S1 Table. General characteristics of the studies included in the final analysis: cancer incidence

| Study | Country | Cohort | Enroll year | Population | Cancer type | Alcohol consumption amount (baseline) | RR (95\% CI) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Oral cavity and pharyngeal cancer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2007 Freedman [1] | US | NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study | 1995-2000 |  | Oral cavity | 0 drinks/day | 1.43 (1.03 to 2.00) |
|  |  |  |  | (492,960 |  | <1 drink/day | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  | men/women), |  | 1 to 3 drinks/day | 1.22 (0.85 to 1.76) |
|  |  |  |  | Women |  | 0 drinks/day | 1.24 (0.74 to 2.10) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 3 drinks/day | 1.74 (0.95 to 3.20) |
| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million women Study | 1996-2001 | $1,280,296$ <br> women | Oral cavity and pharyngeal cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.18 (1.02 to 1.36) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to 6 drinks/wk | 1.13 (0.97 to 1.32) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 1.13 (0.96 to 1.34) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2010 \\ & \text { Shanmugham [3] } \end{aligned}$ | US | Nurses' Health Study | 1980-2006 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 87,621 \text { women } \\ & (30-55 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Oral cancer | 0 | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to $14.9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 0.59 (0.39 to 0.87) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2015 \text { Hippisley- } \\ & \text { Cox [4] } \end{aligned}$ | UK | Primary care patients from open cohort study using Qresearch database (EMIS computer system) | 1998-2013 | Women | Oral cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 unit/day | 1.03 (0.91 to 1.16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1-2 units/day | 1.18 (0.99 to 1.40) |
|  |  |  |  | Men | Oral cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 unit/day | 0.89 (0.79 to 1.00) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1-2 units/day | 1.02 (0.90 to 1.15) |
| 2007 Friborg [5] | Singapore | Singapore Chinese Health Study | 1993-2005 | 61,320 women/men (45-74 yr, 34,028 women, 27,292 men) | Nasopharyngeal carcinoma <br> Oropharyngeal carcinoma | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 7 drinks/wk | 0.9 (0.6 to 1.4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 7 drinks/wk | 1.4 (0.8 to 2.7) |

[^0]| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million women Study | 1996-2001 | 1,280,296 women | Laryngeal cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.09 (0.79 to 1.52) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/wk | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to 6 drinks/wk | 1.13 (0.75 to 1.70) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 1.74 (1.25 to 2.41) |
| Head and neck cancer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2013 Hashibe [6] | US | Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial Cohort (PLCO) | 1992-2001 | $\begin{aligned} & 101,182 \\ & \text { women/men } \\ & (55-74 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Head and neck cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to <1 drink/day | 0.87 (0.58 to 1.29) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 1.9 drink/day | 0.85 (0.49 to 1.49) |
| 2014 Maasland [7] | Netherlan ds | Netherlands Cohort Study | 1986-2003 | $120,852$ <br> women/men | Head and neck cancer | Abstainers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to $<5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.11 (0.75 to 1.65) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to <15 g/day | 1.15 (0.77 to 1.71) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to <30 g/day | 1.52 (1.02 to 2.27) |
| Esophageal cancer (squamous cell carcinoma) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2008 Fan [8] | China | Shanghai Cohort Study | 1986-2006 | 18,244 men | Esophageal cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to <1 drink/day | 1.22 (0.62 to 2.44) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to <2 drinks/day | 1.87 (0.99 to 3.53) |
| 2010 Steevens [9] | Netherlan d | Netherlands Cohort Study | 1986-2002 | $120,852$ <br> women/men | Esophageal cancer | Abstainers | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to $<5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.85 (0.42 to 1.73) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to <15 g/day | 1.65 (0.85 to 3.17) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to <30 g/day | 2.11 (1.08 to 4.14) |
| Esophageal and gastric cardia adenocarcinoma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million women Study | 1996-2001 | 1,280,296 <br> women | Esophageal ADC | Nondrinkers | 1.28 (1.01 to 1.63) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/wk | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to 6 drinks/wk | 1.25 (0.96 to 1.62) |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 0.77 (0.53 to 1.13) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2010 Steevens [9] | Netherlan d | Netherlands Cohort Study | 1986-2002 | 120,852 <br> women/men | Esophageal ADC | Abstainers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to $<5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.17 (0.69 to 1.98) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to <15 g/day | 0.91 (0.51 to 1.60) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to <30 g/day | 1.01 (0.56 to 1.82) |
|  |  |  |  |  | Gastric cardia ADC | Abstainers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to $<5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.75 (0.44 to 1.30) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to <15 g/day | 1.11 (0.68 to 1.82) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to <30 g/day | 0.92 (0.54 to 1.57) |
| 2014 Yates [10] | UK | EPIC-Norfolk Study | 1993-2008 | $24,068$ <br> women/men | Esophageal ADC | No alcohol | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to <7 units/wk | 1.34 (0.63 to 2.88) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 units/wk | 0.73 (0.28 to 1.86) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 14 to <21 units/wk | 0.47 (0.12 to 1.79) |
| Gastric cancer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 Nomura [11] | Japan | American men of Japanese ancestry residing in Hawaiian island | 1965-1990 | 7,972 men | Gastric cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <5 oz/month | 0.9 (0.6 to 1.3) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5-14 oz/month | 1.1 (0.8 to 1.6) |
| 1998 Galanis [12] | US | Japanese residents of Hawaii | 1975-1994 | $11,907$ <br> women/men (6,297 women, 5,610 men) | Gastric cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1-2 drinks/day | 0.50 (0.2 to 1.1) |
| 2005 Barstad [13] | Denmark | Copenhagen Center for Prospective Population | 1964-1997 | $28,463$ <br> women/men | Gastric cancer | <1 drink/wk | 1.00 |
|  |  | Studies (Copenhagen City Heart Study, Copenhagen |  | 13,227 women |  | 1-6 drinks/wk | 1.47 (0.93 to 2.02) |
|  |  | Male Study, Copenhagen County Center for Preventive Medicine) |  | 15,236 men |  | 7-13 drinks/wk | 0.95 (0.32 to 1.58) |


