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### CORRECTION

# Correction: Lung cancer prediction using machine learning on data from a symptom e-questionnaire for never smokers, formers smokers and current smokers

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Fig 1 is incorrect. The authors have provided a corrected version here.

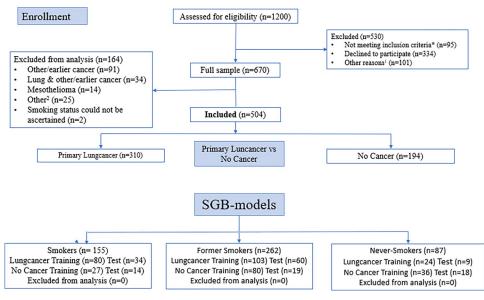


Fig 1. CONSORT flow diagram: The PEX-LC lung cancer investigation cohort. This figure is based on the CONSORT 2010 flow diagram. As this was not a randomised intervention trial, it has been modified to suit this cohort study accordingly. Primary lung cancer (no other cancer); NSCLC: non-small cell lung cancer (adenocarcinoma, n=200; squamous cell carcinoma, n=45; not otherwise specified (NOS), n=5; other NSCLC (adenosquamous lung carcinoma (n=4), large cell neuroendocrine carcinoma (n=3); large cell carcinoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma of the lung, adenoid carcinoma with neuroendocrine differentiation, and mucoepidermoid carcinoma of the lung (n=1, respectively)); SCLC: Small cell lung cancer (includes one individual with combined SCLC) (n=24); Other LC: carcinoid, n=9; no histology, n=17. \* Not meeting inclusion criteria: translator required (n=50), consent withdrawn/missing (n=15); missing data (n=5); other reason such as or pain, illness, or other medical condition (n=25). <sup>1</sup> Other reasons: Limited time of the visit or lack of resources (staff) at the clinic (n=47); hospitalisations (n=34); deaths (n=20). <sup>2</sup> Other: Medical records non-consent (n=4); unconfirmed, possible lung cancer (n=3); undiagnosed cancer (n=2); death before clinical investigation (n=1); participant withdrew clinical investigation (n=2); previous lung cancer (n=1); incomplete modules (n=12).

https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0295780.g001

# Check for updates

### OPEN ACCESS

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### Reference

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