

LDCT screening offers a **targeted approach** for early detection of lung cancer in people at highest risk

LDCT screening is an effective way to detect lung cancer in a high-risk population

Targeted low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) screening involves only offering a scan to people at high risk of lung cancer; extensive evidence shows that it is cost-effective.¹

Smoking is a well-known cause of lung cancer but **other risk factors** are increasingly recognised (e.g. air pollution, family history, socioeconomic position).^{2,3} In some countries, such as Taiwan, >50% of cases of lung cancer occur among people who have never smoked.⁴

Developing eligibility criteria informed by multiple risks factors relevant to a specific population's chance of developing lung cancer means that **screening can be targeted to those at highest risk**.⁵



Using a targeted approach to LDCT screening minimises unnecessary follow-up or treatment and increases the chances of early detection

High-quality LDCT screening targeted at people at high risk of lung cancer:

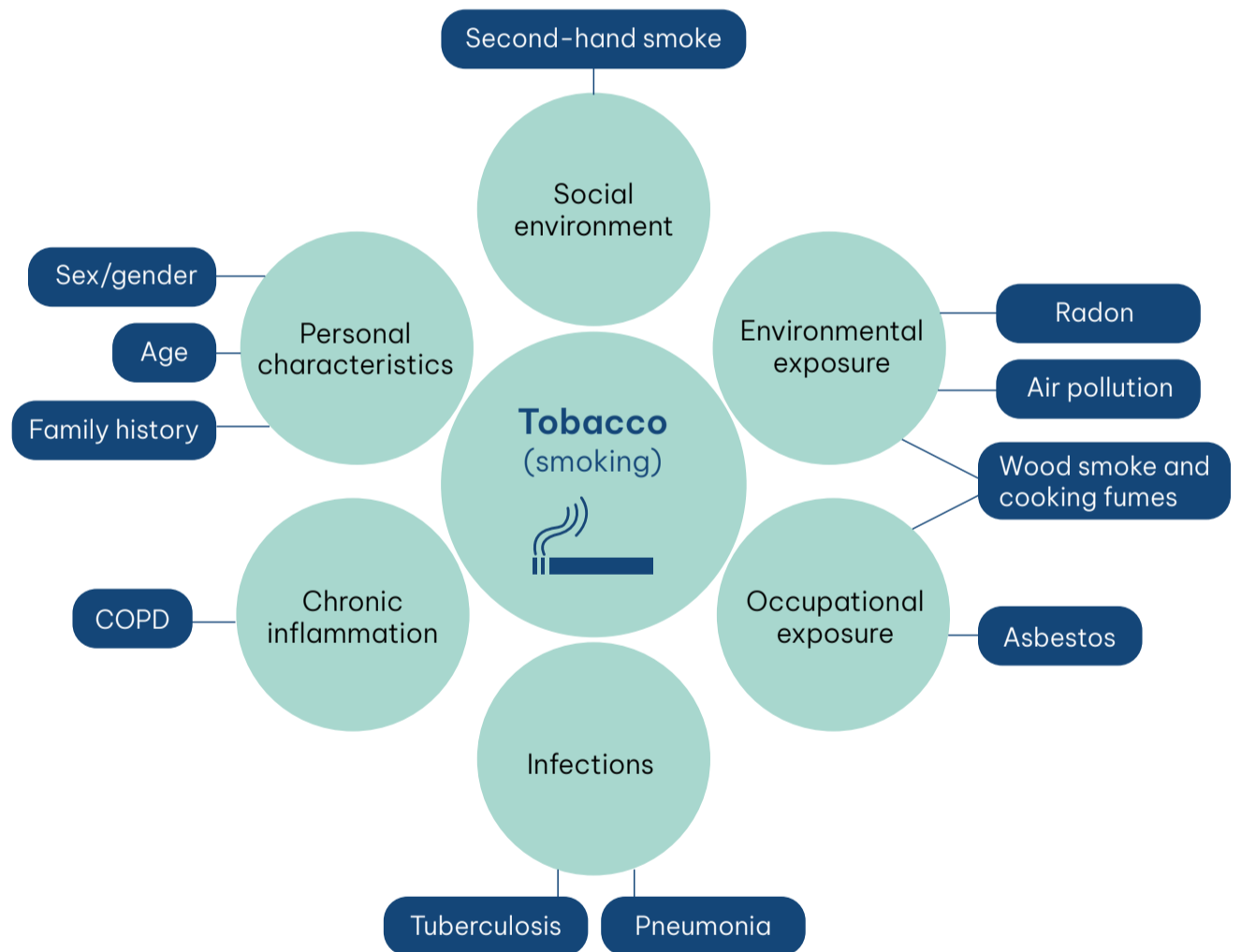


does not result in many unnecessary interventions⁶⁻⁸



requires fewer people to be screened to prevent one death compared with breast or colorectal cancer screening.⁹

Examples of common risk factors for lung cancer



COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Figure adapted from Corrales et al. (2020)²

References

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