

Table 2.30. Cohort studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the lung in special populations

Reference, location, name of study	Cohort description	Exposure categories	No. of cases/deaths	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Thygesen <i>et al.</i> (2009), Copenhagen, Denmark, Copenhagen Outpatient Clinic for alcoholics	15 258 men and 3 552 women attending the Copenhagen Outpatient Clinic who were cancer free admitted for alcoholic treatment from 1954–92 follow-up for cancer incidence or death until 1999	Alcoholic		SIR	None	Average alcohol intake at recruitment was 21.5 drinks/week in men and 16.4 drinks/week in women; no individual exposure data; no information on potential confounders, including smoking.
		Population rate (Exp)	<i>Men</i> 238.2	1.00		
		Alcoholics (Obs)	523	2.2 (2.0–2.4) (<i>P</i> < 0.001)		
			<i>Women</i> 22.4	1.00		
		Alcoholics (Obs)	90	4.0 (3.2–5.0) (<i>P</i> < 0.001)		

CI, confidence interval; SIR, standardized incidence ratio