Almost 80% of lung cancer is diagnosed after it has spread to other organs. CT scanning has high sensitivity if repeated annually, but poor specificity and low positive predictive value (PPV) and accuracy. CT screening has high sensitivity if repeated annually, but poor specificity and low positive predictive value (PPV) and accuracy. CT scanning is the gold standard for lung cancer screening, but is only available in the US and for patients at very high risk of lung cancer. CT screening has high sensitivity if repeated annually, but poor specificity and low positive predictive value (PPV) and accuracy.

The Challenge

Early detection of lung cancer enables earlier intervention and saves lives. Intervention in the early stage of disease, while it is still localised, improves the 5-year survival rate for lung cancer by more than 3 times to 56% of patients.

The facts

- EarlyCDT—Lung is a rule-in test for lung cancer, helping to identify which patients are at highest risk of having a lung cancer. As a simple blood test, EarlyCDT—Lung can be used to detect lung cancer early, when a patient is at increased risk of the disease and CT screening is either not available or the patient is not eligible.
- EarlyCDT—Lung measures blood levels of seven autoantibodies against specific tumour-associated antigens. These autoantibodies have the potential to signal the presence of cancer four years or more before clinical diagnosis via standard pathways. EarlyCDT—Lung has high accuracy and PPV due to its high specificity. A positive (Moderate or High Level) test result should be followed up by CT scanning. A No significant Level of Autoantibodies Detected test result does not mean that the patient does not have, or will not develop, lung cancer.
- The ongoing ECLS trial, conducted by the National Health Service (NHS) in Scotland, is evaluating EarlyCDT—Lung in 12,210 high-risk patients, making this the largest-ever controlled, randomised controlled trial for biomarker-based early detection of lung cancer. Interim results from the study demonstrate a 55% stage shift: 75% of all lung cancers found (n=16) have been at stage 1 or 2; in normal practice in Scotland, 80% of lung cancers are detected at stage 3 or 4.
- The overall accuracy is 92%.
- EarlyCDT—Lung performs favourably when compared with other established cancer detection tests. Depending on the level of autoantibodies in the blood compared to cut-off values, the test results are reported as High Level, Moderate Level or No Significant Level of Autoantibodies Detected.

The impact

- Intervention in the early stage of disease, while it is still localised, improves the 5-year survival rate for lung cancer by more than 3 times to 56% of patients.

The Challenge

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EarlyCDT—Lung

Detecting cancer early using EarlyCDT—Lung

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**EarlyCDT—Lung** measures blood levels of a panel of seven autoantibodies to tumour-associated antigens that are linked to lung cancer. The seven autoantibodies have been shown to be elevated for all types of lung cancer, and from the earliest stage of the disease. Unlike the tumour antigens themselves, the autoantibody levels can be measured easily and accurately, based upon the signal magnification created by the body's immune response to cancer. The test runs on a simple enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) platform, which is widely available in hospital laboratories around the world and in Oncimmune's CLIA laboratory in Kansas, US.

More than 150,000 tests have already been performed for patients worldwide, which represents tests ordered by more than 2,000 clinicians. EarlyCDT—Lung detects all types and stages of lung cancer and has led to the detection of numerous early stage lung cancers. EarlyCDT—Lung is now available in many countries. Please see the list of test providers at [http://oncimmune.com/distributors/](http://oncimmune.com/distributors/).

**FAQs**

* Exception: basal cell carcinoma. See EarlyCDT—Lung work?

**EarlyCDT—Lung work?**

**How to use**

EarlyCDT—Lung work?

**Core Scientific Principle**

![Diagram](image.png)

**How does EarlyCDT—Lung work?**

1. **Primary Scientific Principle:**
   - **Tumour Genesis:**
     - Normal Cell → Tumour Cell
   - **Autoantibody Principle:**

1. **EarlyCDT—Lung detects all types and stages of lung cancer and has led to the detection of numerous early stage lung cancers.**

2. **How does EarlyCDT—Lung work?**

   **How to use**

   EarlyCDT—Lung works in a simple blood test to aid in the risk assessment and early detection of lung cancer in high-risk patients.

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