

2010 Breast Cancer Incidence per Year per Age Group with Respect to OC Usage

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Population Data Source: <http://www.census.gov/prod/cen2010/briefs/c2010br-03.pdf>

Pill Usage Data Source: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/series/sr_23/sr23_029.pdf

Women

Age	Population in 2010	in ~2007*	# using pill in ~2007	Percent	2010 Usage**
15 - 19	10,736,677	10,431,000	1,591,081	15.25%	1,637,707
20 - 24	10,571,823	10,140,000	2,663,040	26.26%	2,776,448
25 - 29	10,466,258	10,250,000	2,310,633	22.54%	2,359,384
30 - 34	9,965,599	9,587,000	1,670,776	17.43%	1,736,756
35 - 39	10,137,620	10,475,000	1,516,787	14.48%	1,467,934
40 - 44	10,496,987	10,982,000	948,717	8.64%	906,818
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Total	62,374,964.00	61,865,000	10,701,034	17.30%	10,789,244

Birth rates have been declining since 1960. Today they're about half of what they were then.

(see <http://money.cnn.com/2013/09/06/news/economy/birth-rate-low/index.html>).

* Interviews for contraceptive usage data took place from 2006 to 2008, through 2007.

** Since no data is available for contraceptive usage for 2010, the percent usage from ~2007 is applied to population data from 2010.

Adding all women between the ages of 15 and 44, for 2007, gives a total of ----->

10,701,034

The incidence of breast cancer for women between 25 and 39 years of ages in **1973** was:

1.53 per 100,000.

In **2009**, it was 2.9 per 100,000. It's nearly doubled.

Source:

<http://www.foxnews.com/health/2013/02/27/late-stage-breast-cancer-on-rise-in-younger-women/>

Assuming a normal rate of breast cancer development of **1.5 women per 100,000 per year** for women ages 15 to 44:

$10,701,034 / 100,000 = 107$; $107 \times 1.5 =$

161 women develop cancer every year normally.

Now lets consider the increased risk caused by oral contraceptives. First, since our study from the the Netherlands (see Ref #1 below) indicated that before the age of 36, the **Relative Risk (RR) for developing breast cancer is 2.1** for four or more years of estrogen-progestin contraceptive use, when compared with shorter use, we have to look at only those women younger than 36.

Adding the total number of women using contraceptives in 2010, who are between 15 and 34:

	1,637,707
	2,776,448
	2,359,384
	1,736,756
Total =	8,510,296

Roughly 8,510,296 women between 15 and 34 were using contraceptives in 2010.

For our comparison we're only going to look at women taking oral contraceptives containing estrogen-progestin combos, as opposed to other dose forms containing both hormones, e.g. patches.

Assuming a normal probability of developing breast cancer of 1.5 per 100,000 per year, in women age 15 to 34, with Relative Risk defined as:

$$RR = \left(\frac{\text{"P" of event when exposed}}{\text{"P" of event when not exposed}} \right)$$

where "P" = Probability.

Knowing our Relative Risk is 2.1, we can generate the following equation:

$$2.1 = (Y / 1.5); \quad Y = 3.15$$

$$Y = 3.15$$

Y = Probability of event when exposed, i.e. incidence.

Thus, we have 3.15 women per 100,000 developing breast cancer as a result of using OCs for 4 or more years. This coincides with the 2x or doubled risk mentioned in the study referenced in the FoxNews article above. That study evaluated data from the National Cancer Institute Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) registries, being a joint effort of researchers from the University of Washington, Seattle and St. Charles Health System in Bend, OR.

To apply this to our population data from above:

$$8,510,296 / 100,000 = 85$$

$$85 \times 3.15 = 258$$

Thus, 258 of these women would develop breast cancer each year if taking OCs regularly for at least four years prior.

$$85 \times 1.5 = 123$$

123 of these women would develop breast cancer if none were taking Ocs, a difference of 140.

In a more detailed assessment:

If we assume that those just about to turn 35 years old started using oral contraception on their 15th birthday and used it continuously, we can approximate the increased incidence of breast cancer due to starting at a younger age. To do this, we'll first assume that there's an equal distribution between each age group for an average of 327,541 women in each group, e.g. 327,541 15 year olds, 327,541 16 years old, etc., because:

$$1,637,707 \text{ divided by } 5 = 327,541$$

These women would have a cumulative increased Relative Risk of 1.44 for developing breast cancer for each year of use prior to the age of 20, according to the study conducted in the Netherlands, due to starting at a young age. Since the normal rate, probability or incidence is 1.5 per 100,000, we'll add that to the increased risk due to using OCs prior to the age of 20, i.e. by 1.44, and then after four years of use, by the probability when exposed, or incidence, i.e. our Y value of 3.15.

