# Article information:

血管紧张素转换酶抑制剂与肺癌风险之间的关联：系统评价和荟萃分析 - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9670057/>

# Article summary:

1. This study evaluated the association between the use of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEIs) and the risk of lung cancer.

2. The results showed that ACEI use was associated with an increased risk of lung cancer (OR 1.19, 95%CI 1.05–1.36;P= 0.008).

3. Further randomized controlled trials are needed to confirm the causal relationship between ACEI use and lung cancer risk, especially in Asian patients.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally trustworthy and reliable, as it is based on a systematic review and meta-analysis of multiple studies from five different databases, including PubMed, EMBASE, Cochrane Library, Ovid and Web of Science databases. The authors also used strict scientific selection criteria for inclusion in their analysis, which helps to ensure that only relevant studies were included in the analysis. Furthermore, the authors used random effects models to analyze the data and reported odds ratios with 95% confidence intervals for their findings.

However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when interpreting these results. First, publication bias may have been present due to the fact that only English language studies were included in this analysis; thus any non-English language studies may have been excluded from this analysis which could lead to biased results if those studies had different findings than those included in this analysis. Additionally, since this was a meta-analysis of observational studies rather than randomized controlled trials (RCTs), there may be confounding factors that were not accounted for which could have influenced the results of this study; thus further RCTs are needed to confirm these findings before any definitive conclusions can be drawn about ACEI use and lung cancer risk.

# Topics for further research:

* ACEI use and lung cancer risk
* Randomized controlled trials and lung cancer risk
* Publication bias and meta-analysis
* Observational studies and lung cancer risk
* Confounding factors and lung cancer risk
* Systematic review and meta-analysis methodology

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/0def8b2b1e3c9d4b7e0951c8ceb7f5dd>