

Non-small cell lung cancer

- [Independent Prognostic Factors of Survival in Elderly Patients Undergoing Surgery for Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Brain Metastases: Assessing Surgical Eligibility](#)
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Non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is any type of epithelial [lung cancer](#) other than [Small-cell lung cancer](#) (SCLC).

Includes: adenocarcinoma (the most common NSCLC), large cell, squamous cell, bronchoalveolar.

[Lung cancer](#) continues to be a leading cause of cancer-related death worldwide, with [non-Small-cell lung cancer](#) (NSCLC) accounting for more than 80% of lung cancer cases.

Epidemiology

[Lung cancer](#) is the leading cause of cancer mortality worldwide, accounting for 1.38 million annual deaths, representing 18.2% of total deaths from [cancer](#) ¹⁾.

[Non-Small-cell lung cancer](#) (NSCLC) account for more than 80% of lung cancer cases.

Among those, approximately 7.4% of [non-Small-cell lung cancer](#) (NSCLC) patients will have brain metastases (BM) at presentation ²⁾, and between 20–40% of [Non-Small-cell lung cancer](#) (NSCLC) patients will develop [intracranial metastases](#) ^{3) 4)}.

Classification

see [Non-Small-cell lung cancer classification](#).

Diagnosis

[Non-Small-cell lung cancer Diagnosis.](#)

Complications

Non-Small-cell lung cancer metastases

[Non-Small cell lung cancer metastases](#)

Treatment

see [Non-Small cell lung cancer treatment.](#)

Outcome

see [Non-Small cell lung cancer outcome.](#)

Case series

[Non-Small-cell lung cancer case series.](#)

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