LDCT screening offers a targeted approach for detecting lung cancer earlier in people at highest risk

Eligibility criteria for screening should be tailored to specific populations, taking into account prevalent risk factors[1,2]

Targeted low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) screening has been shown to be cost-effective.[3]

Smoking is a well-known cause of lung cancer, but lung cancer diagnoses are increasing in people who have never smoked.[4,5] **Other factors** (e.g. air pollution, asbestos, radon, family history, socioeconomic position) can shape a person's risk of developing lung cancer.[4]

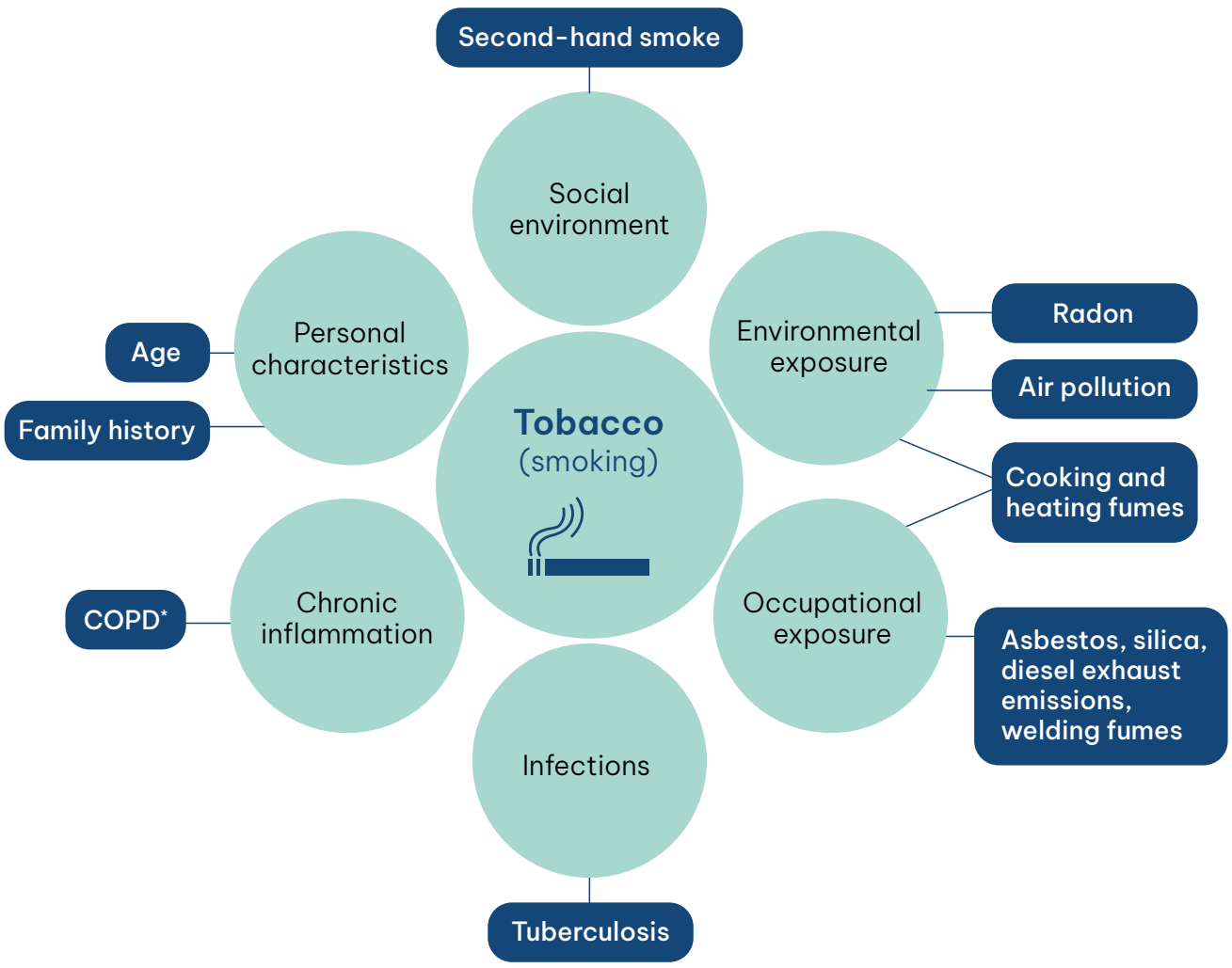
Exposure to **second-hand smoke** also raises the risk of developing lung cancer by more than 20% among people who do not smoke.[6]

Using a targeted approach to LDCT screening minimises unnecessary follow-up or treatment and increases the chances of detecting lung cancer earlier

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

- **does not result in overdiagnosis,** so it does not lead to unnecessary interventions[9]
- detects lung cancer earlier, which **increases the likelihood of effective treatment** and reduces lung cancer deaths[9]
- provides a way to **engage people in smoking-cessation programmes** and support them to stop.[10]

Examples of common risk factors for lung cancer[4,5,7,8]



* COPD: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

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