

**Table 2.14. Pooled and meta-analyses of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the colorectum**

Reference, location, name of study	Characteristics of study population	ICD Code	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	No. of cases	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Mizoue <i>et al.</i> (2008), Pooled analysis of 5 cohort studies in Japan: 1 & 2) Japan Public Health Prospective Study I and II; 3) Japan Collaborative Cohort Study; 4) Miyagi Cohort Study; 5) Takayama Study	Pooled cohort analysis of 209 763 individuals (98 265 men, 111 498 women); recruited between 1988–1994; aged ≥ 35 years; followed-up until 1999 up till 2004 depending on study; 2 802 cases (1 724 men, 1 078 women) identified through active notification from hospitals and from cancer registries	CRC Colon Rectum (ICD-O-3: C18.0- C18.9, C19.9, C20.9)	Self-administered questionnaire	<i>Alcohol intake (g/d)</i>			Area, age, smoking, body mass index, intake of energy, red meat, calcium, fibre, folate	Positive association seen for both colon and rectum; positive association seen for both men and women; differences in the association of alcohol and risk seen for subgroups of body mass index, with a stronger association with high alcohol intake among lean individuals, although the associations were also significant among normal-weight and overweight individuals; no association by subgroup of folate intake; data not stratified by smoking status
				<b>Men- colorectum</b>				
				None	311	1.0		
				Occasional (< 1/week)	87	1.00 (0.79–1.28)		
				0.1–22.9	295	1.22 (0.92–1.61)		
				23–45.9	363	1.42 (1.21–1.66)		
				46–68.9	374	1.95 (1.53–2.49)		
				69–91.9	182	2.15 (1.74–2.64)		
				≥ 92	112	2.96 (2.27–3.86)		
				Per 15 g/d		1.11 (1.09–1.14)		
				p for trend		< 0.001		
				<b>Men- colon</b>				
				None	190	1.0		
				Occasional (< 1/week)	57	1.13 (0.73–1.75)		
				0.1–22.9	177	1.21 (0.80–1.84)		
				23–45.9	249	1.60 (1.31–1.95)		
				46–68.9	233	1.97 (1.51–2.57)		
				69–91.9	102	1.90 (1.45–2.49)		
				≥ 92	85	3.44 (2.50–4.72)		
Per 15 g/d		1.12 (1.09–1.15)						
p for trend		< 0.001						
<b>Men- rectum</b>								
None	119	1.0						
Occasional (< 1/week)	31	1.08 (0.71–1.65)						
0.1–22.9	118	1.30 (0.90–1.89)						
23–45.9	114	1.18 (0.90–1.56)						
46–68.9	139	2.01 (1.46–2.78)						
69–91.9	80	2.75 (2.00–3.79)						
≥ 92	28	2.10 (1.16–3.83)						
Per 15 g/d		1.11 (1.07–1.15)						
p for trend		< 0.001						

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Mizoue <i>et al.</i> (2008) (contd)				<b>Women- colorectum</b>				
				None	839	1.0		
				Occasional (< 1/week)	100	0.96 (0.70–1.32)		
				0.1–22.9	97	0.93 (0.70–1.23)		
				≥ 23	42	1.57 (1.11–2.21)		
				Per 15 g/d		1.13 (1.06–1.20)		
				p for trend		< 0.001		
				<b>Women- colon</b>				
				None	574	1.0		
				Occasional (< 1/week)	60	0.82 (0.62–1.09)		
				0.1–22.9	71	0.99 (0.76–1.29)		
				≥ 23	31	1.66 (1.12–2.46)		
				Per 15 g/d		1.14 (1.05–1.23)		
				p for trend		0.001		
				<b>Women- rectum</b>				
				None	263	1.0		
				Occasional (< 1/week)	40	1.26 (0.73–2.19)		
				0.1–22.9	24	0.76 (0.38–1.52)		
				≥ 23	11	2.39 (1.18–4.88)		
				Per 15 g/d		1.14 (1.02–1.29)		
				p for trend		0.027		
Huxley <i>et al.</i> (2009), Meta-analysis of 21 cohort studies (America, <i>n</i> = 7; Europe, <i>n</i> = 5; Asia <i>n</i> = 9)	Meta-analysis of 9 594 cases	CRC Colon Rectum	Varied	<i>Alcohol status</i>			Varied	No evidence of heterogeneity across studies; no significant difference between colon and rectum; no evidence of publication bias
				<b>Colorectum</b>	9 594	1.0		
				Light or non-drinker		1.56 (1.42–1.70)		
				Heavy-drinker				
				<b>Colon</b>	6 136	1.0		
				Light or non-drinker		1.53 (1.33–1.78)		
				Heavy-drinker				
				<b>Rectum</b>	2 689	1.0		
				Light or non-drinker		1.69 (1.45–1.96)		
				Heavy-drinker				