

表E-20 飲酒と肝がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(エビデンステーブル)

References	Year	Study period	Number of subjects for analysis	Study population	Event followed	Number of incident cases or deaths	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
Kono et al.	1987	1965-1983	5,130 men	Male physicians in western Japan	Death	51 men (primary 9, unspecified 42)	Never/past Occasional <2 go/day >=2 go/day		1.00 1.34 (0.61 - 2.98) 1.80 (0.80 - 4.02) 2.36 (1.04 - 5.35)		Age, smoking	HBsAg and anti-HCV were not tested.
Hirayama	1989	1966-1982	122,261 men	95% of the census population in 29 health-center-covered areas in 6 prefectures	Death	788 men (liver cancer) or 123 men (primary liver cancer)	For liver cancer Not daily Daily For primary liver cancer Not daily Daily		1.00 1.25 (p < 0.01) 1.00 1.89 (p < 0.01)		Age	HBsAg and anti-HCV were not tested.
Inaba et al.	1990	1973-1988	270 men	Patients with liver cirrhosis at the Juntendo University Hospital	Death	46 men	Never Current/past		1.00 0.41 (0.08-2.20)		Age, HBsAg, histories of blood transfusion, hepatitis and surgical operation, smoking	Anti-HCV was not tested.
Shibata et al.	1990	1958-1986	639 men in a farming area and 677 men in a fishing area	Residents in a farming or a fishing area in Kyushu	Death	11 men (farming area) and 22 men (fishing area)	Farming area Non-drinker Sake <1 go/day Sake 1-2 go/day Sake >=2 go/day Fishing area Non-drinker Sake <1 go/day Sake 1-2 go/day Sake >=2 go/day Fishing area Shochu none Shochu <2 go/day Shochu >=2 go/day	2 6 2 1  2 0 0 1  4 14 4	1.0 1.1 (0.2 - 5.5) 1.6 (0.2 - 11.6) 1.1 (0.1 - 13.5)  1.0 - - 5.5 (0.6 - 51.1)	>0.1	Age	HBsAg and anti-HCV were not tested.

References	Study period	Study population	Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments	
Author	Year	Number of subjects for analysis	Source of subjects	Event followed	Incidence	Number of incident cases or deaths			
Tsukuma et al.	1993	1987-1991	917 (M: 548; F: 369)	Patients with chronic hepatitis or compensated cirrhosis at the Center for Adult Diseases, Osaka	Incidence	54		Age, sex, stage of disease, serum alpha-fetoprotein, HBsAg, anti-HBc, anti-HCV, smoking	HBsAg and anti-HCV status was adjusted for.
Goodman et al.	1995	1980-1989	36,133	Atomic bomb survivors	Incidence	242 (M: 156; F: 86)		Sex, city, age at the time of bombing, age, radiation dose to the liver	HBsAg and anti-HCV were not tested.
				For men					
				Never-drinker		25	1.00		
				Ever-drinker		126	1.11 (0.72 - 1.70)		
				Ex-drinker		25	2.33 (1.34 - 4.07)		
				Quit >=16 yrs ago		4	0.96 (0.33 - 2.77)		
				Quit 11-15 yrs ago		8	2.08 (0.93 - 4.67)		
				Quit <=10 yrs ago		12	7.87 (3.89 - 16.0)		
				Present drinker		100	0.98 (0.63 - 1.52)		
				<135 ml /week		37	1.09 (0.65 - 1.81)		
				135 - 299 ml/week		37	1.11 (0.67 - 1.86)		
				>=300 ml/week		37	1.12 (0.67 - 1.87)		
				For women					
				Never/past drinker		56	1.00		
				Present drinker		27	1.25 (0.78 - 1.98)		
				<27 ml /week		1	0.28 (0.04 - 2.02)		
				27 - 69 ml/week		6	1.20 (0.52 - 2.79)		
				>=70 ml/week		9	2.02 (0.99 - 4.09)		
Chiba et al.	1996	1977-1993	412 (M: 249; F: 163)	Patients with HCV-associated chronic hepatitis or compensated cirrhosis at the Tsukuba University Hospital	Incidence	63 (M: 54; F: 9)		Sex, age, stage of disease, serum alpha-fetoprotein, anti-HBs, anti-HBc, histories of blood transfusion, surgical procedure and liver cancer in family, smoking	All subjects were anti-HCV-positive and HBsAg-negative.
				Nondrinker			1.00		
				<150 kg ethanol			1.33 (0.60 - 2.93)		
				150 - 449 kg ethanol			1.50 (0.71 - 3.17)		
				>=450 kg ethanol			0.98 (0.43 - 2.23)		

