

Table 2.6. Case-control studies of chewing betel quid and cancer of the oral cavity published after IARC (1985)

Betel quid with or without tobacco		Odds Ratios from studies					A*B	(synergistic effect) positive interaction (C>A*B)
		None	Betel quid chewing (A)	Alcohol drinking (B)	Betel quid chewing+alcohol drinking (C)			
Without tobacco								
Znaor <i>et al</i> (2003) Chennai and Trivandrum, India 1993-1999	men, smoking	2.5	4.8	4.8	8.1	9.2		
	men, non-smoking	1.0	3.4	2.6	4.4	8.8		
Ko <i>et al</i> (1995) Kaohsiung Taiwan 1992-1993	men, smoking	18.0	89.1	22.3	122.8	110.4	No test provided for interaction	
	men, non-smoking	1.0	28.2	10.2	54.0	287.6		
With tobacco								
Rao <i>et al</i> (1994) Mumbai, India 1980-84	men, smoking	1.7	2.9	2.4	8.9	4.2	No test provided for interaction	
	men, non-smoking	1.0	3.6	1.3	4.3	4.8	Close to multiplicative**	
Balaram <i>et al</i> (2002) Southern, India 1996-1999	men	1.0	7.3	2.8	8.6	20.7	No significant multiplicative interaction observed**	
Znaor <i>et al</i> (2003) Chennai, India 1993-1999	men, smoking	2.5	8.5	4.8	16.3	16.3	p<0.01**	
	men, non-smoking	1.0	9.3	2.6	24.3	24.2	p=0.15**	
Subapriya <i>et al</i> (2007) Tamil Nadu, India 1991-2003	smoking	7.5	3.9	8.3	11.3	4.4	No test provided for interaction	
	non-smoking	1.0	4.1	3.9	4.2	15.9		
Muwonge <i>et al</i> (2008) Trivandrum, India	men, smoking	1.3	5.5	2.6	4.8	11.0	No test provided for interaction	
	men, non-smoking	1.0	4.8	1.2	6.4	5.8		
Yen <i>et al.</i> (2008b) Taichung, Taiwan	men, smoking	4.7	21.8	9.0	39.7	42.3	No test provided for interaction	
	men, non-smoking	1.0	11.0	1.0	16.1	10.4		

** represent p- values from statistical test for interaction