

Table 2.58. Cohort studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the kidney

Reference, location, name of study	Cohort description (No. in analysis)	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	No. of cases	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Allen <i>et al</i> (2009), UK, Million Women Study	Analytical cohort of 1280296 women recruited 1996-2001; aged 50-64 years; follow-up until 2006; 28 380 cases identified through cancer registries	Self-administered questionnaire at baseline and 3 years later	<i>Usual intake (drinks/week)</i>		(Floated 95% CI)	Age, region, socio-economic status, body mass index, smoking, physical activity, oral contraceptive use, hormone replacement therapy use	Alcohol intake of <2 drinks/week taken to be the reference group; no significant difference by hormone replacement therapy use; no difference by beverage type (wine versus other drinks) or by red, white or both types of wine
			None	338	1.12 (1.00-1.26)		
			<2	330	1.00 (0.90-1.12)		
			3-6	250	1.01 (0.89-1.14)		
			7-24	185	0.93 (0.80-1.07)		
			≥15	38	0.66 (0.48-0.92)		
p for trend		0.03					
% increase in relative risk (95% CI) per 10-g/day alcohol intake			-12 (-22 – -1)				