



Published in final edited form as:

*Hepatology Res.* 2018 ; 4: . doi:10.20517/2394-5079.2017.50.

## Qidong hepatitis B virus infection cohort: a 25-year prospective study in high risk area of primary liver cancer

Taoyang Chen<sup>1,#</sup>, Gengsun Qian<sup>2,#</sup>, Chunsun Fan<sup>1,2</sup>, Yan Sun<sup>1</sup>, Jinbing Wang<sup>1</sup>, Peixin Lu<sup>1</sup>, Xuefeng Xue<sup>1</sup>, Yan Wu<sup>1</sup>, Qinan Zhang<sup>1</sup>, Yan Jin<sup>2</sup>, Yiqian Wu<sup>2</sup>, Yu Gan<sup>2</sup>, Jianquan Lu<sup>1</sup>, Thomas W. Kensler<sup>3</sup>, John D. Groopman<sup>3</sup>, and Hong Tu<sup>2,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Etiology, Qidong Liver Cancer Institute, Qidong People's Hospital, Qidong, 226200, Jiangsu, China

<sup>2</sup>State Key Laboratory of Oncogenes and Related Genes, Shanghai Cancer Institute, Renji Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, 200032, China

<sup>3</sup>Environmental Health and Engineering, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21205, USA

### Abstract

Qidong hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection cohort (QBC) is a prospective community-based study designed to investigate causative factors of primary liver cancer (PLC) in Qidong, China, where both PLC and HBV infection are highly endemic. Residents aged 20–65 years, living in seven townships of Qidong, were surveyed using hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) serum test and invited to participate in QBC from June 1991 to December 1991. A total of 852 and 786 participants were enrolled in HBsAg-positive and HBsAg-negative sub-cohorts in May 1992, respectively. All participants were actively followed up in person, received HBsAg, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) tests and upper abdominal ultrasonic examination, and donated blood and urine samples once or twice a year. The total response rate was 99.6%, and the number of incident PLC was 201 till the end of February 2017. The ratio of incidence rates was 12.32 (95% confidence interval[CI]=7.16–21.21,  $P < 0.0001$ ) in HBsAg-positive arm compared with HBsAg-negative arm. The relative risk of PLC was 13.25 (95% CI=6.67–26.33,  $P < 0.0001$ ) and 28.05 (95% CI=13.87–56.73,  $P < 0.0001$ ) in the HBsAg+/HBeAg– group and the HBsAg+/HBeAg+ group, respectively, as compared to the HBsAg–/HBeAg– group. A series of novel PLC-related mutations including A2159G, A2189C and G2203W at the C gene, A799G, A987G and T1055A at the P gene of HBV genome were identified by using samples from the cohort. The mutation in hepatitis B virus (HBV) basal core promoter region of HBV genome has an accumulative effect on the occurrence of PLC. In addition, the tripartite

\*Correspondence to: Dr. Hong Tu, State Key Laboratory of Oncogenes and Related Genes, Shanghai Cancer Institute, Renji Hospital, Shanghai Jiao Tong University School of Medicine, Shanghai, 200032, China. [tuhong@shsci.org](mailto:tuhong@shsci.org).

#Contribute equally to this work

#### AVAILABILITY OR USE OF THE DATA

The QBC study offers a unique opportunity to further research. Data collection documents and bio-samples are stored at QDLICI and SCI. We encourage interested research teams to make contact with our current leader and chief investigator of this cohort, Dr. Taoyang Chen, at [ty110@263.net](mailto:ty110@263.net), and Dr. Hong Tu, at [tuhong@shsci.org](mailto:tuhong@shsci.org).

#### Conflict of interest

None declared

relationship of aflatoxin exposure, P53 mutation and PLC was also investigated. Dynamic prediction model for PLC risk by using its long-term follow-up information and serial blood samples for QBC was developed. This model is expected to improve the efficiency of PLC screening in HBV infection individuals.