From 15 to 16 years old:	$= 1.44 + 1.5$	$=$	2.94	Increased Relative Risk
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Y = Probability when exposed: $2.94 = (Y / 1.5);$ $Y = 2.94 * 1.5;$ **Y = 4.41**

Thus, 5 in 100,000 of these women taking OCs will develop breast cancer compared to 1.5 in 100,000 not taking OCS.

From 15 to 17 years old:	$= (1.44 * 2) + 1.5$	$=$	4.38	Increased Relative Risk
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Y = Probability when exposed: $4.38 = (Y / 1.5);$ $Y = 4.38 * 1.5;$ **Y = 6.57**

6 in 100,000 will develop breast cancer

From 15 to 18 years old:	$= (1.44 * 3) + 1.5$	$=$	5.82	Increased Relative Risk
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Y = Probability when exposed: $5.82 = (Y / 1.5);$ $Y = 5.82 * 1.5;$ **Y = 8.73**

9 in 100,000 develop breast cancer

From 15 to 19 years old:	$= (1.44 * 4) + 1.5$	$=$	7.26	Increased Relative Risk
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Y = Probability when exposed: $7.26 = (Y / 1.5);$ $Y = 7.26 * 1.5;$ **Y = 10.89**

11 in 100,000 develop breast cancer

From 15 to 20 years old:	$= (1.44 * 5) + 1.5 + 2.1$	$=$	10.8	Increased Relative Risk
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**Note that this year includes the RR of 2.1 since there were four years of previous use.

Y = Probability when exposed: $10.8 = (Y / 1.5);$ $Y = 10.8 * 1.5;$ **Y = 16.2**

16 in 100,000 develop breast cancer

Comparing continuous use vs. non-use at ages 15 - 34:
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Using Oral Contraceptives				Not using Oral Contraceptives		
Age	# women	Y value*	incidence cancer	Age	normal incidence cancer	
15	327,541	4.41	14	15	5	
Ex. of eq.	$(327,541 / 100,000) * 4.41 =$		14	$(327,541 / 100,000) * 1.5 =$		5
16	327,541	6.57	22	16	5	
17	327,541	8.73	29	17	5	
18	327,541	10.89	36	18	5	
19	327,541	16.2	53	19	5	
20	555,290	**3.15	17	20	8	
21	555,290	3.15	17	21	8	

22	555,290	3.15	17	22	8
23	555,290	3.15	17	23	8
24	555,290	3.15	17	24	8
25	471,876	3.15	15	25	7
26	471,876	3.15	15	26	7
27	471,876	3.15	15	27	7
28	471,876	3.15	15	28	7
29	471,876	3.15	15	29	7
30	347,351	3.15	11	30	5
31	347,351	3.15	11	31	5
32	347,351	3.15	11	32	5
33	347,351	3.15	11	33	5
34	347,351	3.15	11	34	5
New cases of breast cancer every year			369		128
Estimated new cases every five years			1,844		638

* The Y value for the RR equation is the probability of cancer per 100,000 women using contraceptives.

** It assumed here that the cumulative risk from the five years of prior use doesn't carry forward after the age of 20.

We should find evidence that corroborates the data. And, we do...

...researchers found that since 1976, there has been a small but steady increase in cases of breast cancer that has spread to other organs (metastasized) at the time of diagnosis in women ages 25 to 39.

According to lead researcher Rebecca H. Johnson, MD, **there were about 250 cases of metastatic breast cancer among that age group in 1976, and about 800 cases a year in 2008-2009.**

The analysis focused on the numbers, but did not investigate the cause of the increase.

Source: <http://www.cancer.org/cancer/news/study-more-young-women-being-diagnosed-with-advanced-breast-cancer>

Digging deeper, if the number of women between the ages of 15 and 44 who used oral contraceptives in 2010 was:

10,789,244 , and the typical use failure rate

for oral contraceptives is 9%, around 971,032 women would have become

unintendedly pregnant in 2010. We should find evidence that corroborates our estimate:

There were 765,651 medical and surgical abortions reported to the CDC from 49 reporting areas in 2010 (Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6208a1.htm>)

References:

1. Rookus MA, van Leeuwen FE. Oral contraceptives and risk of breast cancer in women aged 20-54 years. Netherlands Oral Contraceptives and Breast Cancer Study Group. Lancet 1994;344:844 – 51.

Additional information:

1. Press Release No. 167, "IARC Monographs Programme Finds Combined Estrogen-Progestogen

Contraceptives (the "pill") and Menopausal Therapy Are Carcinogenic to Humans,"
World Health Organization International Agency for Research on Cancer, July 29, 2005.
< <http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/pr/2005/pr167.html> >.