

Table 2.21. Case-control studies of second-hand tobacco smoke and childhood cancers at all sites

Reference, study location and period	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	(Cases/Controls) Relative risk (95% CI)* * $P < 0.001$, *** $P < 0.001$	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Sorahan et al. (2001) UK	All types of childhood cancers	555 children resident in Yorkshire, West Midlands, and North Western Regional Health Authority areas; < 15 yrs; 1980–1983; Not living with biologic mother excluded;	555 controls matched for sex and date of birth; Practice lists of case GPs	Micro-filmed interview	<i>Paternal cigarettes per day before pregnancy</i> < 10 10–19 20–29 30–39 ≥ 40 <i>P for trend (2-tailed)</i> <i>Maternal cigarettes per day during 5th month of pregnancy</i> < 10 10–19 20–29 ≥ 30 <i>P for trend (2-tailed)</i>	All Cancers (26/34) 0.94 (0.53–1.66) (79/60) 1.63 (1.10–2.41)* (143/122) 1.46 (1.05–2.03)* (23/32) 0.95 (0.52–1.73) (28/21) 1.77 (0.94–3.34) 0.02 (46/34) 1.49 (0.93–2.39) (92/66) 1.58 (1.09–2.30) * (49/54) 1.02 (0.68–1.54) (8/12) 0.74 (0.30–1.83) 0.36	Socio-economic grouping, ethnic origin, parental age at child's birth	When cases were compared with GP controls there was a statistically significant positive trend ($P = 0.02$) between the risk of childhood cancer and paternal daily consumption of cigarettes before pregnancy; there was no significant trend for maternal smoking.

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Pang et al. (2003) UK	All cancers	3838 cases; Hospital based; < 15 yrs; 1991–1994 in Scotland; 1992–1994 in England and Wales; for NHL; 1992–1996 in England and Wales for leukaemias	7629 controls; matched for sex, date of birth and geographical area of residence at diagnosis; Randomly selected from Family Health Services Authorities (FHSA) in England and Wales and Health boards in Scotland	Face-to-face structured interviews; Computerized self-administered questionnaires	<i>Paternal cigarettes per day before pregnancy</i> 1–19 >20 <i>P for trend</i> <i>Maternal cigarettes per day during pregnancy</i> 1–19 20+ <i>P for trend</i>	(583/1003) 1.11 (0.98–1.25) (757/1440) 1.01 (0.90–1.12) 0.635 (648/1306) 0.92 (0.82–1.03) (207/528) 0.71 (0.59–0.85)* < 0.001	Deprivation and parental age at birth of index child	Statistically significant negative trends were found for maternal smoking during pregnancy for all diagnoses together ($P < 0.001$) and for most individual groups but there was evidence of underreporting of smoking by case mothers.

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Sorahan and Lancashire (2004) UK	All Cancers	5777 cases; 1953–1984; < 16 years	5777 controls matched on sex of child, age at death or corresponding age for controls, year of death or corresponding year for controls	Standard questionnaires	<i>Maternal cigarette smoking</i> Non-smoker Smoker <i>Paternal cigarette smoking</i> Non-smoker Smoker <i>Simultaneous analyses of maternal and paternal cigarette smoking habits</i> Neither parent Mother only Father only Both parents	1.00 (Ref) 1.06 (0.98–1.14) 1.00 (Ref) 1.27 (1.17–1.38)*** (1 385/1601) 1.00 (Ref) (585/662) 1.02 (0.89–1.18) (1637/1545) 1.28 (1.15–1.42)*** (1946/1800) 1.28 (1.16–1.42)***	Social class, sibship position, age of mother and father at birth of survey child, and obstetric radiography	