

## Alcohol consumption and esophageal cancer

### Case control data

200 cases of esophageal cancer and 775 controls (both age 25 to 75+)  
Their alcohol consumption (0 to 120+ g/day) and tobacco use (0 to 30+ g/day)<sup>1</sup>.

**bdescop individual.sav (SPSS)**  
**bdescop individual.dta (STATA)**

Variable label		Value label	
agegrp	Age group	1	25-34
		2	35-44
		3	45-54
		4	55-64
		5	65-74
		6	75+
alcohol	Alcohol consumption (g/day)	1	0-39
		2	40-79
		3	80-119
		4	120+
tobacco	Tobacco use (g/day)	1	0-9
		2	10-19
		3	20-29
		4	30+
case			

### Objective:

Test and estimate the association between alcohol consumption and esophageal cancer.

Identify and adjust for confounder.

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<sup>1</sup> Ille-et-Vilaine study of esophageal cancer, discussed in Breslow and Day (1980, chap. 4 and app. I), Breslow, N. E., and N. E. Day. 1980. Statistical Methods in Cancer Research: Vol. 1—The Analysis of Case-Control Studies. Lyon: IARC.  
Data: STATA Manual, EpiTab, pp.52, 2009

**Hint:**

**STATA:**

- Use tabodds and test for dose-response relation.

**SPSS:**

Risk calculations are not possible for multiple levels of exposure or dose-response relations.

- Therefore you have to generate a new variable

**alchighlow** : alcohol high versus low

**1** if the alcohol-group is 4 (120+ g/day) and

**0** if alcohol-group is 1 (0-39 g/day)

- Use crosstab with risk