### Keywords

Prospective cohort; hepatitis B virus; primary liver cancer

## HOW WAS THE STUDY INITIATED?

Qidong City, named Qidong County before 1989, is located on the north shore of the Yangtze River and has a population of approximately 1.1 million. In the Early 1970s, a population-based retrospective survey on cancer mortality revealed that the mortality rate ascribed to primary liver cancer (PLC) in Qidong was  $49.04/10^5$ , placing PLC as the leading cause of cancer mortality in Qidong. This also exceeded the rates of all other areas in eastern China.<sup>[1]</sup> Subsequently, a national population-based incidence survey conducted during 1983 to 1987 showed that the PLC incidence rate in Qidong was  $85.1/10^5$  in males and  $23.3/10^5$  in females, respectively,<sup>[2]</sup> both being in the top rank across mainland China. “Qidong high incidence area of liver cancer” became known worldwide subsequently. Two retrospective cohort studies in Qidong indicated that hepatitis B virus (HBV) was a major risk factor contributing to PLC risk with relative risk of 17.4<sup>[3]</sup> and 5.93<sup>[4]</sup>. Other etiological factors had also been suggested to explain the endemic of PLC in Qidong, including dietary aflatoxin contamination,<sup>[5]</sup> selenium deficiency,<sup>[6]</sup> and drinking water polluted by blue green algal toxins.<sup>[7]</sup> However, the magnitude of the contribution of each etiologic factor to the endemic of PLC and the role of potential synergistic interactions among these factors were uncertain. In order to extensively investigate the relationship between HBV infection and PLC endemic, and collect serial bio-samples of cohort members which were not available from the previous cohorts in Qidong, investigators from Shanghai Cancer Institute and Qidong Liver Cancer Institute initiated a prospective cohort study named “Qidong Hepatitis B Virus Infection Cohort (QBC)” in 1991. Later on, a research team from John Hopkins University joined in the beginning of 1994. The QBC aimed to recruit participants positive with serum Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg) as the exposure group and those who were HBsAg negative as the non-exposure group, and then to observe prospectively PLC occurrence as the primary outcome. Bio-samples were collected periodically for analysis of the kinetic changes of viral and host factors during the natural history of HBV infection. The study protocol and informed consent were approved by the human subjects review committees at the Qidong Liver Cancer Institute, Shanghai Cancer Institute and John Hopkins University.

## WHAT DOES THE STUDY COVER?

The overarching goal of the QBC was to elucidate the causative factors of PLC and to identify effective measures to prevent this lethal malignancy. Initially, the QBC focused on understanding the proportion of HBV infection contributing to the endemic of PLC in

Qidong. Later, taking advantage of serial plasma samples, the QBC was expanded to explore the interactions between HBV and aflatoxin exposure as well as to probe associations of aflatoxin metabolism or metabolizing enzymes with PLC. Additionally, several molecular epidemiologic studies were carried out to understand the relationship between HBV variations and PLC occurrence in order to identify new molecular biomarkers for early detection or prediction of PLC utilizing stored pre-diagnostic plasma samples. Meanwhile, a bio-specimen bank containing longitudinally collected blood, urine, liver tissues was established successfully.

