

# CALENDAR

29 November – 1 December 2001

## 3rd Biennial International Meeting of the Flemish Gynaecological Oncology Group (FGOG)

KBC Building, Brussels, Belgium

Topics:

- ER Research
- Endocrine Prevention of Gynaecological and Breast Cancers
- Adjuvant Endocrine Therapy in Gynaecological and Breast Cancers
- Endocrine Therapy in Metastatic Breast Disease
- The Uterine Effects of SERMS
- Oestrogens and the breast (cancer)
- Progesterons and Oestrogen – Exposed endometrium
- HRT following gynaecological and breast cancer

Further information from:

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## Errata

*Br J Cancer* 84(3): 423–428

Predicted long-term mortality reduction associated with the second round of breast screening in East Anglia

*J McCann, S Duffy and N Day on behalf of the East Anglian breast screening programme (Director of Quality Assurance: R Warren).*

In the Discussion section, the second sentence of the second paragraph should read: 'These predictions may underestimate the true impact of screening, since the 3 years' lead time allowed to adjust for the earlier diagnoses of screen detected cancers in the invited group may be an overestimate.'

*Br J Cancer* 84(1): 141–146

Childhood cancer and parental use of tobacco: findings from the inter-regional epidemiological study of childhood cancer (IRESCC)

*T Sorahan, PA McKinney, JR Mann, RJ Lancashire, CA Stiller, JM Birch, HE Dodd and RA Cartwright*

Table 1 contained one incorrect line of data; the first line of data in the Mothers section should have been deleted. The publishers apologize for this error and the Table is reproduced correctly below:

**Table 1** Childhood cancer risks by parental cigarette smoking habits before the pregnancy (time of conception): IRESCC data, 1980–1983 diagnoses

Parental smoking habit	Cases (n)	GP controls (n)	Hospital controls (n)	Childhood cancer risk				Mean birthweight (ounces)		
				Cases vs GP controls		Cases vs Hospital controls		Cases	GP controls	Hospital controls
				RR	95% CI	RR	95% CI			
<b>Fathers</b>										
Lifelong non-smoker	184	218	171	1.0		1.0		115.9	119.3	117.2
< 10 cpd	26	34	27	0.94	(0.53–1.66)	0.92	(0.51–1.65)	120.1	114.2	116.6
10–19 cpd	79	60	70	1.63 <sup>a</sup>	(1.10–2.41)	1.06	(0.72–1.56)	114.8	115.1	113.6
20–29 cpd	143	122	121	1.46 <sup>a</sup>	(1.05–2.03)	1.11	(0.80–1.53)	118.1	116.9	117.0
30–39 cpd	23	32	48	0.95	(0.52–1.73)	0.45 <sup>(a)</sup>	(0.26–0.77)	117.0	118.7	119.4
≥ 40 cpd	28	21	40	1.77	(0.94–3.34)	0.66	(0.39–1.11)	117.0	109.2	113.6
	<i>P</i> -value for trend <sup>c</sup>			<i>P</i> = 0.02		<i>P</i> = 0.16]				
Ex-smoker	43	51	47	0.99	(0.62–1.58)	0.90	(0.57–1.42)	121.7	119.0	119.4
Smoking status n/k	29	17	30					118.0	116.2	113.7
Total	555	555	554							
<b>Mothers</b>										
Lifelong non-smoker	283	316	234	1.0		1.0		118.9	118.7	118.8
< 10 cpd	46	30	43	1.77 <sup>a</sup>	(1.07–2.92)	0.87	(0.54–1.39)	119.2	114.4	121.5
10–19 cpd	114	88	100	1.51 <sup>a</sup>	(1.08–2.13)	0.95	(0.69–1.31)	115.1	114.0	113.4
20–29 cpd	78	74	103	1.22	(0.86–1.74)	0.64 <sup>(a)</sup>	(0.45–0.91)	114.2	113.9	113.6
≥ 30 cpd	7	14	36	0.48	(0.17–1.37)	0.18 <sup>(b)</sup>	(0.08–0.40)	98.0	121.2	111.6
	<i>P</i> -value for trend <sup>c</sup>			<i>P</i> = 0.53		<i>P</i> < 0.001]				
Ex-smoker	21	27	31	0.89	(0.49–1.62)	0.58	(0.32–1.05)	117.7	127.0	120.4
Total	549	549	547							

<sup>a</sup>*P* < 0.05; <sup>b</sup>*P* < 0.001, () indicates deficit; <sup>c</sup>two-tailed *P*-value, [] indicates negative trend; cpd = cigarettes per day