



· 论 著 ·

控烟是预防肺癌的主要措施——记太原市肺癌病例对照流行病学调查

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[摘要] **背景与目的:** 山西省太原市空气污染常较为严重。了解各种类型肺癌的危险因素, 以采取有效的预防措施。**方法:** 2005年3月—2007年9月, 山西省太原市396例肺癌新发病例和465名健康对照者纳入本研究。利用太原市肿瘤医院病理学检查确诊的肺癌病例, 配以人群为基础、随机选择的对照, 进行病例对照询问调查和环境监测。分析时注意排除病例对照危险因素以外的危险因素并加以平衡, 同时进行趋势检验; 采用多因素非条件logistic回归分析法, 分析各种危险因素, 包括比值比(odds ratio, OR)及95%可信区间(95% confidence interval, 95% CI)。**结果:** 吸烟与肺癌密切相关。吸烟者发生肺癌危险度比不吸烟者显著升高(OR=3.75, 95% CI: 2.39~5.89), 特别是肺鳞癌和小细胞肺癌(OR=5.01和5.06)。肺癌与吸烟量、吸烟年数、吸烟深度均有显著的剂量效应关系。被动吸烟或长期在厨房使用固体燃料烹饪、取暖等亦对肺癌的发生、发展起着重要作用。PM2.5的研究刚刚开始, 尚未发现室内颗粒物的污染与肺癌的发生明显相关。**结论:** 太原市居民吸烟仍是肺癌的主要危险因素。被动吸烟、固体燃料烹饪也不容忽视。

[关键词] 吸烟; 肺癌; 被动吸烟; 空气污染

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The control of lung cancer relating to quitting active smoking and secondary smoking: a case-control study of lung cancer in Taiyuan MU Lina¹, SU Jia¹, YU Shunzhang¹, NIU Rungui², HAN Xiaoyou², LIU Li³, SHI Jianping³, ZHANG Zuofeng⁴ (1. Institute of Preventive Medicine, Fudan University, Shanghai 200032, China; 2. The Medical Department, Taiyuan Cancer Hospital, Taiyuan 030013, Shanxi Province, China; 3. Department of Public Health, Taiyuan Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Taiyuan 030012, Shanxi Province, China; 4. UCLA School of Public Health, Los Angeles 90095, California, USA)

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[Abstract] **Background and purpose:** Taiyuan City of Shanxi Province is one of the cities in China with serious air pollution. This study aimed to understand the risk factors of various types of lung cancer in order to take effective preventive measures. **Methods:** From March 2005 to September 2007, 396 lung cancer patients from Taiyuan Cancer Hospital and 465 healthy control persons were included in this study. The lung cancer cases diagnosed by pathology in Taiyuan Cancer Hospital were matched randomly selected population-based controls to carry out case-control investigation and environmental monitoring. During the analysis, the risk factors other than case-control risk factors were excluded and balanced, and the trend test was carried out at the same time; multivariate unconditional logistic regression analysis was used to analyze various risk factors, including odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI). **Results:** The results showed smoking was closely related to lung cancer. The risk of lung cancer in smokers was significantly higher than that in non-smokers (OR=3.75, 95% CI: 2.39-5.89), especially in lung squamous cell carcinoma and small cell lung cancer (OR=5.01 and 5.06). There was a significant dose-effect relationship between lung cancer and smoking amount, smoking years and smoking depth. Passive smoking, or long-term use of solid fuel in kitchen for cooking and heating also played an important role in the occurrence and development of lung cancer. The research of PM2.5 has just begun, and

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no significant correlation between indoor particulate matter pollution and lung cancer has been found. **Conclusion:** Smoking is still an important risk factor for lung cancer in Taiyuan City. Passive smoking and solid fuel cooking should not be ignored.