## WHO WAS IN THE STUDY?

Residents living in the Haidong district of Qidong City, which included seven towns named “Haifu \*\*”, “Jinhai”, “Xiangyang”, “Juyang”, “Shaozhi”, “Dongyuan”, and “Hefeng \*\*”, were considered as potential participants (Figure 1). In the 1980s–1990s, the total number of residents in each of these towns was approximately fifteen thousand, representing the PLC endemic population of Qidong.<sup>[8]</sup> From June 1991 to December 1991, local physicians carried out door to door visits, asking questions about medical history of viral hepatitis. Residents aged 20–65 years who claimed to have a history of acute or chronic hepatitis, or who were HBsAg positive in past screenings during physical examination were regarded as potential candidates. A total of 1157 potential candidates were identified and invited for HBsAg testing by the ELISA kit from Shanghai Kehua Bio-engineering Co., Ltd (KHB) within the following six months to confirm their HBsAg carrier status. Only those who were confirmed to be HBsAg positive in the second-round test and who signed the informed consent were enrolled into the study as participants in the HBV exposed sub-cohort. Meanwhile, local residents who claimed no history of hepatitis and who tested negative for HBsAg with a similar distribution of age, gender, living habits (type of drinking water and staple food), and living places were invited to participate in the HBV unexposed sub-cohort upon receiving their signed consent were used as control. Exclusion criteria were the same for both sub-cohorts, including those who had been diagnosed with cancer of any site, or who subsequently died within the first twelve months after enrollment into the cohort (Figure 2). The final number of the participants in HBsAg positive and HBsAg negative sub-cohorts in May 1992 were 852 and 786, respectively. The mean age of HBsAg-positive participants was  $37.06 \pm 11.24$  years (251 in below 30 years group (group I), 301 in between 30–40 years group (group II), 300 in above 40 years group (group III); while the mean age of HBsAg-negative participants was  $41.20 \pm 12.12$  years (158 in group I, 237 in group II, 391 in group III). The male to female ratios in HBsAg– positive group was 5.45:1, and in HBsAg – negative group was 6.08:1.

## HOW OFTEN WAS THE FOLLOW-UP?

All participants were followed up at least once every year. From 2009 to 2017, those who were HBsAg positive and had one of the following conditions:  $\alpha$ -fetoprotein (AFP, tested by KHB ELISA Kit) and alanine aminotransferase (ALT) (tested by dinitrophenylhydrazine method using KHB reagent) higher than normal value, or abnormal liver ultrasound (GE Healthcare) findings such as liver nodule and liver cirrhosis, were followed every six months. The annual active follow-ups were usually conducted in April and October, while

non-respondents were tracked during the traditional Chinese Lunar New Year to guarantee a high response rate. Subjects who presented symptoms such as indigestion, jaundice, or discomfort in hepatic zones were immediately arranged to receive upper abdomen ultrasonic screening and recheck of serum AFP levels. Each participant continues to have free access to clinics affiliated with the Qidong Liver Cancer Institute to receive a free physical examination if he/she felt any discomfort or experienced any indisposed symptoms.

The occurrence of PLC was found not only by the routine active follow-up, but also by annual data linkage with the Qidong Cancer Registry, a well-maintained population-based cancer registry.<sup>[9]</sup> For deceased individuals, death certificates were requested from the Qidong Death Registry, another population-based registry in Qidong. Non-responders were regularly contacted by both staff members of the QBC and local physicians until participants were confirmed to have withdrawn. With such active and passive follow-up, loss to follow-up only occurred when participants migrated out of Qidong and failed to respond. Since the migration rate of the local population older than their 30s is low, attrition from the QBC was rare. The total response rate as of the end of February 2017 was 99.6%.

To construct a bio-bank to facilitate future research, blood samples were collected both at baseline and during every follow-up. Plasma and white blood cells were divided into aliquots and stored under appropriate conditions at the Shanghai Cancer Institute, the Qidong Liver Cancer Institute, and the John Hopkins University. Their coding system was the same as preserved in the Qidong Liver Cancer Institute. As of February 2017, a total of 23,815 plasma samples, 17,581 urine samples and 17,581 white blood cells from cohort members were acquired and properly stored. There were 1453, 1163, 815 and 144 participants donating serial plasma samples of more than 5, 10, 15 and 20 years' duration, respectively. Apart from body fluid and blood samples, 35 tumor tissue samples and adjacent non-tumor liver tissues from PLC incident cases within the QBC were well preserved in liquid nitrogen as well.

## WHAT HAS BEEN MEASURED?

### Questionnaires

At the baseline survey between 1991 and 1992 certified doctors and nurses with the aid of trained local physicians conducted the personal interviews by asking information on socio-demographic characteristics and past medical history. A standardized, structured questionnaire completed through face to face interviews was administrated in 1998 and covered all participants. The questions included socio-demographic data, dietary habits, type of drinking water, consumption of alcohol, tea, and tobacco, past medical history and present medical condition, family history of cancer, menstrual and reproductive history (females only), and vaccination history. In 2012, an updated questionnaire was implemented, and some new variables such as history of diabetes and use of antiviral therapy in members of the HBV exposed sub-cohort were also documented. Brief items and variables of both structured questionnaires were illustrated in Table 1.

