

### These studies differentiate induced and spontaneous abortions

Total Studies = 76 Positive Correlation = 60 Statistically Significant = 36 Meta-Analyses = 5

#### Studies:

| No. | Year | Reference   | OR (95% CI)                                     | Statistically<br>Significant | Pos/Neg<br>Correlation | Country/<br>Population |
|-----|------|---|---|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1   | 1957 | Segi M, et al. An epidemiological study on cancer in Japan. GANN. 48 1957;1–63.   | 2.63 (1.85-3.75)                                | Yes                          | Positive               | Japan                  |
| 2   | 1968 | Watanabe H, et al. Epidemiology and clinical aspects of breast cancer. [in Japanese],<br>Nippon Rinsho 26, no. 8. 1968;1843–1849.   | 1.51 (0.91-2.53)                                |                              | Positive               | Japan                  |
| 3   | 1978 | Dvoyrin VV, et al. Role of women's reproductive status in the development of breast cancer. Methods and Progress in Breast cancer Epidemiology Research Tallin 1978;53-63.  | 1.71 (0.80-3.64)                                |                              | Positive               | USSR/<br>Estonia       |
| 4   | 1979 | Burany B. Gestational characteristics in women with breast cancer. Jugosil Ginekol Opstet 1979;19:237-47 (in Serbo-Croatian).   | 0.50 (0.33-0.74)                                |                              | Negative               | Yugoslavia             |
| 5   | 1981 | Pike MC, et al. Oral contraceptive use and early abortion as risk factors for breast cancer in young women. Br J Cancer 43, no. 1. 1981;72-6.   | 2.37 (0.85-6.93)                                |                              | Positive               | United States          |
| 6   | 1982 | Nishhiyama, F. The epidemiology of breast cancer in Tokushima prefecture. Shikoku Ichi 1982; 38:333-43 (in Japanese).   | 2.52 (1.99-3.20)                                | Yes                          | Positive               | Japan                  |
| 7   | 1983 | Brinton LA, et al. Reproductive factors in the etiology of breast cancer. Br J Cancer 47, no. 6. 1983:757-762.  | 1.2 (0.6-2.3)                                   |                              | Positive               | United States          |
| 8   | 1984 | Le M-G, Bachelot A, et al. Oral contraceptive use and breast or cervical cancer: Preliminary results of a case-control study In: Wolff J-P, Scott JS, eds. Hormones and sexual factors in human cancer aetiology. Amsterdam: Elsevier 1984:139-47.  | 1.3 (0.97-1.77)                                 |                              | Positive               | France                 |
| 9   | 1985 | Hirohata T, et al. Occurrence of breast cancer in relation to diet and reproductive history: a case-control study in Fukuoka, Japan. Natl Cancer Inst Monographs 69 1985:187-90.  | 1.52 (0.93-2.48)                                |                              | Positive               | Japan                  |
| 10  | 1987 | LaVecchia C, et al. General epidemiology of breast cancer in northern Italy. Intl J of Epidemiol. 1987;16 3:347-355.  | 1.19 (0.82-1.71)                                |                              | Positive               | Italy                  |
| 11  | 1988 | Ewertz M, et al. Risk of breast cancer in relation to reproductive factors in Denmark. Br J Cancer 58, no. 1 1988:99-104.   | 3.85 (1.08-13.6)                                | Yes                          | Positive               | Denmark                |
| 12  | 1988 | Luporsi E. (1988), in Andrieu N, Duffy SW, Rohan TE, Le MG, Luporsi E, Gerber M,<br>Renaud R, Zaridze DG, Lifanova Y, Day NE. Familial risk, abortion and their interactive<br>effect on the risk of breast cancer—a combined analysis of six case-control studies. Br J<br>Cancer 1995;72:744-751. | 1.8 (1.0-3.5)                                   | Yes                          | Positive               | France                 |
| 13  | 1988 | Renaud R, Zaridze DG, Lifanova Y, Day NE. Familial risk, abortion and their interactive   | 2.7 (0.7-10.3)<br>[if ≥ 2 IA 4.0 (2.1-<br>7.8)] | Yes                          | Positive               | Russia                 |
| 14  | 1988 | Rosenberg L, et al. Breast cancer in relation to the occurrence and the time of the induced and spontaneous abortion. Amer J Epidemiol 127, no. 5 1988:981-989.   | 1.2 (1.0-1.6)                                   | Yes                          | Positive               | United States          |
| 15  | 1989 | Harris BM, et al. Risk of cancer of the breast after legal abortion during first trimester: a Swedish register study. Br Medical J 299, no. 6713 1989:1430-2.   | 0.77 (0.58-0.99)                                |                              | Negative               | Norway/<br>Sweden      |
| 16  | 1989 | Howe HL, et al. Early abortion and breast cancer risk among women under age 40. Intl J Epidemiol 18, no. 2 1989:300-4.  | 1.9 (1.2-3.0)                                   | Yes                          | Positive               | United States          |
| ١o. | Year | Reference   | OR (95% CI)                                     | Statistically<br>Significant | Pos/Neg<br>Correlation | Country/<br>Population |



