



*Cancers and agriculture in France, what are the current and expected short term lessons from the AGRICAN (AGRiCulture & CANcer) cohort*

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*UMR 1086 « Cancers et Préventions »*

## Brief history on pesticides and cancers ?

1940s Historical cohorts (Arsenic compounds...)

1960s OCs in human tissues

1980s First case-control studies

1991

CE 91/414

1992 What pesticides are used in France ?

Some French Case-Control Studies  
(Tricho., MDS, NHL...)

1993

Enrollment in AHS !

1995 Small cohort in Calvados area  
+ genotoxicity biomarkers

Paquid and Phytoneer cohorts

Main problem: exposure assessment !!

2000 Workshop in Bordeaux on Pesticide

EUROPOEM

Exposure Assessment

Field studies on pesticide exposure among users... Algorithms in AHS  
and for re-entry workers PESTEXPO

PESTIMAT matrix

2006 Enrollment in AGRICAN cohort

AGRICOH Consortium

2011 Mortality data from AGRICAN

Literature reviews (INSERM / EFSA)

2014 Incidence data from AGRICAN, internal analyses, first follow-up



## AGRICAN cohort ?

### Aims of AGRICAN:

- i) Cancer risk related with various **agricultural activities**  
(crops, livestock, various tasks)
- ii) Improvement of **pesticide exposure assessment**  
(direct and indirect exposure)
- iii) **Less studied** population (women, farm workers...)
- iv) Enough **statistical power**





## Enrollment



Le rôle de la Poste et de la MSA est de garantir à tous les agriculteurs et à leurs familles l'accès à la santé et à la sécurité de leur territoire. Ils sont les premiers interlocuteurs des agriculteurs et de leurs familles pour tout ce qui concerne la santé et la sécurité de leur territoire. Ils sont les premiers interlocuteurs des agriculteurs et de leurs familles pour tout ce qui concerne la santé et la sécurité de leur territoire.

- Adults
- From specialized health insurance (> 3 years)
- Living in one out of 11 areas (département)

Pestimat / pestexpo




Follow-up  
Questionnaires  
+ information n°2

2005

2007

2009

2011

2012

2014-2016

- **Vital status** (MSA, RNIPP): annual since **2009**
- **Causes of death** (CépiDC): annual since **2009**
- **Place of residence** (MSA, La Poste): annual since **2009**
- **Agricultural activities** (MSA since **2009**)
- **Cancer diagnosis** (FRANCIM, 18 registries): every 2 years since **2012**
- **Follow-up questionnaires**: **2014-2016**



# Characteristics at enrollment-1

N=184,000

Women= 46%

Retired = 50%

Mean age= 64y (20 to 104 years old)

