Lung Cancer Information Guide

This guide provides links and references to reliable and current information sources on prostate cancer in men for patients, families, and caregivers. Valuable information may also be found at your local public library. Always consult/share with your healthcare professional regarding any information identified.

Online Resources

There are different types of lung cancer. Knowing which type you have is important because it affects your treatment options and your outlook (prognosis). If you aren’t sure which type of lung cancer you have, ask your doctor so you can get the right information.

Lung cancer happens when cells in the lung change (or mutate). Most often, this is because of exposure to dangerous chemicals that we breathe. But lung cancer can also happen in people with no known exposure to toxic substances.

**Centers for Disease Control & Prevention** - [https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/lung/basic_info/what-is-lung-cancer.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/lung/basic_info/what-is-lung-cancer.htm)
Cancer is a disease in which cells in the body grow out of control. When cancer starts in the lungs, it is called lung cancer.

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer deaths in Michigan. Data show that about 90% of lung cancers are associated with smoking. Other factors, such as secondhand smoke and exposure to radon, also put people at higher risk of developing lung cancer.

**National Cancer Institute** - [https://www.cancer.gov/types/lung](https://www.cancer.gov/types/lung)
Lung cancer includes two main types: non-small cell lung cancer and small cell lung cancer. Smoking causes most lung cancers, but nonsmokers can also develop lung cancer. Explore the links on this page to learn more about lung cancer treatment, prevention, screening, statistics, research, clinical trials, and more.

**National Comprehensive Cancer Network** - [https://www.nccn.org/patientresources/patient-resources/guidelines-for-patients/lung-cancer-resources](https://www.nccn.org/patientresources/patient-resources/guidelines-for-patients/lung-cancer-resources)
NCCN patient resources are based on the same treatment information your doctors use and help you talk to your doctor about the best treatment options for your disease.

**National Library of Medicine** - [https://medlineplus.gov/lungcancer.html](https://medlineplus.gov/lungcancer.html)
Lung cancer is [cancer](https://medlineplus.gov/lungcancer.html) that forms in tissues of the lung, usually in the cells that line the air passages. It is the leading cause of cancer death in both men and women.
Libraries in the University of Michigan Health-Sparrow Region
Libraries can be a great source of information. Most Michigan libraries participate in interlibrary lending. If a specific book is unavailable from your local library, always ask if a book can be borrowed from other libraries.

Carson City:
- Carson City Public Library, 102 W. Main St., (989) 584-3680

Charlotte:
- Charlotte Community Library, 226 S. Bostwick St., (517) 543-8859

East Lansing:
- East Lansing Public Library, 950 Abbot Road, (517) 351-2420

Holt:
- Holt-Delhi Branch, 2078 Aurelius Road, (517) 694-9351

Ionia:
- Ionia Community Library, 126 E. Main St., (616) 527-3680

Lansing:
- Capital Area District Library, 401 S. Capitol Ave., (517) 367-6300
- Delta Township District Library, 5130 Davenport Dr., (517) 321-4014
- Foster Branch, 200 N. Foster Ave., (517) 485-5185
- South Lansing Branch, 3500 S. Cedar St., Ste. 108, (517) 272-9840

Mason:
- Aurelius Branch, 1939 S. Aurelius Road, (517) 628-3743
- Mason Branch, 145 W. Ash St., (517) 676-9088

St. Johns:
- Briggs Public Library, 108 E. Railroad St., (989) 224-4702

Disclaimer: This document contains information and instructional materials identified by UM Health-Sparrow for the typical patient with your condition. It may include links to online content not created by UM Health-Sparrow and for which UM Health-Sparrow does not assume responsibility. It does not replace medical advice from your healthcare provider because your experience may differ from that of the typical patient. Talk to your healthcare provider if you have any questions about this document, your condition, or your treatment plan.

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Last revised 05/2024