



Written by [Dave Bohon](#) on December 10, 2012

also showed a three-fold increase in risk of breast cancer among abortive women. The researchers discovered the apparent link between abortion and breast cancer “while carrying out research into how breastfeeding can protect women from developing the killer disease,” reported the *Daily Mail*. “While concluding that breastfeeding offered significant protection from cancer, they also noted that the highest reported risk factor in developing the disease was abortion.”

The British paper noted that the Sri Lankan research represented the “fourth epidemiological study to report such a link in the past 14 months, with research in China, Turkey, and the U.S. showing similar conclusions.”

Predictably, mainstream cancer researchers cast doubt on the study, claiming that their own research has found no link between abortion and breast cancer. But Professor Jack Scarisbrick, an eminent British historian and founder of the the pro-life UK crisis pregnancy organization [LIFE](#), insisted that the Sri Lankan study added to the “devastating” proof of the deadly link. “This study is further evidence that has been gathering from all around the world that abortion is a major risk factor for breast cancer,” he said. “When will the [medical] establishment face up to this fact and pull its head out of the sand? It is betraying women by failing to warn that what they are doing to their bodies — the quick fix of abortion — can do grave harm.”

Meanwhile, a recent study of a different sort offered evidence that having children is a life-saver for both men and women. The [study out of Denmark](#) tracked 21,276 Danish couples who tried to have children via *in vitro* fertilization treatments between 1994 and 2005. During the study period 15,210 children were born to the couples, 1,564 were adopted, and a total of 96 women and 200 men died over the time period.

From the data, the researchers calculated that women who gave birth were four times more likely to be alive at the end of the study period compared with women who remained childless. While the benefit to men appeared to be less significant, those who fathered children still had a two-times greater likelihood of being alive at the end of the study period than those who had not.

Similarly, those parents who could not get pregnant, but went on to adopt children, appeared to be healthier: Adoptive mothers were 33 percent less likely to die, and fathers 45 percent less likely to die, compared to their counterparts who had no children. The researchers found that the childless individuals were more likely to die from circulatory disease, cancers, and accidents than those who had children.

Lead researcher Esben Agerbo of Aarhus University in Aarhus, Denmark, told [WebMD](#) that he could only guess as to why parents with children tend to live longer. “My best guess is health behaviors,” he said. “When people have kids, they tend to live healthier.”

Regardless of the reason, the researchers concluded: “Mindful that association is not causation, our results suggest that the mortality rates are higher in the childless.”



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