Table 2.67. Case–control studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and other female cancers

Reference, study location and period	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comment
Madsen *et al.* (2008) Denmark, Diagnosis: 1993–1998 Approach: 1997–2002	Vulva and Vagina	182 (of 303 invited and 796 total) women with invasive vulva-vagina squamous cell carcinoma (VV-SCC): 116-vulva, 66-vagina, diagnosed in Denmark between 1993–1998. Median age: 63 years	Two sets frequency matched controls: 518 (of 879) population based (Civil Registration System; matched on year of birth) and 164 (of 238) patients diagnosed with adenocarcinoma of the uterine corpus in the same time period as VV_SCC (matched on diagnosis date and birth year ± 5 years). Median age of the population based controls: 57 years, among corpus cancer patients: 62 years.	Telephone interview between July 1997 and July 2002 covering a broad range of topics and by trained female medical students who were unaware of the study	***Cumulative alcohol consumption-years**** Vulva 0 < 10 10–20 > 20 *P* = 0.01 Vagina 0 < 10 10–20 > 20 *P* = 0.003	*Risk of squamous cell carcinomas* Vulva 0.37 (0.20–0.70) 1.00 (ref) 1.02 (0.55–1.88) 0.89 (0.43–1.86) Vagina 0.21 (0.08–0.55) 1.00 (ref) 1.06 (0.48–2.30) 0.84 (0.33–2.14)	Age at the time of diagnosis, anogenital warts, marital status, smoker status, school years Age at the time of the diagnosis, genital washing before and after intercourse, preinvasive or invasive cervical cancer, smoker status	*consumption-year is equivalent to 2 alcoholic drinks per day for one year. Results from the two different control groups analysed separately was not different from the results of the combined control group presented here.