

Table 2.18. Prospective nested case–control studies of *helicobacter pylori* infection and colorectal cancer

Reference, study location and period	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Detection method	Exposure categories	No. of exposed cases	Relative risk* (95% CI)	Adjusted potential confounders	Comments
Thorburn <i>et al</i> (1998) USA	233 randomly selected incident colorectal cancer cases from 1881 incident cases in a cohort of 128,992 (No. CA Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program.). 48% male, 52% female; mean age at enrollment, 52.7 years, at diagnosis, 67.9 years; 166 colon cancer, 58 rectal cancer, 9 with cancers at both locations	233 controls with cancer matched to cases 1:1 by 2 year birth cohort, gender, education, study site, date of serum collection (same month, year)	Serology/ELISA anti <i>H.pylori</i> IgG	<i>Cut point not specified</i> <i>H.pylori</i> +	159	[1.02(0.63-1.50)]	Crude	Gastrin level also measured. Gastrin level above normal associated with RR=3.9 (95%CI, 1.5-9.8).
Limburg <i>et al</i> (2002) Finland 1964-1969	118 incident colorectal adenocarcinomas cases from cohort of 29,133 male Finnish smokers aged 50-69. ATBC cohort (Alpha-Tocopherol Beta-Carotene Study cohort) 1985-1995. Mean time to diagnosis 3.6 (\pm 2.2 years) 665 colon cancer cases	236 controls from ATBC cohort matched on age at randomization, month of baseline blood draw, study center and intervention group assignment.	Baseline serum ELISA whole cell <i>H.pylori</i> IgG and <i>H.pylori</i> Cag A IgG	<i>H.pylori</i> +	46 colon 40 rectal 86 colorectal	1.01(0.54-1.87) 1.09(0.54-2.20) 1.05(0.63-1.74)	Education and matching factors	Mean follow-up 7.6(\pm 3.45) years
				<i>CagA</i> +	40 colon 33 rectal 73 colorectal	1.21(0.68-2.15) 1.12(0.60-2.08) 1.17(0.74-1.84)		Mean follow-up 7.6(\pm 3.45) years
				<i>H.pylori</i> +	47 colon	0.83(0.44-1.58)		
				<i>CagA</i> +	42 rectal	1.01(0.48-2.13)		
					89 colorectal	0.91(0.53-1.55)		