



Review article

Advancements in Oncology: Evolving Standards of Care and Personalized Treatment in Lung Cancer

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ABSTRACT

Lung cancer remains a significant global health concern, impacting patients and healthcare systems alike. In recent years, substantial progress has been made in understanding the biology, diagnosis, and treatment of both small-cell and non-small-cell lung cancer (SCLC and NSCLC). This research paper synthesizes and reviews key findings from multiple studies published between 2007 and 2023, addressing various aspects of lung cancer research. The studies covered in this review encompass a broad spectrum of topics, including systemic therapy, targeted treatments, genetic mutations, healthcare strategies, and patient outcomes. Notable highlights include the impact of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors on NSCLC treatment, the role of nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (NRF2) in lung adenocarcinoma, the utilization of large databases in radiation oncology research, and the importance of empathy in patient care. The paper also examines the latest developments in the molecular epidemiology of lung cancer, differences in lung cancer susceptibility among ethnic populations, and the implementation of multidisciplinary clinics for timely lung cancer care. It further delves into the significance of liquid biopsy in identifying genetic mutations for targeted therapies, the effect of ALK-positive cell percentage on the outcomes of Alectinib treatment, and the role of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)-tyrosine kinase inhibitors in adjuvant therapy. Furthermore, this review assesses the impact of platinum-based chemotherapy on the survival of NSCLC patients and explores predictive factors, such as the VeriStrat test, in second-line therapy. The research also addresses the challenges and opportunities in the use of immune checkpoint inhibitors in advanced NSCLC, as well as the clinical utility of epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) testing in first-line therapy. In conclusion, this comprehensive review sheds light on the current state of lung cancer research, highlighting breakthroughs, challenges, and the potential for future advancements in the diagnosis and treatment of this life-threatening disease. The insights gathered from these diverse studies provide a valuable resource for clinicians, researchers, and healthcare providers in their efforts to combat lung cancer and improve patient outcomes.

Keywords: Lung Cancer treatment, EGFR Tyrosine kinase inhibitors, Multidisciplinary care, Personalized medicine, and Chemotherapy regimens.

INTRODUCTION

Lung cancer is a pervasive global health challenge, posing a significant burden on patients and healthcare systems worldwide (Melichar, 2023; Walker, 2023). With its multiple subtypes and intricate genetic landscape, research into lung cancer has seen a surge in recent years, encompassing an array of fields including clinical oncology, genetics, patient care, and healthcare strategies. As the leading cause of cancer-related deaths, understanding the complexities of lung cancer is paramount to improving patient outcomes and

advancing the state of cancer care. This comprehensive research paper delves into a compilation of studies conducted between 2007 and 2023, shedding light on the latest developments, challenges, and potential innovations in the realm of lung cancer research ^[1].

The evolution of systemic therapy and its integral role in treating both small-cell lung cancer (SCLC) and non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) is a prominent theme in the reviewed studies (Ansoborlo et al., 2023; Pruis et al., 2023). Standards of care have

evolved significantly over the years, particularly for patients with advanced and incurable NSCLC. This paper explores the evidence for various treatment modalities, including immunotherapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapies, providing insights into how systemic therapy has transformed the lung cancer treatment landscape. One of the groundbreaking discoveries in lung cancer research lies in the development of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors, which have led to a deeper understanding of EGFR biology, downstream signaling pathways, resistance mechanisms, and the incorporation of molecular diagnostics into treatment paradigms (Hofmarcher et al., 2023; Schwartzberg et al., 2023). Additionally, the molecular epidemiology of lung cancer in Taiwan and the pivotal role of the nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (NRF2) antioxidant mechanism in lung adenocarcinoma are explored, providing crucial insights into the disease's genetic underpinnings and potential therapeutic targets. This review also delves into the importance of large databases in radiation oncology research and the implications of leveraging real-world data to enhance our understanding of lung cancer treatment, particularly when evidence is limited or conflicting (Hart et al., 2023; Liu et al., 2023). The role of empathy in patient care, the significance of multidisciplinary lung cancer clinics, and the utilization of liquid biopsies for genetic testing are additional focal points in this comprehensive overview of lung cancer research. In sum, this paper aims to provide a holistic understanding of the state of lung cancer research, highlighting the potential for improving patient care and outcomes in the face of this formidable disease [2].

