That lung cancer incidence falls in ex-smokers: misconceptions 2

There is a widespread misconception in the general population, and even among some epidemiologists, that the incidence rate of lung cancer declines in ex-smokers. In fact, when smoking ceases, the rate stops increasing steeply and remains almost constant (Figure 1: Halpern et al, 1993). This misconception presumably arose because the relative risk falls rapidly in ex-smokers, as it is calculated by dividing the roughly constant ex-smokers’ rate by the rising rate in non-smokers. (Whether the slight increase in incidence after stopping smoking is greater than the increase in non-smokers of the same age, as Figure 1 suggests, may never be known. Many ex-smokers relapse, and some may fail to admit it.) The lifelong increased risk in those who started smoking when they were very young indicates that smoking initiates lung carcinogenesis, but the incidence pattern in ex-smokers is particularly informative. The immediate effect of stopping suggests that smoking also acts at a late stage in carcinogenesis, but as the rate does not fall when smoking ceases it seems that the final event that a cell must undergo to become fully malignant is unaffected by smoking (Cairns, 2006). The age distribution of cancer, and particularly of lung cancer in smokers and non-smokers, led to multi-stage models of carcinogenesis long before altered genes were observed in human cancer (Armitage and Doll, 1954; Doll, 1978). Various alternative models have been proposed (Altshuler, 1989; Samet et al, 2007), and which (if any) is correct must ultimately be decided from molecular rather than statistical studies. Molecular biologists should, however, be aware of these epidemiological observations, as they must be relevant to understanding the significance of the somatic changes in lung cancer that are now being discovered (Pleasance et al, 2010).

REFERENCES


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