| 2007 Larsson [14] | Sweden | Swedish Mampography <br> Cohort | $1987-2005$ | 61,433 women | Gastric cancer | Nondrinkers |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Permanente)} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1 to 2 drinks/day} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0.8 (0.6 to 1.4)} \\
\hline Colorectal cancer \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline 2002 Flood [20] \& US \& Breast Cancer Detection Demonstration Project (BCDDP) \& 1987-1995 \& 45,264 women \& Colorectal cancer \& \begin{tabular}{l}
0 \\
0.01 to 0.50 servings/day \\
0.51 to 1.00 servings/day \\
1.01 to 2.00 servings/day
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.00 \\
\& 0.92 \text { (0.73 to } 1.16) \\
\& 1.00 \text { (0.74 to } 1.35) \\
\& 0.94 \text { (0.62 to } 1.42)
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 2003 Otani [21] \& Japan \& Japan Public Health Centerbased prospective study (cohort I) \& 1990-1999 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
90,004
\] \\
women/men
\end{tabular} \& Colorectal cancer \& Never drinkers, exdrinkers occasional drinkers regular drinkers (1-149 g/wk) \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.0 \\
\& 0.8(0.4 \text { to } 1.4) \\
\& 0.9(0.6 \text { to } 1.4)
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 2004 Sanjoaquin
[22] \& UK \& Oxford Vegetarian Study \& 1980-1999 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
10,998
\] \\
women/men (6,836 women, 4,162 men)
\end{tabular} \& Colorectal cancer \& \begin{tabular}{l}
<1 drink/wk \\
1-7 drinks/wk
\end{tabular} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1.00 \\
\& 1.53(0.94 \text { to } 2.49)
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 2005 Chen [23] \& China \& Population of Jiashan County \& 1989-2001 \& 64,100
women/men
33,148 women

30,952 men \& Colorectal cancer \& Nondrinkers occasional (<7drinks/wk) daily ( $\geq 7$ drinks/wk) Nondrinkers occasional (<7drinks/wk) daily ( $\geq 7$ drinks/wk) Nondrinkers occasional (<7drinks/wk) daily ( $\geq 7$ drinks/wk) \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1 \\
& 1.13 \text { (0.79 to } 1.64) \\
& 1.11 \text { (0.74 to } 1.67) \\
& 1 \\
& 1.33(0.78 \text { to } 2.26) \\
& 1.06 \text { (0.33 to } 3.48) \\
& 1 \\
& 0.99(0.61 \text { to } 1.63) \\
& 1.03(0.65 \text { to } 1.64)
\end{aligned}
$$ \\

\hline 2007 Tsong [24] \& Singapore \& Singapore Chinese Health Study \& 1993-1998 \& | $63,257$ |
| :--- |
| women/men | \& Colorectal cancer \& Nondrinkers <7 drinks/wk \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1.00 \\
& 0.96 \text { (0.72 to } 1.25)
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \\

\hline 2008 Bongaerts

[25] \& Netherlan ds \& Netherlands Cohort Study \& 1986-1999 \& | $120,852$ |
| :--- |
| women/men | \& Colorectal cancer \& Abstainers \& 1.00 \\

\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  |  |  | $(62,573$ <br> women, 58,279 men, 55-69 yr) |  | 0 to $<5.0 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.06 (0.91 to 1.23) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to $15.0 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.97 (0.82 to 1.14) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.0 to <30.0 g/day | 1.00 (0.83 to 1.20) |
|  |  |  |  | 62,573 women |  | Abstainers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 to <30.0 g/day | 0.91 (0.74 to 1.12) |
|  |  |  |  | 58,279 men |  | Abstainers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 to <30.0 g/day | 1.16 (0.91 to 1.48) |
| 2008 Kabat [26] | Canada | Canadian National Breast Screening Study | 1980-2000 | 49,654 women | Colorectal cancer | Never | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to < $5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.92 (0.73 to 1.14) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to <10 g/day | 0.93 (0.71 to 1.22) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to <20 g/day | 1.04 (0.79 to 1.36) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 to <30 g/day | 1.13 (0.77 to 1.64) |
| 2008 Thygesen [27] | US | Health Professional Followup Study | 1986-2002 | 47,432 men | Colorectal cancer | Nondrinkers | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to $5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 1.05 (0.79 to 1.40) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.1 to $10 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.30 (0.96 to 1.76) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.1 to $20 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 1.38 (1.04 to 1.83) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.1 to $30 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 1.43 (0.99 to 2.07) |
| 2008 Toriola [28] | Finland | Kuopio Ischemic Heart Study (KIHD) | 1984-2005 | 2,682 men | Colorectal cancer | 0 to $3.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{wk}$ | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.3 to $17.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{wk}$ | 2.4 (0.9 to 6.8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 17.3 to $48.8 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{wk}$ | 2.5 (0.9 to 7.2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 48.9 to $115.2 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{wk}$ | 2.2 (0.8 to 6.4) |
| 2009 Park [29] | UK | UK Norfolk arm of EPIC study | 1995-2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,639 \\ & \text { women } / \mathrm{men} \\ & (40-79 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Colorectal cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >0 to <7drinks/wk | 0.91 (0.69 to 1.21) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 drinks/wk | 0.74 (0.52 to 1.07) |
|  |  |  |  | 14,032 women |  | >0-<7drinks/wk | 0.79 (0.55 to 1.14) |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 drinks/wk | 0.60 (0.34 to 1.05) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 11,607 men |  | $>0$ to <7drinks/wk | 1.18 (0.74 to 1.87) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 drinks/wk | 0.97 (0.57 to 1.64) |
| 2011 Razzak [30] | US | Iowa women's Health Study | 1986-2004 | 38,001 women | Colorectal cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to $\leq 1.8 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.04 (0.88 to 1.24) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.80 to $\leq 3.4$ g/day | 0.92 (0.74 to 1.15) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.4 to $\leq 11 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.10 (0.91 to 1.33) |
| 2013 Everatt [31] | Lithuania | Kaunas Rotterdam Intervention Study (KRIS), Multifactorial Ischemic Heart Disease Prevention Study (MIHDPS) | 1978-2008 | 7,150 men | Colorectal cancer | Nondrinker | 1.24 (0.72 to 2.16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to $10 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{wk}$ | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.1 to $40.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{wk}$ | 1.46 (1.01 to 2.11) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 40.1 to $70.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{wk}$ | 0.81 (0.41 to 1.60) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 70.1 to $140.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{wk}$ | 1.32 (0.83 to 2.09) |
| 2014 Nishihara [32] | US | Nurses' Health Study, Health Professionals Follow-up Study | 1976-2008 | 173,230 women/men (121,701 women, 51,529 men) | Colorectal cancer | 0 | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 14 g/day | 1.13 (0.97 to 1.32) |
| 2015 Cho [33] | Korea | Korean Multi-center Cancer Cohort | 1993-2005 | $18,707$ <br> women/men women | Colorectal cancer | Never drinkers | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <10 g/day | 0.82 (0.41 to 1.63) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to 29 g/day | 0.95 (0.23 to 3.87) |
|  |  |  |  | men |  | <10 g/day | 1.28 (0.71 to 2.31) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to $29 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.77 (0.96 to 3.26) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Never drinkers | 1.0 |
| 2015 Hippisley-Cox <br> [4] | UK | Primary care patients from open cohort study using Qresearch database (EMIS computer system) | 1998-2013 | 4,960,000 women/men women | Colorectal cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $<1$ unit/day | 1.02 (0.98 to 1.06) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1-2 units/day | 1.05 (1.00 to 1.11) |



