

Table 2.51. Case-control studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the endometrium

Reference, study location, period	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comment
Hosono <i>et al.</i> (2008), Aichi, Japan, 2001–2005	Endometrium	148 patients newly and histologically diagnosed with endometrial adenocarcinoma	1468 women free for cancer, aged 20–79 years, matched to cases by age +/- 3 years and menopausal status, participants of the Hospital-based Epidemiologic Research Program at Aichi Cancer Center, enrolled between January 2001–November 2005; provided blood samples	Interview and questionnaire at enrolment	<p><i>Frequency of alcohol intake(drinks/week)</i></p> <p>None < 1/week 1–2/week 3–4/week 5/week</p> <p><i>Amount of alcohol consumption</i></p> <p>None < 25 g/week g/week > 175 g/week</p>	<p>(ref.)</p> <p>0.71 (0.39–1.29)</p> <p>0.77 (0.40–1.50)</p> <p>0.67 (0.31–1.43)</p> <p>0.37 (0.17–0.82)</p> <p><i>P</i>trend = 0.009</p> <p>(ref.)</p> <p>0.79 (0.46–1.28)</p> <p>0.42 (0.23–0.79)</p> <p>0.47 (0.14–1.58)</p> <p><i>P</i>trend = 0.005</p>	Age, smoking, BMI, regular exercise, menstrual status, age at menarche, duration of menstruation, parity, diabetes, hypertension, contraceptive use, HRT, flushing after drinking	

BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; HRT, hormone replacement therapy; OC, oral contraceptive