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제 목	Cigarette Smoking, Elevated Fasting Serum Glucose, and Risk of Pancreatic Cancer in Korean Men				
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<p>Background and Objective: Pancreatic cancer is one of the most fatal human cancers and continues to be a major unsolved health problem. The goal of this study was to estimate the independent effects and interactions between cigarette smoking and diabetes on the risk of pancreatic cancer in Korean male population.</p> <p>Methods: Cigarette smoking and the risk of incidence and death from pancreatic cancer were examined in a 10-year prospective cohort study of 446,407 Korean men aged 40 to 65 years who received health insurance from the National Health Insurance Corporation and who had a medical evaluation in 1992. Diabetes was defined when a fasting serum glucose (FSG) level is ≥ 126 mg/dL or when previous diagnosis of diabetes mellitus was reported. Relative Risks (RR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) were calculated using Cox proportional hazards model after adjusted for age, body mass index, exercise and alcohol use.</p> <p>Results: During the 10 years of follow-up, 863 incident cases of pancreatic cancer were occurred among men and total of 816 pancreatic cancer deaths were observed in this male population. Current smoking was associated with increased risk of incidence (RR=1.7, 95% CI=1.4-2.1) and mortality (RR=1.6, 95% CI=1.3-1.9) from pancreatic cancer. The RR for pancreatic cancer has been increased with both duration and amount of smoking. Diabetes was also associated with increased risk of both incidence (RR=1.8, 95% CI=1.5-2.2) and mortality (RR=1.7, 95% CI=1.4-2.1) from pancreatic cancer. There was no interaction among smoking and fasting serum glucose in terms of pancreatic cancer risk.</p> <p>Conclusions: Our prospective study demonstrated that cigarette smoking and elevated fasting serum glucose were independently associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer in a cohort of Korean males.</p>					