References Author	Study period Year	Study population		Category	Number among cases	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
		Number of subjects for analysis	Source of subjects						
Tanaka et al.	1985-1995	96 (M: 62; F: 34)	Patients with liver cirrhosis at the Kyushu University Hospital	Incidence	37 (M: 27; F: 10)	1.00		Sex, age, years since LC diagnosis, department, hospitalization status, serum albumin, AST, alpha-fetoprotein, HBsAg, anti-HCV, smoking	The relative risks were not described in the paper published in <i>Jpn. J. Cancer Res.</i> in 1998. HBsAg and anti-HCV status was adjusted for. *One "drink" corresponds to the amount of alcoholic beverage containing 23 ml
				Event followed	37 (M: 27; F: 10)	1.00		Sex, age, years since LC diagnosis, department, hospitalization status, serum albumin, AST, alpha-fetoprotein, HBsAg, anti-HCV, smoking	
Mori et al.	1992-1997	3,052 (M: 974; F: 2,078)	Residents in a town in Saga prefecture	Incidence	22 (M: 14; F: 8)	1.00		Sex, age	Anti-HCV and HBsAg status was available, but not adjusted for. *In terms of a glass of Japanese sake.
				Event followed	22 (M: 14; F: 8)	1.27 (0.46 - 3.47)		Sex, age	
				Event followed	22 (M: 14; F: 8)	1.27 (0.46 - 3.47)		Sex, age	
				Never drinker	10	1.00	0.87		
				1-19 drink-years	3	2.05 (0.48 - 8.79)			
				>=20 drink-years	9	1.14 (0.40 - 3.26)			

表E-21 飲酒と肝がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(エビデンステーブル)

References author	Study time year	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments		
		Type and source	Definition						Number of cases	Number of controls
Inaba et al.	1984	1977-1979	Hospital-based (7 hospitals in Yamanashi)	Cases: 58% were histologically confirmed; Controls: patients without hepatic disease	62 (M: 49; F: 13)	62 (M: 49; F: 13)	Not daily Daily	1.0 3.2 (P < 0.05)	Matched (1:1) for sex, age ( $\pm 5$ yrs), and hospital Adjusted for Anti-HCV was not tested.	HBsAg was tested but not adjusted for. Anti-HCV was not tested.
Oshima et al.	1984	1972-1980	Nested case-control (HBsAg-positive blood donors at the Osaka Red Cross Blood Center)	Cases: confirmed by record linkage with the Osaka Cancer Registry; Controls: healthy HBV carriers	20 males	40 males	None or <1 go/day 1 - <3 go/day >= 3 go/day	1.0 5.4 8.0	Matched (1:2) for birth year Adjusted for smoking	All subjects were HBsAg-positive. Anti-HCV was not tested.
Hiraga et al.	1986	1981-1985	Hospital-based (1 university hospital)	Cases: 50% were histologically confirmed as hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC); Controls: inpatients or outpatients with	78 males	78 males	Not daily Daily	1.0 1.7 (0.8 - 4.0)	Matched (1:1) for age ( $\pm 5$ yrs) and residential area Adjusted for matching factors	HBsAg was tested but not adjusted for. Anti-HCV was not tested.

