**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Voorrips et al. (2002) the Netherlands 1986–1992 (mean follow-up 6.3 years) Cohort | 62 573 cohort/941 cases; the Netherlands Cohort Study on Diet and Cancer (NLCS) included 62 573 women aged 55–69 y at the beginning of the study, originating from 204 municipalities with computerized population registries. **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; 150-item FFQ. Red meat, which was presented as 'fresh meat', included beef and pork and did not include processed meat. | Breast | Processed meat: Category 1 | 128 | 1 | Age, history of benign breast disease, maternal breast cancer, breast cancer in one or more sisters, age at menarche, age at menopause, oral contraceptive use, parity, age at first childbirth, Quetelet index, education, alcohol use, current cigarette smoking, and energy intake |
| | | | Category 2 | 330 | 0.93 (0.71–1.23) | |
| | | | Category 3 | 189 | 0.91 (0.68–1.23) | |
| | | | Category 4 | 136 | 0.93 (0.67–1.29) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.59 | | | |
| Holmes et al. (2003) USA Follow-up 1980–1998 Cohort | Cohort 88 647/4107 cases; In 1976, the Nurses' Health Study (NHS) cohort was established when 121 700 female registered nurses from across the United States, aged 30–55 years, answered a mailed questionnaire on risk factors for cancer and cardiovascular disease. **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; In 1980, a 61-item food-frequency questionnaire designed to assess dietary intake was used. In 1984, 1986, 1990 and 1994, an expanded food-frequency questionnaire was used. The validity and reproducibility of the food frequency questionnaires have been documented. | Breast | Processed meat, All women: ≤ 0.10 servings/d | NR | - | Age, total energy intake, alcohol intake, parity and age at first birth, body mass index at age 18, weight change since age 18, height, family history of breast cancer, history of benign breast disease, age at menarche, menopausal status, age at menopause and hormone replacement therapy use, duration of menopause |
| | | | 0.11–0.18 | NR | 1.03 (0.94–1.13) | |
| | | | 0.19–0.28 | NR | 1.01 (0.92–1.11) | |
| | | | 0.29–0.45 | NR | 0.96 (0.87–1.06) | |
| | | | ≥ 0.46 | NR | 0.94 (0.85–1.05) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.12 | | | |
| | | Breast | Premenopausal women: ≤ 0.10 servings/d | NR | - | Same as above |
| | | | 0.11–0.18 | NR | 0.99 (0.78–1.25) | |
| | | | 0.19–0.28 | NR | 1.08 (0.87–1.35) | |
| | | | 0.29–0.45 | NR | 0.99 (0.79–1.25) | |
| | | | ≥ 0.46 | NR | 0.86 (0.67–1.09) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.25 | | | |

**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Breast | Postmenopausal women: ≤ 0.10 servings/d | NR | - | Same as above |
| | | | 0.11–0.18 | NR | 1.05 (0.94–1.17) | |
| | | | 0.19–0.28 | NR | 1.02 (0.91–1.14) | |
| | | | 0.29–0.45 | NR | 0.95 (0.84–1.06) | |
| | | | ≥ 0.46 | NR | 1 (0.88–1.13) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.45 | | | |
| van der Hel et al. (2004) Amsterdam, Maastricht and Doetinchem, the Netherlands Enrollment 1987–1991: follow-up 1987–1997 Nested Case-Control | **Cases:** 229; Women enrolled at age 20–55 in the Monitoring Project on Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors, with first incident breast cancer and with blood sample. **Controls:** 264; Random sample from the same cohort, with blood samples, matched to the cases on age, menopausal status, and residence. **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; Meat consumption was recorded at baseline by use of a validated self-administered FFQ. Portion sizes of every meat type were derived from a Dutch national reference book on portion sizes and food coding. Processed meat intake in grams per day was calculated by adding up intake of all processed meat items. | Breast | Processed Meat < 20 g/day | 88 | 1 | Age, menopausal status, town, energy intake, smoking, alcohol, age at menarche and BMI |
| | | | 20–34 g/day | 64 | 0.95 (0.6–1.49) | |
| | | | ≥ 35 g/day | 77 | 1.08 (0.6–1.7) | |

