

Table 2.46. Cohort studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the male breast

Reference, name of study	Cohort description	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Numbers of cases	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Brinton <i>et al.</i> (2008), NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study	Analytical cohort of 324920 men, recruited 1995–96, aged 50–71 years; followed-up until 2003; 121 (9 in situ, 107 invasive) cases identified through registry	Self-reported questionnaire	<i>Usual intake (drinks/day)</i> Never < 1 1–3 ≥ 3 p for trend	27 59 19 16	1.0 0.99 (0.62–1.56) 0.86 (0.47–1.55) 1.21 (0.65–2.25) 0.79	Age, race, education, body mass index	
Brinton <i>et al.</i> (2010), USA, Veterans Affairs	Analytical cohort of 4501578 men in the Veterans medical care system; recruited 1969–1996; aged 18–100 years; followed-up until 1996; 642 cases identified through medical records	Data derived from in-patient hospital records	<i>Alcoholism</i> Non-alcoholic Alcoholic	520 122	1.0 0.90 (0.73–1.10)	Age, calendar time, latency, number of hospital visits, race	No difference by subgroup of race