[Key words] Smoking; Lung cancer; Passive smoking; Air pollution

肺癌的发病率在中国恶性肿瘤中高居首位。2015年中国调查显示,肺癌世界人口标化死亡率为35.29/100 000(男性为48.87/100 000,女性为23.52/100 000)^[1]。2002年国际癌症研究机构(International Agency for Research on Cancer, IARC)估计,中国男性肺癌的发病率为42.4/100 000,女性为19.0/100 000,已接近美国发病的水平,美国男性肺癌的发病率为61.9/100 000,女性为36.1/100 000。但20年间美国肺癌发病率已经明显下降,尤其是男性肺癌的发病率下降了6%,而中国肺癌的发病率仍在上升。为明确肺癌发病率上升的主要危险因素,本研究在肺癌高发区、空气高污染区组织了1次肺癌病例对照研究。

1 资料和方法

1.1 病例来源

此次肺癌流行病学调查是复旦大学预防医学研究所、太原市肿瘤医院、太原市疾病预防控制中心共同完成的成果:太原市肿瘤医院内外科、病理科和流行病学调查室提供病理学诊断结果和数据,太原市疾病预防控制中心负责在全市范围内随机配对选择对照和采样,复旦大学预防医学研究所负责设计、输入资料和统计分析。尤其不容易的是其中调查到吸烟和不吸烟妇女的肺癌病因。

以太原市肿瘤医院为基础纳入2005年3月—2007年9月新发病例,经患者知情同意,自愿签名后采血5 mL。并按统一表格由经培训护士询问记录其一般情况、疾病史、家族史、职业史、饮茶史、居住取暖、生活饮食、健康状况、吸烟史及饮酒史等。总共调查在太原市居住10年以上的新发肺癌病例396例,根据病理学类型分为:腺癌106例(26.8%),鳞癌92例(23.2%),小细胞癌57例(14.4%),其他类型包括大细胞癌、未分化和未定型肺癌等141例(35.6%)。

1.2 对照选择

由太原市疾病预防控制中心工作人员将太原市18个市区除去病例所在区外,随机选择一区,再随机选择465名年龄相仿(± 2 岁),与病例同性别,居住本地10年以上,身体健康者为对照,并获取知情同意,自愿签名后采血5 mL。

1.3 主要变量定义

吸烟史指开始第1支烟,1年内吸烟量 ≥ 100 支或每周至少吸2支烟连续1年以上者为吸烟者。有规律吸烟指每天或每周吸烟量基本固定。戒烟指调查时停止吸烟3个月以上。被动吸烟指不吸烟者1周中有1天以上吸入吸烟者呼出的烟雾至少长达15 min。饮酒指每周1次,持续6个月以上。饮茶指每周至少饮1次,持续6个月以上。饮淡茶指茶叶泡开后,茶叶占杯子容积1/4,饮浓茶指茶叶占杯子1/2,适中指两者之间。

1.4 统计学处理

数据用epidata 3.0输入计算机,个别缺失值用对照组中位数取代。经转换为SAS数据库后,应用SAS软件进行非条件logistic回归计算回归系数和相乘交互回归系数,再转换成比值比(odds ratio, OR)及95%可信区间(95% confidence interval, 95% CI)。采用交互作用计算超相加交互($OR_{11} > OR_{01} + OR_{10} - 1$)和超相乘交互($OR_{11} > OR_{01} \times OR_{10}$)。 $P < 0.05$ 为差异有统计学意义。

病例与对照组间平衡情况:两组对象平均年龄为(58.08 ± 11.91)岁和(56.14 ± 11.29)岁($P > 0.05$)。性别之间差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。学历构成差异有统计学意义($P < 0.05$),病例组文盲和小学学历较多。两组患者10年前收入差异无统计学意义($P > 0.05$)。

2 结果

2.1 吸烟是肺癌主要的危险因素

不同的病理学类型,吸烟与肺癌吸烟者比

不吸烟者肺癌危险度高2~6倍 (OR=3.75, 95% CI: 2.39~5.89, 表1)。各病理学类型肺癌危险度分析显示, 鳞癌及小细胞癌与吸烟的关系密切, 两者比值比接近 (OR=5.01和5.06, 95% CI: 2.42~10.37和2.10~12.18), 腺癌与吸烟的关

联相对较弱 (OR=2.73, 95% CI: 1.42~5.26)。各病理学类型肺癌与吸烟量、吸烟年数、吸烟包/年、吸烟深度之间差异均有统计学意义 ($P<0.0005$, 表1)。以下主要将鳞癌与小细胞肺癌汇总后的数据进行分析。

表1 不同组织类型, 吸烟与不吸烟者肺癌危险度比较分析

Tab. 1 The risk factors for smoking and non-smoking people suffer from different histological types of lung cancer

