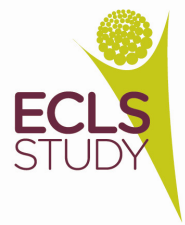


A BIG thank you to all for your contribution to the first six months of the ECLS study to help diagnose lung cancer early .



Early Cancer Detection Test – Lung Cancer Scotland Study

February 2014

Recruitment in Tayside and Greater Glasgow and Clyde is going well. We have had an excellent response rate (20%) from GP invitation letters and from the local communities. The study has already recruited over 1,700 of the 10,000 people we need to make it a success.

We need smokers and ex-smokers aged 50 to 75 years to take part.

Tayside: 01382 383060
Glasgow: 0141 232 9525
Email: info@eclsstudy.org
Website: www.eclsstudy.org



Detect Cancer Early Campaign

Our study has of course been helped by Sir Alex Ferguson asking “Who wouldn’t want extra time?” as part of the Detect Cancer Early programme being run by the Scottish Government.

<http://www.nhsinform.co.uk/Cancer/scotland/dce/lungcancer>

Cathy Jackson, Professor of Primary Care Medicine at St Andrews University will be joining the ECLS team as a collaborator and liaison for GPs.

It’s not all been plain sailing....

In February we noted a clerical error by HIC in the mailing to some patients. We immediately took corrective action, contacted the practices involved and have written to all the patients concerned to apologise unreservedly.

Looking ahead....YOUR help in crucial to the success of ECLS

In order to succeed we need virtually all practices contacted to agree to take part. So far 66 practices in the most deprived areas have agreed to participate.

There is GP information on our website and if you have any questions don’t hesitate to contact Stephanie Gallant, ECLS Trial Manager (01382) 383994 or your local SPCR team.

Frank Sullivan
Chief Investigator

Frances Mair
Principal Investigator



ECLS to date....	
Positive response to GP invitation	20%
Randomised	1745
Positive blood result	82
Chest X-rays	60
CT scans	52
Nodules	25

ECLS will continue recruiting throughout 2014. and it will take another 2 years for all the results to come in but with your help we should be able to answer a very important question. *Can a simple blood test reduce the incidence of patients with late-stage lung cancer at diagnosis compared with standard clinical practice?*