

Table 1. Examples of risk prediction models used in lung cancer screening^{12 64 67}

Risk factors	Examples of risk prediction models that may be used to calculate eligibility for screening						
	Etzel ⁶⁸	LLP _{v3} ⁶⁹	Wang ⁷⁰	PLCO _{m2012} ³⁷	LCRAT/ LCDRAT ^{71 72}	Spitz ⁷³	TNSF-SQ ⁷⁴
Target population	African Americans (US)	General population (UK)	General population (China)	People who have ever smoked (global)	People who have ever smoked (global)	People who currently smoke, used to smoke or never smoked (global)	Women who have never smoked (Taiwan)
Age and/or sex		+	+	+	+		+
Smoking status	+	+		+	+	+	
Smoking history	+	+	+	+	+	+	
Race/ethnicity	+			+	+		
Education*			+	+	+		+
Body mass index			+	+	+		+
Personal history of COPD	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Personal history of pneumonia		+	+				
Family history of lung cancer		+		+	+	+	+
Occupational exposure e.g. to asbestos	+	+	+			+	
Second-hand smoke						+	
Other types of exposure e.g. to dust, hay fever (pollen), cooking fumes	+		+			+	



Risk factors can be combined to calculate an individual's risk 'score' for lung cancer

Table adapted from Kauczor *et al* (2020), Toumazis *et al* (2020) and Sands *et al* (2021). Please note this list is not exhaustive and other risk factors may be included in the risk models presented.

COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; LLP: Liverpool Lung Project cancer risk stratification model; LCRAT, lung cancer risk assessment tool; LCDRAT: lung cancer death risk assessment tool; PLCO_{m2012}: Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial Model 2012; TNSF-SQ: Taiwanese Never Smoker Female lung cancer risk model and Simplified Questionnaire.

* Education is often used as an indicator of socioeconomic position.⁵⁷