

Table 2.35. Studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancer of the lung by histological subtype

Reference	Subject and Histology	Exposure categories	Risk ratio (95% CI)					Comments	
Shimazu <i>et al.</i> (2008)	<i>Men</i>	Cases	Non-drinker	Cases	Occasional	Cases	1–199 g/wk	<i>p trend</i>	Weekly ethanol intake reported as grams per week.
	AC	76	1.96 (1.04–3.72)	11	1.00	35	1.30 (0.66–2.57)		
	SCC	57	1.51 (0.76–2.98)	10	1.00	30	1.25 (0.61–2.58)		
	SCLC	26	1.06 (0.43–2.61)	6	1.00	12	0.78 (0.29–2.10)		
	<i>Men</i>	Cases	150–299 g/wk	Cases	300–449 g/wk	Cases	≥ 450 g/wk		Adjusted for age, study area, smoking status, passive smoking at the work place, and family history of lung cancer
	AC	44	1.49 (0.76–2.90)	38	1.87 (0.95–3.68)	21	1.23 (0.59–2.57)	0.31	
	SCC	31	1.07 (0.52–2.20)	20	1.03 (0.48–2.22)	26	1.56 (0.74–3.26)	0.38	
	SCLC	13	0.68 (0.26–1.81)	13	1.00 (0.38–2.66)	13	1.20 (0.45–3.21)	0.38	

CI, confidence interval; SIR, standardized incidence ratio; SCC, squamous-cell carcinoma; AC, adenocarcinoma; SCLC, small-cell lung cancer, LCLC