

**Table 2.5. Cohort Studies of tobacco smoke and lung cancer focused on sex disparities in susceptibility**

Reference, study location, period	Cohort Description	Exposure Assessment	Organ Site	Exposure Categories	No. of cases/deaths	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Freedman et al. (2008) USA	Prospective cohort (NIH-AARP)	Self-administered questionnaire	Lung	Current, Former, Never	4097 lung cancers in men; 2237 lung cancers in women	In current smokers HR=0.9 (0.8-0.9) women compared to men. In former smokers HR=0.9(0.9-1.0) women compared to men	Adjusted for cessation and typical smoking dose.	
Thun et al. (2006) USA 1983-2003	Two prospective cohort studies CPS-I and CPS II	Self administered questionnaire	Lung	Men vs. Women never smokers		Men who had never smoked had higher age-standardized lung cancer death rates than women in both cohorts CPS-1 HR=1.52 (1.28-1.79) and in CPS-II HR=1.43 (1.11-1.85)	Age	

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Bain et al. (2004) USA1986-2000	Nurses' health Study and Health of women & Professionals Follow-up Study of men	Self-administered questionnaires	Lung	Current, Former, never	955 primary lung cancers in women; 311 primary lung cancers in men	Women ever smokers vs. men RR=1.11 (0.95-1.31)	Age, age started smoking, cigarettes/day, time since quit smoking, duration of smoking	
Boffetta et al. (2006) 1973-2000	Janus serum databank cohort	Serum cotinine	Lung	Cotinine levels from $\leq 5$ ng/ml to $>378$ ng/ml	1,741 lung cancer cases; 1,741 controls	There is no difference between men and women in the carcinogenicity of tobacco smoke	Age	