

Breast cancer risk after abortion ABC link – Abortion Breast Cancer link

'Statistically significant' studies
(those that are at least 95% confident of increased risk
or at least 95% confident of decreased risk).

Tracking of the significant studies for the last 10 years

For the last 10 years there are 47 sig. ABC studies,
with 2 reporting LOWER breast cancer risk
and 45 reporting raised breast cancer risk for women with prior IAs (Induced Abortions).
That 10 year ABC list is listed here.

19 Sept. 2015

10+ Year Significant Abortion-Breast-Cancer List

From 1 January 2005 to 19 Sept. 2015

47 statistically significant studies were published for the risk of breast cancer to women with
prior abortions. 96% of the 47 studies (i.e. 45) found that prior abortions raise breast cancer
risk (2 studies found reduced risk (marked by '***')).

2005

1 El-Moselhy EA, Ahmed MAS, Abdel-Fattah AM, Mohammed AY, et al.
Female Breast Cancer: Epidemiological and Clinical Study of Some
Risk Factors Among Egyptian Females– Multi Clinics Study. Egyptian
Journal of Hospital Medicine March 2005;18:73-87 [URL:
http://egyptianjournal.net78.net/18_10.pdf ; O.R. 2.84 (1.67-4.86)
; Country Subjects: Egypt]

2 *** Brewster DH, Stockton DL, Dobbie R, Bull D, Beral V. Risk of breast
cancer after miscarriage or induced abortion: a Scottish record linkage case-
control study. J Epidemiology Community Health 2005;59:283-287 [URL:
<http://jech.bmj.com/content/59/4/283.full.pdf+html> ;
O.R. 0.80 (0.72-0.89) ; Country Subjects: Scotland]

2006

3 Huang XM, Wang CX, Zhou YS, Zeng Y. A elementary study on risk
factors of breast cancer of women in Shenzhen Baoan area. Central
Plains Medical Journal 2006;33:37-39 [O.R. 3.70 (2.23-6.14)
; Country Subjects: China]

4 Li XL, He M, Zu ZY et al. A case-control study on risk factors of female breast cancer. Chinese Journal Disease Control Prevention 2006;10:8-11 [O.R. 6.36 (4.30 – 9.43) ; Country Subjects: China]

5 Zhai XJ Molecular epidemiology study of risk factors and genetic susceptibility of breast cancer in Chinese population. Dissertation. Nanjing Medical University, Jiangsu 2006 [O.R. 1.54 (1.19-2.00) ; Country Subjects: China]

2007

6 Gao J. Epidemiological study on the relationship of menstrual, reproductive factors and cyclooxygenase 2 gene polymorphisms and breast cancer. Dissertation. Nanfang Medical University, Jiangsu. 2007 [O.R. 1.40 (1.07-1.82) ; Country Subjects: China]

7 Naieni KH, Ardalan A, Mahmoodi M, Motevalian A, et al. Risk Factors of Breast Cancer in North of Iran Mazandaran Province. Asia Pacific Journal Cancer Prevention 2007;8:395-398 [URL: http://www.apocpcontrol.net/paper_file/issue_abs/Volume8_No3/395-398%20c_Naieni%204.pdf; O.R. 1.62 (1.13-2.31) ; Country Subjects: Iran]

2008

8 Lin J, Yu JF. A case-control study on risk factors of breast cancer among women in Cixi. Zhejiang. Journal Prev Medicine 2008;20:3-5 [O.R. 1.64 (1.06-2.52) ; Country Subjects: China]

9 Liu JY, Shen HB, Jin GF et al. The risk factors of breast cancer in Chinese women: a case-control analysis. Acta University Medical Nanjing (Nat Sci) 2008;28:689-692 [O.R. 1.63 (1.27-2.09) ; Country Subjects: China]

10 Rai M, Pandey A, Singh M, Rai A, Shukla HS. Assessment of Epidemiological Factors Associated With Breast Cancer. Indian Journal Prev. Soc. Medicine 2008;39 [URL: <http://medind.nic.in/ibl/t08/i1/iblt08i1p71.pdf> ; O.R. 2.21 p<.05 ; Country Subjects: India]

11 Cao ML. The association between the circadian gene PER3 polymorphism and the susceptibility of breast cancer. Dissertation Tianjin Medical University 2008 [O.R. 4.36 (3.57-5.32) ; Country Subjects: China]

2009

12 Li XD, Rao KQ, Li Z. Relationship between reproductive factors and breast cancer for women in six cities of China: a case-control study. Chin Journal Health Education 2009;25(431-433):449 [O.R. 1.62