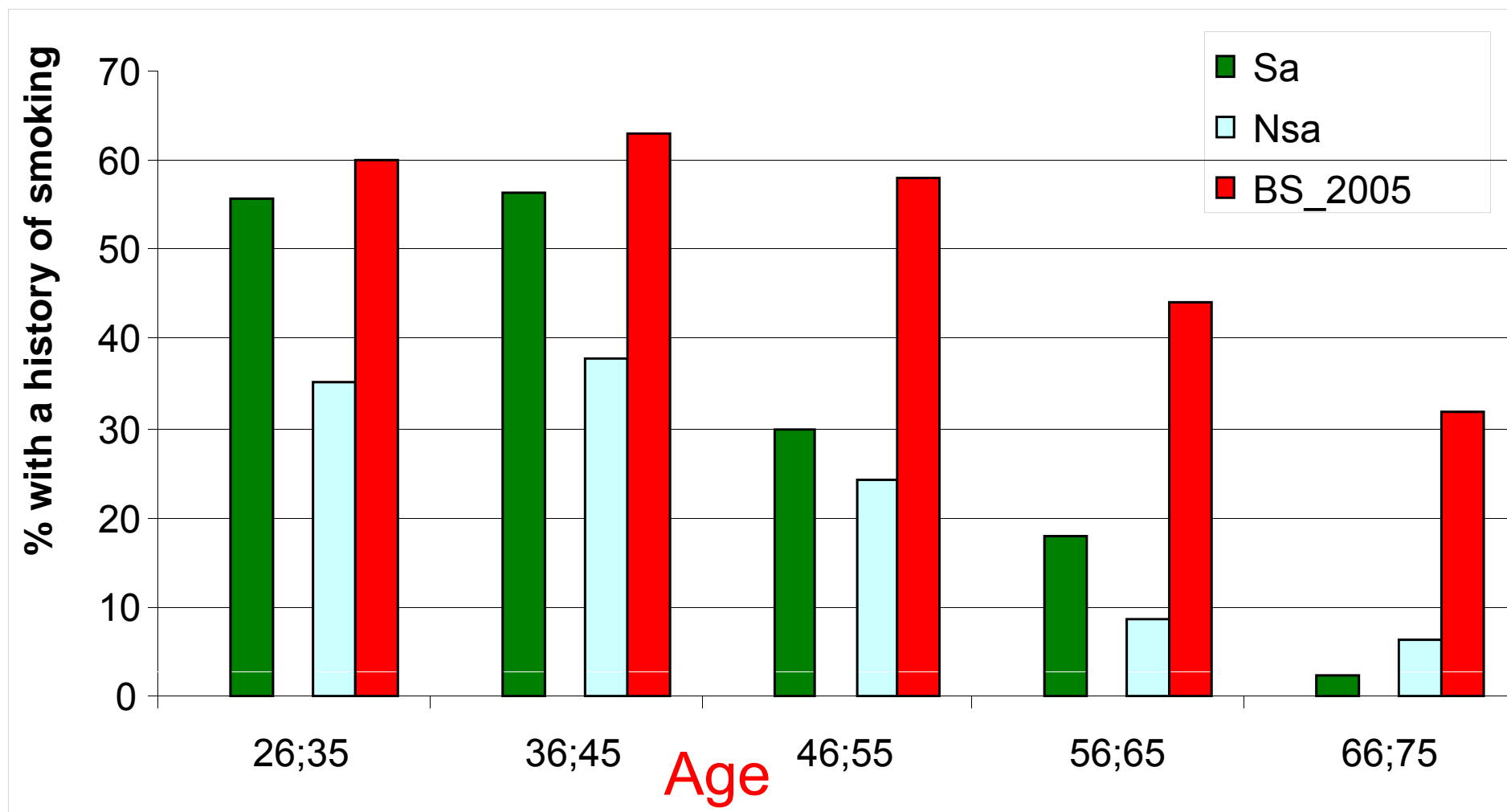
Mean duration of Work in agriculture= 28 years

Work in farms = 88%

# Characteristics at enrollment -2



## History of smoking among women



SA : Workers (including farm workers and other « agricultural » workers)

Nsa = farm owners at least part of their working life

# Characteristics at enrollment -3

13 crops / 5 livestock (2 to 5 tasks)



Grassland (54%)
Wheat / Barley (41%)
Grapes (34%)
Corn (28%)
Potatoes (25%)
Beet (18%)
Fruit growing in field (18%)

Field vegetables (<10%)

