

Table 2.4. Selected studies of interaction between HCV and potential modifying factors

Study	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for confounders
<i>Heavy alcohol consumption</i>			
Mori <i>et al.</i> (2000) Japan (cohort study) [described in Table 2.3]	High-titre anti-HCV ($\geq 2^{12}$)/Alcohol intake of ≥ 1 drink per week		
	Negative/No	1.0	
	Negative/Yes	[5.3 (0.56–51.4)]	
	Positive/No	[57.0 (7.2–450)]	
	Positive/Yes	[158 (20.0–1245)]	
		Interaction on additive scale, $p < 0.05$	
Sun <i>et al.</i> (2003); Wang <i>et al.</i> (2003) Taiwan, China (cohort study) [described in Table 2.3]	Anti-HCV/Alcohol drinking 4 days/week, for ≥ 1 year		All men Age, HBsAg, and family history of cirrhosis and/or liver cancer in first-degree relative
	Negative/No	1.0	
	Negative/Yes	1.6 (1.0–2.6)	
	Positive/No	3.1 (1.7–5.7)	
	Positive/Yes	4.1 (1.3–13.0)	
		Synergy index=1.1 (95% CI, 0.21–5.8)	
Donato <i>et al.</i> (2002) Italy (case-control study) [described in Table 2.4]	HCV RNA/Alcohol intake of >60 g/day		Age, residence, and sex
	Negative/No	1.0	
	Negative/Yes	7.0 (4.5–11.1)	
	Positive/No	55.0 (29.9–101)	
	Positive/Yes	109 (50.9–233)	
		Synergy index=1.8	

Table 2.4. Selected studies of interaction between HCV and potential modifying factors

Study	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for confounders
<i>Smoking</i>			
Mori <i>et al.</i> (2000) Japan (cohort study)	High-titre anti-HCV ($\geq 2^{12}$)/History of cigarette smoking		
	Negative/No	1.0	
	Negative/Yes	[3.1 (0.44–22.0)]	
	Positive/No	[28.5 (6.1–134)]	
	Positive/Yes	[119 (26.2–545)]	
		Interaction, $p < 0.05$	
Sun <i>et al.</i> (2003); Wang <i>et al.</i> (2003) Taiwan, China (cohort study)	Anti-HCV/Cigarette smoking 4 days/week, for ≥ 1 year		All men Age, HBsAg, and family history of cirrhosis and/or liver cancer in first-degree relative
	Negative/No	1.0	
	Negative/Yes	1.1 (0.7–2.7)	
	Positive/No	2.1 (0.8–5.3)	
	Positive/Yes	3.9 (2.0–7.7)	
		Synergy index=2.45 (95% CI, 0.41–14.7)	
<i>Diabetes mellitus</i>			
Davila <i>et al.</i> (2005) USA (case-control study)	Diabetes without HCV	3.0 (2.6–3.4)	Age, sex, race, SEER registry, and Medicare/Medicaid dual enrolment
	HCV without diabetes	24.4 (17.5–34.1)	
	HCV and diabetes	36.9*	*The 95% CI given for the effect of having HCV and diabetes was not consistent with the reported relative risk of 36.9.

Table 2.4. Selected studies of interaction between HCV and potential modifying factors

Study	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for confounders
Lai <i>et al.</i> (2006) Taiwan, China (cohort study)	Anti-HCV/Diabetes mellitus		Age, sex, HBV status, cumulative consumption of cigarettes, and cumulative consumption of alcohol 95% CIs were not available.
	Negative/No	1.0*	
	Negative/Yes	2.0	
	Positive/No	20.9	
	Positive/Yes	12.6	
		Synergy index=0.70 (95% CI, 0.30–1.65)	
<i>Betel quid chewing</i> Sun <i>et al.</i> (2003) Taiwan, China (cohort study)	Anti-HCV/Betel quid chewing 4 days/week, for ≥ 1 year		All men Age, HBsAg, and family history of cirrhosis and/or liver cancer in first-degree relative
	Negative/No	1.0	
	Negative/Yes	0.8 (0.4–1.6)	
	Positive/No	2.6 (1.5–4.6)	
	Positive/Yes	6.8 (1.7–28.2)	
		Synergy index=4.2 (95% CI, 0.58–30.7)	
Tsai <i>et al.</i> (2001) Taiwan, China (case–control study)	Anti-HCV/Betel quid chewer		
	Negative/No	1.0	
	Negative/Yes	5.15 (2.9–9.25)	
	Positive/No	12.3 (6.0–25.5)	
	Positive/Yes	26.6 (3.6–117)	
		Synergy index=1.66	

Table 2.4. Selected studies of interaction between HCV and potential modifying factors

Study	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)	Adjustment for confounders
<i>Human T-lymphotropic virus type 1 infection</i>			
Boschi-Pinto <i>et al.</i> (2000) Japan (cohort study) [described in Table 2.3]	Anti-HCV/HTLV-1		Age, sex, smoking, and drinking
	Negative/Negative	1.0	
	Negative/Positive	2.7 (0.2–44.2)	
	Positive/Negative	8.5 (0.9–82.5)	
	Positive/Positive	21.9 (2.2–221.8)	
		Synergy index=2.3 (95% CI, 0.4–13.3)	
<i>Radiation exposure</i>			
Sharp <i>et al.</i> (2003) Japan (cohort study) [described in Table 2.3]	HCV RNA/Radiation level		All without cirrhosis Year of death, age at death, city, sex, and HBV infection
	Negative/No radiation	1.0	
	Positive/No radiation	4.7 (2.0–11.4)	
	Positive/0.009 mean Sv	5.7 (0.76–43.0)	
	Positive/0.071 mean Sv	55.1 (5.9–523.1)	
	Positive/0.686 mean Sv	28.7 (5.8–141.2)	
<i>Schistosoma infection</i>			
Hassan <i>et al.</i> (2001) Egypt (case-control study) [described in Table 2.4]	Anti-HCV/ <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i>		Age and sex
	Negative/Negative	1.0	
	Negative/Positive	0.2 (0.1–6.2)	
	Positive/Negative	6.5 (1.6–26.6)	
	Positive/Positive	10.3 (1.3–79.8)	