|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.51 to 1.0 drink/day <br> 1.1 to 2.0 drinks/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.67 \text { (1.03 to } 2.69) \\ & 1.68 \text { (1.03 to } 2.74) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2003 Pederson [38] | Denmark | Copenhagen Center for Prospective Population Studies (Copenhagen City Heart Study, Copenhagen Male Study, Copenhagen County Center for Preventive Medicine) | -1999, median 14.7 yr | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 29,132 } \\ & \text { women/men } \\ & (23-95 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Colon cancer | <1 drink/wk <br> 1 to 6 drinks/wk <br> 7 to 13 drinks/wk | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.0 \text { (0.8 to } 1.3 \text { ) } \\ & 0.9 \text { (0.7 to } 1.2) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2004 Su [39] | US | National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I) | 1982-1993 | $10,220$ <br> women/men (55,970 <br> women, $50,040 \mathrm{men})$ | Colon cancer | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & <1 \text { drink/day } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.08 \text { (0.65 to } 1.79 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2004 Wei [40] | US | Nurses' Health Study, Health Professionals Follow-up Study | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NHS 1980- } \\ & \text { 2000, } \\ & \text { HPFS } \\ & 1986-2000 \end{aligned}$ | $134,365$ <br> women/men |  | <10 g/day 10 to 19 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 0.97(0.82 \text { to } 1.14) \\ & 1.04(0.85 \text { to } 1.26) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 87,733 women |  | $0$ | $1.00$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <10 g/day | 0.97 (0.81 to 1.17) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to $19 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 0.99 (0.78 to 1.27) |
|  |  |  |  | 46,632 men |  | 0 | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <10 g/day | 1.08 (0.75 to 1.55) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to $19 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.27 (0.86 to 1.86) |
| 2005 Chen [23] | China | Population of Jiashan County | 1989-2001 | $64,100$ <br> women/men | Colon cancer | Nondrinkers occasional (<7 drinks/wk) | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.06 \text { (0.61 to } 1.83) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 33,148 women |  | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | occasional (<7 drinks/wk) | 1.23 (0.52 to 2.91) |
|  |  |  |  | 30,952 men |  | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | occasional (<7 drinks/wk) | 0.87 (0.44 to 1.74) |


| 2007 Tsong [24] | Singapore | Singapore Chinese Health Study | 1993-1998 | $63,257$ <br> women/men | Colon cancer | Nondrinkers <7 drinks/wk | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 0.96(0.72 \text { to } 1.25) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2008 Bongaerts [25] | Netherlan ds | Netherlands Cohort Study | 1986-1999 | $\begin{aligned} & 120,852 \\ & \text { women/men } \\ & (55-69 \mathrm{ys} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | Colon cancer | Abstainers 0 to $<5.0 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.00 1.03 (0.87 to 1.22) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to 15.0 g/day | 0.93 (0.78 to 1.13) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.0 to <30 g/day | 0.93 (0.75 to 1.14) |
|  |  |  |  | 62,573 women |  | 0 to <30.0 g/day | 0.91 (0.72 to 1.15) |
|  |  |  |  | 58,279 men |  | 0 to <30.0 g/day | 1.00 (0.75 to 1.34) |
| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million women Study | 1996-2001 | $1,280,296$ <br> women | Colon cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 (0.94 to 1.07) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/wk | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to 6 drinks/wk | 0.99 (0.93 to 1.06) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 1.02 (0.95 to 1.09) |
| 2009 Park [29] | UK | UK Norfolk arm of EPIC study | 1995-2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,639 \\ & \text { women/men } \\ & (40-79 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Colon cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to <7drinks/wk | 0.93 (0.66 to 1.31) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 drinks/wk | 0.64 (0.41 to 1.01) |
|  |  |  |  | women |  | $>0$ to <7drinks/wk | 0.85 (0.54 to 1.33) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 drinks/wk | 0.59 (0.29 to 1.17) |
|  |  |  |  | men |  | $>0$ to <7drinks/wk | 1.10 (0.63 to 1.90) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 drinks/wk | 0.75 (0.39 to 1.43) |
| 2012 Cho [41] | US | Health Professional Followup Study, Nurses' Health Study | 1980-2006 | $135,151$ <br> women/men |  | None | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to <5 g/day | 1.16 (0.87 to 1.54) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to <10 g/day | 1.08 (0.91 to 1.28) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to <15 g/day | 1.26 (0.96 to 1.66) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to <30 g/day | 1.11 (0.92 to 1.33) |


|  |  |  |  | 87,861 women |  | None | 1.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | 47,290 men | Colon cancer | 15 to < $30 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.11 (0.85 to 1.45) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to <5 g/day | 1.32 (1.12 to 1.56) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to <10 g/day | 1.09 (0.87 to 1.36) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to <15 g/day | 1.43 (1.13 to 1.82) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to < $30 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.11 (0.86 to 1.43) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | None | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to <5 g/day | 0.99 (0.78. to 1.25) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to <10 g/day | 1.07 (0.82 to 1.39) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to <15 g/day | 1.08 (0.82 to 1.44) |
| Rectal cancer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1988 Klatsky [34] | US | Members of Kaiser Permanente Medical Care Program in Northern California | 1978-1984 | 106,203 <br> women/men | Rectal cancer | None | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to <1 drinks/day | $1.42 \text { (0.57 to } 3.55 \text { ) }$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 2.28 (0.83 to 6.26) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { Stemmermann [35] } \end{aligned}$ | US | American men of Japanese ancestry residing in Hawaiian island (Oahu) | 1965-1989 | 8,006 men | Rectal cancer | $0$ | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to $<5 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{mo}$ | $0.86 \text { (0.45 to } 1.62)$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to $14 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{mo}$ | 1.69 (0.96 to 2.99) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to $39 \mathrm{oz} / \mathrm{mo}$ | 1.45 (0.80 to 2.61) |
| 1994 Goldbohm [36] | Netherlan d | 204 municipal population registries throughout the country | 1986-1989 | $120,852$ <br> women/men (55-6 9yr) | Rectal cancer | Abstainers <br> 0.1 to 4.9 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.2(0.6 \text { to } 2.4) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to $14.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.8 (0.4 to 1.6) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $15.0-29.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.5 (0.7 to 3.2) |
| 2003 Pederson [38] | Denmark | Copenhagen Center for Prospective Population | (~1999, median | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 29,132 } \\ & \text { women/men(2 } \end{aligned}$ | Rectal cancer | <1 drink/wk | 1.00 |
|  |  | Studies (Copenhagen City | 14.7 yr ) | $3-95 \mathrm{yr})$ |  | 1 to 6 drinks/wk | 1.5 (0.9 to 2.3) |


