The image contains a page from a document with text extracted for it. The text is not clearly visible, but it appears to be a table with columns for Study, Abbreviation, Country, Study design, Design category, Case definition, Control definition, Consecutive participants reported by study, and Selected familial participants.

The table includes studies such as the Australian Breast Cancer Family Study (2002), the Amsterdam Breast Cancer Study (2006), and the National Cancer Centre Breast Cancer Study (2008). The studies are categorized by country, study design, and are related to breast cancer cases and controls across different regions and methodologies.
Gene Environment Interaction and Breast Cancer in Germany

AMRC Germany Population-based case-control study Population-based cases; population based controls Incident breast cancer cases enrolled between 2000 and 2004 from the Greater Born area (by the hospitals within the study region); all enrolled within 6 months of diagnosis. Selected from population-registrations from 31 communities in the greater Born area, matched to cases in 5-year age classes between 2001 and 2004. Controls were selected randomly, matched to cases by sex, age, education, and county for breast cancer patients and population-based controls. Response rate 88% for cases and 87% for controls. Of DNA samples available for 89% and 97% of cases and controls, respectively. Ab 472 465 U.Photen, B. et al. Factors modifying the association between hormone replacement therapy and breast cancer risk. Eur. J. Epidemiol. 20, 699-711 (2004). (3) [2] Justenhoven, C. et al. The CYP1B1_1358_GG genotype is associated with estrogen receptor negative breast cancer. Breast Cancer Res. Treat. 111, 117-127 (2008).

Kuopio Breast Cancer Project

KUPOS Finland Population-based case-control study Population-based cases; population based controls Women seen at Kuopio University Hospital (1990-2000) or recruited from the Finnish National Population Register and interviewed in parallel with the cases. Women, aged 18-72 years. (1) 79% of all cases were recruited from the Finnish National Population Register and 64.1% of cases & controls from Kuopio University Hospital. (2) 87% of all controls were interviewed. (3) 88% of those invited completed the interview. (4) 88% of those invited completed the interview. 96% provided a blood sample. Ab 650 610 U.Hartikainen, J.M. et al. An outcome-wide index for Bragg's disease/palliative care association in eastern Finland: candidate regions found. Cancer Epidemiol. Biomarkers Prev., 14, 75-80 (2005). (2) U.Hartikainen, J.M. et al. Retirement of the 22q11.2 breast cancer association: evidence of TNS100G as a candidate gene in an eastern Finnish population. Clin Cancer Res 12, 1404-1420 (2006).

Kuopio Breast Cancer Study

KBCP Finland Hospital-based case-control study, plus additional familial cases Incident breast cancer cases identified from the Department of Oncology, Helsinki University Central Hospital 1997-99 (1) or 2000-2004 (2), diagnosed cases 2005-2004, from the Helsinki University Hospital Cancer Registry (1) or the Helsinki University Central Hospital, Department of Oncology and Clinical Genetics (1997-2004). Healthy relatives from the same geographic region in Southern Finland. 11-19% of all cases reached the mutation region. (2) 87% of all cases reached the mutation region. (3) about 35% of the familial cases. Controls (100%). Ab 1059 1512 U.Sypialkovski, K. et al. Population-based study of BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations in 1026 unselected Finnish breast cancer patients. J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 92, 1529-31 (2000). (2) Kripakas, O. et al. Correlation of CHEK2 protein expression and c.1100delC mutation status with tumor characteristics among unselected breast cancer patients. Int. J. Cancer, 113, 375-80 (2005). (3) Lagerhein, R. et al. NCOA12 polymorphisms (P187S) is a strong prognostic and predictive factor in breast cancer. Nat Genet 40, 984-985 (2008).

Breslau-Minsk Breast Cancer Study

BMBCS Belarus Hospital-based case-control study Population-based cases; population based controls Recruitment at the Republican Institute for Medical Research in Minsk, or at one of 5 regional oncology centers in Gomel, Mogilev, Grodno, Brest or Vitebsk through the years 2002-2008. Controls from the same population as the cases, aged 18-75 years. Healthy (without any personal history of cancer) female (proband) recruited from the same geographical regions as cases during the years 2002-2006. About 75% of controls were women invited for general medical examination at five regional gynecology-clinics in Gomel, Mogilev, Grodno, Brest or Vitebsk and cancer-free volunteers ascertainment at the institute for Inherited Diseases in Minsk. About 20% were cancer-free female blood bank donors recruited at Republic Blood Bank, Minsk, Belarus. Finally, 3% of cancer-free female blood bank donors were women invited for general medical examination at five regional gynecology-clinics in Gomel, Mogilev, Grodno, Brest or Vitebsk. Healthy relatives from the same geographic region in Southern Finland. About 75% of all cases were recruited through breast cancer affected family member. Ab 150 168 E.Pogoda et al. A nonsense mutation (E1978X) in the ATM gene is associated with breast cancer. Breast Cancer Res Treat 116, 307-311 (2009).