Smoking history	Total <i>n</i> (%)	Squamous carcinoma <i>n</i> (%)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	Small cell carcinoma <i>n</i> (%)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	Adenocarcinoma <i>n</i> (%)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Smoking							
No	284 (61.08)	23 (25.00)	1.00	26 (45.61)	1.00	59 (55.66)	1.00
Yes	181 (38.92)	69 (75.00)	5.01 (2.42-10.37)	31 (54.39)	5.06 (2.10-12.18)	47 (44.34)	2.73 (1.42-5.26)
Smoking/ (cig·d ⁻¹)	284 (61.08)	23 (25.00)	1.00	26 (45.61)	1.00	59 (55.66)	1.00
<20	83 (17.85)	15 (16.30)	2.44 (1.02-5.86)	7 (12.28)	2.45 (0.82-7.29)	12 (11.32)	1.51 (0.67-3.39)
20-30	74 (15.91)	34 (36.96)	8.44 (3.47-20.53)	13 (22.81)	7.69 (2.49-23.70)	27 (25.47)	5.97 (2.54-14.03)
>30	24 (5.16)	20 (21.74)	14.58 (5.40-39.32)	11 (19.30)	18.36 (5.57-60.60)	8 (7.55)	5.23 (1.74-15.68)
<i>P</i> value			<0.0001		<0.0001		<0.0001
Year of smoking/year	284 (61.08)	23 (25.00)	1.00	26 (45.61)	1.00	59 (55.66)	1.00
<40	124 (26.67)	28 (30.43)	3.64 (1.63-8.13)	20 (35.09)	4.73 (1.90-11.74)	26 (24.53)	2.32 (1.15-4.68)
≥40	57 (12.26)	41 (44.57)	9.60 (3.96-23.26)	11 (19.30)	7.51 (2.32-24.32)	21 (19.81)	4.17 (1.81-9.63)
<i>P</i> value			<0.0001		0.0005		0.0007
Smoking/ (pack·year ⁻¹)	284 (61.08)	23 (25.00)	1.00	26 (45.61)	1.00	59 (55.66)	1.00
<20	63 (13.55)	8 (8.70)	2.09 (0.78-5.59)	8 (14.04)	3.52 (1.26-9.85)	9 (8.49)	1.45 (0.61-3.44)
20-40	71 (15.27)	18 (19.57)	4.91 (1.82-13.25)	8 (14.04)	5.63 (1.54-20.59)	15 (14.15)	3.54 (1.37-9.13)
>40	47 (10.11)	43 (46.74)	16.41 (6.41-42.03)	15 (26.32)	16.04 (4.73-54.35)	23 (21.70)	7.64 (3.07-19.05)
<i>P</i> value			<0.0001		<0.0001		<0.0001

Adjusted OR included age, gender, background, income and body mass index

2.2 5种室内污染方式与肺癌

中国除主动吸烟外, 广泛存在的被动吸烟也是需要注意的一种危害健康的方式, 如工作场所/家庭被动吸烟; 家庭使用固体燃料如煤、木柴取暖, 使用煎炸、爆炒等易产生油烟的烹饪方式, 缺乏通风设备等, 室内空气污染因素均可增加肺癌发病的危险度。相反, 使用排风装置和非固体燃料烹饪、取暖可能降低肺癌的危险度。如将是否被动吸烟 (评分为0, 1), 是否使用固体燃料 (0, 1), 每周烹饪次数 (<14次为1, >14次为2), 用固体

燃料取暖、厨房未使用通风装置 (0, 1, 2) 等5项联合打分, 然后计算发生肺癌的OR值和95% CI (表2)。结果显示, 肺癌危险度随暴露危险分数增加而升高 ($P=0.0001$)。暴露于5~7个危险因素者 (OR=14.58, 95% CI: 6.92~30.75)。

本研究结果显示, 工作和生活中重度被动吸烟、烹饪时不用煤气和电而使用固体燃料、取暖不使用水电暖气、没有排风装置和女性密集烹饪等有关。但由于病例对照数少, 交互作用尚不明显 (表3)。

表 2 工作场所被动吸烟、做饭燃料、取暖方式、排风设备使用、烹饪次数的联合作用与危险度

Tab. 2 The relative risk of passive smoking, using coal or wood for cooking, heating and air conditioning