### Physical examination and blood tests

During each follow-up, height, weight, and blood pressure were measured and recorded. Laboratory tests for HBsAg, ALT, and AFP and upper abdominal ultrasonic exam were also performed at least once a year between 1992 and 2017. Antibody to hepatitis C virus was measured in 2009 to determine the rate of co-infection of HBV and HCV. In the 2009 and 2012 follow-ups, HBV serum markers, including HBsAg, antibody to hepatitis B surface antigen, hepatitis B e antigen, antibody to hepatitis B e antigen, and antibody to hepatitis B core antigen, as well as urine glucose, and fasting blood glucose were also measured. In particular, baseline HBV DNA load, a well acknowledged viral parameter, was surveyed by using cryopreserved plasma samples between 2014 and 2015.

### Other parameters based on nested case-control design

Several nested case-control studies have been carried out by using samples collected in the QBC. Exposure biomarkers and genetic variation markers measured were determined for some of the study participants, including aflatoxin metabolism,<sup>[10]</sup> aflatoxin-albumin adducts,<sup>[11]</sup> polymorphism of Glutathione S-Transferase T1 and M1,<sup>[12]</sup> epoxide hydrolase,<sup>[13]</sup> xeroderma pigmentosum group D,<sup>[14]</sup> codon 249 mutation of p53, loss of heterozygosity at chromosome 4q,<sup>[15]</sup> HBV genotype and versatile HBV mutations in X gene,<sup>[16],[17],[18],[19],[20]</sup> S gene,<sup>[21]</sup> C gene,<sup>[22],[23]</sup> and P gene<sup>[24],[25],[26],[27]</sup> of HBV genome.

## WHAT HAS BEEN FOUND?

### HBV infection and PLC endemic in Qidong

By the end of February 2017, after a median follow-up duration of 24.83 years, a total of 201 incident PLC cases were identified in the QBC. PLC was the most common cancer type, comprising more than 65% (201/304) of all cancer cases. PLC incidence in the HBV exposed sub-cohort was significantly higher than that of the HBV non-exposed sub-cohort with an incidence rate ratio (IRR) of 12.32 (95%CI=7.16–21.21,  $P < 0.0001$ ). No other statistically significant IRR were observed on any other cancers including lung, gastric, colorectal etc. (Table 2). These findings, in addition to our previous publications on the QBC, define HBV infection as the most important etiologic factor for explaining the PLC epidemic in Qidong.<sup>[28],[29],[30]</sup>

Furthermore, we have explored the association between HBeAg status, HBV DNA load and PLC risk in the HBV exposed sub-cohort. We found that the relative risk of PLC was 13.25 (95%CI=6.67–26.33,  $P < 0.0001$ ) and 28.05 (95%CI=13.87–56.73,  $P < 0.0001$ ) in the HBsAg+/HBeAg– group and the HBsAg+/HBeAg+ group, respectively, as compared to the HBsAg–/HBeAg– group.<sup>[31],[32]</sup> Those with levels of HBV DNA more than 250 copies/ml had a 4.78-fold risk of PLC compared to those without detectable HBV DNA. The HBsAg carriers with serum HBV DNA between  $10^5$  and  $10^6$  copies/ml had the greatest PLC risk, that is to say, greater than those with serum HBV DNA more than  $10^6$  copies/ml.<sup>[33]</sup> This observation was discrepant with results from Taiwan,<sup>[34]</sup> but consistent with the results from another cohort study in Qidong.<sup>[35]</sup>

