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제 목	노인 인구에서 흡연과 대장암 발생 위험간의 관련성 Smoking and Colorectal Cancer Risk in the Korean Elderly				
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<p>Objectives: Colorectal cancer incidence increase greatly among elderly in Korea, but relationship between smoking and colon cancer remains controversial. Few studies has targeted for Asian elderly people. We Analyzed smoking status, smoking amount, and smoking duration as risk factors of colorectal cancer to figure out the association and causality.</p> <p>Methods: The cohort members(n=14,096) consisted of 4,694 male and 9,402 female, are derived form Korea Elderly Phamacepidemilogic Cohort (KEPEC) that is population-based dynamic cohort. They are aged 65 years or more, living in Busan Metropolitan City between from 1993-1998, and beneficiaries of Korean Medical Insurance Corporation (KMIC). The baseline information were surveyed by self-administered mailed questionnaire, and after 8.7 person-year of mean follow up period, 100 cases of colon cancer occurred. Adjusted relative ratio (aRR) of smoking status, smoking amount, and smoking duration were calculated from Cox`s proportional hazard model with never-smoker as a reference group, controling age, gender, precancerous lesion of CRC, medication history of NSAIDs &antibiotics, alcohol drinking status and BMI.</p> <p>Results: Compared with never smokers, the aRR were 2.03(95% CI, 1.02-4.03) and 1.36(95% CI, 0.80-2.32) for ex-smokers and current smokers respectively. Statistical significant trend were not observed for dose-relationship among elderly either mean daily amount (p for trend, 0.28) nor total amount (p for trend, 0.15). Still, aRR were 1.51 (95% CI, 0.97-2.34) for the elderly who smoked less than 40 years and 2.35 (95% CI, 1.16-4.74) for the elderly who consumed 40 years or more of smoke (p for trend, 0.06).Smokers who started smoking before age 20 have increased aRR of 2.15(95% CI, 1.17-3.93) compared to never smokers.</p> <p>Conclusion: After controling age, gender, precancerous lesion of CRC, medication history of NSAIDs &antibiotics, alcohol drinking status and BMI, smoking increases the risk of colon cancer among elderly people. And more, smoking starting age is also important.</p>					