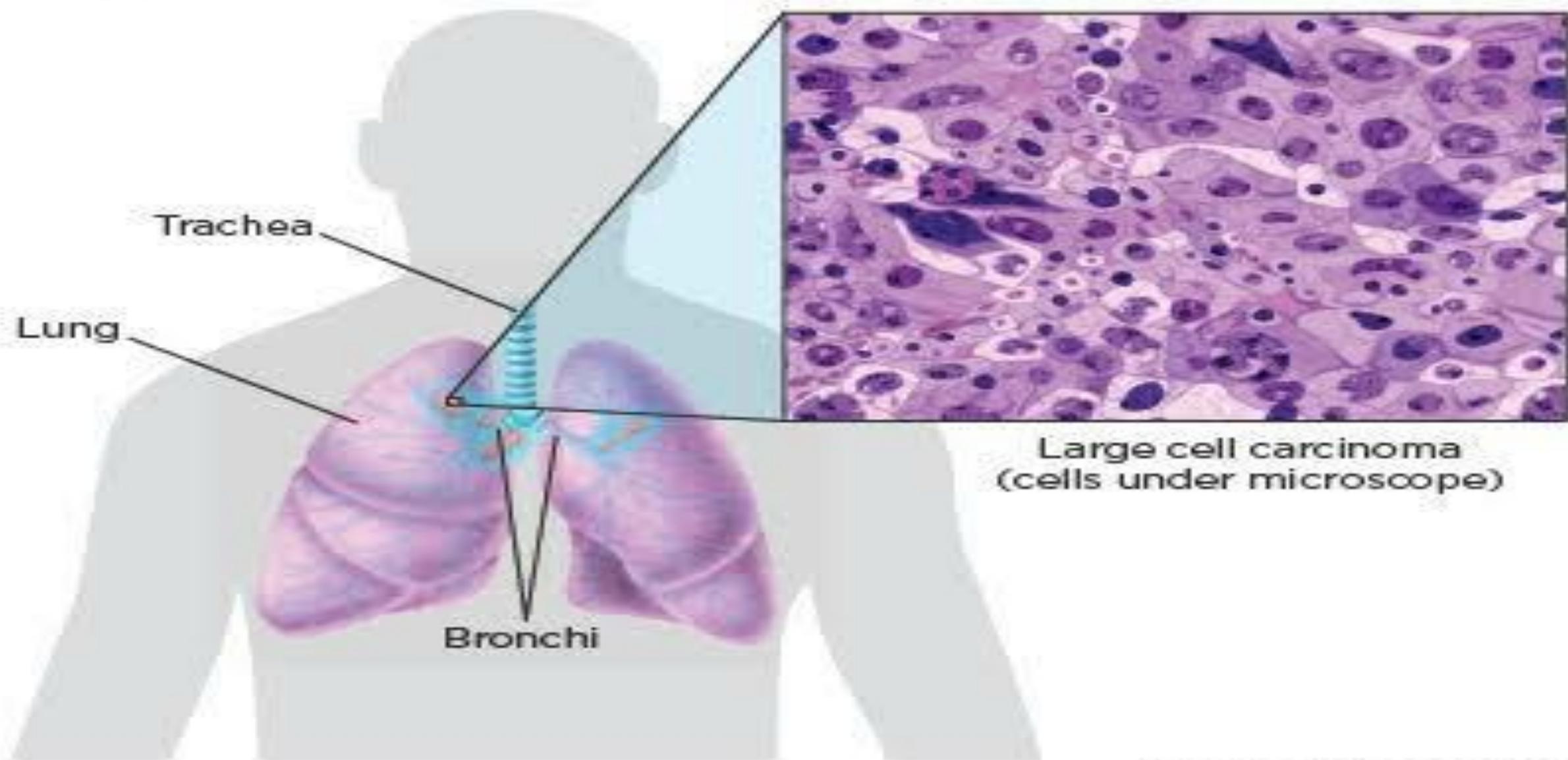
- Adenocarcinoma forms in glands that secrete mucus.
- In the lungs, adenocarcinomatumors most often form in the alveoli, the tiny balloon-like sacs that help pump air in and out of the lungs.



