The pathologic classification of lung tumors has improved the outcome and survival of patients. Several molecular alterations affect the expression of genes in lung tumors, leading to different biological behaviors. These alterations include mutations in the EGFR, KRAS, and TP53 genes. The EGFR pathway is of particular interest because of its role in tumor growth and metastasis. The identification of these alterations has led to the development of targeted therapies, such as the EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKIs) erlotinib and gefitinib. These drugs have shown promising results in the treatment of lung adenocarcinoma, particularly in cases with EGFR mutations.

In summary, the molecular alterations in lung tumors have significant implications for patient management. The identification of these alterations can guide the selection of appropriate therapies, improving patient outcomes and survival rates. Further research is needed to understand the molecular mechanisms underlying lung tumor development and to identify new therapeutic targets.
were still in the early clinical trials.\textsuperscript{14} What should be altered is that target therapy with BET inhibitors could change the cytopathologic and immunohistochemical features of the tumor cells and be deceivable in the estimation of tumor recurrence.\textsuperscript{15}

In summary, we present an unusual case of NMC in a Chinese boy. NMC should be considered in the differential diagnosis of any undifferentiated carcinoma. The rapidly exacerbated course without effective therapy makes the prognosis dismal. The establishment of The International NUT Midline Carcinoma Registry in 2010 promoted the international cooperation and the clinical trial of target therapy was conducted which may bring the light of hope to this kind of patients.

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