

Publication

Air pollution and lung cancer incidence in 17 European cohorts : prospective analyses from the European Study of Cohorts for Air Pollution Effects (ESCAPE)

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Ambient air pollution is suspected to cause lung cancer. We aimed to assess the association between long-term exposure to ambient air pollution and lung cancer incidence in European populations.; This prospective analysis of data obtained by the European Study of Cohorts for Air Pollution Effects used data from 17 cohort studies based in nine European countries. Baseline addresses were geocoded and we assessed air pollution by land-use regression models for particulate matter (PM) with diameter of less than 10 μ m (PM10), less than 2^u5 μ m (PM2^u5), and between 2^u5 and 10 μ m (PMcoarse), soot (PM2u5absorbance), nitrogen oxides, and two traffic indicators. We used Cox regression models with adjustment for potential confounders for cohort-specific analyses and random effects models for meta-analyses.; The 312944 cohort members contributed 4013131 person-years at risk. During followup (mean 12u8 years), 2095 incident lung cancer cases were diagnosed. The meta-analyses showed a statistically significant association between risk for lung cancer and PM10 (hazard ratio [HR] 1u22 [95% Cl 1 μ 03-1 μ 45] per 10 μ g/m(3)). For PM2 μ 5 the HR was 1 μ 18 (0 μ 96-1 μ 46) per 5 μ g/m(3). The same increments of PM10 and PM2u5 were associated with HRs for adenocarcinomas of the lung of 1u51 (1ů10-2ů08) and 1ů55 (1ů05-2ů29), respectively. An increase in road traffic of 4000 vehicle-km per day within 100 m of the residence was associated with an HR for lung cancer of 1ů09 (0ů99-1ů21). The results showed no association between lung cancer and nitrogen oxides concentration (HR 1u01 [0u95-1 μ 07] per 20 μ g/m(3)) or traffic intensity on the nearest street (HR 1 μ 00 [0 μ 97-1 μ 04] per 5000 vehicles per day).; Particulate matter air pollution contributes to lung cancer incidence in Europe.; European Community's Seventh Framework Programme.

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