**Relaled work..**

[1] The researchers analyzed 1,644 tumour regions from 421 patients with non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) enrolled in the TRACERx study. Their goal was to understand how lung cancer evolves and how tumour heterogeneity affects clinical outcomes. And the dataset consisted of tumour samples from NSCLC patients, collected during surgery or follow-up as part of the TRACERx study.The author proposed a method of Genomic analysis of 40 common cancer genes to study mutations. The researchers achieved 8% of lung adenocarcinomas did not show tobacco-induced mutations, suggesting an alternate origin.

[2]The researchers conducted a phase 2 clinical trial to evaluate the antitumor activity and safety of tarlatamab , a bispecific T-cell engager immunotherapy, in patients with previously treated small-cell lung cancer (SCLC).The author used data set that is involved 220 patients who had already received a median of two prior treatments for SCLC .The author proposed a model of Progression-free survival (PFS) and overall survival (OS) were also evaluated. The researchers achieved -month overall survival (OS) rates 68% (10 mg) and 66% (100 mg).

[3]The researchers analyzed trends in stage I lung cancer diagnosis based on patient and tumor characteristics from 2010 to 2017, evaluating differences by histology, age, sex, race, and insurance status. The researchers used the National Cancer Database (NCDB) Public Benchmark Report, focusing on lung cancer cases diagnosed between 2010 and 2017.The author selected patients with stages I to IV lung cancer (AJCC 7th edition) and analyzed the percentage of stage I cases over time.The author findings indicate a notable increase in stage I lung cancer diagnoses, particularly in NSCLC, with demographic disparities in detection rates.

[4]The author proposed a novel transfer learning-based model called Lung-EffNet for lung cancer classification using CT scan images.The author used the *IQ-OTH/NCCD* benchmark dataset.The author proposed a method that is ased on the EfficientNet architecture, modified with additional layers for classification. The researchers achieved an accuracy of 99.10% and a ROC score between 0.97 and 0.99 on the test set.

[5]The author used the clinical efficacy of adagrasib, a KRASG12C inhibitor, in patients with KRASG12C-mutated non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) who had previously been treated with platinum-based chemotherapy and immunotherapy.The author used dataset of 116 patients with KRASG12C-mutated NSCLC, of whom 112 had measurable disease at baseline.The author used method that was administered at a dose of 600 mg orally twice daily. The author achieved objective response rate was 42.9%. Median duration of response was 8.5 months (95% CI: 6.2–13.8 months).

**Reference**

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