Results ?A total of 128 lung cancer patients fulfilled the inclusion criteria.When the number of? suspicious clinical features was >=1, the diagnosis for PE had the highest diagnostic accuracy, with a sensitivity of 98.1% and an NPV of 90.0%.When the number of suspicious clinical features was ?>3, the diagnosis for PE had the highest diagnostic accuracy, with a specificity of 100% and a PPV of 100% ().We found statistically significant differences between two groups in age, comorbidities as hypertension, surgery, hyperlipidemia, risk factor as long-term bedridden status, signs as calf swelling, and proximal DVT (P

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