| 17  | 1989 | Remennick L. Reproductive patterns in cancer incidence in women: A population based correlation study in the USSR. Intl J Epidemiol 1989 (18) 3:498-510.   | data not in form of<br>OR  |                              | Positive              | USSR                |
|-----|------|--|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 18  | 1990 | Adami HO, et al. Absence of association between reproductive variables and the risk of breast cancer in young women in Sweden and Norway. Br J Cancer 62, no. 1 1990:122–6   | 0.8 (0.5-1.1)<br>[if≥2IA<br>1.3 (0.6-3.0)]   |                              | Positive              | Sweden/<br>Norway   |
| 19  | 1991 | Parazzini F, et al. Spontaneous and induced abortions and risk of breast cancer. Intl J Cancer 48, no. 6 1991:816-20.  | 1.0 (0.8-1.3)  |                              | Negative              | Italy               |
| 20  | 1992 | Parazinni F, et al. Menstrual and reproductive factors and breast cancer in women with family history of the disease. Intl J of Cancer vol 51 1992:677-681.  | 0.9 (0.8-1.1)  |                              | Negative              | Italy               |
| 21  | 1993 | Laing AE, et al. Breast cancer risk factors in African-American women: The Howard University tumor registry experience. J Natl Med Assoc 85 1993:931-939.  | 4.7 (2.6-8.4) if IA<br>and diagnosed<br>BC≥50yo [1.5<br>(0.7-3.5)<br>ifBC≤40yo]      | Yes                          | Positive              | United States       |
| 22  | 1993 | La Vecchia C, et al. Long-term impact of reproductive factors on cancer risk. Int J Cancer 53, no. 2 1993:215-9.   | 1.0 p < 0.05   |                              | Negative              | Italy               |
| 23  | 1993 | Moseson M, et al. The influence of medical conditions associated with hormones on the risk of breast cancer. Int J Epidemiol 1993;22:1000-9.   | 1.0 (0.7-1.4)  |                              | Negative              | United States       |
| 24  | 1994 | Andrieu N, Clavel F, Gairard B, Piana L, Bremond A, Lansac J, Flamant R, Renaud R. Familial risk of breast cancer and abortion. Cancer Detect Prevent 1994;18(1):51-55.  | 1.2 (0.8-1.8)  |                              | Positive              | France              |
| 25  | 1994 | Daling JR, et al. Risk of breast cancer among young women: relationship to induced abortion. J Natl Cancer Inst 86, no. 21 1994;1584-92.   | 1.5 (1.2-1.9)  | Yes                          | Positive              | United States       |
| 26  | 1994 | Laing AE, et al. Reproductive and lifestyle factors for breast cancer in African-American women. Gent Epidemiol 1994;11:A300.  | 2.4 (1.0-6.0)  | Yes                          | Positive              | United States       |
| 27  | 1994 | White E, et al. Breast cancer among young US women in relation to oral contraceptive use. J Natl Cancer Inst 1994;86:505-14.   | 1.36 (1.11-1.67) [if<br>IA before FFTP<br>and nulliparous<br>1.7 (1.11-2.6)]         | Yes                          | Positive              | United States       |
| 28  | 1994 | Andrieu N, Duffy SW, Rohan TE, Le MG, Luporsi E, Gerber M, Renaud R, Zaridze DG, Lifanova Y, Day NE. Familial risk, abortion and their interactive effect on the risk of breast cancer—a combined analysis of six case-control studies. Br J Cancer 1995;72:744-751. | 1.5 (1.1-1.9)  | Yes                          | Positive              | Multi -<br>National |
| 29  | 1995 | Brinton LA, et al. Oral contraceptives and breast cancer risk among younger women. J Natl Cancer Inst 1995;87:827-35.  | [0.98 (0.8-1.2) if 1<br>IA]<br>[1.02 (0.8-1.4)<br>if≥2IA]                            |                              | Negative              | United States       |
| 30  | 1995 | Bu L, et al. Risk of breast cancer associated with induced abortion in a population at low risk of breast cancer. Amer J Epidemiol 141 1995;S85.   | 2.9 (1.9-4.4)<br>[if BrCa ≤ 35 yo<br>4.5 (1.9-10.7)] [if<br>≤ 2 IA<br>3.6 (2.2-6.0)] | Yes                          | Positive              | China               |
| No. | Year | Reference  | OR (95% CI)  | Statistically<br>Significant | Pos/Neg<br>Correlatio |                     |



