

Table 2.11. Cohort studies of betel quid chewing and cancer of other sites

Reference, location, name of study	Cohort description	Organ site (ICD code)	Exposure categories	No. of cases/deaths	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Wang <i>et al.</i> (2003b) Taiwan, China	Cohort of 11 837 men enrolled in 1990, aged 30 to 64 years. 98.4% of original cohort were included. All were personally interviewed. (56.4% were smokers; 12.2% betel chewers; 20.5% alcohol drinkers, 20.4% HBsAg positive; 4.6% Anti-HCV seropositive).	Liver (ICD-9: 155) (ICD10: C22)	<i>Betel quid without tobacco chewing</i>		<i>Cases</i>		Age of recruitment, residence, Serostatus for HBsAg and anti-HCV
			No	101	1.00		
			Yes	14	1.59 (0.89–2.85)		
			<i>Quantity Betel quid without tobacco chewed per day</i>				
			Non-chewers		101	1.00	
			1-10	7	1.44 (0.66–3.14)		
			> 10	7	1.92 (0.87–4.22)		
			<i>HBsAg sttaus</i>				
			Negative	No	24	1.00	
			Negative	Yes	5	2.66 (1.00–7.13)	
			Positive	No	77	13.44 (8.39–21.55)	
			Positive	Yes	9	19.48 (8.72–43.40)	
			<i>Quantity Betel quid without tobacco chewed per day</i>				
			Negative	Never	24	1.00	
Negative	1–10 betel quids/day	2	1.86 (0.43–7.94)				
Negative	>10 betel quids/day	3	4.04 (1.19–13.78)				
Positive	Never	77	13.45 (8.39–21.56)				
Positive	1–10 betel quids/day	5	20.39 (7.55–55.03)				
Positive	>10 betel quids/day	4	19.61 (6.61–58.20) <i>p</i> trend 0.007				

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Wang <i>et al.</i> (2003b) (cont.)	Cohort of 11 837 men recruited during 1990 -2000. Half less than 55 years old. 79.6% HBsAg seronegative; 95.5% Anti-HCV seronegative. 115 incident cases of HCC (HCC) occurred in 99 185 person years of follow-up. Mean duration of follow-up was 7.76 years	Liver (ICD-9: 155) (ICD10: C22)	<i>Betel quid without tobacco chewing</i> <i>Number of substances*</i>	<i>Cases</i>	None	36	1.00	Age, residence, education, ethnicity, liver function, anti-HCV serostatus and familial hepatocellular carcinoma	* Alcohol and tobacco (smoked) are the other two substances used Betel inflorescence was reported to be used generally		
					One	48	1.36 (0.88-2.01)				
					Two	23	1.60 (0.95-2.70)				
					Three	9	3.15 (1.45-6.89)				
					<i>HBsAg status</i>	-	No			24	1.00
						-	Yes			5	2.66 (1.00-7.13)
						+	No			77	13.44 (8.39-21.55)
+	Yes	9	19.48 (8.72-43.4)								
Sun <i>et al.</i> (2003) Taiwan, China	12 008 men aged 30–64 years with no history of hepatocellular carcinoma at baseline followed prospectively from 1990-2001.	Hepatocellular carcinoma	<i>Betel quid without tobacco chewing</i>		No	102	1.00	Age, hepatitis B surface antigen-positive status, and family history of cirrhosis and/or liver cancer in first-degree relatives	none		
					<i>HCV status</i>	-	No			84	1.00
						-	Yes			8	0.8 (0.4-1.6)
					+	No	14			2.6 (1.5-4.6)	
					+	Yes	2			6.8 (1.7-28.2)	

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Wen <i>et al.</i> (2005b) Taiwan, China	Cohort of 19 719 men \geq 35 yrs (11 647 smokers) recruited during 1982-1992. All subjects personally interviewed. Vital status ascertained as of 31 December 2000 from computerized national death files. Prevalence of betel chewing in cohort 15.1% among smokers; 3.7% among nonsmokers.	Liver (ICD-9: 155)	Non smoking/non chewing Smoking + chewing betel quid without tobacco	<i>Deaths</i> 61 28	1.0 1.8 (1.1-2.8)	Age, alcohol consumption, education, HBsAg	Found that people start chewing mainly after starting smoking