

INTRODUCTION

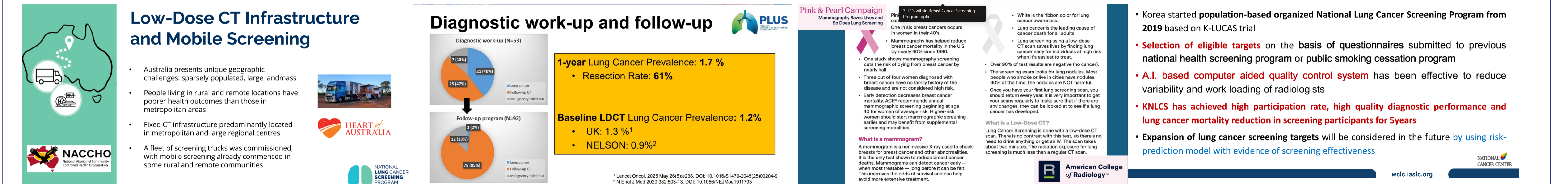
The International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer Screening and Early Detection Committee organizes annual CT Screening Symposia at the World Conference on Lung Cancer dedicated to advancing lung cancer screening and early detection efforts worldwide.

METHODS

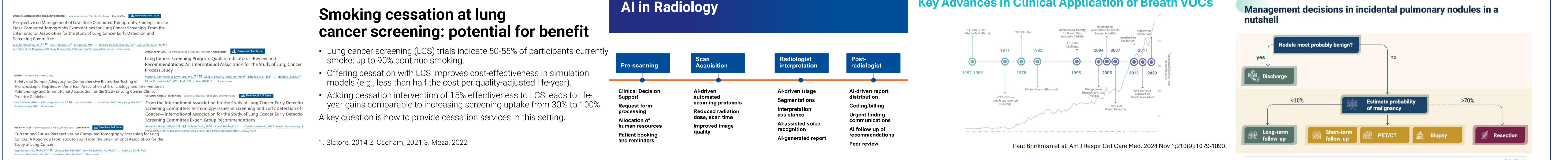
The symposium was organized in four expert-led educational sessions, followed by a panel discussion and audience Q+A. For the first time, the event started with an interactive breakout group discussion, giving attendees the opportunity to identify key challenges and interests which were then included in the symposium closing session. The event material was recorded and made available as an on-demand post-event online course within the IASLC’s Education Center Lung Cancer 360 accredited with 4.5 ACCME credits/4.5 MOC points.

RESULTS

The symposium was attended by approximately 300 participants encompassing radiologists, oncologists, pulmonologists, thoracic surgeons, radiologic technologists, researchers in the field of lung cancer, healthcare administrators, healthcare policy makers, and industry representatives involved in CT imaging and lung cancer diagnostics. Expert speakers and discussants (9 from Europe, 1 from Asia, 4 from Australia, 8 from North America, 2 from South America and 1 from Africa) explored the best practices in lung cancer screening and early detection and shared real-world insights on overcoming implementation barriers in diverse settings. **Key components and evidence-based strategies involved in designing an effective, patient-centered lung cancer screening and early detection program were highlighted in Session 1.** Inclusion of smoking cessation (SCALE Collaboration), key achievements of the SOLACE project as well as reimbursement and cost effectiveness were presented and discussed. **Real-world examples of lung cancer screening programs to recognize successful models and common barriers across diverse settings were presented in Session 1 and 2 with a focus on Australia, Denmark, Tanzania, USA, and Korea.**



The downstream clinical and logistical impacts of LCS implementation on healthcare systems with a focus on medical imaging, endoscopic techniques, radiotherapy (non-surgical treatments) and surgical treatments were discussed in Session 3. In Session 4, emerging technologies for early detection of lung cancer such as exhaled air and blood-based biomarkers, artificial intelligence and radiomics for chest X-ray and CT and incidental pulmonary nodules were evaluated in detail.



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The 2025 IASLC CT Screening Symposium provided an international forum for knowledge exchange among multidisciplinary experts and policy makers to accelerate global implementation of screening and early detection of lung cancer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Artificial Intelligence (AI) Use Disclaimer: AI was not used in the development of the abstract.