



Role of Smoking in Lung Cancer in United States

Salman KHAZAEI^{1,2}, Abdollah MOHAMMADIAN-HAFSHEJANI³, *Hamid SALEHINIYA^{4,5}

1. Deputy of Health, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran
2. Dept. of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Tebran University of Medical Sciences, Tebran, Iran
3. Social Determinants in Health Promotion Research Center, Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran
4. Dept. of Public Health, School of Health, Zabol University of Medical Sciences, Zabol, Iran
5. Dept. of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, School of Public Health, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tebran, Iran

***Corresponding Author:** Email: alesaleh70@yahoo.com

(Received 17 May 2016; accepted 20 Jun 2016)

Dear Editor-in-Chief

Lung cancer considered the most cause of cancer death in both gender in the United States (1). In 2012, it is estimated globally occurred 1.8 million new cases and 1.6 million deaths from lung cancer (2). Mortality, rate of lung cancer is more than colorectal, breast and prostate cancers altogether (3). In 2015, estimated that approximately occurred the number of 221,000 new cases and 158,000 die from lung cancer in America, approximately, 13% of all new cancer cases and 27% of all cancer deaths in this country attribute to this cancer respectively (3). The average num-

ber of deaths from lung cancer has increased by 3.5% per year between the yr of 1999 to 2012 (4). The number of deaths from lung cancer among men has reached a stable status but among women, this trend is still rising. Thus, more than 400,000 have been diagnosed with lung cancer in America (5). Lung cancer is mostly affect old peoples; in 2011, 82% of lung cancer cases had 60 yr of age or older (2). Lung cancer incidence rate has fallen 28% in recent years for males, by contrast, during the same years it has 98% increased for females (Fig. 1) (2).

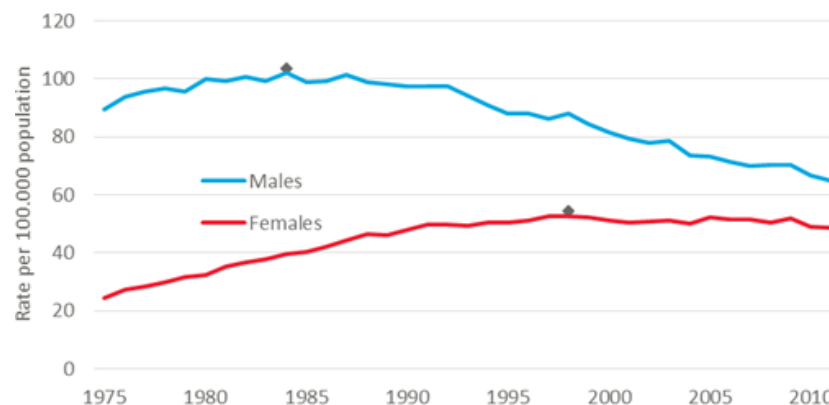


Fig. 1: Globally lung cancer rate by gender, 1975-2011

Lung cancer has a 17.8% five-yr survival rate that is lower than many of other cancer types (2). Active smoking is a major risk factor for lung cancer, 80%–90% of lung cancers are attributed to cigarette smoking, and environmental exposure is responsible for a small percentage of lung cancer cases (Fig. 2) (1). Compared to never smokers, male Smokers and female smokers are 23 times

and 13 time more susceptible to getting lung cancer respectively (1). More than 30% of cancer deaths in the US caused by smoking, therefore, one of the most effective ways to reduce of developing cancer in societies is to eliminate tobacco use (3). Therefore, the plan for the control and prevention of smoking must be a high priority for health policy makers among countries.

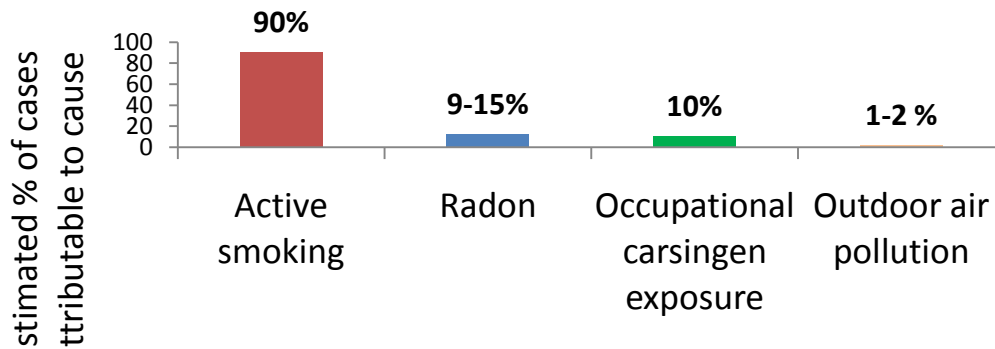


Fig. 2: Estimated attributable proportion of lung cancer cases by cause

Acknowledgments

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests.

References

1. Jemal A, Thun MJ, Ries LA, Howe HL, Weir HK, Center MM, et al. (2008). Annual report to the nation on the status of cancer, 1975–2005, featuring trends in lung cancer, tobacco use, and tobacco control. *J Natl Cancer Inst*, 100(23):1672-94.
2. Smith RA, Manassaram-Baptiste D, Brooks D, Doroshenk M, Fedewa S, Saslow D, et al. (2015). Cancer screening in the United States, 2015: A review of current American Cancer Society guidelines and current issues in cancer screening. *CA Cancer J Clin*, 65(1):30-54.
3. CDC. National Center for Health Statistics. Compressed mortality file. Series 20, 1999–2012. Hyattsville, Maryland. 2014. https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/mortab/1999-2011CMFDocumentation_8_5_14.pdf.
4. Howlader N, Noone A, Krapcho M, Garshell J, Miller D, Altekruse S, et al (2015). SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975–2011. National Cancer Institute; Bethesda, MD: 2014. http://seer.cancer.gov/archive/csr/1975_2011.
5. WHO (2012). International Agency for Research on Cancer. GLOBOCAN 2012: Estimated Cancer Incidence, Mortality and Prevalence Worldwide in 2012. <http://globocan.iarc.fr/Default.aspx>.