Table 2.38. Case-control studies on smoking and risk of stomach cancer

Reference, location, name of study	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Smoking categories	Relative risks (95%CI or *p* value) Stomach Cancer			Adjustment factors/ comments
Campos et al. (2006)	Cases were gastric cancer patients newly diagnosed during the period between Sep 2000 and Aug 2002 in three major reference hospitals in Cali, Colombia Among 216 patients in the present study, 30 had died before interview but their relatives accepted to answer the questionnaire.	Controls were selected from hospitalized patients diagnosed as neither malignant disease nor gastric illnesses. Two controls were selected from non-cancer patients for each case, matching in gender, age (5-year category), and hospitals The 431 control patients were predominantly hospitalized due to cardiovascular diseases (n=208), trauma (n=117), infectious diseases (n=38), and urological disorders (n=21).	Cigarette smoking Never Ex-smoker Current smoker Cigarettes smoked per day 1-14 15-24 25+	1.0 1.5 (1.0-2.3) 1.2 (0.8-1.9) 1.6 (1.1-2.3) 1.0 (0.6-1.7) 1.6 (0.7-3.6)			Adjusted for age, gender and hospital
				Intestinal	*Diffuse*		
			Never	1.0	1.0		
			Ex-smoker	1.5 (0.8-2.6)	2.1 (1.1-4.0)		
			Current smoker	0.9 (0.4-1.9)	2.0 (1.0-4.2)		
				Lower third	*Middle third*	*Upper third*	
			Never	1.0	1.0	1.0	
			Ex-smoker	1.0 (1.1-3.4)	1.2 (0.6-2.5)	3.7 (1.1-12.5)	
			Current smoker	1.3 (0.7-2.3)	1.3 (0.5-3.4)	3.0 (0.6-13.9)	

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García-González et al. (2007)	Nationwide case-control study, simultaneously conducted in a network of 17 general hospitals: Spanish white patients with primary GC identified by endoscopic and pathological diagnosis at hospitals from February 2002 to November 2005 466 GC patients were initially selected; 404 (86,7%) could be interviewed, had a complete pathology report, and provided biological samples	Controls were 404 Spanish white community cancer-free volunteers, matched by gender, age (+/- 5yr), area of residence, and ethnicity. Most controls were blood donors and individuals recruited from outpatient clinical services in the same hospital as cases.	Cigarette smoking Never Former Current smoker Tobacco smoking	1.0 1.29 (0.92-1.8) 1.69 (1.1-2.6) *Cardia* *Noncardia* 4.84 (2.09-11.21) 1.56 (0.99-2.44)	Adjusted for age, gender, H. Pylori infection, family history of GC

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Suwanrungruang et al. (2008)	Incident cases were recruited from 2 hospitals in Khon Kaen Province, Thailand during 2002-2006. 101 histologically confirmed stomach cancers included. Information collected by interview using a structured questionnaire	202 hospital controls (case-control 1:2) matched by sex, age (±3 years) and region were recruited at the same time period. Controls had a variety of diseases, the main ones being disease of the eye.	*Duration and type of cigarette* Nonsmokers Filtered (>20 yrs) Unfiltered (>7 yrs) *Amount of cigarettes per yr* Nonsmokers Low (1-3650) High(>3650) p for trend	 1.0 1.5 (0.73-3.12) 1.7 (0.07-37.72) 1.0 1.7 (0.54-5.48) 3.4 (1.04-10.92) 0.01	Adjusted for age