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Why do more black women get breast cancer? More black women get abortions

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, March 27, 2017 (LifeSiteNews) – Making a unique contribution to Black History Month, a Vancouver researcher is asserting that a recent surge in breast cancer cases among older African-American women is the downstream effect of legalizing abortion in the U.S. with the 1973 Supreme Court decision in Roe v. Wade.

Brent Rooney, a tireless amateur numbers cruncher and advocate for full disclosure of abortion's impact, claims that the story behind breast cancer's rising incidence rate among America's older black women is the story of abortion's rise among the same group two generations ago.

Much of his case is based on recent studies by Harvard Professor David Williams, but Rooney readily admits that Williams himself favors a more politically correct explanation. "He blames it on social conditions, the effects of discrimination," Rooney told LifeSiteNews.

Williams' 2016 study on breast cancer in the U.S. found that "black women had a death rate for breast cancer that was more than twice as high as the rate for whites at ages 35 to 44, was 70 percent higher at the ages 45 to 54, and was 50 percent higher at the ages of 55 to 64 years."

Williams' findings contrast sharply with those of the 1990s when older black women experienced a significantly lower breast cancer rate than Caucasian women. While Williams blames the relative increase on social conditions, Rooney points to the sudden surge in abortions among black women after 1973. It was much sharper than it was among white women. American black women continue to have abortions at four times the rate of Caucasian women.

Rooney said a crucial link between abortion and breast cancer emerged in a 1983 study conducted by Drs. Dimitrios Trichopoulos and Brian MacMahon. "It found each one-year delay in the first full-term pregnancy (FFTP) boosts breast cancer risk by 3.5 percent compounded," said Rooney.

"This makes for a 41 percent higher risk if the FFTP is delayed 10 years and a 68 percent higher risk with a 15-year delay."

Rooney expresses this in a simple formula in his "Justice for Kids Now" March bulletin: "More Abortions = More Older Rookie Moms = More Women with Breast Cancer."

The delayed first pregnancy-breast cancer link is well established by science, said Rooney. "The medical establishment does not dare deny it." However, what that establishment "buried" is the role of abortion in causing part of the delay, or linking to breast cancer at all.

"Over the last 10 years and three months, there have been 50 significant studies published on abortion and breast cancer," he said. "One study found prior abortions reduced breast cancer. [However] Forty-nine studies report that prior abortions boost breast cancer risk."

The latest evidence came this month, published on the BioMedical Central Women's Health website. Reporting on women in the Central African Republic, it found those with prior induced abortions have 5.41 times the breast cancer risk as CAR women with zero prior induced abortions.

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Rooney explained the link between abortion and breast cancer lies in the delayed development of the mammary gland tissues. These tissues exist in immature, "undifferentiated" form at the cell level, where they also have the potential to develop into cancer cells.

When the mother brings her first baby to full term, most of this tissue develops into fully mature, milk-producing cells that are much less likely to become cancerous than immature cells.

Older Caucasian women used to have higher breast cancer rates than black women because of the "lag effect" of their pre-1973 choice to delay their first child more than black women. The breast cancer rate of older black women today has caught up with their Caucasian peers because this demographic group after 1973 began to delay their first full-term pregnancy through abortion.

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