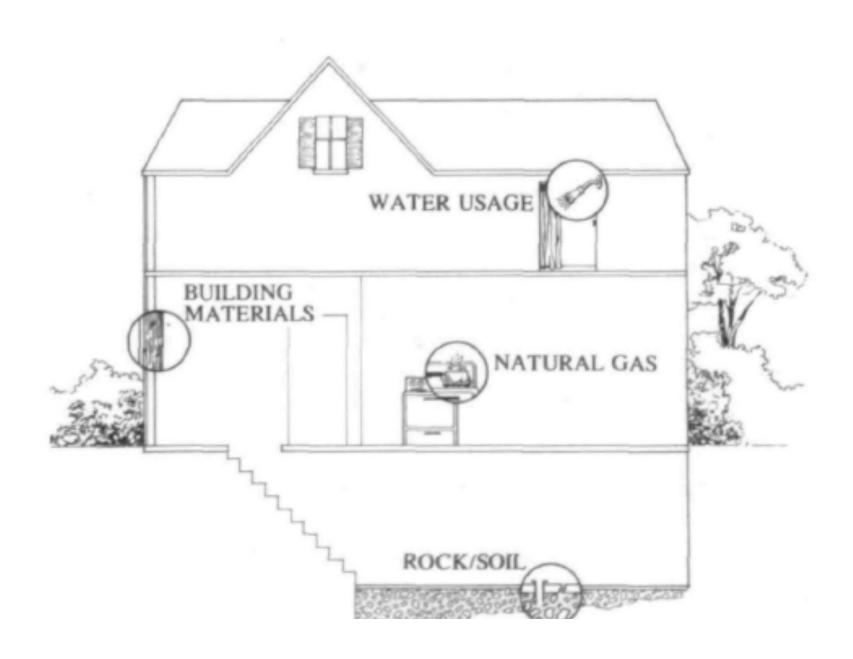
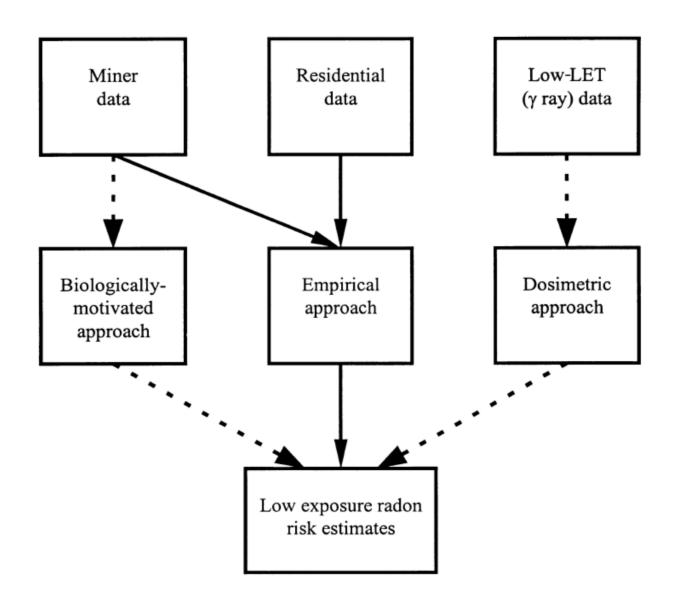
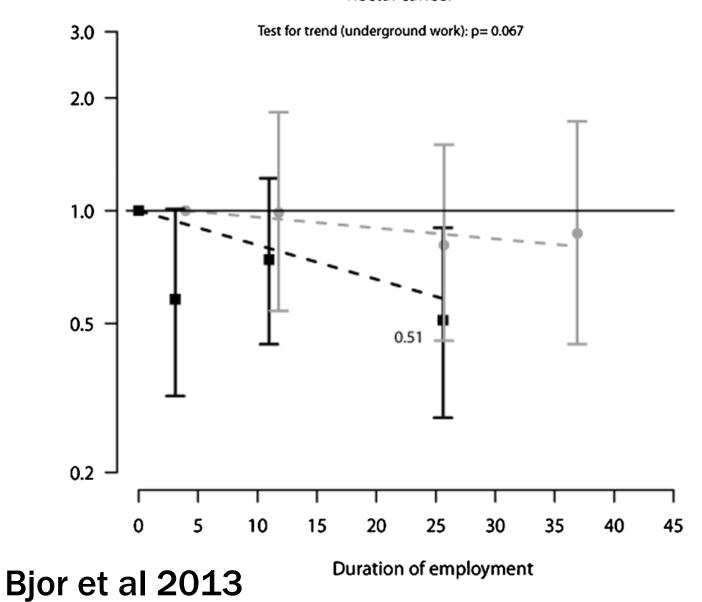
Controlling healthy worker survivor bias of the radon-lung cancer exposure-response in a cohort of uranium miners