MBCSG Italy Hospital-based case-control study Women seen in the Multiple Breast Cancer Centre (La Spezia) from 1998 to the present. Healthy females from the same region, consecutively recruited as control subjects. Controls matched to cases in 5-year age classes between 1990 and 1995 because of breast cancer patients from one of the participating hospitals. Healthy female from the same region, consecutively recruited as control subjects. Controls matched to cases in 5-year age classes between 1990 and 1995 because of breast cancer patients from one of the participating hospitals. Healthy females from the same region, consecutively recruited as control subjects. Controls matched to cases in 5-year age classes between 1990 and 1995 because of breast cancer patients from one of the participating hospitals.

Menos Breast Cancer Study

MBCS A Hospital-based case-control study Menos female and or early onset breast cancer patients (age 20-67) recruited for mutations in BRCA1 genes, ascertainment in a large cancer gene project in Milan from 2000 to date. Healthy breast cancer patients (age 20-67) recruited for mutations in BRCA1 genes, ascertainment in a large cancer gene project in Milan from 2000 to date. Healthy breast cancer patients (age 20-67) recruited for mutations in BRCA1 genes, ascertainment in a large cancer gene project in Milan from 2000 to date. Healthy breast cancer patients (age 20-67) recruited for mutations in BRCA1 genes, ascertainment in a large cancer gene project in Milan from 2000 to date. Healthy breast cancer patients (age 20-67) recruited for mutations in BRCA1 genes, ascertainment in a large cancer gene project in Milan from 2000 to date.
**Australia**

Population-based

Giles GG. Et al. The Melbourne Collaborative Cohort Study. IARC Sci. Publ., 2003-2002. (Grouped by self-reported, estimate age at baseline, frequency matched controls: 30% for both cases & controls)

**Alice Springs & Environment Breast Cancer Study**

Prospective cohort study: nested case-control study

Incident cases diagnosed between baseline (1993-1994) and last follow-up (2012) among the 24468 women participating in the cohort. For each case a sister was randomly selected from women from the cohort who did not develop breast cancer before the age of diagnosis of the case and matched on age at baseline, birth place, and family history. Women matched with one of the same, recruitment concurrently with cases & frequency matched to cases by age at diagnosis and full, self-reported history. All controls were postmenopausal women (47-75 years) living in Montreal with no previous history of cancer. All controls were identified using the Quebec provincial electoral lists from 2007-2010. The electoral list had close to 100% coverage of Canadian citizens living in the Province.

**Melbourne Breast Cancer Study**

Prospective cohort study: nested case-control study

Controls were identified from breast cancer registries in Los Angeles County & State registries in California & Hawaii. USA from 1990-1993. (Grouped by self-reported, frequency matched controls 40% for the controls, estimates for controls are difficult to estimate)

**Canadian Cancer Studies**

Population-based case-control study

All women (over 40 years) were identified as incident cancers diagnosed at the MTLGEBCS between 1997-1998. Breast cancer cases referred to the Montreal General Hospital between 1997-1998. All controls were healthy women (44-75 years) living in Montreal with no previous history of cancer.

**Norwegian Breast Cancer Study**

Prospective cohort study

Controls were identified from three different sources: 1) Cases (114), mean age 54 (28-92) at Ullevål Univ. Hospital (1990-94), 2) cases (180), mean age 59 (20-75) referred to Norwegian Radium Hospital 1975-1986, 3) cases (124), mean age 56 (29-82) with stage I or II disease, in the Oslo micro-metastases study at Norwegian Radium Hospital between 1995-1998. Breast cancer cases referred to the Norwegian hospitals Akershus University Hospital in Lørenskog, Ullevål university hospital in Oslo and Rikshospitalet- Radiumhospitalet in Oslo from 2007-2010. Mean age is 63 years. Consecutive series. 5) Breast cancer cases referred to the Norwegian Radium Hospital hospitalist 2010. All of the asked provided a blood sample. A 25% random sample of individuals in this age category who did not meet the OFBCR definition, 35% of donors recruited in 2002 from the donors in 2001 and aged 25-75 years, had no prior history of cancer other than non-melanoma skin cancer, had a resident telephone, spoke English, and who were able to provide consent to the study. Recruitment period was from 2001 to 2011. The recruitment for European Americans ended in 2008.

**Ontario Familial Breast Cancer Study**

Hospital-based case-control study

Neoadjuvantly treated with Avastin and multiplactic agents in later stages. All of the asked were identified randomly from the Oncology & Medical Oncology Clinic list from 2007-2010. The electoral list had close to 100% coverage of Canadian citizens living in the Province.

**Quebec Breast Cancer Study**

Population-based case-control study

Canada

Canadian citizens living in the province of Quebec. Eligibility criteria for controls were the same as cases with the exception that controls did not have a prior cancer diagnosis other than simple skin cancer. Controls were frequency matched to cases on 5-year age group, race, and county of residence. All controls are postmenopausal women (47-75 years) living in Montreal with no previous history of cancer. All controls were identified using the Quebec provincial electoral list from 2007-2010. The electoral list had close to 100% coverage of Canadian citizens living in the Province.

