



## More than meets the eye

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**Autofluorescence bronchoscopy can detect proximal preneoplastic lesions. Intensive surveillance with this modality, however, may not alter health outcomes.** <https://bit.ly/3s98vN1>

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Lung cancer biology has changed, with a histological shift from the previously dominant central squamous cell carcinoma to peripheral lung adenocarcinomas. Changes in cigarette characteristics and smoking practice are commonly attributed; however, other carcinogens such as air pollution and diesel fumes may also play an as yet unidentified role in lung cancers in never-smokers [1]. This shift and advances in cross sectional imaging have resulted in increasing adoption of low dose computed tomography (CT)-based lung cancer screening, when earlier attempts with chest radiography and sputum cytology failed [2].