



# Cancer Screening & Early Diagnosis: The Case for Lung Cancer

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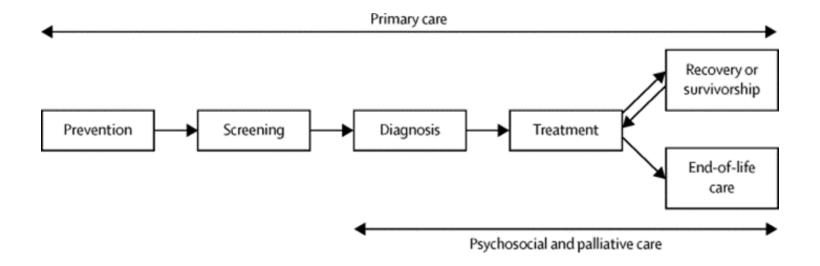
## **DISCLOSURES**

- RCSI Employee
- Funding
  - Irish Cancer Society
  - EU4Health
  - Health Research Board
  - National Institute for Health Research (NIHR)
  - Academy of Medical Sciences

Views expressed are solely my own and not necessarily those of the funder.

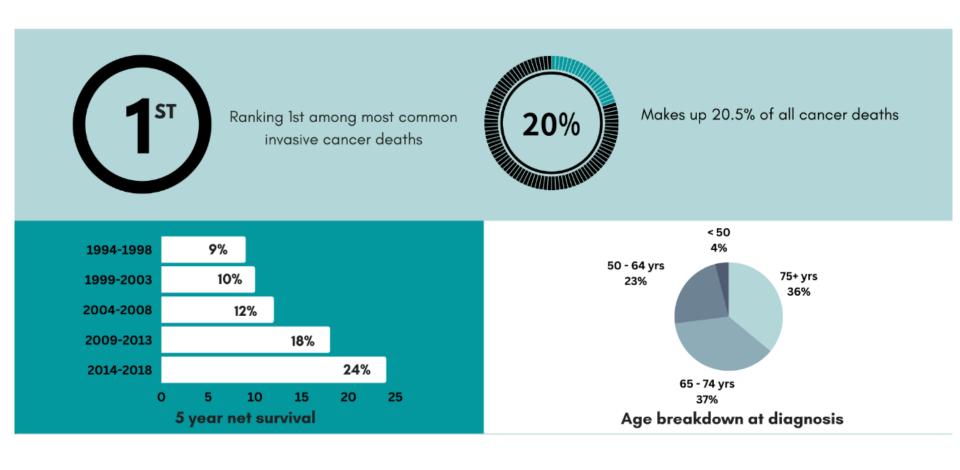


## PRIMARY CARE'S ROLE IN CANCER CARE





## **LUNG CANCER**

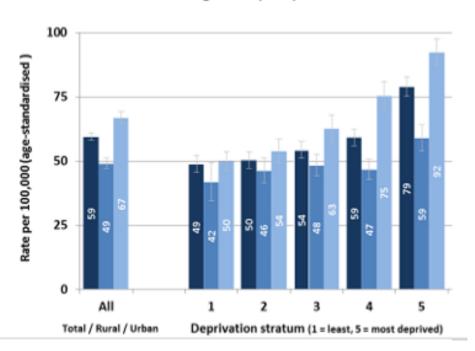


NCRI. Awareness Infographic Lung Cancer. November 2022

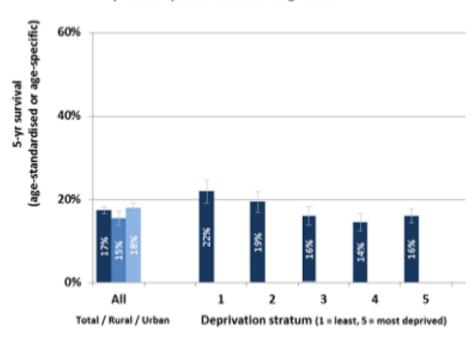


## **SOCIAL GRADIENT**





#### 5-yr cause-specific survival: lung cancer



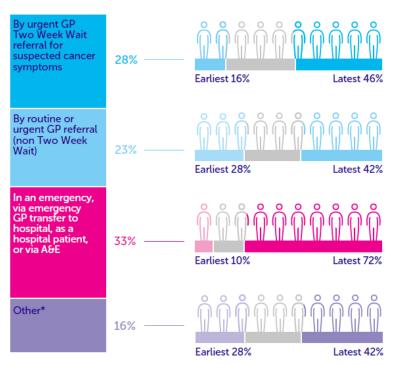


## WHAT ARE SOME CHALLENGES?

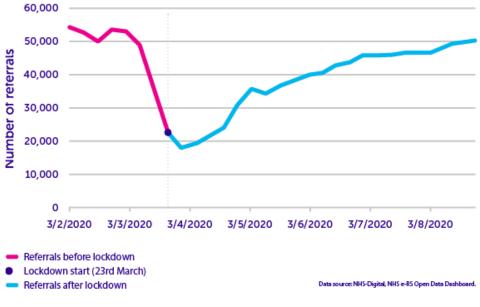
## How and when lung cancer patients are diagnosed

% of patients diagnosed in England, 2015-2016

Stage when diagnosed



# Weekly numbers of urgent suspected cancer referrals in England



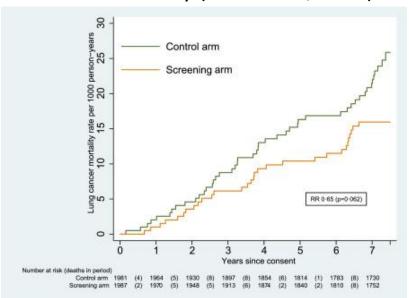




Low-dose CT



# 16% relative reduction in lung cancer mortality (Field et al., 2021)





## Geographical spread



#### **Participant Countries**







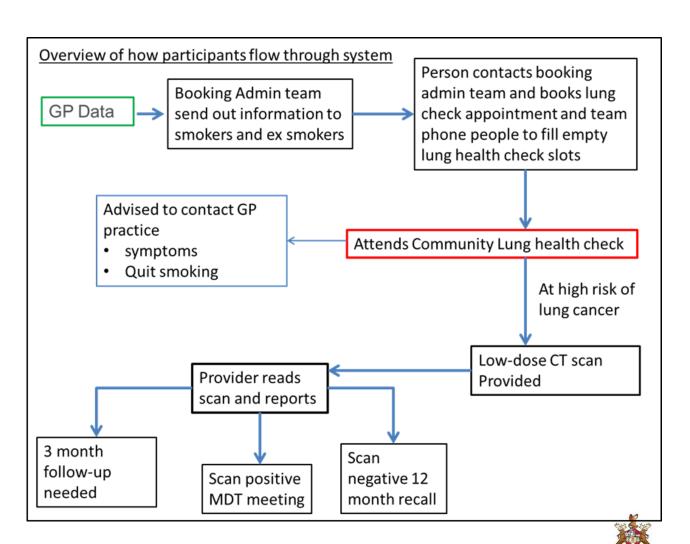
## **COMMUNITY BASED; MOBILE**





## **LUNG 'HEALTH CHECK'**

- Age 55-74
- (ex)Smoker
- Socioeconomic deprivation
- Rural v Urban



## **LUNG CANCER SCREENING: CHALLENGES**

Uptake of lung cancer screening =  $\downarrow$ 

30.7% response rate in the UKLS trial (2021)

High-risk, hard to reach groups

(deprived areas, low socioeconomic backgrounds, LGBTQ+ community, mental health conditions, homeless population)



## **ENGAGEMENT**

Editorials

#### What should the role of primary care be in lung cancer screening?

Priya Patel, Stephen H Bradley, Grace McCutchan, Kate Brain and Patrick Redmond
British Journal of General Practice 2023; 73 (733): 340-341. **DOI:** https://doi.org/10.3399/bjqp23X734397



Article

Figures & Data

Info

eLetters

PDF

Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer mortality worldwide and is often diagnosed in the advanced stages with a reduced likelihood of curative treatment and survival. Lung cancer disproportionately affects socioeconomically deprived groups with higher incidence and worse outcomes, partly due to high rates of smoking and occupational exposures.

