Special Issue

Epidemiological Studies of Chronic Exposures to Radon: Additive and Multiplicative Models and Quality Assessment of Individual Exposures

Message from the Guest Editor

Lung cancer risk in radon exposed has generally been studied since the 1960s using a cohort designs. The risk from residential radon was studied substantially later mostly using case-control designs. In both designs, the risk has been described in relative risk models, assuming multiplicative effects between the background risk and the risk from radon exposure. The additive risk models, where the background risk and radon exposure induced risks are added, were not explicitly reported. In both approaches, the risk models can be improved by inclusion of modifying factors, similar to the Japanese Life Span Study of atomic bomb survivors (LSS).

The aim of the present Special Issue is to report results based on both additive and multiplicative models and compare the models with LSS. In studies with individual smoking information, the interaction between radon and smoking can be explicitly modelled. In studies where individual smoking data are not available, estimated background rates can be compared with national lung cancer rates. In addition, a study of quality of exposure can be realized, including description of methods used in individual exposure estimates.

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