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| Table 1 |  |  |  |
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| Study | Recruitment period | Recruitment criteria | Screening Methods |
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| RCT |  |  |  |
| NLST | 2002-2004 | Age 55-75, ≥30PY, quit <15 years ago | Annul LDCT or CXR for 3 years |
| MILD | 2005- 2011 | Age >49, ≥20PY, quit <10 years ago, no recent cancers within 5 years | Three groups: no screen vs. annual screen vs biennial LDCT for 5 years. |
| ITALUNG | 2004-2006 | Age 55-69, ≥ 20PY. | Annual LDCT for 4 years vs. no screen |
| DANTE | 2001-2006 | Age 60-75, ≥20PY, quit <10 years ago, male. | Annual LDCT for 4 years vs. no screen |
| DLCST | 2004-2006 | Age 50-70, ≥ 20PY, quit <10 years ago, FEV1> 30% able to climb two flights of stairs without pausing | Annual LDCT vs. usual care for 5 years |
| NELSON | 2003-2006 | Age 50-75, current or former smokers (cessation 10 yrs or less), smoking history: more than 15 cigarettes/day for more than 25 years or more than 10 cigarettes/day for more than 30 years.  | Four screens LDCT (base line, 1; 2 and 2.5 years) vs. no screen |
| LUIS | 2007-2011 | Age 50-69, 'heavy' smoking history | Annual LDCT & smoking cessation for 5 years vs. smoking cessation alone. |
| UKLS | 2011-2014 | Age 50-75, ≥5% 5-year lung cancer risk as calculated by LLPv2 scores | Wald single LDCT vs. no screen |
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| Non-RCT |  |  |  |
| I-ELCAP | 1993-2006 | Age.60, ≥10PY. | Annual LDCT & CXR for 5 years |
| Mayo LDCT trial | 1999 | Age>50, 20PY, quit <10 years ago. | Annual LDCT for 5 years |
| PANCAN | 2008-2011 | Age 50-75, ≥2% 3-year lung cancer risk as calculated by PLCO score | LDCTs in Year 1, 2 and 4. |
| COSMOS | 2000- 2001 | Age>50, ≥20PY | Annual LDCT for 10 years |