## HBV variations and hepatocellular carcinoma

HBV DNA mutation has been considered to be linked with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC).<sup>[36]</sup> However, this relationship had never been evaluated in Qidong before we initiated a series of studies concerning HBV variation and the sequelae of HBV infection. By using the plasma samples from the members of the QBC, we found the A1762T/G1764A double mutation of the HBV basal core promoter (BCP) was frequently detected in HBV infected participants.<sup>16</sup> However, the A1762T/G1764A double mutation alone was not sufficient to produce a statistically significant association with PLC. We reported, for the first time, that it was the triple or quadruple mutation occurring at nucleotide positions 1762, 1764, 1766 and 1768 that played roles in the development of PLC. While the odd ratio (OR) of HCC patients with the A1762T/G1764A double mutation alone was 0.393 (95% CI=0.234–0.660), it increased to 1.861 (95% CI=1.161–2.984) with the triple mutation and to 4.434 (95% CI=1.630–12.063) with the quadruple mutation in BCP region.<sup>[18]</sup> Functional studies revealed that the triple mutation could largely abrogate the colony inhibitory activity of HBx, suggesting that the enhanced risk of HCC caused by BCP variants could be attributable to the aberrant activity of HBx. These results highlight the importance of the cumulative effects of BCP mutations on PLC risk.<sup>[19]</sup>

By sequencing the HBV genome, we identified and validated a series of novel PLC-related mutations. These mutations include A2159G, A2189C and G2203W at C gene,<sup>[23]</sup> A799G, A987G and T1055A at P gene,<sup>[24]</sup> and A1479T at X gene.<sup>[18]</sup> By using capillary gel electrophoresis, we found that it was the short fragment, rather than larger fragment, contributing to the association of Pre-S deletion with HCC.<sup>[26],[27]</sup> In addition to the above novel findings, we also verified the association of some known HBV mutations, such as HBV pre-S2 start codon mutation,<sup>[21]</sup> C1653T and T1753C,<sup>[19]</sup> with HCC in Qidong.

Taking advantage of serial plasma samples collected from patients between chronic hepatitis B and manifestation of PLC, we were able to report the temporal order of HBV mutation during the course of PLC development. While A1762T/G1764A, C1653T, A799G, A987G, T1055A, pre-S deletion could be detected in the plasma long before PLC diagnosis, T1753C, C1766T and T1768A mutations appeared only one or two years before PLC diagnosis.<sup>[18],[20],[23]</sup> These observations provide valuable information for HCC prediction and screening when using HBV mutations as the marker.

## Aflatoxin exposure, P53 mutation and PLC

Aflatoxin's role in PLC epidemic were also evaluated in Qidong, after an important cohort study in Shanghai,<sup>[37]</sup> by both nested case-control and cohort analysis in the QBC<sup>[38]</sup>. P53 G249T mutation is an indicator of aflatoxin exposure. The high prevalence of this mutation suggests aflatoxin as an important etiological factor of HCC in Qidong.<sup>[39]</sup> P53 mutations were determined initially in surgical resection tissues from PLC cases.<sup>[40]</sup> It was found that around 50% of PLC cases in Qidong had a G to T transversion at the third position of codon 249 in the P53 gene. Consistent with the results in PLC tissues, the codon 249 mutation of P53 was also detected in 46.7% of the plasma samples from PLC patients.<sup>[41]</sup> Moreover, this mutation was detected at least 1 year prior to diagnosis in the plasma samples of four of eight cases, suggesting P53 mutation could be an early biomarker for PLC.<sup>[42]</sup> We also have



found that PLC risk increased with the elevated concentration of serum AFB1-albumin adducts, which is a direct biomarker for aflatoxin exposure. Lastly, a sharp decline in the age-standardized rate of PLC documented by the QCR has occurred subsequent to a population-scale change in dietary food stuff from maize to corn in the 80s and 90s. The concomitant more than 1000-fold decline in aflatoxin exposures has occurred well before the implementation of a universal vaccination program against HBV in this region.<sup>[43]</sup>