No. of risk for Passive smoking	Patient <i>n</i> (%)	No. of controls		OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
		<i>n</i> (%)			
0	11 (2.78)	82 (17.63)		1.00	1.00
1-2	136 (34.34)	227 (48.82)		4.47 (2.30-8.68)	3.95 (1.99-7.86)
3-4	127 (32.07)	96 (20.65)		9.86 (4.98-19.52)	8.82 (4.34-17.95)
5-7	122 (30.81)	60 (12.90)		15.16 (7.52-30.56)	14.58 (6.92-30.75)
<i>P</i> value				<0.000 1	<0.000 1

Adjusted OR included age, gender, study, income, BMI and smoking (pack-year)

表 3 工作/生活中被动吸烟、使用固体燃料、水电暖气、排风设备和烹饪次数与肺癌的关系

Tab. 3 Correlation of passive smoking (divided into working/living period), solid fuel, exhaust equipment, hydro-electric gas and cooking times with lung cancer

Exposure	Patient <i>n</i> (%)	Control group <i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Passive smoking				
Working				
None	113 (69.75)	167 (76.96)	1.00	1.00
Less	16 (9.88)	27 (12.44)	0.88 (0.45-1.70)	1.08 (0.54-2.14)
Middle	18 (11.11)	20 (9.22)	1.33 (0.67-2.63)	1.83 (0.90-3.72)
Heavy	15 (9.26)	3 (1.38)	7.39 (2.09-26.11)	10.15 (2.77-37.19)
<i>P</i> value			<0.000 1	<0.000 1
Living				
Non	57 (35.40)	83 (38.43)	1.00	1.00
Less	47 (29.56)	60 (27.78)	1.14 (0.69-1.90)	1.16 (0.69-1.97)
Middle	29 (18.24)	64 (29.63)	0.66 (0.38-1.15)	0.67 (0.38-1.18)
Heavy	26 (16.35)	9 (4.17)	4.21 (1.84-9.64)	4.27 (1.82-9.99)
<i>P</i> value			>0.05	>0.05
Cooking using electric or gas/year				
≥15	31 (19.14)	69 (31.80)	1.00	1.00
<15	44 (27.16)	91 (41.94)	1.08 (0.62-1.88)	1.18 (0.67-2.09)
Never	87 (53.70)	57 (26.27)	3.40 (1.98-5.63)	3.72 (2.00-6.92)
<i>P</i> value			<0.000 1	<0.000 1
Heating using electric or gas/year				
≥10	178 (44.95)	304 (65.38)	1.00	1.00
<10	95 (23.99)	95 (20.43)	1.71 (1.22-2.40)	1.64 (1.13-2.37)
Never	123 (31.06)	66 (14.19)	3.18 (2.24-4.52)	3.35 (2.21-5.09)
<i>P</i> value			<0.000 1	<0.000 1
Using air condition/year				
≥10	118 (29.80)	240 (51.61)	1.00	1.00
<10	83 (23.48)	117 (25.16)	1.62 (1.14-2.30)	1.57 (1.07-2.29)
Never	185 (46.72)	108 (23.23)	3.48 (2.52-4.82)	3.58 (2.47-5.19)
<i>P</i> value			<0.000 1	<0.000 1
Frying times for male per week				
<14	150 (74.63)	180 (76.92)	1.00	1.00
≥14	51 (25.37)	54 (23.08)	1.13 (0.73-1.76)	1.23 (0.73-2.07)
Frying times for female per week				
<14	97 (49.74)	154 (66.67)	1.00	1.00
≥14	98 (50.26)	77 (33.33)	2.02 (1.37-2.99)	2.01 (1.33-3.03)

Adjusted included age, gender, study, income, BMI and smoking (pack-year)

仅分析不吸烟的女性3种病理学类型与上述被动吸烟的关系,由于例数较少,仅具参考意义。如鳞癌主要与烹饪时不使用煤气和电有关,小细胞癌与从未使用水电暖气和排风装置有关,腺癌与烹饪时不使用煤气和电,从未使用水电暖气和排风装置以及每周多次烹饪有关。

