IN THE WORLD OF CANCER

1999
First reports of the success of low-dose spiral CT scans for detecting early lung cancer
Most of the world is skeptical of these results, but the response from the Prevent Cancer Foundation® is markedly different. The Foundation gets to work exploring the potential of this game-changing technology.

2000
The Prevent Cancer Foundation® launches the Millennium Lung Cancer Workshop
Discussions at the Workshop center on a follow-up randomized clinical trial to prove that lung cancer screening of high-risk individuals can reduce lung cancer mortality. Dr. Richard Klausner, then-director of the National Cancer Institute (NCI), attended the Workshop and subsequently determined that the NCI should undertake this trial.

2002-2010
NCI runs the National Lung Cancer Screening Trial
This is the largest clinical trial ever sponsored by the NCI. The trial proves that lung cancer screening through low-dose spiral CT can detect lung cancer early and save lives. In fact, this type of screening was shown to lower the risk of dying from lung cancer by at least 20 percent.
Lung cancer screening of high-risk individuals is now covered by both private insurance and Medicare and Medicaid.

2004
The Prevent Cancer Foundation® launches the Quantitative Imaging Workshop (QIW)
The Workshop is intended explore the management of early-stage lung cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and coronary artery disease detected by spiral CT and to address concerns about false positivity in screening (detection of lung lesions that are not cancer). At the QIW, academic, federal government and industry experts explore how to more precisely and accurately measure indicators of early-stage disease.

2016-2017
Experts at the QIW focus on improving low-dose spiral CT imaging and decreasing the impact of variations in machines
The goal is to ensure the new process of measuring changes during lung cancer screening can be done simply, but precisely, despite differences in the various CT scanners being used worldwide. This affects not only screening for lung cancer, but also for COPD and coronary artery disease.
What’s next for lung cancer screening
In order to see where we’re going, you have to understand where we’ve been!

What’s next?
Standardizing CT screening around the globe

Working with leading federal, industry and academic imaging experts, the Prevent Cancer Foundation® is providing a grant to test a new reference tool for low-dose spiral CT screening.

After a rigorous, multi-stage review and approval process, the Quantitative Imaging Biomarker Alliance (QIBA) of the Radiological Society of North America (RSNA) is now working with the Prevent Cancer Foundation® to build evidence that lung cancer screening can be done accurately in any medical facility in the world.

This is the first time QIBA (a group of academic imaging researchers) has collaborated with an advocacy organization to accelerate progress in saving lives through the early detection of lung cancer, COPD and coronary artery disease. The potential of this technology to save millions of lives around the globe cannot be overestimated.

In the past decade, we have seen incredible progress in the early detection of lung cancer. By standardizing CT screening around the world, we hope to detect more lung cancers early, when successful treatment is more likely, and reduce the number of lung cancer deaths.
Think About The Link®
Tour with Alejandro Escovedo

What's next for lung cancer screening

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