Lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related death among men and women in the U.S. and worldwide. For many decades, lung cancer was the sole cancer among the deadly four without an evidence-based screening method for decreasing mortality. This changed in November 2011, when findings from the National Lung Cancer Screening Trial showed low-dose lung CT screening was more efficacious in reducing deaths in high-risk individuals than conventional radiography. As such, an ever-increasing number of health organizations now recommend this screening protocol. Lung Cancer Screening by Mark Parker and esteemed VCU Health colleagues, fulfills the dire need for a comprehensive guide explaining the crucial aspects of lung cancer screenings. The first two chapters lay a foundation with discussion of lung cancer epidemiology and risk factors beyond cigarette smoking. Subsequent chapters cover the fundamentals, with clinical pearls on setting up a successful lung cancer screening program, patient eligibility criteria, imaging variances of tumors in the lungs, screening pros and cons, and interpreting/reporting screening results. The evolution and future of lung cancer screenings Detection and management of unexpected incidental pulmonary and non-pulmonary findings Discussion of test cases utilizing the Lung-RADSTM risk-stratifying system for low-dose chest CT screenings Benefits and potential harms associated with mass lung cancer screening programs including false positive, false negative, and over-diagnosis rates.

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