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제 목	백혈구 증가와 각 장기별 암 발현과의 관련성 White Blood Cell (WBC) Count And Cancer Risk In Korean Cancer Prospective Study (KCPS)				
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<p>Objective: The role of WBC as a predictor of cancer risk remains unclear. In this study We are to examine the relationship between WBC and risk of site specific cancers in men and women in Korea</p> <p>Method: 10-year prospective cohort study of 434,351 Koreans (113,137 men and 321,214 women) aged 30-95 years was carried out. They received health insurance from the National Health Insurance Corporation and had a biennial medical evaluation in 1992-1995 (with follow-up for up to 10 years) From death of cancer and registry-documented incident cancer or hospital admission for cancer, we estimated Relative risk (RR) and 95% confidence interval (CI) using Cox proportional hazards models. Cox models were adjusted for age, BMI, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, alcohol drinking, exercise, and amount of smoking, cancer past history.</p> <p>Results: During the 10 years of follow-up, death of cancer were 15,498(3.55%) from 436,409. There were 9,423(60.80%) cancer deaths in men and 6,075(39.20%) cancer deaths in women. By cancer site, the association was strongest for colon cancer, comparing the highest and lowest strata of WBC in men (RR, 1.73; 95% CI, 1.26-2.38) and strongest for stomach cancer in women (RR, 1.30; 95% CI, 1.11-1.54). Significant associations were also found for cancers of the colon/rectum in men and of the stomach and lung in women, and there were significant trends with WBC level for cancers of the stomach, prostate, and bile duct, bladder, leukemia in men and of the colon in women.</p> <p>Conclusion: In this study, a positive independent association was present between WBC count and site specific cancer mortality in KCPS.</p>					