

New Study Finds that Daily Aspirin Use May Reduce Risk of Ovarian Cancer

It is estimated that over than 20,000 of the women will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer in 2014, and more than 14,000 will die from the disease.¹

Women who take daily aspirin may reduce their risk of having ovarian cancer by 20%, according to the new study published in the national cancer Institute (NCI). This study is published in the February of 2014 with significant results.³

Chronic long standing inflammation secondary to infection or irritation may cause cancer, during inflammation reactive oxygen intermediate and reactive nitrogen intermediate will cause cellular damage and mutation. Previous studies suggested that the anti-inflammatory effect of aspirin or non-aspirin NSAID (non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs) will reduce the overall cancer.²

In this new study, Trabert B and his colleagues analyzed pooled data from from 12 large epidemiological studies including 7776 case patients and 11843 control subjects accrued between 1992 and 2007. To investigate whether women who used aspirin, non-aspirin NSAIDs, or acetaminophen have a lower risk of ovarian cancer.³

Among study participants who reported whether or not they used aspirin regularly: 18 percent used aspirin, 24 percent used non-aspirin NSAIDs, and 16 percent used acetaminophen. The researchers determined that participants who reported daily aspirin use had a 20 percent lower risk of ovarian cancer than those who used aspirin less than once per week. For non-aspirin NSAIDs, which include a wide variety of drugs, the picture was less clear: the scientists observed a 10 percent lower ovarian cancer risk among women who used NSAIDs at least once per week compared with those who used NSAIDs less frequently. However, this finding did not fall in a range that was significant statistically. In contrast to the findings for aspirin and NSAIDs, use of acetaminophen, which is not an anti-inflammatory agent, was not associated with reduced ovarian cancer risk.^{3,4}

“Our study suggests that aspirin regimens, proven to protect against heart attack, may reduce the risk of ovarian cancer as well. However intriguing our results are, they should not influence current clinical practice. Additional studies are needed to explore the delicate balance of risk-benefit for this potential chemopreventive agent, as well as studies to identify the mechanism by which aspirin may reduce ovarian cancer risk,” said Trabert.^{1, 4}

In conclusion, this promising result may really affect the whole percent in woman who have ovarian cancer that will finally promote the overall life of them.

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References:

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