| NO. | Year | Reference  | OR (95% CI)   | Statistically<br>Significant | Pos/Neg<br>Correlation | Country/<br>Population |
|-----|------|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|     | 2000 | certificate registry study. Epidemiology Lippincott Williams & Wilkins 11, no. 2 2000:177-<br>180.   | 0.9 (0.7-1.2)   |                              | Negative               | United States          |
| 44  | 2000 | Newcomb, PA. A record-based evaluation of induced abortion and breast cancer risk.<br>Cancer Causes and Control 11, no. 9 2000:777-781.        | 0.9 (0.5-1.6)   |                              | Negative               | United States          |
|     | 2000 | Lazovich D, et al. Induced abortion and breast cancer risk. Epidemiol 11, no. 1 2000:76-80.  | 1.1 (0.7-1.7)<br>[If IA nulliparous<br>1.7 (0.6-5.4)]                                       |                              | Positive               | United States          |
| 42  | 1999 | Marcus, PM, et al. Adolescent reproductive events and subsequent breast cancer risk.<br>Amer J Public Health 89, no. 8 1999:1244-1247.         | 1.3 (0.2-9.7)<br>if IA nulliparous  |                              | Positive               | United States          |
| 41  | 1999 | Fioretti F. Risk factors for breast cancer in nulliparous women. Br J Cancer 1999 78 (11/12) 1923-1928.  |   | Yes                          | Positive               | Italy                  |
| 40  | 1997 | Palmer J. Induced and spontaneous abortion in relation to risk of breast cancer. Cancer Causes and Control 8, no. 6 1997:841-849.              | 1.4 (0.9-2.2)<br>if 1 IA nulliparous<br>women<br>[1.4 (1.0-1.8)<br>if 1 IA parous<br>women] |                              | Positive               | United States          |
| 39  | 1997 |  | 1.38 (1.0-1.9)<br>IfIA≥12week<br>gestation [1.89<br>(1.11-3.22)<br>≥ 18 wks<br>gestation]   | Yes                          | Positive               | Denmark                |
| 38  | 1996 | Wu AH, et al. Menstrual and reproductive factors and risk of breast cancer in Asian-<br>Americans. Br J Cancer 73, no. 5 1996:680-6.           | 1.92 (0.7-5.3)  |                              | Positive               | United States          |
| 37  | 1996 | Tavani A, La Vecchia C, Franceschi S, Negri E, D'avanao B, Decarli A. Abortion and breast cancer risk. Intl J Cancer 1996;65:401-05.           | 1.2 (1.0-1.5)   | Yes                          | Positive               | Italy                  |
|     | 1996 |  | 1.2 (1.0-1.5) [if<br>premenopausal<br>BC 1.4 (1.0-2.0)]                                     | Yes                          | Positive               | Italy                  |
|     | 1996 |  | 1.9 (1.1-3.2) [if<br>before FTP 2.6<br>(1.0-6.8)]   | Yes                          | Positive               | Netherlands            |
| 34  | 1996 | Newcomb PA, et al. Pregnancy termination in relation to risk of breast cancer. J Amer Med Assoc 275, no. 4 1996:283-287.                       | 1.23 (1.0-1.51)   | Yes                          | Positive               | United States          |
| 33  | 1996 | Daling JR, Brinton LA, Voigt LF, et al. Risk of breast cancer among white women following induced abortion. Amer J Epidemiol 1996;144:373-380. | 1.3 (1.0-1.6)   | Yes                          | Positive               | United States          |
| 32  | 1995 | Rookus MA, et al. Breast Cancer risk after an induced abortion, a Dutch case-control study.<br>Amer J Epidemiol 1995;141:S54 (abstract 214).   |   | Yes                          | Positive               | Netherlands            |
| 31  | 1995 | Lipworth L, et al. Abortion and the risk of breast cancer: a case-control study in Greece. Intl J Cancer 61, no. 2 1995;181-4.                 | 1.51 (1.24-1.84) [if<br>IA before FFTP<br>2.06 (1.45-2.9)]                                  | Yes                          | Positive               | Greece                 |



