Table 2.3. Meta-analyses of second-hand tobacco smoke and lung cancer

Reference, study location, period	Organ-site (ICD code)	Material	Number of cases	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Taylor *et al*. (2007) Meta-analysis 1981-2006	Lung	55 studies were selected for the meta-analysis. 25 population based case-control, 23 non-population based case control. 7 cohort studies.	Not given	In-person interview or self -administered questionnaire	Second-hand tobacco smoke from spouses among never smoking women	*All* 1.27 (1.17-1.37) *North American* 1.15 (1.03-1.28) *Asia* 1.31 (1.16-1.48) *Europe* 1.31 (1.24-1.52).	Various	Sequential cumulative meta-analysis shows no trend with time. A possible source of misclassification bias may result from smokers denying active smoking.
Stayner *et al*. (2007), Multiple locations world-wide. Studies published through 2003.	Lung	Meta analysis of 22 studies from world-wide locations were assessed for second-hand tobacco smoke in the work place and lung cancer risk. Both self-administered and interviewer administered questionnaire	4305	In-person or self-administered questionnaire	Second-hand tobacco smoke at work Ever/never (hours per year) Low High	1.24 (1.18-1.29) 2.01 (1.33-2.60)	Age, race, diet, occupational exposure to other carcinogens, ETS exposure from spouse	A strong relationship was observed between lung cancer and duration of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke. Provides evidence that second-hand tobacco smoke at the work place is associated with an increased risk of lung cancer.