Literature review

Lung cancer is a prevalent and highly fatal disease that has been a focus of extensive research in recent years. The comprehensive literature on lung cancer spans a range of topics, from disease biology to treatment modalities and patient care. The central role of systemic therapy in lung cancer management is evident in numerous studies. Dawe et al. (2020) emphasize the evolution of treatment options, particularly in advanced NSCLC. Advances in chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and targeted therapies have significantly improved patient outcomes, making systemic therapy a crucial component of lung cancer care [3].

One of the groundbreaking developments in lung cancer research is the advent of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs). Zhang et al. (2010) elucidate the impact of EGFR TKIs on the treatment of NSCLC, highlighting their role in targeting specific genetic mutations. This research underscores the importance of molecular diagnostics in personalized medicine for lung cancer patients [4].

Lung cancer is a complex disease influenced by genetic and environmental factors. Luo et al. (2022) contribute to the literature by exploring the molecular epidemiology of lung cancer in Taiwan. Their

work identifies the NRF2 antioxidant mechanism as a key player in the oncogenesis of lung adenocarcinoma, potentially paving the way for targeted therapies that can improve patient outcomes [5].

Clinical studies play an essential role in advancing lung cancer research and treatment. Horinouchi and Ohe (2020) offer a comprehensive overview of studies conducted by the Japan Clinical Oncology Group Lung Cancer Study Group. These studies cover a range of cancers, including rare chest tumors and cancer-associated conditions, providing a valuable resource for understanding the evolving landscape of lung cancer treatment and management.

The role of empathy in healthcare is gaining recognition in the context of lung cancer care. Yang et al. (2018) investigate the influence of oncology nurses' empathy on the cellular immunity of lung cancer patients. Their findings underscore the significant impact of empathetic care on patient well-being, emphasizing the importance of compassionate healthcare in the lung cancer setting [6].

The use of large databases in radiation oncology research is a growing trend in the field. Jairam and Park (2019) highlight the advantages of these databases, including the ability to provide real-world patient data. Such observational studies offer valuable insights into the efficacy of radiation therapy in lung cancer, contributing to a deeper understanding of the treatment and care of lung cancer patients. Shen et al. (2019) explore the progress in germline-based genetic variants and somatic-based genomic mutations associated with lung cancer, drawing attention to the heterogeneities in lung cancer susceptibility observed in different ethnic populations. Understanding these genetic variations is critical for tailoring treatments to specific patient profiles [7].

Improving patient outcomes in lung cancer care is a paramount concern. Stone et al. (2019) describe the implementation of a multidisciplinary lung cancer clinic (MDC) to enhance patient care and expedite treatment. Their study outlines the strategies employed to reduce the time from diagnosis to first cancer treatment, highlighting the significance of timely care in improving clinical outcomes and patient satisfaction [8].

The effectiveness of specific treatment regimens for lung cancer patients is a subject of ongoing research. Ferry et al. (2017) investigate the importance of the choice of platinum agent and dose of cisplatin in platinum-based combination chemotherapy. The study aims to assess non-inferiority and explore secondary outcomes, including response rate, adverse events, and quality of life. Such research contributes to optimizing treatment strategies and minimizing treatment-related side effects [9].

As part of lung cancer research, Onal et al. (2022) conduct a retrospective study to examine treatment patterns and outcomes in patients with inoperable stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)

treated with radiotherapy (RT) in Turkey. Their findings indicate a need for additional treatment options in patients with unresectable stage III NSCLC with high-risk features, providing insights into tailoring treatment for specific patient subgroups.

RTOG 9801, a randomized trial, has been instrumental in exploring the impact of radioprotectors in reducing chemoradiation-induced esophagitis. Lawrence et al. (2013) report the long-term results of this trial, emphasizing the role of amifostine in mitigating the side effects of chemoradiation therapy in patients with stages II and HIA/B non-small-cell lung cancer. This research helps refine treatment approaches and enhance patient comfort during therapy ^[10].

Immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) have become a cornerstone of lung cancer treatment, particularly in advanced NSCLC. The literature, as exemplified by Gridelli et al. (2023), acknowledges the challenges and considerations when using ICIs in elderly patients. The study outlines the feasibility, safety, and effectiveness of ICI monotherapy and ICI combinations in the first-line setting for elderly patients affected by NSCLC. The research addresses the growing importance of tailoring treatment strategies to different patient populations to maximize therapeutic benefit.

