Table 2.23. Case–control studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the stomach cancer in general populations

Reference, study location and period	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Exposed cases	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Lucenteforte *et al*. (2008). Italy, 1997–2007	Stomach	230 patients (143 men, 87 women) 22 – 80 years in the province of Milan. Histological confirem.	547 patients (286 men, 261 women). Matched by age and sex. Acute nonneoplastic conditions same hospital	Interviewed on sociodemo-graphic characteristics, lifestyle, family history of cancer	*Alcohol intake (Quintiles)* 1 (lowest) 2 3 4 5	 52 38 29 53 56	Odds ratio 1.0 1.0 (0.6–1.7) 0.8 (0.5–1.5) 0.9 (0.5–1.6) 1.0 (0.6–1.8)	Sex, age, education, body mass index, smoking, family history of cancer, energy intake	Alcohol intake was defined as frequency of intake. The lowest quartile included those that drank ≤0.5 times/month
Benedetti *et al*. (2009) Canada, Early 1980s	Stomach	215 cases of cancer of the stomach – histologically confirmed cases (males aged 35–70) - among 3064 cases (13 cancer sites)	507 randomly selected population controls from the electoral lists - area and age stratified to the distribution among all cancer cases combined	Self administered questionnaire Response rates 82%- case; 72% -controls	*Pattern of use (total alcohol)* Never weekly 1–6 weekly 7+ weekly	 35 81 99	Odds ratio 1.0 1.67 (1.04–2.67) 1.15 (0.72–1.81)	Age, smoking status, cigarette-year, respondent status, ethnicity, census tract income, years of schooling, and time since quitting	Estimates using poly-tomous regression using all cancer sites Results by type of beverage are shown in Table 2.22

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Zaridze *et al*. (2009) 3 cities the Russian Federation 1990–2001	Stomach (C16)	1215 deaths from cancer of the stomach (801 men, 414 women) identified from death certificates (among 60 416 decedents aged 15–74 years in 1990–2001)	Controls were adults who died from other diseases. 5475 decedents not judged to be due to alcohol or tobacco	Face-to face interview with relatives (blood or in-law) during 2001–05	*Usual Vodka intake (0.5L bottles/week)*			Age, city, smoking	
					Men				
					< 0.5 reference	112	1.0		
					0.5–0.9	285	0.99 (0.86–1.12)		
					1–3	264	1.08 (0.94–1.24)		
					≥ 3	140	1.09 (0.93–1.26)		
					P-trend		0.46		
					Women				
					< 0.5	287	1.0		
					0.5–0.9	86	1.38 (1.20–1.59)		
					1–3	31	1.05 (0.84–1.32)		
					≥ 3	10	0.66 (0.46–0.94)		
					P-trend		0..29		