| 46 | 2001 | Goldacre MJ, et al. Abortion and breast cancer: a case-control record linkage study. J Epidemiol & Community Health 55, no. 5 2001:336-7.  | 0.83 (0.74-0.93)   |     | Negative | Britain       |
|----|------|--|--|-----|----------|---------------|
| 47 | 2001 | Robertson C, et al. The association between induced and spontaneous abortion and risk of breast cancer in Slovenian women aged 25-54. Breast 2001;10:291-298.  | 2.71 (0.72-10.26)<br>if IA nulliparous   |     | Positive | Slovenia      |
| 48 | 2001 |  | 1.3 (0.8-2.3)<br>if IA $\geq$ 3 and post-<br>menopausal BC   |     | Positive | China         |
| 49 | 2002 | Ye Z, et al. Breast cancer in relation to induced abortions in a cohort of Chinese women. Br J Cancer 87, no. 9. 2002:976.   | 1.06 (0.9-1.25)<br>[if IA ≥ 13 wks<br>1.95 (0.83-4.56)]<br>[if IA before FFTP<br>2.16 (0.79-5.91)] |     | Positive | China         |
| 50 | 2003 | Becher H, Schmidt S, Chang-Claude J. Reproductive factors and familial predisposition for<br>breast cancer by age 50 years. A Case control family study for assessing main effects and<br>possible gene-environment interaction. Intl J Epidemiol 2003;32:38-50. | 1.35 (1.03-1.78)   | Yes | Positive | Germany       |
| 51 | 2003 | Erlandsson G, et al. Abortions and breast cancer: record-based case-control study. Intl J Cancer 103, no. 5. 2003:676-9.   | 0.8 (0.63-1.02)  |     | Negative | Sweden        |
| 52 | 2003 | Mahue-Giangreco M, Ursin G, Sullivan-Halley J, Bernstein L. Induced abortion,<br>miscarriage, and breast cancer risk of young women. Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers & Prev<br>2003;12:209-214.  | 1.05 (0.75-1.48)   |     | Positive | United States |
| 53 | 2003 | Paoletti X, Clavel-Chapelon F. Induced and spontaneous abortion and breast cancer risk: results from the E3N cohort study. Intl J Cancer 106, no. 2 2003:270-6.  | 0.91 (0.82-0.99)   |     | Negative | France        |
| 54 | 2004 | Meeske K, et al. Impact of reproductive factors and lactation on breast carcinomas in situ.<br>Intl J Cancer 2004 110:103-109.   | 1.04 (0.56-1.94)   |     | Positive | United States |
| 55 | 2004 |  | 1.1 (0.8-1.4)<br>parous women<br>[0.9 (0.5-1.4)<br>nulliparous<br>women]                           |     | Positive | United States |
| 56 | 2005 | Brewster DH. Risk of breast cancer after miscarriage or induced abortion: a Scottish record linkage case- control study. J Epidemiol & Community Health 59, no. 4 2005:283-287.  | 0.8 (0.72-0.89)  |     | Negative | Scotland      |
| 57 | 2006 | Cancer 119, no. 7 2006:1741-5.   | 0.95 (0.87-1.03)<br>(8 countries: 4<br>with positive<br>association)                               |     | Negative | Europe        |
| 58 | 2006 | Rosenblatt K. Induced abortions and the risk of all cancers combined and site-specific cancers in Shanghai. Cancer Causes and Control 17, no. 10 2006:1275-1280.   | 1.01 (.92-1.12)  |     | Positive | China         |
| 59 | 2006 | Tehranian N, et al. The effect of abortion on the risk of breast cancer. Iranian study presented at a conference at McMaster University. Available at:<br>http://www.hdl.handle.net/10755/163877   | 7.94 (2.05-26.21)  | Yes | Positive | Iran          |
| 60 | 2007 | Michels KB. Induced and spontaneous abortion and incidence of breast cancer among young women. Archives of Internal Medicine 167, no. 8 2007:814-820.  | 1.01 (0.88-1.87) if<br>IA nulliparous  |     | Negative | United States |

