

# Study Design in the ATBC Study

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**Two factorial design with four intervention groups:**

- **Alpha-tocopherol (50 mg)**
- **Beta-carotene (20 mg)**
- **Both (50 mg + 20 mg)**
- **Placebo**



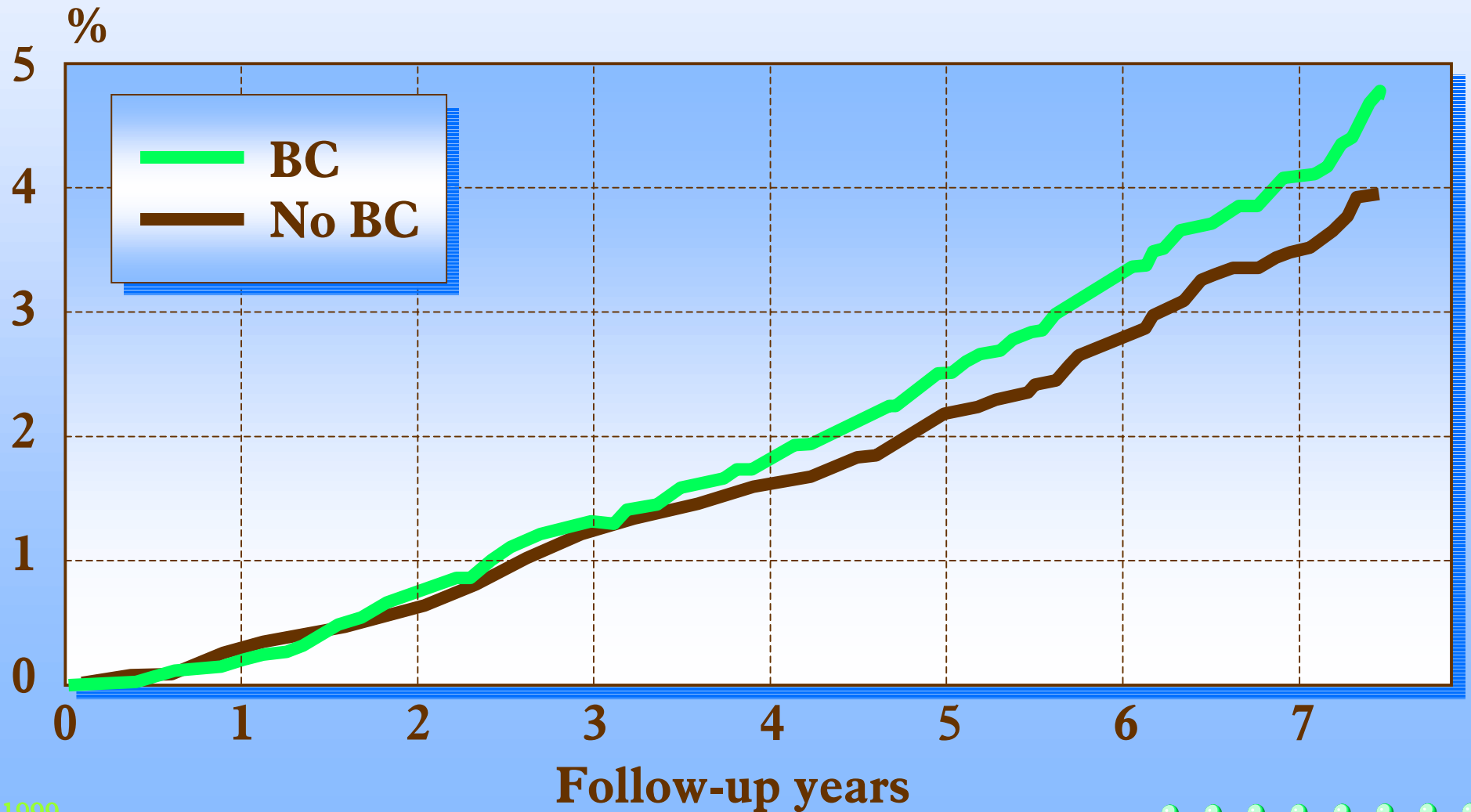
# Prospective Studies on Intake of Beta-carotene and Vitamin A and the Subsequent Risk of Lung Cancer