**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taylor et al. (2007) England, Wales, Scotland Enrollment 1995–1998; median follow-up 8 years Cohort | Cohort 35 372/678 cases; Participants of United Kingdom Women's Cohort Study, aged 35–69 y, living in England, Wales and Scotland. The cohort was constructed to have similar, large numbers of three groups: vegetarians, meat-eaters and fish-eaters. **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; Diet was assessed between 1995 and 1998 using a 217-item postal FFQ developed from that of the EPIC study. Red meat consisted of beef, pork, lamb and other red meats included in mixed dishes, for example, meat lasagne, moussaka, ravioli and filled pasta with sauce. Processed meat consisted of bacon, ham, corned beef, spam, luncheon meats, sausages, pies, pasties, sausage rolls, liver pate, salami and meat pizza. | Breast | Processed Meat, Postmenopausal: 0 g/day | 66 | 1 | Age, energy intake, BMI, physical activity, smoking status, HRT use, OCP use, parity, total fruit and vegetable intake |
| | | | < 10 g/day | 105 | 1.48 (1.04–2.12) | |
| | | | 10– 20 g/day | 116 | 1.6 (1.12–2.29) | |
| | | | > 20 g/day | 108 | 1.64 (1.14–2.37) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.003 | | | |
| | | Breast | Processed Meat, Premenopausal: 0 g/day | 109 | 1 | Same as above |
| | | | < 10 g/day | 55 | 0.94 (0.65–1.36) | |
| | | | 10–20 g/day | 56 | 1.04 (0.72–1.51) | |
| | | | > 20 g/day | 63 | 1.2 (0.85–1.7) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.09 | | | |
| | | Breast | Processed meat, Combined pre- and postmenopausal breast cancer: 0 g/day | 175 | 1 | Same as above |
| | | | < 10 g/day | 160 | 1.19 (0.94–1.53) | |
| | | | 10–20 g/day | 172 | 1.3 (1.02–1.66) | |
| | | | > 20 g/day | 171 | 1.39 (1.09–1.78) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: < 0.001 | | | |

**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Egeberg et al. (2008) Copenhagen and Aarhus, Denmark Enrollment 1993–1997; median follow-up 4.2 years Nested Case-Control | **Cases:** 378; Participants of 'Diet, Cancer, and Health' cohort study, postmenopausal at baseline (age 50–64), with incident breast cancer before end of year 2000. **Controls:** 378; Cohort participant postmenopausal women free of cancer at the exact age at diagnosis of the case. Matched on age at inclusion into the cohort. **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; Meat consumption was estimated from a validated 192-item FFQ completed at baseline covering the participants' habitual diet during the preceding 12 months. Intake of processed meat in grams per day was calculated by adding up intake of processed red meat, including bacon, smoked ham, salami, frankfurter, Cumberland sausage, cold cuts and liver pâte´ and processed fish that is fish prepared by pickling, salting or smoking. NAT1 and NAT2 genotyping was performed blinded to case-control and exposure status. | Breast | Processed Meat: < 20 g/day | 72 | 1 | Parity (parous/nulliparous and number of births), age at first birth, education, duration of hormone replacement therapy use, intake of alcohol and body mass index |
| | | | 20 < 35 g/day | 131 | 1.24 (0.83–1.86) | |
| | | | 35 < 45 g/day | 70 | 1.59 (0.99–2.55) | |
| | | | > 45 g/day | 105 | 1.59 (1.02–2.47) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.02 | | | |
| | | Breast | Processed meat per 25 g/day NAT1 slow: | 710 | 1.19 (0.96–1.47) | Same as above |
| | | | NAT1 fast: | 710 | 1.22 (0.85–1.73) | |
| | | | NAT2 slow: | 734 | 1.1 (0.87–1.37) | |
| | | | NAT2 intermediate/fast: | 734 | 1.21 (0.91–1.62) | |

