

Table 2.1. Case-control studies of MOPP treatment and cancer of the lung

Reference, study location and period	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Organ site (ICD code)	Exposure categories	No. of exposed cases	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Kaldor et al. (1992) International multicentre study	98 (83 men, 15 women) from a cohort of 25 665 patients diagnosed with Hodgkin lymphoma since 1960	259 control subjects selected from the same cohort and matched to cases on study centre, sex and survival status	Treatment data from medical record of cases and controls	Lung	Radiotherapy only	44	1 (ref.)	Smoking	Chemotherapy including chlormethine and procarbazine but not other alkylating agents; smoking habits obtained for approximately 70% of study subjects
					Chemotherapy only	20	2.1 (1.0–4.2)		
					≤ 6 cycles	6	3.2 (0.9–11)		
					> 6 cycles	3	0.8 (0.2–4.4)		
					Radiotherapy and chemotherapy	33	0.8 (0.5–1.4)		
Swerdlow et al. (2001) United Kingdom	88 (66 men, 22 women) from a cohort of 3 772 patients diagnosed with Hodgkin lymphoma since 1970	176 control subjects selected from the same cohort and matched to cases on sex and survival status	Treatment data from medical record of cases and controls	Lung	Radiotherapy only	32	1 (ref.)	Smoking, stages, splenectomy	MOPP was the most common chemotherapy given
					Chemotherapy only	29	1.5 (0.4–6.4)		
					Radiotherapy and chemotherapy	27	1.3 (0.3–6.6)		
					Ever versus never MOPP	–	1.7 (0.9–2.8)		
					1–6 cycles	33	1.6 (0.9–2.9)		
					≥ 7 cycles	12	1.8 (0.8–4.1)		

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Travis et al. (2002) International multicentre study	222 (167 men, 55 women) from a cohort of 19 046 patients diagnosed with Hodgkin lymphoma during 1965–94	444 control subjects selected from the same cohort and matched to cases on study centre, sex, calendar year, age at diagnosis of Hodgkin lymphoma and survival status	Treatment data from medical record of cases and controls	Lung	<i>Stratified analysis</i>			Smoking Smoking, radiation dose to lung	Information on cancer obtained from cancer registry files of the study area; 19 case patients were included in the study by Kaldor et al. (1992); Increased risk of lung cancer occurred 1–9 years after first treatment with alkylating agents
					Radiotherapy only, < 5 Gy	21	1 (ref.)		
					Radiotherapy only, ≥ 5 Gy	53	5.9 (2.7–13.5)		
					Chemotherapy only	73	4.2 (2.1–8.8)		
					<i>Multivariate analysis</i>				
					MOPP	55	5.0 (2.1–13.6)		
					Cumulative dose of procarbazine (mg/m ²)				
					3700	13	1.4 (0.3–5.6)		
					3700–5399	16	3.2 (0.9–5.6)		
					5400–7599	21	6.2 (2.0–21)		
					≥ 7 600	25	10.5 (3.5–36)		
					Cumulative dose of chlormethine				
					< 33	13	3.3 (0.96–12)		
33–51	19	2.9 (0.94–12)							
52–66	25	8.6 (2.9–28)							
≥ 67	22	6.6 (2.3–21)							
Radiotherapy and chemotherapy	52	8.0 (3.6–18.5)							