## WHAT ARE THE MAIN STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESS OF THE STUDY?

The main strengths of the QBC are: 1) The QBC is a cohort study with long-term and continuous follow-up, as well as a very low rate of attrition. To our knowledge, this is a community-based HBV infected cohort with the longest period of observation worldwide. During the past two decades, the participants of the cohort have been followed up once or twice each year, which has produced continuous data for research on PLC etiology. The high quality data from cancer registry and vital statistics of Qidong lend confidence and perspective to the results. 2) The QBC database comprises a large amount of clinical and laboratory information. Structured questionnaires were implemented first in 1998 and updated in 2012, which alleviates concerns that the exposure status of related factors such as smoking and drinking could have changed during the past two decades. Serum viral and biochemical indicators such as HBsAg, AFP, and ALT at each round of follow up have been measured by the consistent kits from KHB Company to make longitudinal analysis possible as is the case with other examination such as abdominal ultrasonography. Although HBV DNA load, HBeAg, HBV genotype and HBV common mutations were not tested at baseline, they were examined using archived plasma collected at baseline and from the year when PLC was diagnosed. 3) The bio-sample bank based on this cohort now has serial plasma, white cell and urine samples. Such valuable samples collected before and after diagnosis of PLC provide a superior opportunity for evaluation of novel diagnostic markers of PLC. Indeed, key findings mentioned above were facilitated by availability of longitudinal collection of plasma samples. To our knowledge, such community-based HBV infected cohorts usually have only baseline blood samples for each participant. The characteristic of serial samples is exceptional. 4) Although the QBC is not a large scale cohort, it has already generated 201 PLC cases. This number has surpassed any others of its kind and will meet the needs of any sophisticated statistical analysis related to the study of PLC etiology and prognosis.

## Acknowledgments

### Funding

This work was supported by Chinese National Key Project of Eighth Five-year [grant number 859140303, GQ]; Chinese National Key Project of Ninth Five-year [grant number 969060107, GQ]; Chinese National Key Project Specialized for Infectious Diseases [grant numbers 2008ZX10002-015,HT; 2008ZX10002-018,TC; 2012ZX10002008-003,TC; 2012ZX10002-008-002, HT; 2017ZX10201201-006-002TC, 2017ZX10201201-008-003,HT]; National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences grant PO1 [grant number ES06052 USA, JDG and TWK]; Chinese National Key Research Projects for Precision Medicine [grant number 2017YFC0908103 JL]; Research Funding for Young Medical Talents of Nantong Municipal Commission of Health and Family Planning [grant number WQZ2015007, CF]

We thank Dr. Yawei Zhang from Yale University School of Public Health for her help in the manuscript preparation. The contribution to data collection made by local physicians, nurses, ultrasound doctors, interviewers and

laboratory staff is greatly and sincerely acknowledged. The authors are also appreciative of all the senior researchers who have ever worked in the “Qidong high incidence scene of liver cancer”. Only with their outstanding efforts contributed in the earlier years, could it be realistic for a following generation of investigators to continue. Last but not least, we thank all the study participants whose longstanding personal dedication and commitment have been paramount to making this study possible.

