

<http://jnci.oxfordjournals.org/content/103/10/835.abstract>

<http://tinyurl.com/8tnyrtw>

[JNCI J NATL CANCER INST Journal of the National Cancer Institute](#)

[JNCI J Natl Cancer Inst Volume 103, Issue 10](#) Pp. 835-838.

1

Cigarette Smoking and Prostate Cancer Recurrence After Prostatectomy

[Corinne E. Joshu](#), [Alison M. Mondul](#), [Cari L. Meinhold](#), [Elizabeth B. Humphreys](#), [Misop Han](#), [Patrick C. Walsh](#) and [Elizabeth A. Platz](#)

Author Affiliations

1. **Affiliations of authors:** Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD (CEJ, AMM, CM, EAP); James Buchanan Brady Urological Institute, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, MD (EBH, MH, PCW, EAP); Sidney Kimmel Comprehensive Cancer Center, Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, Baltimore, MD (EAP)
2. Correspondence to: Elizabeth A. Platz, ScD, MPH, Department of Epidemiology, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, 615 North Wolfe St, Rm E6132, Baltimore, MD 21205 (e-mail: eplatz@jhsph.edu).

Received July 15, 2010.

Revision received March 14, 2011.

Accepted March 14, 2011.

Abstract

Toward the establishment of evidence-based recommendations for the prevention of prostate cancer recurrence after treatment, we examined the association between smoking and prostate cancer recurrence in a retrospective cohort study of 1416 men who underwent radical prostatectomy.

Surgeries were performed by a single surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital between January 1, 1993, and March 31, 2006. Smoking status at 5 years before and 1 year after surgery was assessed by survey. Prostate cancer recurrence was defined as confirmed re-elevation of prostate-specific antigen levels, local recurrence, metastasis, or prostate cancer death.

The cumulative incidence of recurrence was 34.3% among current smokers, 14.8% among former smokers, and 12.1% among never smokers, with a mean follow-up time of 7.3 years.

Men who were current smokers at 1 year after surgery were more likely than never smokers to have disease recurrence after adjusting for pathological characteristics, including stage and grade (hazard ratio for recurrence = 2.31, 95% confidence interval = 1.05 to 5.10).

This result suggests an association between cigarette smoking and risk of prostate cancer recurrence.

© The Author 2011. Published by Oxford University Press.