

ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the second leading cause of death from cancer in women, after cervical cancer, and is the most common cancer among women in Indonesia, based on Global Burden of Cancer (Globacan), breast cancer is a most cancer in women (26 per 100,000) followed by cervical cancer (16 per 100,000). Causes of breast cancer is not yet clear, it is estimated multifactorial. There are several factors that can increase the risk of breast cancer.

The problem of this research is the increasing trend of breast cancer incidence rates in the last 3 years from 386 breast cancer patients in 2008, rising to 410 breast cancer patients (2009) and a slight decrease from the previous year (in 2010) as many as 333 patients with breast cancer. This research was conducted to examine the association of breastfeeding with breast cancer incidence in Surabaya Oncology Hospital in 2010.

Case control of the research is 180 women aged 40-49 years who have children who are patients at the Surabaya Oncology Hospital from January till December 2010. The sample consisted of 60 cases and 120 controls. Cases were women who breast examination and breast cancer were diagnosed, while the control is a woman who breast examination and breast cancer are not diagnosed. Samples taken from the population by simple random sampling. Medic status of patients is used to obtain information about patient age, number of children, duration of breastfeeding. Data were analyzed by univariate and bivariate to determine the prevalence ratio by using a 3x2 table with Belief Interval 95%.

The results showed of the 180 samples studied, breastfeeding is not a risk factor for breast cancer at the Surabaya Oncology Hospital ($P = 0.05$).

Conclusions in this study were breast-feeding is not a risk factor for breast cancer at the Surabaya Oncology Hospital.

Key words: *breastfeeding, breast cancer.*