## Table 2.24. Case-control studies on tobacco smoking and adenocarcinoma of the esophagus: 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>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Lindblad et al. (2005) UK 1994-2001 | Men: 227 cases and 6713 controls  
Women: 60 cases and 3287 controls | Nested case-control study within the General Practitioners Research Database in the UK  
Cases were checked related histology by a sample of the cases with the General Practitioner (only 2.7% of discordance of database information and General Practitioner information)  
Controls were randomly selected from the total members of the cohort and frequency-matched by sex, age (within one year) and some calendar year |
| Hashibe et al. (2007a) Czech Republic, Poland, Romania and Russia 2000-2002 | Men: 31 cases and 846 controls  
Women: 4 cases and 268 controls | Multicenter hospital-based case-control study  
Cases histologically confirmed  
In-patients and out-patients controls were recruited in the same hospitals as the cases, frequency matched by age, and diseases not related to tobacco smoking or alcohol drinking |
| Pandeya et al. (2008) Australia 2001-2005 | 367 cases and 1580 controls | Population-based case-control study  
Cases histologically confirmed  
Controls randomly selected from the Australian electoral roll matched by 5-year age group and state of residence |