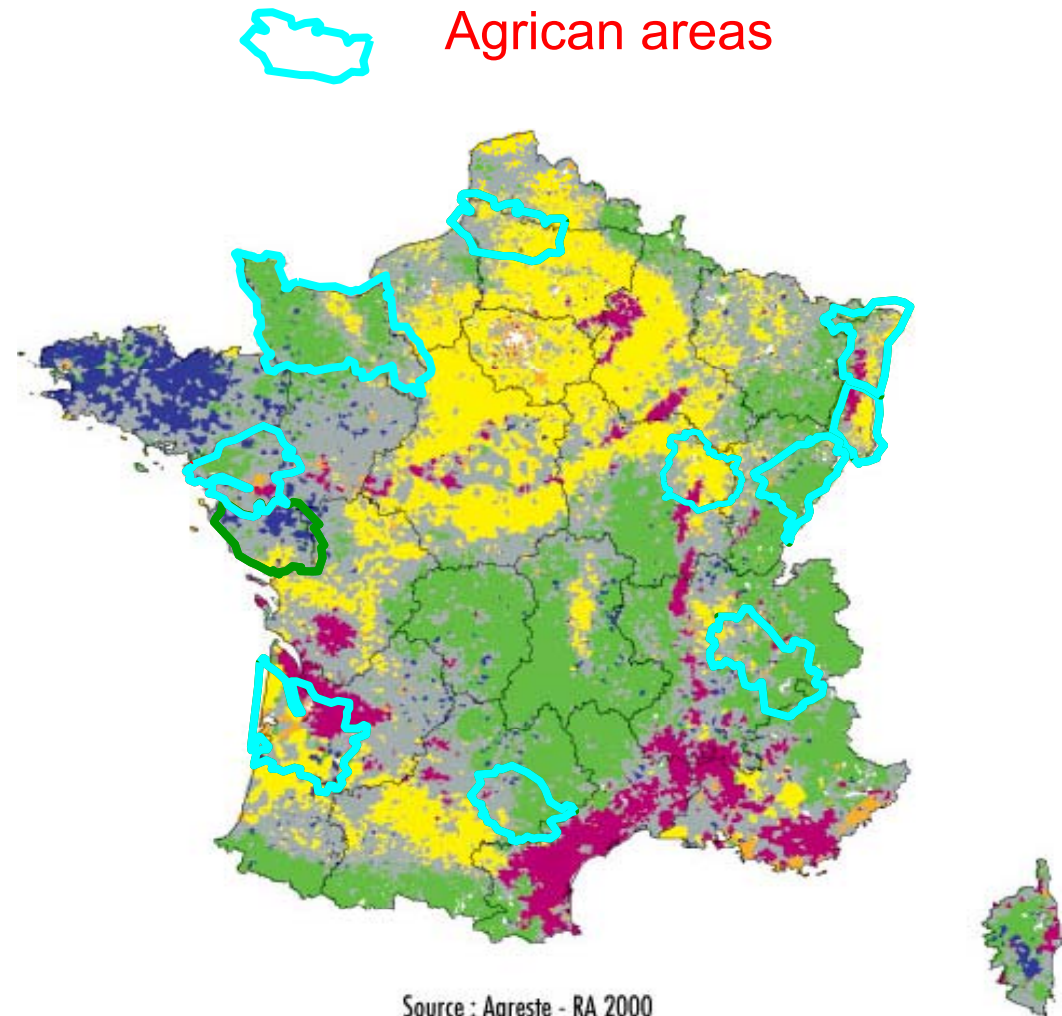
Greenhouses (<10%)

Rape (<10%)

Peas (<10%)

Sun flower (<10%)

Tobacco (<10%)



