

Risk of endometrial cancer in relation to medical conditions and medication use

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We studied the relation of medical conditions related to obesity and medications used for these conditions with endometrial cancer. We also investigated the association of other medical conditions and medications with risk. This U.S. population-based case-control study included 469 endometrial cancer cases and 467 controls. Information on putative risk factors for endometrial cancer was collected through personal interviews. We asked women about their medical history and medications used for six months or longer and the number of years each medication was taken. Risk was strongly associated with increasing obesity (P for trend < 0.001). Among the conditions related to obesity, and after adjustment for age, body mass index, and other risk factors and conditions, uterine fibroids were independently related to an increased cancer risk [adjusted odds ratio (OR), 1.8; 95% confidence interval (95% CI), 1.2-2.5]. Although hypertension was not significantly related to endometrial cancer after adjustment for age and body mass index, the use of thiazide diuretics was independently associated with increased risk (OR, 1.8; 95% CI, 1.1-3.0). Anemia was associated with decreased risk (OR, 0.6; 95% CI, 0.5-0.9). Use of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs was related to a decreased risk (OR, 0.7; 95% CI, 0.5-0.97). To our knowledge, the observation about thiazide diuretics is novel and requires confirmation in other studies and populations.

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