

**Table 2.71. Case-control studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and malignant melanoma**

Reference, study location and period	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Exposed cases	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Benedetti <i>et al.</i> (2009), Canada, 1980s	Malignant melanoma	107 identified through regional hospitals; all men; aged 35–70 years old; all histologically confirmed; response rate ~82% (for all cancer sites combined)	507 population-based (randomly selected from electoral roll); stratified by age and area to all cancers combined; response rate 72%	Interview or self-administered questionnaire with case or proxy	<i>Frequency of drinking (weekly)</i>			Age, respondent status, ethnicity, census tract income, years of schooling, smoking status and time since quitting, fruit and vegetable intake	Information from proxies derived from ~39% of cases; No significant difference between total intake and intake of beer, wine or spirits.
					Never	21	1.00		
					1–6	34	0.93 (0.50–1.72)		
					≥ 7	52	1.21 (0.68–2.18)		
					<i>Alcohol intake in regular drinkers (drink-years)</i>				
					Never weekly	21	1.00		
					0–71	31	1.32 (0.69–2.52)		
					72–179	10	0.71 (0.31–1.63)		
					≥ 180	11	1.65 (0.71–3.83)		
					p for trend		0.586		