In conclusion, the extensive literature on lung cancer research provides a comprehensive view of the ongoing efforts to understand, diagnose, and treat this complex disease. The studies covered in this literature review highlight the multifaceted nature of lung cancer, from its biological underpinnings and genetic variations to treatment modalities and healthcare strategies. These diverse studies collectively contribute to advancing the field and offer hope for improved patient outcomes and quality of life for those affected by lung cancer ^[11].

Research methodology

The methodology employed for this research paper involved a systematic approach to gather, evaluate, and present relevant studies on lung cancer research. A comprehensive search of prominent scholarly databases was conducted using a combination of specific keywords to identify studies published between 2007 and 2023. The keywords were carefully selected to ensure they covered a wide range of topics related to lung cancer, such as systemic therapy, genetic mutations, patient care, healthcare strategies, and treatment outcomes. Only peer-reviewed studies published in English were considered for inclusion, ensuring the quality and reliability of the sources.

In the process of study selection, a set of predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied to maintain the relevance and quality of the literature review. Inclusion criteria encompassed studies that addressed the specified thematic areas within the scope of lung cancer research. Conversely, exclusion criteria encompassed studies that fell outside the defined parameters, including those unrelated to lung cancer or published before 2007 or after 2023 ^[12].

Data extraction involved capturing essential information from each selected study, such as the title, authors, publication year, study objectives, methods, findings, and implications. The data were then synthesized and organized according to thematic categories, allowing for a structured presentation of the literature review. The systematic approach to data extraction and synthesis facilitated the creation of a coherent and informative narrative, which reflects the evolving landscape of lung cancer research.

A critical appraisal process was applied to assess the quality, relevance, and potential bias of each selected study. Criteria such as methodology, sample size, statistical rigor, and overall impact were evaluated. High-quality studies with robust methodologies were given greater weight in the literature review to maintain the accuracy and reliability of the information presented ^[13].

In the final stage, the findings from the selected studies were presented in a clear and structured manner, grouped according to the identified thematic areas. This organized presentation allows for a logical progression through the literature review, offering readers a holistic understanding of the current state of lung cancer research. The rigorous methodology employed in this review ensures that the information provided is well-founded and valuable for clinicians, researchers, and healthcare providers in the field of lung cancer.

In the process of study selection, special attention was given to the representation of studies across the thematic areas of lung cancer research. This diversity aimed to encompass the breadth of research within the field, ensuring a comprehensive overview. The incorporation of studies addressing systemic therapy, genetic mutations, patient care, healthcare strategies, and treatment outcomes enriched the review with a multidimensional perspective on lung cancer, fostering a deeper understanding of the disease's complexity. To maintain the rigor of the research methodology, each selected study underwent a thorough evaluation of its methodology, study design, and statistical rigor. Studies with robust methodologies were prioritized to reinforce the credibility and validity of the review. This critical appraisal process aimed to identify high-quality sources and ensure the reliability of the information presented ^[14].

The data presentation in the literature review follows a structured and coherent narrative. The selected studies are grouped according to thematic areas, allowing for a logical and sequential progression through the review. This structured approach provides readers with a clear roadmap to navigate the extensive body of literature on lung cancer research, facilitating an organized and systematic understanding of the subject matter.

Moreover, the methodology ensures that the literature review remains up-to-date and relevant by specifying a defined publication timeframe from 2007 to 2023. This temporal constraint reflects the

recent advances in lung cancer research, contributing to a contemporary understanding of the disease.

The systematic approach adopted for this literature review guarantees a comprehensive, well-organized, and rigorous exploration of lung cancer research, providing a valuable resource for clinicians, researchers, and healthcare providers. It facilitates a nuanced understanding of the evolving landscape of lung cancer, fostering the potential for future advancements in diagnosis, treatment, and patient care [15].