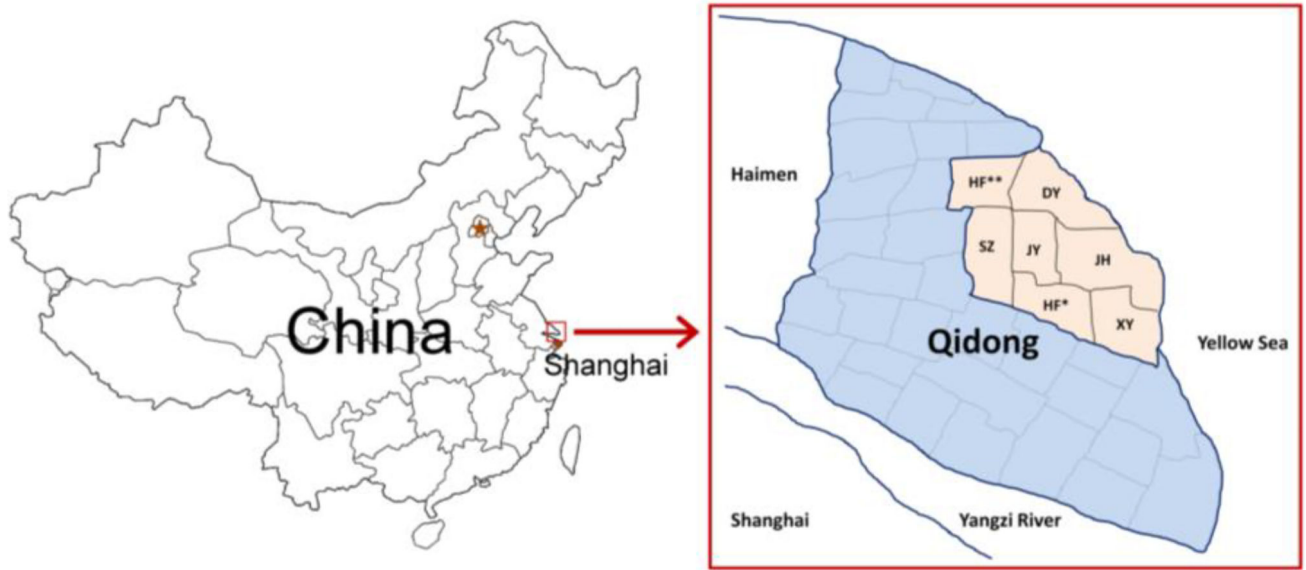
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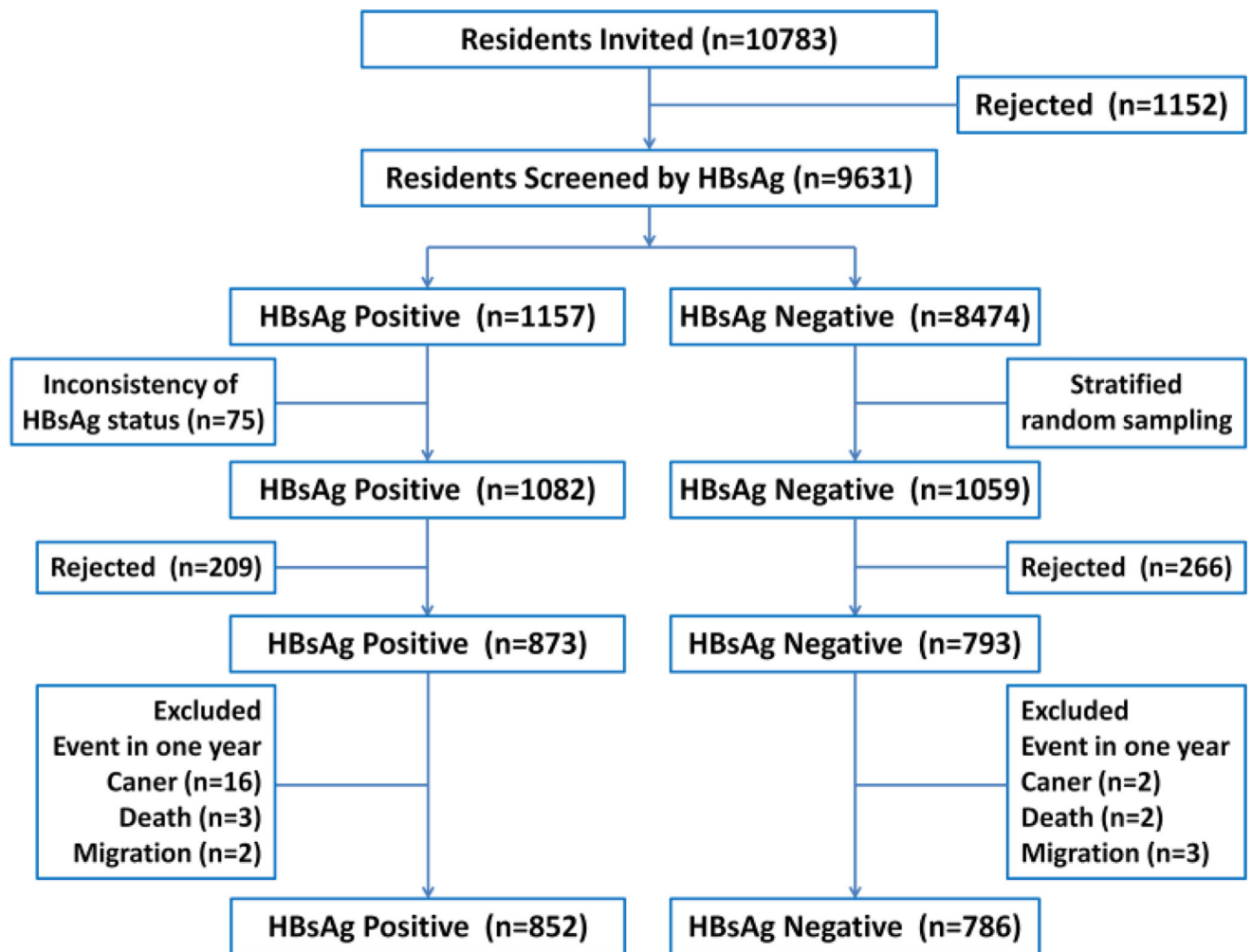
**Figure 1.**  
Location of the participants in the QBC. QBC: Qidong hepatitis B virus infection cohort