(1.44-1.82) ; Country Subjects: China]

13 Ozmen V, Ozcinar B, Karanlik H, Cabioglu N, et al. Breast cancer risk factors in Turkish women - a University based nested case control study. World Journal Surgical Oncology 2009;7(37) [8 pages] ; [URL: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/1477-7819-7-37.pdf>]; O.R. 1.66 (1.38-1.99) ; Country Subjects: Turkey]

14 Dolle JM, Daling JR, White E, Brinton LA, et al. Risk Factors for Triple-Negative Breast Cancer in Women under Age 45. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers Prevention April 2009;18(4):1157-1166 [URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2754710/pdf/nihms101174.pdf>]; O.R. 1.4 (1.1-1.8) ; Country Subjects: U.S.A.]

2010

15 Xing P, Li J, Jin F. A case-control study of reproductive factors associated with subtypes of breast cancer in Northeast China. Medical Oncology 2010;27:926-931 [O.R. 1.58 (1.27-1.96) ; URL: <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12032-009-9308-7#page-1> ; Country Subjects: China]

16 Kaur N, Attam A, Saha S, Bhargava SK. Breast Cancer Risk Factor Profile in Indian Women. JIMSA October-December 2011;24(4):163-165 [URL: <http://medind.nic.in/jav/t11/i4/javt11i4p163.pdf> ; O.R. 2.79 p<.001; Country Subjects: India]

17 De Silva M, Senarath U, Gunatilake M, Lokuhetty D. Prolonged breastfeeding reduces risk of breast cancer in Sri Lankan women: A case-control study. Cancer Epidemiology 2010;34:267-273 [URL: http://www.issues4life.org/pdfs/20100226_prolonged.pdf ; O.R. 3.42 (1.75-6.66) ; Country Subjects: Sri Lanka]

18 Guo Z-c, MA S-x. Case-Control Study on Risk Factors of Breast Cancer in Tengzhou. Chinese Journal Public Health Management 2010-06 Chinese study: en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTotol-GGWS201006038.htm ; O.R. 1.75 (significant but CI not provided by abstract) ; Country Subjects: China]

19 Rong SY, Wang Q, Li J et al. Relationship between organochlorine pesticides exposure after Tangshan earthquake and breast cancer: a case-control study. Journal Environmental Health 2010;27:131-134 [O.R. 1.81 (1.14-2.86) ; Country Subjects: China]

20 Zeng Y, Xu MS, Tan SQ, Yin L. Analysis of the risk factors of breast cancer. Journal South Medical University 2010;30:622-623 [O.R. 2.73 (1.87-3.99) ; Country Subjects: China]

21 Li M, Wang L. Case-control study on the risk factors of breast cancer.

Occupational Health 2010;26:2651-2653 [O.R. 1.62 (1.44-1.82)
; Country Subjects: China]

2011

22 LIU Y-h. Investigation And Analysis Of Risk Factors Of Breast Cancer Of Women. Modern Preventive Medicine 2011-03 [Abortion is a significant risk factor, but English abstract provided no odds ratio; Abstract URL: http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-XDYF201103027.htm ; women in China ; Country Subjects: China]

23 Khachatryan L, Scharpf R, Kagan S. Influence of Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 and Prolonged Estrogen Exposure on Risk of Breast Cancer Among Women in Armenia. Health Care for Women International 2011; 33(11):953-971 [URL: <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/07399332.2011.569041?journalCode=uhcw20#.VEqteaKwXgg> ; OR 2.86 (1.02-8.04)
; Country Subjects: Armenia]

24 Bai HY. The analysis of breast cancer risk factors in Lanzhou City. Dissertation, Lanzhou University, Gansu 2011 [O.R. 2.94 (1.60-2.60)
; Country Subjects: China]

25 Hajian-Tilaki KO, Kaveh-Ahangar T. Reproductive factors associated with breast cancer in northern Iran. Medical Oncology 2011;28(2):441-446 [URL; <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12032-010-9498-z#page-1> ; O.R. 2.93 (1.64-5.24) ; Country Subjects: Iran]

26 Raza U, Khanam A, Meh-Jabeen, Furqan M, Saleem-ul-Haque. Risk profile of breast carcinoma and tumor histopathology of medically uninsured patients in Pakistan. J Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad [JAMC] 2011;23(1):9-14 [URL: <http://europepmc.org/abstract/MED/22830135> ; Country Subjects: Pakistan ; O.R. 6.80, p <.05]

