The Correlation between Taster Status and Risk of Breast Cancer

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The purpose of this experiment is to determine if women with breast cancer are more likely to be supertasters than women who do not have breast cancer. The research hypothesis states that women with a history of breast cancer are more likely to be supertasters than women who do not have breast cancer. The test included the placement of a hole-punch reinforcer on the participant's tongue with blue food dye coating the front of the tongue. The researcher then counted the number of papillae inside the circle. The average number of papillae for women without breast cancer was 8.10, whereas the average number for women with breast cancer was 19.04. These results were extremely significant with a p value of <0.0001. Therefore, women with breast cancer are more likely to have a higher number of taste buds than women without breast cancer.

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