|  |  | Heart Study, Copenhagen Male Study, Copenhagen County Center for Preventive Medicine) |  |  |  | 7 to 13 drinks/wk | 1.5 (0.9 to 2.5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2004 Wei [40] | US | Nurses' Health Study (NHS), Health Professionals Followup Study (HPFS) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NHS 1980- } \\ & \text { 2000, } \\ & \text { HPFS } \\ & 1986-2000 \end{aligned}$ | $134,365$ <br> women/men | Rectal cancer | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & <10 \text { g/day } \\ & 10 \text { to } 19 \text { g/day } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.04(0.77 \text { to } 1.40) \\ & 1.07(0.75 \text { to } 1.55) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 87,733 women |  | 0 | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <10 g/day | 1.12 (0.80 to 1.58) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to $19 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.96 (0.60 to 1.54) |
|  |  |  |  | 46,632 men |  | 0 | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <10 g/day | 0.93 (0.47 to 1.82) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to $19 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.31 (0.66 to 2.62) |
| 2005 Chen [23] | China | Population of Jiashan County | 1989-2001 | $64,100$ <br> women/men | Rectal cancer | Nondrinkers occasional (<7 drinks/wk) | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.20(0.73 \text { to } 1.98) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 33,148 women |  | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | occasional (<7 drinks/wk) | 1.38 (0.70 to 2.71) |
|  |  |  |  | 30,952 men |  | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | occasional (<7 drinks/wk) | 1.15 (0.56 to 2.35) |
| 2007 Tsong [24] | Singapore | Singapore Chinese Health Study | 1993-1998 | $63,257$ <br> women/men | Rectal cancer | Nondrinkers <7 drinks/wk | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.22(0.17 \text { to } 2.35) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2008 Bongaerts [25] | Netherlan ds | Netherlands Cohort Study | 1986-1999 | $120,852$ <br> women/men (55-69 yr) | Rectal cancer | Abstainers 0 to $<5.0 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.10(0.83 \text { to } 1.45) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to $15.0 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.00 (0.74 to 1.34) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15.0 to <30 g/day | 1.04 (0.75 to 1.44) |
|  |  |  |  | 58,279 men |  | Abstainers | 1.00 |


|  |  |  |  | 62,573 women |  | 0 to <30.0 g/day | 1.23 (0.80 to 1.89) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Abstainers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 to <30.0 g/day | 0.90 (0.58 to 1.40) |
| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million women Study | 1996-2001 | 1,280,296 <br> women | Rectal cancer | Nondrinkers | 0.94 (0.86 to 1.03) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/wk | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to 6 drinks/wk | 1.01 (0.92 to 1.11) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 1.0 (0.97 to 1.18) |
| 2009 Park [29] | UK | UK Norfolk arm of EPIC study | 1995-2003 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,639 \\ & \text { women/men } \\ & (40-79 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Rectal cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to <7drinks/wk | 0.87 (0.52 to 1.46) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 drinks/wk | 0.96 (0.52 to 1.77) |
|  |  |  |  | Men |  | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >0 to <7drinks/wk | 1.2 (0.50 to 2.97) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 drinks/wk | 1.42 (0.55 to 3.65) |
|  |  |  |  | Women |  | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >0 to <7drinks/wk | 0.73 (0.38 to 1.41) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to <14 drinks/wk | 0.68 (0.27 to 1.74) |
| Liver cancer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million Women Study | 1996-2001 | $1,280,296$ <br> women | Liver cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.41 (1.16 to 1.72) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/wk | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to 6 drinks/wk | 0.94 (0.72 to 1.21) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 1.20 (0.93 to 1.55) |
| 2015 Klatsky [19] | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser Permanente) | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Liver cancer | Never drinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 1.0 (0.6 to 1.5) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 1.5 (0.9 to 2.5) |

## Pancreatic cancer

| 2001 Michaud [42] | US | Nurses' Health Study | 1980-1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 88,799 women } \\ & (30-55 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Pancreatic cancer | 0 | 1.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to 1.4 g/day | 0.72 (0.41 to 1.30) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 to $4.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.07 (0.68 to 1.67) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to 29.9 g/day | 0.93 (0.61 to 1.42) |
|  |  | Health Professionals Followup Study | 1986-1994 | $\begin{aligned} & 47,794 \text { men } \\ & (40-75 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ |  | 0 | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to $1.4 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.01 (0.36 to 2.83) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 to $4.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.44 (0.67 to 3.12) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to 29.9 g/day | 1.23 (0.59 to 2.53) |
|  |  | Pooled |  | 136,593 |  | 0 | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  | women/men |  | 0.1 to $1.4 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.78 (0.47 to 1.30) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 to $4.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.15 (0.78 to 1.69) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to $29.9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 1.00 (0.69 to 1.44) |
| 2001 StolzenbergSolomon [43] | US | Alpha-Tocopherol BetaCarotene Cancer Prevention Study cohort | 1985-1997 | 27,101 men | Pancreatic cancer | None | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to $5.3 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 1.39 (0.75 to 2.56) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >5.3 to 13.4 g/day | 1.39 (0.75 to 2.56) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >13.4 to 27.7 g/day | 1.24 (0.66 to 2.32) |
| 2002 Isaksson [44] | Sweden | Swedish Twin Registry | 1969-1997 | $21,884$ <br> women/men | Pancreatic cancer | None | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to $209 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{month}$ | 0.89 (0.61 to 1.30) |
| 2009 Heinen [45] | Netherlan ds | Netherlands Cohort Study | 1986 | $120,852$ <br> women/men | Pancreatic cancer | Abstainers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to <5 g/day | 1.03 (0.74 to 1.42) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to <15 g/day | 1.12 (0.79 to 1.57) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to <30 g/day | 0.86 (0.58 to 1.28) |
| 2015 Klatsky [19] | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Pancreatic cancer | Never drinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 0.9 (0.7 to 1.2) |



