Bulletin électronique de veille Cancer Environnement

N° 4 du 11 / 12/ 2013

Ce bulletin de veille signale mensuellement une sélection de documents identifiés dans le cadre de la veille cancer environnement. La méthodologie mise en œuvre est présentée dans la fiche du site cancer environnement : http://www.cancer-environnement.fr/334-Veille-scientifique.ce.aspx

Publications récentes

Probabilities of dying from cancer and other causes in French cancer patients based on an unbiased estimator of net survival: a study of five common cancers.

Probabilités de décès par cancer et autres causes chez des patients français atteints de cancer basées sur une estimation non biaisée de la survie nette: une étude des cinq cancers les plus courants.

Charvat H, Cancer Epidemiol., 2013

Net survival is the survival that would be observed if cancer were the only possible cause of death. Although it is an important epidemiological tool allowing temporal or geographical comparisons, it cannot inform on the "crude" probability of death of cancer patients; i.e., when taking into account other possible causes of deaths.

Methods

In this work, we provide estimates of the crude probabilities of death from cancer and from other causes as well as the probability of being alive up to ten years after cancer diagnosis according to the age and year of diagnosis. Based on a flexible excess hazard model providing unbiased estimates of net survival, our methodology avoids the pitfalls associated with the use of the cause of death. We used data from FRANCIM, the French network of cancer registries, and studied five common cancer sites: head and neck, breast, prostate, lung, and colorectal cancers. Results For breast, prostate, and colorectal cancers, the impact of the other causes on the total probability of death increased with the age at diagnosis whereas it remained negligible for lung and head and neck cancers whatever the age. For breast, prostate, and colorectal cancer, the more recently was the cancer diagnosed, the less was the probability of death from cancer. Conclusion The crude probability of death is an intuitive concept that may prove particularly useful in choosing an appropriate treatment, or refining the indication of a screening strategy by allowing the clinician to estimate the proportion of cancer patients who will die specifically from cancer.
Recent trends in published occupational cancer epidemiology research: Results from a comprehensive review of the literature

Tendances récentes sur les publications de la recherche en épidémiologie des cancers professionnels : Résultats d'un examen exhaustif de la littérature
Raj P, American Journal of Industrial Medicine, 2013

To assess trends in occupational cancer epidemiology research through a literature review of occupational health and epidemiology journals. Methods Fifteen journals were reviewed from 1991 to 2009, and characteristics of articles that assessed the risk of cancer associated with an occupation, industry, or occupational exposure, were incorporated into a database. Results The number of occupational cancer epidemiology articles published annually declined in recent years (2003 onwards) in the journals reviewed. The number of articles presenting dose–response analyses increased over the review period, from 29% in the first 4 years of review to 49% in the last 4 years. Conclusion There has been a decrease in the number of occupational cancer epidemiology articles published annually during the review period. The results of these articles help determine the carcinogenicity of workplace exposures and permissible exposure limits, both of which may be hindered with a decline in research.

Outdoor workers' sun-related knowledge, attitudes and protective behaviours : a systematic review of cross-sectional and interventional studies.

Connaissances, attitudes et comportements de protection des travailleurs en plein air exposés au soleil : une revue systématique d'études transversales et interventionnelles
Reinau D, Br J Dermatol., 2013

Sun protection is a major concern for outdoor workers as they are particularly exposed to solar ultraviolet radiation and therefore at increased risk of developing some forms of skin cancer, cataract and ocular neoplasm. In order to provide an overview of outdoor workers' sun-related knowledge, attitudes and protective behaviours as reported in the literature and to evaluate the effectiveness of sun-safety education programmes in outdoor occupational settings, we conducted a systematic review of the literature by searching three electronic databases (PubMed, Embase, PsycINFO) from their inception up to 25 April 2012. An extensive hand search complemented the database searches. We identified 34 relevant articles on descriptive studies and 18 articles on interventional studies. Considerable numbers of outdoor workers were found to have sun-sensitive skin types; sunburn rates per season ranged from 50% to 80%. Data concerning outdoor workers' sun-related knowledge and attitudes were scarce and controversial. The reported sun-protective behaviours were largely inadequate, with many workers stating that they never or only rarely wore a long-sleeved shirt (50-80%), sun-protective headgear (30-80%) and sunscreen (30-100%) while working in the sun. However, there is growing evidence that occupational sun-safety education is effective in increasing outdoor workers' sun-protection habits and presumably in decreasing sunburn rates. Occupational sun-safety education programmes offer great potential for improving outdoor workers' largely insufficient sun-protective behaviours. It is hoped that, in the future, committed support from healthcare authorities, cancer foundations, employers and dermatologists will open the way for rapid and uncomplicated implementation of sun-safety education programmes.
Personal hair dye use and bladder cancer: a meta-analysis

