Lung Cancer Risk Prediction Nomogram in Chinese Female Non-smokers
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We developed and validated a simple and non-invasive lung cancer risk model in female non-smokers, based on five widely available variables.

Background/Methods:
• The aim was to develop and validate a simple and non-invasive model which could assess and stratify lung cancer risk in female non-smokers in China.

Methods:
• A large-sample size, population-based study was conducted under the framework of a population-based Cancer Screening Program in Urban China.
• Data were randomly divided into the training and validation sets.
• Related risk factors were identified through multivariable Cox regression analysis, followed by establishment of risk prediction nomogram.
• Discrimination [area under the curve (AUC)] and calibration were further performed to assess the validation of risk prediction nomogram in the training set, and then validated by the validation set.

Results/Graphs/Data:
• A total of 151,834 eligible subjects were included. Subjects were randomly divided into the training (75,917) and validation (75,917) sets.
• Elder age, history of chronic respiratory disease, first-degree family history of lung cancer, menopause, and history of benign breast disease were the independent risk factors for lung cancer.
• Using these five variables, we plotted 1-year, 3-year, and 5-year lung cancer risk prediction nomogram. The AUC was 0.762, 0.718, and 0.703 for the 1-, 3- and 5-year lung cancer risk in the training set, respectively.
• In the validation set, the model showed a good predictive discrimination.

Future Directions for Research:
• Further prospective studies are required to validate the model in external populations.

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