

# Short-term use of hormone replacement therapy associated with increased ovarian cancer risk

13 February 2015

Taking hormone replacement therapy (HRT) for the menopause, even for just a few years, is associated with a significantly increased risk of developing the two most common types of ovarian cancer, according to a detailed re-analysis of all the available evidence, published in *The Lancet*.

The findings from a [meta-analysis](#) of 52 [epidemiological studies](#), involving a total of 21488 women with [ovarian cancer](#), almost all from North America, Europe and Australia, indicate that women who use HRT for just a few years are about 40% more likely to develop ovarian cancer than women who have never taken HRT.

"For women who take HRT for 5 years from around age 50, there will be about one extra ovarian cancer for every 1000 users and one extra ovarian cancer death for every 1700 users", explains study co-author Professor Sir Richard Peto from the University of Oxford in the UK.

Although HRT use fell rapidly about a decade ago, this decrease has now levelled off and in the UK and USA alone about 6 million women are still taking HRT. Existing WHO, US and European HRT guidelines do not mention ovarian cancer, and UK guidelines (currently being revised) state only that ovarian cancer might be increased with long-term use. Previous studies had been too small to assess reliably the risks from just a few years of HRT use.

The international Collaborative Group on Epidemiological Studies of Ovarian Cancer, organised by the University of Oxford and involving over 100 researchers worldwide, analysed individual participant data from 52 studies—virtually all of the epidemiological evidence ever collected on HRT use and ovarian cancer. There was a significantly increased risk of developing ovarian

cancer in current or recent users (ie, women who had used HRT within the past 5 years), but although the risk of ovarian cancer fell over time after stopping treatment, women who had used HRT for at least 5 years still had a somewhat [increased risk](#) of ovarian cancer 10 years later.

The effect of HRT on the risk of developing ovarian cancer was the same for the two main types of HRT (preparations containing oestrogen only, or oestrogen together with a progestagen). Likewise, the proportional increase in risk was not materially affected by the age at which HRT began, body size, past use of oral contraceptives, hysterectomy, alcohol use, tobacco use, or family history of breast or ovarian cancer.

There are, however, four main types of ovarian cancer, and an increase in risk was seen only for the two most common types (serous and endometrioid ovarian cancers), and not for the two less common types (mucinous and clear cell ovarian cancers).

According to study co-author Professor Dame Valerie Beral, also from the University of Oxford, "The definite risk of ovarian cancer even with less than 5 years of HRT is directly relevant to today's patterns of use—with most [women](#) now taking HRT for only a few years—and has implications for current efforts to revise UK and worldwide guidelines."

**More information:** *The Lancet*? [www.thelancet.com/journals/lan ...](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lan...)  [\(14\)61687-1/abstract](http://(14)61687-1/abstract)

Provided by Lancet

APA citation: Short-term use of hormone replacement therapy associated with increased ovarian cancer risk (2015, February 13) retrieved 17 January 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2015-02-short-term-hormone-therapy-ovarian-cancer.html>

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