Source : Agreste - RA 2000

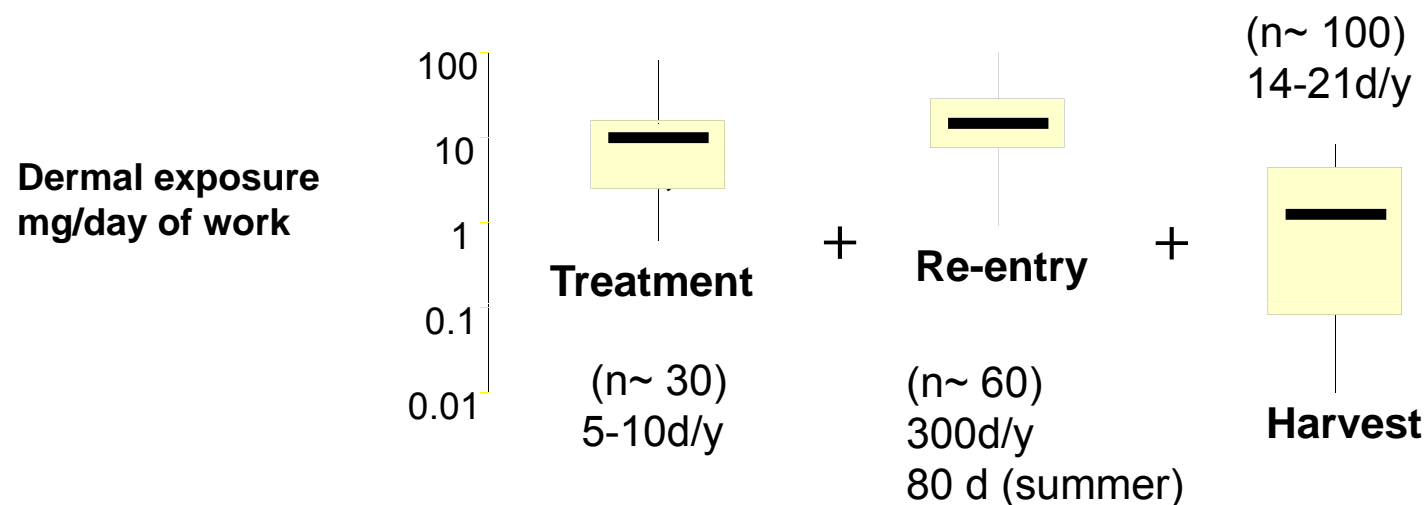


# Characteristics at enrollment -4



## Pesticide exposure (direct and indirect) On grapes by gender

	Women	Men
Indirect only (re-entry $\pm$ harvest)	81%	31%
Direct only (pesticide use)	0.4%	2%
Both direct and Indirect	11%	60%
Exposed ?	92%	93%





# Results on health: comparison with general population - 1

## Mortality data (2005-2010 period)



<b>CANCERS</b>	Men		Women	
* : p <0.05	N	SMR	N	SMR
Lip-Buccal-Pharynx (C00-C14)	63	<b>0.58*</b>	9	<b>0.49*</b>
Œsophagus	85	<b>0.60*</b>	19	0.80
Stomach (C16)	123	<b>0.83*</b>	59	0.94
Colon	241	<b>0.72*</b>	172	<b>0.81*</b>
Rectum	105	0.89	37	<b>0.56*</b>
Liver and biliary tract (C22)	211	<b>0.73*</b>	44	<b>0.64*</b>
Pancreas (C25)	153	<b>0.77*</b>	132	0.91
Lung (C33-C34)	455	<b>0.51*</b>	101	<b>0.59*</b>
Cutaneous Melanoma (C44)	38	0.98	24	1.02
Bladder (C67)	105	<b>0.61*</b>	21	<b>0.52*</b>
Hematological cancers	312	<b>0.89*</b>	191	0.91
Prostate (C619)	429	<b>0.82*</b>	-	
Breast (C50)	14	1.37	230	<b>0.71*</b>



Decreased risk



To be confirmed

## Results on health: comparison with general population - 2

### Cancer incidence data (2005-2009 period)



CIM-O_3	Men		Women	
* p< 0.05	N	SIR	N	SIR
All cancers	4,596	0.88*	2,259	0.89*
Lip	19	1.49	<5	NC
Buccal-pharynx	119	0.56*	16	0.41*
Oesophagus	91	0.72*	13	0.64
Stomach	150	0.97	55	0.93
Colon	402	0.87*	253	0.91
Rectum	262	0.98	101	0.80
Liver	157	0.76*	27	0.75
Pancreas	112	0.83*	91	0.91
Lung	372	0.54*	89	0.64*
Mesothelioma	11	0.38*	5	0.79
Bladder	159	0.62*	45	0.98



