Table 2.17. Case-control studies on tobacco smoking and nasopharyngeal cancer: main characteristics of study design

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Country and years of study</th>
<th>Number of cases and controls</th>
<th>Criteria for eligibility and comments</th>
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</table>
| Cheng et al. (1999) Taiwan 1991-94  | Taipei City or County residents  
Men: 260 cases and 223 controls  
Women: 115 cases and 104 controls | Population-based case-control study  
Cases histologically confirmed and living on the Taipei City or County for at least 6 months  
Controls were selected randomly from the National Household Registration System, matched with cases by sex and age (within 5 years) and residence (same district or township) |
| Guo et al. (2009) China 2004-05     | 1,049 cases and 785 controls | Cases were histologically confirmed; incident (diagnosed from November 2004 to October 2005) and prevalent (diagnosed from January 2001 to October 2004).  
Controls were recruited from records of CBV/IgA/VCA screening conducted from 2001 to 2003 and those who were EBV/IgA/VCA positive and NPC free at the time of enrollment were invited to participate. Controls were matched to cases on age, sex and district/township of residence |
| Feng et al. (2009) Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia 2002-05 | 636 cases and 615 controls | Controls were hospitalized individuals from 15 non-cancer hospital departments (61%) or friends and family members of non-NPC cancer patients (39%), frequency-matched to cases by centre, age, sex and household type (urban/rural) |
Cases were evaluated independently as part of a National Cancer Institute cohort study. Each case was matched on exact age (at the date of death of the case) race, sex, and year of birth (+2 years) to four controls from the remaining living and deceased members of the cohort. |