Avoiding immortal time bias in observational studies

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We read with interest the recent study by SUISSA et al. [1] published in the European Respiratory Journal. The study used population-based administrative data from the province of Quebec, Canada, to evaluate the association between inhaled corticosteroid (ICS) exposure and lung cancer risk in patients with COPD. The results of the study indicated that ICS use was not associated with lung cancer risk in this patient population.