| No. Year | Reference | OR (95% CI) | Statistically | Pos/Neg     | Country/   |
|----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
|          |           |             | Significant   | Correlation | Population |



| 61 20 | 007 | Naieni K, et al. Risk factors of breast cancer in north of Iran: a case-control in Mazandaran Province.<br>Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev 8, no. 3 2007:395-8.   | 1.62 (1.13-<br>2.31)   | Yes | Positive | Iran             |
|-------|-----|---|--|-----|----------|------------------|
| 52 20 |     | Henderson K. Incomplete pregnancy is not associated with breast cancer risk: the California Teachers Study. Contraception 77, no. 6 2008:391-396  | 0.98 (0.77-<br>1.25) if<br>nulliparous<br>[1.08 (0.93-<br>1.24) if parous] |     | Positive | United<br>States |
| 3 20  | 800 | Lin, J et al. A case control study on risk factors of breast cancer among women in Cixi. Zhejiang Preventive Medicine, vol. 20, no. 6 June 2008:3-5.  | 1.64 (1.06-<br>2.52)   | Yes | Positive | China            |
| 64 20 | 009 | Ozmen V, et al. Breast cancer risk factors in Turkish womena University Hospital based nested case control study. World J Surgical Oncology 7, no. 37 2009.   | 1.66 (1.38-<br>1.99)   | Yes | Positive | United<br>States |
| 65 20 | 009 | Ozmen V, et al. Breast cancer risk factors in Turkish womena University Hospital based nested case control study. World J Surgical Oncology 7, no. 37 2009.   | 1.66 (1.38-<br>1.99)   | Yes | Positive | Turkey           |
| 6 20  |     | Xing P, et al. A case–control study of reproductive factors associated with subtypes of breast cancer in Northeast China. Medical Oncology 2009.  | 1.26 (1.05-<br>1.52) for<br>luminal A<br>breast cancer                     | Yes | Positive | China            |
| 67 20 | 011 | Khachatryan L, et al. Influence of diabetes mellitus type 2 and prolonged estrogen exposure on risk of<br>breast cancer among women in Armenia. Health Care for Women Intl, no. 32 2011:953-971.  | 2.86 (1.02-<br>8.04) [1.77<br>(1.0-3.12) if 1-<br>3 IA]                    | Yes | Positive | America          |
| 68 20 | 011 | Lodha RS, Nandeshwar S, Pal DK et al. Risk factors for breast cancer among women in Bhopal<br>UrbanAgglomerate: a case-control study. Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev 2011;12:2111-15   | 1.87 (0.83 -<br>4.18)  |     | Positive | India            |
| 920   | 012 | Jiang AR, et al. Abortions and breast cancer risk in premenopausal and postmenopausal women in Jiangsu Province of China. Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev 2012;13:33-35. Available at:<br>http://www.apjcpcontrol.org/page/popup_paper_file_view.php?pno=MzMtMzUgMTluMiZrY29kZT0yNzAxJmZubz0w&pgubun=i  | 3≥ IAs 2.50<br>(1.41- 4.42)  | Yes | Positive | China            |
| 70 20 |     | Lecarpentier J, et al. Variation in breast cancer risk associated with factors related to pregnancies<br>according to truncating mutation location, in the French National BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations carrier<br>cohort (GENEPSO). Breast Cancer Research 2012, 14:R99.<br>Available at: http://breast-cancer-research.com/content/14/4/R99. | IA before<br>FFTP 1.7(1.19-<br>2.63)                                       | Yes | Positive | France           |
| 71 20 |     | Yanhua, C, et al. Reproductive Variables and Risk of Breast Malignant and Benign Tumours in Yunnan<br>Province, China. Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev 2012;13, 2179-2184. Available at:<br>http://www.apocpcontrol.org/paper_file/issue_abs/Volume13_No5/2179-<br>84%204.17%20Che%20Yanhua.pdf   | 1 AB OR 2.5<br>(1.38- 4.52) ><br>2 AB OR 12.31<br>(5.02-30.20)             | Yes | Positive | China            |
| 72 20 |     | Brauner,C, et al. Induced abortion and breast cancer risk among parous women: A Danish cohort study.<br>Acta Obstetrica et Gynecologica Scandinavica 2013.<br>Available at: <u>http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/aogs.12107/abstract</u>   | 0.95 (0.83-<br>1.09)   |     | Negative | Denmark          |



