

The diagnosis of lung cancer typically involves a combination of medical history evaluation, physical examination, imaging tests, and biopsy.

Genetic Testing: Genetic testing of the tumor tissue may be performed to identify specific mutations or genetic alterations that can guide treatment decisions, especially for targeted therapies and immunotherapies.

Histological Examination: The tissue samples obtained during the biopsy are examined by a pathologist to determine the type of lung cancer (e.g., NSCLC, SCLC) and its characteristics, such as tumor grade and genetic mutations.

Imaging Tests: Imaging tests, such as chest X-rays, computed tomography (CT) scans, and positron emission tomography (PET) scans, are used to visualize the lungs and detect any abnormalities, such as tumors or suspicious nodules.

During a biopsy, a sample of tissue is obtained from the lung tumor or nearby lymph nodes for examination under a microscope by a pathologist.

Following diagnosis and staging, a multidisciplinary team of healthcare providers, including medical oncologists, radiation oncologists, and surgeons, will collaborate to develop a personalized treatment plan for the patient.

Here's an overview of the diagnostic process: 1.2.3.4.5.6