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(260) STASZEWSKI, J. Palenie tytoniu a raka przelyku i zoladka oraz choroba wrodzowa. (Smoking and its relation to carcinoma of the upper digestive tract (esophagus and stomach) and to peptic ulcer.) Polski Tygodnik Lekarski 16(16): 287–292, May 4, 1960.


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CANCER

APPENDIX TABLES
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author, year, country, reference</th>
<th>Sex of cases</th>
<th>Number of persons and method of selection</th>
<th>Collection of data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schairer and Schöninger, 1943, Germany (222)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>92 cancer decedents autopsied (average age 53.9). 150 men aged 53 and 54</td>
<td>Cases: Questionnaire sent to next of kin. Controls: Questionnaire sent to 700.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potter and Tully, 1945, U.S.A. (217)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>48 male patients over 40 years of age. 1,047 patients of same group with diagnoses other than cancer.</td>
<td>Cases and controls interviewed in clinics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schrek et al., 1950, U.S.A. (216)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>82 male lung cancer cases among 5,003 patients recorded, 1941-48. 522 miscellaneous tumors other than lung, larynx, pharynx, or lip. Smoking habits recorded during routine hospital interview.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mills and Porter, 1950, U.S.A. (198)</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>444 respiratory cancer decedents. 430 sample of residents matched by age in Columbus, Ohio, from census tracts stratified by degree of air pollution.</td>
<td>Cases: Relatives queried by mail questionnaire or personal visit. Controls: House-to-house interviews.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author, year, country, reference</td>
<td>Sex of cases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wynder and Graham, 1950, U.S.A. (312).</td>
<td>M-F</td>
<td>605 hospital and private lung cancer patients in many cities. 200 patients of several hospitals with diagnoses other than lung cancer.</td>
<td>Nearly all data by personal interview; a few cases by questionnaire; a few from intimate acquaintances. Some interviews with knowledge or presumption of diagnosis, some with none. 595 diagnosed by tissue examination, nine by sputum, and one by pleural fluid examination.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McConnell et al., 1952, England (189).</td>
<td>M-F</td>
<td>100 lung cancer patients, unselected, in 3 hospitals in Liverpool area. 200 inpatients of same hospitals, matched by age and sex, without cancer.</td>
<td>Personal interviews by the authors of both cases and controls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doll and Hill, 1952, Great Britain (721).</td>
<td>M-F</td>
<td>1,465 patients with lung cancer in hospitals of several cities. 1,465 patients in same hospitals, matched by sex and age group; some with cancer of other sites, some without cancer.</td>
<td>Personal interviews of cases and controls by almoners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Kouuliones, 1953, Finland (157).</td>
<td>M-F</td>
<td>812 lung cancer patients diagnosed at one hospital.</td>
<td>Cases and controls questioned about smoking habits when taking case histories. 351 diagnoses confirmed histologically; 494 diagnoses confirmed by clinical, X-ray, and operative data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lickint, 1955, Germany (173).</td>
<td>M-F</td>
<td>246 lung cancer patients in a number of hospitals and clinics.</td>
<td>Personal interviews by staff members of cooperating hospitals and clinics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watson and Couie, 1954, U.S.A. (150).</td>
<td>M-F</td>
<td>301 patients at Memorial Hospital with lung cancer.</td>
<td>The 760 consecutive patients of case and control groups were questioned by the same trained interviewer. Control group includes patients with oral and esophageal cancer and bronchitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gsell, 1954, Switzerland (107).</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>155 men with diagnosis of bronchial carcinoma.</td>
<td>Personal interviews, all by the same person.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>