|  |  | Screening Study |  |  |  | $>0$ to $<5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.94 (0.69 to 1.27) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to <10 g/day | 0.77 (0.52 to 1.13) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to <20 g/day | 0.76 (0.53 to 1.11) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 to <30 g/day | 0.81 (0.49 to 1.34) |
| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million women Study | 1996-2001 | 1,280,296 <br> women | Lung cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.17 (1.12 to 1.23) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/wk | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to 6 drinks/wk | 0.91 (0.85 to 0.97) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 1.06 (1.00 to 1.13) |
| 2011 Chao [49] | US | VITAL Study | 2000-2007 | $66,186$ <br> women/men | Lung cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to <1 drink/day | 1.00 (0.82 to 1.22) |
|  |  |  |  | Women |  | $>0$ to <1 drink/day | 0.94 (0.64 to 1.39) |
|  |  |  |  | Men |  | $>0$ to <1 drink/day | 0.84 (0.62 to 1.15) |
| 2015 HippisleyCox [4] | UK | Primary care patients from open cohort study using Qresearch database (EMIS computer system) | 1998-2013 | Men | Lung cancer | Non-drinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $<1$ unit/day | 0.91 (0.87 to 0.95) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1-2 units/day | 0.92 (0.87 to 0.97) |
| 2015 Klatsky [19] | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser Permanente) | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Lung cancer | Never drinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 1.0 (0.9 to 1.2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 1.0 (0.8 to 1.2) |
| 2016 Troche [50] | US | NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study | 1995-2006 | 492,902 <br> women/men <br> (198,656 <br> women, <br> 294,246 men) | Lung cancer | None | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01-0.49 drinks/day | 0.92 (0.87 to 0.97) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.5-0.99 drinks/day | 0.89 (0.82 to 0.96) |
| Breast cancer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ```1 9 8 9 ~ S c h a a t z k i n [51]``` | US | Framingham Heart Study | $\begin{aligned} & 1948(32 \\ & \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2,636 women } \\ & (32-64 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Breast cancer |  | $1.0$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to $1.4 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.0 (0.6 to 1.5) |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 to $4.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.7 (0.4 to 1.1) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1991 Simon [52] | US | Tecumseh Community Health Study (TCHS) | $\begin{aligned} & 1959-1960 \\ & (28 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | 1,954 women | Breast cancer | Never <br> $>0$ to <1 drink/day <br> 1 to <2 drinks/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.08 \text { (0.64 to } 1.82) \\ & 1.23(0.49 \text { to } 3.10) \end{aligned}$ |
| 1992 Gapstur [53] | US | Iowa women's Health Study | 1986-1989 | 41,837 women | Breast cancer | 0 <br> $>0$ to $<1.5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> 1.5 to $4.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> 5.0 to 14.9 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.18 \text { (0.86 to } 1.61) \\ & 1.20(0.93 \text { to } 1.56) \\ & 1.25(0.93 \text { to } 1.68) \end{aligned}$ |
| 1995 van den Brandt [54] | Netherlan d | Netherlands Cohort Study | $\begin{aligned} & 1986-1989 \\ & (3.3 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 62,573 women } \\ & (55-69 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Breast cancer | Nondrinkers <br> $>0$ to $<5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{da}$ <br> 5 to 14 g/day <br> 15 to 29 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.30(0.96 \text { to } 1.75) \\ & 1.29(0.89 \text { to } 1.85) \\ & 1.28(0.81 \text { to } 2.03) \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 Garland [55] | US | Nurses' Health Study | 1989 (6 yr) | $\begin{aligned} & 116,671 \\ & \text { women (25-42 } \\ & \text { yr) } \end{aligned}$ | Breast cancer | Nondrinker <br> $>0$ to $1.5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> $>1.5$ to $5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ <br> $>5$ to $10 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> $>10$ to $20 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.00 $0.96(0.72$ to 1.28$)$ $0.78(0.59$ to 1.62$)$ $1.01(0.72$ to 1.41$)$ $1.12(0.77$ to 1.63$)$ |
| 1999 Zhang [56] | US | Framingham Original Cohort \& Offspring Cohort | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { 1948-1993, } \\ & \text { 1971-1993 } \end{aligned}$ | 5,048 women | Breast cancer | Nondrinker <br> 0.1 to $<5.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ <br> 5.0 to $<15 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 0.80(0.60 \text { to } 1.10) \\ & 0.70(0.50 \text { to } 1.10) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2000 Rohan [57] | Canada | Canadian National Breast Screening Study (NBSS) | 1980-1993 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 56,837 women } \\ & (40-59 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Breast cancer | 0 <br> $>0$ to $10 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> $>10$ to 20 g/day <br> >20 to 30 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.01 \text { (0.84 to } 1.22) \\ & 1.16 \text { (0.91 to } 1.47) \\ & 1.27(0.91 \text { to } 1.78) \end{aligned}$ |


| 2001 Feigelson [58] | US | American Cancer society Cancer Prevention Study II Nutrition Cohort (CPS-II Nutrition Cohort) | 1982-1996 | 242,010 women | Breast cancer | None <br> $<0.25$ drinks/day <br> 0.26 to <1 drink/day <br> 1 to <2 drinks/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.1(0.88 \text { to } 1.3) \\ & 1.2(1.0 \text { to } 1.4) \\ & 1.3(1.1 \text { to } 1.6) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2002 Chen [59] | US | Nurses' Health Study | 1980-1994 | 44,186 women | Breast cancer (invasive tumors) | None <br> 0.1 to 4.9 g/day <br> 5.0 to 9.9 g/day <br> 10 to 19.9 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.07 \text { (0.95 to } 1.20) \\ & 0.99 \text { (0.83 to } 1.18) \\ & 1.22(1.06 \text { to } 1.42) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2002 Horn-Ross [60] | US | California Teachers Study cohort | 1995-1998 | $111,526$ <br> women | Breast cancer | Nondrinkers <br> $<5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ <br> 5 to 9 g/day <br> 10 to $14 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> 15 to 19 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 0.9 \text { (0.7 to } 1.2) \\ & 0.9 \text { (0.7 to } 1.2) \\ & 1.2 \text { (0.9 to } 1.6) \\ & 1.0(0.8 \text { to } 1.4) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2003 Feigelson [61] | US | American Cancer society Cancer Prevention Study II Nutrition Cohort (CPS-II Nutrition Cohort) | 1992-1998 | 66,561 women | Breast cancer | None <br> 0.1 to < $5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> 5 to $<10 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> 10 to <15 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.00(0.88 \text { to } 1.15) \\ & 0.94(0.77 \text { to } 1.16) \\ & 1.18(0.96 \text { to } 1.46) \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2004 Dumeaux } \\ & \text { [62] } \end{aligned}$ | Norway | Norwegian women and Cancer Study | 1991-2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 86,948 women } \\ & (30-70 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Breast cancer | None <br> 0.1 to 4.9 g/day <br> 5.0 to 9.9 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.24(1.06 \text { to } 1.44) \\ & 1.35(1.11 \text { to } 1.64) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2004 Horn-Ross [63] | US | California Teachers Study cohort | 1995-2001 | $103,460$ <br> women (postmenopau sal) | Breast cancer | Nondrinkers $<5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ 5-9 g/day 10-14 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.03(0.86 \text { to } 1.24) \\ & 1.04 \text { (0.86 to } 1.27) \\ & 1.08(0.88 \text { to } 1.33) \end{aligned}$ |


