



Occupational lung cancer screening: A Collegium Ramazzini statement

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1 | SUMMARY

Lung cancer is the most common cause of death from cancer in the world. It is also the most common lethal work-related cancer. After tobacco smoking, occupational exposures present the most frequent specific cause of lung cancer that is amenable to intervention.

Early detection and treatment can identify and cure primary lung cancer. Randomized controlled trials have demonstrated the efficacy of low dose computed tomography (LDCT) screening among persons at high risk of lung cancer. Guidelines for determining eligibility for LDCT screening have been established for the general population but have largely neglected those for whom occupational exposure to lung carcinogens is a risk factor.

The Collegium recommends that persons at risk for lung cancer from occupational exposures be offered annual LDCT if their cumulative risk of lung cancer approximates the level of risk endorsed by the guidelines promulgated by the United States Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) in 2021 and the National Comprehensive Cancer Network (NCCN) in the United States in 2021. At present, these agencies recommend screening for people aged 50 and over who have smoked at least 20 pack-years of cigarettes. The Collegium recommends that additional lung cancer risk factors, including exposure to known or suspected occupational and environmental

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