2.3 饮茶可能降低吸烟引起的危险度

饮茶可能与降低的肺癌风险相关,饮茶在吸烟者中是肺癌的保护因素。饮酒与肺癌的关系仍不明确,相对于不饮酒者,轻度饮酒者肺癌风险降低,差异有统计学意义。吸烟与饮茶的交互作用不大,可能两者仅是相加的作用(表5~6)。

表4 非吸烟女性烹饪燃料、取暖方式、使用排风设备和烹饪次数与肺癌病理学类型的关系

Tab. 4 Relationship between pathological types of lung cancer and cooking fuel, heating methods, use of exhaust equipment and cooking times of non-smoking women

Exposure	Squamous carcinoma			Small cell carcinoma			Adenocarcinoma		
	Patient group	Control group	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	Patient group	Control group	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	Patient group	Control group	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Cooking using electric or gas/year									
Yes	10 (47.62)	160 (73.73)	1.00	13 (52.00)	160 (73.73)	1.00	26 (48.15)	160 (73.73)	1.00
No	11 (52.38)	57 (26.27)	4.50 (1.45-13.96)	12 (48.00)	57 (26.27)	2.58 (0.95-7.05)	28 (51.85)	57 (26.27)	3.19 (1.89-5.40)
Heating using electric or gas/year									
≥10	9 (42.86)	122 (56.22)	1.00	7 (28.00)	122 (56.22)	1.00	21 (38.89)	122 (56.22)	1.00
<10	6 (28.57)	53 (24.42)	1.53 (0.51-4.62)	5 (20.00)	53 (24.42)	1.70 (0.51-5.66)	9 (16.67)	53 (24.42)	1.03 (0.44-2.42)
Never	6 (28.57)	42 (19.35)	2.19 (0.62-7.69)	13 (52.00)	42 (19.35)	6.76 (2.14-21.30)	24 (44.44)	42 (19.35)	3.52 (1.61-7.71)
<i>P</i> value			0.208 2			0.001 6			0.003 2
Using air condition/year									
≥10	8 (38.10)	95 (43.78)	1.00	6 (24.00)	95 (43.78)	1.00	11 (20.37)	95 (43.78)	1.00
<10	3 (14.29)	58 (26.73)	0.64 (0.16-2.56)	4 (16.00)	58 (26.73)	1.17 (0.31-4.39)	11 (20.37)	58 (26.73)	1.57 (1.07-2.29)
Never	10 (47.62)	64 (29.49)	2.42 (0.74-7.88)	15 (60.00)	64 (29.49)	4.20 (1.36-12.95)	32 (59.26)	64 (29.49)	3.58 (2.47-5.19)
<i>P</i> value			0.179 6			0.011 1			<0.000 1
Frying times per week									
<14	11 (52.38)	144 (66.36)	1.00	14 (56.00)	144 (66.36)	1.00	14 (56.00)	144 (66.36)	1.00
≥14	10 (47.62)	73 (33.64)	1.81 (0.72-4.54)	11 (44.00)	73 (33.64)	1.60 (0.68-3.76)	11 (44.00)	73 (33.64)	2.70 (1.44-5.08)

Adjusted OR included age, gender, education, income, BMI and smoking (pack-year)