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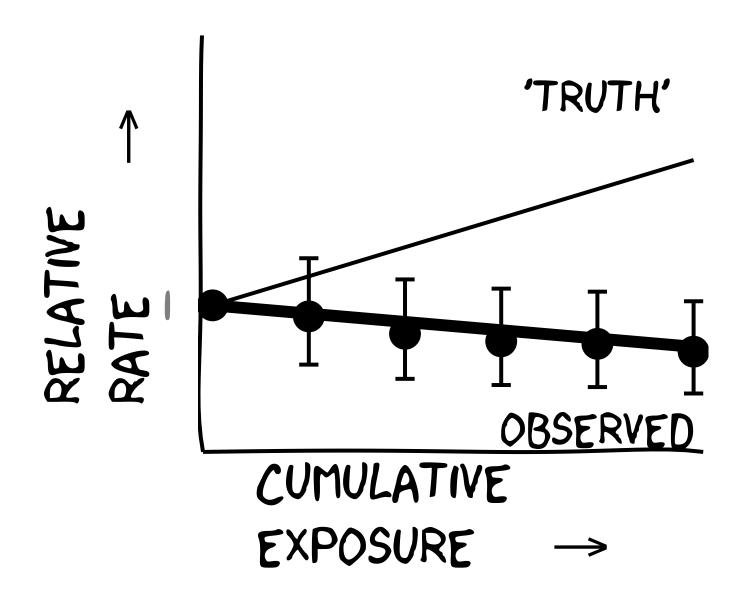


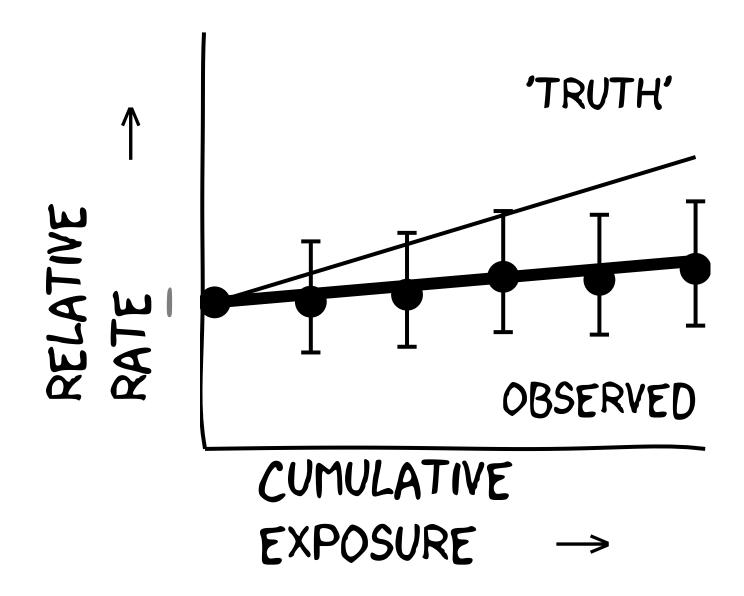


Rectal cancer



4





Colorado Plateau uranium miners

- 4137 men, 617 lung cancer deaths
- Follow-up: 1950-2005
- Radon: Job exposure matrix and area level measurements
- Median exposure: 190 working level months for whites and 240 for Native Americans during follow-up

Statistical methods

- Time ratio: change in median age at death per 100 working level months
- Structural nested accelerated failure time models
 - Cumulative exposure
 - Time-windows of exposure

Mortality and cumulative radon exposure

	Time ratio	95% CI	%diff
Lung cancer			
Adjusted*	1.168	(1.152, 1.174)	ref
Unadjusted**	1.102	(1.099, 1.112)	-39
All Causes			
Adjusted*	1.054	(1.041, 1.068)	ref
Unadjusted**	1.014	(1.013, 1.015)	-74

^{4,137} Male uranium miners, Colorado Plateau, USA

^{*} Adjusted for age (time scale) race, birth cohort, year of hire, current employment, employment duration, prior exposure

^{**} Not adjusted for employment, prior exposure

Windows of radon exposure and lung cancer

Exposure Window	Time ratio*	95% CI	
5-15 years	1.188	(1.116,	1.230)
15-25 years	1.128	(1.050,	1.294)
25+ years	1.022	(0.950,	1.198)