Decreased risk



To be confirmed

# Results on health: comparison with general population - 3

## Cancer incidence data (2005-2009 period)



CIM-O_3	Men		Women	
* : p< 0.05	N	SIR	N	SIR
<b>Cutaneous Melanoma</b>	108	0,96	106	<b>1,26*</b>
Brain	45	0,79	29	0,84
Thyroïd	25	0,78	63	1,02
<b>Multiple myeloma</b>	88	<b>1,26*</b>	49	1,03
Non Hodgkin Lymphoma	395	1,07	210	0,98
Hodgkin Lymphoma	15	1,19	8	1,38
Acute Myeloïd Leukaemia	36	0,90	26	1,11
Testicular	8	0,57	-	
Prostate	1,668	0,96	-	
Breast	13	0,98	654	0,82
Ovary			91	1,03



Decreased risk



Increased risk



To be confirmed

Lemarchand et al. In preparation (2015?)

# Results on health: internal comparisons - 1



-Effect of **activities, tasks** (including pesticide exposure overall / activity) ?

-Effect of **specific chemical families** of pesticides (**PESTIMAT**) ?

## a) **Respiratory diseases**

- **Chronic Bronchitis**

(Tual et al., Annals Epidemiol 2013)

- **Asthma**

(Baldi et al., Int J Hyg Environ Health 2014)

## b) **Cancers (on going)**

- **Lung (PhD Thesis S Tual, M Boulanger)**
- **Prostate / Breast (PhD Thesis C Lemarchand)**
- **Hematological cancers**

AGRICOH project / AGRICAN alone

- **Bladder**
- **Brain**
- **Colo-rectal, pancreas, kidney**

...