**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ferrucci et al. (2009) USA Enrollment 1993–2001/ mean follow-up 5.5 years Cohort | Cohort 52 158/1205 cases; Members of the PLCO Cancer Screening Trial cohort to evaluate screening methods for the early detection of prostate, lung, colorectal, and ovarian cancer: women aged 55–74 years, recruited from 10 centres in the US. **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; 124 food item FFQ. Estimated haem iron from meat using the NCI heme iron database based on the measured values of haem iron from meat samples cooked by a range of methods to varying doneness levels. Red meat included bacon, beef, cheeseburgers, cold cuts, ham, hamburgers, hot dogs, liver, pork, sausage, veal, venison, and red meat from mixed dishes. Processed meat included bacon, cold cuts, hams, hot dogs, and sausage. | Breast | Processed meat: ≤ 2.4 g/1000 kcal | 218 | 1 | Age, race, education, study centre, randomization group, family history of breast cancer, age at menarche, age at menopause, age at first birth and number of live births, history of benign breast disease, number of mammograms during past 3 years, menopausal hormone therapy use, body mass index, alcohol intake, total fat intake, total energy intake |
| | | | > 2.4–4.3 | 250 | 1.17 (0.98–1.41) | |
| | | | > 4.3–6.9 | 251 | 1.2 (0.99–1.45) | |
| | | | > 6.9–11.6 | 255 | 1.23 (1.02–1.49) | |
| | | | > 11.6–124.1 | 231 | 1.12 (0.92–1.36) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.66 | | | |
| Kabat et al. (2009) USA Enrollment 1995–1996; follow-up 8 years Cohort | Cohort 120 755/3,818 cases; AARP cohort members, women aged 50–71 years, residing in six US states (California, Florida, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania) and two metropolitan areas (Atlanta, GA, and Detroit, MI), who completed questionnaires. **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; Self-administered validated NCI FFQ with 124 food items. Red meat included bacon, beef, cold cuts, ham, hamburgers, hot dogs, liver, pork, sausage, and steak. Processed meat included bacon, red meat sausage, poultry sausage, luncheon meat (red and white meat), cold cuts (red and white meat), ham, regular hot dogs, and low-fat hot dogs made from poultry. | Breast | Processed meat: Q1 | 752 | 1 | Age, BMI, age at menarche, age at first birth, family history of breast cancer, hormone replacement therapy, education, race, total energy intake, saturated fat intake, alcohol intake, physical activity, age at menopause, number of breast biopsies |
| | | | Q2 | 790 | 1.02 (0.92–1.13) | |
| | | | Q3 | 722 | 0.95 (0.86–1.06) | |
| | | | Q4 | 817 | 1.09 (0.98–1.21) | |
| | | | Q5 | 737 | 1 (0.9–1.12) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.55 | | | |

**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pala et al. (2009) Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Netherlands, United Kingdom Enrollment 1992–2003/median follow-up 8.8 years Cohort | Cohort 319 826/7119 cases; EPIC cohort members: cancer free women aged 20–70 years. In most centres, participants came from the general population. **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; Diet was assessed by using country-specific (in Italy and Sweden centre-specific) validated FFQs designed to capture habitual consumption of food over the preceding year. Red meat consisted of fresh, minced, and frozen beef, veal, pork, and lamb. Processed meats were mostly pork and beef preserved by methods other than freezing, such as salting, smoking, marinating, air-drying, or heating and included ham, bacon, sausages, blood sausages, liver paté, salami, mortadella, tinned meat, and others. | Breast | Processed Meat, Postmenopausal: 1.7 g/d | 542 | 1 | Energy, height, weight, years of schooling, alcohol intake, and smoking; stratified by centre and age |
| | | | 11.0 g/d | 846 | 1.08 (0.96–1.2) | |
| | | | 20.1 g/d | 771 | 1.01 (0.9–1.14) | |
| | | | 32.3 g/d | 776 | 1.09 (0.97–1.23) | |
| | | | 56.5 g/d | 738 | 1.13 (1–1.28) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.06 | | | |
| | | Breast | Processed Meat, Premenopausal: 1.7 g/d | 274 | 1 | Same as above |
| | | | 11.0 g/d | 307 | 0.97 (0.81–1.16) | |
| | | | 20.1 g/d | 368 | 1.07 (0.9–1.28) | |
| | | | 32.3 g/d | 363 | 0.99 (0.82–1.18) | |
| | | | 56.5 g/d | 387 | 0.99 (0.82–1.19) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.72 | | | |
| | | Breast cancer | Processed meat, all women, intake by quintile: 1.7 g/day | 1016 | 1 | Same as above |
| | | | 11.0 g/day | 1489 | 1.04 (0.96–1.14) | |
| | | | 20.1 g/day | 1553 | 1.08 (0.99–1.17) | |
| | | | 32.3 g/day | 1555 | 1.09 (1–1.19) | |
| | | | 56.5 g/day | 1506 | 1.1 (1–1.2) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.07 | | | |

