Alcohol use in Russia has a number of relatively distinct features which have been shown to be strongly associated with mortality. The aim of this paper is to investigate how specific alcohol use among Russian men: the association between audit score and self- and proxy-reported drinking behaviours.

**Objective**

Alcohol use in Russia has a number of relatively distinct features which have been shown to be strongly associated with mortality. The aim of this paper is to investigate how specific

**Methods**

Sex-specific Cox proportional hazards models, adjusted for age, body mass index and smoking were performed to estimate HRs and 95% CI per quintiles of GGT.

**Results**

In males, the highest GGT-quintile revealed a high risk of alcohol-related cancer incidence (HR 2.20, 95% CI 1.74 to to 2.78). The association was strongest for cancers of the liver and intrahepatic bile ducts (HR 16.50, 4.00—68.19), followed by cancers of the lip, oral cavity, pharynx and larynx (HR 3.80, 2.33—6.20), esophageal cancer (HR 2.39, 1.01—5.72) and colorectal cancer (HR 1.36, 1.01—1.83). In females, there was a modest but significant association between GGT and alcohol-related cancers (HR 1.16, 1.02—1.32). GGT showed a significant association in breast cancer only (HR 1.19, 1.02—1.39). HRs were clearly elevated for cancers of the lip, oral cavity, pharynx and larynx (HR 1.28, CI 1.02 to to 1.60) compared to non-bingers in the total sample. Maximum drinking session spirit/wine bingers had an elevated risk of depression (HR 1.27, CI 1.03 to to 1.56) compared to non-bingers in the total sample. Maximum drinking session spirit/wine bingers had a greater risk of depression in the total (HR 1.23, CI 1.04 to to 1.44) and male (HR 1.27, CI 1.03 to to 1.56) samples. There were no statistically significant effects when using beer measures as exposures or for abstainers in any alcohol measures after adjustment for confounders.

**Conclusion**

Binge drinking on wine and spirits, but not beer, in midlife increases the risk of having a depressive episode over the course of the following 22—24 year period. Future work will examine other covariates and explore bidirectional issues in this relationship.
075 Gamma-glutamyltransferase as a predictor for alcohol- and non-alcohol-related cancer incidence

S Strohmaier, W Borena, A Strasak, G Goebel, M Edlinger, G Diem, H Concin, C Kelleher and H Ulmer

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