

Table 2.11. Case-control studies of wood dust and other respiratory cancers

Reference, study location and period	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Milne <i>et al.</i> (1983) Alameda County, US; 1958–1962	Lung (162)	All 925 males decedents; retrieval rate 78%; histological confirmation has not been assessed	All 6 420 males dying from other cancers, and a “reduced” control group of 4 880 (excluding decedents from cancers of pancreas, nasal sinuses, kidney, bladder, bone, and haematopoietic cancers)	Occupation on death certificate	Employment in furniture/cabinet making: - all controls - reduced group Cabinetmaker, furniture finisher - all controls - reduced group	4.2 ($P < 0.01$) 3.6 ($P < 0.01$) 1.0 1.1	Sex, age	Occupation on death certificates is a poor indicator of exposure
Teta <i>et al.</i> (1983) Connecticut, US; 1955–1977	Pleura (163)	Cases of pleural, peritoneal, or unspecified malignant mesothelioma (136), and cases of pleural cancer (11) among men in the Connecticut Tumor Registry	A random sample of 464 male decedents 1955–1975 aged 20–98 yrs at death	Occupation on death certificate and on city directories 1, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 yrs before diagnosis or death	Employment as cabinetmaker or carpenter	2.3 (1.1–4.5)	Age	
Ronco <i>et al.</i> (1988), metropolitan belt of Turin, Italy, 1976–1980	Lung (162)	All 164 males dying from lung cancer; response rate 78%; histological confirmation has not been assessed	A random sample of 492 males dying from other causes, with exclusion of chronic lung diseases, bladder cancer, and upper aero-digestive cancers, frequency matched by age and study area; response rate 78%	Interview-administered standardized questionnaire (to next of kin)	Ever/never employment in furniture/cabinet making	2.8 (0.9–8.4)	Age, smoking, occupation in other industries involving risk of lung cancer	

Table 2.11. Case-control studies of wood dust and other respiratory cancers

Reference, study location and period	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Zahm <i>et al.</i> (1989), Missouri, 1980–1985	Lung (162)	All white men (4 431) reported to the Missouri Cancer Registry with histological confirmation; retrieval rate 52%; 100% histological confirmation	All white men (11 326) reported to the Missouri Cancer Registry with other cancers, excluding lip, oral cavity, oesophagus, lung, bladder, ill-defined and unknown sites; retrieval rate 45%	Occupation registered by the Missouri Cancer Registry	Ever/never employment in furniture/cabinet making: - all lung cancers - adenocarcinomas	1.3 (0.5–3.3) 2.0 (0.4–8.1)	Age, smoking	
Bouchardy <i>et al.</i> (2002) Geneva, Zurich, Berne, St. Gallo, Vaud, Switzerland, 1980–1993	Lung (162) Pleura (163)	9106 (9 016 men) 310 (310 men) All cases from five population-based cancer registries serving 45% of the national population; response rate not given; proportion with histological confirmation not given (all sites: 4.9% cases registered based on death certificate or clinical evidence only)	All 49 028 other male cancer patients All 57 824 other male cancer patients	Occupation identified by the registrar at the time of registration (last, or longest, or best specified occupation, from cantonal or local population registries)	Ever/never working as joiners, furniture workers	0.8 (0.6–0.9) 3.6 (2.3–5.9)	Age, registry, period of diagnosis, nationality, civil status, socioeconomic status	Year of start registration and year of last data submission vary across contributing cantonal cancer registries