Abstracts

A sensitivity analysis similar to 2, but based on the case-cohort study of lung cancer included in the NCI cohort study. A pooled analysis of individual-level data from the two existing US historical cohort mortality studies of AN-exposed workers, the NCI cohort and the DuPont Company cohort of two AN production sites.

Results We will report current progress and available results from our series of investigations.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF NIGHT SHIFT WORK AND BREAST CANCER AMONG HONG KONG WOMEN

1Ye, 1Wang, 1Chan, 1Kwok, 1Leung, 1Yu. 1The Chinese University of Hong Kong, NT, Hongkong; 2Breast Surgery NTEC Hospital Authority, North District Hospital, Hong Kong SAR, Hongkong; 3Department of Oncology, Princess Margaret Hospital, Hong Kong SAR, Hongkong; 4Department of Surgery, Yan Chai Hospital, Hong Kong SAR, Hongkong

Objectives Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer morbidity and mortality among women in Hong Kong, and the rate is accelerating. Meanwhile, the prevalence of night shift work in Hong Kong women is also increasing. We aim to present the preliminary results of an ongoing case-control study of breast cancer among Hong Kong women in the EPI-COH 2.0.13.

Methods We are consecutively recruiting all newly diagnosed breast cancer cases and age-matched controls from several hospitals and we expect to collect 1,066 cases and 1,066 controls by the end of 2013. A standardised questionnaire was used to collect information on each participant’s lifetime exposure to night shift work, exposure to light at night, sleep disorders, environmental exposures to pesticides and other EDCs, occupational exposures, reproductive and anthropometric factors, smoking, diet, alcohol drinking, family cancer history, etc.

Results We have obtained 350 breast cancer cases and 350 controls with a response rate of 92%. The age distribution at the diagnosis of breast cancer (55.1 ± 11.9 vs. 54.2 ± 14.6, p = 0.39) and the menopause status (61.9% vs. 61.0%, p = 0.84) for the cases and controls are comparable. A slightly more controls (92.2%) than the cases (89.9%) are the never smokers. Around 80% cases have records of estrogen receptor (ER) status and 73.3% of them are ER positive, while 52% are positive in progesterone receptor. The proportion of ever exposure of night shift work tends to be low (10%) and this proportion is not significantly higher in cases.

Conclusions This study showed preliminary results regarding the basic characteristics of an ongoing case-control study of breast cancer in Hong Kong women. In addition to patient interview, we have also collected blood samples. We shall be able to present more valuable data in the upcoming EPICOH.

Acknowledgement Research Grants Council, Hong Kong (Project no. 474811).

USING CARCINOGENIC CLASSIFICATIONS OF PESTICIDES TO EVALUATE THE RISK OF SELECT CANCERS IN CANADIAN MEN

1M P Pahwa, 1Demers, 1Kachuri, 1Navaranjan, 1Blair, 1Hohenadel, 2Spinelli, 2McLaughlin, 3Dosman, 4Pahwa, 4Harris. 1Occupational Cancer Research Centre, Toronto, Canada; 2Canadian Lung Cancer Research Centre, Vancouver, Canada; 3Canadian Cancer Society, Toronto, Canada; 4Health Canada, Ottawa, Canada

Objective To examine possible associations between exposure to pesticides classified by their carcinogenicity and the risk of select cancers in Canadian men.

Methods Between 1991 and 1994, data were collected in six provinces using paper and telephone questionnaires from cases with incident non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL) (N = 513), multiple myeloma (MM) (N = 342), soft tissue sarcoma (STS) (N = 357), and Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) (N = 316) and a random, population-based sample of 1506 age- and province-matched controls. Pesticides were grouped into carcinogenic categories using a composite score created from evaluations by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and US Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Pesticides were categorised as “probably” carcinogenic (IARC Group 2A and/or US EPA Group B and higher) or “possibly” carcinogenic (IARC Group