

**Table 2.3. Cohort studies of estrogen–progestogen contraceptives<sup>a</sup> and endometrial cancer**

Reference, location	Age range	Source population	Follow-up	Type of use	No. of cases	No. of person–years	Relative risk (95% CI)		
Trapido (1983), USA	25–57 years	97 300 residents of Boston and 14 contiguous towns	1970–76	No use	75	296 501	1.0		
				Any use	18	124 851	1.4 (0.9–2.4)		
				<i>Duration (months)</i>					
				1–11	6	33 997	1.7 (NR)		
				12–23	4	21 978	1.9 (NR)		
				24–35	3	21 437	1.6 (NR)		
Hannaford et al. (2007), United Kingdom	49 years	46 000 British women identified by general practitioners	1968–04	No use	75	NR	1.0		
				Any use	81		0.58 (0.42–0.7)		
				<i>Months of use</i>					
				≤ 48	10		0.60 (0.30–1.21)		
				49–96	2		0.14 (0.03–0.58)		
≥ 97	9		0.57 (0.27–1.19)						
Vessey & Painter (2006), United Kingdom	25–39 years	17 032 patients at 17 family planning clinics	1968–04	No use	50	NR	1.0		
				Any use	27		0.3 (0.2–0.6)		
				<i>Months of use</i>					
				< 48	12		0.6 (0.3–1.1)		
				49–96	11		0.4 (0.2–0.8)		
≥ 97	4		0.1 (0.0–0.4)						

**Table 2.3. Cohort studies of estrogen–progestogen oral contraceptives<sup>a</sup> and endometrial cancer**

Reference, location	Age range	Source population	Follow-up	Type of use	No. of cases	No. of person–years	Relative risk (95% CI)
Kumle et al. (2003), Norway	30–70 years	102 443 Norwegian women	1991–99	No use			1.0
				Ever use			0.59 (0.38–0.92)
				<i>Duration (years)</i>			
				< 5	23	28 115	0.66 (0.39–1.10)
				5–9	8	12 159	0.65 (0.31–1.39)
> 10	5	8 840	0.41 (0.15–1.13)				
			No information	38	53 328		
Rosenblatt et al. (2008), China	Born 1925–58	267 400 Chinese textile workers	1990–00	No use	236	1 982 639	1.00
				Ever use	27	345 869	0.68 (0.45–1.04)
				<i>Years of use</i>			
				< 1	14	131 423	1.15 (0.65–2.01)
≥ 1	13	213 962	0.48 (0.27–0.85)				

CI, confidence interval; NR, not reported

<sup>a</sup> May be use of either combined or sequential oral contraceptive pills, but the majority of women used combined