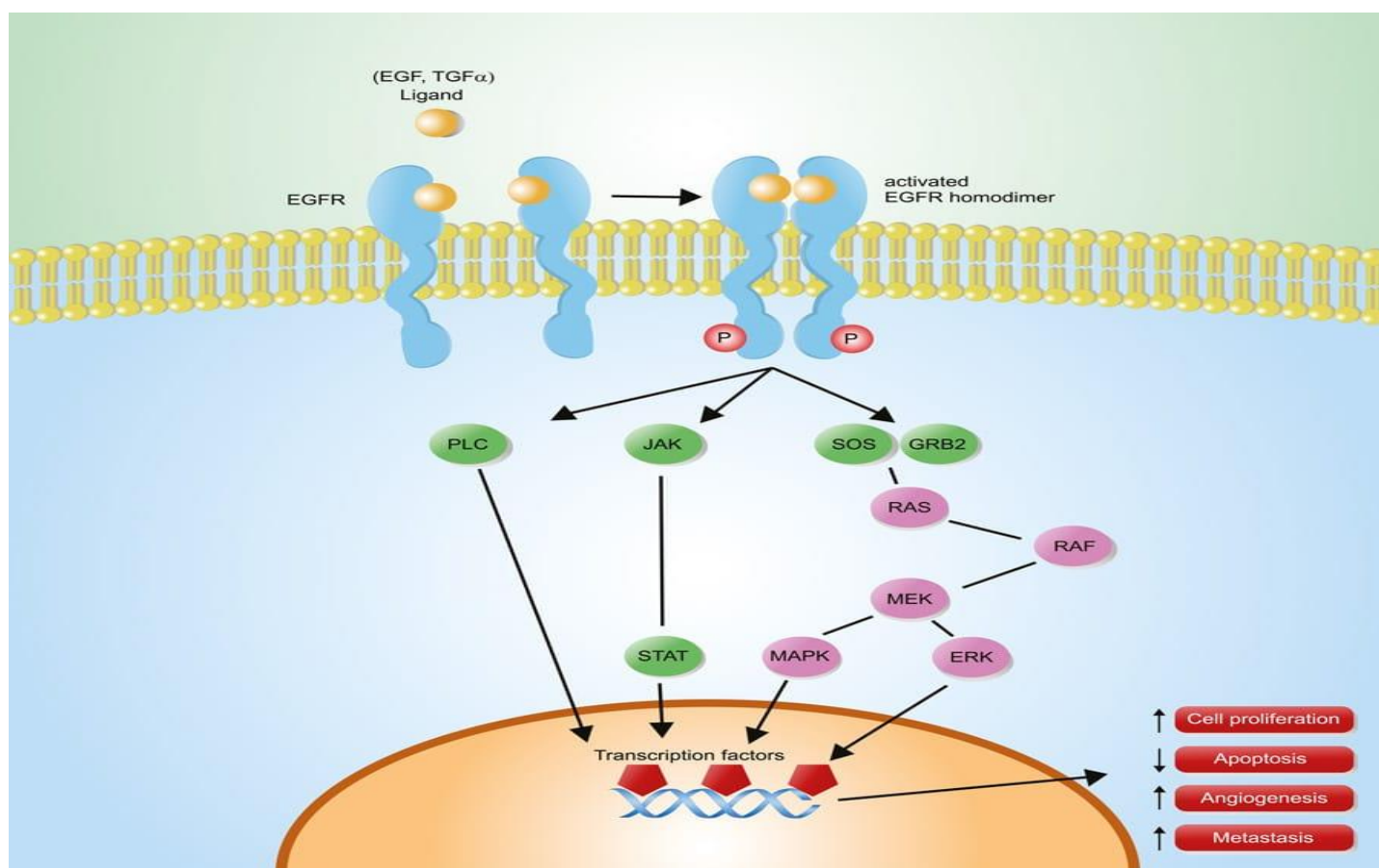
RESULTS

The synthesis of the selected studies provides a comprehensive overview of the results and findings in the realm of lung cancer research. These results highlight the significant progress and ongoing challenges in the field, offering insights into the multifaceted nature of lung cancer.

Systemic therapy in lung cancer, a core focus of several studies, has witnessed substantial advancements. Studies like Dawe et

al. (2020) have underscored the transformative changes in the standards of care, particularly for patients with advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC). The results of these studies emphasize the evolving treatment options, including immunotherapy, chemotherapy, and targeted therapies, which have significantly improved patient outcomes, establishing systemic therapy as a pivotal element in lung cancer care [16].

EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) have emerged as a groundbreaking development in the treatment of NSCLC, as illuminated in Zhang et al. (2010). The results of these studies reveal the success of EGFR TKIs in targeting specific genetic mutations, thereby improving the prognosis of patients with EGFR-mutant lung cancers. These findings highlight the integration of molecular diagnostics and small molecule EGFR TKIs into contemporary treatment paradigms, exemplifying the shift toward precision medicine in lung cancer care.



