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Application of Nanotechnology in the Treatment of Lung Cancer

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***Abstract*—Lung cancer is one of the deadliest chronic diseases in respiratory medicine. This paper aims to talk about how nanotechnology can be used to treat lung cancer. Nanotechnology intervention has revolutionized lung cancer therapy to a large extent by overcoming given circumstances in conventional therapies. The use of nano-based drug formulations in pulmonary delivery has contributed to possibly more advanced and efficient lung cancer therapy.Nanomaterials are used to precisely target tumor tissue to reduce therapeutic side effects and improve bioavailability. It is accomplished primarily through two pathways: passive targeting and active targeting.**

Keywords—*Lung cancer, nanotechnology, respiratory medicine.*

I. Introduction

The cancerous condition known as lung cancer most frequently affects the cells that line the airways in the lung tissues. For both men and women, it is the leading reason for cancer-related death. The two most prevalent types of lung cancer are small cell and non-small cell, as shown in Fig. 1. These two types differ greatly in how they develop and are handled. Lung cancer has become one of the cancer is major causes of death worldwide. Nonetheless, new therapeutic agents for lung cancer have been developed, which may changethemortality rate. Surprisingly, incredible progress in the technology and implementation of nanoscience in the identification, diagnosis, and therapeutic interventions of lung cancer have occurred over the years. Nanoparticles (NPs) can integrate different drugs and targeting agents, resulting in increased bioactivity, sustained delivery, solubility, and digestibility. In addition to early detection of lung cancers, an ideal treatment strategy for optimal care of these cancers is required. Lung cancer is commonly treated with a variety of therapeutic procedures, including surgery, radiotherapy, radiosurgery, chemotherapy, and immunotherapy.

The most adequate intervention for lung cancer is determined by the patient's functional status, stage, and histological type of the disease [1]. Surgery is the best model for treating lung cancers, but it is not appropriate for metastatic or progressed-stage lung cancers. When lung tumors cannot be resected due to spread to nearby tissues or when surgery is not required, the best therapeutic option has traditionally been a combination of radiation and chemotherapy. However, the recent addition of therapeutic strategies and immunotherapy to these modalities has altered the treatment paradigm for these tumors[2].

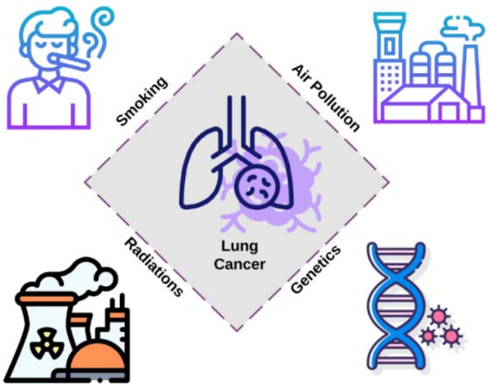

Fig.1. Nanotechnology in various fields

II. Literature Review

In this study, Cryer, Alexander M., et al. and Latchoumi T.P. et al. described the complexity of lung cancer, the current landscape of diagnosis and treatment, and the most recent developments in nanotechnology-based approaches to the management and prognosis of respiratory malignancies. The field's full potential has not yet been realised, so a brief overview of nanomedicine's future directions is given [3]. By learning from and incorporating developments in related fields, nanomedicine can be improved to the point where the current obstacles preventing its full clinical impact are removed [4-5]The pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, and mechanism of action of DTX in the treatment of prostate, non-small cell lung, and breast cancer need to be better understood. Imran and Mohammad, et al. (2020) and Karnan B et al. (2022) conducted studies. It systemsatizes the most recent use of various DTX delivery techniques based on nanotechnology for the treatment of these cancers. The review also discusses the various anti-cancer drug combos that included DTX that were used to find the

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aforementioned cancers.Garbuzenko, Olga B., et al. (2019), Sivakumar P (2015), and Monica.M et. al. (2022) proposed a new multi-tier biotechnology diagnosis approach that includes local inhalation therapeutic delivery to the lungs, suppression of all four EGFR-TK types by a pool of siRNAs, induction of cell death by an anticancer drug, and active receptor-mediated targeting of the therapy specifically to cancer cells to reduce side effects [6]. Sharma, Parvarish, et al (2019) and Buvana M et al (2021) discussed various modes of nano drug delivery options such as liposomes, dendrimers, quantum dots, and carbon nanotubes, and metallic nanoparticles. Nano-carrier drug delivery systems appear as a good alternative, with the potential to open up new and more advanced avenues in cancer therapeutics.Zhong, Wenhao, et al. (2021) and Sridaran K et. al. (2018) reviewed the latest events in nanotechnology drug delivery systems strategies in the lungs and investigated the clinical practical significance of nanotechnology in the drug delivery study related to the lung [7].