4. LARGE CELL CARCINOMA

- Large cell lung cancer is a subtype of non-small cell lung cancer.
- Large cell lung cancer is categorized as such by how the cancer cells look under a microscope. The cells do not clearly look like adenocarcinoma or squamous cell lung cancer, and they are distinguished from small cell lung cancer cells by their larger size.

Large Cell Carcinoma



Large cell carcinoma
(cells under microscope)

CAUSES

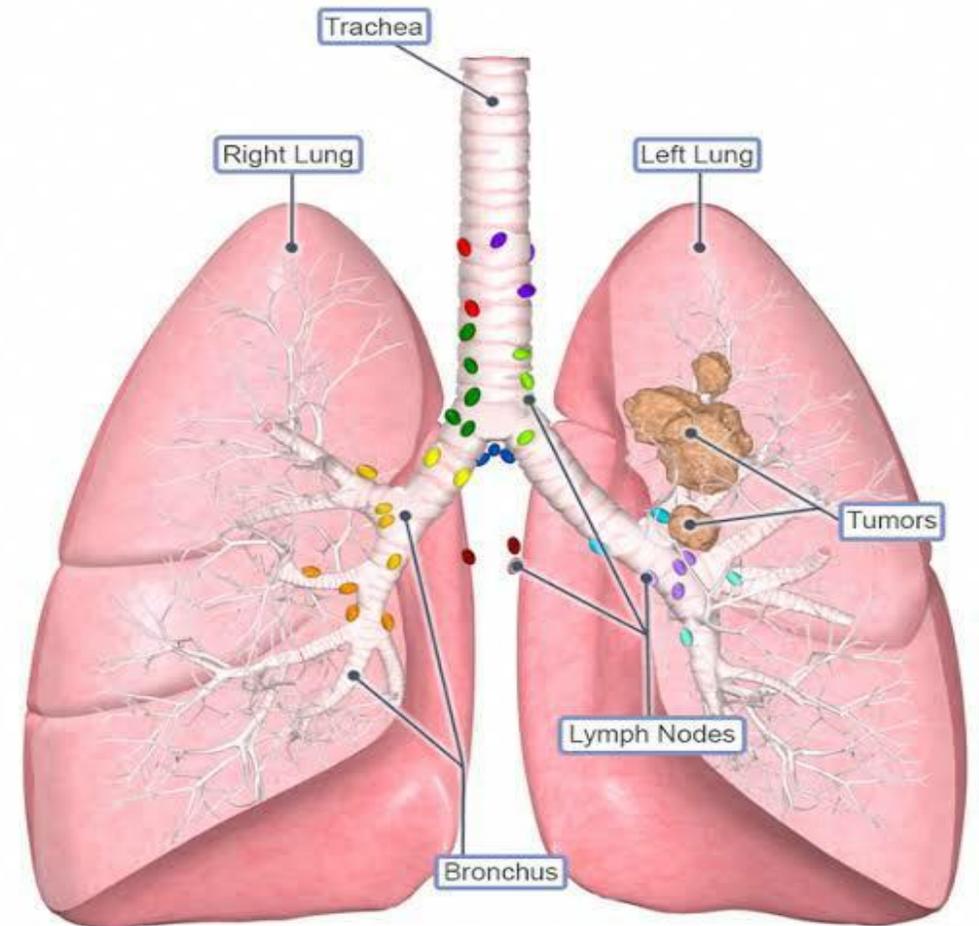
- Smoking
- Hereditary, Genetic predisposition
- Use of tobacco
- Passive smoking
- Environmental pollution
- Occupational exposure

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

- Change in respiratory pattern
- Persistent cough
- Sputum streaked with blood
- Unexplained weight loss
- Fatigue
- Chest, shoulder, back or arm pain
- Recurring episodes of pleural effusion, pneumonia or bronchitis
- Unexplained dyspnea

