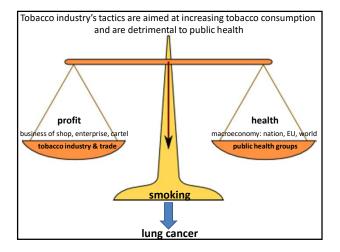
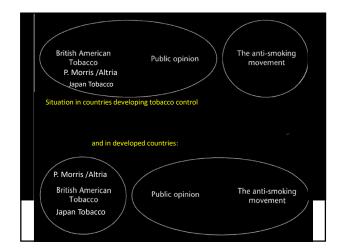
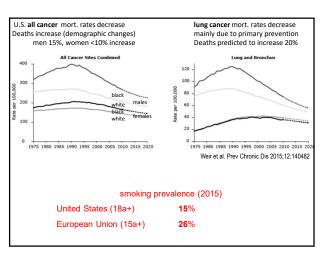
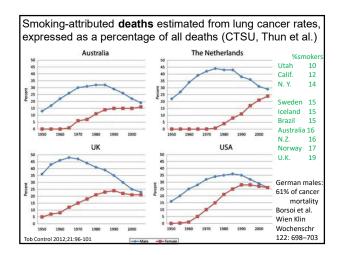


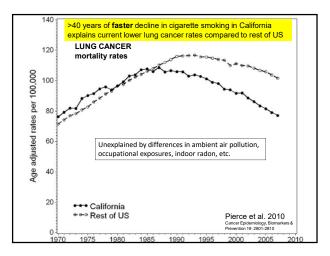
Agent	Attributable Fraction	Reference(s)
Tobacco smoking	70-90%	ALS (2013); Parkin et al. (2011); WHO (2013)
Residential radon	3-14%	Brand et al. (2005); Menzler et al. (2008); WHO (2013)
Particulate air pollution	5-13%	Evans et al. (2013); Veneis et al. (2007); WHO (2013)
Diesel emissions	6%	Vermeulen et al. (2013)
Other occupational exposures	3-15%	ALS (2013); Parkin et al. (2011)
Environmental tobacco smoke	3%	ALS (2013)
Radiation	<1%	Parkin et al. (2011)
Some combined effects overadditi attributable risks sum up to > 2 high decrease of risk by elimin	100%	krewski 201 Ion, smoking & amphibole asbestos e.g. occupational (industry, males) environmental (Turner et al. 2014

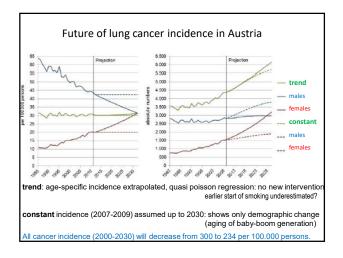


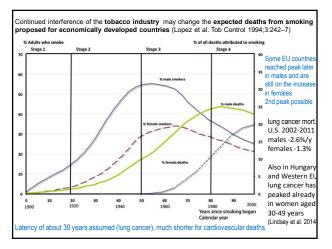


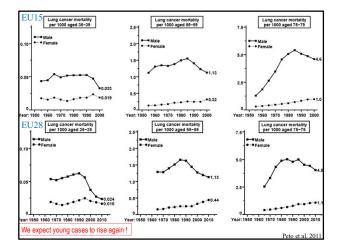


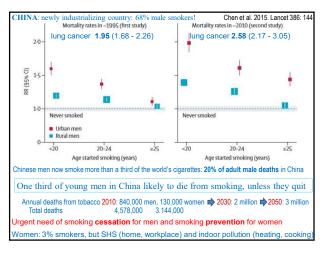


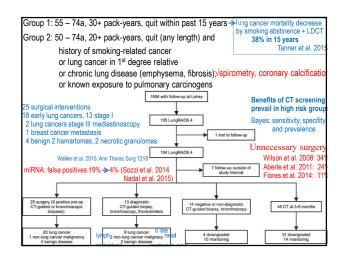












## Lung cancer screening needs to be combined with smoking cessation

## Misperceptions:

- Everyone who participates in screening will benefit
- Screening offers protection from lung cancer
- · CT yields the same health benefits as smoking cessation
- · A cancer-free test result indicates absence of personal harms of smoking
- · Cancer is the only consequence of smoking
- . Low personal susceptibility to the harms of tobacco

In 49% these beliefs were reinforced and potentially exacerbated by screening and lowered the motivation to participate in smoking cessation programs.

Zeliadt et al. 2015. JAMA Intern Med 175:1530-7

## Lung cancer **decrease** expected from:

Tobacco control according to WHO-FCTC (e.g. reform by Miklós Szócska)
 Reduction of PM<sub>2.5</sub> in ambient air (outdoor and indoor)
 Ban of asbestos, ClCH<sub>2</sub>-O-CH<sub>2</sub>Cl, COCl2, and other occupational carcinogens

• J As, Be, Cd, Cr<sup>VI</sup>, Ni, SiO<sub>2</sub>, soot, Rn and other environmental & occup. carcinogens

Lung cancer increase expected from:

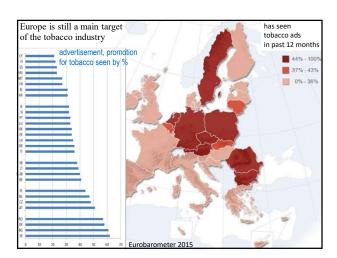


•Tobacco marketing, affordability

· Gateways to nicotine addiction (shisha, e-cigarettes, etc.)

· Earlier start of regular smoking (additives, advertisement, deregulation)

Undermining of cessation (alternatives: reduction, dual use)



## Background of tobacco industry influence on government and media

close connections to ministry of finance: important tax payer, "helper" to save budget, common interest to combat smuggling, raise legal sales (A: economic loss of 750 million € / yr) price of cigarettes included in basket of representative goods and services measuring inflation
 close connections to ministry of economy, chamber of commerce, etc.,

- liberal, national and conservative parties supporting free trade (WTO stronger than WHO)
- sponsoring of political parties (election campaigns), business for marketing & advertising
- approaching smoking leaders of political parties, unions, etc., offering help (smoking rooms,
- sponsoring of media, events, journalists, and pressure groups (effect on politicians)
- control of distribution system for newspapers via tobacco shops
- hiring handicapped as tobacconists (reversal of victim offender relationship)

make the hospitality industry to speaker of the tobacco industry

Main obstacles against tobacco control

Tobacco industry & trade: corruption of politicians and media manipulation of public opinion with help of addicts Reactionary policy, intimidation (lobbies) and neglect Resignation of experts !

