

Table 2.10 Case-control studies of workers exposed to mineral oils and other cancers

Reference and study location	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Number of exposed cases	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Coggon et al. (1984) UK	Lung cancer	598 lung cancer decedents	Deceased controls from death certificates	Occupational exposures from job-exposure matrix	Cutting oils	113	1.4 (1.1-1.8)	Sex, year of death, year of birth, residence	
Siemiatycki et al. (1987) Canada	Lung	Men age 35-70, diagnosed at any of 19 participating hospitals	“Other” cancers for a given type of interest	Job history interpreted by industrial hygienists	Lubricating oils Other mineral oils	143 10	1.2 (1.0-1.4) 0.7 (0.4-1.2)	Age, socioeconomic status, ethnic group, cigarette smoking, blue collar job history	
Ahrens et al. (1991) Germany	Laryngeal cancer	100 prevalent male larynx cancer cases	100 male patients at same hospital with other diagnoses	Occupation, self-reported exposure	Mineral oil	Not stated	2.2 (0.9-5.3)	Age, smoking, alcohol use	
Droste et al. (1999) Belgium	Lung	478 male cases of primary lung cancer from 10 area hospitals	546 male patients as same hospitals as cases admitted for other reasons	Self-report, job-task-exposure matrix, with 10-year lag	Self-reported exposure Job task exposure	80 176	1.1 (0.7-1.5) 1.7 (1.1-2.7)	Age, marital status, education, socioeconomic status, smoking pack-years	