



HOWEVER:

Potential causes for the remarkable increase in breast cancer incidence in the Netherlands

Broeders MJM, Paap E, Schoor G van, Otten JDM, Verbeek ALM

Dept of Epidemiology, Biostatistics and Health Technology Assessment Radboud University Nijmegen Medical Centre Nijmegen, The Netherlands

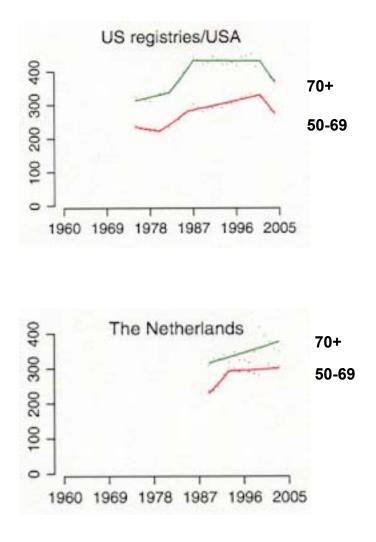


Background

Changes in breast cancer incidence world-wide

- Netherlands: remarkable increase
- Current life-time risk (2003): 1 in 7 women

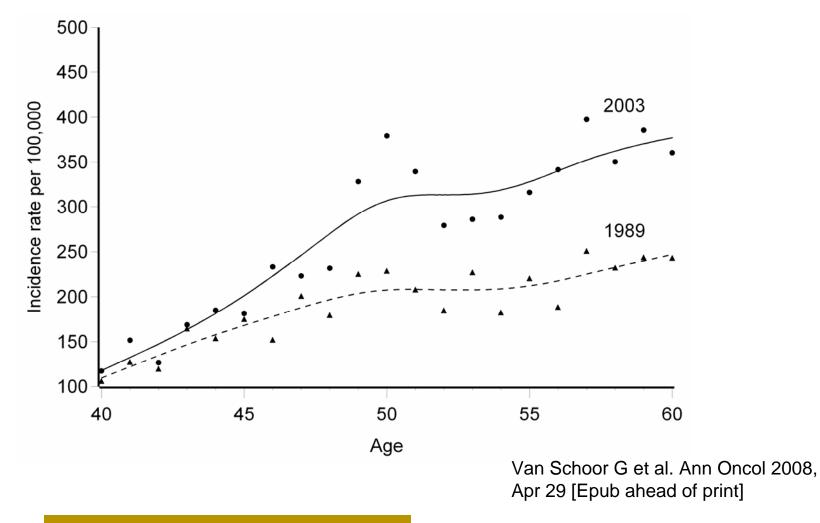
Paap E et al. Eur J Cancer 2008, May 12 [Epub ahead of print]



Héry C et al. Ann Oncol 2008;19:1009-18



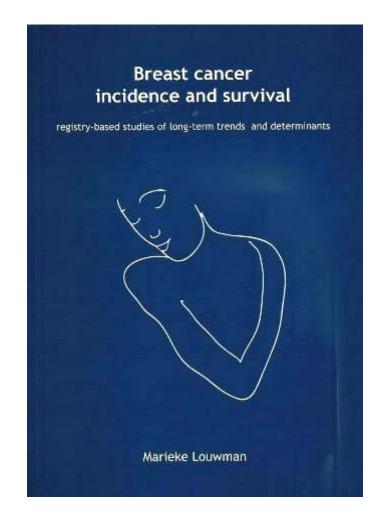
Breast cancer incidence

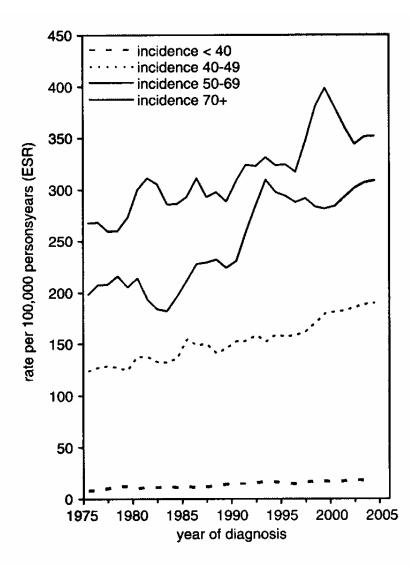




Breast cancer incidence

Louwman WJ et al. Cancer Causes Control 2008;19:97-106







Binnenland

Brabants Dagblad Woensdag 19 september 2007 9

Study objective

- To identify the potential causes for the increase in breast cancer incidence in the **Netherlands**
- Potential causes:
 - Screening
 - Increased
 - awareness
 - **Risk factors**

