

Table 2.75. Cohort studies on smoking and prostate cancer

Reference Country and years of study	Name of study No. of men	No. of cases	Exposure related to non-smokers	Relative risk (95%CI)
Rohrmann <i>et al.</i> (2007) USA 1963-2000 and 1975-2000	26810 men (1963 census) and 28292 (1975 census) of Washington County, Maryland, USA.	147 (1963) 351 (1975)	1963 CENSUS	
			<i>Incidence</i>	
			Former smokers	1.33 (0.85–2.10)
			Current smokers	1.00 (0.63–1.59)
			20+ cigarettes / day	1.38 (0.75–2.54)
			<i>Mortality</i>	
			Former smokers	1.01 (0.70–1.46)
			Current smokers	0.93 (0.67–1.29)
			20+ cigarettes / day	0.95 (0.62–1.47)
			1975 CENSUS	
			<i>Incidence</i>	
			Former smokers	1.04 (0.80–1.36)
			Current smokers	0.98 (0.73–1.33)
			20+ cigarettes / day	1.01 (0.65–1.57)
			<i>Mortality</i>	
			Former smokers	1.02 (0.69–1.50)
			Current smokers	1.25 (0.84–1.87)
			20+ cigarettes / day	1.58 (0.94–2.64)
Batty <i>et al.</i> (2008) England	17363 men in the Whitehall study	484 deaths	Former Current	1.10 (0.86–1.41) 1.30 (1.01–1.69)
Butler <i>et al.</i> (2009) Singapore 1993-1998	27293 Singapore Chinese men	250 cases	Former	1.06 (0.78–1.44)
			Current	0.88 (0.65–1.19)
			≥23 cigarettes/day	0.71 (0.46–1.10)
			EARLY DISEASE	
			Recent former + current (n=35)	0.83 (0.53–1.30)
			ADVANCED DISEASE	
			Recent former + current (n=56)	1.04 (0.72–1.52)
			(Recent former = quit <5 years earlier)	