

Table 2.17. Case-control studies on tobacco smoking and nasopharyngeal cancer: main characteristics of study design

Reference Country and years of study	Number of cases and controls	Criteria for eligibility and comments
Cheng <i>et al.</i> (1999) Taiwan 1991-94	Taipei City or County residents Men: 260 cases and 223 controls Women: 115 cases and 104 controls	Population-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed and living on the Taipei City or County for at least 6 months Controls were selected randomly from the National Household Registration System, matched with cases by sex and age (within 5 years) and residence (same district or township)
Guo <i>et al.</i> (2009) China 2004-05	1 049 cases and 785 controls	Cases were histologically confirmed; incident (diagnosed from November 2004 to October 2005) and prevalent (diagnosed from January 2001 to October 2004). Controls were recruited from records of CBV/IgA/VCA screening conducted from 2001 to 2003 and those who were EBV/IgA/VCA positive and NPC free at the time of enrollment were invited to participate. Controls were matched to cases on age, sex and district/township of residence
Feng <i>et al.</i> (2009) Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia 2002-05	636 cases and 615 controls	Controls were hospitalized individuals from 15 non-cancer hospital departments (61%) or friends and family members of non-NPC cancer patients (39%), frequency-matched to cases by centre, age, sex and household type (urban/rural)
Marsh <i>et al.</i> (2007) 1945-2003 USA	7 cases and 55 controls	Cases died from nasopharynx cancer during 1945–98. Cases were evaluated independently as part of a National Cancer Institute cohort study. Each case was matched on exact age (at the date of death of the case) race, sex, and year of birth (± 2 years) to four controls from the remaining living and deceased members of the cohort.