Utilisation personnelle de teinture capillaire et cancer de la vessie: une méta-analyse
Turati F, Annals of Epidemiology, 2013

Despite considerable research, the issue of hair dyes and bladder cancer is still open to discussion. In January 2013, we searched in PubMed/EMBASE to identify observational studies investigating the association between personal use of hair dyes and bladder cancer incidence/mortality. Pooled relative risks (RRs) and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (CIs) were calculated using random-effects models. Fifteen case-control and 2 cohort studies were available for meta-analysis (8,504 cases/deaths, 14,102 controls and 617,937 persons-at-risk). Compared to no use, the pooled RR of bladder cancer for personal use of any type of hair dyes was 0.93 (95% CI, 0.82-1.05), with moderate heterogeneity among studies (I²=34.1%, p=0.07). Similar RRs were found for females (RR=0.95) and males (RR=0.81). Based on 7 studies, the pooled RR for personal use of permanent hair dyes was 0.92 (95% CI, 0.77-1.09). Compared to no use, no association was observed for the highest categories of duration of use and lifetime frequency of use of both any type of dyes and permanent dyes. The pooled RR from the 4 studies reporting results for use of dark-colored dyes was 1.29 (95% CI, 0.98-1.71). This meta-analysis allows to definitely exclude any appreciable excess risk of bladder cancer among personal hair dye users.
Actualités et lettres d’information des acteurs Santé Environnement

**Région Rhône-Alpes**
- Agence Régionale de Santé Rhône-Alpes
- Air Rhône-Alpes
- Espace Régional de Santé Publique Rhône-Alpes
- Fédération Rhône-Alpes de Protection de la Nature
- Institut de Recherche en Santé Publique
- Lettre Santé-Environnement Rhône-Alpes de l’ORS Rhône-Alpes

**National**
- Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire, de l’alimentation, de l’environnement et du travail
- Bulletin de veille bibliographique Nota Bene Cancer de l’Institut National du Cancer (INCa)
- Lettre d’information de l’INCa Institut national de recherche en sciences et technologies pour l’environnement et l’agriculture
- Lettre d’information de l’Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité pour la prévention des accidents du travail et des maladies professionnelles
- Lettre d’information “Ademe et vous”
- La lettre de la Société Française de Santé Environnement
- Société Française de Santé Publique Bulletin Flash e-mail SFSP
- Société Française de Médecine du Travail

**Nos partenaires**

Avec soutien de :

Pour tout abonnement/désabonnement à cet e-bulletin ou pour nous faire part d’informations à diffuser dans les prochains numéros, n’hésitez pas à nous écrire à l’adresse suivante : cancer-environnement@lyon.unicancer.fr

Afin de respecter la législation sur la propriété intellectuelle, le bulletin de veille électronique renvoie l’internaute à la source d’origine de chacune des ressources répertoriées. Il propose systématiquement des liens vers d’autres sites qui ne relèvent pas de son autorité. Il est à noter qu’il n’est pas responsable du contenu de ces sites, des liens qui y sont suggérés et des changements ou mises à jour qu’ils subissent.

« La relecture et sélection des publications de ce bulletin électronique est réalisée par des membres du comité éditorial du portail cancer-environnement.fr avec la participation des professionnels de santé du Centre Léon Bérard et ses partenaires, sur la base de leur pertinence dans le champ ‘cancer, environnement et nutrition’. Dans la mesure où le contenu des sources et des informations recensées dans ce e-bulletin n’engagent que leurs auteurs, il appartient au lecteur d’en évaluer la qualité. »