

Table 2.5. Cohort studies on consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer in special populations

Reference, study location, period	Characteristics of study population	Organ site (ICD code)	Exposure categories	No. of cases/deaths	Standardized Incidence Ratio	95% CI	Adjustment factors	Comments	
Thygesen <i>et al.</i> , (2009) Copenhagen Alcohol Cohort, Denmark	15 528 men and 3552 women alcoholics, recruited from outpatients clinics between 1954 and 1992; follow-up until 1999	Tongue (ICD 7: 141) Mouth (ICD 7: 143-144) Pharynx (ICD 7: 145-148), Oesophagus (ICD 7: 150), Larynx (ICD 7: 161)	<i>Men</i>		SIR		Age, sex, calendar time	Average alcohol intake at recruitment was 21.5 drinks/week in men and 16.4 in women. No individual exposure data and no information on potential confounders	
			Tongue	47	8.3	6.1–11.0			
			Mouth	76	6.9	5.5–8.7			
			Pharynx	95	6.9	5.6–8.4			
			Oesophagus	80	4.1	3.2–5.1			
			Larynx	121	4.6	3.9–5.5			
			<i>Women</i>						
			Tongue	10	20.4	9.8–37.5			
			Mouth	11	10.7	5.3–19.1			
			Pharynx	20	21.1	12.9–32.5			
Oesophagus	8	7.1	3.1–14.0						
Larynx	4	3.9	1.0–9.9						