



## You will have:

Blood taking

 Low dose CT (LDCT) scan of thorax

Interested candidate can apply on whatsapp © 6016-9314



Application
Through Whatsapp

Enquiry hotline
6016-9314 (Ms Tang)
50 cash coupon
will be given to participant!

Department of Clinical Oncology
Faculty of Medicine
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
LUNG CANCER SCREENING STUDY FOR HIGH RISK NON-SMOKERS

Study Period: July 2024 - July 2025



If you meet <u>ALL</u> the following criteria:

- 50-75 years old
- Non-smoker<sup>1</sup>
- No history of cancer
- First-degree<sup>2</sup> family history of lung cancer

Never smoked or smoked <100 cigarettes in lifetime

<sup>2</sup> Your parents/siblings/children

# Department of Clinical Oncology Faculty of Medicine, CUHK

### **ABOUT THE STUDY**

The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Clinical Oncology is currently conducting a study on lung cancer screening for non-smokers with family history of lung cancer. Non-smokers who have first-degree relatives (i.e. parents/siblings/children) diagnosed with lung cancer are eligible. We plan to enrol 1000 subjects.

Participants will undergo blood test and Low Dose Computed Tomography (LDCT) scan of thorax. LDCT images will be analysed by Artificial Intelligence (AI) and participants will be followed up based on the results.

# Q&A

- Q: Why do non-smokers have lung cancer? Who is more susceptible to develop lung cancer?
- A: Risk factors for lung cancer in non-smokers include Asian ethnicity, family history of lung cancer, presence of certain genetic alterations, and environmental factors (e.g. air pollution), etc. Recent epidemiological studies indicate that individuals with family history of lung cancer are two to nine times<sup>1</sup> more likely to develop lung cancer compared to the general population.
- Q: Should high-risk non-smokers undergo lung cancer screening?
- A: About 40% of lung cancer patients in the Hong Kong SAR are non-smokers<sup>2</sup> and over half of them are diagnosed with stage IV incurable disease. Most people with early-stage lung cancer are asymptomatic<sup>3</sup>. Screening may enable early detection and intervention of lung cancer to improve survival. The objective of this study is to investigate the value of lung cancer screening for non-smokers who are at risk of developing lung cancer.
- Q: What is Low Dose Computed Tomography (LDCT) scan?
- A: LDCT scan is an established tool for lung cancer screening. Its radiation dose is one-fourth of that used in regular CT scans and does not require injection of contrast agents. LDCT is effective in detecting lung nodules down to 5mm in size. It is non-invasive and takes around five minutes for a complete scan.

#### **LUNG CANCER SCREENING STUDY FOR HIGH RISK NON-SMOKERS**

## Q&A

- Q: What are the study procedures?
- A: Participants will undergo one blood test and LDCT scan after study enrolment . If no lung nodules are detected, participants will have their next blood test and LDCT scan two years later. If lung nodules are detected, a follow-up appointment will be arranged with research staff for further discussion.
- Q: Will participants be informed of the result?
- A: Participants will be informed of the result through WhatsApp after the images are analyzed by AI. Participants will also receive an electronic copy of the images for each scan.
- Q: Can family members participate together?
- A: Yes, there is no limit on the number of family members as long as they fulfill the eligibility criteria.
- Q: Is there a charge for the study?
- A: All study procedures are fully waived. Participation is on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Q: How to register?
- A: To register, please scan the QR code on the leaflet which will direct to the WhatsApp number of the research team. Please send out the default message in WhatsApp. Our research staff will contact you with further instructions.
- Q: How can I obtain more information?
- A: Inquiry counter will be opened on every Tuesday from 2:15 PM to 5:15 PM and every Thursday from 9:30 AM to 12:30 PM on the 3rd floor of Sir Yue Kong Pao Centre for Cancer, Prince of Wales Hospital. You may also call 6016-9314 for Ms Tang for further enquiry.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Ang L, Chan CPY, Yau WP, Seow WJ. Association between family history of lung cancer and lung cancer risk: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lung Cancer. 2020 Oct;148:129-137

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Lam DC, Llam CK, Andarini S, Park S, Tan DSW, Singh N, Jang SH, Vardhanabhuti V, Ramos AB, Nakayama T, Nhung NV, Ashizawa K, Chang YC, Tscheikuna J, Van CC, Chan WY, Lal YH, Yang PC. Lung Cancer Screening in Asia: An Expert Consensus Report. J Thorac Oncol. 2023 Oct;18(10):1303–1322 

\*Hong Kong's Department of Health. (2023, June). Recommendations on prevention and screening for lung cancer for health professionals. 
https://www.chp.gov.hk/files/pdf/lung\_cancer\_professional\_hp.pdf