References author	Study time year	Type and source	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments		
			Number of cases	Number of controls							
Tsukuma et al.	1990	1983-1987	Hospital-based (Center for Adult Diseases, Osaka)	Cases: histologically confirmed as HCC; Controls: inpatients with gastrointestinal disease, or examinees for health checkups or gastroendoscopy; no liver disease, cancer, or	229 (M: 192; F: 37)	266 (M: 192; F: 74)	Not heavy* Heavy	1.0 3.2 (2.0 - 5.1)	0.03	Frequency matched for sex and age Adjusted for sex, age, HBsAg, history of blood transfusion, smoking, and family history of liver cancer	*Heavy drinking was defined as drinking 3 "go"s of sake per day for >10 years. Anti-HCV was not tested.
Tanaka et al.	1992	1985-1989	Hospital-based (Kyushu University Hospital)	Cases: 40% were histologically confirmed as HCC; Controls: health examinees at a public health	204 (M: 168; F: 36)	410 (M: 291; F: 119)	Non-drinker Ever-drinker	1.0 1.3 (0.9 - 2.0)		Frequency matched for sex and age Adjusted for sex, age, HBsAg, history of blood transfusion, smoking, and family history of liver disease	*Heavy drinking was defined as having consumed >= 80 ml of ethanol per day for >=10 years. **"dr-yrs" (drink-years) was calculated by multiplying the daily alcohol use in "drink" (23 ml of ethanol) by the number of years of consumption. Anti-HCV status w
							Not heavy* Heavy	1.0 2.0 (1.2 - 3.1)	0.02		
							Non-drinker 0.1-33.9 dr-yrs** 34.0-76.6 dr-yrs >= 76.7 dr-yrs	1.0 1.2 (0.7 - 2.1) 1.0 (0.5 - 1.8) 2.0 (1.2 - 3.5)			
							Sake <10 dr-yrs >= 10 dr-yrs	1.0 1.6 (1.1 - 2.3)			
							Beer <10 dr-yrs >= 10 dr-yrs	1.0 1.0 (0.7 - 1.5)			
							Shochu <10 dr-yrs >= 10 dr-yrs	1.0 1.0 (0.6 - 1.6)			
							Whisky <10 dr-yrs >= 10 dr-yrs	1.0 1.8 (1.2 - 2.9)			

References author	Study time year	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
		Type and source	Definition					
Tanaka et al.	1991	Same as above	Part of the above subjects with stored sera for anti-HCV testing	91 (M: 73; F: 18)	410 (M: 291; F: 119)	Not heavy* Heavy	Frequency matched for sex and age Adjusted for sex, age, occupation, years of education, and anti-HCV	*Heavy drinking was defined as having consumed >= 80 ml of ethanol per day for >=10 years. Anti-HCV status, but not HBsAg status, was adjusted
Fukuda et al.	1993	1986-1992 Hospital-based (Kurume University Hospital)	Cases: 77% were histologically confirmed as HCC;  Controls: inpatients without chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis in 2 general hospitals in Kurume	368 (M: 287; F: 81)	485 (M: 287; F: 198)	Non-drinker 1-29 dr-yrs* 30-59 dr-yrs >= 60 dr-yrs	Matched (1:1 for males and 1:4 for females) for sex, age (±5 yrs), residence, and time of hospitalization Adjusted for matching factors, HBsAg, history of blood transfusion, and parental history of hepatic diseases	*"dr-yrs" (drink-years) represented the accumulated amount of alcohol intake by age 40, which was calculated by multiplying the daily alcohol use in "drink" (23 ml of ethanol) by the number of years of consumption. Anti-HCV status was available for