Borstkanker in Nederland

neemt toe

Mogelijk verband met het laat krijgen van kinderen.



komende kankersoort bij vrou-

ken interpreteert. De kansberekening is gebaseerd op de aanname dat er geen veranderingen optreden in de leefgewoonten. Als die veranderen zal ook de kans op borstkanker veranderen. Het kan

Mits vroegtijdig herkend, is borstkanker een kankersoort met een rede patiënten die in het vroegste stadium zijn gediagnosticeerd, is jaar nog 88 procent in leven. Borstkanker is vaak te 'genezen', met huid- en borstsparende chirurgie gekozen voor chemotherapie of begenezing is dat de borstkanker vroeg genoeg ontdekt wordt en optimaal behandeld wordt.

In campagnes tegen borstkanker wordt dan ook de nadruk gelegd Borstkankermaand. Dan worden vestigen op de ziekte. Dit jaar wordt vanaf 1 oktober de Arena in Amsterdam een week lang roze verlicht

■> Pagina 22: Kanker krijgen in het spitsuur van je leven

wen



Established risk factors

- Menses: age at menarche, age at menopause
- Pregnancy: age at first birth, (nulli)parity, breast feeding
- Lifestyle: alcohol, smoking, physical activity, (over)weight, nutrition
- Mammographic density
- Use of hormones

.

- Genetic factors, family history
- Benign breast disease, previous breast cancer



Data collection

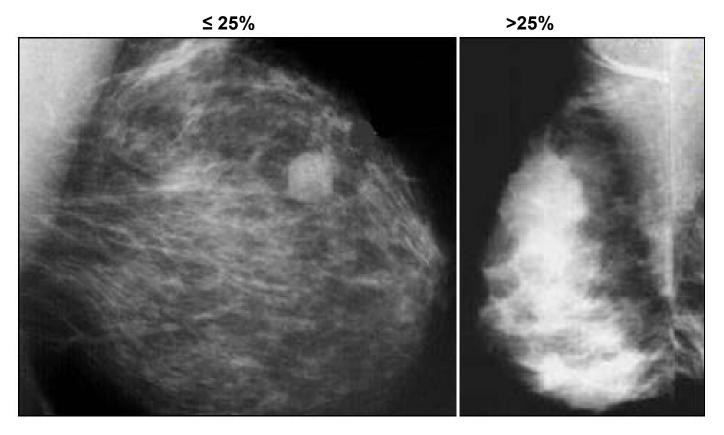
Information from different sources on:

- Mammographic density
- Age at first birth
- Use of hormone replacement therapy



Lucent and dense breast pattern

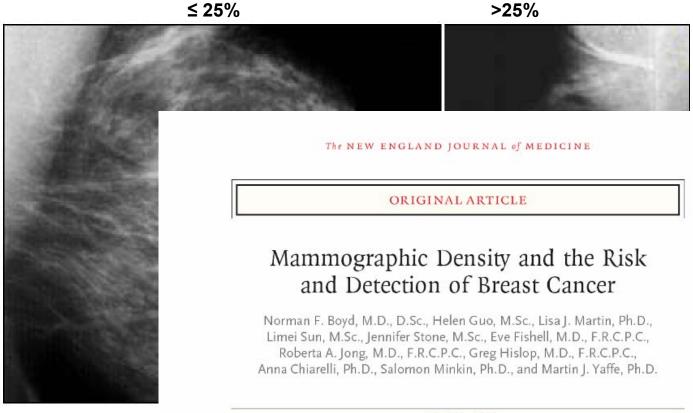
Relative amount of dense tissue





Lucent and dense breast pattern

Relative amount of dense tissue

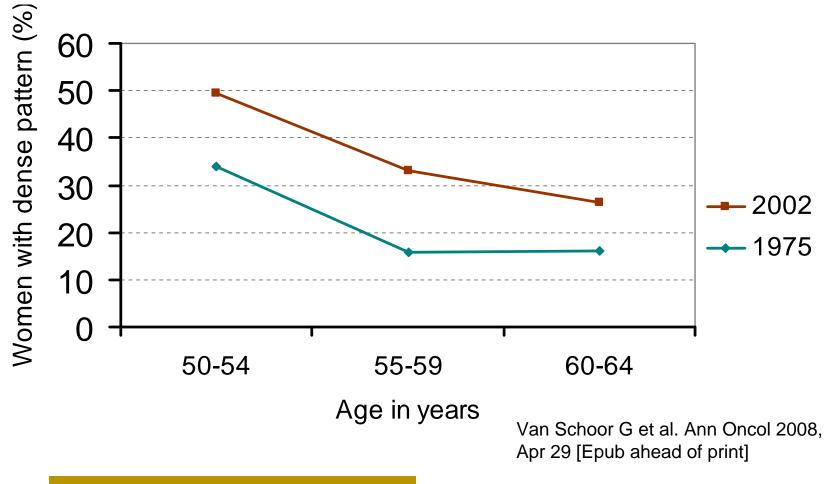


ABSTRACT

N Engl J Med. 2007 Jan 18;356(3):227-36.

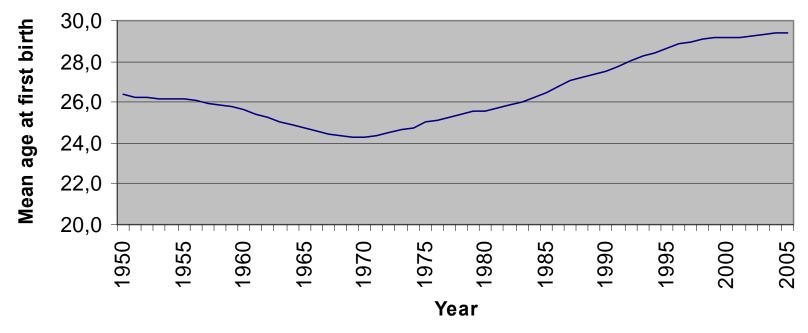


Mammographic breast density





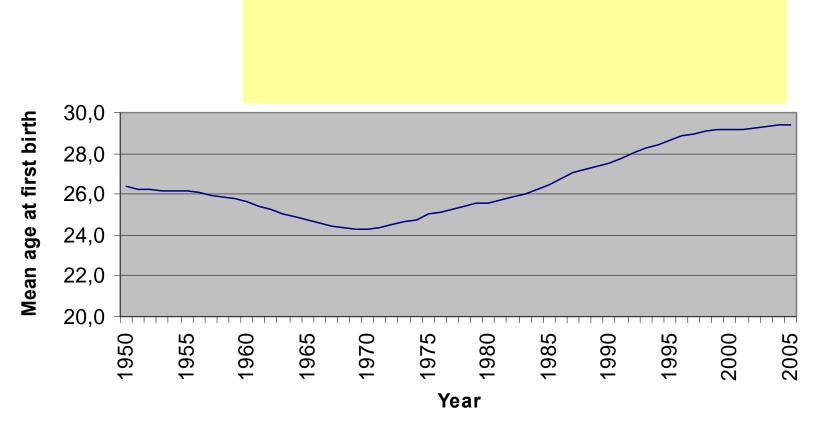
Mean age at first birth, Netherlands



Source: Statistics Netherlands



Mean age at first birth, Netherlands



Source: Statistics Netherlands



Hormone replacement therapy

- Sharp decrease in incidence in US attributed to decrease in HRT use
- European populations: generally lower prevalence and shorter duration of use

Netherlands: use of HRT decreased from 6% to 3% after publication of the WHI trial and the MWS

De Jong-van den Berg et al. HRT use in 2001 and 2004 in The Netherlands – A world of difference. Maturitas 2006;54:193-7.

Soerjomataram I et al. Does the decrease in hormone replacement therapy also affect breast cancer risk in the Netherlands? J Clin Oncol 2007;25:5038-9.



Summary

Changing profile of risk factors ties in with observed increase in incidence

Integrated data needed to study potential causes in more detail

International Breast Screening Network, Helsingør, Denmark

June 4-6, 2008



Thank you for your attention!