

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND: Breast cancer is a malignant tumor that grows and develops in the breast cells, which has many risk factors. The prevalence of breast cancer in Indonesia is 0,5 among 1000 women. Breast feeding is considered to have a big influence in decreasing the risk of breast cancer occurrence. The objective of this study is to investigate the correlation between the duration of breast feeding and breast cancer occurrence in Dr Soetomo Hospital Surabaya.

METHOD: This study is an analytical study with case-control approach. The sampling in this study used consecutive sampling. There were 178 samples collected which divided into two groups, 89 samples as case and 89 samples as control. Parous women and diagnosed with breast cancer as the case, and parous women and not diagnosed with breast cancer as the control. Data is obtained from questionnaire given to patients in Poli Onkologi Satu Atap Dr Soetomo Hospital Surabaya. Data collected were about the age of the last giving birth, the age when diagnosed with breast cancer, and breast feeding history. Data were analyzed using Chi Square Test.

RESULT: From 89 case samples and 89 control samples, most responses in the case group last giving birth at age 21 until 30 (46,1%), and at age 31 until 40 (70,8%) in the control group. Most responses diagnosed with breast cancer at age 41 until 50 (40,5%). Both in case and control group mostly breast feeding for longer than 2 years (33,7% and 39,3%). Our study shows no significant correlation between history of breast feeding and breast cancer occurrence ($p=0,886$). Compared to another study with significant result, this could be caused by the samples quantity used which was bigger than this study (755 case and 755 control), matched for age (parous women before age 36), and there's data about the number of child have been born.

Keyword: *Breast Cancer, Breast Feeding, Breast Feeding History, Parous Women, Age*