References author	Study time year	Study subjects		Category	Relative risk (95%CI or p)	p for trend	Confounding variables considered	Comments
		Type and source	Definition					
Shibata et al.	1992-1995	Hospital-based (Kurume University Hospital)	Cases: confirmed as HCC by histological, angiographical, and/or other findings; Hospital controls (HCs): inpatients without chronic hepatitis or cirrhosis in 2 general hospitals in Kurume; Community controls (CCs): randomly sampled citizens of	115 males 115 male HCCs and Based on HCCs 115 male CCs	1.0 0.9 (0.5 - 1.8) 1.3 (0.6 - 2.6) 1.9 (0.9 - 4.3)		Matched (1:1) for sex, age ( $\pm 5$ yrs for HCCs and $\pm 3$ yrs for CCs), residence (for amount of alcohol intake by age 40, hospitalization (for which was calculated by multiplying the daily alcohol use in "drink" (23 ml of ethanol) by the number of years of consumption. Anti-HCV and HBsAg status was available.	
Mukaiya et al.	1991-1993	Hospital-based (Sapporo Medical University Hospital)	Cases: histologically and/or clinically confirmed as HCC; Controls: chronic liver disease (hepatitis or cirrhosis) without	104 males 104 males	1.0 2.31 (1.20 - 4.42) 1.00 2.17 (1.09 - 4.29) 1.00 2.36 (1.26 - 4.40)		Not daily Daily <1/week >=1/week <20 ml ethanol/day >=20 ml/day	Matched (1:1) for age ( $\pm 3$ yrs) Adjusted for age and HBV and HCV infections did materially alter the results.
Takeshita et al.	1993-1996	Hospital-based (20 major hospitals in the southern part of Hyogo prefecture)	Cases: 64% were histologically confirmed as HCC; Controls: outpatients or inpatients with various diseases, but without liver disease positive for HBsAg and/or anti-HCV.	102 (M: 85; F: 17) 125 (M: 101; F: 24)	1.0 1.7 (0.8 - 3.5) 2.7 (1.3 - 5.5)	0.007	Frequency matched for hospital, sex, age, and living area Adjusted for age and smoking	**"dr-yrs" (drink-years) was calculated by multiplying the daily alcohol use in "drink" (15 ml of ethanol) by the number of years of consumption. All the controls were HBsAg-negative and anti-

表S-1 喫煙と全がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリーテーブル)

References		Study population							Results
Author	Year	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths (follow-up period)		
Kono S	1985	1965-1977	Men	5,130	27-89	Death	380	↑	
Hirayama T	1990	1965-1982	Men and women	265,118	40+	Death	14,740	↑	
Akiba S	1994	1963-1988+	Men and women	≈120,000	not specified	Incidence	5,252	↑	
Takezaki T	1999	1988-1997	Men and women	7,662	40-79	Death	240	↑ (men), ↑ NS (women)	
Hara M	2002	1990-1999	Men and women	41,484	40-59	Death	670	↑ (men), ↑ (women)	
Kawaminami K	2003	1980-1999	Men and women	9,629	30+	Death	578	↑ (men), NS (women)	
Inoue M	2004	1990-2001	Men and women	92,792	40-69	Incidence Death	4,922 2,132	↑ (men), ↑ (women) ↑ (men), ↑ (women)	

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association



表S-2 飲酒と全がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリーテーブル)

References	Study population								
	Author	Year	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths (follow-up period)	Results
	Kono S	1986	1965-1983	Men	5,135	27-89	Death	381	↑
	Hirayama T	1990	1965-1982	Men and women	265,118	40+	Death	14,740	↓ occasional, ↑ (daily)
	Tsugane S	1999	1990-1996	Men	19,231	40-59	Death	214	↓ (<150g/w), ↑ NS (150+g/w)
	Takezaki T	1999	1988-1997	Men and women	7,662	40-79	Death	240	↑ NS

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association

表S-3 喫煙と胃がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリーテーブル)

References	Study subjects							Results
	Author	Year	Study period	Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event	
Kono S	1987	1965-1984	men	5,130	27-89 yr	Death	116	↑
Hirayama T	1990	1966-1982	men and women	265,118	40 yr or older	Death	5,247	↑
Kato I	1992	1985-1991	men and women	9,735	40 yr or older (men) 30 yr or older (women)	Death	57	↑ (men) NS (women)
Kato I	1992	1985-1989	men and women	3,914	Not specified	Incidence	45	NS
Inoue M	1996	1985-1989	men and women	5,373	Not specified	Incidence	69	NS
Mizoue T	2000	1986-1989	men and women	13,270	30-79 yr	Death	53	NS
Sasazuki S	2002	1990-1999	men	19,657	40-59 yr	Incidence	293	↑
Fujino Y	2002	1988-1997	men and women	127,477	18-yr or older	Death	379	NS

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association

表S-4 喫煙と胃がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(サマリテーブル)