The clinical effectiveness of lung cancer screening (LCS) with low-dose CT (LDCT) has been established with improved lung cancer outcomes. A recent meta-analysis reported a pooled relative reduction in lung cancer-specific mortality of 0.84 (95% confidence interval = 0.76 to 0.92).<sup>3</sup>

Accordingly, in June 2022, the UK National Screening Committee recommended LCS for high-risk adults based on age and smoking history.<sup>4</sup>







Irish

Cancer

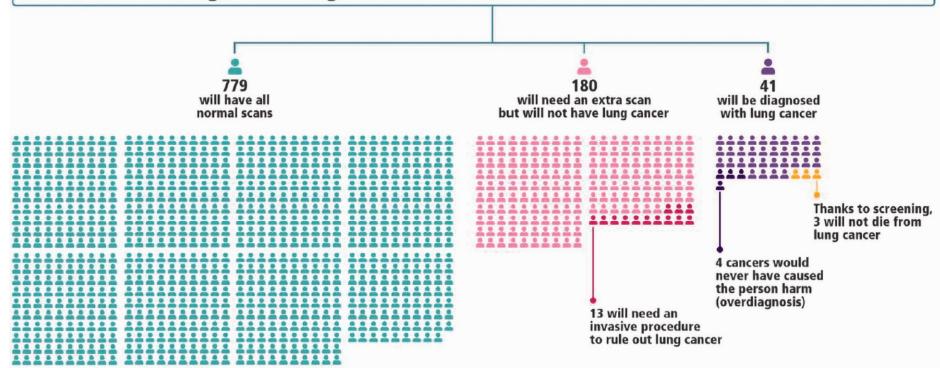
Society



## **PROS & CONS**



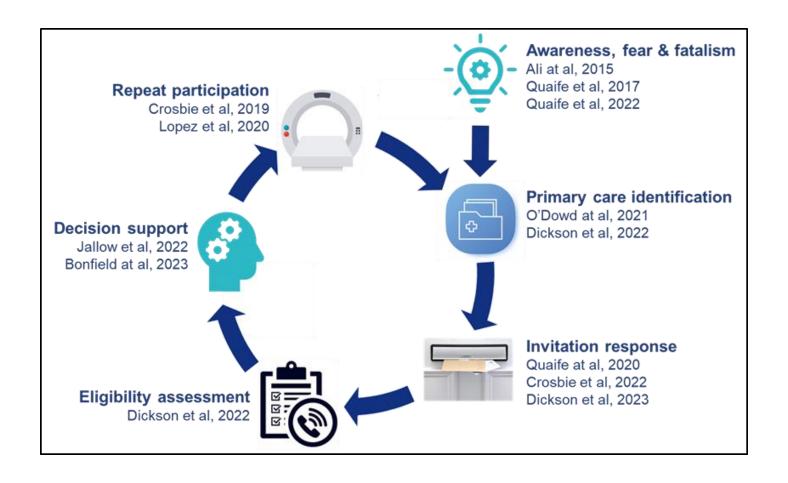
Any screening programme has potential benefits and harms. For lung cancer screening, if 1000 eligible individuals are screened 3 times, it is estimated that:



<u>https://www.iarc.fr/infographics/benefits-and-harms-of-lung-cancer-screening/</u>



## **CHALLENGES**





## WHAT NEXT?

- Irish Targeted Lung Health Check Pilot
  - Community Based
  - Mobile LDCT
  - COPD Detection, Smoking Cessation, Research Component
- Access, equity, shared decision making
- Biomarkers & Al
- Smoking cessation
- Training & Resourcing
- Education & Engagement



## **QUESTIONS/CONTACT**

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**PRICAN** (Primary Care Research into Cancer)



**PRICAN Top 10** (Research Prioritisation Exercise)



PRiCAN Symposium 2024



Our Research



