

Lung cancer deaths are 28 percent lower in California

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Early adoption of tobacco control efforts in California lead to fewer people ever smoking, reduced the amount used by those who do smoke and helped smokers quit at a younger age—when their risk of developing lung cancer is lowest. As a result, say the authors of a new study published online October 10 in *Cancer Prevention Research*, lung cancer deaths are 28 percent lower in California compared to the rest of the country and the gap is widening each year by almost a percentage point.

Researchers at University of California San Diego School of Medicine and Moores Cancer Center say California's approach has been particularly effective in discouraging [young people](#) from starting to smoke. The state has achieved success by aggressively responding to early evidence linking smoking to [lung cancer](#) with policies aimed at discouraging smoking and then, in 1988, by passing a voter initiative to set up the nation's first comprehensive statewide tobacco control program run by the California Department of Public Health.

"It is clear that from the early days of tobacco control, young people in California became increasingly less likely to become addicted smokers," said John P. Pierce, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of Cancer Prevention at UC San Diego School of Medicine and Moores Cancer Center and lead author of the study. "What we saw is that among people under 35 years old, the combination of a 39 percent lower initiation rate, 30 percent lower consumption of cigarettes among those who did smoke, and a 24 percent higher early quit rate meant that young Californians now have much less exposure to cigarette smoking than those of similar age in the

rest of the country."

Pierce and team analyzed data on smoking behavior from the National Health Interview Survey (1974-2014) and [lung](#) cancer data from the national Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program (1970-2013). The study included survey responses on smoking behavior from a representative sampling of 962,174 United States residents, with approximately 10 percent of respondents living in California.

Lung [cancer mortality rates](#) were derived from a collection of all death certificates filed in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Age-adjusted lung cancer mortality rates for those 35 years or older were calculated using the national SEER statistical database.

"Lung cancer mortality in California declined from an annual rate of 108 per 100,000 people over 35 years of age in 1985 to 62.6 per 100,000 in 2013. The speed of this decline is 33 percent faster than it has been in the rest of the United States. This is the largest decline ever seen in what has been the biggest epidemic of our time," said Scott M. Lippman, MD, UC San Diego School of Medicine Chugai Pharmaceutical Chair in Cancer and director of UC San Diego Moores Cancer Center. "While quitting smoking has increased across the country, this does not explain why the decline in lung cancer has been so much faster in California. This can only be attributed to the success of [tobacco control](#) in this state which has been so effective in convincing young people not to smoke."

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, more than 7,000 chemicals are found in tobacco smoke and at least 70 of those chemicals are known carcinogens. Cigarette smoking has been linked to up to 90 percent of lung cancers in the U.S. People who smoke are 15 to 30 times more likely to be diagnosed with lung cancer than nonsmokers.

Preventing people from ever picking up cigarettes is the most effective

strategy to reduce the health consequences of tobacco use, wrote the authors, but the reduction in the number of [people](#) dying from lung [cancer](#) would be much greater if more current smokers quit.

"Quitting smoking at any age will improve a person's quality of life," said Pierce. "But quitting before the age of 35 could help smokers avoid nearly all the negative health effects of [smoking](#). Quitting by age 50 could reduce a person's risk of disease by almost half."

More information: John P. Pierce et al, Trends in lung cancer and cigarette smoking: California compared to the rest of the United States, *Cancer Prevention Research* (2018). [DOI: 10.1158/1940-6207.CAPR-18-0341](#)

Provided by University of California - San Diego

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