

**Table 2.85. Case-control studies on smoking and penile cancer**

Reference Country and years of study	Exposure estimates	Relative risk (95%CI)	Comments
Daling <i>et al.</i> (1992) USA-Canada 1980-1992	<i>Ever smoked</i>		Participation rate: 66% of cases and 70% of controls Adjusted for age, number of sex partners, location Joint effect of HPV and smoking not assessed
	No	1	
	Yes	2.0 (1.1-3.8)	
	Former	1.5 (0.8-3.0)	
	Current	2.9 (1.4-5.7)	
	<i>Cigarettes per day among current smokers</i>		
	None	1	
	<20	1.1 (0.4-3.5)	
	20-39	3.3 (1.5-7.2)	
	≥40	2.7 (0.9-8.5)	
	<i>Years smoked (current smokers)</i>		
	None	1	
	<17	2.9 (0.7-12.1)	
	17-19	3.0 (0.9-10.1)	
	≥20	2.4 (1.1-5.4)	
	<i>Age started smoking (current)</i>		
	<17	3.0 (1.3-6.8)	
17-19	2.7 (1.0-7.0)		
≥20	1.9 (0.6-5.3)		
<i>Years since stopped (former smokers)</i>			
None	1		
<3	1.9 (0.5-7.2)		
3-6	1.7 (0.6-4.8)		
≥7	1.5 (0.7-3.0)		
Daling <i>et al.</i> (2005) USA 1979-1998	Never	1	Adjusted for age, race, education, marital status, sexual orientation, lifetime number of female partners, time from circumcision to diagnosis, circumcision in childhood
Former	1.4 (0.8-2.3)		
Current	2.3 (1.4-4.0)		
Dillner <i>et al.</i> (2000) 1966-2000	Review paper	N/A	Reporting that 5 studies have found an association between smoking and penile cancer (squamous cell, NOT adenocarcinomas), risk dose-dependent not explained by phimosis or sexual history. Unclear how many case control studies were found in the lit review.
Harish & Ravi (1995)	Smoking	1.44 (1.116-1.859)	Inquire presence/absence of phimosis, all kinds of tobacco use (areca nut, tobacco or both and duration), number of cigarettes smoked, length of smoking.
	1-10 c/day	1.204 (0.9022-1.606)	
	>10 c/day	2.143 (1.431-3.210)	
	≤5 years	1.573 (0.6274-3.946)	
	>5 years	1.433 (1.106-1.857)	

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Harish & Ravi (1995) (contd)	Lifetime risk		Inquire presence/absence of phimosis, all kinds of tobacco use (areca nut, tobacco or both and duration), number of cigarettes smoked, length of smoking.
	≤30 pack years	1.307 (0.9837–1.737)	
	>30 pack years	1.868 (1.21 50-2.872)	
	Chewing		
	≤10 years	1.765 (0.9499–3.279)	
	>10 years	3.616 (2.481–5.270)	
	Use of snuff	3.37 5 (1.53 3–7.429)	
	Tobacco and/or areca nut	2.298 (1.738–3.308)	
	Either smoking or chewing	3.396 (2.085-5.537)	
	<i>Multivariate logistic regression</i>		
	Phimosis	6.966 (4.295–11.300)	
	Smoking	1.617 ( 1.196–2.187)	
	Chewing (tobacco + areca nut)	3.046 (2.086–4.449)	
	Use of snuff	4.121 (1.583–10.730)	
	<i>Multivariate logistic regression</i>		
Phimosis	7.194 (4.398–11.770)		
Smoking	1.695 (1.244–2.3 10)		
Tobacco chewing	4.082 (2.729–6.107)		
Use of snuff	4.231 (1.589–11.260)		
Hellberg <i>et al.</i> (1987)	Non-smoker	1	
	Ex-smoker	1.71 (0.88–3.30)	
	Smoker	1.61 ( 1.08–2.41)	
	1-10 c/day	1.18 (0.72–1.92)	
	>10 c/day	2.22 (1.34–3.69)	
	<i>Logistic regression results</i>		
	For light smokers	0.98 (0.68–1.42)	
	Smokers 11+ c/d	1.53 (10.0–2.35)	
	History of phimosis	57.4 (14.1–233.3)	
	History of balanitis	2.44 (1.03–5.78)	
Maden <i>et al.</i> (1993) USA+BC 1/1979-7/1990	Smoking		Same as the Daling <i>et al</i> study of 1992
	Never	1	
	Former	3.2 (1.4–7.2)	
	Current	2.8 (1.4–5.5)	Tables not in document - figures from description in text
	Marijuana smoking		
	Never	1	
	Ever smoked	1.5 (0.7–3.2)	