2012

27 Yanhua C, Geater A, You J, Li L, et al. Reproductive Variables and Risk of Breast Malignant and Benign Tumours in Yunnan Province, China. Asia Pacific Journal Cancer Prevention 2012;13:2179-2184 [URL: http://www.apocpcontrol.org/paper_file/issue_abs/Volume13_No5/2179-84%204.17%20Che%20Yanhua.pdf84%204.17%20Che%20Yanhua.pdf ; O.R. one prior IA: 2.50 (1.38-4.52)
; O.R. more than one prior IA: 12.31 (5.02-30.20) ;
; Country Subjects: China]

28 Yu Z-G, Jia C-X, Lin Di-y, Geng C-Z, et al. The Prevalence and Correlates of Breast Cancer in Eastern China. PLOS ONE June 2012;7(6):e37784 [URL: <http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0037784#pone-0037784-g004%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0037784#pone-0037784-g004> ;

Multiple miscarriages/IAs O.R. 1.497 (1.014-2.211);
; Country Subjects: China]

29 Jiang A, Gao C, Ding J et al Abortion and breast cancer risk in premenopausal and postmenopausal women in Jiangsu Province in China. Asian Pacific Journal Cancer Prevention 2012;13:33-35 [O.R. B.C. risk for postmenopausal women with previous induced abortion: 1.82 (1.30-2.54) ; Abstract: http://www.apjcpcontrol.org/paper_file/issue_abs/Volume13_No1/33-35%2012.2%20Gao.pdf ; Country Subjects: China]

30 Qiu J, Yang R, Rao Y et al Risk factors for breast cancer and expression of insulin-like growth factor-2 (IGF-2) in women with breast cancer in Wuhan City, China. PLoS One 2012;7:e36497 [O.R. 1.40 (1.01-1.95) ; Country Subjects: China]

31 Yu ZG, Jia CX, Geng CZ, et al Risk factors related to female breast cancer in regions of Northeast China: a 1:3 matched case-control population-based study. Chin Medical Journal (Engl) 2012;125:733-740 [O.R. 2.01 (1.27-3.18) ; Country Subjects: China]

32 Langer B, Langer R, Gupta R, Singh B. Reproductive factors in relation to breast cancer: a hospital based case control study in Jammu, India. Global Journal Medicine Public Health July-August 2012;1(4):3-6 [URL: <http://www.gjmedph.org/uploads/o1-Vo1No4.pdf> ; O.R. for >1 prior IA: 3.11 (1.19-8.37) ; Country Subjects: India]

33 Lecarpentier J, Nogues C, Mouret-Fourme E, Gauthier-Villars M, et al. Variation in breast cancer risk associated with factors related to pregnancies according to truncating mutation location, in the French National BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations carrier cohort (GENEPSO). Breast Cancer Research 2012;14 [13 pages] [URL: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/pdf/bcr3218.pdf> ; OR for IA before first full-term pregnancy: 1.77 (1.19-2.63) ; Country Subjects: France]

34 ***Ilic M, Vlajinac H, Marinkovic J, Sipetic-Grajinic S. Abortion and breast cancer: case-control study. Tumori 2013;99(4):452-457 [URL: <http://europepmc.org/abstract/med/24326831> ; B.C./IA-O.R. = 0.47 (0.25-0.90); Note: this study found that miscarriages significantly raise B.C. risk & IAs significantly raise B.C. risk ; Country Subjects: Serbia]

2013

35 Jabeen S, Haque M, Islam J, Hossain MZ, et al. Breast Cancer and Some Epidemiological Factors: A Hospital Based Study. Journal Dhaka Medical College 2013;22(1):61-66 [URL: <http://www.banglajol.info/index.php/JDMC/article/viewFile/15628/11078> ; O.R. 20.62 ; Country Subjects: Bangladesh]

36 Toleutay U, Reznik V, Kalamatayeva Z, Smigelskas K. Risk

Factors of Breast Cancer in Kyzylorda Oblast of Kazakhstan: a Case-Control Study. Asian Pacific Journal Cancer Prevention 2013;14(10):5961-5964 [URL: http://www.apjcpcontrol.org/paper_file/issue_abs/Volume14_No10/5961-5964%208.12%20Ulpn%20Toleutay.pdf5964%208.12%20Ulpn%20Toleutay.pdf ; O.R. 2.67 (1.62-4.40) ; Country Subjects: Kazakhstan]

