

Table 2.4. Meta-analysis of studies of tobacco smoke and lung cancer focused on sex disparities in susceptibility.

Reference, study location, period	Organ-site (ICD code)	Material	Number of study subjects	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Gandini et al. (2008) World-wide 1961-2003	Lung 162	Meta analysis of 254 reports (177 case-control, 75 cohort studies and 2 nested case-control studies)	Not given	In-person and self-administered questionnaire	1-9 cig/d 10-19 cig/d >19 cig/d 1-9 cig/d 10-19 cig/d >19 cig/d	Men 1.39 (1.28-1.50) 2.67 (2.11-3.37) 13.70 (7.40-25.50) Women 1.49 (1.37-1.61) 3.30 (2.59-4.20) 24.10 (12.70-45.90) Risk of lung cancer in women per cig/day= 1.08 (1.07-1.10); In men= 1.07 (1.05-1.08)	Various	
Thun et al. (2008) Lung cancer occurrence in never smokers. 1983-1987 Pooled analysis	Lung 162	13 large cohort studies and 22 cancer registries	630,000 adults for a lung cancer incidence analysis and 1.8 million for lung cancer mortality analysis. Reported no history of smoking	Self-administered questionnaire	Self identified race and gender	Men had higher death rates from lung cancer than women in all age and racial groups.	age	