

在未来肺癌筛查中的潜在应用价值。结果表明,对于不同遗传风险的个体,可采用个体化的肺癌筛查方案,对于高遗传风险的吸烟者,可减小肺癌筛查起始年龄或降低吸烟剂量;此外,高遗传风险的非吸烟者同样具有纳入肺癌筛查的价值。上述研究结果为建立适宜我国基本国情的肺癌筛查方案,富集肺癌筛查高危人群提供了重要参考。

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