37 Balasubramaniam SM, Rotti SB, Vivekanandam S. Risk factors of female breast carcinoma: A case control study at Puducherry. India Journal Cancer 2013;50(1):65-70 [URL: <http://www.indiancancer.com/article.asp?issn=0019-509X;year=2013;volume=50;issue=1;spage=65;epage=70;aualast=Balasubramaniam> ; O.R. 2.08 (1.15-3.75) ; Country Subjects: India]

38 Bhadoria AS, Kapil U, Sareen N, Singh P. Reproductive factors and breast cancer: A case-control study in tertiary care hospital in North India. Indian J Cancer 2013;50(4):316-321 <http://www.indiancancer.com/article.asp?issn=0019-509X;year=2013;volume=50;issue=4;spage=316;epage=321;aualast=Bhadoria509X;year=2013;volume=50;issue=4;spage=316;epage=321;aualast=Bhadoria> ; O.R. 5.03 (1.58-15.99) ; Country Subjects: India]

39 Kamath R, Mahajan KS, Ashok L, Sanal TS. A Study of Risk Factors of Breast Cancer Among Patients Attending the Tertiary Care Hospital, in Udupi District. Indian J Community Medicine 2013;38(2):95-99 <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3714949/> ; O.R. 5.74 (1.27-25.99) ; Country Subjects: India]

40 Flores-Ramos LG, Dios AE-D, Puebla-Perez AM, Figuera-Villanueva LE, Ramos-Silva A, et al. Association of the tumor necrosis factor-alpha-308G>A polymorphism with breast cancer in Mexican women. GMR [Genetic Molecular Research] 2013;12(4):5680-5693 [Mexican women] [<http://www.funpecrp.com.br/gmr/year2013/vol12-4/pdf/gmr2707.pdf> ; O.R. 6.8 (4.1-11.4) ; Country Subjects: Mexico]

41 Zhang Bin, Zhou Ai-Fen, Chen Zhong, et al. Analysis on cervical and breast cancer screening situations among two hundred thousand rural women in Wuhan. Maternal Child Health Care China 2013 [URL: http://en.cnki.com.cn/Article_en/CJFDTOTAL-ZFYB201309008.htm ; Country subjects: China]

2014

42 Takalkar U, Asegaonkar S, Kodlikon P, Kulkarni U, Borundiya V, Advani S. Hormone Related Risk Factors and Breast Cancer: Hospital Based Case Control Study from India. Research in Endocrinology 2014 DOI: 10.5171/2014.872124 <http://www.ibimapublishing.com/journals/ENDO/2014/872124/872124.html> <http://www.ibimapublishing.com/journals/ENDO/2014/872124/872124.pdf> [O.R. 2.8 (1.82-5.12) ; Country Subjects: India]

43 Ghosh Roy A, Purkait P, Barman M, Sarkar B, and Bandyopadhyay AR. Association of lifestyle variables with the novel mutation of BRCA1 gene in breast cancer: A case-control study among the Bengalee Hindu Females of West Bengal, India. *World Journal Pharmacy Pharmaceutical Sciences* 2014;3(6):1213-1226. [O.R. 10.66 p <.0001 ; Country Subjects: India]

44 Hosseinzadeh M, Ziaei JE, Mahdavi N, Aghajari P, Vahidi M. Risk Factors for Breast Cancer in Iranian Women: A Hospital-Based Case-Control Study in Tabriz, Iran. *Journal of Breast Cancer* September 2014;17(3):236-243 [O.R. = 2.13 (1.20-3.79) ; <http://synapse.koreamed.org/DOIx.php?id=10.4048/jbc.2014.17.3.236> ; Country Subjects: Iran ; email: Dr Nader Mahdavi <Nmahdavi24@yahoo.com>]

2015

45 Marcias-Gomez NM, Peralta-Leal V, Mezo-Espinoza JP, et al. Polymorphisms of the XRCC1 gene and breast cancer risk in the Mexican population. *Familial Cancer* February 2015
<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10689-015-9787-y#page-1>

46 Mohite VR, Prafinidhi AK, Mohite RV. Reproductive risk factors and breast cancer: a case control study from rural India. *Bangladesh Journal Medical Science*. July 2015;14(3):258-264 [O.R.: 1.7 (1-2.7); this study rounded DOWN (improperly) the O.R. from 1.66 to 1.6]

47 Hasan AA. Investigation of the Role of Tumor Necrosis Factor-alpha and Other Risk Factors in the Evolution of Breast Cancer in Kerbala City. *Journal Babylon University/Pure and Applied Sciences/ July 2015; 23(2):853-861* [Iraq subjects; URL:
<https://mail.google.com/mail/#search/joelbrind%40yahoo.com/14e846a9ac2030a6?projector=1>]