<b>Study</b>	<b>Follow-up years</b>	<b>Study Cohort</b>	<b>Cases N</b>	<b>Risk-ratio (low vs. high)</b>
<b>Bjelke (-75)</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8 278</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3,2</b>
<b>Kvåle (-83)</b>	<b>11,5</b>	<b>16 713</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1,6</b>
<b>Hirayama (-79)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>265 118</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>1,3</b>
<b>Shekelle (-81)</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1 954</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>3,0<sup>†</sup> 5,5<sup>††</sup> 7,0<sup>†††</sup></b>

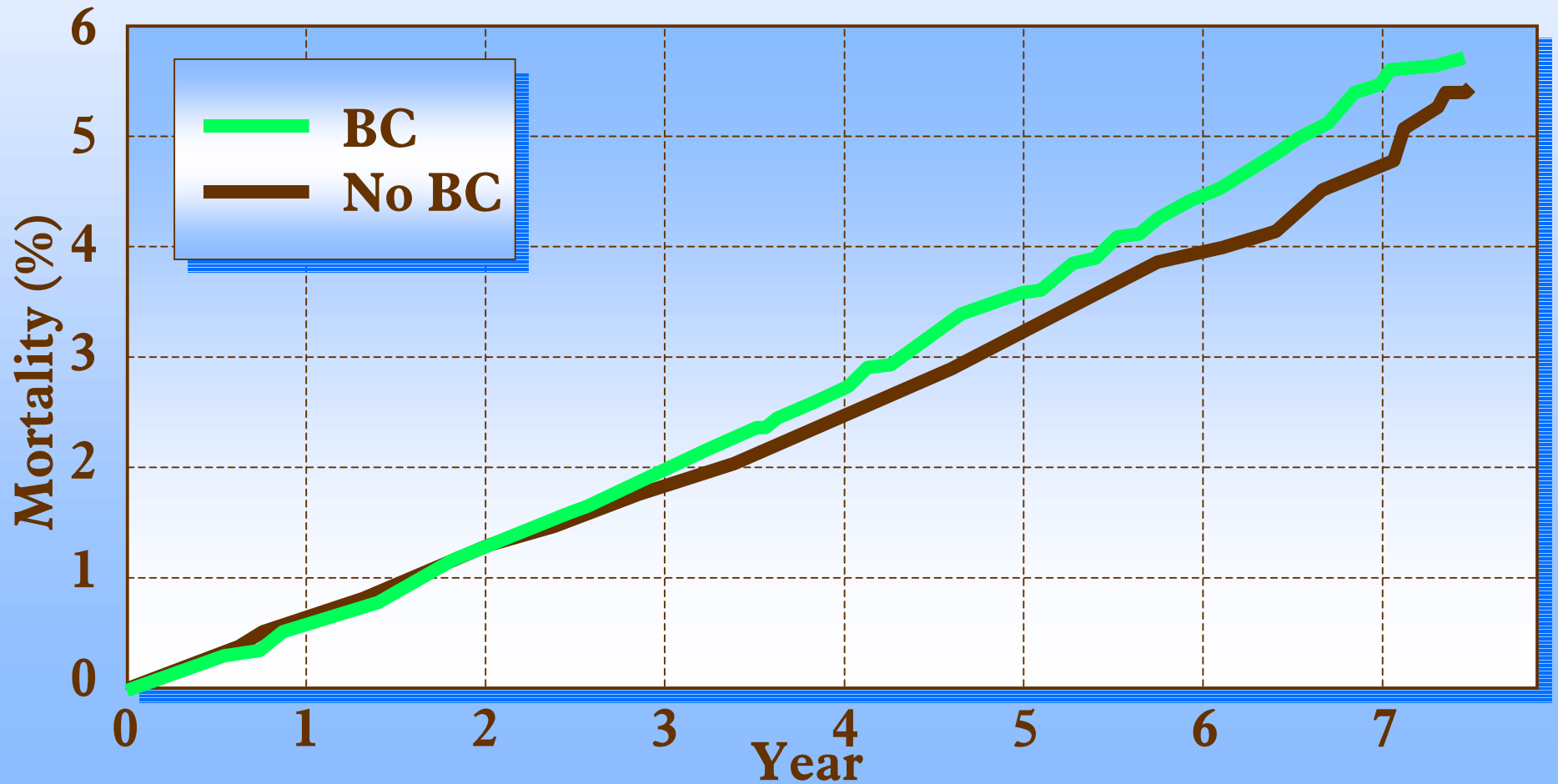
† 1st vs. 2nd quartile    †† 1st vs. 3rd quartile    ††† 1st vs. 4th quartile



