## THE BES





# International Journal of Epidemiology



**Article Navigation** 

# Dairy, soy, and risk of breast cancer: those confounded milks

Gary E Fraser 록 ★, Karen Jaceldo-Siegl, Michael Orlich, Andrew Mashchak, Rawiwan Sirirat, Synnove Knutsen

International Journal of Epidemiology, dyaa007,

https://doi.org/10.1093/ije/dyaa007

**Published:** 25 February 2020 **Article history ▼** 

Cite Permissions Share ▼

#### **Abstract**

#### **Background**

Associations between soy, dairy intakes and breast cancer risk are

inconsistent. No studies exist with large numbers of dairy consumers and soy consumers to assess mutual confounding.

#### **Methods**

The study cohort contains 52 795 North American women, initially free of cancer, followed for 7.9 years (29.7% were Black). Dietary intakes were estimated from food frequency questionnaires and, for 1011 calibration study subjects, from six structured 24-h dietary recalls. Incident invasive breast cancers were detected mainly by matching with cancer registries. Analyses used multivariable proportional hazards regression.

#### **Results**

The participants (mean age of 57.1 years) experienced 1057 new breast cancer cases during follow-up. No clear associations were found between soy products and breast cancer, independently of dairy. However, higher intakes of dairy calories and dairy milk were associated with hazard ratios (HRs) of 1.22 [95% confidence interval (CI): 1.05–1.40] and 1.50 (95% CI 1.22–1.84), respectively, comparing 90th to 10th percentiles of intakes. Full fat and reduced fat milks produced similar results. No important associations were noted with cheese and yogurt. Substituting median intakes of dairy milk users by those of soy milk consumers was associated with HR of 0.68 (95% CI: 0.55-0.85). Similar-sized associations were found among pre- and post-menopausal cases, with CIs also excluding the null in estrogen receptor (ER+, ER-), and progesterone receptor (PR+) cancers. Less biased calibrated measurement-error adjusted regressions demonstrated yet stronger, but less precise, HRs and CIs that still excluded the null.

#### **Conclusions**

Higher intakes of dairy milk were associated with greater risk of breast cancer, when adjusted for soy intake. Current guidelines for dairy milk consumption could be viewed with some caution.

**Keywords:** Soy isoflavones, soy intake, meat analogues, soy milk, tofu, breast cancer, Western population

**Topic:** survival analysis, calories, cancer, diet, calibration, cheese, follow-up, food, isoflavones, meat, milk, postmenopause, estrogen receptors, receptors, progesterone, yogurt, guidelines, breast cancer, invasive breast cancer, soy milk, breast cancer risk, measurement error, tofu

**Issue Section:** Original Article

© The Author(s) 2020; all rights reserved. Published by Oxford University Press on behalf of the International Epidemiological Association

This article is published and distributed under the terms of the Oxford University Press, Standard Journals Publication Model (https://academic.oup.com/journals/pages/open\_access/funder\_policies/chorus/standard\_publication\_model)

You do not currently have access to this article.

#### Sign in

Don't already have an Oxford Academic account? Register

#### **Oxford Academic account**

Email address / Username



**Password** 

Sign In

Forgot password?

Don't have an account?

#### Sign in via your Institution

Sign in

#### **Purchase**

Subscription prices and ordering

#### **Short-term Access**

To purchase short term access, please sign in to your Oxford Academic account above.

Don't already have an Oxford Academic account? Register

Dairy, soy, and risk of breast cancer: those confounded milks - 24 Hours access

EUR €27.00

GBP £20.00

USD \$35.00

#### Rental



This article is also available for rental through DeepDyve.





#### **Email alerts**

Article activity alert

Advance article alerts

New issue alert

### Receive exclusive offers and updates from Oxford Academic

#### More on this topic

Prenatal and postnatal exposure to persistent organic pollutants and attention-deficit and hyperactivity disorder: a pooled analysis of seven European birth cohort studies

Association of lactase persistence genotype with milk consumption, obesity and blood pressure: a Mendelian randomization study in the 1982 Pelotas (Brazil) Birth Cohort, with a systematic review and meta-analysis

Milk intake is not associated with ischaemic heart disease in observational or Mendelian randomization analyses in 98 529 Danish adults

Drink

#### Related articles in

Google Scholar

#### Related articles in PubMed

Computed tomographic and ultrasonographic findings of abdominal arterial

pseudoaneurysms caused by systemic mycosis in dogs.

Use of a Spray Device to Locate Touch DNA on Casework Samples.

Suppression of tumor growth and metastasis by ethanol extract of Angelica dahurica Radix in murine melanoma B16F10 cells.

Leptin and ghrelin expressions in the gastrointestinal tracts of calves and cows.

#### Citing articles via

Google Scholar

Crossref

**Latest** Most Read Most Cited

Using human genetics to guide the repurposing of medicines

Dairy, soy, and risk of breast cancer: those confounded milks

The SARS, MERS and novel coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemics, the newest and biggest global health threats: what lessons have we learned?

A tutorial on sample size calculation for multiple-period cluster randomized parallel, cross-over and stepped-wedge trials using the Shiny CRT Calculator

Educational and health outcomes of children and adolescents receiving antidepressant medication: Scotland-wide retrospective record linkage cohort study of 766 237 schoolchildren

#### Looking for your next opportunity?

Specialist Physician for Older People Whangarei, Northland

#### Physician

Silver Spring, Maryland

Sleep Medicine Opportunity

Columbus, Ohio

Assistant Professor and Associate/Full Professor

Hershey, Pennsylvania

View all jobs



About International Journal of

**Epidemiology** 

**Editorial Board** 

**Author Guidelines** 

Contact the IEA

**Facebook** 

**Twitter** 

**Purchase** 

Recommend to your Library

**Advertising and Corporate Services** 

**Journals Career Network** 

### **International Journal of Epidemiology**

Online ISSN 1464-3685

Print ISSN 0300-5771

Copyright © 2020 International Epidemiological Association

**About Us** 

Contact Us

Careers

Help

Access & Purchase

**Rights & Permissions** 

**Open Access** 

Connect

Join Our Mailing List

OUPblog Twitter

Facebook

YouTube

Tumblr

**Resources** 

Authors

Librarians

**Societies** 

**Sponsors & Advertisers** 

Press & Media

Agents

#### **Explore**

**Shop OUP Academic** 

Oxford Dictionaries

Epigeum

**OUP Worldwide** 

University of Oxford

Oxford University Press is a department of the University of Oxford. It furthers the University's objective of excellence in research, scholarship, and education by publishing worldwide



Copyright © 2020 Oxford University Press

Cookie Policy

Privacy Policy

Legal Notice

Site Map

Accessibility

Get Adobe Reader