**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loh et al. (2010) Norfolk, East Anglia, United Kingdom Enrollment 1993–1997, follow-up till end of 2006 Nested Case-Control | **Cases:** 276; Women aged 40–79 years at baseline from EPIC-Norfolk cohort, diagnosed with breast cancer. | Breast | Red and Processed Meat, MGMT Ile/Ile: < 46 g/d | 98 | 1 | Age, date of entry to study, cigarette smoking status, BMI |
| | | | Ile/Ile, ≥ 46 g/d | 95 | 1 (0.73–1.38) | |
| | **Controls:** 1498; Women, members of EPIC cohort, cancer free and had genotyping data for the specific gene polymorphism studied. | | Ile/Val + Val/Val, < 46 g/d | 41 | 1.43 (0.94–2.18) | |
| | **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; Dietary data using a 7-day diary of all food and drink consumed. The diary booklet contains colour food portion photographs and detailed instructions in which the description, preparation and amounts of foods eaten at main meals, snacks and between meals over a week can be recorded. The first day of the food diary was an interviewed 24-hour recall. Red meat (beef, lamb/mutton, pork, veal, rabbit and venison including all muscle cuts and meats in composite dishes, excluding offal), processed meat (meat that has undergone smoking, curing, salting or the addition of chemical preservatives, including bacon, fresh and dried sausage and ham). | | Ile/Val + Val/Val, ≥ 46 g/d  Trend-test p-value: 0.33 | 37 | 0.75 (0.45–1.24) | |

**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Genkinger et al. (2013) USA, > 17 states Enrollment 1995; follow-up 12 years Cohort | Cohort 52 062/1268 cases; Participants of the Black Women's Health Study, African-American women aged 21–69 years at baseline in 1995. Women were subscribers to Essence magazine, members of several professional organizations, and friends and relatives of early respondents enrolled by completing health questionnaires on diet, lifestyle factors, medical and reproductive history, and medication use. Study participants reside in more than 17 states. **Exposure assessment method:** Questionnaire; Diet during the past year was estimated from a 68-item modified Block FFQ including 13 meat items, completed at baseline in 1995. In 2001, a modified version asked about 85 food items including 15 meat items was administered to collect updated dietary information. | Breast Total breast cancer | Processed meat: < 100 g/wk | 851 | 1 | Energy intake (quintiles), age at menarche (< 12, 12–13, ≥ 14 years), body mass index (< 25, 25–29, ≥ 30 kg/m 2), family history of breast cancer (mother or sister), education (≤ 12, 13–15, ≥ 16 years), parity and age at first live birth (nulliparous, parity 1–2 and age at first birth < 25 years, parity 1–2 and age at first birth 25–29 years, parity 1–2 and age at first birth ≥ 30 years, parity ≥ 3 and age at first birth < 25 years, parity ≥ 3 and age at first birth 25–29 years, parity ≥ 3 and age at first birth ≥ 30 years), oral contraceptive use (yes/no), menopausal status (postmenopausal, premenopausal, and uncertain), age at menopause (< 35, 35–39, 40–44, 45–49,50–54, ≥ 55 years), menopausal hormone use (yes/no), vigorous physical activity (none, ≤ 2, > 2 hours/week), smoking status (never, former, current), and alcohol intake (none, 1–3, 4–6, ≥ 7 drinks/week) |
| | | | 100–199.9 g/wk | 265 | 1.01 (0.87–1.17) | |
| | | | ≥ 200 g/wk | 152 | 0.99 (0.82–1.2) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.96 | | | |
| | | Breast: Premenopausal breast cancer | Processed meat: < 100 g/wk | 366 | 1 | |
| | | | 100–199.9 g/wk | 130 | 1.16 (0.96–1.4) | |
| | | | ≥ 200 g/wk | 77 | 0.92 (0.72–1.18) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.97 | | | |
| | | Breast: Postmenopausal breast cancer | Processed meat: < 100 g/wk | 177 | 1 | |
| | | | 100–199.9 g/wk | 159 | 0.97 (0.77–1.22) | |
| | | | ≥ 200 g/wk | 184 | 0.93 (0.69–1.27) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.64 | | | |
| Pouchieu et al. (2014) France Enrollment 1994–1995; mean follow-up 11.3 years Cohort | Cohort 4684/190 cases; Women aged 35–60 years from the general population, participating in SU.VI.MAX randomized, placebo-controlled prevention trial of antioxidant vitamins and minerals. **Exposure assessment method:** other; During the follow-up period, participants completed a 24h dietary record every 2 months. Dietary records from the first 2 years of follow-up were used in the analysis. Total daily intake of red meat and processed meat in g/day were measured. Red meat consisted of fresh, minced | Breast | Whole population, processed meat: < 16.4 g/d | NR | 1 | Age, intervention group, number of dietary records, smoking status, educational level, physical activity, height, BMI, family history of breast cancer, menopausal status, use of HTM, number of live births, without-alcohol energy intake, alcohol intake, total lipid intake, red meat intake |
| | | | 16.4 < 28.6 g/d | NR | 1 (0.64–1.56) | |
| | | | 28.6 < 43.5 g/d | NR | 1.53 (1.02–2.32) | |
| | | | ≥ 43.5 g/d | NR | 1.45 (0.92–2.27) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.03 | | | |

