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**Title:** Risk of lung cancer in current cigarette smokers: Case-control study results

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**Body:** Lung cancer (LC) is the most common cancer in the world. Tobacco causes up to 90% of LC cases. Objective of the study was to determine the existence of the eventual causal associations among the cigarette smoking and development and distribution of the lung cancer. Methods: The investigation was an analytical type of case-control study. It elaborated 185 patients diseased of LC, and the same number of persons without malignant disease (control group-CG). Risk analyses were done using unconditional logistic regression, which provides results in the form of crude odds ratio. The odds ratios and their 95% confidence intervals (CI) were computed. Results: In the group of patients, there were 67% of current smokers (CS), 23.8% of ex-smokers (ES) and only 9.2% of never smokers (NS), compared to 40.5% of CS, 28.7% of ES and 30.8% of NS in the CG. CS had 5.54 (95%CI, 3.00-10.23), times as great risk to become ill from LC in relation to the NS. Half of the diseased smoked 20-40 cigarettes per day (c/day), while the greatest part of CG smoked 11-20c/day (50.7%). CS who consumed <20c/day had 3 times, and those who consumed >20c/day, even 10.6 (95%CI, 5.24-21.42), times significantly greater risk to become ill, in relation to NS. CS, whose length of the smoking period was >40y, had 3.94 (95%CI, 2.11-7.35), times greater risk to become ill compared to those who smoked <40y. The risk to become ill was significantly greater in persons who smoked >20y, >20c/day, compared to those, who in the same period smoked <20c/day (OR=3.78;95%CI, 2.04-7.01). Conclusion: Smoking cigarettes is the principal risk factor for causation of LC. Concerted control of smoking appears to be an urgent priority in lung cancer prevention.