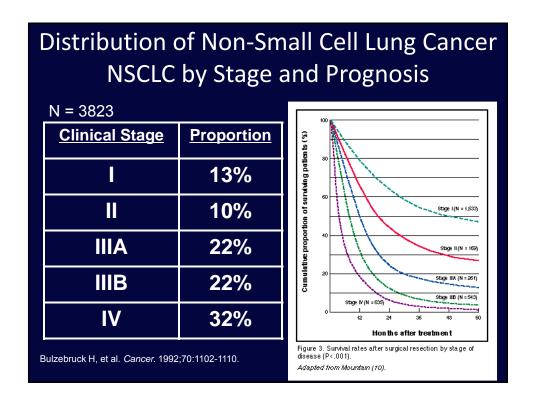
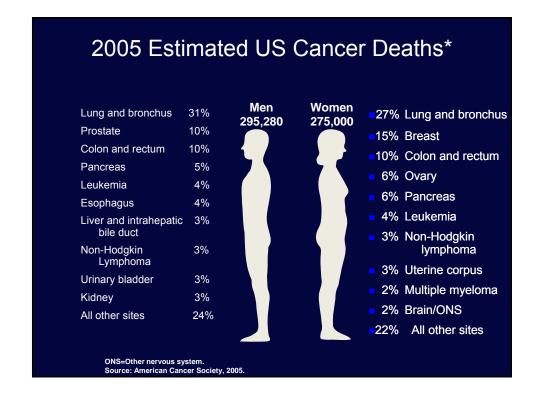


The Lung Cancer Epidemic CA, Jemal (58)2, 71, 2008 **US** 2002 2008 Incidence 169,000 215,020 Mortality 154,900 161,840 ■ Estimated Incidence Rate 2008 Male Female US 89/100k 55/100k KY

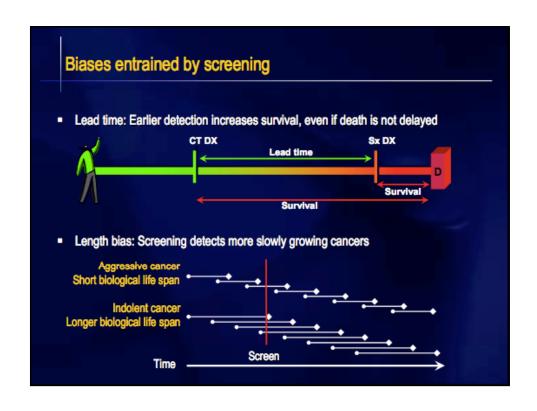




Evidence on Cancer Screening

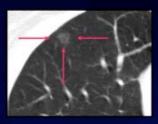
- Breast Cancer
- Colon Cancer
- Cervical Cancer
- Skin Cancer?
- Bladder Cancer ?
- Oral Cancer ?
- Esophageal Cancer ?
- Testicular Cancer?
- Prostate Cancer?
- Neuroblastoma?
- Gastric Cancer ?

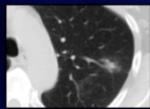
- Basic Requirement
 - Ability to detect early, asymptomatic disease
 - Detection leads to decreased mortality
- Definition
 - Survival: number alive at a certain time after diagnosis
 - Mortality: number of deaths within population

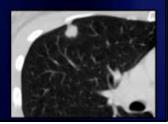


What do we see on CT?

- GG (non-solid): Nodule with hazy increased lung attenuation which does not obscure underlying bronchovascular markings.
- Mixed (part-solid): Nodules containing both ground glass and solid components
- Solid: Nodules with attenuation obscuring the bronchovascular structures







Relationships between Morphology and Volume Doubling Time (VDT)
Hasegawa et al Br J Radiol, 73, 1252-1259

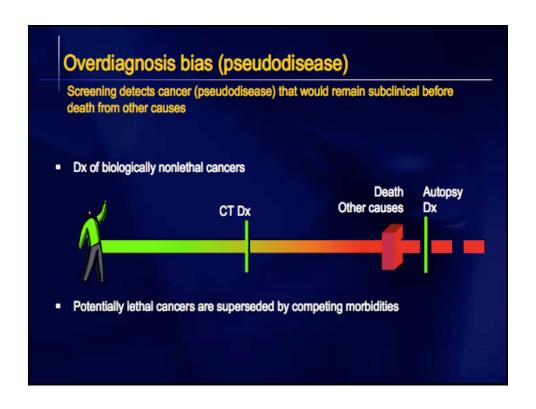
- Calculated VDT in 61 CT-detected cancers based on serial CT's
- VDT vary between lung cancers of different attenuation

Category	N	VDT +/- SD	Visible on CXR
Ground glass	19	VDT= 813 days+/- 375	1
Mixed attenuation	19	VDT= 457 days+/- 260	1
Solid	23	VDT= 149 days+/- 125	16

Types of CT-detected lung cancers

- SEER data: BAC represents < 4% of NSCLC over 2 decades
- Observations from US CT-screening studies
 - Mayo CT 15% GG/Mixed (Lindell, Radiology 2007)
 - ELCAP 12% BAC (Flieder AM J Pathol 2006)
 - NY ELCAP 13% GG (Henschke, Radiology 2007)
 - I-EICAP 06% BAC (I-ELCAP, NEJM 2006)

