

## CPC PowerPoint II

### Worksheet

*The following worksheet provides an explanation for each diagram on the PowerPoint Presentation.*

#### **Slide #15**

##### **The Study, Dolle et al. 2009.**

Dr. Louise Brinton put her name on a study that included “abortion history” and use of the birth control pill among “known and suspected breast cancer risk factors.” The study is entitled, “Risk factors for triple-negative breast cancer in women under the age 45.” Even though the authors were primarily examining the relationship between use of the birth control pill and an aggressive, deadly form of breast cancer called triple-negative breast cancer, they had to control for other risk factors for the disease, including induced abortion, in order to do a proper study.

#### **Slide #16**

##### **The Study, Dolle et al. 2009.**

Researchers wrote that they had analyzed 897 breast cancer cases and had found that their results were “consistent with the effects observed in previous studies.” The authors wrote that induced abortion and the birth control pill “were associated with an increased risk for breast cancer.” The authors added that larger family size and younger age at first birth decrease breast cancer risk.

#### **Slide #24**

##### **Breast Tissue After Abortion Versus Breast Tissue After Premature Delivery.**

Researchers know that the structure of the breasts is the same whether women have an induced abortion or an early premature delivery before 32 weeks. In both cases, elevated levels of pregnancy hormones stimulate breast growth and the multiplication of cancer-susceptible Type 1 and 2 breast lobules. Both women are left with more places in their breasts for cancers to start.

## **Slide #36**

### **Breast Lobule Maturation Before and After First Full Term Pregnancy.**

#### **After Puberty Before Pregnancy.**

Scientists know that most of the lobules in the childless woman's breasts are immature and not resistant to cancer. They consist mostly of cancer-susceptible Type 1 and 2 lobules.

#### **End of First Trimester**

Scientists know that by the end of the first trimester, the breasts have grown dramatically because her Type 1 and 2 lobules have been hormonally stimulated to multiply. She has grown more places for cancers to start and, therefore, has statistically increased her chances of developing breast cancer.

#### **End of Third Trimester**

By the end of the third trimester at 40 weeks gestation, 85% of the breast lobules are cancer resistant Type 4 lobules.

#### **After Weaning**

After the mother weans the baby, there is some regression and most of the lobules consist of cancer-resistant Type 3 lobules.