

Table 2.41. Case-control studies on smoking and risk of pancreatic cancer

Reference, location, name of study	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Smoking categories	Relative risks (95%CI or <i>p</i> value) Pancreas Cancer	Adjustment factors/ comments
Duell et al. (2002) USA	Population-based case-control study in San Francisco Bay area; patients with primary adenocarcinoma of the exocrine pancreas diagnosed between 1995 and 1999, 21-85 years of age; 309 eligible cases (168 men, 141 women); 67% response rate	964 controls frequency matched to cases by sex and age within 5-year categories, in-person interview; 60% response rate	Pack-years of smoking ≥41 years (highest quartile)	2.3 (1.6-3.3)	Age and sex adjusted
Inoue et al. (2003) Japan Hospital-based Epidemiologic Research Program at Aichi Center (HERPACC)	Information collected from all first-visit outpatients using a self-administered questionnaire between 1988 and 1999; cancers were identified as diagnosed by the end of the year 2000; 200 incident cases of pancreatic cancer (122 men, 78 women)	2000 gender and age-class frequency-matched cancer-free outpatients attending the baseline questionnaire of HERPACC in the period 1988-1999	Former smoker Years since quitting 1-10years 11-20 years ≥21 years Current smoker <i>Cigarettes per day</i> ≤19 cigarettes/day ≥20 cigarettes/day Trend <i>Age started smoking</i> ≥20 years old 18-19 years old ≤17 years old <i>Duration</i> ≤19 years 20-39 years ≥40 years <i>Pack-years</i> ≤19 pack years 20-39 years ≥40 years	0.60 (0.35-1.00) 0.42 (0.20-0.91) 0.81 (0.39-1.65) 0.65 (0.30-1.43) 1.14 (0.75-1.74) 0.99 (0.62-1.57) 1.65 (0.95-2.89) <0.05 1.10 (0.71-1.70) 1.33 (0.63-2.79) 1.61 (0.50-5.18) 0.90 (0.25-3.22) 1.34 (0.82-2.19) 0.99 (0.57-1.72) 0.74 (0.33-1.64) 1.22 (0.71-2.10) 1.30 (0.77-2.17)	Adjusted for age, gender, family history of pancreatic cancer, past/present history of diabetes, regular physical exercise, bowel habits, raw vegetable intake, and alcohol drinking

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Alguacil and Silverman (2004) USA	Population-based case-control study; 30-79 year-old residents of geographic areas covered by population-based cancer registries located in Atlanta (Georgia), Detroit (Michigan) and the state of New Jersey; 77% response rate; 154 cases with a diagnosed carcinoma of the exocrine pancreas	Controls drawn from the general population of the study areas, frequency-matched to expected age-race-gender distribution of cases; 30-64 years old controls selected by random-digit dialing, controls ages 65-79 years consisted of random sample drawn from The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; 844 population controls with no history of cigarette smoking	Cigar smoking <i>Cigars smoked/day</i> ≤1 >1 <i>p</i> trend <i>No of years smoked</i> ≤20 >20 <i>p</i> trend Smokeless tobacco <i>Ounces/week</i> ≤2.5 >2.5 <i>p</i> trend <i>No. of years used</i> ≤20 >20 <i>p</i> trend	1.6 (0.7-4.1) 1.8 (0.8-4.2) 0.17 1.2 (0.3-4.3) 1.9 (0.9-3.9) 0.16 0.3 (0.04-2.5) 3.5 (1.1-10.6) 0.04 1.1 (0.1-11.0) 1.5 (0.6-4.0) 0.42	Cigarette smokers excluded. Adjusted by race, gender, geographic site and cigar smoking, smokeless tobacco and age.