

Lung cancer is the world's leading cause of cancer death, with a low 5-year survival rate (16%) in the US, despite treatment advancements. Lung cancer patients often have comorbid lung illnesses, increasing their risk of exercise intolerance and impaired pulmonary function, especially after surgery or chemo-radiation. Performance status is crucial for treatment decisions, sometimes precluding therapy. Concomitant respiratory disease exacerbates lung toxicity from chemo- or radiotherapy. Breathlessness significantly impacts quality of life. Simple nursing interventions like relaxation and breathing exercises improve performance status and overall well-being, suggesting pulmonary rehabilitation (PR) is beneficial. However, evidence supporting PR for lung cancer patients is limited to specific clinical situations.