

Table 2.59. Case–control studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the kidney

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
Greving <i>et al.</i> (2007), Sweden	Kidney (ICD-9 code 189.0)	855 cases with renal cell cancer; born in Sweden or any other Nordic country and resident in Sweden 1996-1998; age, 20-79 years; participation 69%.; 22 cases did not respond or answer alcohol questions.	1204 controls randomly selected from the Swedish population registry and frequency-matched to cases by sex, age in 10-year strata, and place of residence. Participation rate 74%. 304 controls did not respond or answer alcohol questions.	Mailed questionnaire on personal and medical history, as well as dietary habits and alcohol consumption 5 years before study, disregarding recent changes.	<i>Total, ethanol (g/month)</i> None ≤ 54.8 54.9-148.9 149.0-313.6 313.6-620 >620	136/179 202/258 171/255 185/256 115/163 46/93	1.0 1.0 (0.7–1.4) 0.9 (0.7–1.3) 0.9 (0.7–1.2) 0.9 (0.6–1.3) 0.6 (0.4–0.9) P trend = 0.03	Age, sex, body mass index, smoking	Results for different types of alcoholic beverages (light, medium-strong, and strong beer, white, red, and strong wine, and hard liquor), were shown. No differences were found with different type of beverages.

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Pelucchi <i>et al.</i> (2008), Italy (1985-2004)	Kidney (ICD-9 code 189.0)	The paper includes two case-control studies. The first study was described in Pelocchi <i>et al.</i> , 2002). The second was conducted from 1992 to 2004 and consists of 767 (494 men, 273 women) renal cell cancers in general hospitals and university clinics in Milan and Napoli and the provinces of Pordenone, Udine and Latina; aged 24-79 years (median, 62 years); 100% histologically confirmed; refusal rate for interview, less than 5%. The present paper gives the update of the first together with the second study. Total number of cases 1115 (730 men, 385 women).	The second study included : 1534 (988 men, 546 women) patients admitted to the same hospitals and clinics for acute, non-neoplastic, non-urological and non-genital problems; refusal rate for interview less than 5%. Total number of controls 2582 (1741 men, 841 women).	Questionnaire on personal characteristics, socio-demographic and lifestyle details (smoking, coffee drinking), intake of selected food items, medical history, alcohol intake	<i>Alcohol drinks/day</i>				Age, sex, study centre, education, body mass index, history of bladder infection, cigarette smoking, intake of vegetables, meat and fruit	23.1% of the cases and 19.2% of the controls were non-drinkers.
					Non-drinkers	258	1.0			
					Current drinkers	857	0.84 (0.71-1.01)			
					≤ 4	617	0.87 (0.73-1.04)			
					> 4 to ≤ 8	170	0.76 (0.59-0.99)			
					> 8	70	0.70 (0.50-0.97)			
					<i>Duration (years)</i>					
					≤ 34	288	0.73 (0.58-0.91)			
					35-44	288	0.91 (0.73-1.14)			
					≥ 45	233	0.97 (0.76-1.24)			
					<i>Age at starting (years)</i>					
					≤ 16	129	1.0			
					17-19	92	0.94 (0.67-1.32)			
					20-22	162	0.99 (0.74-1.33)			
					≥ 23	145	1.02 (0.75-1.39)			
<i>Wine (drinks/day)</i>										
0-4	694	0.85 (0.71-1.01)								
> 4 to ≤ 8	149	0.89 (0.68-1.16)								
> 8	14	0.50 (0.27-0.92)								
<i>Wine. Frequency</i>										
< 7 days/week	117	0.97 (0.73-1.28)								
Daily	734	0.83 (0.69-1.00)								
<i>Beer drinkers</i>	366	0.84 (0.68-1.03)								
<i>Spirits drinkers</i>	370	0.86 (0.70-1.05)								

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Benedetti <i>et al.</i> (2009), Canada, 1980s	Kidney	156 identified through regional hospitals; all men; aged 35-70 years old; all histologically confirmed; response rate ~82% (for all cancer sites combined)	507 population-based (randomly selected from electoral roll); stratified by age and area to all cancers combined; response rate 72%	Interview or self-administered questionnaire with case or proxy	<i>Frequency of drinking (weekly)</i>		1.0	Age, smoking, respondent status, race, income, education, time since quitting drinking, fruit and vegetable intake	Information from proxies derived from ~39% of cases; No significant different between total intake and intake of beer, wine or spirits.
					Never	1-6	0.91 (0.54–1.53)		
					<i>Alcohol intake in regular drinkers (drink-years)</i>				
					Never weekly		1.0		
					0-71		1.18 (0.67–2.06)		
					72-179		0.67 (0.35–1.30)		
					≥180		1.68 (0.89–3.15)		
					p for trend		0.126		