

**Table 2.39. Cohort studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and contralateral breast cancer**

Reference, location, name of study	Cohort description (No. in analysis)	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	No. of cases	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Bernstein <i>et al.</i> (1992)	Cohort study of second primary invasive contralateral breast cancer identified from a cohort of 4 660 women diagnosed with a primary breast tumour between 1980–82; aged 20–54 years; followed-up until 1986; 136 cases identified as a second primary cancer after at least 6 months following the first diagnosis	Interview-administered questionnaire	<i>Alcohol intake at first diagnosis</i> Never Ever	64 17	1.00 1.11 (0.63–1.97)	Age at diagnosis, age at first birth, ever pregnant, age at menarche, menopausal status, age at menopause, stage of first tumour at diagnosis, family history of breast cancer, history of benign breast disease, education, quetlet index as adult, lobular histology of first primary	
Li <i>et al.</i> (2003b), Cohort of women with breast cancer from 2 case-control studies, Seattle, USA	Cohort study of second primary invasive contralateral breast cancer identified from a cohort of 1 285 women diagnosed with a primary breast tumour from 2 case-control studies; recruited 1983–1992; aged 21–44 years; followed-up until 2001; 77 cases identified as a second primary cancer after at least 6 months following the first diagnosis	Interview-administered questionnaire	<i>Alcohol intake at first diagnosis (drinks/week)</i> None or < 1 1–3 ≥ 3	31 17 29	1.0 0.9 (0.5–1.6) 0.9 (0.5–1.5)	Age, year of diagnosis, stage, chemotherapy, study	

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Trentham-Dietz <i>et al.</i> (2007), Wisconsin, USA	Cohort of 10 953 women with invasive breast cancer identified through 3 case-control studies in Wisconsin and diagnosed 1987–2000, aged 18–79 years; followed-up until 2002 (average of 7 years); 488 women were diagnosed with a second primary breast cancer ≥ 1 year after first diagnosis	Telephone interview approximately 1 year after diagnosis	<i>Recent alcohol intake (drinks/week)</i>			Age, year of diagnosis, stage of disease at initial diagnosis, family history, smoking, parity, hormone-replacement therapy, menopausal status, body mass index	Ipsilateral cancers not considered second cancers unless histology different or diagnosis > 12 months apart.
			None	75	1.0		
			Any	405	1.09 (0.85–1.41)		
			1–7	336	1.09 (0.85–1.41)		
			> 7	69	1.09 (0.78–1.53)		
p for trend		0.91					

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Li <i>et al.</i> (2009a), USA, Fred Hutchinsen Cancer Research Centre	Nested case-control study of second primary invasive contralateral breast cancer identified from a cohort of 17 628 women diagnosed with a primary ER+ breast tumour from cancer registries; recruited 1990–2005; aged 40–79 years; followed-up until 2007; 355 cases identified as a second primary cancer after at least 6 months following the first diagnosis; response rate 83%; 712 controls matched on residential area, age, year of diagnosis, ethnicity, stage; response rate 75%	Interview-administered questionnaire	<i>Alcohol intake at first breast cancer diagnosis (drinks/week)</i>				Age, year of diagnosis, ethnicity, county of residence, survival time, adjuvant hormonal therapy, chemotherapy, body mass index at baseline
			None	121	1.0		
			< 3	70	1.6 (1.0–2.5)		
			3–6.9	29	1.4 (0.7–2.5)		
			≥ 7	43	1.7 (1.0–2.9)		
			<i>Alcohol intake between first and second diagnosis (drinks/week)</i>				
			None	119	1.0		
			< 3	75	1.6 (1.0–2.4)		
3–6.9	26	1.0 (0.5–1.8)					
≥ 7	43	1.9 (1.1–3.2)					