Table 2.6.1: Cohort studies on relationship of endocrine disruptors with thyroid cancer

					Relative risk (SMR, SIR, etc.) by category				
Region and subjects	Number of subjects	Follow-up period	Compound	Confounders considered	1	2	3	4	P trend
Saracci R, 1991 Cohorts from Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Holland, New Zealand, Sweden an U.K. Retrospective study	18390 (16863 men, 1527 d women) 13482 exposed, 416 probably exposed, 3951 unexposed, 541 unknown	1955-88 (varies by cohort)	Chlorophenoxy herbicides (2,4-T, 2,4,5-T, 2,4,5-TCP, 2,4,5-TCP, 2,4-DCP, 2,4-DCP, 2,4-DP, 2,4-DB, 2,3,4,6-TeCP, MCPA, MCPB, MCPP, PCP, PBA)			SMR (95% CI) (deaths of Exposed: 367 (100-940) Probably exposed: 0 (0-1 Unexposed: 0 (0-1230) (Unknown: 0 (0-18444) (observed) (4) 12296) (0) 0) 0)		
Strohsnitter, 2001 4 Cohorts from U.S. (Mayor Clinic, Dieckmann, Women's Health Study, Home)	3,613 (1,709 exposed, 1,904 unexposed)	1978-94	DES	Follow-up period, age at the beginning of follow-up, mother's age on delivery, mortality, race, education, mother's breast cancer history, cryptorchidism, order of birth, body weight on birth, mother's hemorrhage before delivery, smoking and drinking habits		SIR Exposed group Unexposed group			
Titus-Ernstoff, 2001 Boston, U.S. Mothers Study cohort (1980s) and Dieckmann Study cohort (1950s)	7560 (3844 exposed, 3716 unexposed)	Up to end 1994	DES	Age, calendar year, age x calendar year (adjusted) Age at participation in the program, age, calendar year, BMI, education, family history, age of menarche, oral contraceptives, miscarriage, age of the first delivery, pregnancy, age of menopause, hormone therapy, hysterectomy, smoking history (e.g. more miscarriages in the exposed group)	Relative mo 0.92 (0.60-1	rtality risk (95%Cl) 39)			

Table 2.6.2: Case-control studies on relationship of endocrine disruptors with thyroid cancer

		Comparison of serum le	Odds ratio by category						
Region and number of subjects	Compound	Case	Control	P value	1.00	2	3	4	P trend

No report found in this category

Table 2.6.3: Ecological studies on relationship of endocrine disruptors with thyroid cancer

		Comparison of serum le	evels		Odds ratio by category					
Region and number of subjects	Compound	Case	Control	P value	1(low)	2	3	4(high)	P trend	
Grimalt, 1994 Catalonia, Spain 5003 Residents (2531 men) near a organochlorine manufacturing plant 1980-89 Atmospheric HCB about 100 times higher than control area	НСВ	Average blood PCB lev Exposed area Control area	el (non-random sample)		SIR (95%Cl) Men 6.7 (1.6-28) Women 1.0 (0.14-7.4)					
Schreinemacher, 1999	Ethylenebisdithiocarbamates and other herbicides (?)				SRR (95% CI) (compared v Men Region 1 (corn, soybean) Region 2 (wheat, corn, soyi Region 3 (potato, wheat, su Women Region 1 0.94 (0.61-1.45) Region 2 0.44 (0.17-1.15) Region 3 1.18 (0.54-2.62)	with urban and fores bean) ıgar beet; heavy use	t areas) of pesticides)			
Schreinemacher, 2000 U.S. Whites 152 Counties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana producing spring wheat and durum wheat treated with chlorophenoxy herbicides 1980-89 Ecological study	Chlorophenoxy herbicides				SRR (95% CI) for counties Men 23,000-110,999 acres ; 1.34 ≥ 111,000 acres ; 1.88 (0.76 Women 23,000-110,999 acres ; 0.78 ≥ 111,000 acres ; 0.93 (0.45	with acreage < 23,0 4 (0.58-3.63) 5-4.62) 8 (0.38-1.62) 5-1.90)	000 acres			