On this point, Blair et al conducted a 16-year follow-up study, and reported the significance of anthropometry for contributing diagnosis of myeloma in postmenopausal women. In an age-adjusted model, weight and waist circumference significantly contributed to the risk of myeloma. In contrast, body mass index (BMI) did not relate to the risk of myeloma. This information was partly confirmed by reports by Hagström et al. During a median follow-up of 20 years, waist circumference and waist-to-hip ratio were significant predictors for myeloma, and BMI did not significantly become a predictor of myeloma. Body composition may be a good predictor for long-term risk of myeloma.

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A step towards improving cervical screening uptake

We thank Landy and colleagues for their recent article on non-speculum clinician-taken samples for human papillomavirus testing: a cross-sectional study in older women. Br J Gen Pract 2022; DOI: https://doi.org/10.3399/bjgp21X90177.

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