

Pathophysiology of Lungs Cancer

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Abstract: *The pathophysiology of lung cancer is often described as very intricate and not completely understood; however, research efforts have progressed, and medical experts have better insight regarding the etiology and risk factors associated with the development of lung cancer. Researchers believe that repeated exposure to carcinogens, particularly cigarette smoke, leads to dysplasia of lung epithelium. If the exposure persists, it can cause genetic mutations and affect protein synthesis. As a result, there is a disruption in the cell cycle, which promotes carcinogenesis. The most common genetic mutations responsible for small cell lung cancer development are MYC, BCL2, and p53. Mutations in epidermal growth factor receptor, KRAS, and anaplastic lymphoma kinase are mutually exclusive in patients with non-small cell lung cancer.*

Keywords: pathophysiology

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