

**Table 2.8. Case-control studies on tobacco smoking and oral cancer: main characteristics of study design**

Reference Country and years of study	Number of cases and controls	Criteria for eligibility and comments
Balaram <i>et al.</i> (2002) India 1996–99	Men: 309 cases and 292 controls Women: 282 cases and 290 controls	Multicenter study Cases histologically confirmed Controls were selected from relatives and friends who were attending patients admitted for cancer and other than cancer (two hospitals) and from outpatients free from cancer (one center)
Znaor <i>et al.</i> (2003) India 1993-99	Men: 1,563 cases, 1,711 hospital controls and 1,927 healthy controls	Cases histologically confirmed Hospital controls identified among patients with non-tobacco cancers. Also was selected controls among healthy hospital visitors
De Stefani <i>et al.</i> (2007) Uruguay 1988-2000	Men: 335 cases and 1,501 controls	Hospital-base case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls were identified in the same hospital as cases and with non-neoplastic conditions which were not-related to smoking, alcohol drinking and without recent changes in their diets.
Applebaum <i>et al.</i> (2007) USA 1999-2003	187 cases and 549 controls	Population based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls were identified from Massachusetts town books, required by state law to list all residents 17 years and older, matched to cases on sex, age (within 3 years) and town of residence using random selection.

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Hashibe <i>et al.</i> (2007c) INHANCE consortium Europe, North America, South/Central America, International 1984-2006	717 cases and 4051 controls	Multicentre hospital-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed In-patients and out-patients Controls were recruited in the same hospitals as the cases, frequency matched by age, and diseases not related to tobacco smoking or alcohol drinking
Subapriya <i>et al.</i> (2007) India 1991–2003	Men: 202 cases and 202 controls Women: 186 cases and 186 controls	Hospital-based case-control study Controls were identified among relatives and friends who were attending patients admitted for diseases other than cancer, matched according to age, sex and religion
Muwonge <i>et al.</i> (2008) India 1996–2004	Men: 163 cases and 815 controls Women 119 cases and 595 controls	Nested case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls for a particular case were selected from the non-cancer individuals enumerated in a screening study
Pacella-Norman <i>et al.</i> (2002) South Africa 1995-99	Men: 87 cases and 804 controls Women: 37 cases and 1370 controls	Hospital-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls had cancers assumed as non associated with tobacco smoking or alcohol consumption