Table 2.15. Studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and cancers of the colorectum

Reference, location, name of study	Study subjects	Organ site (ICD code)	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	No. of cases/ deaths expected	SIR (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Thygesen et al. (2009), Copenhagen Alcohol Cohort, Denmark [update of Tønnesen et al. 1994)]	19 185 (15 238 men; 3 552 women) alcoholics, recruited from outpatient clinics between 1954 and 1992; follow-up until 1999	Colon (153) Rectum (154)	Information on average number of drinks per day and duration of alcohol use obtained from medical records  Incidence rates compared with national rates	Men- colon Population rate (Exp) Alcoholics (Obs) Men- rectum Population rate (Exp) Alcoholics (Obs) Women- colon Population rate (Exp) Alcoholics (Obs) Women- rectum Population rate (Exp) Alcoholics (Obs)	87.5 89 66.6 81 15.7 14 7.4	1.0 1.0 (0.8–1.3) 1.0 1.2 (1.0–1.5) 1.0 0.9 (0.5–1.5) 1.0 0.5 (0.2–1.4)	Age, sex, calendar time	Average alcohol intake at recruitment was 21.5 drinks/week in men and 16.4 drinks/week in women; no individual exposure data; no information on potential confounders