Sergey G. Klochkov et al. (2021) and Vemuri et al (2021). reviewed the major trends in nano-drug preparations as well as the attributes restricting their use in medical settings. Furthermore, the current situation of authorized nano-drugs for the treatment of cancer is discussed [8]. Doroudian, Mohammad, et al. (2019) examined recent advancements in the clinical translation of nanomedicine for lung diseases, including lung cancer, cystic fibrosis, asthma, bacterial infections, and COPD. Doroudian, Mohammad, et al. (2021) focused on a review that provides both a historical overview of nanomedicine's application to respiratory diseases and latest cutting-edge strategies such as nanoparticle-mediated therapeutic strategies, the novel double-targeted nondrug delivery mechanism for targeting, stimuli-responsive nanoparticles, and theranostic imaging in the management and therapy of pulmonary diseases [9-10].

III. Proposed Work

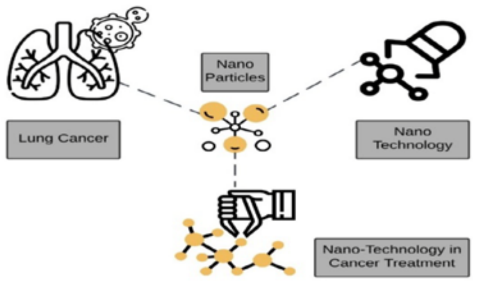

Fig.2. Proposed Architecture

Cancer treatments can be made safer and more accurate with the help of nanotechnology. Specially designed nanomaterials deliver chemotherapy directly to the tumor [11]. They don't give out the prescription medication until they get there in Fig.2. This prevents the drugs from causing harm to the healthy tissues surrounding the tumor. Side effects are caused by the damage [12-13]. Because of their small size, nanoparticles can deliver medicines to parts of the body that would otherwise be difficult to reach. The blood-brain barrier, for example, prevents poisonous substances from entering the brain. It also prevents the absorption of some medications. Nanoparticles are small enough to penetrate through this barrier, making them a promising treatment for brain cancer. Nanotechnology more precisely targets cancer cells while sparing healthy tissues [14-15].

The Carbon nanotubes, which are composed of long, thin cylinders of graphite atoms, are the most significant of today's nanomaterials. These might be the most significant brand-new substance since plastics. They are offered in 8 different structures, allowing for a variety of characteristics. Single-walled (SWNT), which have a single cylindrical wall, and multiwalled (MWNT), which contain cylinders inside of cylinders, are the two categories into which they are commonly separated. Whenever a story in the news mentions the extraordinary properties of nanotubes, SWNT is frequently cited. Weight loss, nausea, and diarrhea are common side effects of current nanotechnology-based therapies such as Abraxane and Doxil. However, these issues could be caused by the chemotherapy drugs they comprise.

$$P_{max} = dig_{s21}^{min} P(S \vdots I_Q; t*; T) \tag{1}$$

In Equation (1), the constants P and Q represent the number of infectious and shielded access points up to time t is calculated using Equation (2).

$$T_{max} = dig_{t22}^{max} \frac{U(I_Q;\, T_R, S, p^*)U(S * t^*)}{T(I_Q; T_R; t^*)} \tag{2}$$

The above results are being assumed to be homogeneous over are used to detect probability.

$$T(I_Q; T_R; t) = \sum_{\sigma \in \Omega(S,\, p^*,\, I_Q;\, P_R)} T(\sigma | S, t) \tag{3}$$

Based on the number of possible propagation sequences, the same approach is presented in Equation (3).

$$\begin{aligned} K(S, t, I_Q, T_R) &= |'\Omega(S, t*, I_Q, T_R)| \\ &= (R+Q)! \prod_{\mu \in I_Q \cup P_R} |T_\mu^\gamma| - 1, \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

In Equation (4), the feasible propagation sequential nodes provide both information and context around the same time.

