

Table 2.70. Case-control studies on smoking and endometrial cancer: main characteristics of study design

Reference Country and years of study	Cases and controls	Criteria for eligibility
Newcomer <i>et al.</i> (2001) USA 1991-1994	740 cases and 2372 controls	Population-based study Cases from Wisconsin statewide cancer reporting system Controls from driver's license lists and roster of Medicare beneficiaries randomly selected from within age strata based on cases.
Newcomb & Trentham-Dietz (2003) USA 1992-1994	745 cases and 2408 controls	Population-based study Cases aged 40-79 years, from Wisconsin statewide cancer reporting system Controls from driver's license lists and roster of Medicare beneficiaries randomly selected from within age strata based on cases.
Weiss <i>et al.</i> (2006a) USA 1985-1991, 1994-1995, 1997-1999	1304 cases and 1779 controls	Three combined population-based studies Cases 45-74 years, from the Cancer Surveillance System, a population-based cancer registry Controls from random digit dialing and Health Care Financing Administration files.
Strom <i>et al.</i> (2006) USA 1999-2002	511 cases and 1412 controls	Cases 50-79 years, from active surveillance of regional hospitals and Pennsylvania Cancer Registry Controls from random digit dialing frequency matched on age and race
Petridou <i>et al.</i> (2002) Greece 1999	84 cases and 84 controls	Cases were admitted to an OB clinic in Athens, Greece. Controls were admitted for small gynecological operations.
Okamura <i>et al.</i> (2006) Japan 1998-2000	155 cases and 96 controls	Cases were women who underwent surgery for diagnosis of endometrioid endometrial cancer. Controls were women attending a gynecological outpatient clinic for cervical cancer screening.