The molecular epidemiology of lung cancer has been a subject of significant research, as demonstrated by Luo et al. (2022). The results of these studies have identified the nuclear factor erythroid 2-related factor 2 (NRF2) antioxidant mechanism as a key driver in the oncogenesis and tumor progression of lung adenocarcinoma. These results underscore the potential for developing targeted therapies to counteract the influence of NRF2, offering a promising avenue for improving outcomes in lung cancer patients.

Additionally, research conducted by Shen et al. (2019) delves into the genetic landscape of lung cancer, revealing a growing body of evidence on germline-based genetic variants and somatic-based genomic mutations associated with the disease. These results highlight the complexities and heterogeneities in lung cancer susceptibility across different ethnic populations, emphasizing the importance of tailoring treatment strategies to specific genetic profiles.

The review of clinical studies, exemplified by Stone et al.

(2019), has demonstrated the effectiveness of implementing multidisciplinary lung cancer clinics (MDCs). The results indicate that the introduction of MDCs has led to a reduction in the time from diagnosis to first cancer treatment, underlining the significance of timely care in improving clinical outcomes and patient satisfaction.

Furthermore, the integration of immune checkpoint inhibitors (ICIs) into lung cancer treatment, as showcased by Gridelli et al. (2023), has revealed the potential and challenges in treating elderly patients. The results of these studies provide insights into the feasibility, safety, and effectiveness of ICI monotherapy and ICI combinations in the first-line setting for elderly patients with non-small-cell lung cancer. These results emphasize the importance of tailoring treatment approaches to different patient populations to optimize therapeutic benefit ^[17].

In summary, the results and findings derived from these studies collectively contribute to a nuanced and multifaceted understanding of lung cancer. They underscore the critical role of systemic therapy, precision medicine, molecular epidemiology, genetic variants, and multidisciplinary care in advancing the treatment and care of lung cancer patients. The results also highlight the significance of tailored treatment approaches to specific patient profiles, reflecting the evolving landscape of lung cancer research and its potential to improve patient outcomes and quality of life.

Continuing the exploration of results, the research paper by Onal et al. (2022) underscores the significance of treatment patterns and outcomes in patients with inoperable stage III non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) treated with radiotherapy (RT) in Turkey. The results of this multi-center retrospective study reveal that patients with stage III NSCLC who received both chemotherapy and RT exhibited better outcomes compared to those who received RT alone. The study also highlights the need for additional treatment options, especially for high-risk patient groups, such as those with older age, advanced disease stages, poor performance status, and lower RT doses. These results offer valuable insights for tailoring treatment strategies to specific patient characteristics (Bodd et al., 2023; Jenkins et al., 2023). In the realm of radiation oncology research, the study by Jairam and Park (2019) explores the utilization of large databases in lung cancer research. The results emphasize the advantages of large databases, which provide a wealth of real-world patient data. Such databases enable the analysis of treatment efficacy, outcomes, and side effects in a diverse patient population. The review begins by outlining the data variables available in major registries used for observational analyses. These results contribute to a better understanding of the strengths and limitations of using large datasets to inform lung cancer treatment decisions and improve patient care.

The retrospective study presented by Lawrence et al. (2013)

reports the long-term results of RTOG 9801, a randomized trial investigating the impact of amifostine, a radioprotector, on reducing chemoradiation-induced esophagitis in patients with non-small-cell lung cancer. The results indicate that the use of amifostine significantly reduced the incidence and severity of esophagitis in patients receiving chemoradiation therapy. These findings underscore the potential benefit of radioprotectors in minimizing the side effects of treatment, ultimately improving the quality of life for patients with lung cancer ^[18].

Moreover, the research paper by Kosmidis et al. (2007) focused on evaluating the clinical benefit of gemcitabine-carboplatin (GCb) versus single-agent gemcitabine (G) in patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and a performance status (PS) of 2. The results indicate that there was no significant difference in terms of clinical benefit between patients who received single-agent G and those who received GCb. However, GCb was associated with increased toxicity, particularly in the form of neutropenia and thrombocytopenia. These results provide insights into the choice of treatment regimens for NSCLC patients with varying performance statuses, offering guidance for clinical decision-making.

