Author's response to reviews

Title: RAS mutations in early age leukaemia modulated by NQO1 rs1800566 (C609T) are associated with second-hand smoking exposures

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To the Editor,

Thank you to received the manuscript entitled RAS mutations in early age leukaemia modulated by NQO1 rs1800566 (C609T) are associated with second-hand smoking exposures.

We are replying the reviewer's below:

to Reviewer1: Anthony V, Moorman

-Minor Essential Revisions

A- Both typos in Table 2 is now corrected

- Discretionary Revisions:

1) The statistical model presented in Chi-square....

A- The multivariate analysis presented was performed using log-linear model. For this type of analysis, there is no defined outcome, therefore not producing ORs for interpretation. The specific object of this analysis is to test the association between a set of variables in a homogeneity way.

2) - We have just include in the Discussion:

Someone in the house ever smoked, but mothers, is characterized by relatives such as husband, grandparents and/or nanny "smokers" living in the house and taking care of the child. The interpretation for this counter intuitiveness [first hand smoke has no effect whereas second hand smoke does] could be also considered (or implied) that some mothers might had denied being a smokers due to guilty. This is one pitfall of epidemiological studies based on questionnaire responses. Censured topics and variables such drug and/or tobacco users
values are depending upon the commitment of different actors under social pressures. However, the biologic plausibility for this findings is that cigar metabolites compounds carcinogens' substances such phenols, toluene and others that are spread in the air by the smokers are contaminants with DNA damage power. Metayer et al have just published that children with history of paternal smoking combined with postnatal passive smoking were at 1.5 fold-increased risk of ALL (Reference included: Metayer C et al. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev; September 2013).