

Table 2.1. Combined estrogen–progestogen menopausal therapy and breast cancer: consequences of the sequential regimen (sEPT) and the continuous combined regimen (ccEPT) (observational studies)

Author	sEPT RR (95% CI)	ccEPT RR 95% CI)
Ross et al. (2000) (USA)	1.38 (1.13–1.68) ^a	1.09 (0.88–1.35) ^a
Newcomb et al. (2002) (USA)	1.57 (0.95–2.60) ^b	1.54 (1.15–2.07) ^b
Weiss et al. (2002) (USA)	0.91 (0.67–1.24)	1.29 (1.02–1.64)
Porch et al. (2002)(USA)	1.04 (0.74–1.46)	1.82 (1.34–2.48)
Li et al. (2003) (USA)	2.00 (1.1–3.70)	1.80 (1.30–2.50)
Beral et al. (2003) (UK)	1.77 (1.59–1.97) ^c 2.12 (1.95–2.30) ^b	1.57 (1.37–1.79) ^c 2.40 (2.15–2.67) ^b
Magnusson et al. (1999) (Sweden)	1.48 (1.08–2.04) ^d 1.89 (0.88–4.09) ^{b,d}	1.41 (1.09–1.83) ^d 2.89 (1.66–5.00) ^{b,d}
Olsson et al. (2003) (Sweden)	1.22 (0.74–2.00)	2.45 (1.61–3.71)
Stahlberg et al. (2004) (Denmark)	1.94 (1.26–3.00) ^d	4.16 (2.56–6.75) ^d
Bakken et al. (2004) (Norway)	1.70 (1.00–2.80) ^c 2.20 (1.30–3.80) ^b	2.60 (1.90–3.70) ^c 3.20 (2.20–4.60) ^b

^a, per 5 years

^b, >5 years of use

^c, <5 years of use

^d, only 19-Nortestosterone-derived progestins

From Campagnoli et al. (2005)