

Table 2.8. Case-control studies of second-hand tobacco smoke and leukaemia lymphoma

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
Kasim <i>et al</i> , 2005 Eight Canadian provinces, 1994–1997 Population-based	Adult leukaemias	358 acute leukaemias and 643 chronic leukaemias interviewed, 54% of cases ascertained and 70% of cases contacted	Random samples of the population recruited through different types of registers or random digit dialling. Frequency matched to cases by age and gender. Of 8060 questionnaires sent, 5039 were completed (67%)	Mailed standardized questionnaire	<i>Residential plus occupational exposures</i> Duration of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke Never <22 22–39 >39 p for trend Smoker-years index of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke Never <45 45–123 >123 p for trend	Nonsmokers only, all leukaemias 1.00 0.68 (0.43–1.07) 0.98 (0.65–1.49) 1.32 (0.88–1.99) 0.004 1.0 0.80 (0.51–1.24) 0.84 (0.54–1.29) 1.46 (0.97–2.18) 0.001	Age, BMI, gender, occupational exposure to benzene and ionizing radiation	The only statistically significant association was with chronic lymphocytic leukaemia, OR 2.18 (1.10–4.32) for duration of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke >53 yrs and OR 2.31 (1.16–4.59) for smoker-years index >123. The association was stronger with occupational exposure.