References Author	year	Study time	Sex	Ranged age	Study subjects		Results
					Number of cases	Number of controls	
Haenzel W	1976	1962-1964 (Hiroshima) 1962-1965 (Miyagi)	men and women	Not specified	367 (Hiroshima)	724 (Hiroshima)	NS
			men and women	Not specified	416 (Miyagi)	832 (Miyagi)	NS
Tajima K	1985	1981-1983	men and women	40-70 yr	93	186	NS
Hoshino H	1985	1979-1982	men and women	Not specified	460	460	↑
Kono S	1988	1979-1982	men and women	20-75 yr	139	Hospital controls 2,547; General 278	↑ (Hospital based) NS (General population based)
Unakami M	1989	1977-1986	men and women	Not specified	1,347	221	↑ (men)
			men and women	Not specified	1,347 (M: 924, F: 423)	(M: 140, F: 81)	NS (women)
Kato I	1990	1985-1989	men and women	Not specified	427 (M:289 and F:138)	3,014 (M: 1,247, F: 1,767)	↑ (men) NS (women)
Tominaga K	1991	1971-1985	men and women	Not specified	294 (M: 188, F: 106)	588 (M: 376, F: 212)	↑
Hoshiyama Y	1992	1984-1990	men and women	Not specified	294	202 hospital controls 294 general population controls	↑ (Hospital based) NS (General population based)
			men and women	Not specified	M 420 F 248	M 420 F 248	↑ (men) NS (women)
Murata M	1996	1984-1993	men and women	Not specified	246	493	NS
Inoue M	1999	1988-1995	men and women	Not specified	M 651 F 344	M 12,041 F 31,805	↑ (men) ↑ (women)
			men and women	Not specified	850	28,619	↑
Kikuchi S	2002	1993-1995	men and women	20-69 yr	M 494 F 224	M 448 F 435	↑ (men) ↑ (women)
			women	35-82 yr	Postmenopausal 365	Postmenopausal 1,825	↑ (women)
Minami Y	2003	1997-2001	men and women	40 yr or older	614	2,444	↑

NS: Not significant, ↑: Significant positive association, ↓: Significant inverse association

表S-5 飲酒と胃がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリーテーブル)

References	Study subjects							Results
	Author	Year	Study period	Sex	No. of subjects	Ranged age	Event	
Kono S	1987	1965-1983	men	5,130	27-89 yrs	Death	116	NS
Hirayama T	1989	1966-1982	men and women	265,118	40-yr or older	Death	unknown	↓
Kato I	1992	1985-1991	men and women	9,753	40-yr or older (men) 30-yr or older (women)	Death	57	↑
Kato I	1992	1985-1989	men and women	3,914	Not specified	Incidence	45	NS
Inoue I	1996	1985-1995	men and women	5,373	Not specified	Incidence	69	NS
Sasazuki S	2002	1990-1999	men	19,657	40-59 yr	Incidence	293	NS
Fujino Y	2002	1988-1997	men and women	127,477	18-yr or older	Death	379	NS

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association

表S-6 飲酒と胃がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(サマリテーブル)

References Author	Year	Study time	Sex	Ranged age	Study subjects		Results
					Number of cases	Number of controls	
Tajima K	1985	1981-1984	men and women	40-70 yrs	93	186	NS
Kono S	1988	1979-1982	men and women	20-75 yrs	139	2,574 (in hospital ) 278 (in general population)	NS NS
Kato I	1990	1985-1989	men and women	Not specified	427	3,014	NS
Tominaga K	1991	1971-1985	men and women	Not specified	294	588	NS
Hoshiyama Y	1992	1984-1990	men and women	Not specified	294	202 (in hospital ) 294 (in general population)	NS NS
Inoue M	1994	1988-1991	men and women	Control (mean=57.8) Cases (mean=58.0)	668	668	NS
Murata M	1996	1984-1993	men	Unknown	887	1,774	NS
Huang X	1999	1990-1995	men and women	Not specified	850	28,619	↑
Kikuchi S	2002	1993-1995	men and women	20-69 yrs	717 (in cancer screening) 394 (in whole)	883	↑

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association

表S-7 喫煙と大腸がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリテーブル)