#### These studies differentiate induced and spontaneous abortions

| No. | Year | Reference   | OR (95% C |                             | Statisticall<br>Significan |     | os/Neg   | Country/<br>Population |
|-----|------|---|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----|----------|------------------------|
| 73  |      | Jabeen S, et al. Breast cancer and some epidemiological risk factors: A hospital based study,<br>Med Coll 2013;22(1)61-66.  | J Dhaka   | 20.62<br>CI (12.8<br>32.51) | 35-                        | Yes | Positive | Bangladesh             |
| 74  |      | Kamath R, et al. A study on risk factors of breast cancer among patients attending the tertiary hospital in Udupi district. Indian J Community Med 2013;38(2)95-99. Available from: http://www.ijcm.org.in/text.asp?2013/38/2/95/112440 | care      | 0.95<br>6.38 (0.<br>40.81)  | 99-                        |     | Positive | India                  |
| 75  |      | Ahmed K, Asaduzzaman S, Bashar MI, et al. Association assessment among risk factors and<br>cancer in a low income country: Bangladesh. Asian Pacific J Cancer Prev 2015;16:7507-12  | breast    | 4.73 (2.<br>10.83)          | 07                         | Yes | Positive | India                  |
| 76  |      | Nagrani R, Mhatre S, Boffetta P et al. Understanding rural-urban differences in risk factors for<br>cancer in an Indian population. Cancer Causes Control 2016;27:199-208. 2 or >2 IA   | breast    | 1.58( (1<br>2.16)           | .15-                       | Yes | Positive | India                  |

#### **Meta-Analyses**

| No. | Year | Reference  | OR (95% CI)   | Statistically<br>Significant | Pos/Neg<br>Correlation | Country/<br>Population |
|-----|------|--|---|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1   | 1996 | Brind J, et. al. Induced abortion as an independent risk factor for breast cancer: A comprehensive review and meta-analysis. J of Epidemiol Community Health 1996;50:481-496.  | 1.3 (1.2-1.4)   | Yes                          | Positive               | International          |
| 2   | 2004 | Beral V, et. al. Collaborative group on hormonal factors in breast cancer, Breast cancer and abortion: collaborative reanalysis of data from 53 epidemiological studies, including 83,000 women with breast cancer from 16 countries. The Lancet 2004;363:1007-1016. | .93 (.8996)   | Yes                          | Negative               | International          |
| 3   |      | Huang, Yubei, et. al. A meta-analysis of the association between induced abortion and breast cancer risk among Chinese females. Cancer Causes Control. Accepted Nov 11, 2013. Available from:<br>http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10552-013-0325-7        | One IA<br>1.44 95% (1.29-<br>1.59) Two IA<br>1.76 95% (1.39-<br>2.22) Three IA<br>1.89 95% (1.4-<br>2.55) | Yes                          | Positive               | China                  |
| 4   |      | Guo J, Huang Y, Yang L et al. Association between abortion and breast cancer: An updated<br>systematic review and meta-analysis based on prospective studies. Cancer Causes Control<br>2015;26:811-19. DOI 10.1007/s10552-015-0536-1 )                               | 1.0 (.94-1.05)  |                              | Null                   | International          |
| 5   |      | Brind, J et al Induced Abortion as an Independent Risk Factor for Breast Cancer: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Studies on South Asian Women Issues in Law & Medicine, Volume 33, Number 1, 2018   | 2.52 (1.67-3.75)  | Yes                          | Positive               | South Asia             |

#### <u>KEY</u>

BC - (Breast Cancer) FFTP - (First Full Term Pregnancy) IA - (Induced Abortion) Luminal A Cancer - (Estrogen positive and HER2 negative) Nulliparous - (Never given birth) Parous - (Has given birth) OR - (Odd Ration)