**Gulu Breast Cancer Study**

Hospital-based case-control study

All of the asked provided a blood sample. A 25% random sample of individuals in this age category who did not meet the OFBCR definition, 35% of donors recruited in 2002 from the donors in 2001 and aged 25-75 years, had no prior history of cancer other than non-melanoma skin cancer, had a resident telephone, spoke English, and who were able to provide consent to the study. Recruitment period was from 2001 to 2011. The recruitment for European Americans ended in 2008.

**Uganda Breast Cancer Study**

Population-based case-control study

All of the asked were identified randomly from the Oncology & Medical Oncology Clinic list from 2007-2010. The electoral list had close to 100% coverage of Canadian citizens living in the Province.

**North Carolina Breast Cancer Registry**

Population-based case-control study

All of the asked provided a blood sample. A 25% random sample of individuals in this age category who did not meet the OFBCR definition, 35% of donors recruited in 2002 from the donors in 2001 and aged 25-75 years, had no prior history of cancer other than non-melanoma skin cancer, had a resident telephone, spoke English, and who were able to provide consent to the study. Recruitment period was from 2001 to 2011. The recruitment for European Americans ended in 2008.

**Quebec provincial electoral list**

Population-based case-control study

All of the asked provided a blood sample. A 25% random sample of individuals in this age category who did not meet the OFBCR definition, 35% of donors recruited in 2002 from the donors in 2001 and aged 25-75 years, had no prior history of cancer other than non-melanoma skin cancer, had a resident telephone, spoke English, and who were able to provide consent to the study. Recruitment period was from 2001 to 2011. The recruitment for European Americans ended in 2008.

**Ontario Familial Breast Cancer Study**

Population-based case-control study

All of the asked were identified randomly from the Oncology & Medical Oncology Clinic list from 2007-2010. The electoral list had close to 100% coverage of Canadian citizens living in the Province.

**Gulu Breast Cancer Study**

Hospital-based case-control study

All of the asked were identified randomly from the Oncology & Medical Oncology Clinic list from 2007-2010. The electoral list had close to 100% coverage of Canadian citizens living in the Province.

**Uganda Breast Cancer Study**

Population-based case-control study

All of the asked were identified randomly from the Oncology & Medical Oncology Clinic list from 2007-2010. The electoral list had close to 100% coverage of Canadian citizens living in the Province.
UK, USA

Hospital-based case-control study

Women who had not had breast cancer before entry into the Breakthrough Generations Study (cohort of 100,000+ women followed for breast cancer, recruited from the UK between 2003-2011). Women who had not had breast cancer before entry to the study (5 year group), year of entry into the study (2005-2006, 2007-2008), source of recruitment, breast sample availability and ethnicity. All selected subjects were recruited from March 2003 to present, frequency matched to cases by age and geographic region. Cases and 41% of invited controls provided a blood sample. No. 339 131 MacPherson,G. et al. Association of a common variant of the CASP8 gene with reduced risk of breast cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 114, 1433-1438 (2002).

Study of Etiology and Risk factors in Cancer Heredity

SEARCH UK Population-based case-control study

Women diagnosed with primary in situ or invasive breast cancer at the Städtisches Krankenhaus Karlsruhe from March 1993 to July 2007, ≥2008), source of recruitment, ethnicity. blood sample availability and year of recruitment. Cases: women with breast cancer recruited from the UK Breast Cancer - Case-Control Project for Risk Prediction of Early Breast Cancer (cohort of 100,000+ women followed for breast cancer, recruited from the UK between 2003-2011). Women who had not had breast cancer before entry into the study (5 year group), year of entry into the study (2005-2006, 2007-2008), source of recruitment, breast sample availability and ethnicity. All selected subjects were recruited from March 2003 to present, frequency matched to cases by age and geographic region. Cases and 41% of invited controls provided a blood sample. No. 339 131 MacPherson,G. et al. Association of a common variant of the CASP8 gene with reduced risk of breast cancer. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 114, 1433-1438 (2002).

Sheffield Breast Cancer Study

SEBCS UK Hospital-based case-control study


Slovak and Sweden Breast Cancer Study

SAMBA Sweden Population-based case-control study

Women who had breast cancer between 1991-1996 in the county of Göteborg (cases) or born in the county of Göteborg (controls). The women were identified from the Swedish Cancer Registry. Not recorded. No. 105, 911-917 (2011).

Poland

Unpublished

Case-control study

All members who had breast cancer before entry into the Breakthrough Generations Study (cohort of 100,000+ women followed for breast cancer, recruited from the UK between 2003-2011). Women who had not had breast cancer before entry to the study (5 year group), year of entry into the study (2005, 2006, 2007, 2008), source of recruitment, breast sample availability and ethnicity. All selected subjects were recruited from within the cohort study. No. 470 413 exercise,A. et al. The Breakthrough Generations Study: design of a long-term UK cohort study to investigate breast cancer etiology. Br J Cancer 105, 911-917 (2011).