References	Study population						Results				
	Author	Year	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths (follow-up period)	Colon	Rectum	Colorectal
Kono S	1987	1965-1983	men	5,477	27-89 yr	death	39	—	—	—	NS
Akiba S	1990	1966-1981	men and women	265,000	40 yr or older	death	1310	NS	↑ (men) NS (women)	—	—
Akiba S	1994	1963-1987	men and women	61,505	Not specified	incidence	542	NS	NS	NS	—
Shimizu N	2003	1993-2000	men and women	29,051	35 yr or older	incidence	295	NS	↑ (men) NS (women)	—	—
Otani T	2003	1990-1999	men and women	90,004	40-69 yr	incidence	716	↑ (men) — (women)	↑ (men) — (women)	↑ (men) ↑ NS (women)	—
Wakai K	2003	1988-1997	men and women	59,879	40-79 yr	incidence	612	NS	NS	NS	—

NS: Not significant, ↑: Significant positive association, ↓: Significant inverse association

表S-8 喫煙と大腸がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(サマリテーブル)

References author	year	Study time	Study subjects			Results			
			Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	Colon	Rectum	Colorectal
Kondo R	1975	1967-1973	men and women	not specified	393 (M:205,	582 (M:408,	↓ (men) ↓ NS (women)	NS	—
Watanabe Y	1984	1977-1983	men and women	not specified	203 (M:110, F:93)	203 (M:110, F:93)	↓	NS	—
Tajima K	1985	1981-1983	men	40-79 yr	52	111	↓ NS	NS	—
Kato I	1990	1979-1987	men	20 yr or older	3,327	16,600	↓	NS	—
Kato I	1990	1986-1990	men and women	not specified	223	578	↓ NS	NS	—
Hoshiyama Y	1993	1984-1990	men and women	40-69 yr	181 (M:98, F:83)	653 (M:343,	↓	NS	—
Kotake K	1995	1992-1994	men and women	not specified	363 (M:214,	363 (M:214,	NS	NS	—
Inoue M	1995	1988-1992	men and women	not specified	432 (M:257,	31,782 (M:8,621,	NS	↑	—
Murata M	1996	1984-1993	men	not specified	104	208	NS	NS	—
Yamada K	1997	1991-1993	men and women	34-80 yr	66 (M:55, F:11)	132 (M:110, F:22)	—	—	↑ NS
Ping Y	1998	1986-1994	men and women	40-84 yr	100 (M:77, F:23)	265 (NA)	—	—	NS
Murata M	1999	1989-1997	men	not specified	267	395	NS	↑ NS	NS
Minami Y	2003	1997-2001	men and women	40 yr or older	488 (M:288,	2,444 (M:1,222,	NS	NS (men) ↑ NS (women)	—

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association

表S-9 飲酒と大腸がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリテーブル)

References	Study population						Results				
	Author	Year	Study period	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths (follow-up period)	Colon	Rectum	Colorectal
Kono S	1987	1965-1983	men	5,477	27-89 yr	death	39	—	—	—	NS
Hirayama T	1989	1966-1981	men and women	265,000	40 yr or older	death	1310	↑ (sigmoid) NS (proximal)	NS	—	—
Shimizu N	2003	1993-2000	men and women	29,051	35 yr or older	incidence	295	↑	NS (men) ↑ NS (women)	—	—
Otani T	2003	1990-1999	men and women	90,004	40-69 yr	incidence	716	↑ (men) — (women)	↑ (men) — (women)	↑ (men) NS (women)	NS (women)

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association



表S-10 飲酒と大腸がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(サマリナーテーブル)

References author	year	Study time	Study subjects			Results			
			Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	Colon	Rectum	Colorectal
Kondo R	1975	1967-1973	men and women	not specified	393 (M:205, F:188)	582 (M:408, F:174)	difficult to judge	difficult to judge	—
Watanabe Y	1984	1977-1983	men and women	not specified	203 (M:110, F:93)	203 (M:110, F:93)	NS	NS	—
Tajima K	1985	1981-1983	men	40-79 yr	52	111	NS	↓ NS	—
Kato I	1990	1979-1987	men	20 yr or older	3,327	16,600	NS (proximal) ↑ (distal)	↑	—
Kato I	1990	1986-1990	men and women	not specified	223	578	↑ (past) NS (current)	↑ (past) ↑ NS (current)	—
Hoshiyama Y	1993	1984-1990	men and women	40-69 yr	181 (M:98, F:83)	653 (M:343, F:310)	↓	↓ NS	—
Kotake K	1995	1992-1994	men and women	not specified	363 (M:214, F:149)	363 (M:214, F:149)	NS	NS	—
Inoue M	1995	1988-1992	men and women	not specified	432 (M:257, F:175)	31,782 (M:8,621, F:23,161)	NS	NS	—
Murata M	1996	1984-1993	men	not specified	104	208	↑	NS	—
Yamada K	1997	1991-1993	men and women	34-80 yr	66 (M:55, F:11)	132 (M:110, F:22)	—	—	↑ NS
Ping Y	1998	1986-1994	men and women	40-84 yr	100 (M:77, F:23)	265 (NA)	—	—	↑ NS
Murata M	1999	1989-1997	men	not specified	267	395	↑	↑	↑

