

STOP: Have you had biomarker testing?

Do not start treatment for advanced lung cancer without your biomarker test results

Biomarker testing is an important part of lung cancer treatment planning.

Knowing your biomarkers helps your doctor choose a treatment option that is proven to work for your specific type of lung cancer.

Do not start treatment without your biomarker test results.

What are biomarkers?

- Mutated genes within your cancer's DNA, such as *EGFR*, *ALK*, and many others
- High levels of proteins, such as PD-L1

Biomarkers are specific to each person's cancer and when detected can be used to make decisions about treatment.

Most people with advanced lung cancer have at least one biomarker

Experts recommend testing for the 10 most common biomarkers			
Biomarkers with FDA-approved therapies:			
<i>EGFR</i>	<i>ROS1</i>	<i>NTRK</i>	<i>RET</i>
<i>ALK</i>	<i>BRAF</i>	<i>MET</i>	PD-L1
	<i>ERBB2</i>	<i>KRAS</i>	

Several of these biomarkers have FDA-approved targeted therapies or immunotherapies – treatments that are more effective than standard chemotherapy.

CLEAR YOUR VIEW

An initiative to drive the best treatment decisions with complete biomarker testing

Your doctor can use biomarker test results to:

- Choose treatments that have been proven to work for patients with your biomarker
- Avoid treatments that are not likely to work and may even be harmful
- Identify promising new therapies in clinical trials that may benefit you

Waiting for test results is time well spent.

How else can you be sure you'll get the right treatment for your lung cancer?

You have options for testing

Biomarker testing can be done on tissue or blood



Tissue biopsy

- Requires a small piece of your tumor
- Requires a needle or surgical biopsy
- Results in a few weeks



Liquid biopsy

- Requires a small amount of your blood
- Requires a simple blood test
- Results in 7 days or less

Talk to your doctor about which test is right for you