表 5 饮茶和饮酒对肺癌危险度的影响

Tab. 5 Influence of drinking tea and wine on the risk of lung cancer

Item	Patients <i>n</i> (%)	Controls <i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
Drinking tea				
No	239 (60.35)	262 (56.34)	1.00	1.00
Yes	157 (39.65)	203 (43.66)	0.85 (0.65-1.11)	0.77 (0.55-1.08)
Drinking tea/year				
No	239 (60.81)	262 (56.59)	1.00	1.00
<30	88 (22.22)	111 (23.87)	0.87 (0.63-1.21)	0.90 (0.61-1.31)
≥30	69 (17.42)	92 (19.78)	0.82 (0.58-1.18)	0.61 (0.38-0.96)
<i>P</i> value			0.234 4	0.041 4
Tea concentration				
No	239 (72.42)	262 (67.18)	1.00	1.00
Light	30 (9.09)	19 (4.87)	1.73 (0.95-3.16)	1.26 (0.63-2.51)
Optimal	27 (8.18)	38 (9.74)	0.78 (0.46-1.32)	0.77 (0.42-1.43)
Heavy	34 (10.30)	71 (18.21)	0.53 (0.34-0.82)	0.52 (0.32-0.87)
<i>P</i> value			0.007 6	0.013 1
Temperature of tea				
No	239 (69.08)	262 (67.18)	1.00	1.00
Boiled	100 (28.90)	132 (31.35)	0.83 (0.61-1.11)	0.74 (0.51-1.09)
Hot	7 (2.02)	27 (6.41)	0.28 (0.12-0.67)	0.36 (0.15-0.89)
Quantity of tea (50 g/m)				
No	239 (62.40)	262 (57.08)	1.00	1.00
1-3	112 (29.24)	147 (32.03)	0.84 (0.62-1.13)	0.79 (0.55-1.13)
≥4	32 (8.36)	50 (10.89)	0.70 (0.44-1.13)	0.50 (0.28-0.90)
<i>P</i> value			0.089 1	0.020 0
Drinking wine				
No	295 (74.49)	344 (73.98)	1.00	1.00
Yes	101 (25.51)	121 (26.02)	0.97 (0.72-1.32)	0.72 (0.48-1.08)
Times of wine per week				
No	295 (75.45)	344 (73.98)	1.00	1.00
<7	36 (9.09)	88 (18.92)	0.48 (0.31-0.72)	0.38 (0.23-0.65)
≥7	65 (16.41)	33 (7.10)	2.30 (1.47-3.59)	1.49 (0.87-2.54)

Adjusted OR included age, gender, education, income, BMI and smoking (pack-year)

表 6 吸烟、饮茶与肺癌交互作用

Tab. 6 The interaction of smoking, drinking tea and lung cancer

Smoking history	Drinking tea	Patient group <i>n</i> (%)	Control group <i>n</i> (%)	OR (95% CI)
No	No	145 (36.62)	208 (44.73)	1.00
No	Yes	32 (8.08)	76 (16.34)	1.66 (1.02-2.71)
Yes	No	94 (23.74)	54 (11.61)	1.10 (0.69-1.73)
Yes	Yes	125 (31.57)	127 (27.31)	1.94 (1.31-2.96)

There was no interaction with smoking and drinking tea

2.4 PM_{2.5}

吸烟、空气中PM_{2.5}颗粒与肺癌的关系见表7。≥60岁病例对照研究中可以看出不吸烟组空气中PM_{2.5}颗粒与肺癌未看到明显的联

系, 但吸烟组PM_{2.5}颗粒与肺癌的联系有关, 调整OR在5.29~19.17之间。由于例数较少, 交互作用差异无统计学意义 (OR=1.80, 范围0.40~8.90)。

2.5 综合分析结果

经logistic回归分析，肺癌各类型与各种因素间关系见表8。分析结果显示，肺癌与吸烟（包/

年），被动吸烟（厨房、烹饪、取暖）有关。鳞癌与厨房、烹饪有关，腺癌与被动吸烟（工作场所/家庭、烹饪次数和是否用固体燃料有关。

表 7 吸烟、空气中PM2.5颗粒与肺癌的关系(≥60岁)

Tab. 7 The correlations of smoking, PM2.5 and lung cancer (≥60 year)

Smoking history	PM2.5 mg/(M ³ ·h)	Patient group/%	Control group/%	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI)
None	<0.1	5 (11.90)	120 (30.93)	1.00	1.00
Yes	<0.1	13 (30.95)	108 (32.34)	2.89 (1.00-8.37)	5.29 (1.49-18.80)
None	≥0.1	7 (16.67)	64 (19.16)	2.63 (0.80-8.60)	2.01 (0.59-6.84)
Yes	≥0.1	17 (40.48)	42 (12.57)	9.71 (3.38-27.96)	19.17 (4.84-76.54)

