

Table 2.20. Case-control studies on tobacco smoking and oesophageal cancer (unspecified) or squamous-cell carcinoma of the oesophagus: main characteristics of study design

Reference, Country and years of study	Number of cases and controls	Criteria for eligibility and comments
Launoy et al. (2000) France 1991-1994	Men: 208 cases and 399 controls	Multicenter hospital-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls were selected among patients admitted in the same hospital of cases matched by age, hospital and period of admission. Patients hospitalized for trauma, and with experience of cancer or diseases related to alcohol or tobacco were excluded
Bosetti et al. (2000b) Italy and Switzerland 1992-1999	Men: 356 cases and 878 controls Women: 48 cases and 192 controls	Incident cases were from the major teaching and general hospital of the study areas of Italy and Switzerland Cases histologically confirmed Controls were subjects admitted to the same hospitals as the cases for a wide spectrum of acute, non-neoplastic conditions excluding those related to smoking and alcohol consumption
Castellsagué et al. (2000) Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay 1986-1992	Men: 655 cases and 1408 controls	Multicenter study Cases histologically confirmed, but some cases of Paraguay a cytological or radiological diagnosis of oesophageal was accepted Controls were identified in the same hospitals from cases and also matched by sex and age (within 5 years)
Brown et al. (2001) USA 1986-1989	Men: 347 cases and 1354 controls	Multicenter study Cases histologically confirmed Controls aged 30-64 years were selected using a random digit dialing technique, whereas controls aged 65-79 years were randomly chosen from computerized listings of Medicare registrants
Sharp et al. (2001) UK 1993-1996	Women: 159 cases and 159 controls	Population-based case-control study conducted in three regions of England and eastern Scotland. Cases histologically confirmed Controls matched by age (within 5 years) and general practitioner
Gallus et al. (2001) Italy and Switzerland 1984-1999	Women: 114 cases and 425 controls	Cases under 79 years and histologically confirmed Controls were subjects admitted to the same hospitals as the cases for a wide spectrum of acute, non-neoplastic conditions excluding those related to smoking and alcohol consumption
Pacella-Norman et al. (2002) South Africa 1995-99	Men: 87 cases and 804 controls Women: 37 cases and 1370 controls	Hospital-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls had cancers assumed as non associated with tobacco smoking or alcohol consumption

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Gallus et al. (2003a) Italy and Switzerland 1992-1999	Men: 351 cases and 875 controls Women: 44 cases and 191 controls	Hospital-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls were matched with cases by age (within 5 year intervals), sex, and study centre
Lee et al. (2005) Taiwan 2000-2003	Men: 468 cases and 752 controls Women: 45 cases and 66 controls	Cases of squamous cell carcinoma confirmed histologically recruited in three hospital of Taiwan Controls selected from people who attended the same hospitals as the cases and matched with cases by sex and age (within 3 years)
Yang et al. (2005) China 2003-2004	Men: 119 cases and 119 controls Women: 66 cases and 66 controls	Population-based case-control study Cases confirmed histologically (179 squamous cell carcinoma and 6 adenocarcinomas analyzed together) Controls were recruited in from residents in Yanting, Province of Sichuan, China
Znaor <i>et al.</i> (2003) India 1993-1999	Men: 566 cases, 1711 hospital controls and 1927 healthy controls	Cases histologically confirmed Hospital controls identified among patients with non-tobacco cancers. Also was selected controls among healthy hospital visitors
Lindblad et al. (2005) UK 1994-2001	140 cases and 10000 controls	Nested case-control study within the General Practitioners Research Database in the UK Cases were checked related histology by a sample of the cases with the General Practitioner (only 2.7% of discordance of database information and General Practitioner information) Controls were randomly selected from the total members of the cohort and frequency-matched by sex, age (within one year) and some calendar year
Jiang et al. (2006) China 1989-1991	Men: 19734 cases dead by Oesophageal cancer and 104846 controls	Cases (men ages 35-69 years) and controls were recruited from a large nationwide mortality survey in urban and rural China. Cause of death obtained from official death certificates and, if necessary, the medical records were revised Controls were males surviving spouses of deceased women (from any cause) and in the same age range of cases (older than 35 years)
Hashibe et al. (2007a) Czech Republic, Poland, Romania and Russia 2000-2002	Men: 170 cases of squamous cell carcinoma and 846 controls Women: 22 cases of squamous cell carcinoma and 268 controls	Multicenter hospital-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed In-patients and out-patients controls were recruited in the same hospitals as the cases, frequency matched by age, and diseases not related to tobacco smoking or alcohol drinking

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Lee et al. (2007) Taiwan 1996-2004	447 cases and 1022 controls	Multicenter hospital-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed and subdivided by anatomical regions of oesophagus (upper-third, middle-third, and lower-third) Controls were recruited among the one-day hospitalized patients in the same hospitals of cases, matched by sex, age (within 3 years) and time of hospitalization (within 4 weeks after each case was identified)
Randi <i>et al.</i> (2007) Italy and Switzerland 1984-1999	Men: 52 cases and 678 controls	Hospital-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls selected in the same network of hospitals as cases for a wide spectrum of acute, non-neoplastic conditions, neither related to smoking or alcohol consumption nor to long-term diet modifications
Vioque et al. (2008) Spain 1995-1999	Men: 187 cases (squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma) and 285 controls Women: 15 cases (squamous cell carcinoma and adenocarcinoma) and 170 controls	Hospital-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls selected in the same hospitals of cases and matched by age, sex and province (Alicante and Valencia) with diseases not related to tobacco smoking, alcohol intake and diet
Nasrollahzadeh et al. (2008) Iran 2003-2007	Men: 150 cases and 278 controls Women: 150 cases and 293 controls	Population-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls recruited in the neighborhood of residence or village of the case and were also matched by age (within 2 years) and sex.
Pandeya et al. (2008) Australia 2001-2005	309 cases and 1580 controls	Population-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Controls randomly selected from the Australian electoral roll matched by 5-year age group and state of residence
Bosetti <i>et al.</i> (2008) Italy 1984-2000	Men: 618 cases, 3781 hospital controls	Population-based case-control study Cases histologically confirmed Hospital controls identified among patients with acute non-neoplastic conditions and not related to tobacco smoking, alcohol consumption, or diet