

Table 2.16 Cohort studies on cancer of the larynx and coffee drinking (web only)

Reference, location enrolment/ follow-up period, study design	Population size, description, exposure assessment method	Organ site	Exposure category or level	Exposed cases/deaths	Risk estimate (95% CI)	Covariates controlled	Comments
Ren et al. (2010) United States 1995 to 1996 enrolment, Follow-up to December 31, 2003 Cohort	481 563; study subjects were members of the NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study, which was based on a questionnaire sent to American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) members between the ages of 50–71 residing in 8 US states (California, Florida, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. Exposure assessment method: Questionnaire	Larynx	< 1 cup/day 1 cup/day 2–3 cups/day > 3 cups/day Trend-test p-value: 0.95	63 41 124 78	1 0.9 (0.61–1.34) 0.88 (0.64–1.21) 1.01 (0.71–1.44)	Age, sex, tobacco smoking, alcohol drinking, BMI, education, ethnicity, usual physical activity throughout the day, vigorous physical activity, and the daily intake of fruit, vegetables, red meat, white meat, and calories	Strengths: prospective design, large sample size, detailed information on smoking, alcohol use, diet and other risk factors. Limitations: short period of follow-up (maximum 7 years), lacked information on type of coffee consumed

CI, confidence interval

References

Ren JS, Freedman ND, Kamangar F, Dawsey SM, Hollenbeck AR, Schatzkin A, et al. (2010). Tea, coffee, carbonated soft drinks and upper gastrointestinal tract cancer risk in a large United States prospective cohort study. *Eur J Cancer*. 46(10):1873–81. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ejca.2010.03.025> PMID:20395127