GG = Ground Glass, BAC= Bronchoalveolar Cancer

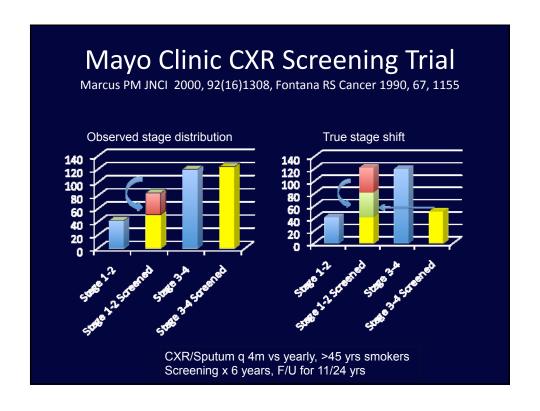


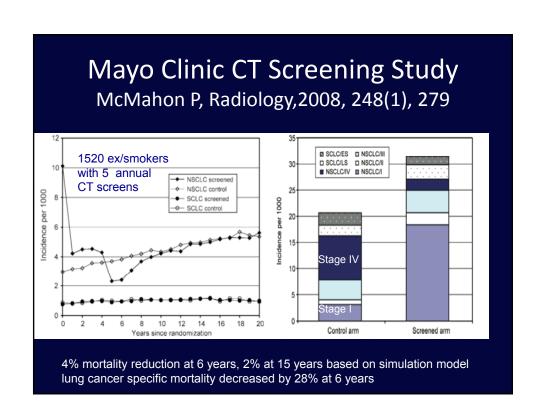
Japanese Lung Screening Trial

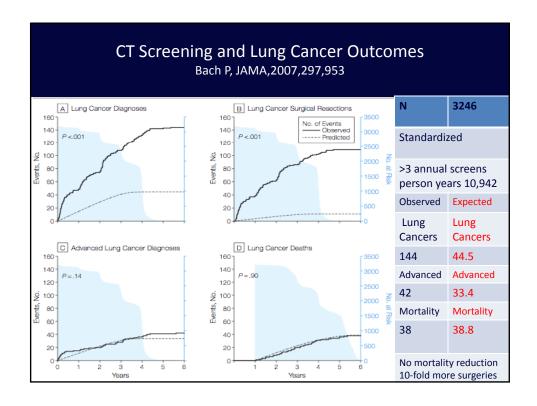
Sone S British J Cancer 2001, 84, 25-32

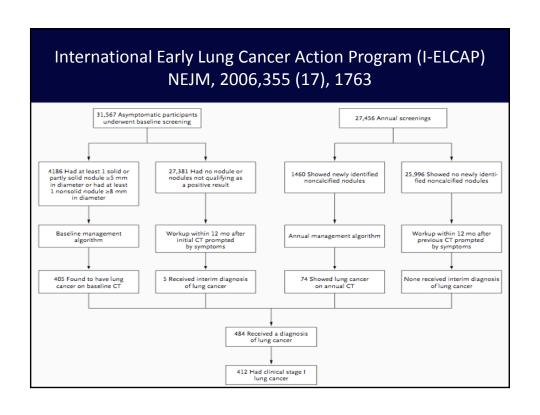
- Mobile CT screening in general population >40 yrs
 - Incidence 0.4% (13,700 scans over 3years, 60 LC's)
- Equal cancer rates in smokers and non-smokers
 - High proportion stage 1
 - 70% BAC or well differentiated adenoca
- Detection rate = 11 fold û û over annual incidence rates
 - Males 2-15 fold over annual mortality rate
 - Females 10-25 fold over annual mortality rate
 - Many CT-detected cancers will not become symptomatic

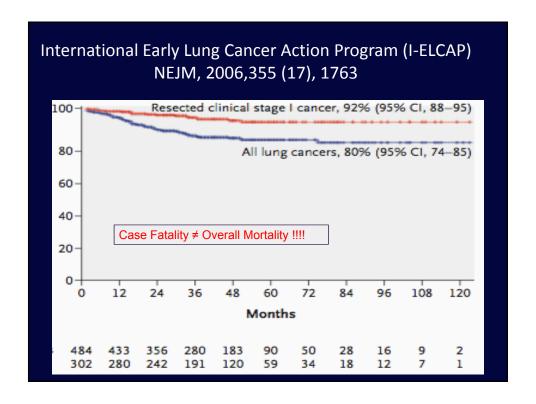
Will screening cause stage shift?











Lessons from CT Observational Trials

- CT more sensitive for nodule detection than CXR
- CT picks up more cancers than CXR: 4:1
 - Increase in early stage lung cancers
 - Oversampling of BAC/well differentiated adenocarcinoma
- Uncertain Stage Shift

Lessons Learned

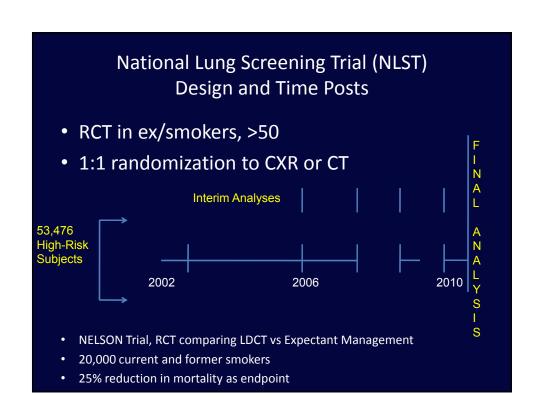
Measure the right endpoint

Lung cancer deaths/total lung cancers (Case Fatality Rate) is <u>not</u> avoiding the screening biases of lead time, length, overdiagnosis

A much better endpoint is:

<u>total (lung cancer) deaths</u> = best measure of screening effect total population screened

- Comparison Trial needed to follow outcome in all screened and unscreened participants
- Verify cause of deaths by review of medical records



Biomarkers for Lung Cancer Screening