Adjusted OR included age, gender, education, income and BMI

表 8 Logistic回归综合分析结果

Tab. 8 The combined results of effect logistic regression analysis

Variables	Divided into groups	β value	OR (95% CI)
Different risk variables			
Age	Continuing variable	-0.004 6	1.03 (1.01-1.06)
Smoking (pack per year)	None=0, <20=1, ≥20=2	-0.108 5	2.01 (1.03-3.91)
Passive smoking (working and family)	None=0, light=1, heavy=2	-0.052 8	1.29 (0.92-1.80)
No. of windows A/m ²	>0.08=1, 0.05 to 0.08=2, ≤0.05=3	-0.049 1	1.33 (1.00-1.76)
Kitchen	Single=1, other=2	-0.196 8	2.67 (1.51-4.74)
Frying cooking times	<14/week=0, ≥14/week=1	-0.206 9	3.05 (1.42-6.56)
Cooking oil smoke	Clean ≥10 years=1, <10 year or solid fuel=2	-0.112 0	1.86 (1.28-2.70)
Heating	Air condition/electricity/none=1, gas etc.=2	-0.104 7	1.68 (1.00-2.80)
Drinking wine	No=1, yes=1	0.243 6	0.24 (0.04-1.35)
Open window frequently	Yes=1, no=2	-0.112 5	1.81 (0.83-3.97)
Squamous carcinoma			
Income	<1.0 k=1, 1.0 to 2.5 k=2, 2.5 to 5.0 k=3, ≥5.0 k=4	0.033 8	0.53 (0.27-1.06)
Smoking (pack per year)	None=0, <20=1, ≥20=2	-0.140 2	2.53 (0.97-6.58)
No. of windows A/m ²	>0.08=1, 0.05 to 0.08=2, ≤0.05=3	-0.033 4	2.10 (1.08-4.09)
Kitchen	Single=1, other=2	-0.086 4	3.24 (1.07-9.78)
Times of cooking	<14/week=0, ≥14/week=1	-0.189 3	5.24 (1.49-18.47)
Adenocarcinoma			
Age	Continue variable	-0.004 4	1.02 (0.99-1.06)
Passive smoking working per family	None=0, light=1, heavy=2	-0.074 7	1.74 (1.09-2.78)
No. of windows A/m ²	>0.08=1, 0.05 to 0.08=2, ≤0.05=3	-0.040 0	1.42 (0.95-2.14)
Kitchen	Single=1, other=2	-0.142 7	2.13 (0.97-4.70)
Times of cooking	<14/week=0, ≥14/week=1	-0.192 8	2.79 (1.05-7.45)
Cooking oil smoking	≥10 years=1, <10 years or solid fuel=2	-0.129 5	2.08 (1.31-3.29)

3 讨 论

中国肺癌居高不下的原因：① 吸烟严重危害人民健康，2002年抽样调查吸烟率男性为66.00%，女性为3.08%^[1]，人均吸烟14.8支/d，15岁以上吸烟人数估计为3.5亿，被动吸烟率为52.00%，戒烟还未引起人们的足够重视。② 治理环境污染跟不上经济的发展，2006年环境质量公报显示，中国559个城市空气质量标准达一级占4.3%，二级占58.1%，三级占28.5%，劣三级占9.1%，空气颗粒物三级以下占37.2%^[2]，与欧洲城市对比无论颗粒物、SO₂均高2~12倍^[3]。③ 人口老龄化加速，1964年与2000年相比，65岁以上人口比例由3.6%增加到7.0%。④ 城镇化增加，居住城镇的居民由1964年总数的18.3%增到2000年的36.4%。因此，中国防治肺癌，除主要加强控烟、戒烟外，还要进行环境治理，改进炉灶和取暖方式，加强通风换气等。

世界卫生组织根据目前发展模式，预计21世纪吸烟将夺走10亿人的生命，死亡数将是20世纪的10倍，每年将造成490万人死亡，到2020年死亡将升至840万。中国每年死于吸烟有关疾病达60~80万，2025年将升至200万。

美国肺癌下降的主要经验^[3]：美国肺癌发病和死亡率的下降在男性和女性之间以及各地之间不完全相同，究其原因主要与当地开展控烟的工作有关。男性吸烟率上升始于20世纪初，在20世纪40年代达到高峰。随着控烟效果的提升吸烟率逐步下降。美国加利福尼亚州自1996年后明显下降，各年龄组队列均呈明显下降，但美国中西部和南部不少州如肯塔基州的控烟工作滞后，肺癌死亡率处于美国的高位，直至20世纪90年代后期才逐步下降。女性吸烟率比男性上升晚，仅30~49岁组有所下降，即只在50岁以下控烟较好（图1~2）。

