Table 2.43 Smoking Status and Cancer Incidence/Mortality

Smoking status	Outcome	Studies*	RR (95%CI)	H statistic p-value				
Colorectal cancer								
Current smokers	Incidence	18 (16)	1.17 (0.97-1.40)	Non-significant				
	Incidence (combined <sup>1</sup> )	34 (22)	1.15 (1.00-1.32)	Non-significant				
	Mortality	5 (4)	1.40 (1.06-1.84)	Non-significant				
	Mortality (combined <sup>1</sup> )	15 (7)	1.27 (1.05-1.53)	Non-significant				
Former smokers	Incidence	18 (16)	1.25 (1.04-1.51)	Non-significant				
	Incidence (combined <sup>1</sup> )	36 (22)	1.20 (1.04-1.38)	Non-significant				
	Mortality	6 (5)	1.15 (0.90-1.48)	Non-significant				
	Mortality (combined <sup>1</sup> )	11 (7)	1.20 (0.98-1.47)	Non-significant				
		Colon cancer						
Current smokers	Incidence	14 (11)	1.10 (0.89-1.36)	Non-significant				
	Mortality	6 (4)	1.13 (0.82-1.57)	Non-significant				
Former smokers	Incidence	15 (13)	1.10 (0.90-1.35)	Non-significant				
	Mortality	4 (3)	1.27 (0.86-1.89)	Non-significant				
		Rectal cancer						
Current smokers	Incidence	14 (11)	1.19 (0.94-1.52)	Non-significant				
	Mortality	5 (3)	1.23 (0.84-1.81)	Non-significant				
Former smokers	Incidence	15 (13)	1.20 (0.94-1.53)	Non-significant				

<sup>\*</sup> For Studies, the number not enclosed by parentheses indicates the number of individual risk estimates that were pooled; the number of distinct studies is shown in parentheses. The H statistic is a test of heterogeneity, where p< 0.05 is significant and indicates the presence of heterogeneity. Two-sided p-values <0.05 are shown in bold. 

1 Combined results consist of CRC, colon cancer, and rectal cancer data.

Table 2.43b Dose-Response Analyses of Daily Cigarette Consumption, Duration of Smoking, Pack-Years and Age of Initiation

Variable	Outcome	Studies	RR of moderate exposure <sup>1</sup>	RR of high exposure <sup>2</sup>	p value			
Colorectal cancer								
Cigarettes/day	Incidence	11	1.175	1.380	<0.0001			
	Incidence (combined)*	14	1.137	1.293	<0.0001			
	Mortality	4	1.407	1.980	<0.0001			
	Mortality (combined)*	5	1.410	1.989	<0.0001			
Duration (yrs)	Incidence	8	1.094	1.197	<0.0001			
	Incidence (combined)*	10	1.087	1.181	<0.0001			
Pack-years	Incidence	5	1.269	1.505				
	Incidence (combined)*	8	1.239	1.445	<0.0001			
Age at Initiation	Incidence	6	0.978 (0.022)	0.956 (0.044)	<0.0001			
	Incidence (combined)*	7	0.979 (0.021)	0.958 (0.042)	<0.0001			
Colon cancer								
Cigarettes/day	Incidence	6	1.030	1.060	0.61			
Duration (yrs)	Incidence	3	0.971	0.943	0.46			
Pack-years	Incidence	4	1.022	1.045	0.99			
Rectal cancer								
Cigarettes/day	Incidence	6	1.131	1.279	0.07			
Duration (yrs)	Incidence	3	1.135	1.288	0.0004			
Pack-years	Incidence	4	1.184	1.401	0.07			

<sup>\*</sup> Combined results consist of CRC, colon cancer, and rectal cancer data. For the dose-response relationship between age of initiation and colorectal cancer incidence, the reduction in RR is shown in parentheses. Two-sided p-values <0.001 are shown in bold.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> RR of moderate exposure is defined as follows: increase of 20 cigarettes/day, increase of 20 years in duration, increase in 35 pack-years and delay of 5 years in smoking initiation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> RR of high exposure is defined as follows: increase of 40 cigarettes/day, increase of 40 years in duration, increase in 60 pack-years and delay of 10 years in smoking initiation