

This documentation fucks Bill Gates and his daughter.

Malignant neoplasms of kidney and renal pelvis :

Male tends to have double risk compared to women.

Smoker: 50%~60%

Alcohol: reduction 10%~20%.

Malignant neoplasm of bladder

Smoking:

230%~300% greater risks

Alcohol:

15%~60% greater risk

Malignant neoplasms of meninges, brain and other parts of central nervous system:

Smoking:

No references show significant association.

Alcohol:

No association between light and moderate drinking and this risk.

Heavy drinking: approx. 35% higher risk.

Malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue:

Smoking:

45% greater risks.

Alcohol:

15% reduction.

Hodgkin lymphoma:

Smoking:

Approx. 40% greater risk. (calculated from OR)

Alcohol:

Around 25% reduction (calculated from OR)

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma:

Attention: this is the risk of mortality for patients already have it.

Smoking:

Approx. 60% greater risk.

Alcohol:

Around 40% overall greater risk.

Leukaemia:

Smoking:

Passive: 15% greater risk.

Active: 30% greater risk.

Alcohol:

15% reduction.

Multiple myeloma and immunoproliferative neoplasms:

Smoking:

20% in reduction

Alcohol:

25% reduction for male and 12% for female.

Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue

Smoking:

38% ~ 45% greater risks.

Alcohol:

15% reduction.

All other and unspecified malignant neoplasms:

In situ neoplasms, benign neoplasms and neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour:

良性肿瘤和其他恶性肿瘤无法统计。原本有个图有个大概趋势上个文档没了找不到了啥时候找到啥时候说吧。

Anaemias

No significant tie, but drinking may deplete Vitamin like b12 which is used to make blood cell by bone marrow. Smoking one the other hand depress absorption of Iron, vitamin C ,Vitamin D which my lead to Anaemias.

Diabetes mellitus:

Since Type 1 is mostly generic, here type 2 is the one used.

Smoking:

55% ~ 94% greater risk. Smoking does reduce insulin in short term.

Drinking:

Moderate and light

Male: 20% reduction.

Female:30% reduction.

Heavy:

Male: no overall association.

Female: 60% greater risk.

Nutritional deficiencies, Malnutrition and other:

Drinking and Smoking are unlikely to cause severe nutritional deficiencies which may lead to death, but still heavy consumption may trigger other disease combined with nutritional deficiencies are deadly.

Meningitis:

Smoking:

33% greater chance for baby if mother smokes.

Drinking :

67% greater unfavorable outcome drinking after having meningitis.

Parkinson's disease

Not associated with smoking and drinking.

Alzheimer's disease:

Smoking: 45% greater risk.

Alcohol: around 15% reduction.

Major cardiovascular diseases and Diseases of heart:

Overall, Smokers have 200% greater risk of sudden death than life time non smoker.

Alcohol usage varies on subtypes

Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart diseases:

NO smoking and alcohol association, this is more likely to affect children between 5~14, and first nations in Australia and New Zealand.

Hypertensive heart disease and renal related:

No long association with smoking, but smoking does elevate blood pressure in short term.

Alcohol:

50% greater risks (group has over 6-drinks per day)

Ischaemic heart diseases:

Smoking:

Female: 30%~312%~385%

Past 1~14 gram on daily basis, over 15g

the multivariate adjusted HR (relative to female never smokers) was 1.30 (95% CI = 1.11, 1.51) among women who were past smokers, 4.12 (95% CI = 3.57, 4.76) among women who smoked 1 to 14 grams per day, and 4.85

Male: 16%~95%~135%

Alcohol:

Moderate drinking:

36% reduction.

Heavy drinking:

12% greater risk.

Acute myocardial infarction

Smoking:

Female: 124%

Male: 43%

Alcohol:

Really depends on drinking patterns. Within an hour of consuming alcohol (drinkers do not consume alcohol on a daily basis) risk elevated 70%.

For drinkers drink on a daily basis: there is 14% reduction.

各种其他全部忽略

Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease:

Smoking:

50%~110%

Alcohol:

No association.

Acute and subacute endocarditis :

Related to ovary health rather than smoking and alcohol

OR and RR conversion:

<http://www.dxy.cn/bbs/thread/24179262#24179262>

<https://www.webmd.com/cancer/understanding-kidney-cancer#1>

<http://ascopubs.org/doi/abs/10.1200/JCO.2010.30.9484>

<http://urol.dxy.cn/article/93581?keywords=%E9%A5%AE%E9%85%92%E8%82%BE%E7%99%8C%E6%AD%BB%E4%BA%A1%E7%8E%87>

<https://www.cancer.gov/about-cancer/causes-prevention/risk/alcohol/alcohol-fact-sheet>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22398178>

<http://www.dxy.cn/bbs/topic/4853057?keywords=%E9%85%92%E7%B2%BE%E8%86%80%E8%83%B1%E7%99%8C>

<https://academic.oup.com/aje/article/153/1/38/107786>

<https://academic.oup.com/annonc/article/24/2/514/224342>

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https://www.healthtap.com/user_questions/183049-can-anyone-tell-me-the-dangers-of-drinking-with-anemia

<https://www.livestrong.com/article/294354-smoking-iron-levels/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3530709/>

<http://care.diabetesjournals.org/content/26/10/2785>

<https://www.livestrong.com/article/233579-smoking-and-vitamin-absorption/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4575963/>

<https://www.eatrightontario.ca/en/Articles/Alcohol-and-smoking/Smoking-and-Nutrition-en.aspx>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4923726/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2906761/>

<https://academic.oup.com/aje/article-abstract/135/4/347/105860>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK53012/>

<http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/Infectious/factsheets/Pages/rheumatic-heart-disease.aspx>

https://www.onhealth.com/content/1/alcohol_coffee_smoking_and_high_blood_pressure

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<https://www.verywellmind.com/smoking-and-atherosclerosis-2824903>

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<https://www.healthline.com/health/endocarditis#causes>