## Results on health: internal comparisons – 2

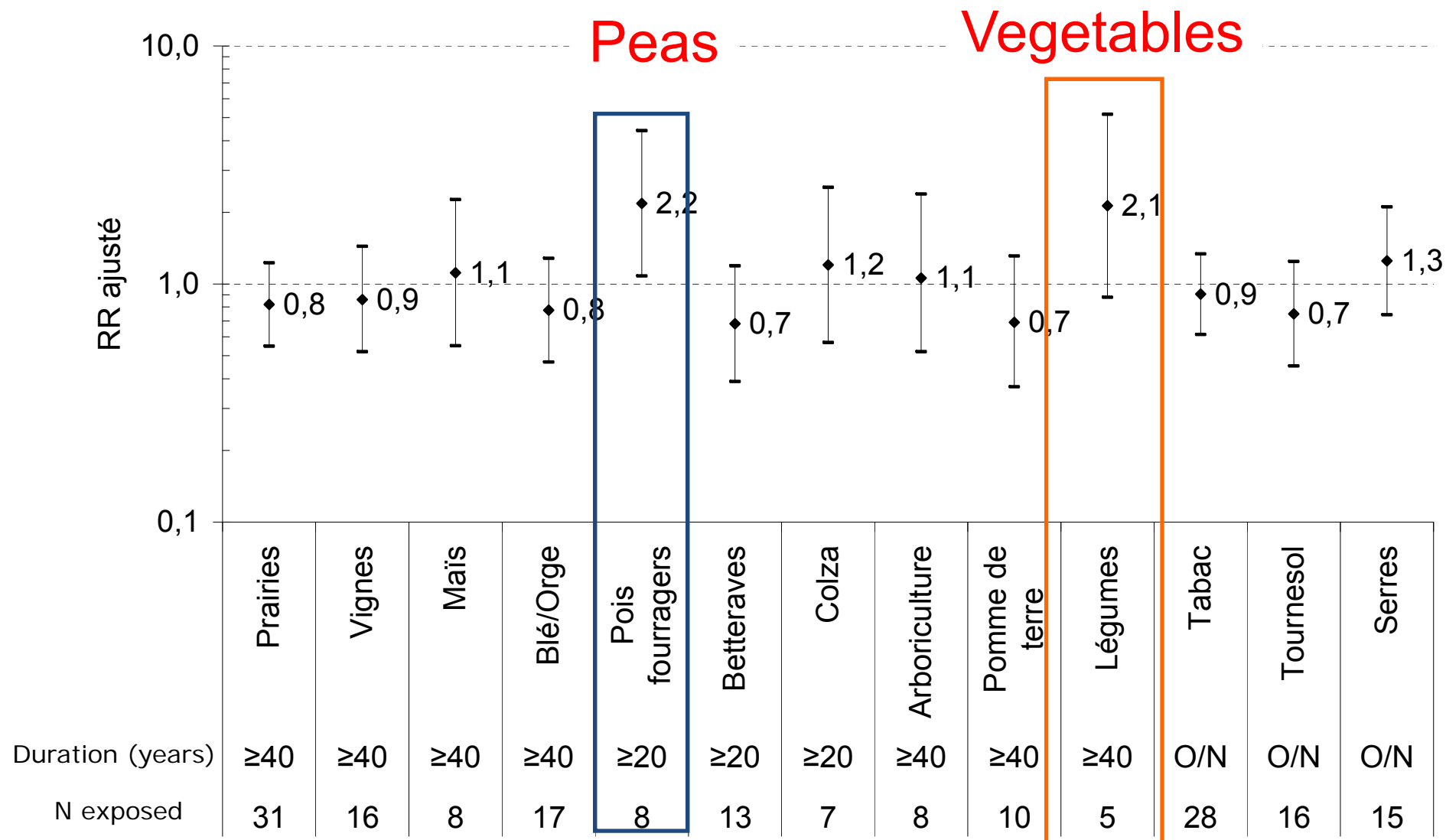
### Lung cancers



- 388 lung cancer cases (2005-2009, +2010-2011 ?)
- Agricultural activities at risk ?
  - Peas (harvest ?), fruit growing ? (cutting ?) vegetables (tasks ?)
- Agricultural activities with a decreased risk ?
  - Cattle growing, Horses ?, milking on sheeps or goats?

