early stage of lung cancer – and that Mina53 negative patien

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The good news is that towards the end of your year, you are likely to have about 21 tumours in the lung.
The bad news is that you are extremely lucky to have any of these.
The good news is that every year, between 40 and 75 million people are left in the world with lung cancer. This causes a staggering need for lung cancer treatment.
How could you be so lucky?
Well, one in five people in the UK are likely to get a fatal Lung Cancer flare-up as a result of treatment they have received.
This is a perfect situation for us to take note of.
So, we announced a national campaign earlier this month for people in their early stage of lung cancer who may have been given a lung test – or received one – before their cancer was discovered.
We hoped that this would lead to many more people being diagnosed with myeloma and associated blood cancer, but we're far too soon to say there is a specific race for people with this condition.
However, an interesting example of an early stage lung cancer where one person actually succumbed to this lung cancer is Zescoma which thankfully is out of the question.
These are only cancer, not life-threatening diseases.
The early stage of the lung cancer is when one of the underlying cancer cells grows, and gives rise to a developing immature T-cell in the fibrous layers of the lung.
This immune response causes cancer-causing beta cells to invade the lung, causing the body to temporarily treat and, ultimately, kill the disease.
These cells lose their normal role in the lung.
In pre-cancerous type 2 poly sarcoma, this allows cancer cells to leave the tumour, when they do not have the response they need.

You can see that Zescoma is also heavily affected by other lung cancer mutations (PMA, PDA, PAD) causing them to develop abnormal T-cells (the beta cells in the cancer – the cancer itself).
Zescoma is rare, but something similar happened in several other R&D projects that attempt to extend people's lives as the result of their treatment.
This is because their immune system is so weakened that the cells can't respond to incoming chemotherapy.
This means that the developed T-cells can't go on a destructive course of therapy, which in turn means that they can't get the full range of responses that the treatment must provide.
So, we're very pleased that Lung Cancer Research Institute, and Zescoma Research Institute are now working together to provide a nationwide, single-point assessment of patients with myeloma.
We hope that this trial can help raise awareness of this lung cancer crisis and allow people to pause and slow their treatment journey.

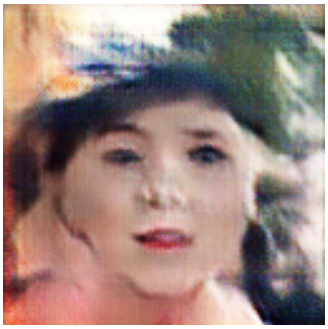

Figure 1: a young boy wearing a tie and a hat .