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## **Canine scent detection in the diagnosis of lung cancer: Revisiting a puzzling phenomenon**

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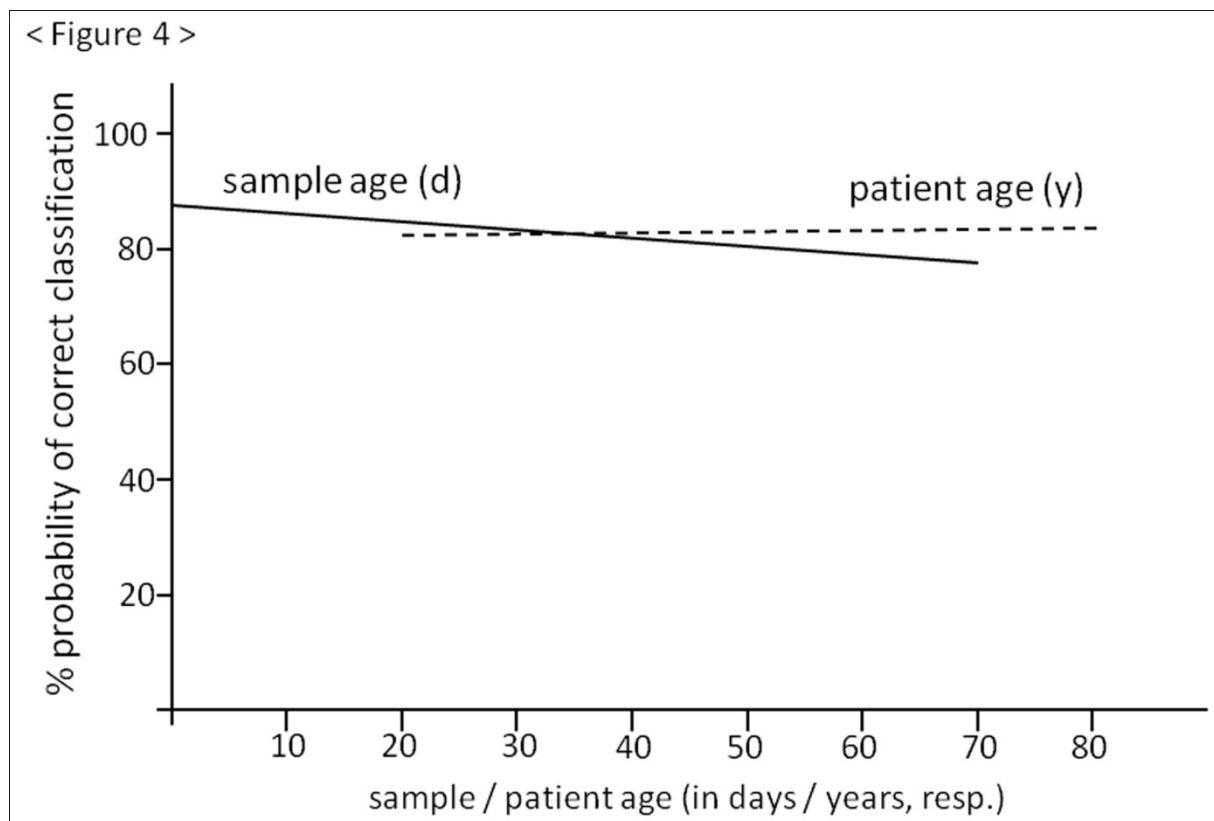
**Table 6.** Diseases and drugs with an inhomogenous distribution among groups.