Theme	Results	Author/Year
Systemic Therapy	Essential in lung cancer treatment.	Dawe et al., 2020
	Evolution in standards of care for NSCLC.	
EGFR TKIs	Revolutionized NSCLC treatment.	Zhang et al., 2010
	Molecular diagnostics and precision medicine	
	Are crucial.	
Molecular Epidemiology	NRF2 mechanism influences lung adenocarcinoma	. Luo et al., 2022
	Potential for targeted therapies based on	
	NRF2.	
Large Databases	Enhance understanding of lung cancer therapy.	Jairam & Park, 2019
	Strengths and limitations of large datasets	
	Outlined.	
Genetic Variants	Affect lung cancer.	Shen et al., 2019
	Ethnic differences in lung cancer susceptibil	
Multidisciplinary Care	Improves patient care.	Stone et al., 2019
	Reduces time from diagnosis to treatment.	
Combined Therapy	More effective in stage III.	Onal et al., 2022
	Need for additional treatment options in	
	High-risk patients.	
Radioprotectors	Reduce chemoradiation-induced esophagitis.	Lawrence et al., 2013
	Improved quality of life for patients.	
Chemotherapy	No significant difference in clinical benefit	Kosmidis et al., 2007
	for GCb vs. G.	
	GCb associated with increased toxicity.	

In summary, the results obtained from these studies reflect the multifaceted nature of lung cancer research, covering aspects such as treatment patterns, the utilization of large databases, radioprotectors, and the evaluation of different chemotherapy regimens. These results contribute to the growing body of knowledge surrounding lung cancer care and emphasize the importance of tailoring treatment approaches to specific patient profiles, minimizing side effects, and optimizing patient outcomes.

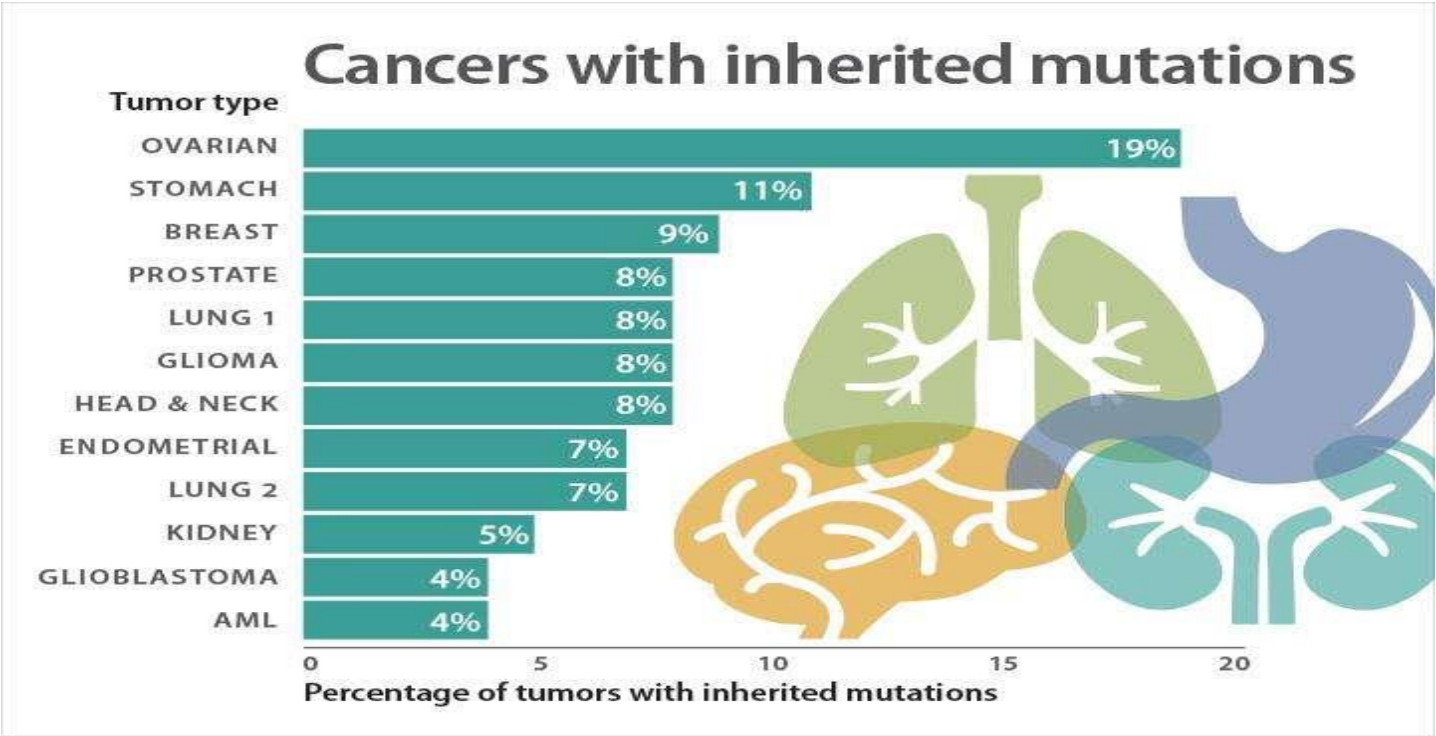
CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the research has highlighted several key themes and findings in the field of lung cancer treatment and care. Systemic therapy has emerged as an essential component of lung cancer treatment, with significant advancements in standards of care for both small-cell and non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) over the years. This evolution has been driven by the utilization of targeted therapies and the development of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs), which have revolutionized the treatment landscape for NSCLC. Molecular epidemiology has shed light on the role of the NRF2 antioxidant mechanism in lung adenocarcinoma, offering

