

# P-piller og cancer

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Øjvind Lidegaard

Gynækologisk Klinik  
Rigshospitalet  
Københavns Universitet



# P-piller: Globale forhold

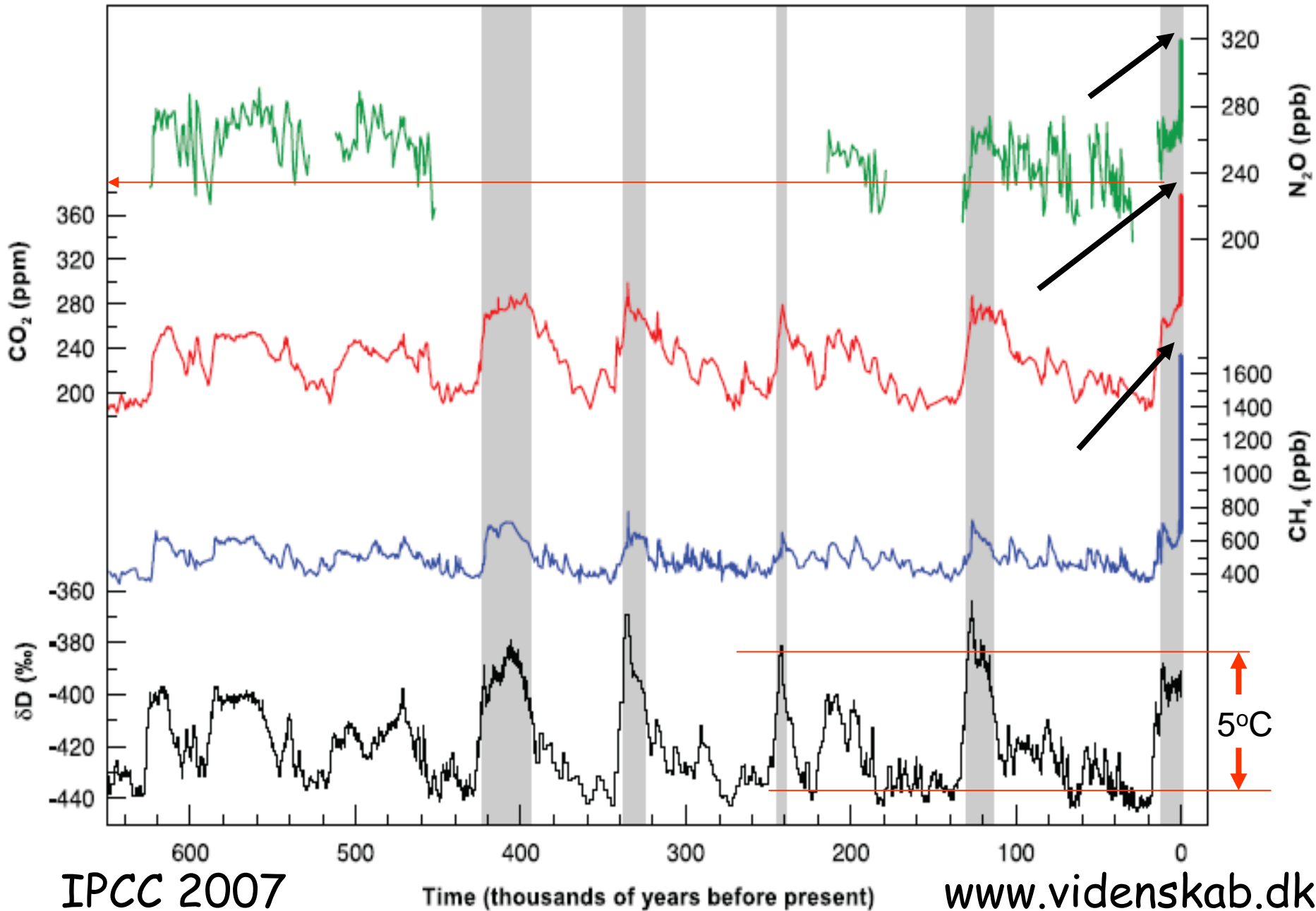
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- Verdens befolkning: 6,7 milliarder
- Verdens befolkning i 2050: 9 milliarder
- Befolkning i fertil alder: 3,3 milliarder
- Samlejer pr. dag: 1 milliard

