

Lung Cancer Video Library – Spanish Language: Video #42 Stage IIIA N2 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer



We are pleased to continue this series of informational videos for our Spanish speaking community. GRACE is pleased to welcome [Dr. Rafael Santana-Davila](#), Assistant Professor with the University of Washington School of Medicine and Seattle Cancer Care Alliance. In this 42nd video for the Spanish lung cancer video library, Dr. Santana-Davila joined GRACE to discuss Stage IIIA N2 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer.

Please feel free to offer comments and raise questions in our [Discussion Forums](#).

TRANSCRIPTS – Spanish and English

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Tratamiento del Paciente que Tiene Estadio Tres, cuando los Ganglios del Mismo Lado del Mediastino están Involucrados

Stage IIIA N2 Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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Spanish TRANSCRIPT

Cuando esto ocurre, el tratamiento varía mucho dependiendo de la institución que este viendo al paciente. En la Universidad de Washington lo que hacemos es que si hay un solo ganglio linfático involucrado preferimos dar quimioterapia. En un principio de 3 a 4 ciclos, después repetimos los estudios de imágenes y si el cancer no ha avanzado se lleva al paciente a cirugía donde lo primero que se hace es ver cuáles de los ganglios del mediastino están involucrados. Si el cancer no ha avanzado, se trata posteriormente con una lobectomía (remover el lóbulo del pulmón). Después, si los ganglios del mediastino se vieron afectados, entonces el paciente se hace candidato para ser tratado con radioterapia para erradicar esos ganglios del mediastino.

Cuando el cancer de pulmón está en más de un ganglio en el mediastino, lo que hacemos es quimioterapia y radiación al mismo tiempo. Son de cuatro a seis semanas de radiación con quimioterapia, dependiendo de que quimioterapia se elige, se puede dar una por semana o dar dos ciclos de quimioterapia en toda la radiación. La quimioterapia que se escoge depende mucho de la discusión entre doctor y paciente para ver qué efectos adversos se prefieren y cuáles son los riesgos y beneficios.



English TRANSCRIPT

When the patient is in stage three, there are many options for the treatment depending on the institution the patient is being treated. In the University of Washington, if there is only one lymph node affected, we prefer to give chemotherapy. At first, we'll give three to four cycles then we'll do again imaging studies to see if the cancer has not spread. If the cancer has advanced to other parts, the patient will go into surgery to see which lymph nodes from the mediastinum are involved. However, if the cancer has not spread, the procedure used will be a lobectomy (remove one of the lobes of the lung). Then, if the lymph nodes of the mediastinum are affected, the patient will be candidate to be treated with radiotherapy.

When the lung cancer is in more lymph nodes in the mediastinum, we'll then use chemotherapy and radiation at the same time. This consists of four to six weeks of radiation and chemotherapy. Depending on the type of chemotherapy selected, the treatment could be one cycle per week or two chemotherapy cycles in all the radiation process. The type of chemotherapy selected depends on the doctor-patient discussion about the side effects, risks and benefits.

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