总之，控制肺癌要从现在做起，从个人做起。

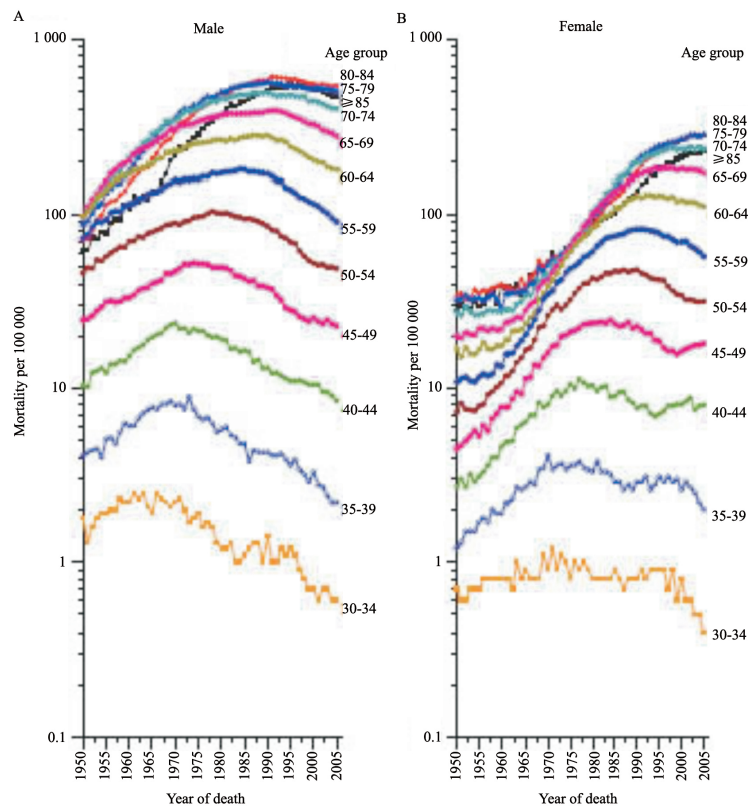


图1 1950—2005年美国不同州肺癌年龄、性别一般标准化死亡率

Fig. 1 The standardized mortality of lung cancer according to age and gender in different states of US from 1950 to 2005

A: Male; B: Female

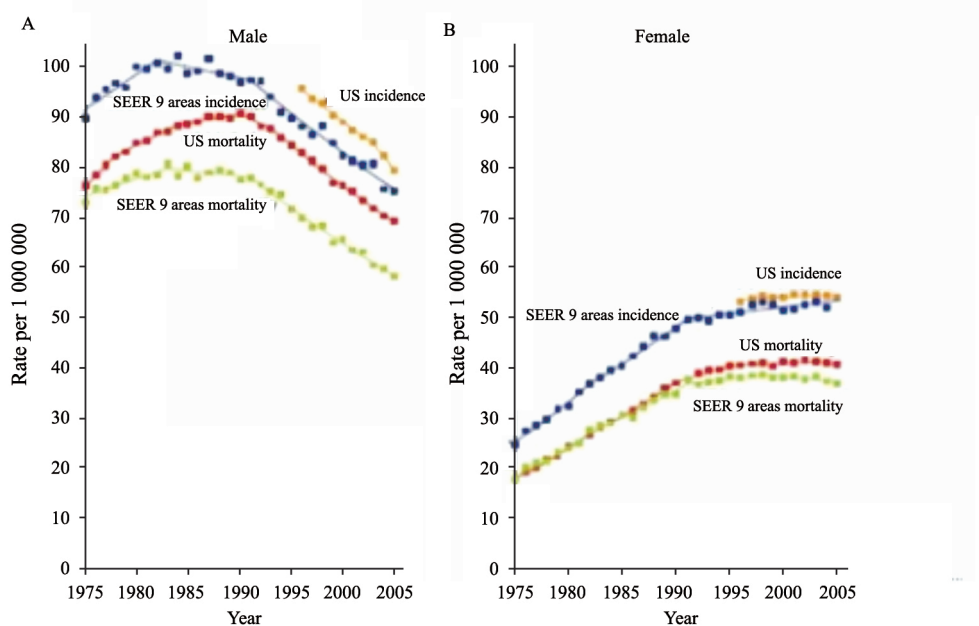


图2 1975—2005年美国各州肺癌发病率或死亡率

Fig. 2 The incidence or mortality of lung cancer in different states of US from 1975 to 2005

A: Male; B: Female

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