



Case Report

Utilising Oncofix's Questionnaire-based Artificial Intelligence Tool for Cancer Screening

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the advantages of implementing Oncofix's questionnaire-based artificial intelligence (AI) tool for cancer screening. The study comprises a risk stratification analysis involving 9,000 participants, followed by subsequent screening for various cancers. The outcomes demonstrate the tool's effectiveness in identifying individuals at high risk, leading to the early detection of prostate, colon, lung, and breast cancers. This research highlights the potential of AI-based screening tools in improving early detection rates, optimising resource allocation, and enhancing patient outcomes.

Keywords: Revolutionising, Cancer screening, Oncofix, Questionnaire-based, Artificial intelligence tool

INTRODUCTION

Cancer screening plays a pivotal role in identifying malignancies at early stages, enhancing treatment efficacy, and reducing mortality rates. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) technology have opened up new possibilities for efficient risk stratification and screening.^[1,2] This study explores the advantages of employing Oncofix's questionnaire-based AI tool in cancer screening, focusing on risk stratification accuracy, early detection rates, and cost-effectiveness.

CASE REPORT

Background data

Oncofix's questionnaire-based AI tool utilises a scoring system to assess an individual's cancer risk based on comprehensive lifestyle, familial, and medical history questions. Previous studies have emphasised the importance of accurate risk stratification in directing appropriate screening measures for at-risk individuals. The integration of AI technology into the screening process holds promise for improving early detection rates, reducing unnecessary invasive tests, and optimising resource utilisation.

METHODOLOGY

The study involved 9,000 participants who completed the questionnaire-based AI tool assessment. Based on the provided responses, individuals were categorised into high, medium, or low-risk groups using the scoring system. Subsequently, 657 males and 345 females underwent further screening based on their risk categorisation.

RESULTS

Out of the 9,000 participants, 4,560 were classified as high-risk, 3,642 as medium-risk, and 798 as low-risk individuals. Among the 657 males who opted for cancer screening, 7 cases of early-stage prostate cancer, 3 cases of colon cancer, and 2 cases of lung cancer were detected. In addition, out of the 345 females screened, nine individuals exhibited mammographic abnormalities, leading to the diagnosis of 2 cases of breast cancer.^[3]

CONCLUSION

The implementation of Oncofix's questionnaire-based AI tool demonstrated several advantages in cancer screening. Accurate risk stratification enabled the identification of individuals at high risk, facilitating early detection and subsequent treatment. The study findings underline the potential of AI-based screening tools in improving early detection rates for prostate, colon, lung, and breast cancers. By optimising resource allocation and reducing unnecessary tests, AI-based tools such as Oncofix can enhance patient outcomes and contribute to more effective cancer management strategies.

Ethical approval

Not applicable.

Declaration of patient consent

The authors certify that they have obtained all appropriate patient consent.

Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

Conflicts of interest

Dr. Prashant Gupta is on the editorial board of the Journal.

Use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for manuscript preparation

The author confirms that there was no use of artificial intelligence (AI)-assisted technology for assisting in the writing or editing of the manuscript, and no images were manipulated using AI.

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