

Table 2.60. Cohort studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the urinary bladder in general populations

Reference, location, name of study	Cohort description	Exposure assessment	Organ site (ICD code)	Exposure categories	No. of cases/deaths	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
Allen et al. (2009) United Kingdom Million Women Study 1996–2001	Analytical cohort of 1280 296 women who attended breast cancer screening clinic; recruited 1996–2001; aged 50–64 years; follow-up until 2006; 928 incident bladder cancer cases	Self administered questionnaire at baseline and 3 years later	Bladder (ICD10: C67)	Usual intake (drinks/week) None < 2 3–6 7–24 ≥ 15 Per 10 g/d P for trend	271 258 206 151 42	(Floated 95% CI) 1.06 (0.94–1.21) 1.00 (0.88–1.13) 1.05 (0.92–1.21) 0.91 (0.77–1.07) 0.86 (0.63–1.17) 0.93 (0.82–1.05) 0.2	Age, region, socioeconomic status, body mass index, smoking, physical activity, oral contraceptive use, hormone replacement therapy use	Alcohol intake of < 2 drinks/week taken to be the reference group; no difference by beverage type (wine versus other drinks) or by red, white or both types of wine