



University
of Exeter

UK NSC Lung Showcase: Modelling

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Introductory remarks to model methods and results

Questions at end of methods and results



Importance of ownership and collaboration

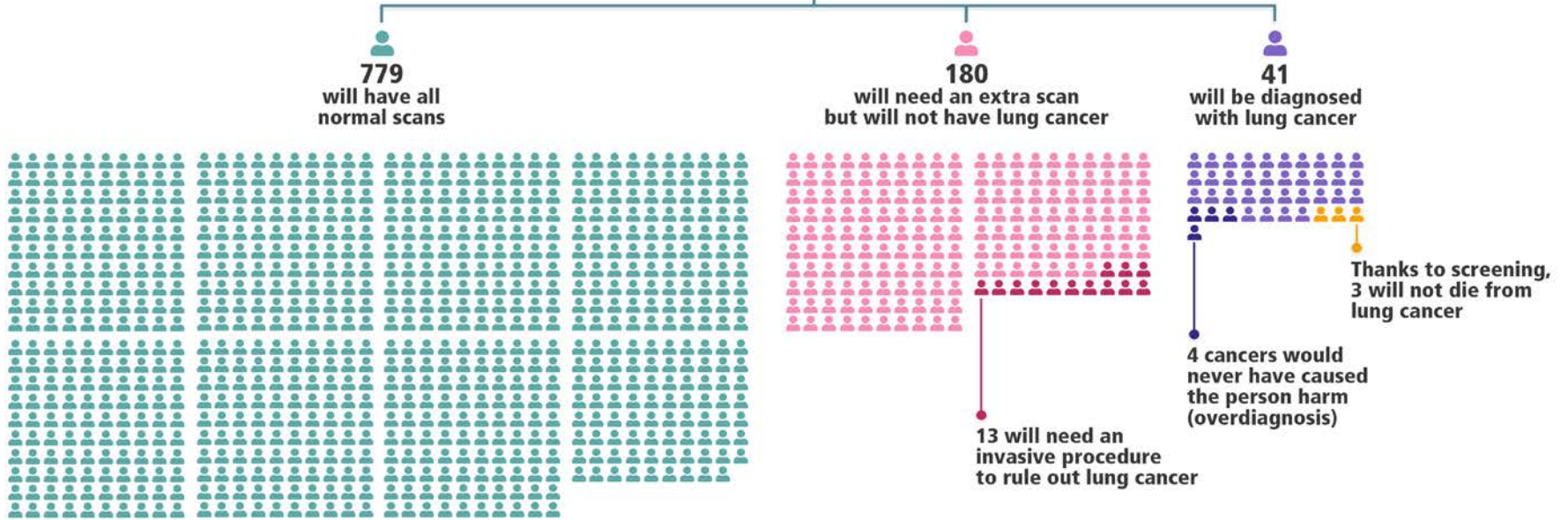
- Acknowledgment of the wider team at Exeter, especially Jaime Peters and Ed Griffin
- Support from the Task and Finish Groups
- Leadership of the National Screening Committee and its secretariat
- Consequences:
 - Better model
 - Better ownership
 - Better understanding

Importance of modelling

- Modelling is often mis-represented as being synonymous with cost-effectiveness
- Modelling may be part of the exploration of feasibility
- Modelling is essential to estimate the trade off between harms and benefits
- Modelling is often required for costing and implementation
- Modelling should be a first step in assessing the effect of programme modifications
- Essential accompaniment to research studies and data collection



Any screening programme has potential benefits and harms. For lung cancer screening, if 1000 eligible individuals are screened 3 times, it is estimated that:



Cost-effectiveness models allow us to move beyond infographics often relied on to judge overall effectiveness



Continuity is key to getting the most out of modelling

- Ideally there should be connection between the modelling approaches used at each stage of the evolution of a screening programme
 - Same team is not essential
 - Transparency and open reporting of models is
- Should be considered as an essential component of any screening programme which might become nationally implemented
- There should be proper well managed funding
- The costs of modelling through the life-course of a screening programme are small in relation to RCTs, or other approaches to dealing with suggested modifications to a screening programme when it is in place