# Results on health: internal comparisons – 3

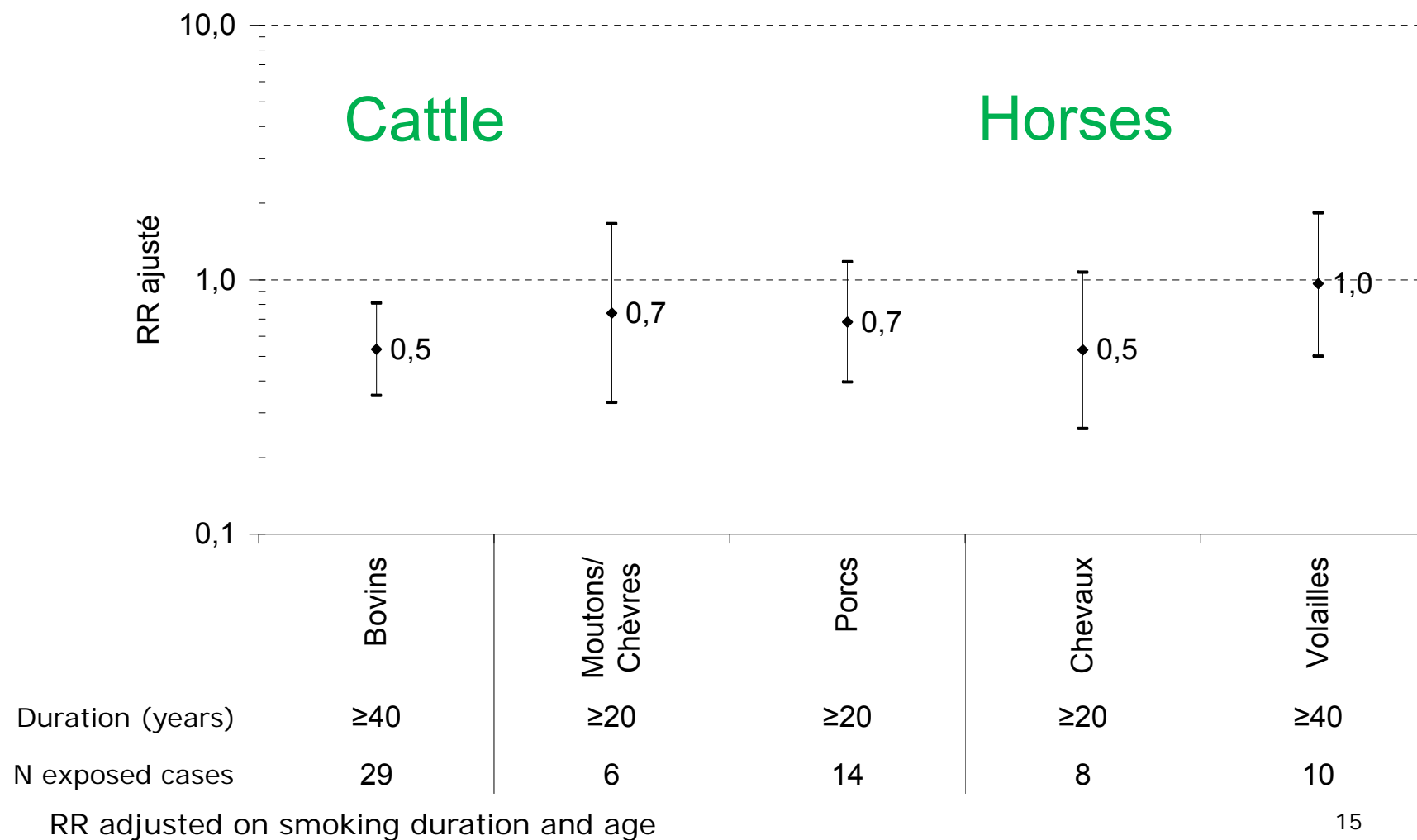
## Lung cancers



RR adjusted on smoking duration and age

Tual et al. In preparation (2015 ?)

# Results on health: internal comparisons – 4 Lung cancers



15





## Results on health: internal comparisons – 5 Prostate cancers

- 1,684 prostate cancer cases (2005-2009)

- Agricultural activities at risk ?

