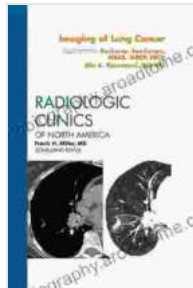# Imaging of Lung Cancer: An Issue of Radiologic Clinics of North America

Imaging of Lung Cancer, An Issue of Radiologic Clinics of North America (The Clinics: Radiology Book 50)

⭐⭐⭐⭐⭐ 5 out of 5

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death worldwide, with an estimated 1.8 million new cases and 1.6 million deaths in 2012. The majority of lung cancers are diagnosed at an advanced stage, when the prognosis is poor. Early detection and diagnosis of lung cancer are essential for improving patient outcomes.

Imaging plays a critical role in the early detection, staging, and management of lung cancer. Chest X-ray is the most commonly used imaging modality for screening and diagnosing lung cancer. However, chest X-ray has limitations in detecting small lung nodules, which can be early signs of lung cancer.

Computed tomography (CT) is a more sensitive imaging modality than chest X-ray for detecting lung nodules. CT is also used for staging lung

cancer, which is the process of determining the extent of the cancer. The stage of lung cancer is based on the size and location of the tumor, as well as the presence of metastases to other organs.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is another imaging modality that can be used for diagnosing and staging lung cancer. MRI is particularly useful for evaluating the mediastinum, which is the area between the lungs. MRI can also be used to guide biopsy procedures.

Positron emission tomography (PET) is a nuclear medicine imaging modality that can be used for diagnosing and staging lung cancer. PET scans are based on the uptake of radioactive glucose by cancer cells. PET scans can help to distinguish between benign and malignant lung nodules, and can also be used to detect metastases to other organs.

Hybrid imaging modalities, such as PET/CT and PET/MRI, combine the strengths of two or more imaging modalities. Hybrid imaging modalities provide more information than either modality alone, and can be used for more accurate diagnosis and staging of lung cancer.

Imaging plays a critical role in the management of lung cancer. Imaging is used to guide biopsy procedures, to assess the response to treatment, and to detect recurrence of cancer.

This issue of *Radiologic Clinics of North America* is devoted to the imaging of lung cancer. The issue provides a comprehensive overview of the latest imaging techniques used for early detection, staging, and management of lung cancer. The issue also includes discussions on the role of imaging in guiding treatment planning and monitoring response to therapy.

This issue is a valuable resource for radiologists, pulmonologists, oncologists, and other healthcare professionals who are involved in the care of patients with lung cancer.
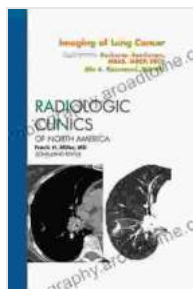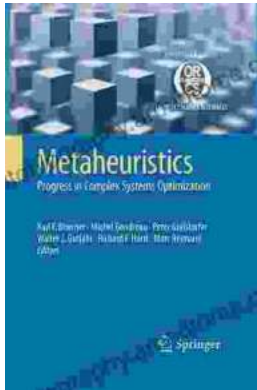

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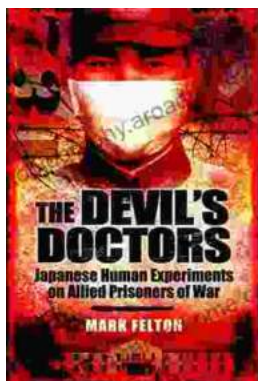
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