

Table 2.7. Cohort studies on tobacco smoking and cancer of the oral cavity

Reference Country and years of study	Subjects	Organ site (ICD code)	Number of cases	Smoking categories	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Comments
Doll et al. (2005) UK, 1951–2001	34439 men British doctors	Oral	43	Cigarette smokers Never Former Current Cigarettes per day 1–14 15–24 ≥25 Other smokers Former Current	Mortality rate 1.9 1.3 7.1 4.0 3.7 15.9 4.4 6.8	Annual mortality rate for 100000 men by smoking habit, standardised indirectly for age and study year.
Freedman et al. (2007a) USA 1995-00	National Institutes of Health/American Association of Retired Persons Diet and Health Study 283 691 men 192 520 women	Oral cavity	229 men, 81 women	Men Never smokers Former smokers Current smokers <i>Years of cessation</i> Stopped ≥ 10 y Stopped 5-9 y Stopped 1-4 y <i>Usual no. of cigarettes</i> ≤ 1 packs/d >1 to ≤2 packs/d >2 packs/d Women Never smokers Former smokers Current smokers <i>Years of cessation</i> Stopped ≥ 10 y Stopped 5-9 y Stopped 1-4 y <i>Usual no. of cigarettes</i> ≤1 packs/d >1 to ≤2 packs/d >2 packs/d	1.0 1.00 (0.72-1.40) 2.99 (2.05-4.38) 0.83 (0.58-1.19) 1.29 (0.74-2.25) 2.49 (1.45-4.28) 1.18 (0.83-1.68) 1.51 (1.05-2.18) 1.44 (0.88-2.36) 1.0 2.10 (1.08-4.06) 7.57 (4.02-14.28) 1.53 (0.72-3.27) 1.88 (0.62-5.75) 6.18 (2.57-14.86) 2.87 (1.54-5.37) 6.03 (3.12-11.67) 3.40 (0.97-11.96)	Hazard ratios from Cox models adjusted for sex, age at entry into cohort, BMI, education, alcohol intake, vigorous physical activity, usual activity throughout the day, fruit intake, vegetable intake, and total energy.

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Friborg et al. (2007) Singapore, 1993–2005	Population-based cohort. A total of 63257 Singapore Chinese aged from 45 to 74 years (27292 men; 34028 women). The sampling frame consisted of randomly selected, government-built housing estates all over the city-state (86% of Singaporeans resided in such facilities during the enrolment period)	Oral cavity	75	<i>Smoking status</i> Never smokers Former smokers Quit >10 years Quit <10 years Current smokers <i>Age at smoking initiation, years</i> Never smokers 20 or more 15-19 <15 <i>Smoking history, years</i> Never smokers 1-39 40 or more <i>Number of cigarettes per day</i> Never smokers 1-12 13-22 23 or more	1.0 1.4 (0.6–3.2) 0.7 (0.2-2.6) 2.3 (0.9-5.7) 3.5 (1.9-6.4) 1.0 2.5 (1.2-5.4) 2.8 (1.3-6.3) 7.7 (3.7-15.9) 1.0 2.5 (1.2-5.3) 4.8 (2.4-9.5) 1.0 2.6 (1.2-5.7) 3.6 (1.7-7.6) 6.5 (2.9-14.6)	Analyses were adjusted for age, sex, dialect group, year of interview, level of education, summed intakes of protein-rich preserved food items and of fresh vegetables, history of familial nasopharyngeal carcinoma and alcohol consumption.
Yen et al. (2008) Taiwan, 2005–7	Taichung Veterans General Hospital visitors by reason of otolaryngological problems 8356 men	Oral cavity	191	<i>Habitual smoker</i> No Yes	1.0 4.7 (2.7–7.9)	Selection bias could not be excluded, since the study population was recruited in a clinic of otolaryngology