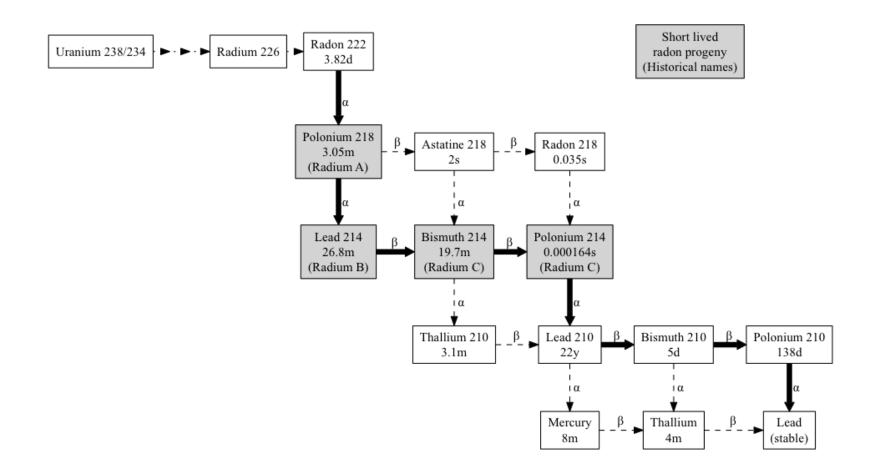
^{4,137} Male uranium miners, Colorado Plateau, USA

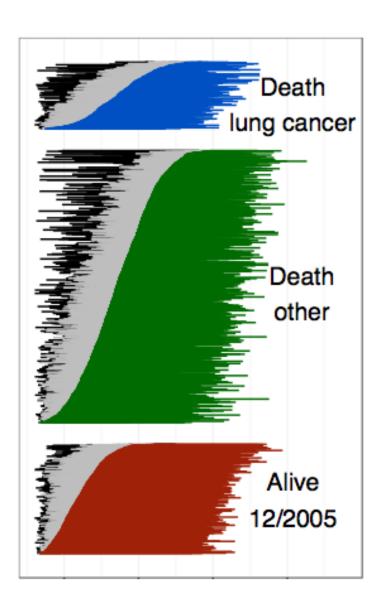
^{*} Adjusted for age (time scale) race, birth cohort, year of hire, current employment, employment duration, prior exposure

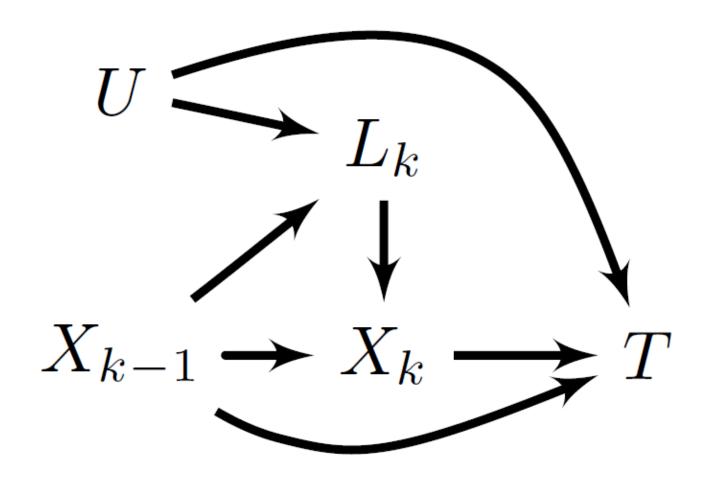
- Healthy worker survivor bias: radon effects are underestimated
- Biased public health impact estimates?
- Many cases, large exposure variation
- Next: assessment in other miner cohorts

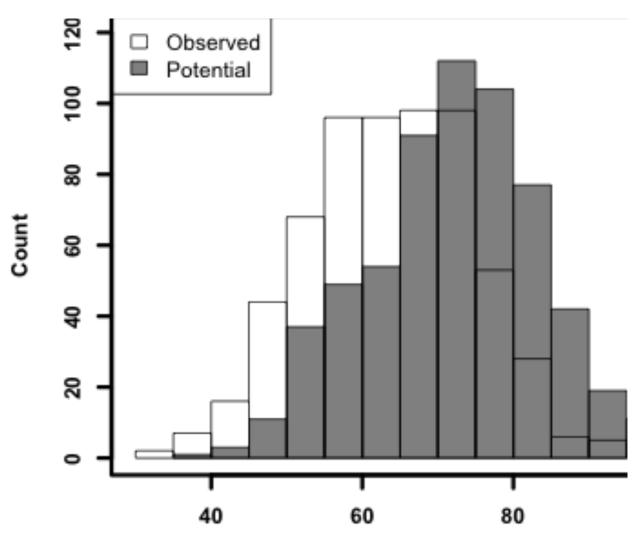
- Funding: NIOSH
- Collaborators: David Richardson, Steve Cole, Steve Wing, Melissa Troester, Michael Hudgens
- Thank you!

Questions or comments?









Age (death or censoring)