**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | and frozen beef, veal, pork, and lamb. Processed meats were mostly pork and beef preserved by methods other than freezing, such as salting, smoking, marinating, air-drying or heating and included ham, bacon, sausages, blood sausages, liver pâté, salami, mortadella, tinned meat and others. | Breast | Placebo group, processed meat: < 16.4 g/d | NR | 1 | Same as above |
| | | | 16.4 < 28.6 g/d | NR | 1.31 (0.68–2.52) | |
| | | | 28.6 < 43.5 g/d | NR | 2.51 (1.38–4.57) | |
| | | | ≥ 43.5 g/d | NR | 2.46 (1.28–4.72) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.001 | | | |
| | | Breast | Antioxidant-supplemented group, processed meat: | NR | 1 | Same as above |
| | | | < 16.4 g/d | | | |
| | | | 16.4 < 28.6 g/d | NR | 0.8 (0.43–1.47) | |
| | | | 28.643.5 g/d | NR | 0.92 (0.51–1.66) | |
| | | | > 43.5 g/d | NR | 0.86 (0.45–1.63) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.7 | | | |
| Farvid et al. (2015) USA 1998; follow-up 13 years Cohort | Cohort 44 231/1132 cases; Women aged 33–52 years, members of the Nurses' Health Study II cohort who in 1998 completed a questionnaire about diet during adolescence.<br>**Exposure assessment method:**<br>Questionnaire; Adolescent diet was measured using a 124-item validated high-school FFQ. Total red meat intake included unprocessed red meat (hamburger, beef, lamb, pork and meatloaf) and processed red meat items (hot dog, bacon and other processed meat such as sausage, salami and bologna). | Breast | All women, processed meat: Q1 | 249 | 1 | Age, race, family history of breast cancer in mother or sisters, history of benign breast disease, smoking, height, weight gain since age 18, BMI at age 18 years, age at menarche, parity and age at first birth, oral contraceptive use, adolescent alcohol intake, adult alcohol intake, and adolescent energy intake, hormone use and menopausal status, age at menopause |
| | | | Q2 | 204 | 0.99 (0.82–1.2) | |
| | | | Q3 | 172 | 0.96 (0.79–1.17) | |
| | | | Q4 | 249 | 0.96 (0.8–1.15) | |
| | | | Q5 | 258 | 1.17 (0.96–1.41) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.14 | | | |

**Table 2.6.2 Cohort studies: Processed meat and cancer of the breast (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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Breast | Premenopausal women, processed meat: Q1 | 109 | 1 | Same as above |
| | | | Q2 | 98 | 0.94 (0.71–1.24) | |
| | | | Q3 | 96 | 0.85 (0.64–1.13) | |
| | | | Q4 | 105 | 1.01 (0.76–1.34) | |
| | | | Q5 | 138 | 1.29 (0.98–1.7) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.02 | | | |
| | | Breast | Postmenopausal women, processed meat: Q1 | 95 | 1 | Same as above |
| | | | Q2 | 100 | 0.99 (0.74–1.32) | |
| | | | Q3 | 105 | 0.92 (0.69–1.23) | |
| | | | Q4 | 78 | 0.91 (0.66–1.24) | |
| | | | Q5 | 105 | 0.98 (0.72–1.33) | |
| | | | Trend-test p-value: 0.85 | | | |

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