

?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