

SCENT

part 2. Identification of patients with lung cancer and breast cancer.

Gepubliceerd: 29-12-2008 Laatste bijgewerkt: 18-08-2022

We will test the hypothesis that smellprints can identify and classify newly presented patients prospectively into the categories of non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and breast cancer.

Ethische beoordeling	Positief advies
Status	Werving tijdelijk gestopt
Type aandoening	-
Onderzoekstype	Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen

Samenvatting

ID

NL-OMON27863

Bron

NTR

Verkorte titel

SCENT

Aandoening

smell-print
electronic Nose
exhaled breath
lung cancer
breast cancer

Ondersteuning

Primaire sponsor: MCL

Overige ondersteuning: sponsor, MCL

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

Uitkomstmaten

Primaire uitkomstmaten

Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value of the eNose in detecting NSCLC or breast cancer.

Toelichting onderzoek

Achtergrond van het onderzoek

On the condition that such a discriminating algorithm can be deduced from the results of part 1, in part 2 of the SCENT study we will test the hypothesis that smellprints can identify and classify newly presented patients prospectively into the categories of non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and breast cancer.

Objective:

- a. To determine the diagnostic accuracy of the electronic nose in establishing the sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value for detecting non small cell lung cancer in prospectively enrolled subjects (based on intention to diagnose in clinical practice);
- b. To determine the diagnostic accuracy of the electronic nose in establishing the sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value for detecting breast cancer in prospectively enrolled subjects (based on intention to diagnose in clinical practice).

Study design:

diagnostic study.

This comprises prospective enrolment of new patients with an 'intention to diagnose' in order to determine the diagnostic accuracy of the electronic nose in the identification of NSCLC or breast cancer.

Study population:

All patients (18-80 yr) referred to the outpatient department pulmonary diseases for

suspicion of lung cancer and at the outpatient department of surgery for suspicion of breast cancer.

Main study parameters/endpoints:

Sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value of the eNose in detecting NSCLC or breast cancer.

Doel van het onderzoek

We will test the hypothesis that smellprints can identify and classify newly presented patients prospectively into the categories of non small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and breast cancer.

Onderzoeksopzet

Baseline measurement before histologic diagnosis is made.

Onderzoeksproduct en/of interventie

N/A

Contactpersonen

Publiek

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Wetenschappelijk

Dept. of pulmonary diseases
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Leeuwarden

J. Maten, van der

Deelname eisen

Belangrijkste voorwaarden om deel te mogen nemen (Inclusiecriteria)

All patients (18-80 yr) referred to the outpatient department pulmonary diseases for suspicion of lung cancer and at the outpatient department of surgery for suspicion of breast cancer.

Belangrijkste redenen om niet deel te kunnen nemen (Exclusiecriteria)

None, except impossibility to make a diagnosis or follow the instructions prior to the measurement.

Onderzoeksopzet

Opzet

Type: Observationeel onderzoek, zonder invasieve metingen
Onderzoeksmodel: Anders
Toewijzing: N.v.t. / één studie arm
Controle: N.v.t. / onbekend

Deelname

Nederland
Status: Werving tijdelijk gestopt
(Verwachte) startdatum: 02-01-2009
Aantal proefpersonen: 300
Type: Verwachte startdatum

Ethische beoordeling

Positief advies

Datum: 29-12-2008

Soort: Eerste indiening

Registraties

Opgevolgd door onderstaande (mogelijk meer actuele) registratie

Geen registraties gevonden.

Andere (mogelijk minder actuele) registraties in dit register

Geen registraties gevonden.

In overige registers

Register	ID
NTR-new	NL1534
NTR-old	NTR1606
Ander register	TPO : 588
ISRCTN	ISRCTN wordt niet meer aangevraagd

Resultaten

Samenvatting resultaten

N/A