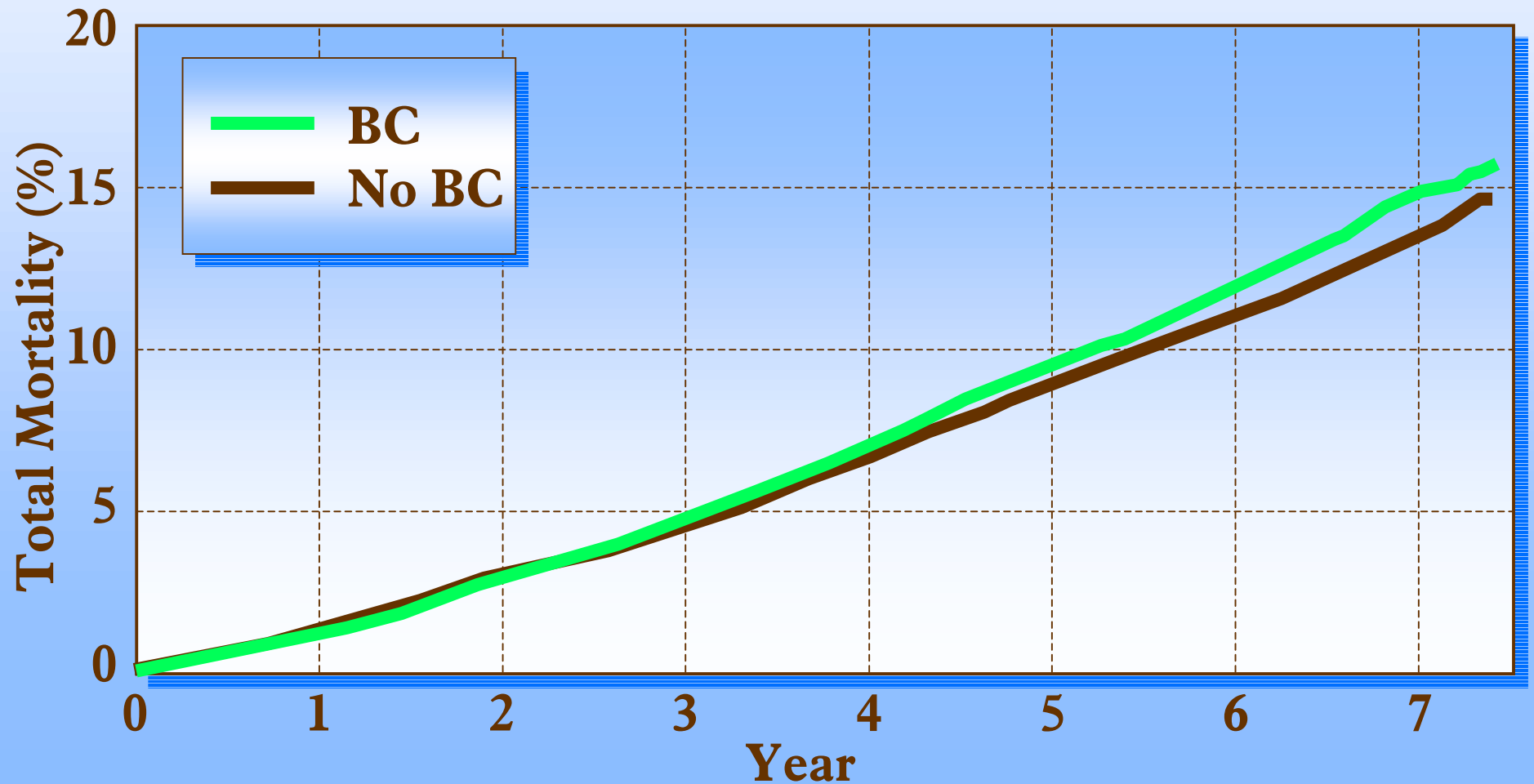
# Incidence of Lung Cancer in the ATBC Study



# Mortality From Ischemic Heart Disease in the ATBC Study



# Total Mortality in the ATBC Study



# Risk of Lung Cancer

Serum beta-carotene level and smoking at baseline and the subsequent, age-adjusted risk of lung cancer during follow-up of ten years.  
 (Nomura et al, Cancer Res 1985; 45:2369)

