Table 2.13. Case-control studies of combined estrogen–progestogen contraceptives and thyroid cancer

Reference, location	Age (years)	Cancer type	Oral contraceptive use	Cases	Controls	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Comments
Rossing et al. (1998), Washington State, USA	18–64	Papillary thyroid	*Age < 45 years*				
			Never	48	40	1.0	
			Ever	247	341	0.6 (0.4–0.9)	
			Age 45–64 years				
			Never	34	62	1.0	
			Ever	81	131	1.2 (0.7–2.2)	
La Vecchia et al. (1999), North America, Europe and Asia	All ages	Thyroid	Never	1324	2011	1.0	Pooled data from 13 studies
			Ever	808	1 290	1.2 (1.0–1.4)	
			Current	91	118	1.5 (1.0–2.1)	
Mack et al. (1999), Los Angeles County, USA	15–54	Thyroid	Never	81	90	1.0	
			Ever	211	202	1.0 (0.6–1.6)	
Iribarren et al. (2001), San Francisco Bay area, USA	10–89	Thyroid	Use in last year	NR	NR	1.07 (0.69–1.67)	Kaiser Permanente cohort
Sakoda & Horn-Ross (2002), San Francisco Bay Area, USA	20–74	Papillary thyroid	Never	204	177	1.0	
			Ever	337	380	0.7 (0.5–1.0)	
			Current	79	83	0.7 (0.5–1.1)	
Haselkorn et al. (2003), San Francisco Bay Area, USA	20–74	Thyroid	*Age < 50 years*				No effect of duration; cases were Caucasian and Asian.
			Never	121	97	1.0	
			Ever	246	239	0.8 (0.6–1.2)	
			Age ≥ 50 years				
			Never	79	62	1.0	
			Ever	69	87	0.5 (0.3–0.8)	

Table 2.13. Case-control studies of combined estrogen–progestogen oral contraceptives and thyroid cancer

Reference, location	Age (years)	Cancer type	Oral contraceptive use	Cases	Controls	Odds ratio (95% CI)	Comments
Zivaljevic et al. (2003), Serbia	14–87	Thyroid	Never Ever	152 52	179 25	1.0 2.5 (1.4–4.2)	
Truong et al. (2005)	All	Papillary and follicular thyroid	Never Ever	194 96	213 138	1.0 1.1 (0.8–1.7)	No trend in risk with duration of use

CI, confidence interval; NR, not reported