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A HOSPITAL-BASED CASE-CONTROL STUDY OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE USE AS A RISK FACTOR FOR BREAST CANCER

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จาก

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ABSTRACT

The relation between the risk of breast cancer and OC use was conducted in a hospital based on unmatched case-control study at the National Cancer Institute, Bangkok from 1st February 1993 to 31st March 1993 to determine the factors influencing the development of breast cancer among Thai females. The cases were 167 patients with histologically proven breast cancer who came for treatment and 167 controls

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who were selected from the women who came for medical examination at the NCI with normal breasts during the same study period.

Recent mammography, aspiration biopsy and breast tissue biopsy results and medical records of both cases and controls were also reviewed in questionnaire forms in which oral contraceptives use, age, religion, marital status, education, occupation, income, age at menarche and menopause, history of pregnancy, breast feeding, number of live birth, age at first birth of child, family history of breast cancer and history of benign breast disease, current use of OC, age at OC use, duration of OC use, OC use before age 25, before first live birth,months since last use, OC use and its duration with irregular menstrual cycle and post menopausal problems, use of family planning contraceptive injections, Norplant and its duration were included in the study.
The mean age of the cases and the controls were 49.10 (± 11.29) and 43.57 (± 9.81) respectively. The major cell types of breast cancer was invasive ductal carcinoma 95%.

Multiple logistic regression was performed to calculate the odds ratio (OR) and 95% CI adjusted simultaneously for the effects of other significant variables.

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The significant high risk factors associated with breast cancer were age (OR=1.062, 95%CI=1.032, 1.092; p=<.001), marital status (divorced women) (OR=8.012, 95%CI=1.604, 40.01, p=0.011), pregnancy (OR=2.631, 95%CI=1.053, 6.575; p=0.038) and family history of breast cancer in mothers (OR=3.276, 95%CI=1.046, 10.26 and p=0.042) and use of OC (OR=1.57, 95%CI=0.896, 2.749; p=0.115) respectively.

This result showed that although the over all OC use was not a statistically significant risk factor for developing breast cancer, yet as compared with women who had never used OC pills, women who had used, them had odds of 1.570 (95%CI=0.8964, 2.749; p=0.115) times higher risk of developing breast cancer as compared to OC non users.

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