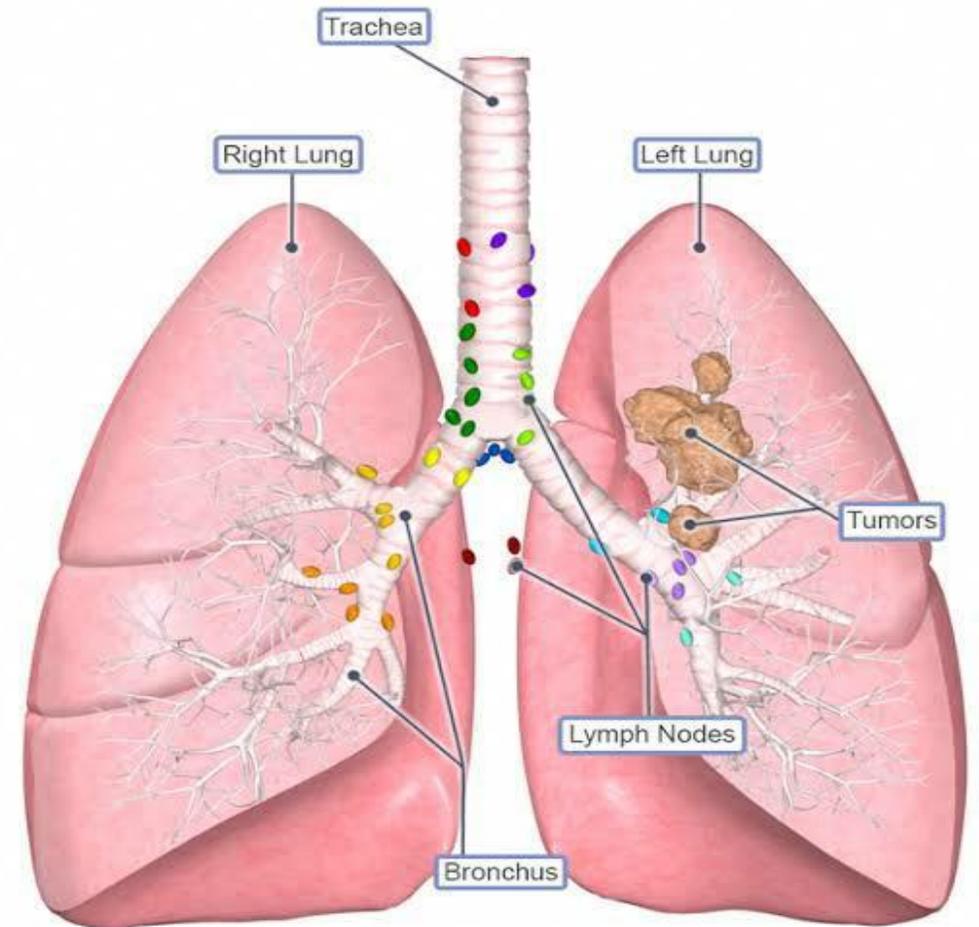
DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION

- History collection
- Physical examination
- Sputum culture
- Biopsy
- Blood test
- CT scan
- MRI
- PFT



