

Table 2.29. Cohort studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the lung in the general population

Reference, location, name of study	Cohort description	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	No. of cases/deaths	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Takezaki <i>et al.</i> (2003), Japan, Aichi Prefecture	2 798 men and 3 087 women inhabitants in a rural area of Aichi Prefecture in Japan	Questionnaire	Ethanol (g/day) <i>Almost never</i> <i>< 41 g/day</i> <i>41+ g/day</i>	19 11 8	1.00 1.50 (0.67–3.37) 0.70 (0.28–1.71) <i>P</i> = 0.49	Age, sex, smoking, occupation	
Nakaya <i>et al.</i> (2005), Japan, the Miyagi Cohort Study	21 201 men inhabitants in 14 municipalities in Miyagi Prefecture	Self-administered questionnaire	Ethanol intake (g/day) Never drinkers Ex-drinkers <i>Current drinkers</i> <i>< 22.8 g/day</i> <i>22.8+</i>	16 21 82 17 65	1.00 2.3 (1.2–4.4) 1.2 (0.7–2.1) 1.0 (0.5–2.0) 1.3 (0.8–2.3) p for trend = 0.30	Age, smoking, education, consumption of orange, other fruits, juice, spinach, carrot or pumpkin, and tomato	

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Chao <i>et al.</i> (2008), USA, the California Men's Health Study	84 170 men male aged 45–69 who are members of Kaiser Permanente California health plans	Self-administered questionnaire	Alcohol intake (drink/wk)			Age, ethnicity, education, household income, BMI, smoking status, cigarettes smoked per day, smoking duration, and history of COPD/emphysema . The consumption of different types of alcoholic beverages was mutually adjusted.	
			<i>Beer</i>				
			Nondrinkers	94	1.00		
			< 1 drink/wk	64	1.48 (1.00–2.19)		
			≥ 1 drink/wk, < 1 drink/d	34	1.04 (0.65–1.65)		
			≥ 1 drink/d	18	0.78 (0.45–1.35)		
					p for trend = 0.42		
			<i>Red Wine</i>				
			Nondrinkers	127	1.00		
			< 1 drink/wk	55	1.15 (0.73–1.81)		
			≥ 1 drink/wk, < 1 drink/d	21	0.65 (0.37–1.15)		
			≥ 1 drink/d	7	0.55 (0.23–1.29)		
					p for trend = 0.06		
			<i>White Wine</i>				
			Nondrinkers	137	1.00		
			< 1 drink/wk	49	0.86 (0.54–1.37)		
			≥ 1 drink/wk, < 1 drink/d	20	1.09 (0.62–1.92)		
			≥ 1 drink/d	4	0.87 (0.31–2.40)		
					p for trend = 0.71		
			<i>Liquor</i>				
			Nondrinkers	123	1.00		
			< 1 drink/wk	43	0.92 (0.60–1.42)		
			≥ 1 drink/wk, < 1 drink/d	26	1.05 (0.64–1.71)		
			≥ 1 drink/d	18	0.93 (0.54–1.58)		
					p for trend = 0.75		

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Shimazu <i>et al.</i> (2008) Japan, the Japan Public Health Center-based Prospective Study	46 347 Japanese men aged 40–69 years with no history of cancer	Self-administered questionnaire	Ethanol intake (g/week) Never drinkers Occasional drinkers 1–149 g/wk 150–299 g/wk 300–449 g/wk ≥ 450 g/wk	211 38 105 117 99 81	1.47 (1.04–2.09) 1.00 1.10 (0.76–1.61) 1.07 (0.74–1.55) 1.34 (0.92–1.95) 1.31 (0.89–1.94) p for trend = 0.07	Age, study area, smoking status, passive smoking at the workplace, family history of lung cancer	
Allen <i>et al.</i> (2009) UK, the Million Women Study	1 280 296 middle-aged women, participants in breast screening programme in United Kingdom	Self-administered questionnaire	Alcohol intake (drinks/wk) Nondrinkers < 2 drinks/wk 3–6 drinks/wk 7–14 drinks/wk ≥ 15 drinks/wk	1 735 1 210 886 1 040 332	1.17 (1.12–1.23) 1.00 (0.94–1.06) 0.91 (0.85–0.97) 1.06 (1.00–1.13) 1.01 (0.90–1.12) p for trend = 0.20	Age, region of residence, socioeconomic status, BMI, smoking, physical activity, use of oral contraceptives, hormone replacement therapy	Nondrinkers included never and former drinkers

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Thun <i>et al.</i> (2009) USA, Cancer Prevention Study II (CPS-II)	223 216 participants from the ACS Cancer Prevention Study (CPS II); participants followed up until death from lung cancer occurred	Self-administered questionnaire	Ethanol intake (g/day) <i>Men</i> Non drinker < 1 drink/d 1 drink/d 2–3 drinks/d 4+ drinks/d <i>Women</i> Non drinker < 1 drink/d 1 drink/d 2–3 drinks/d 4+ drinks/d	<i>Deaths</i> 151 126 31 72 26 285 235 45 72 15	1.00 0.99 (0.78–1.26) 1.04 (0.71–1.53) 0.98 (0.75–1.31) 0.85 (0.55–1.27) <i>p</i> -trend = 0.60 1.00 1.14 (0.95–1.35) 1.04 (0.76–1.43) 1.00 (0.77–1.30) 0.69 (0.41–1.16) <i>p</i> -trend = 0.058	Adjusted for education, occupation, race	Data presented for non-smokers. Overlap with Korte <i>et al.</i> (2002)
Toriola <i>et al.</i> (2009) Finland, the Findrink Study	2 267 middle aged men from Finland without a history of lung cancer	Self-administered questionnaire	Alcohol consumption Non-binge drinkers Binge drinkers	38 27	1.00 1.89 (1.10–3.20) <i>p</i> value = 0.02	Age, examination year, family history of cancer, smoking, SES, leisure time physical activity, BMI	Additional analyses conducted according to the number of cigarettes smoked daily and the duration of smoking in years among binge drinkers only. Number of lung cancer cases among non-smokers was low (12 cases)

CI, confidence interval;