| 2004 Sellers [64] | US | Iowa women's Health Study | 1986-1999 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 33,552 women } \\ & (55-69 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Breast cancer | 0 <br> $>0$ to $4 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.07 \text { (0.95 to } 1.21) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2005 Suzuki [65] | Sweden | Swedish Mammography Cohort | 1987-2004 | 51,847 women | Breast cancer (invasive tumors) | Nondrinkers <br> $>0$ to $<3.4 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> 3.4 to 9.9 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.08(0.94 \text { to } 1.25) \\ & 1.10(0.94 \text { to } 1.29) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2006 Mellemkjar [66] | Denmark | Danish Prospective Cohort Study | 1993-2002 | 23,788 women | Breast cancer | Abstainers $>0$ to $12 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0.94 \text { (0.56 to } 1.58 \text { ) } \\ & 1.10 \text { (1.04 to } 1.16 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2006 StolzenbergSolomon [67] | US | Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian (PLCO) Cancer Screening Trial | 1993-2001 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 25,400 women } \\ & \text { (55-74 yr) } \end{aligned}$ | Breast cancer | 0 to $0.01 \mathrm{~g} /$ day $>0.01$ to 0.43 g/day $>0.43$ to $1.39 \mathrm{~g} /$ day $>1.39$ to 7.62 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.21 \text { (0.94 to } 1.57) \\ & 1.18 \text { (0.92 to } 1.51) \\ & 0.94 \text { (0.72 to } 1.22) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2007 Tjonneland [68] | Europe | European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition (EPIC) | $\begin{aligned} & \hline-1999 / 2004 \\ & \text { (6.4yrs) } \end{aligned}$ | $274,688$ <br> women | Breast cancer (invasive tumors) | Abstainers <br> $>0$ to $1.5 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> $>1.5$ to 4.7 g/day <br> $>4.7$ to $10 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> $>10$ to $19 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.01 \text { (0.91 to } 1.13) \\ & 1.00 \\ & 0.98 \text { ( } 0.89 \text { to } 1.09 \text { ) } \\ & 0.97 \text { ( } 0.88 \text { to } 1.08 \text { ) } \\ & 1.07 \text { ( } 0.96 \text { to } 1.19 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 2007 Zhang [69] | US | women's Health Study (US female health professionals) | 1992-2004 | 38,454 women | Breast cancer (invasive and in situ tumors) | None <br> 0.1 to 4.9 g/day <br> $5.0-9.9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ <br> 10.0 to 14.9 g/day <br> 15.0 to 29.9 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.02(0.90 \text { to } 1.15) \\ & 1.13(0.95 \text { to } 1.34) \\ & 1.14(0.92 \text { to } 1.40) \\ & 1.16(0.92 \text { to } 1.40) \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Breast cancer (invasive tumors) | None <br> 0.1 to 4.9 g/day <br> $5.0-9.9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ <br> 10.0 to 14.9 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.00(0.88 \text { to } 1.15) \\ & 1.03(0.84 \text { to } 1.25) \\ & 1.16(0.92 \text { to } 1.47) \end{aligned}$ |



| 2013 Liu [74] | US | Nurses' Health Study II | 1989-2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 91,005 women } \\ & (25-44 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Breast cancer | 0 | 1.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to $4.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.08 (0.94 to 1.23) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.0 to $14.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.11 (0.94 to 1.32) |
| 2014 Falk [75] | US | Prostate, Lung, Colorectal, and Ovarian Cancer Screening Trial Cohort | 1993-2009 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 54,562 women } \\ & (55-74 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Breast cancer | Never | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <0.5 drink/wk | 1.15 (0.97 to 1.36) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.5 to <1 drink/wk | 1.25 (1.03 to 1.53) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to $<7$ drinks/wk | 1.26 (1.07 to 1.49) |
| 2014 Park [76] | US | Multiethnic Cohort in California and Hawaii | $\begin{aligned} & 1993-2007 \\ & \text { (mean12.4y } \\ & \text { rs) } \end{aligned}$ | 85,089 women | Breast cancer | 0 | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to $4.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.98 (0.91 to 1.07) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to $9.9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 1.23 (1.06 to 1.42) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to $14.9 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.21 (1.00 to 1.45) |
| 2015 Chhim [77] | France | SU.VI.MAX | 1994-2007 | 3,771 women | Breast cancer | 0 to <3 g/day | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to $12 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.55 (1.101 to 2.38) |
| 2015 Fagherazzi[78] | France | French E3N-EPIC cohort | 1993-2008 | 66,481 women | Breast cancer | None | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 10 to $20 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.02 (0.97 to 1.07) |
| 2015 HippisleyCox [4] | UK | Primary care patients from open cohort study using Qresearch database (EMIS computer system) | 1998-2013 | Women | Breast cancer | Non-drinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 unit/day | 1.05 (1.03 to 1.08) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 units/day | 1.11 (1.07 to 1.15) |
| 2015 Klatsky [19] | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser Permanente) | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Breast cancer | Never drinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 1.1 (1.0 to 1.2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 1.2 (1.1 to 1.4) |
| 2015 Shin [79] | Sweden | Swedish women's Lifestyle and Health study | 1991-2009 | 45,233 women | Breast cancer | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to $5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 1.03 (0.89 to 1.20) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.1 to $15 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.16 (0.99 to 1.36) |
| 2016 Nitta [80] | Japan | Japan Collaborative Cohort | 1988-2009 | 38,610 women | Breast cancer | 0 | 1.00 |