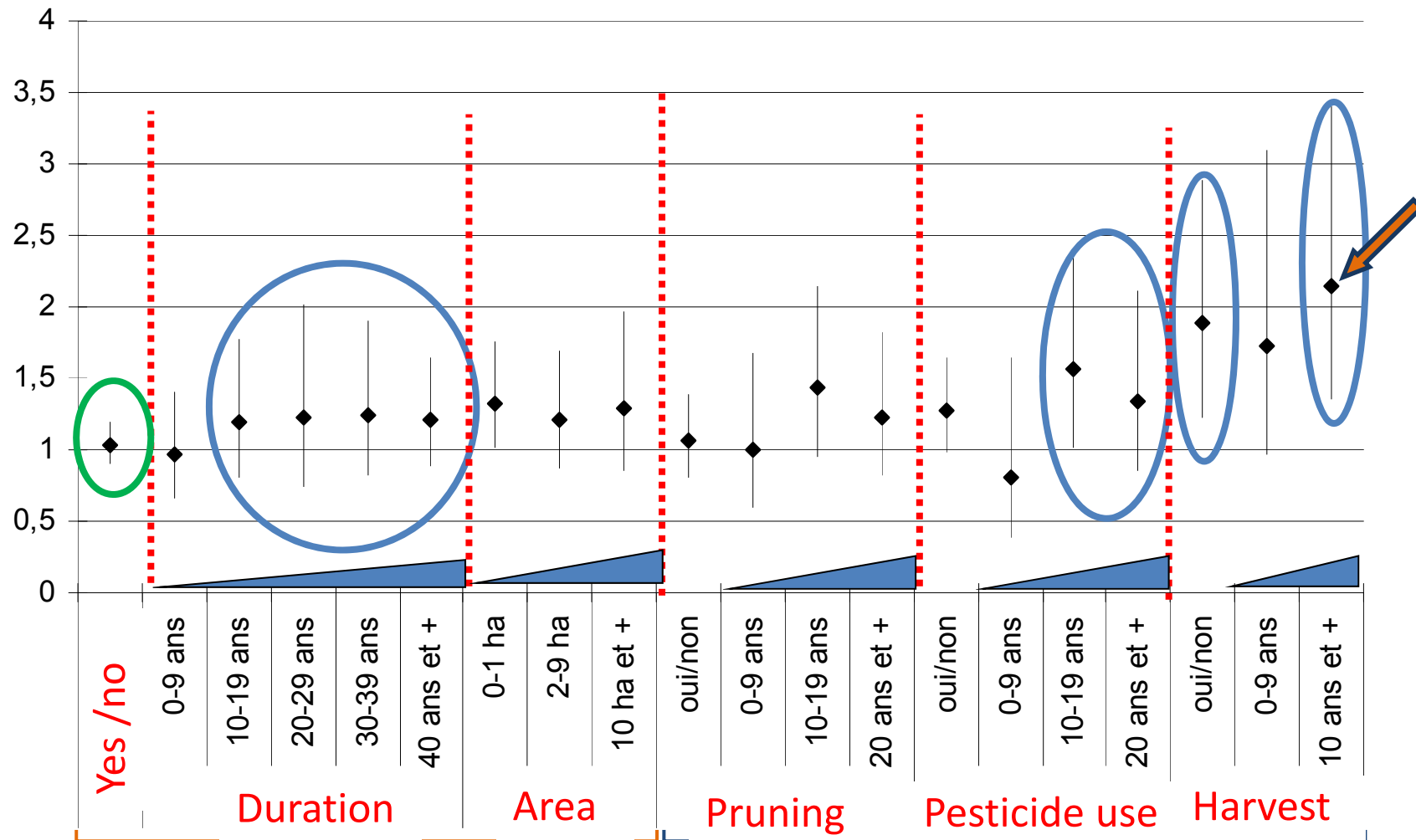
Cattle growing (insecticide use ?), fruit growing (pesticides ? harvest ?) potatoes (pesticide use?), sunflower ? Tobacco production ?

- Agricultural activities with a decreased risk ?

None

# Results on health: internal comparisons – 6

## Prostate cancers – Fruit growing



Lemarchand et al. In preparation (2015 ?)

 = exposure

# Conclusion to date ?



## Weaknesses (to date) ?

- **Missing** data (multiple imputation, improvement of data collection..)
- No results yet on the effect of **specific pesticides (direct exposure)** →
- Effect of specific pesticides in **re-entry tasks** ?
- **Interpretation** of new findings on specific activities / tasks  
peas, cattle on lung cancers...

## Strengths ?

- Large prospective cohort
- Many (all?) agricultural activities concerned in french context
- Detailed information on various tasks
- Many farm workers and women involved on farm tasks
- Possibility to improve exposure assessment (pestimat, follow up questionnaire)
- Other diseases followed







### **Collaborations:**

**LSTE, Francim, MSA  
AGRICOH**

### **Grants ?**

### **Enrollment :**

**MSA, Ligue Contre le Cancer, ANSES, Conseil Régional Basse-Normandie,  
ARC, Centre F Baclesse, Fondation de France, InCA,  
Conseil Général du Calvados, UIPP**

### **Follow up of health ?**

**MSA, Ligue Contre le Cancer, ANSES (ONEMA), Centre F Baclesse, UIPP**

### **Phase 2 questionnaire ?**

**ONEMA, Ligue Contre le Cancer**