

Table 2.1 Summary of the case-control and cohort studies, and of the most recent ecological study of thyroid cancer following the Chernobyl: accident

Reference	Type of study	Country/ Region	Number of cases (ascertainment period)	Number of controls/ size of study population	Type of thyroid dose	ERR at 1 Gy (95% CI)
<i>Astakhova et al.</i> (1998)	Case-control study (population based)	Belarus	107 (1988–92)	214	Individualized doses from ^{131}I (inferred from estimated mean adult thyroid dose in the village of residence, accounting for age and place of residence)	ERR: N.A. ^a OR ≥ 1 Gy versus $< 0.3\text{Gy}$: 5.04 (1.5–16.7) to 5.84 (1.96–17.3)
<i>Cardis et al.</i> (2005)	Case-control study (population based)	Belarus (Gomel, Mogilev regions), the Russian Federation (Bryansk, Kaluga, Orel, Tula regions)	276 (1992–1998)	1300	Individual reconstruction of doses from ^{131}I , external irradiation, intake of short-lived iodine and tellurium isotopes and long-lived radionuclides	4.5 (2.1–8.5) to 7.4 (3.1–16.3)
<i>Kopecky et al.</i> (2006)	Case-control study (population based)	the Russian Federation (Bryansk region)	66 (1991–1998)	132	Individual reconstruction of doses from ^{131}I	48.7 (4.8–1 151)
<i>Tronko et al.</i> (2006)	Cohort (screened)	Ukraine	45 (1998–2000)	13 127	Individual reconstruction of doses from ^{131}I based on individual measurements of thyroid activity	5.25 (1.7–27.5)
<i>Jacob et al.</i> (2006)	Ecologic	Belarus and Ukraine	1 089 (1990–2001)	623 000	Age-gender-settlement specific doses due to ^{131}I exposure derived from measurements of thyroid activity	18.9 (11.1–26.7)

^aN.A.: not available