Smoking and Lung Cancer: Attributable risks according to gender Tabaquismo activo y cancer pulmonar: Determinación de fracciones atribuibles por sexo

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Background: The association between Lung Cancer and smoking is well documented. However there is less information about the estimation of its attributable fraction and population burden. Aim: To estímate the attributable risk and population attributable risk of smoking among Lung Cancer patients attended in Public Health Services at Santiago. Material and methods: A case control study matched by age was carried out. Crude and adjusted attributable and population attributable risks were estimated, controlling for potential confounders and interaction variables. Results: Mean age for cases was 63 years for women and 67 years for men. Lung Cancer patients had a higher smoking prevalence than controls (64.5% and 39.7% respectively among women; 95.8 and 67.1 respectively among men p <0.01). Heavy smoker proportion was 4 times higher among patients that smoked 5 to 10 years more (women and men respectively, p <0.01) and 3 times more cigarettes per day (p <0.01). Attributable risk for women w