

**Table 2.68. Cohort studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and adult brain cancer**

Reference, location, period	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	No of cases	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Allen <i>et al.</i> (2009) United Kingdom Million Women Study 1996–2001	Brain cancer	Analytical cohort of 1 280 296 women who attended breast cancer screening clinic; recruited 1996–2001; aged 50–64 years; follow-up until 2006; 908 incident brain cancer cases	Self administered questionnaire at baseline and 3 years later		Usual intake (drinks/week) None < 2 3–6 7–24 ≥ 15  P-trend  Per 10 g/d	224 279 203 149 53   684	(Floated 95% CI) 0.94 (0.82–1.08) 1.00 (0.89–1.13) 0.96 (0.84–1.10) 0.90 (0.77–1.06) 1.17 (0.89–1.53)  0.9  1.01 (0.89–1.14)	Age, region, socioeconomic 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 difference by beverage type (wine versus other drinks) or by red, white or both types of wine