

Table 2.78. Description of cohort studies on smoking and ovarian cancer

Reference Country and years of study	Name of study Cohort sample (M, F)	Cases/deaths	Comments
Doll <i>et al.</i> (1980) 1951-1973	Female British doctors cohort. 6194 female physicians followed-up prospectively for 22 years to record mortality	Information on deaths was obtained from the United Kingdom's Registrars-General, General Medical Council and the British Medical Association. Also, inquiries at doctor's homes and responses to smoking questionnaires provided additional data on mortality.	Participants responded to a baseline questionnaire inquiring about smoking habits
Terry <i>et al.</i> (2003) 1980-2000	Cohort derived from the Canadian National Breast Screening Study (NBSS), a multi-centre randomised controlled trial of mammography screening for breast cancer in 89835 women aged 40-59 years recruited between 1980 and 1985 and followed for an average of 16.5 years of follow-up (1-20 years; 1329853 person-years)	Incident epithelial ovarian cancer or death ascertained by means of computerised record linkages to the Canadian Cancer Database, and to the National Mortality Database (Statistics Canada and Ontario Cancer Registry)	Recruitment by letter of invitation, group mailings to employees of large institutions and to members of professional associations, advertisements in newspapers, and public service announcements on the radio and television. Smoking history through questionnaire
Niwa <i>et al.</i> (2005) 1988-1999	Japan Collaborative Cohort Study for Evaluation of Cancer Risk (JACC); a multicenter study with 24 participating institutions recruiting 64327 women aged 40-79 years between 1988 and 1990 and followed for an average of 7.6 years (range 0-10 years)	Municipal population registries consulted for vital and residential status of subjects. Cancer incidence confirmed from population-based cancer registries and supplemented by a systematic review of death certificates; medical records from major local hospitals were reviewed in several areas as well	Smoking history questionnaire at baseline
Twozoger <i>et al.</i> (2008)	The Nurses Health Study cohort of 121701 U.S. female registered nurses ages 30 to 55 years and followed by questionnaire every 2 years	Incident cases of ovarian cancer were identified by biennial questionnaire or via death certificates. Pathology reports and related medical records were consulted. Diagnosis confirmed by a gynaecologic pathologist, unaware of exposure status	Smoking information updated in compiled questionnaires mailed every 2 years
Gram <i>et al.</i> (2008) 1991-2004	The Norwegian-Swedish Women's Lifestyle and Health care Cohort. A nationwide random sample of 100000 and 96000 women born in 1943-1957 and 1942-1962 in Norway and Sweden respectively. The study reports on 103081 women 30-50 years at enrolment.	Women followed with linkage to the national registers through December 2004	Questionnaire on exposure completed at recruitment