

**Table 2.65. Case-control studies on tobacco smoking and invasive cervical cancer**

Reference Country and years of study	Relative risk (95% CI)		Former	By quantity/ duration	Cancer, Histology	Adjustment factors
	Never	Current				
Brinton <i>et al.</i> (1986) USA 1982–84	1.1 (0.7–1.9)	1.2 (0.7–2.1)	0.8 (0.4– 2.0)	<i>Cigarettes/day</i> <10 10–19 20–29 >30  <i>Duration</i> (years) <10 10–19 20–29 >40	1.5 (0.7–3.1) 0.9 (0.4–2.1) 0.9 (0.4–1.9) 2.0 (0.6–6.0)  1.1 (0.4–2.8) 1.2 (0.5–2.5) 1.1 (0.6–2.1) 1.1 (0.3–3.7)	
<i>Restricted to HPV positive</i>						
<i>Adjusted for HPV status</i>						
	Never smoking	Ever smoking				
Nishino <i>et al.</i> (2008), Japan	1.00	3.77 (1.08–13.18)			Squamous lesions in cervix (adenocarcinoma, adeno-squamous carcinoma or glandular dysplasia excluded)	Age, HPV infection
	Non-smoker	Smoker				
Tsai <i>et al.</i> (2007), Kaohsiung county, Taiwan	1.00 1.00 1.00	2.2 (0.6–8.2) 2.9 (0.8–10.1) 4.7 (1.4–15.7)			Inflammation  CIN1 ≥CIN2	Age, education, times of prior Pap smears, number of lifetime sexual partners, age at first intercourse, family history of cervical cancer, cooking oil fume exposure, HPV infection

CI, confidence interval; HCV, hepatitis C virus; VLP, virus-like particles