Author's response to reviews

Title: Coffee consumption and risk of cancers: a meta-analysis of cohort studies

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Coffee is one of the most widely consumed beverages in the world, with a yearly world average consumption of 1.1 kg per capita, which reaches 4.5 kg in industrialized countries. Recently, Coffee consumption has been shown to be associated with cancer of various sites in epidemiological studies. But there is no comprehensive overview of the entirety of the substantial body of epidemiologic evidence. We therefore systematically reviewed and performed a meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies to quantitatively assess the association between coffee intake and cancer risk in human. Because of the high consumption of coffee, even small effects on cancer occurrence in persons could have a large impact on public health. Findings from our meta-analysis suggest that coffee drinking do not have harmful effect and it may reduce the total cancer incidence in human. Coffee consumption has a consistent preventive effect on bladder, breast, buccal cavity and pharynx, colorectum, endometrium, esophagus, liver, leukemia, pancreas, and prostate cancers.