

Table 2.12. Case-control studies of wood dust and cancer of the digestive tract and other cancers

Reference, study location and period	Organ site (ICD code)	Characteristics of cases	Characteristics of controls	Exposure assessment	Exposure categories	Relative risk (95% CI)*	Adjustment for potential confounders	Comments
González <i>et al.</i> (1991) Barcelona, Zaragoza, Soria, Lugo, and La Coruna, Spain, 1987–1989	Stomach (152)	354 (235 men, 119 women) from 15 hospitals in the study areas; response rate not stated; 100% histologically confirmed as adenocarcinomas	354 hospital controls, individually matched by sex, age, and area of residence (first matching inpatient, excluding those diagnosed with respiratory and digestive cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, chronic diseases requiring special diets); response rate not stated	Interview-administered standardized questionnaire	Ever/never employment in furniture/wood manufactures Ever/never employment in wood and cork furniture	1.8 (0.5–6.9) 0.9 (0.4–3.4)	sex, age, and area of residence (matching); educational level, and socioeconomic status	
Engel <i>et al.</i> (2002) New Jersey, Connecticut, western Washington State, US, 1993–1995	Esophageal adenocarcinoma and gastric cardia adenocarcinoma (151)	690 incident cases from population-based cancer registries, age 30–79; response rate 81%; 100% histologically confirmed	795 comparison cases (squamous cell carcinomas of oesophagus and nongastria gastric adenocarcinomas); response rate 74%; 100% histologically confirmed. 990 population controls, matched by sex, age, race, geographic area; response rate 70%	Interview-administered standardized questionnaire	Ever/never employment (with at least 1 year service) in furniture industry: - esophageal AC - esophageal SCC - cardia gastric AC - non cardia AC	1.1 (0.3–4.2) 2.0 (0.4–9.0) 2.4 (0.9–6.3) 1.9 (0.7–5.1)	Age, sex, race, study centre, respondent type, smoking, BMI (esophageal AC and cardia gastric AC), alcohol consumption (esophageal SCC)	

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Santibañez <i>et al.</i> (2008) Alicante and Valencia provinces, Spain, 1995–1999	Esophageal cancer (151)	185 men first diagnosed with esophageal cancer in 9 hospitals, age 30–80, response rate not stated (99% in the starting series, including women); histological confirmation not stated (96% in the starting series, including women)	285 men admitted to the same hospital with diagnoses unrelated with smoking and alcohol consumption, frequency matched by age; response rate not stated (99% in the starting series, including women)	Interview-administered standardized questionnaire	Ever/never employment in cabinet making: - esophageal AC - esophageal SCC	Indeterminate 1.8 (0.3–8.9)	Age, province, educational level, smoking, alcohol consumption	Esophageal AC: 0 exposed cases versus 6 exposed controls