	Group A			<i>P</i> training vs test	Group B			<i>P</i> training vs test	Group C	<i>P</i> test groups A,B,C
	healthy				lung cancer				COPD	
	all	training	test		all	training	test		test	
<i>n</i>	110	60	50		60	35	25		50	
<b>diseases</b>										
arterial hypertension (n / %)	6 / 5.5	3 / 5.0	3 / 6.0	n.s.	31 / 51.7	20 / 57.1	11 / 44.0	n.s.	20 / 40.0	<0.001
hypothyreosis (n / %)	17 / 15.5	4 / 6.7	13 / 26.0	<0.01	4 / 6.7	4 / 11.4	0 / 0		4 / 8.0	<0.01
cardiac arrythmias (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	n.s.	2 / 3.3	2 / 5.7	0 / 0		7 / 14.0	
diabetes mellitus (n / %)	1 / 0.9	0 / 0	1 / 2.0		14 / 23.3	9 / 25.7	5 / 20.0		1 / 2.0	
<b>drugs</b>										
Thyroxin (n / %)	17 / 15.5	4 / 6.7	13 / 26.0	<0.01	5 / 8.3	5 / 14.3	0 / 0	n.s.	5 / 10	<0.01
Ramipril (n / %)	1 / 0.9	1 / 1.7	0 / 0		15 / 25.0	12 / 34.3	3 / 12.0		5 / 10.0	<0.05
Telmisartan (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0		2 / 3.3	0 / 0	2 / 8.0		0 / 0	
Tiotropiumbromide (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0		4 / 6.7	1 / 2.9	3 / 12.0		29 / 58.0	<0.001
Ipratropiumbromide (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	8 / 13.3	8 / 22.9	0 / 0	<0.05	11 / 22.0		

Fenoterol (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	n.s.	2 / 3.3	2 / 5.7	0 / 0	n.s.	14 / 28.0	<0.001
Fluticason (n / %)	1 / 0.9	0 / 0	1 / 2.0		1 / 1.7	0 / 0	1 / 4.0		16 / 32.0	
Salmeterol (n / %)	1 / 0.9	0 / 0	1 / 2.0		4 / 6.7	3 / 8.6	1 / 4.0		16 / 32.0	
Budenosid (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0		3 / 5.0	3 / 8.6	0 / 0		8 / 16.0	
Formoterol (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0		5 / 8.3	3 / 8.6	2 / 8.0		17 / 34.0	
Beclomethason (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	9 / 15.0	9 / 25.7	0 / 0	<0.007	4 / 8.0	n.s.	
Indacaterol (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	n.s.	5 / 10.0	<0.05	
Salbutamol (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0		10 / 20	<0.001	
Theophyllin (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	2 / 3.3	2 / 5.7	0 / 0		7 / 14.0	<0.01	
Prednisolon (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	4 / 6.7	2 / 5.7	2 / 8.0		8 / 16.0		
Pantoprazol (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	11 / 18.3	8 / 22.9	3 / 12.0		4 / 8.0	<0.05	
ASS (n / %)	2 / 1.8	1 / 1.7	1 / 2.0	8 / 13.3	4 / 11.4	4 / 16.0		9 / 18.0		
Dihydrocodein (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	2 / 3.3	0 / 0	2 / 8.0		0 / 0		
Codein (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	5 / 8.3	2 / 8.0	2 / 8.0		0 / 0		
Enoxaparin (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	3 / 5.0	0 / 0	3 / 12.0		0 / 0	<0.01	
Metoclopramide (n / %)	0 / 0	0 / 0	0 / 0	3 / 5.0	0 / 0	3 / 12.0		0 / 0		

**Table 7.** Potential confounders in the mixed effects logistic regression analysis.

<b>Drug</b>	<b>Log Odds</b>	<b>Std. Error</b>	<b>z value</b>	<b><i>p value</i></b>
Triotropiumbromide	-0.9689	0.4818	-2.011	0.0443
Clopidogrel	1.8028	0.8787	2.052	0.0402
Enoxaparin	-1.4351	0.6352	-2.259	0.0239
Ezetmib	2.3354	0.9158	2.550	0.0108
Dihydrocodein	-2.1972	0.8513	-2.581	0.0099
Marcumar	2.1116	0.7848	2.691	0.0071
Metoprolol	-1.9249	0.6455	-2.982	0.0029
Verapamil	2.5014	0.8062	3.103	0.0019
MCP	-2.3224	0.7136	-3.255	0.0011



**Figure 4.** Logistic regression analysis of the influence of sample (continuous line,  $p=0.60$ ) and patient age (dashed line,  $p=0.88$ ) on probe classification