| 2015 Klatsky [19] | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser Permanente) | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Ovarian cancer | Never drinkers <br> <1 drink/day <br> 1 to 2 drinks/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.2(0.9 \text { to } 1.6) \\ & 1.2(0.8 \text { to } 1.8) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cervix and uterus cancer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million women Study | 1996-2001 | $1,280,296$ <br> women | Cervix cancer | Nondrinkers <br> 1 to 2 drinks/wk <br> 3 to 6 drinks/wk <br> 7 to 14 drinks/wk | $\begin{aligned} & 1.31 \text { (1.10 to } 1.55) \\ & 1.00 \\ & 1.04 \text { ( } 0.86 \text { to } 1.27 \text { ) } \\ & 0.98 \text { (0.79 to } 1.22) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2015 Klatsky [19] | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser Permanente) | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Cervix cancer | Never drinkers <1 drink/day 1 to 2 drinks/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.0(0.8 \text { to } 1.3) \\ & 1.0(0.8 \text { to } 1.4) \end{aligned}$ |
| Prostate cancer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1990 \\ & \text { Stemmermann [35] } \end{aligned}$ | US | American men of Japanese ancestry residing in Hawaiian island (Oahu) | 1965-1989 | 8,006 men | Prostate cancer | 0 <br> $>0$ to $<5 \mathrm{oz} /$ month <br> 5 to $14 \mathrm{oz} /$ month <br> 15 to $39 \mathrm{oz} /$ month | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 0.87 \text { (0.61 to } 1.25) \\ & 0.86 \text { (0.57 to } 1.29) \\ & 1.02(0.69 \text { to } 1.52) \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 Breslow [90] | US | National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES I) | 1971-1992 | 5,766 men | Prostate cancer | Nondrinkers <br> $>0$ to 1 drinks/wk <br> 2 to 7 drinks/wk <br> 8 to 14 drinks/wk | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 0.97(0.67 \text { to } 1.41) \\ & 0.88(0.64 \text { to } 1.21) \\ & 0.96(0.61 \text { to } 1.50) \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 Parker [91] | US | NCI's SEER program | 1980-1995 | 1,177 men | prostate cancer | none <br> $<22$ g/week <br> 23 to 92 g/week | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & 1.3(0.7-2.5) \\ & 2.4(1.3-4.2) \end{aligned}$ |
| 1999 Schuurman [92] | Netherlan d | Netherlands Cohort Study | $\begin{aligned} & 1986(6.3 \\ & \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | 58,279 men (aged 55-69) | Prostate cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.0 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 to 4 g/day <br> 5 to 14 g/day <br> 15 to 29 g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1(0.8 \text { to } 1.5) \\ & 0.9(0.7 \text { to } 1.3) \\ & 1.1(0.8 \text { to } 1.4) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2000 Ellison [93] | Canada | Nutrition Canada Survey (NCS) | 1970-1993 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,400 \text { men }(50- \\ & 84 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Prostate cancer | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & >0 \text { to } 9.9 \mathrm{~mL} / \text { day } \\ & 10.0 \text { to } 24.9 \mathrm{~mL} / \text { day } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 0.96(0.63 \text { to } 1.47) \\ & 0.85(0.50 \text { to } 1.45) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2001 Sesso [94] | US | Harvard alumni | 1988-1993 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,612 \text { men } \\ & \text { (mean } 66 \mathrm{yr} \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | Prostate cancer | Almost never <br> 1 drink/mo to <3 drink/wk <br> 3 drinks/wk to <1 drink/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 1.33 \text { (0.88 to } 2.01) \\ & 1.65 \text { (1.12 to } 2.44) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2002 Albertsen [95] | Denmark | Copenhagen Center for Prospective Population Studies (Copenhagen City Heart Study, Copenhagen Male Study, Copenhagen County Center for Preventive Medicine) | $\begin{aligned} & 1976-1994 \\ & (\text { mean } 12.3 \\ & \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,989 \text { men } \\ & (20-98 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Prostate cancer | <1 drink/wk <br> 1 to 6 drinks/wk <br> 7 to 13 drinks/wk <br> 14 to 20 drink/wk | $1.00$ <br> 0.90 ( 0.61 to 1.34) <br> 0.86 ( 0.57 to 1.29) <br> 0.91 ( 0.58 to 1.44) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2004 \text { Platz } \\ & \text { [96] } \end{aligned}$ | US | Health Professionals Followup Study | 1986-1998 | $\begin{aligned} & 47843 \text { men } \\ & \text { (40-75yrs) } \end{aligned}$ | Prostate cancer | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0.1 \text { to } 4.9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day} \\ & 5.0 \text { to } 14.9 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day} \\ & 15.0 \text { to } 29.9 \mathrm{~g} / \text { day } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.00 \\ & 0.99(0.87 \text { to } 1.11) \\ & 1.05(0.94 \text { to } 1.18) \\ & 1.13(0.98 \text { to } 1.31) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2006 Weinsterin [97] | US | Alpha-Tocopherol BetaCarotene Cancer Prevention Study cohort | 1985-2002 | 29,133 men | Prostate cancer | Nondrinkers <br> $\leq 3.7 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ <br> $>3$ to $\leq 10$ g/day <br> $>10$ to $\leq 18.7 \mathrm{~g} /$ day <br> $>18.7$ to $\leq 32.2$ g/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 0.98 \text { (0.8 to } 1.2) \\ & 0.96 \text { (0.78 to } 1.17) \\ & 1.03(0.84 \text { to } 1.26) \\ & 0.90(0.83 \text { to } 1.11) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2006 Velicer [98] | US | VITAL Study | 2000-2004 | 34,565 men | Prostate cancer | None or <1 drink/mo | 1 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | $<1 /$ mo to $<4$ drinks/mo <br> 5 drinks/mo to 2/day | $\begin{aligned} & 1.26(1.05 \text { to } 1.5) \\ & 1.20(0.99 \text { to } 1.46) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2007 Sutcliffe [99] | US | Health Professionals Followup Study (HPFS) | 1986-2002 | 45,433 men | Prostate cancer | No alcohol consumption | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.01 to 1.31 g/day | 0.90 (0.74 to 1.09) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.32 to 2.41 g/day | 1.02 (0.85 to 1.22) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.42 to $7.03 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 1.12 (0.97 to 1.29) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.04 to 16.4 g/day | 1.16 (1.01 to 1.32) |
| 2009 Gong [100] | US | Prostate Cancer Prevention Trial |  | 2,129 men | Prostate cancer | No alcohol consumption | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to < 3g/day | 0.97 (0.85 to 1.11) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to $<15 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 0.98 (0.85 to 1.12) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to <30 g/day | 1.05 (0.89 to 1.23) |
| 2010 Chao [101] | US | California men's Health Study (CMHS) | 2002-2007 | 65,972 men | Prostate cancer | Nondrinker | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 0.98 (0.86 to 1.11) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to $<3$ drinks/day | 0.98 (0.84 to 1.15) |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2010 Watters } \\ & \text { [102] } \end{aligned}$ | US | NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study | 1995-2005 | $\begin{aligned} & 294,707 \mathrm{men} \\ & (50-71 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | Prostate cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >0 to <1 drinks/day | 1.06 (1.01 to 1.10) |
| 2015 Klatsky19 | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser Permanente) | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Prostate cancer | Never drinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 1.1 (0.9 to 1.2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 1.1 (1.0 to 1.3) |
| Renal cell carcinoma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2005 Mahabir } \\ & \text { [103] } \end{aligned}$ | US | Alpha-Tocopherol BetaCarotene (ATBC) Cancer Prevention STudy | 1985-1999 | 27,111 men | Renal cell carcinoma | 0 to $2.5 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.6 to $11.0 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 0.91 (0.62 to 1.33) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 11.1 to 25.6 g/day | 0.94 (0.64 to 1.38) |
| 2007 Setiawan [104] | US | Hawaii-Los Angeles Multiethnic Cohort | $\begin{aligned} & 1993-2002 \\ & (8.3 \mathrm{yr}) \end{aligned}$ | 85,964 women | Renal cell carcinoma | None | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to $<4.2 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.75 (0.45 to 1.24) |



