the context

- According to the WHO, lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths worldwide
- Factors (like if you smoke), severity of symptoms, and side effects play a large role in predicting whether or not an individual develops cancer and their quality of life

our question?

- Can we use these same factors and symptoms to then try and predict how severe a patient's lung cancer will be?
- Which ones are the most predictive?

what did we find?

- **Obesity** and **coughing of blood** had significant correlations with the severity of lung cancer
- Generally, as obesity levels and coughing of blood increase, so does the severity of lung cancer
- Though they're both good predictors, obesity is slightly better overall

limitations

- The dataset used had limited descriptions of what each symptom (and its range of values) meant
- This limits our ability to fully understand and interpret the data, potentially leading to imprecise/misleading conclusions.
- Thus, accuracy of these models is not high enough for professional medical care but can be used for personal use