

Review of: "Estimation of lung cancer deaths attributable to indoor radon exposure in upper northern Thailand"

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The manuscript "Estimation of lung cancer deaths attributable to indoor radon exposure in upper northern Thailand" is concentrate on lung cancer cases and its pathogenic factors in upper northern Thailand. Previous studies suggest that radon is the second most important cause of lung cancer after smoking. Through detail comprehensive static of lung cancer patients of different genders, smoking habits and radon exposure conditions, the authors conclude that the higher indoor radon concentrations is the main factor which cause the lung cancer cases in this region. Moreover, the authors estimated that 27% of all lung cancer deaths were attributable to residential radon exposure. An effective strategy to prevent and mitigate indoor radon exposure is needed to reduce the high lung cancer mortality in upper northern Thailand.

This manuscript is well written with detail and reliable statistical approach, the discussion about different pathogenic factor of lung cancer is also comprehensive and well discussed. However, age is also an important factor since elders have higher morbidity of cancers compared to the younger generations. When considering conditions of lung cancer patients, this paper only considering males and females, I think patients with different age groups should be considered in the future research.