|  |  | ancestry residing in Hawaiian island |  |  |  | <15 g/day | 1.31 (0.8 to 2.13) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2001 Zeegers } \\ & \text { [109] } \end{aligned}$ | Netherlan d | Netherlands Cohort Study | 1986-1992 | 62,573 women | Bladder cancer | No alcohol | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <5 g/day | 0.97 (0.56 to 1.69) |
|  |  |  |  | 58,279 men |  | No alcohol | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <5 g/day | 1.49 (1.00 to 2.21) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 to <15 g/day | 1.52 (1.04 to 2.21) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 15 to <30 g/day | 1.16 (0.78 to 1.71) |
| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million women Study | 1996-2001 | 1,280,296 <br> women | Bladder cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.06 (0.94 to 1.21) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to 6 drinks/wk | 1.05 (0.92 to 1.21) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 0.91 (0.77 to 1.07) |
| 2015 Klatsky [19] | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser Permanente) | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Bladder cancer | Never drinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 1.2 (0.9 to 2.6) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 1.3 (0.9 to 1.7) |
| Thyroid cancer |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2005 Navarro Silvera [110] | Canada | Canadian National Breast Screening Study (NBSS) | ~2000 | 89,835 women | Thyroid cancer | None | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to $3 \mathrm{~g} / \mathrm{day}$ | 1.17 (0.68 to 2.01) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to $10 \mathrm{~g} /$ day | 0.67 (0.36 to 1.22) |
| 2009 Allen [2] | UK | Million women Study | 1996-2001 | 1,280,296 <br> women | Thyroid cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.10 (0.91 to 1.33) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 3 to 6 drinks/wk | 0.90 (0.74 to 1.10) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 0.70 (0.55 to 0.91) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2009 \text { Meinhold } \\ & \text { [111] } \end{aligned}$ | US | NIH-AARP Diet and Health Study | $\begin{aligned} & 1995-1996 \\ & (7.5 \mathrm{yr}, \\ & \text { median) } \end{aligned}$ | 490,159 women/men (50-71 yr) | Thyroid cancer | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >0 to <1 drink/wk | 0.87 (0.66 to 1.13) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 6 drinks/wk | 0.87 (0.66 to 1.16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 0.67 (0.44 to 1.00) |




| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2012 Gapstur } \\ & \text { [119] } \end{aligned}$ | US | Cancer Prevention Study II Nutrition cohort | 1992-2007 | $\begin{aligned} & 143124 \\ & \text { women/men } \\ & (50-74 \mathrm{yrs}) \end{aligned}$ | Hematologic malignancy ( NHL ) | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $>0$ to <1 drink/day | 0.93 (0.83 to 1.03) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 0.91 (0.78 to 1.06) |
|  |  |  |  | 74,785 women |  | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >0 to <1 drink/day | 0.95 (0.81 to 1.10) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 0.87 (0.67 to 1.14) |
|  |  |  |  | 68,339 men |  | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | >0 to <1 drink/day | 0.90 (0.78 to 1.05) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 0.90 (0.75 to 1.09) |
| 2015 Klatsky [19] | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser Permanente) | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Hematologic cancer | Never drinkers | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 1.1 (0.9 to 1.2) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 1.0 (0.8 to 1.2) |
| Malignant melanoma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2003 \text { Freedman } \\ & \text { [120] } \end{aligned}$ | US | US Radiologic Technologists (USRT) Study | 1983-1998 | $68,588$ <br> women/men | Melanoma | Never | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 to 6 drinks/wk | 1.2 (0.8 to 1.8) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 1.4 (0.8 to 2.5) |
|  |  |  |  | 54,045 women |  | Never | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 to 6 drinks/wk | 1.2 (0.7 to 1.9) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 1.7 (0.9 to 3.1) |
|  |  |  |  | 14,543 men |  | Never | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 to 6 drinks/wk | 1.5 (0.7 to 3.4) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 to 14 drinks/wk | 0.9 (0.2 to 3.0) |
| 2014 Kubo [121] | US | Women's Health Initiative to observational study (WHIOS) | 1993-2010 | 59,575 women | Melanoma | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/wk | 1.10 (0.74 to 1.66) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to <7 drinks/wk | 1.40 (0.95 to 2.06) |
|  |  |  |  |  | Non-melanoma | Nondrinkers | 1.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/wk | 1.08 (0.98 to 1.20) |


|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to < 7 drinks/wk | 1.15 (1.05 to 1.27) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2015 Klatsky [19] | US | Multiethnic Northern California population (Kaiser Permanente) | 1978-2012 | $124,193$ <br> women/men | Melanoma | Never drinkers | 1.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | <1 drink/day | 1.6 (1.2 to 2.1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 to 2 drinks/day | 1.9 (1.4 to 2.6) |


[^0]:    Laryngeal cancer

