Table 2.2. Cohort studies of active smokers and lung cancer

Reference, study location, period	Organ-site (ICD code)	Material	Number of study subjects	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Flanders et al. (2003) American Cancer Society Prevention study II, 1982-1988	Lung	40-79 year olds, Smoked less than 40 cigarettes per day at enrollment	93,215 currently smoking men; 24,159 currently smoking women	Self -administered questionnaire	Average intensity (cig./day); Duration (yrs smoking)	Duration (RR=10 [6.5-15]; Intensity (RR=1.5[1.4-1.7]	Various	Years of cigarette consumption is far more important than number of cigarettes smoked per day in predicting lung cancer risk in US men, regardless of age. A similar qualitative pattern holds for women.
Yuan et al. (2009) Singapore Chinese Health Study Shanghai Cohort Study 1986–1989	Lung	Prediagnostic levels of urinary total NNAL and cotinine	246 cases of lung cancer, 245 cohort controls from two cohorts	Urinary cotinine, urinary total NNAL	Tertiles of NNAL in urine, tertiles of urinary cotinine	Smokers in the highest tertile of urinary total NNAL OR=8.5 (3.7–19.5) compared to the lowest cotinine and NNAL are independent risk factors for lung cancer	Age, year of interview, year of sample collection, gender, dialect group, study location, number of cigarettes/day, number of years smoking	