IV. Experimental Results

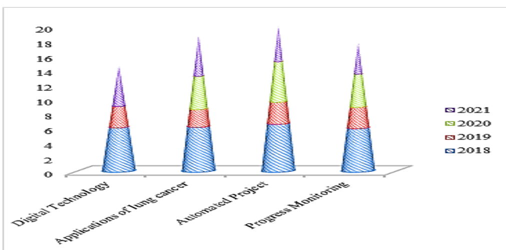

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Fig.3.In building a replica for identifying lung cancer for artificial organs with the application of Micro- and Nano Technology

The described the most commonly used nanomaterials in cancer diagnosis and treatment a crucial first step towards a tailored approach to cancer treatment is the capacity to divide patients into groups that are clinically relevant. A growing number of biomarkers have been created over time to identify people who will respond better to particular treatments. By identifying several molecular subtypes of cancer that require various treatments, these biomarkers have also proved useful for prognostic purposes and for understanding the underlying biology of the illness in testing for breast cancer. The main method for analysing samples for diagnostic markers is immunohistochemistry. Lately, the cost and speed of genome sequencing have decreased, making it possible to characterise the DNA and RNA of specific patient samples for clinical use [16]. Based on their physicochemical and biological properties, they have spotlighted the applicability of these nanomaterials for cancer management [17-18]. And discussed the difficulties associated with various nanomaterials Fig.3 and Table I, which limit their use and hinder their translation into the clinical setting in certain types of cancer. Mukherjee et al. (2020) provided a detailed overview of recent advances in theranostics nanoparticles such as liposomes, polymeric, metal, and bio-nano particles [19-20]. Furthermore, they have summarised the benefits and drawbacks of each approach in terms of lung cancer theranostics.

TABLE I. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS AND PEARSON CORRELATION ANALYSIS FOR BUILDING A REPLICA OF MICRO- AND NANO TECHNOLOGY (MNT)

Year	**Digital Technology**	**Applications of lung cancer**	**Automated Project**	**Progress Monitoring**
2018	6	6.1	6.5	5.9
2019	2.9	2.4	3	2.9
2020	0	4.5	5.5	4.5
2021	5.5	5.5	4.8	4.2

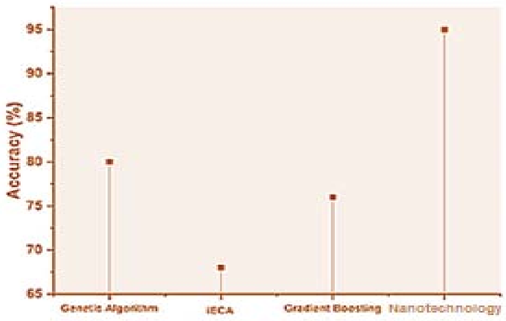

Fig.4. Accuracy Analysis with the Existing models

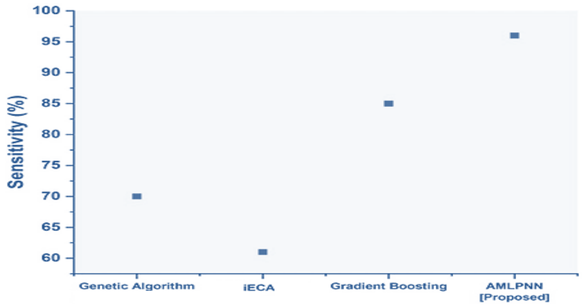

Fig.5a. Sensitivity Analysis of the System using Sensitivity

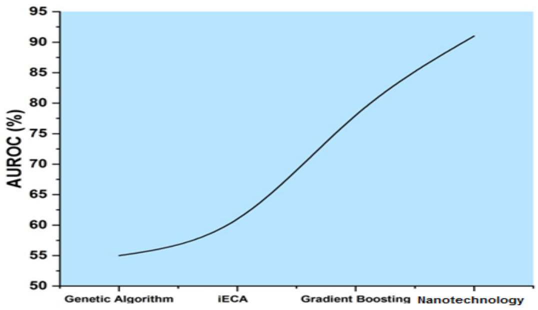

Fig.5b. Sensitivity Analysis of the System AUROC

The analysis of the model based on the Accuracy, sensitivity, and specificity are presented in the Fig.4, Fig.5a &5b respectively.

V. CONCLUSION

The method entails utilizing data from a larger dataset to enhance predictions for a smaller, more constrained dataset. We can more effectively account for variations in patient characteristics and raise the precision of predictions for the smaller dataset by weighting the sample of patients in the larger dataset. The number of experiments required to optimise the deep neural network hyperparameters was significantly reduced as a result of this method, which can expedite and reduce the cost of creating machine learning models. This approach is also applicable to numerous machine learning tasks.A longitudinal mobile health lifestyle dataset of 50 patients who self-monitored their food intake (carbohydrates, fats, and calories), physical activity (exercise time and calories burned), weight, and prior glucose levels over an 8-month period was used to test our model. Since many different factors can affect glucose levels, it can be challenging to predict them in the future.

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