



## Occupational exposure to endotoxins and lung cancer risk: results of the ICARE Study

Submitted by Julie Bodin on Fri, 01/12/2018 - 14:44

Titre	Occupational exposure to endotoxins and lung cancer risk: results of the ICARE Study
Type de publication	Article de revue
Auteur	Ben Khedher, Soumaya [1], Neri, Monica [2], Guida, Florence [3], Matrat, Mireille [4], Cenée, Sylvie [5], Sanchez, Marie [6], Menvielle, Gwenn [7], Molinie, Florence [8], Luce, Danièle [9], Stucker, Isabelle [10]
Organisme	ICARE study group [11]
Editeur	BMJ Publishing Group
Type	Article scientifique dans une revue à comité de lecture
Année	2017
Langue	Anglais
Date	Septembre 2017
Numéro	9
Pagination	667-679
Volume	74
Titre de la revue	Occupational & Environmental Medicine
ISSN	1470-7926
Mots-clés	Adenocarcinoma [12], Aged [13], Animal Husbandry [14], Case-Control Studies [15], Endotoxins [16], Female [17], France [18], Humans [19], Logistic Models [20], Lung [21], Lung Neoplasms [22], Male [23], Middle Aged [24], Occupational exposure [25], Occupations [26], Odds Ratio [27], Risk Factors [28], Smoking [29], work [30]

**OBJECTIVES:** To investigate the role of occupational exposure to endotoxins in lung cancer in a French population-based case-control study (ICARE (Investigation of occupational and environmental causes of respiratory cancers)).

**METHODS:** Detailed information was collected on the occupational history and smoking habits from 2926 patients with histologically confirmed lung cancer and 3555 matched controls. We evaluated each subject's endotoxin exposure after cross referencing International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) codes (for job tasks) and Nomenclature d'Activités Françaises (NAF) codes (for activity sectors). Endotoxin exposure levels were attributed to each work environment based on literature reports. ORs and 95% CIs were estimated using unconditional logistic regression models and controlled for main confounding factors.

**RESULTS:** An inverse association between exposure to endotoxins and lung cancer was found (OR=0.80, 95% CI 0.66 to 0.95). Negative trends were shown with duration and cumulative exposure, and the risk was decreased decades after exposure cessation (all statistically significant). Lung cancer risk was particularly reduced among workers highly exposed (eg, in dairy, cattle, poultry, pig farms), but also in those weakly exposed (eg, in waste treatment). Statistically significant interactions were shown with smoking, and never/light smokers were more sensitive to an endotoxin effect than heavy smokers (eg, OR=0.14, 95% CI 0.06 to 0.32 and OR=0.80, 95% CI 0.45 to 1.40, respectively, for the quartiles with the highest cumulative exposure, compared with those never exposed). Pronounced inverse associations were shown with adenocarcinoma histological subtype (OR=0.37, 95% CI 0.25 to 0.55 in the highly exposed).

**CONCLUSIONS:** Our findings suggest that exposure to endotoxins, even at a low level, reduces the risk of lung cancer.

## Résumé en anglais

URL de la notice	<a href="http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua16620">http://okina.univ-angers.fr/publications/ua16620</a> [31]
DOI	10.1136/oemed-2016-104117 [32]
Lien vers le document	<a href="http://oem.bmj.com/content/74/9/667">http://oem.bmj.com/content/74/9/667</a> [33]
Titre abrégé	Occup Environ Med
Identifiant (ID) PubMed	28490662 [34]

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## Liens

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