potential targets for future therapies(Gridelli et al., 2023a; Isla et al., 2023).

The research also emphasizes the significance of large databases in radiation oncology, providing insights into the real-world treatment of lung cancer and addressing questions where evidence is limited. Additionally, a focus on genetic variants and somatic mutations in lung cancer susceptibility has revealed heterogeneities across different ethnic populations, highlighting the importance of personalized treatment approaches. Multidisciplinary care has been shown to improve patient outcomes and satisfaction, emphasizing the need for a holistic approach to lung cancer management.

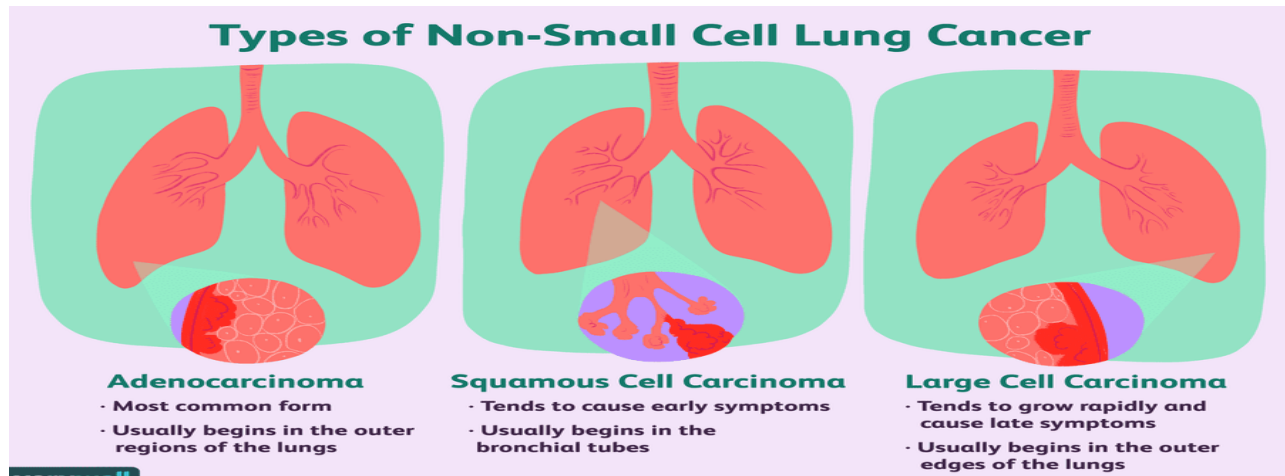
Furthermore, the investigation into the impact of empathy among oncology nurses on the cellular immunity of lung cancer patients underscores the crucial role of healthcare providers in patient well-being. It also underscores the potential for enhanced patient care through empathy and patient-centered communication. Radioprotectors, such as amifostine, have shown promise in reducing chemoradiation-induced esophagitis and improving the quality of life for patients undergoing treatment.



