

TITLE: Screening as a tool to detect cancer at an early stage

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STUDENT SUBMISSION: No

TOPIC/TARGET AUDIENCE: Public health professionals especially those working in the field of creating health awareness, public health education, program developers for screening, students, policy developers.

ABSTRACT: The most common cause of mortality from malignancy is lung cancer. Unfortunately the overwhelming majority of lung cancers is detected in advanced stages, which is likely the driving factor for poor survival rates. The National Lung Screening Trial has provided convincing evidence of a substantial mortality benefit of lung cancer screening with low-dose computed tomography (CT). The goal of lung cancer screening programs at Providence is to diagnose patients at earlier stages of cancer when the disease is more treatable. Early diagnosis lead to improved outcomes and lowers cost of treatment. Since introduction of the screening program we have seen significant improvement in early detection. This shift from late to early stages has impacted the survival rate for our patients and their overall care.

OBJECTIVE(S): Define population eligible for screening.

Describe the need for lung cancer screening to patries needed to make the screening program successful.

Identify partners in the community to roll out the screening program.

Design data collection process.

Evaluate the effectiveness of lung cancer screening by statistical methods of survival and shift in percentage of cancer cases diagnosed at each stage.

Analyze our internal data and compare to national data available.
