

Table 2.62. Case-control studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the urinary bladder

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
Cao <i>et al.</i> (2005) USA 1994 – 1994	Bladder	223 (males and females) patients from Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center (MSKCC) with confirmed bladder cancer	201 healthy and cancer-free persons recruited from the blood bank of MSKCC	Interviewed by a research nurse according to a standard questionnaire.	<i>Alcohol drinking</i> No Yes	31 192	1.0 1.1 (0.5–2.3)	Adjusted for age, gender, race, and education	No effects were found for different types of drinking or years of drinking
Zaridze <i>et al.</i> (2009) 3 cities the Russian Federation 1990–2001	Bladder (C67)	169 deaths (151 men, 18 women) identified from death certificates (among 60 416 decedents aged 15–74 years in 1990–2001)	5475 decedents not judged to be due to alcohol or tobacco	Face-to face interview with relatives (blod or in-law) during 2001–05	<i>Usual Vodka intake (0.5L bottles/week)</i> <i>Men</i> < 0.5 reference 0.5–0.9 1–3 ≥ 3 p-trend <i>Women</i> < 0.5 reference 0.5–0.9 1–3 ≥ 3	17 63 52 19 16 2 0 0	1.0 1.46 (1.10–1.94) 1.37 (1.02–1.84) 1.05 (0.74–1.49) 0.46 - - -	Age, city, smoking	Number of breast cancer deaths refer to ever-drinkers only; reference group includes ever-drinkers only and women with a usual intake of < 0.5 bottles of vodka (or equivalent) and maximum intake of < 0.5 bottles/day; this population has unusually high alcohol intake (moderate alcohol intake is within the reference category)

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Jiang <i>et al.</i> (2007), USA	Bladder	Histologically confirmed bladder cancer diagnosed between 1987 and 1996. In total 2 384 cases were identified. 1 671 (70%) were interviewed. A matched control was not found for 85 cases.	A control match to the case by age (within 5 years), sex, race and neighbourhood.	Interviews were conducted in-person. The questionnaire requested information up to 2 years before diagnoses.	<i>Frequency drinks/day</i>				Smoking and total fluid intake	The effects were similar for beer, wine or liquor and were not significantly effected by smoking
					0	432/435	1.00			
					< 1	364/385	0.85 (0.68–1.07)			
					1–4	512/505	0.78 (0.62–0.98)			
					> 4	265/234	0.67 (0.51–0.89)			
							P trend 0.003			
					<i>Duration years</i>					
					0	432/453	1.00			
					1–20	311/303	0.82 (0.64–1.06)			
					21–30	275/292	0.71 (0.55–0.93)			
					31–40	376/338	0.88 (0.69–1.13)			
					41+	188/199	0.67 (0.49–0.92)			
							P trend 0.032			
					<i>Age at 1st use</i>					
					Nondrinkers	432/453	1.00			
25+	296/294	0.82 (0.64–1.04)								
18–24	607/605	0.80 (0.64–1.00)								
< 18	247/232	0.74 (0.56–0.98)								
		P trend 0.025								
<i>Drinks/day</i>										
<i>Urination < 4 time/say</i>										
0	26/29	1.00								
< 1	31/29	1.46 (0.61–3.47)								
1–4	31/35	1.04 (0.45–2.44)								
> 4	16/17	1.24 (0.44–3.50)								
		P trend 0.91								
<i>Urination ≥ 4 times/day</i>										
0	61/32	1.00								
< 1	64/60	0.58 (0.32–1.06)								
1–4	71/94	0.38 (0.21–0.67)								
> 4	34/60	0.24 (0.12–0.47)								
		P trend < 0.0001								