

How Abortion Raises Your Risk

Starting early in pregnancy, elevated levels of pregnancy hormones (mostly estrogen) cause normal and pre-cancerous cells to multiply and stimulate the breasts to grow. An abortion interrupts the natural process of breast development, leaving the breasts with more cells that can become cancerous. But, hormones made by the unborn baby during the third trimester of pregnancy mature most of the mother's cells into cancer-resistant tissue and turn off their growth (and cancer-forming potential). By the end of a first full term pregnancy at 40 weeks gestation, 85% of the mother's breast lobules are permanently mature and cancer-resistant. Every subsequent full term pregnancy reduces breast cancer risk an additional 10%. The woman who has a full term pregnancy is left with fewer places in her breasts for cancers to start than she had before she became pregnant.

The Institute of Medicine lists abortion as a risk factor for having a premature birth in subsequent pregnancies. (a) Early premature birth (before 32 weeks gestation), in turn, increases the mother's breast cancer risk. (b,c,d,e) Babies that are born prematurely before 37 weeks gestation are at greater risk for mental retardation, epilepsy, cerebral palsy and autism. (a,f,g) "Preterm birth is an established risk factor for psychiatric disorders including autism spectrum disorders (ASDs)." (g)

a. *Preterm Birth: Causes, Consequences and Prevention. Committee on Understanding Premature Birth and Assuring Healthy Outcomes. Institute of Medicine 2006. Appendix B, Table 5.*

b. *Melbye M, et al. British J Cancer 1999;80:609-13.*

c. *Innes K, Byers T. Int'l J Cancer 2004;112:306-311.*

d. *Vatten LJ, et al. British J Cancer 2002;87:289-90.*

e. *Hsieh C-c, et al. Lancet 1999;353(9160):1239.*

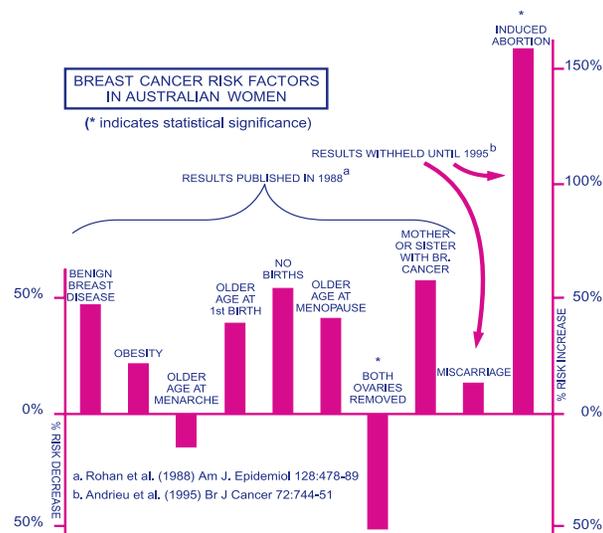
f. *Himpens E, et al. Developmental Med Child Neurology 2008;50:334-340.*

g. *Moore T, et al. Developmental Med & Child Neurology 2012;54(6):514-520.*



The Coalition on Abortion/Breast Cancer is a women's organization founded to protect the health and save the lives of women by educating and providing information on abortion as a risk factor for breast cancer.

For a list of authoritative medical organizations whose medical experts recognize the link between abortion and breast cancer, visit our website at www.AbortionBreastCancer.com.



This 1988 study shows the reluctance of researchers to publish data showing the abortion/breast cancer link. Abortion data (see two rightmost bars) were withheld for seven years. Note that miscarriage has no significant effect on risks; whereas, induced abortion does significantly increase a woman's breast cancer risk.

a. *Rohan T, et al. American J Epidemiology 1988;128:478-489.*
b. *Andrieu N, et al. British J Cancer 1995;72:744-751.*

Your donation will help us save lives!

Coalition on Abortion/Breast Cancer

an International Women's Organization

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Abortion raises Breast Cancer risk



