Table 2.40. Case–control studies of consumption of alcoholic beverages and contralateral breast cancer

Reference, study location, period	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment factors	Comments
Knight *et al.* (2009), Women's Environmental Cancer and Radiation Epidemiology Study, USA and Denmark, 1985–2001	708 cases of in situ or invasive asynchronous contralateral breast cancer (diagnosed ≥ 1 y after first breast cancer) identified through cancer registries; aged < 55 years; response rate 71%	1399 women with unilateral breast cancer identified through cancer registries, matched on year of birth, year of diagnosis, region, ethnicity, radiation treatment; none had a subsequent diagnosis of any other cancer; response rate 66%	Telephone interview	*Average alcohol intake (drinks/day)* Never < 1 ≥ 1 p for trend *Ever drank regularly* No Yes *Ever drank regularly after first diagnosis* No Yes	 1.0 1.3 (1.0–1.7) 1.2 (0.8–1.7) 0.16 1.0 1.3 (1.0–1.6) 1.0 1.2 (0.9–1.5)	Age at first diagnosis	Regular drinking defined as ≥ 1 drink/month; increased risk with increasing duration of drinking (OR: 1.4, 95% CI: 1.0–1.9) for ≥ 30 years versus never); increased risk when started drinking ≥ 20 years versus < 20 years; cases more likely to have a family history of breast cancer