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[Studies with “****” reported REDUCED B.C. (Breast Cancer) risk
for women with prior induced abortions]
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Numerous New ABC link studies published in Asia by Joel Brind, PhD

This past February, a systematic review and meta-analysis of the ABC [Abortion-Breast-Cancer] link was published in the prestigious international journal *Cancer Causes and Control*. The study by Yubei Huang et. al. of the Tianjin Medical University of China reviewed and compiled the results of 36 studies from mainland China. Reporting an overall, statistically significant risk increase of 44% (odds ratio or O.R. =1.44) for women who have had one or more induced abortions. The Huang study confirmed the results I and my co-authors from Penn State Medical College had reported in 1996 in the British Medical Association's epidemiology journal.

The Huang study confirmed the abortion breast cancer (ABC) link in a completely different population in a different time frame, as our original 1996 meta-analysis compiled worldwide studies between 1957 and 1996. The Huang meta-analysis also showed a clear dose effect, i.e. women with two or more abortions showed a risk increase of 76%, and those with three or more abortions showed a risk increase of 89%. In epidemiology, when increased exposure to the putative risk factor results in a higher risk increase, the factor (abortion in this case) is more likely to be an actual cause of the disease in question (breast cancer in this case).

The growing breast cancer epidemic in communist China was an entirely predictable result of the “one-child-policy” and its forced abortions. Promotion of abortion has hardly been limited to China. A veritable tsunami of peer-reviewed, published reports of the predictable epidemic elsewhere is starting to surface from all over Asia. In South Asia alone, at least a dozen studies have appeared just since 2008: nine in India and one each in Pakistan, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

In addition to adding confirmation of the ABC link, the recent South Asian studies provide a different perspective. It is **not** because of ethnic differences between South Asians and East Asians or Caucasians. The more than half century of research establishing the ABC link provides ample proof that when it comes to breast cancer risk factor, women are women, no matter their ethnicity. However, there is a big difference in the baseline lifestyle of Asian women, and this makes a huge difference for the following reason.

Breast cancer is a multifactorial disease. There are many risk factors which impact breast cancer risk. Most are related to reproduction and/or female reproductive hormones. Consequently, in the West (like the U.S.), the baseline lifetime risk of breast cancer is high (around 10%) without considering abortion at all. The reason is that long before abortion's legalization (and resulting high prevalence), women were taking contraceptive steroids (“the pill”), waiting longer to bear children, having fewer of them, not breast feeding them, and were themselves drinking alcoholic beverages and smoking cigarettes. All of these increase the risk of breast cancer. With

the addition of abortion, the lifetime risk goes up about 30%, from about 10% to about 13%. In epidemiological terms, that is expressed as a relative risk of 1.3 (i.e., a 30% increased risk) which is the overall average relative risk we reported in our 1996 review.

In China, where the baseline risk has been traditionally low, one would expect the average relative risk to be higher, and it is. However, it's not that much higher, an average of 1.44, because marriage and childbearing are restricted until the late 20s and parity is restricted to one or two children. These are substantial risk factors, to which abortion is factored in. Also, abortion is almost always done after the first childbirth, when its effect is smaller. Abortion is now so common in some parts of China (such as Shanghai) that the ABC link does not show up at all as a risk when it is studied there.

In South Asia, the traditional woman has married and started having children in her teens, has many children breastfeeding all of them and has never drunk, smoked, or taken oral contraceptive steroids (the pill). Consequently, there is not much else to cause breast cancer besides abortion, and the ABC link therefore sticks out like a proverbial sore thumb. Out of a dozen studies, ALL of them show increased risk, 10 of them with statistical significance. Adding up all of the studies from the sub-continent, the average odds ratio comes out to be a whopping 5.54, over a 450% increase in breast cancer risk with abortion. One study in India (West Bengal) reported an odds ratio of 10.66 (966% increase) and one in Bangladesh (East Bengal) reported 20.62, almost a 2,000% increase in risk.

If there was any real question of any epidemiological studies being ambiguous about the ABC link, the recent studies from South Asia provide an ideal population in whom to study the effects of abortion on breast cancer risk. A clearer, stronger connection could hardly be imagined.

It's simple to ballpark the ultimate effects of such an exposure as abortion on a population of over a billion women in India and China alone: just a one percent increase of the number of women is 10 million cases of breast cancer. Similar results are starting to emerge in other Asian countries as reported in Turkey, Armenia, Iran and Kazakhstan. Literally there are millions of women bound to get breast cancer because of abortion.

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