



Introduction



 In 2012 WHO found out that lung cancer is the most common and most responsible of deaths annually (19.4%).



Early detection of lung cancer is determinant to improve the survival.













Analyze breath VOCs utilizing an electronic nose in order to obtain the fingerprint of lung cancer patients and healthy subjects.





Electronic nose

 Developed by the group of Professor Arnaldo D'amico (Rome, Italy).



Based on eight quartz crystal microbalance

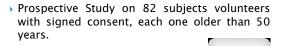




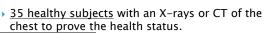








> 47 patients with lung cancer with no previous history of cancer (within 5 years), no previous radio or chemotherapy.















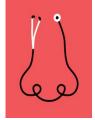


		EN		
		positive	negative	
histology	positive	41	6	Sensitivity= 87%
	negative	11	24	Specificity= 69%
		PPV= 79%	NPV= 80%	





These preliminary results are satisfactory and define the electronic nose as a promising tool for early diagnosis.











- We need to realize a robust model in order to transfer the instrument in the clinical practice.
- Further studies are necessary:
 - Evaluate larger groups of patients.
 - · Investigate the different histology subgroups of non small cell lung



- > Other types of cancer can be investigated with EN like cancer of the digestive tract (NK de Boer et al, 2014) or urinary (Finazzi-Agro E et al, 2014).
- Make the test more patientfriendly with the **PNEUMOPIPE**

(European patent No. EP2641537 (A1) -09/25/2013 owned by Eng. M. Santonico and Eng. G. Pennazza).









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