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**Figure 2.** Flow chart for enrollment of participants into QBC. QBC: Qidong hepatitis B virus infection cohort

**Table 1**

## Key variables of structure questionnaires

<b>1) Baseline questionnaires (1998)</b>
Unique code
Name
Gender
ID code (containing birth date and gender)
Occupation
Home address
Employer
Phone call
Birth place
Education
Marital status
Financial condition
Staple food
Drinking water
Tobacco consumption
Alcohol drinking
Tea drinking
Medical history
Menstrual and reproductive history (if female)
Vaccination history
Prophylactic intervention
<b>2) Updated questionnaires (2012)</b>
Occupation
Family size
Family income
Temporary place
Staple food
Drinking water
Alcohol drinking
Tea drinking
Smoking
Medical history
Family history of cancer
Family history of HCC
Diabetes history
High blood pressure history

Incidence rates of PLC and other main incident cancer types in HBsAg positive and HBsAg negative sub-cohort with calculation of incidence rate ratios and hazard ratios

**Table 2**

Cancer site	HBsAg positive (N=852)		HBsAg negative (N=786)		Incidence Rate ratios	95% Confidence interval	P value	Hazard ratios	95%CI Confidence interval	P value		
	No.	PY	IR (n/10 <sup>5</sup> )	No.							PY	IR (n/10 <sup>5</sup> )
Liver	187	16853	1110	14	17680	79	12.32	7.16–21.21	< 0.0001	14.00	8.13–24.1	< 0.0001
Lung	11	17270	64	22	17679	124	0.46	0.22–0.95	0.0361	0.53	0.26–1.08	0.0815
Gastric	12	17242	70	11	17649	62	1.01	0.44–2.28	0.9878	1.10	0.49–2.49	0.8214
Colorectal	2	17230	12	7	17673	40	0.26	0.05–1.27	0.0963	0.15	0.02–1.20	0.0736
Pancreatic	5	17261	29	3	17695	17	1.54	0.37–6.43	0.5558	1.80	0.43–7.51	0.4231
Esophagus	1	17276	6	6	17690	34	0.15	0.02–1.28	0.0830	0.17	0.02–1.42	0.1022
Bladder	2	17272	12	3	17692	17	0.62	0.10–3.78	0.5944	0.71	0.12–4.27	0.7099
others	11	17251	64	9	17685	51	1.13	0.47–2.72	0.7894	1.29	0.54–3.12	0.5696

Abbreviations: No., number of cancer cases; PY, person years; IR, incidence rate.