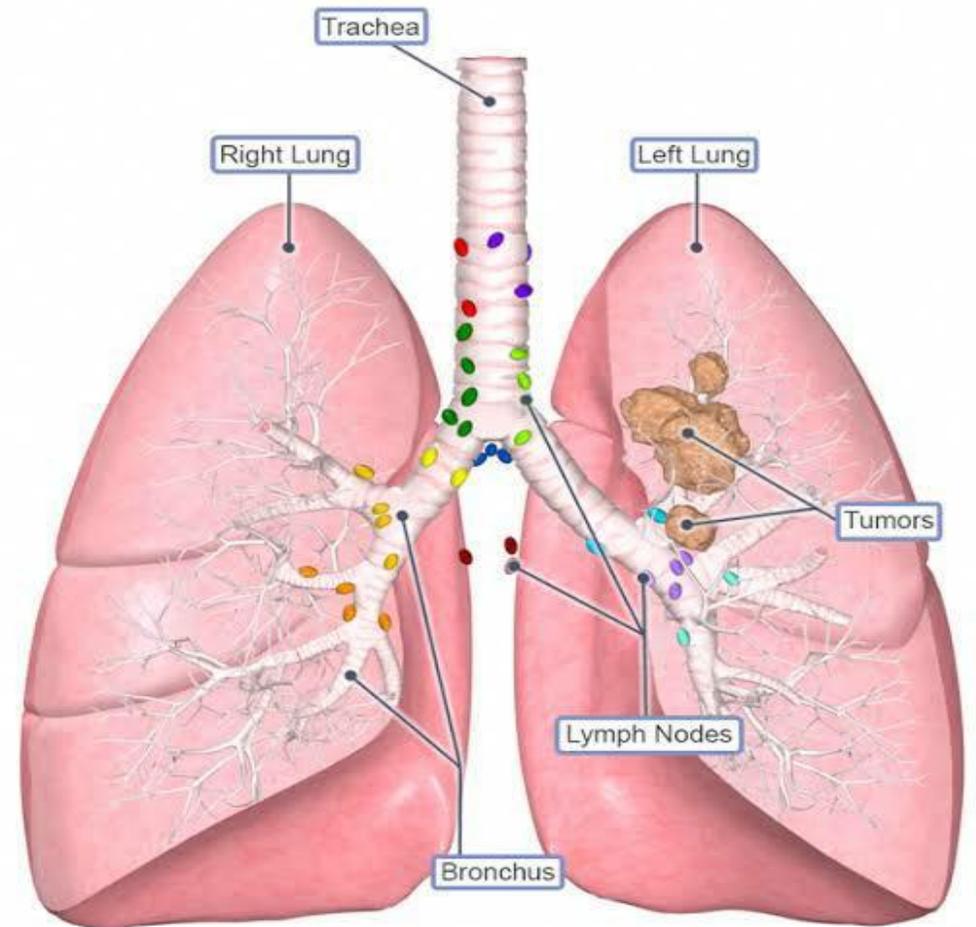
MEDICAL MANAGEMENT

- Based on stage or type of cancer
Radiation therapy and chemotherapy is given.



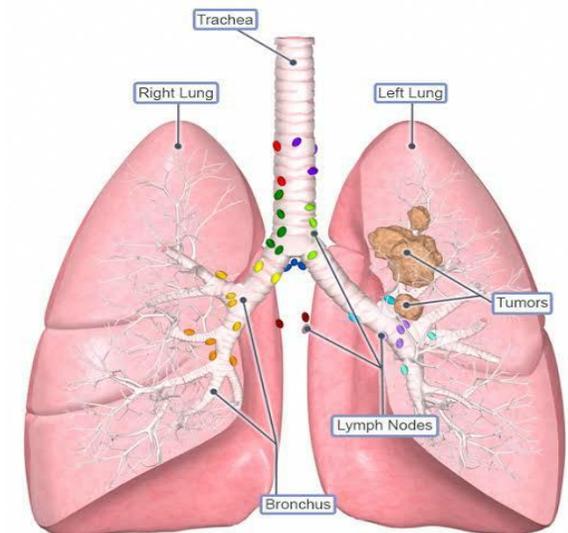
SURGICAL MANAGEMENT

- Laser surgery
- Pulmonary resection
- Chest tube



NURSING MANAGEMENT

- Maintain airway patency
- Teach deep breathing and coughing exercise
- Provide comfortable position to promote the lung expansion
- Provide pulmonary rehabilitation
- Assess the respiratory pattern
- Maintain nutritional status



- Maintain intake output chart.
- Assess the level of pain and provide comforting measures
- Assist client to perform daily living activities
- Provide symptomatic treatment
- Provide psychological support
- Reduce fear and anxiety of patient and patient's family members
- Give health education

