Combined oral contraception and cancer

1. Late menarche/early menopause increase the risk of breast cancer.  
   Answer: False

2. Within 10 years of stopping the COC the risk of breast cancer is the same as that of non-users.  
   Answer: True

3. Breast cancers diagnosed in COC users tend to be less clinically advanced.  
   Answer: True

4. A family history of breast cancer has a synergistic effect with COC use.  
   Answer: False

5. The protective effect of higher dose COC use on ovarian cancer appears to persist for at least 15 years.  
   Answer: True

6. Use of the COC may have contributed to a global upward trend in mortality from endometrial cancer.  
   Answer: False

7. Smoking halves a woman’s risk of cervical cancer.  
   Answer: False

8. There is an increased risk of cervical cancer with increased duration of COC use.  
   Answer: True

9. The increased risk of hepatocellular carcinoma should always be discussed with a woman starting the COC.  
   Answer: False

10. Following hydatidiform mole, hormonal contraceptives should be avoided until hCG is undetectable in serum as measured by a specialist laboratory.  
    Answer: True