

March 21, 2017 AHD Objectives

Lung Cancer:

1. List several risk factors for lung cancer in order of highest relative risk to lowest relative risk. (see Table 1.) Know the percentage of lung cancer that is directly related to tobacco use.
2. Describe the symptoms at presentation that are commonly seen in patients with lung cancer. Know the symptom or combination of symptoms that significantly increase the likelihood of the patient having lung cancer.
3. Describe the initial evaluation of the patient with suspicion for lung cancer. Know the imaging tests to order and their sensitivities, specifically for chest x-ray, chest CT, and PET/CT.
4. Describe **three simultaneous steps** in the diagnosis of patients with lung cancer that can affect treatment planning and help to determine prognosis, including:
 - a. the options available for obtaining **diagnostic** tissue samples.
 - b. the appropriate **staging** for patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC).
 - c. the appropriate staging for patients with small cell lung cancer (SCLC)
 - d. the indication for brain MRI in the staging of lung cancer patients.
 - e. the importance of **performance status** in determining treatment options and to help determine the timing of a palliative care consultation.
5. Describe the genetic abnormalities seen in patients with NSCLC (specifically adenocarcinoma) and their treatment options. (EGFR and ALK). Know the ethnic groups in which these genetic abnormalities are often seen.
6. Describe the patients with NSCLC and SLC who benefit from surgical resection.
7. Describe the recommendation for screening for lung cancer according to the USPSTF.

Hepatocellular Carcinoma:

1. Describe the risk factors for HCC and know the indications for surveillance for HCC and the evidence for surveillance. (table 1)
2. Know the pros and cons of surveillance with alpha-fetoprotein levels (AFP) and ultrasonography. Know the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases (AASLD) recommendations for HCC screening.
3. Describe the work up performed for a lesion > 1 cm on ultrasonography and lesions < 1 cm on ultrasonography. Understand the limitations of liver biopsy for the detection of HCC.
4. List and describe the curative and palliative therapies for HCC. Understand the perfusion based therapies and their indications, contraindications, and side effects.