



THE NETWORK
TOWARDS UNITY FOR HEALTH



Facultad de Medicina



THE NETWORK: TOWARDS UNITY
FOR HEALTH & FACULTAD DE MEDICINA,
UNAM, PRESENT

TUFH2020 MEXICO

VIRTUAL CONFERENCE

"PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A PATH
TOWARDS SOCIAL JUSTICE"

SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY BASED
RESPONSES TO COVID-19

SEPTEMBER 23-25, 2020

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TUFH 2020 Abstracts

Title	Effect of heavy coffee consumption and Risk of Esophageal Carcinoma in Kassala State, Eastern Sudan 2019
Type	Oral Presentation <i>Intersectoral Collaborations and the Social Determinants of Health</i>
Presenting Author	Huzifa Abdalla
Co-Authors	
Country	Sudan
Abstract N^o	TUFH37
Content	<p>Background: In epidemiologic studies, association between coffee consumption and esophageal cancer risk is inconsistent.</p> <p>Objective: The aim of study was to evaluate the effect of coffee on esophageal cancer by combining several similar studies.</p> <p>Methods: We conducted a Cross section for association of coffee intake and esophageal cancer incidence. Eleven studies, including 1010 participants and 865 incident cases, were identified. A relative risk (RR, for cohort study) or odds ratio (OR, for case–control study) of heavy coffee drinkers was calculated, compared with light coffee drinkers or non-drinkers. The analysis was also stratified by cancer types (esophageal squamous cell carcinoma and esophageal adenocarcinoma), sex, and geographic region.</p> <p>Results: The summarized OR of having esophageal cancer in heavy coffee drinkers was 0.93 (95% confidence interval: 0.73–1.12), compared with light coffee drinkers. When stratified by sex, pathologic type of esophageal cancer, and type of epidemiologic study, we did not find any association of coffee consumption and esophageal cancer incidence. However, an inverse association between coffee consumption and incidence of esophageal cancer was found in Beja tribes' participants in Kassala with OR of 0.64 (95% CI: 0.44–0.83), but not in Africa participants (OR = 1.05; 95% CI: 0.81–1.29).</p> <p>Conclusion: There is a protective role of coffee consumption against esophageal cancer in Kassala state Sudan, but not in African.</p>



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