BREAST CANCER

has a proven link to abortion, according to eight medical groups

- ◆ A Bangladesh study found that abortion multiplied a woman's breast cancer risk by more than 20-fold. Among 73 epidemiological abortion-breast cancer studies published between 1957 and 2013, it is by far the highest risk increase that has been reported. See list of studies at: www.AbortionBreastCancer.org/research. *Jabeen et al. J Dhaka Medical College 2013;22(1):61-66*
- ◆ National Cancer Institute branch chief Louise Brinton, Ph.D., M.P.H. admitted that abortion raises breast cancer risk. She co-authored a 2009 study, led by Jessica Dolle, which reported a statistically significant 40% increased breast cancer risk for women with abortions. Among women ages 40 or younger who had used oral contraceptives ("the pill") before age 18, researchers found their risk of developing the deadly triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) had multiplied significantly by 6.4-times. Those who used oral contraceptives within the last 1 to 5 years multiplied their risk of developing TNBC significantly by 4.2 times. *Dolle et al. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers & Prevention 2009;18(4):1157-1166*
- ◆ Researchers who pooled the results of 36 Chinese studies found that breast cancer risk climbs with the number of abortions a woman has. One or more abortions significantly raised risk by 44%. Two or more abortions and three or more abortions significantly increased risk by 76% and 89%, respectively. *Huang, et al. Cancer Causes Control 2013;25(2):227-236*
- ◆ An Armenian study reported that one induced abortion significantly increased breast cancer risk by 2.86 times. The study included researchers from Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and the University of Pennsylvania. *Khachatryan, et al. Health Care for Women Intl 2011;32:953-971*
- ◆ "Since 2007, there have been published, for example, 17 studies in Asia in addition to those 36 Chinese studies summarized by (Dr. Yubei Huang and his colleagues in 2013). All 17 show increased risk, one as high as 20-fold, with an average risk increase exceeding fourfold. Just the recent data alone is totally compelling.... At this rate, the (abortion-breast cancer) link will kill millions in India and China alone." *Professor Joel Brind (Baruch College, City University of New York) via personal communication, June 26, 2014*
- ◆ "Those most at risk of developing breast cancer after an abortion include teenagers (almost half of all first induced abortions between 2006 and 2010 were reportedly to teenagers) and women over 30, especially if they have a family history of breast cancer." *Lanfranchi & Fagan. Issues in Law & Medicine 2014;29(1):3-133*
- ◆ "Lawsuits may be filed against physicians who perform abortions and fail to disclose that the procedure might increase the chance of breast cancer. One such suit in Pennsylvania has already settled on confidential terms, after a lawsuit on similar grounds succeeded in Australia... Similarly, an Oregon judge recently approved a settlement paid on behalf of an abortion provider there to a 19-year-old girl with a family history of breast cancer, who was not told of an increased risk from the procedure at age 15." *Attorney Andrew Schlafly. J American Physicians Surgeons 2005;10:11-14*
- ◆ U.S. breast cancer rates climbed by almost 5% between 1987 and 1998. Among four age groups, only the middle-aged group, ages 50-64, which had access to legalized abortion, experienced the increase, not the two older groups or young women under age 50. The entire increase in major cancer incidence during the 1990s in the U.S. was attributable to breast cancer in women who were between the ages of 25 and 40 in 1973 (the Roe v. Wade generation). In fact, except for these women of the Roe v. Wade generation, the incidence of the four most common cancers in men and women actually went down during the period 1987-1998. *Howe et al., Annual report to the nation on the status of cancer, 1973 through 1998, featuring cancers with recent increasing trends. J National Cancer Inst 2001;93:824-842, figure 3*
- ◆ "Indeed, if women had larger family sizes and longer lifetime durations of breastfeeding that were typical of developing countries until recently, the cumulative incidence of breast cancer in developed countries is estimated to be reduced by more than half (from 6.3 to 2.7 per 100 women) by age 70 years." *Beral, et al "Breast cancer and breastfeeding: collaborative reanalysis of individual data from 47 epidemiological studies in 30 countries." Lancet 2002;360:187-195*
- ◆ A Sri Lankan study reported that women with abortions multiplied their breast cancer risk by 3.4 times. *De Silva, et al. Cancer Epidemiology 2010;34:267-273*
- ◆ A French study on women who were carriers of the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes found that an abortion before first full term pregnancy significantly raised breast cancer risk by 77%. Researchers reported a dose effect, meaning that risk increased with number of abortions. *Lecarpentier, et al. Breast Cancer Research 2012;14:R99*
- ◆ "Interruption during the first trimester of a first pregnancy causes a cessation of cell differentiation, which may result in a subsequent increase in the risk of cancerous growth in these tissues." *Planned Parenthood Federation of America (1994)*
- ◆ A study of 8 European countries found that abortion is the "best predictor" of breast cancer trends. The author successfully predicted future breast cancer rates for England and Wales for the years 2003 and 2004 with nearly 100% accuracy by primarily using abortion rates (and secondarily, fertility rates) in his mathematical model. *Carroll. The breast cancer epidemic: Modeling and forecasts based on abortion and other risk factors. J American Physicians Surgeons 2007;12:72-78*
- ◆ "The unwillingness of scientists to speak out against the shoddy research that is being advanced by those who deny the abortion-breast cancer link is a very serious breach... When the public learns that a causal link between abortion and breast cancer has been downplayed by the scientific community - for reasons that are ideological rather than factual - the feeling of betrayal will be strong." *Furton. Ethics and Medics 2004;29:1-2*
- ◆ A Turkish study published in 2009 found a statistically significant 66% increase in breast cancer risk among women who'd had any abortions. The authors concluded, "Therefore, similar to our findings the majority of the (abortion-breast cancer) studies reported that induced abortion was associated with increased breast cancer risk." *Ozmen, et al. World J of Surg Oncol 2009;7:37*
- ◆ "A woman who finds herself pregnant at age 15 will have a higher breast cancer risk if she chooses to abort that pregnancy than if she carries the pregnancy to term, correct?" "Probably, yes." *Response of Lynn Rosenberg, PhD., Boston Medical School, during testimony as a witness for abortion providers in a lawsuit challenging Florida's parental notification law, Nov. 1999*
- ◆ "As far as breast cancer is concerned, the risk-reducing effect of full-term pregnancy has been well-known literally for centuries, and is universally acknowledged. It is hardly difficult to connect the dots here: Having an induced abortion leaves a woman with a higher long term risk of breast cancer, compared to not having the abortion; i.e., compared to childbirth." *Brind. National Catholic Bioethics Quarterly (Summer 2005) p. 303-329*
- ◆ "This reasoning overlooks the more likely role of other factors, especially induced abortion. Induced abortion before first term pregnancy increases the risk of breast cancer." *In 1986, prominent government scientists (including Bruce Stadel of the U.S. National Institutes of Health and Phyllis Wingo of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control) published a letter in the journal Lancet criticizing another scientific team's suggestion that the increasing incidence of breast cancer among Swedish women was entirely due to oral contraceptive use. February 22, 1986, p. 436*