

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HISTOLOGIC TYPES OF LUNG CANCER AND
CIGARETTE SMOKING

Zhou, Baosen; He, Anguang; and Wang, Tianjue
China Medical University, Shenyang, China

Abstract

This paper discusses 1056 cases of lung cancer which were identified by pathology in the department of thoracic medicine of China Medical University from 1978-1994. The sections were stained with H.E.Pas-ab and Keratin. In the 1056 cases diagnosed by histologic examinations, squamous cell carcinoma accounted for 516 cases (439 male and 77 female), adenocarcinoma for 345 cases (219 male and 126 female), small cell carcinoma for 128 cases (91 male and 37 female), large cell carcinoma for 46 cases (37 male and 9 female), and other types for 21 cases (18 male and 3 female). A high proportion of cases in our study (101 cases, 9.76%) were under 40 years of age (73 male and 28 female).

To correlate the number of cigarettes smoked per day, and the duration and index of smoking with lung cancer development as well as the histologic types of lung cancer (WHO classification), we retrospectively analyzed 1035 inpatients with lung cancer and compared them with 116 (48 smoker and 68 nonsmoker) inpatients without malignant diseases by means of the Mantel-Haenszel Method. The results show that squamous cell carcinoma (total, 516 cases; 78 smoker and 138 nonsmoker), large cell carcinoma (total, 46 cases; 32 smoker and 14 nonsmoker), and small cell carcinoma (total, 128 cases; 83 smoker, and 45 nonsmoker), are correlated with cigarette

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