

Table 2.53. Case-control studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the ovary

Reference, study location, period	Organ, site ICD- code	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	No of cases/deaths	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Kolahdooz <i>et al.</i> (2009), Australia; 1990–1993 Queensland, 1991–1992 New South Wales and Victoria	Ovary	683 women aged 18–79 diagnosed in Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria were considered for the study	777 randomly selected women from the electoral roll were eligible for the analysis	Face-to-face interview and semiquantitative Food Frequency Questionnaire	<i>Dietary pattern score*</i> G1 (lowest) G2 G3 G4	197 174 160 152	Snacks and alcohol pattern 1.00 (ref) 0.70 (0.51–0.95) 0.65 (0.47–0.88) 0.59 (0.42–0.82) P trend = 0.001	Age, oral contraceptive use, parity, education, total energy intake	* quartiles of dietary pattern score where high factor loadings or alcoholic beverages and snacks (such as pizza).