

Table 2.31. Case-control studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the lung

Reference, study location, period	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Exposed cases	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Kubík <i>et al.</i> (2004) Czech Republic, 1998–2002	419 women with lung cancer admitted to Prague University Hospital age 25–89 years	1593 women who were spouses, relatives or friends of other patients hospitalized at the same department as the cases	Interview-administered questionnaire	<i>Alcohol intake</i> Nonsmokers Beer Wine Spirits Smokers Beer Wine Spirits	48 29 8 116 80 42	 0.83 (0.56–1.23) 0.65 (0.41–1.03) 0.55 (0.25–1.18) 1.14 (0.82–1.57) 0.69 (0.49–0.98) 0.82 (0.53–1.27)	Age, residence, education	Odds ratios for total alcohol consumption not provided. Frequency of intake reflected the average consumption during previous 10 years. Reference group was never-drinkers.
Benedetti <i>et al.</i> (2009), Montreal, Canada, early 1980s	700 hospitalized men; aged 35–70 years; 100% histologically confirmed	507 men; population-based, randomly selected using electoral lists	Interview (proxy was allowed)	<i>Total alcohol</i> Never weekly 1–6 drinks/week ≥ 7 drinks/week <i>Beer</i> Never weekly 1–6 drinks/week ≥ 7 drinks/week <i>Wine</i> Never weekly 1–6 drinks/week ≥ 7 drinks/week <i>Spirits</i> Never weekly < 1/week 1–6 drinks/week ≥ 7 drinks/week	114 172 414 178 182 340 409 208 83 285 276 139	 1.00 1.03 (0.72–1.46) 1.20 (0.86–1.66) 1.00 1.12 (0.82–1.53) 1.46 (1.07–1.98) 1.00 1.24 (0.94–1.64) 0.80 (0.54–1.19) 1.00 1.25 (0.96–1.63) 1.21 (0.86–1.72)	Age, smoking status, cigarette-years, time since quitting, respondent status, ethnicity, census tract income, years of schooling. Results for specific beverage types were not adjusted for consumption of other types of alcohol.	[Another publication from this study (Benedetti <i>et al.</i> 2006), which was specifically on lung cancer, included higher number of lung cancer cases and reported results of more detailed analyses. Therefore, in the text we refer to Benedetti <i>et al.</i> (2006).]

CI, confidence interval