### Table 2.7. Case-control studies of chewing betel quid and cancer of the oral cavity published after IARC (1985)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Betel quid with or without tobacco</th>
<th>Odds Ratios from studies</th>
<th>Reference, study location and period</th>
<th>Betel quid chewing</th>
<th>Tobacco smoking</th>
<th>Alcohol drinking</th>
<th>Betel quid chewing +tobacco smoking</th>
<th>Betel quid chewing +alcohol drinking</th>
<th>Tobacco smoking + alcohol drinking</th>
<th>All three habits</th>
<th>interaction effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Without tobacco</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Znaor et al. (2003) Chennai and Trivandrum, India 1993-1999</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>No test provided for interaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ko et al. (1995) Kaohsiung Taiwan 1992-1993</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>122.8</td>
<td>interaction was non significant†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>With tobacco</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankaranarayanan et al. (1989a) Trivandrum, Kerala, India 1983-84</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>significant interaction observed†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sankaranarayanan et al. (1990b) Trivandrum, Kerala, India 1983-84</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>interaction was non significant†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rao et al. (1994) Mumbai, India 1980-84</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>no tests provided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Znaor et al. (2003) Chennai, India 1993-1999</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>16.3</td>
<td>p&lt;0.01**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer since 2004</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subapriya et al. (2007) Tamil Nadu, India 1991-2003</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>No test provided for interaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muwonge et al. (2008) Trivandrum, India</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>No test provided for interaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.7. Case-control studies of chewing betel quid and cancer of the oral cavity published after IARC (1985)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference, study location and period</th>
<th>Betel quid with or without tobacco</th>
<th>Odds Ratios from studies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Betel quid chewing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yen et al. (2008b) Taichung, Taiwan</td>
<td>men</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** represent p- values from statistical test for interaction
† indicate p- values of interaction, statistical method not described