

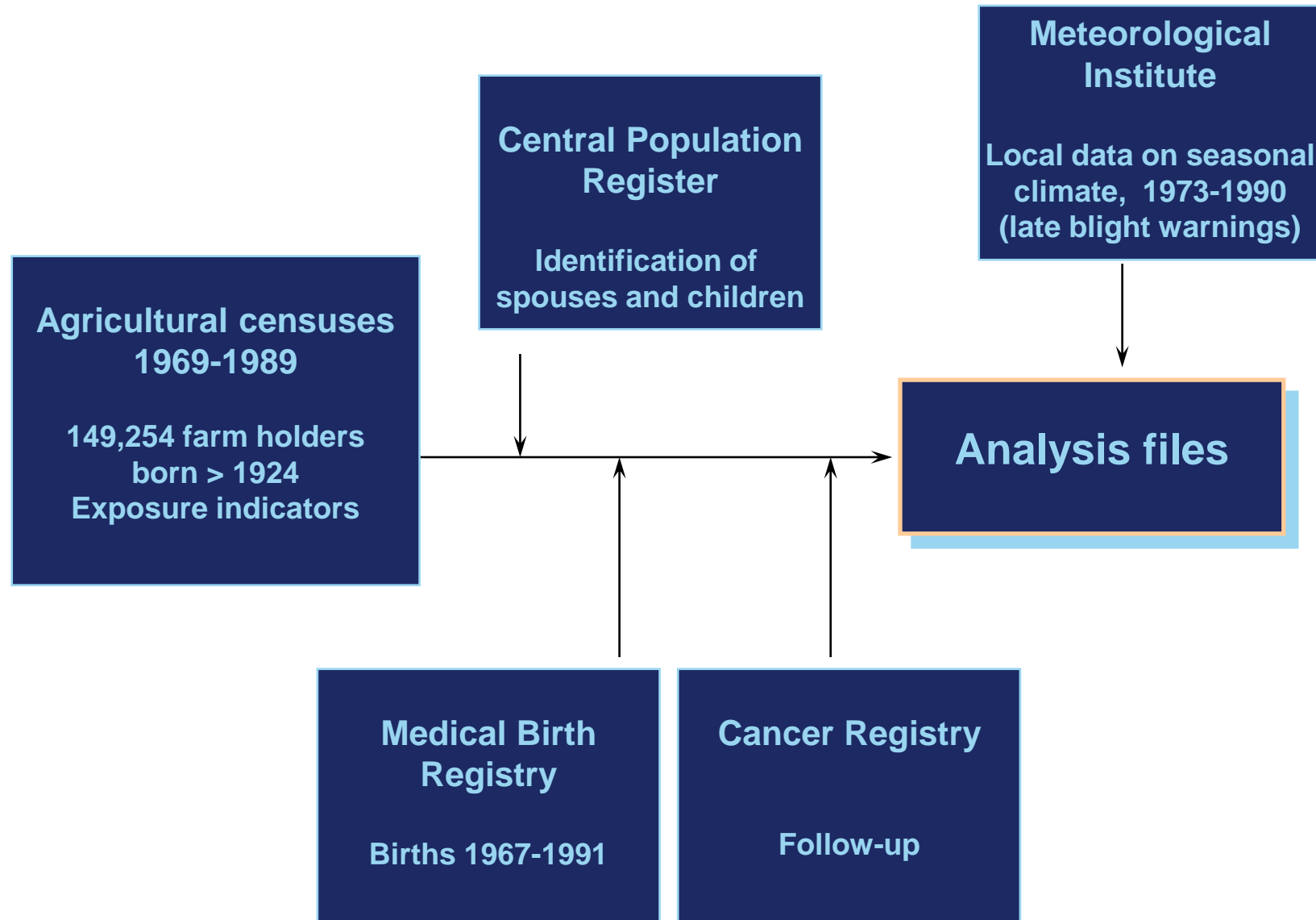
Norwegian cohort in AGRICOH; Cancer in the Norwegian Agricultural Population

Karl-Christian Nordby, MD, PhD, Director Occupational Health and Epidemiology

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Cancer in the Norwegian Agricultural Population CNAP

- Secondary data use from agricultural censuses 1969, 74, 79, 85 and 89
- Censuses include all farm holders,
 - 150 000 family farm units, represented by farm holders, 85 % males
 - Information about production on the farm level
 - No information about individual exposures such as life style factors
- Population registry linkage to spouses and children to farmers
 - 110 000 spouses
 - 320 000 children
- Linkage with the Cancer Registry in 2011, cancer outcomes
- Linkage with the Medical Birth Registry in 1991, reproductive outcomes

Cancer analysis. Explanatory variables

- Farm production.
- Work input by the farmer, farm income, acreage
- Agriculturally educated farmer.
- Work outside the farm: Construction industry; primary industries (mostly fishing).
- Region, Latitude.
- Mean sun exposure April-September in farm neighbourhood (29 measurement stations)
- Fungal forecasts (46 measurement stations)
- Mycotoxin in settled grain dust related to grain production in four regions of Norway

Threshing



Grain storage emptying



Drying (storage)



Air-driven loading (storage)

Country-specific Crop exposure matrix (for AGRICOH cancer group analyses)

- Farm production.
- Purchase of pesticides or equipment for pesticide application
- Pesticide Active Ingredient allowed on the crop that was cultivated in the relevant time period of production
- Pesticide Active Ingredient assigned to each individual on a farm level, based on the exposure matrix

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Assessment of occupational exposure to pesticides in a pooled analysis of agricultural cohorts within the AGRICOH consortium

Maartje Brouwer,¹ Leah Schinasi,² Laura E Beane Freeman,³ Isabelle Baldi,^{4,5,6} Pierre Lebailly,^{7,8,9} Gilles Ferro,² Karl-Christian Nordby,¹⁰ Joachim Schüz,² Maria E Leon,² Hans Kromhout¹

Reproductive outcomes

- Infertility, menstrual cycle perturbations, spontaneous abortions, birth defects, low birth weight, prematurity...
- Challenge to research: bias
 - *observed concepts/births result from complex selection processes*
- The observed effects of exposure may be paradoxical
- A denominator (the observed population) is often missing, unable to observe true incidence

