**WAYS TO OPTIMIZE THE MODEL FOR EARLY DETECTION OF LUNG CANCER**

***Introduction.*** Lung cancer is one of the most common cancers. In Ukraine, the death rate from this disease is 56.1%. It must be remembered that lung cancer can be treated effectively in the early stages. To date, in Ukraine detection of lung cancer in the adult population in the later stages is not a rare occurrence. Currently, there is no single unified model of early detection of lung cancer among the adult population of Ukraine, which would be equally suitable for people in rural and urban areas.

***The purpose of the work.*** To optimize the existing model for early detection of lung cancer among adults. It should be aimed at identifying tumors at an early stage, as well as to improve health, increase social longevity and life expectancy of the population, by improving the quality of care, as well as eliminate the causes and conditions conducive to the development of the disease and mortality.

***Materials and methods.*** Optimization of the existing models for early detection of lung cancer among the population was carried out by us with the systematic approach and the allocation of the corresponding group tasks with scientific basis which are prognostic indicators of the disease in different age groups and to identify factors contributing to its development. 239 patients of the main group and 202 patients of the control group were interrogated using the author's questionnaire.

***The Results.*** To further optimize a functioning model for early detection of lung cancer among the adult population, the following in its structure should be included: all kinds of enterprises, educational institutions, the media, civil society organizations, social welfare services, higher and secondary medical schools. The main subject - the regional state administration. The basic principles of the optimized model - unity at all levels of care for early detection of the disease, "lung cancer" and the promotion of healthy lifestyles, multi-level and multi-sectorial approach to the prevention of and mortality from this disease. Priority of preventive measures to prevent - the continuity and consistency of all of the above at all stages and levels of implementation, as well as the complexity and consistency.

***Conclusion.*** An Optimized model for early detection of lung cancer among adults due to its qualitatively new element has its focus on identifying this disease more often in the asymptomatic stage by using the principle of a systematic approach that is provided by complexity, phasing and continuity. Using the proposed model will have medical, social and economic effects.