

**Table 2.22. Case-control studies of *helicobacter pylori* infection and pancreatic cancer**

Reference, study location and period	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Detection method	Exposure categories	No. of exposed cases	Relative risk* (95% CI)	Adjusted potential confounders	Comments
Raderer <i>et al</i> (1998) Austria	Confirmed pancreatic adenocarcinoma admitted to single hospital; 50 males and 42 females, median age 58 years, age range 33-81	30 patients with gastric cancer, 35 patients with colorectal cancer, and 27 healthy volunteers. Cases and controls matched by sex and age	Serology/ELISA Anti <i>H.pylori</i> IgG Tumour tissue from 20/92 pancreatic cancer cases examined microscopically for <i>H.pylori</i> using a hematoxylin-eosin stain.	<i>Positive cut-off point not provided</i>	60	2.1(1.1-4.1) No evidence for presence of <i>H.pylori</i> in microscopic evaluation of tissue		All cases and controls Caucasian with similar smoking habits and social class based on occupation. Seropositive 65% cases; 69% gastric cancer; 45% colorectal cancer; 47% normal controls.