## Begrænsning af tilvækst afgørende for

- Bekæmpelse af fattigdom og hungersnød
  - Konfliktforebyggelse
  - En ting til
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# CO<sub>2</sub> and temperature through last 640,000 years



# THE LANCET



**Lancet and University College London Institute for  
Global Health Commission**

## **Managing the health effects of climate change**

*Anthony Costello, Mustafa Abbas, Adriana Allen, Sarah Ball, Sarah Bell, Richard Bellamy, Sharon Friel, Nora Groce, Anne Johnson, Maria Kett, Maria Lee, Caren Levy, Mark Maslin, David McCoy, Bill McGuire, Hugh Montgomery, David Napier, Christina Pagel, Jinesh Patel, Jose Antonio Puppim de Oliveira, Nanneke Redclift, Hannah Rees, Daniel Rogger, Joanne Scott, Judith Stephenson, John Twigg, Jonathan Wolff, Craig Patterson\**

### **Executive summary**

**Climate change is the biggest global health threat of the 21st century**

Effects of climate change on health will affect most

increase carbon biosequestration through reforestation and improved agricultural practices. The recognition by governments and electorates that climate change has enormous health implications should assist the advocacy and political change needed to tackle both mitigation and

*Lancet* 2009; 373: 1693–733

See Editorial page 1659

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# P-pillar: Globale forhold

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## Executive summary

**Climate change is the biggest global health threat of the 21st century**

Effects of climate change on health will affect most populations in the next decades and put the lives and well-being of billions of people at increased risk. During

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**Costello et al. Managing the health effects of climate change.  
Lancet 2009; 373: 1693-1733**

# P-piller: Globale forhold

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# P-pill: Cancer

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Cancer i	Inc/1 mio	RR	Døde	PPansv
Bryst	600	1.0	-	-
Ovarier	75	0.6	45	-8
Endometrie	35	0.5	5	-3
Cervix	150	1.2	51	+4
Colon	75	0.8	45	-4
Total	935		146	-11
All cause mortality				-12%*

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**\*) Hannaford et al. BMJ 2007; 335: 651**

# OCs and thrombosis

## Current status September 2009

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	CTA	AMI	VTE
Non use	1	1	1
2nd gen:	2.5	1.5	2.5
3rd gen:	1.5	1.5	4.0
4th gen:	na	na	4.0
Average:	2	1.5	3.5

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# Thrombotic diseases in young women

<u>Per 1 million per year</u>	<b>CTA</b>	<b>AMI</b>	<b>VTE</b>
Incidence	170	62	230
Non pregnant	150	60	170
Mortality	3	15	2.7
Non pregnant	3	15	2.3
OC influence (RR)	2	1.5	3.5
Number of OC deaths	+0.5	+2	+1.2
OC andel: $3.7/20.3 = 18\%$			

# P-piller: Non-kontraceptive forhold

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- Dysmenoré -30%
  - Menorrhagi -40%
  - PMS ?
  - Endometriose 80% reduc. dysmenoré
  - PCOS – akne -20%
  - Frakturer Neutral
  - Cancer død - 8% (-11 / 1 mio)
  - Kredsløb død +19% (+3.7/ 1 mio)
  - Død alle årsager -12%
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# P-piller og cancer: Guide

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- Risiko for udvikling af cancer udgør ikke nogen kontraindikation imod p-piller
  - Kvinder bør oplyses om, at den samlede risiko for cancer ved brug af p-piller ikke er øget.
  - Ovariecancer: 50% reduktion efter 5 år på pp.
  - Endometriecancer: 50% reduktion efter 5 år på pp
  - Cervixcancer: Risikoen øges med varighed pp
  - Kvinder på pp skal have regelmæssig smear
  - Mammacancer: Uændret risiko ved brug af pp
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