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Qualitative Study of Exhaled Breath in Lung Cancer Patients

Lung cancer has highest mortality rate of all cancers worldwide and this is due to late detection of the disease. Current diagnostic techniques are invasive and expensive resulting in late diagnosis. Exhaled human breath offers an alternative rapid and non-invasive technique. This is because human breath has volatile organic compounds (VOCs) some which can be biomarkers of certain diseases. This study is aimed at identifying the specific biomarkers associated with lung cancer using the Gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS). Appropriate software packages were used for the analysis and visualization of the data. The preliminary results indicate that there are new VOCs that are distinct to lung cancer in comparison with the controls which have not been observed before and can be possible biomarkers of lung cancer.

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