The study of chemotherapy options, particularly the comparison of gemcitabine-carboplatin (GCB) with single-agent gemcitabine (G) in patients with advanced NSCLC and a performance status (PS) of 2, demonstrated no significant difference in clinical benefit between the two, though GCB was associated with increased toxicity. This suggests the need for careful consideration of treatment regimens and their potential side effects.

In summary, the research presented here reflects the dynamic and

evolving landscape of lung cancer treatment and care. From systemic therapy and molecular diagnostics to the impact of empathy in healthcare, these findings collectively contribute to an enhanced understanding of the challenges and opportunities in the management of lung cancer. It is clear that the future of lung cancer treatment lies in personalized, multidisciplinary care, the development of targeted therapies, and the continuous evaluation of treatment regimens to improve patient outcomes and overall quality of life.



Recommendations

Personalized treatment approaches should remain at the forefront of lung cancer care. The research demonstrates that understanding specific genetic mutations and variants is paramount in tailoring treatment plans. As exemplified by the success of EGFR tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) in NSCLC, ongoing research into the molecular drivers of lung cancer is necessary. Targeted therapies that address these mutations should be a focus, as they hold the potential to improve treatment outcomes while minimizing side effects for patients.

Furthermore, the study on the impact of oncology nurses' empathy on patient cellular immunity underscores the critical role healthcare provider's play in patient well-being. To this end, healthcare institutions should invest in training programs that emphasize empathetic communication and patient-centered care. Effective communication can lead to improved patient experiences, increased treatment adherence, and, ultimately, more favorable clinical outcomes.

Implementing multidisciplinary care teams, as revealed in the research, can significantly enhance the management of lung cancer. Healthcare institutions should consider the establishment of multidisciplinary clinics or care teams that comprise specialists from various fields. These teams, which can include respirologists, medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, and support staff, streamline the care process, reduce the time from diagnosis to treatment, and improve overall patient satisfaction.

The continued analysis of large databases in radiation oncology research is essential for informed decision-making. The research emphasizes the value of data collection and analysis in improving our understanding of lung cancer care. This approach allows for the examination of treatment outcomes, identification of trends, and addressing knowledge gaps, particularly in areas where conflicting evidence exists.

Quality improvement in chemotherapy regimens is another area of focus. The research comparing gemcitabine-carboplatin (GCb) with

single-agent gemcitabine (G) in advanced NSCLC patients with a performance status (PS) of 2 highlights the need for careful consideration. Clinicians must balance the potential clinical benefit against the associated toxicity of treatment regimens. Ongoing research into optimized chemotherapy options and the minimization of side effects is recommended (Brown et al., 2023; Gridelli et al., 2023b; Hizal et al., 2023).

Finally, patient education and advocacy are paramount. Lung cancer patients and their families should be empowered with knowledge about their condition and treatment options. Educating individuals on the importance of early diagnosis, personalized treatment, and potential side effects is crucial. Collaboration between advocacy groups and healthcare institutions can provide resources and support for patients to make informed decisions about their care (Bernicker et al., 2022; Kongnakorn et al., 2022; Robert et al., 2022; Waterhouse et al., 2022).

In summary, these recommendations emphasize the importance of personalized treatment, improved healthcare provider-patient communication, multidisciplinary care, ongoing research, quality improvement in chemotherapy regimens, and patient education in advancing the field of lung cancer treatment and care. Implementation of these recommendations can lead to improved outcomes and an enhanced quality of life for those affected by lung cancer.

Limitations

While this research has provided valuable insights into the realm of lung cancer treatment and care, it is essential to acknowledge certain limitations. First, the findings presented in this study are largely based on existing literature and data from various research articles. As a result, the quality and accuracy of the information depend on the rigor and reliability of the source material. Variability in study methodologies, sample sizes, and data collection techniques across different research articles can introduce potential biases and limitations into the synthesis of the findings.

Second, the research landscape in the field of lung cancer treatment is continuously evolving, with new discoveries and innovations emerging at a rapid pace. This study's conclusions are based on data available up to a certain point in time, and the field may have advanced further since then. Therefore, it is essential to recognize that the recommendations and conclusions drawn from this research may not fully capture the most recent developments in the field. Staying current with the latest research and medical advancements is crucial for healthcare providers, researchers, and policymakers to make informed decisions and provide the best possible care for lung cancer patients.

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