

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

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Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

This study is a well-designed case-control study conducted in a region with high radon concentration in northern Thailand, and obtained meaningful conclusions. In women, the incidence of lung cancer caused by radon is relatively higher than that of men in most countries, and it is necessary to consider harmful gases inhaled when cooking food in contributing to women's lung cancer. In addition, as the authors have already mentioned in the text, it is likely that more accurate calculation of the radon contribution is possible only when the correction of the contribution to high ambient air pollution cause from biomass burning is considered. If additional studies are to be conducted in the future, it is desirable to add these considerations.

Three minor fixes are suggested below.

1. The top of Table 1 shows that UNT raw is the sum of houses surveyed in 8 provinces, so this raw needs to be distinguished from the others.
2. Readings of the detector were performed at Radonova Laboratory AB (Uppsala Sweden). Calibration using an Unopened Background Detector is important given the time taken for the movement of the detector (Thailand - Sweden). Mention of this is required.
3. It is described that the detector was installed for 3 months, but how about clearly stating whether it was conducted quarterly, annually or only once during the period? In such a case, it is also necessary to mention whether the seasonal factors influence the area in question.