

## Why Epidemiologic Studies on the Indian Subcontinent are Critically Important in Comparison to Studies in Western Countries

**Epidemiological studies from the Indian subcontinent are important to our mission** to demonstrate to the world that abortion is, in fact, a risk factor for breast cancer. Breast cancer incidence is extremely low on the subcontinent. Women living there do not practice the Western lifestyle, so they are exposed to few risks for the disease. They don't smoke, drink alcohol or use either contraceptive/abortifacient steroids or combined hormone replacement therapy. Few are obese. Most are married and have a child by age 20. They tend to have larger families and breastfeed their children far longer than do Western women.

That means scientists studying the ABC link in a developed Western nation must control for many variables that may be contributing to breast cancer there, but researchers conducting a study on the subcontinent have to control for far fewer variables.

**Because breast cancer risk is so low on the subcontinent, abortion really sticks out as a risk factor when an ABC study is conducted there.** That is because scientists who study the link are reporting on the *relative* risk for breast cancer patients with one or more abortions *in comparison to* healthy women who haven't had an abortion. So the risk elevations that have been reported are relatively high with an average risk increase of 5.31-fold. Dr. Brind explained it in this way:

“It is, however, the magnitude of the *relative* risk which renders reporting bias less and less likely. It is like measuring the difference on a scale between 100 pounds and 130 pounds, v. the difference between five pounds and 100 pounds. The sensitivity and accuracy of the measuring instrument is much greater when the relative difference between compared values is greater, as in the latter example.”

An epidemiology textbook confirms that higher reported risk elevations will make it more difficult for the abortion lobby to continue using either bias or confounding to explain away the findings:

“The rationale for using strength of the association as a guideline to infer causality is that it is more difficult to explain away a stronger than a weaker association on the basis of confounding or bias.”[1]

**Although abortion is expected to kill millions in China and India alone, the abortion lobby—whose participants have spent years selling abortions and lying through their teeth that abortion is necessary for women's health—couldn't care less that the blood of so many millions of women is on their hands!** They have the arrant gall to continue using invalid, even fraudulent studies to deny the ABC link. These are people who wholeheartedly belong to and embrace the culture of death. That is, they embrace and choose death for others, but certainly not for themselves!

Reference:

1. Szyklo, Moyses and Nietro, F. Javier, "Epidemiology: Beyond the Basics," 2012, 3rd edition, page 400.