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Effectiveness and feasibility of lung cancer screening using network system with computer-aid nodule detection program for implementing in population

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Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer mortality and has a low survival rate as it is difficult to detect early. Korean lung cancer screening demonstration project (KLUCAS) was started from February 2017. KLUCAS will assess the effectiveness, harm and feasibility of lung cancer screening in order to implement a population-based screening program. KLUCAS evaluates the validation of the new standards of reporting form of LDCT and the quality of lung cancer screening by web-based network system using computer-aid nodule detection program (CAD). KLUCAS is conducted with 14 cancer hospitals. KLUCAS targeted high-risk individuals who are current and former smokers with at least a 30 pack per year. The participants were recruited through the national cancer screening center visitors or smoking cessation clinic visitors based on a lung cancer risk evaluation questionnaire. Among 5,706 participants, KLUCAS detect 35 lung cancers. Among detected lung cancer, 69.9% are early stage. CAD detects more positive findings but decreases the variation of positive rate among screening units. About 75% of abnormal findings including emphysema, coronary artery calcification etc., besides lung nodules are detected from KLUCAS.

Biography

Yeol Kim has completed his PhD from Seoul National University College of Medicine in Korea. He is a Professor of the Department of Cancer Control and Policy, Graduate School of Cancer Science and Policy (GCSP). He has published more than 56 papers in reputed journals and is the Principle Investigator of Korean Lung Cancer Screening Project (K-LUCAS) for high-risk smokers.

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