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association

表S-11 喫煙と肺がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリテーブル)

References		Study period			Study population			Results	
Author	Year	Year	Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age	Event	Number of incident cases or deaths (follow-up period)	(RR for current smokers versus never smokers)	
Kono S, et al	1987	1965-1983	M	5130	27-89	Death	74		↑
Akiba S, et al	1990	1966-1981	M	120,000 - a	40+	Death	1200		↑ (4.5)
			F	140,000 - a	40+	Death	394		↑ (2.5)
Tomita M, et al	1991	1975-1985	M	37,645	20-55	Death	32		↑ NS
Murata M, et al	1996	1984-1993	M	17,200	NA	Incidence	107		↑
Sobue T, et al	2002	1990-1999	M	57,591	40-69	Incidence	324		↑ (4.5)
			F	59,103	40-69	Incidence	98		↑ (4.2)
Pierce DA, et al	2003	1958-1994	M+F	45,113	NA	Incidence	592		↑
Ando M, et al	2003	1988-1997	M	45,010	40-79	Death	469		↑ (4.46)
			F	55,724	40-79	Death	21		↑ (3.58)

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association

表S-12 喫煙と肺がんとの関連に関するケースコントロール研究(サマリナーテーブル)

References		Study time			Study subjects			Results
Author	Year	Study time	Sex	Ranged age	Number of cases	Number of controls	(RR for current smokers versus never smokers)	
Nakamura M, et al	1986	1978-1982	M	NA	498	498	↑	
			F	NA	84	84	↑ NS	
Shimizu H, et al	1986	1977-1982	M	40-	603	727	↑	
			F	40-	148	746	↑	
Tsugane S, et al	1987	1976-1985	M	30-49	93	93	↑(SQ)	
			F	30-49	41	41	↓ NS	
Sakai R	1989	1982-1986	M+F	30+	64	128	↑ (2.9)	
			M	30+	41	82	↑	
Minowa M, et al	1991	1978-1982	M	NA	96	86	↑ (6.52)	
Yamaguchi N, et al	1992	1989-1990	M+F	NA	144	676	↑	
Gao C, et al	1993	1988-1991	M	30-83	282	282	↑ (6.61)	
Shimizu H, et al	1994	1973-1991	M	40+	413	82	↑(SQ)	
			F	40+	192	101	↑(SQ)	
Sobue T, et al	1994	1986-1988	M	40-79	1,052	1,111	↑ (4.1)	
			F	40-79	294	1,089	↑ (2.8)	
Wakai K, et al	1997	1988-1991	M	40-89	245	490	↑ (4.40)	
			F	40-89	88	176	↑ (4.37)	
Stellman SD, et al (Aichi portion)	2001	1993-1998	M	20-81	410	252 (hospital controls)	↑ (3.5)	
			M	20-81	410	411 (community controls)	↑ (6.3)	
Ito H, et al	2002	1999-2000	M+F	26-80	138 (adenocarcinoma)	241	NS (1.29)	

NS: Not significant, ↑ : Significant positive association, ↓ : Significant inverse association

表S-13 飲酒と肺がんとの関連に関するコホート研究(サマリーテーブル)

References	Study period		Study population			Results	
	Year		Sex	Number of subjects	Ranged age		Event
Kono S. et al	1987	1965-1983	M	5130	27-89	Death	74 ↓ (occasional drinkers)
Murata M, et al	1996	1984-1993	M	17,200	NA	Incidence	107 ↑

NS: Not significant, ↑: Significant positive association, ↓: Significant inverse association