## WHO- IARC-WORLD CANCER REPORT 2008 Tobacco Smoking

### Summary

Tobacco smoking causes 13 different cancers: lung, oral cavity, nasal cavity and nasal sinuses, pharynx, larynx, oesophagus, stomach, pancreas, liver, urinary bladder, kidney, uterine cervix and myeloid leukaemia. In high-resource countries, tobacco smoking accounts for approximately 30% of all human cancers

Lung cancer has the highest smoking attributable fraction among all cancers induced by smoking. duration of smoking is the strongest determinant of excess lung cancer risk in smokers, with risk increasing proportionally with the number of cigarettes smoked. tobacco smoking raises the excess risk of all histological types of lung cancer

Pooled estimates from a recent meta- analysis of smoking and cancer shows, persuasively, very similar risks of cancer associated with smoking in males and females

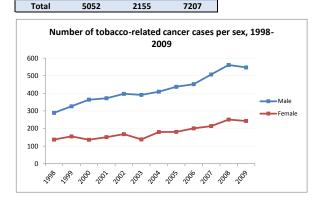
Tobacco smoke is the most common source of carcinogens to human, including polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (i.e. benzo[a] pyrene) and tobacco specific nitrosamines (i.e. nnK). the chronic presentation of carcinogens to the airway epithelial cells, through sustained smoking, can lead to molecular lesions which, in the presence of reduced metabolic detoxification, can diminish repair capability, overwhelming cellular defences and leading to lung cancer

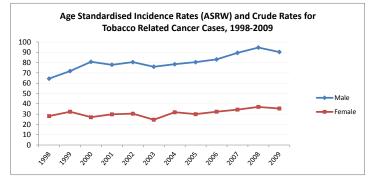
About 1.3 billion people smoke globally, making tobacco a major avoidable cause of disease and mortality worldwide. approximately 150 million deaths from tobacco use are projected worldwide for the period 2000–2024 if current smoking patterns persist; this number of deaths will not be much reduced unless a sizeable proportion of adults who are established smokers quit

Summary

Number of tobacco-related cancer cases per sex, 1998-2009							
Year Male Female Total							
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1998	289	137	426				
1999	326	155	481				
2000	364	136	500				
2001	372	151	523				
2002	397	168	565				
2003	391	138	529				
2004	409	180	589				
2005	437	181	618				
2006	452	201	653				
2007	507	214	721				
2008	561	251	812				
2009	547	243	790				

Age Standardised Incidence Rates (ASRW) and Crude Rates for Tobacco Related Cancer Cases, 1998-2009						
	Male		Female			
Year	Crude IR*	ASR (W)**	Crude IR*	ASR (W)**		
1998	85,9	64,4	39,5	28,0		
1999	96,0	71,7	44,2	32,3		
2000	106,2	80,7	38,3	26,9		
2001	107,5	77,9	42,0	29,7		
2002	113,4	80,4	46,2	30,3		
2003	110,3	76,0	37,5	24,5		
2004	113,8	78,4	48,2	31,7		
2005	119,9	80,4	47,7	29,9		
2006	121,7	83,1	52,0	32,3		
2007	133,3	89,4	54,1	34,3		
2008	143,9	94,6	61,7	37,0		
2009	136,9	90,3	57,9	35,4		





# Excluding In situ cases Excluding cases of non-residents of the Cyprus Government Controlled Area Including cases identified by Death Certificates Only

#### Crude incidence rate (Crude IR):

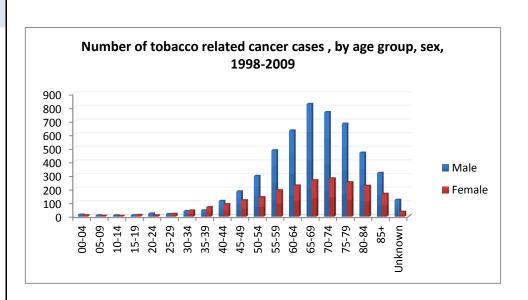
The crude incidence is the rate at which new cases occur in a population during a specific period. This rate is classically expressed as the average number of cases occurring per 100 000 persons each year or 100 000 person-years

#### Age-standardised incidence rate

The age-standardised rate is a summary of the individual age-specific rates using an external population called a standard population. This is the incidence that would be observed if the population had the age structure of the standard population, and corresponds to the crude incidence rate in the standard population.

\*Tobacco related cancers: C00 (Lip), C01-C02 (Tongue), C03-C06 (Mouth), C07-C08 (Salivary glands), C09 (Tonsil), C10 (Other Oropharynx), C11 (Nasopharynx), C12-C13 (Hypopharynx), C14 (Pharynx unspec.), C15 (Oesophagus), C16 (Stomach), C22 (Liver), C25 (Pancreas), C30-C31 (Nose, sinuses etc.), C32 (Larynx), C33-C34 (Trachea, Bronchus, Lung), C53 (Cervix Uteri), C64 (Kidney), C67 (Bladder), C92-C94 (Myeloid Leukaemia)

Number of tobacco related cancer cases , by								
age group, sex, 1998-2009								
Age Group	Male	Female	Total					
00-04	13	8	21					
05-09	8	5	13					
10-14	8	4	12					
15-19	9	11	20					
20-24	21	8	29					
25-29	18	19	37					
30-34	40	43	83					
35-39	45	68	113					
40-44	114	90	204					
45-49	184	119	303					
50-54	297	141	438					
55-59	485	192	677					
60-64	630	227	857					
65-69	825	266	1091					
70-74	765	279	1044					
75-79	681	250	931					
80-84	468	225	693					
85+	319	166 485						
Unknown	122	34 7051						
Total	5052	2155	7207					



Excluding cases of non-residents of the Cyprus Government Controlled Area Including cases identified by Death Certificates Only

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<sup>\*\*</sup>Excluding In situ cases



### Number of tobacco related cancer cases, by site and sex, 1998-2009\*

Cancer Site	Male	Female	Total
C00 (Lip)	44	13	57
C01-C02 (Tongue)	57	36	93
C03-C06 (Mouth)	49	30	79
C07-C08 (Salivary glands)	29	27	56
C09 (Tonsil)	10	4	14
C10 (Other Oropharynx)	12	1	13
C11 (Nasopharynx)	33	14	47
C12-C13 (Hypopharynx)	7	6	13
C14 (Pharynx unspec.)	5	4	9
C15 (Oesophagus)	75	29	104
C16 (Stomach)	480	305	785
C22 (Liver)	259	117	376
C25 (Pancreas)	308	234	542
C30-C31 (Nose, sinuses etc.)	14	10	24
C32 (Larynx)	220	22	242
C33-C34 (Trachea, Bronchus, Lung)	1727	474	2201
C53 (Cervix Uteri)		279	279
C64 (Kidney)	298	160	458
C67 (Bladder)	1216	234	1450
C92-C94 (Myeloid Leukaemia)	209	156	365
Total	5052	2155	7207

<sup>\*</sup>Excluding In situ cases

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