Comparison of computed tomography scans (CT) and clinical risk tools to standard dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry scans (DXA) to detect osteoporosis and predict spinal fracture in lung cancer screening participants

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Status	RECRUITING
Sponsor	The University of Queensland
Enrollment	94 participants

Plain Language Summary

Osteoporosis — a condition where bones become thin and fragile — is common in older adults, especially smokers. Many people don't know they have it until they break a bone. This study asks whether the CT scans already being done for lung cancer screening can also detect osteoporosis, potentially saving the need for a separate bone density scan (DXA).

Participants in the International Lung Screening Trial (ILST) at The Prince Charles Hospital in Queensland are invited to also have a DXA scan. Researchers will compare what the CT scan shows about bone density with the results of the DXA scan, as well as with standard risk assessment questionnaires. The aim is to see whether the CT scan alone can reliably diagnose osteoporosis.

You may be eligible if you are already enrolled in the ILST osteoporosis sub-study at the Queensland site and are due for your second CT scan or had it within the past six months. You need to be aged 55–80, a current or former smoker, and willing to have a DXA scan. People with a previous lung cancer diagnosis or other major illness are not eligible.

Key Eligibility Criteria

Inclusion (2)

- Participants enrolled in the ILST (men and women, aged 55-80 years, current or former smokers quit <15 years prior, >=30 pack-year smoking history and/or estimated lung cancer risk >=1.51% based on the PLCOm2012 risk prediction model, ECOG performance status 0 or 1) who are also volunteers in the ILST osteoporosis sub-study
- Participants who provide written consent.

Exclusion (8)

- • Concurrent major medical illness (Any medical condition that, in the investigator's opinion, may jeopardize the subject's safety during participation in the study or mean that the subject is unlikely to benefit from screening due to shortened life expectancy)
- • Previous lung cancer
- • Other non-curatively treated non-pulmonary cancer or <5 years cancer-free if previous cancer
- • Pneumonia/bronchitis requiring antibiotics within previous 12 weeks
- • CT chest within the last 2 years

... and 3 more (see full listing online)

Locations (1 total)

The Prince Charles Hospital - Chermside, QLD, Australia

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