

- Among Michigan women, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death. <sup>1</sup>
- In 2019, it is estimated that there will be **9,310 new cases** of breast cancer and **1,410 deaths** from breast cancer in Michigan women. <sup>1</sup>

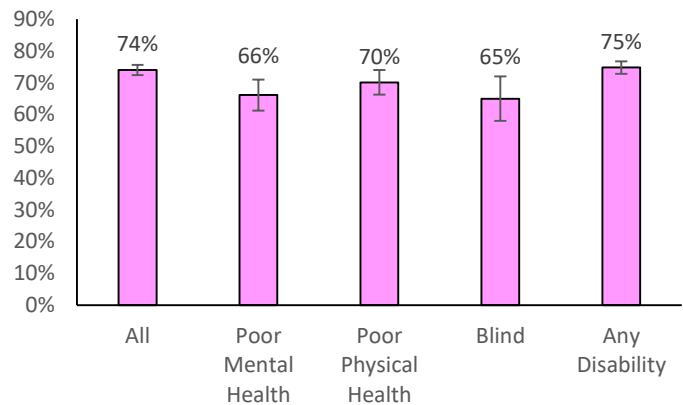
## Breast Cancer Screening

- Beginning at age 40, women should undergo regular **screening** mammography for the early detection of **breast cancer at intervals based on risk factors (every one to two years)**. <sup>2</sup>
- Discussion about risk factors should include questions about personal and family history of breast cancer and familial mutations. <sup>2</sup>
  - It is estimated between 10 to 15 percent of breast cancer patients have a *BRCA1* or *BRCA2* mutation. <sup>2</sup>
- Women identified at **high-risk** may require an MRI and mammogram annually. Age to begin screening with both MRI and mammogram is determined by the woman's provider. <sup>2</sup>
- Women who are identified as having poor mental health are significantly less likely to be up to date on their mammography screening (66%) compared to Michigan women as a whole (74%).

## Early detection of breast cancer increases the effectiveness of available treatments. <sup>2</sup>

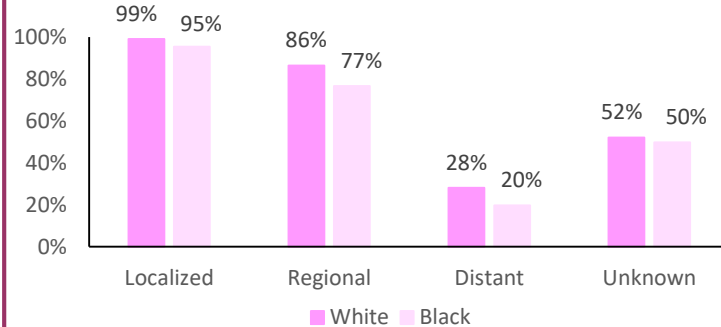
- In Michigan, 53% of breast cancer cases are diagnosed at the localized stage. In the U.S. 99% of White women and 95% of Black women survived 5 years when diagnosed at the localized stage. <sup>4</sup>
- In Michigan, 5% of cases are diagnosed at the distant stage. Of those diagnosed at the distant stage in the U.S., 28% of White women and 20% of Black women survived 5 years. <sup>4</sup>

Mammography in the Past Two Years among Michigan Women Aged 40 and Older by Health Status, 2016



Source: Michigan Behavioral Risk Factor Survey (MiBRFS), [www.Michigan.gov/brfs](http://www.Michigan.gov/brfs)

U.S. Five-Year Relative Survival Percentage by Stage at Diagnosis, 2008-2014



Source: Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results Program (SEER), 2008-2014, All Races, Females by SEER Summary Stage 2000. [www.seer.cancer.gov](http://www.seer.cancer.gov)

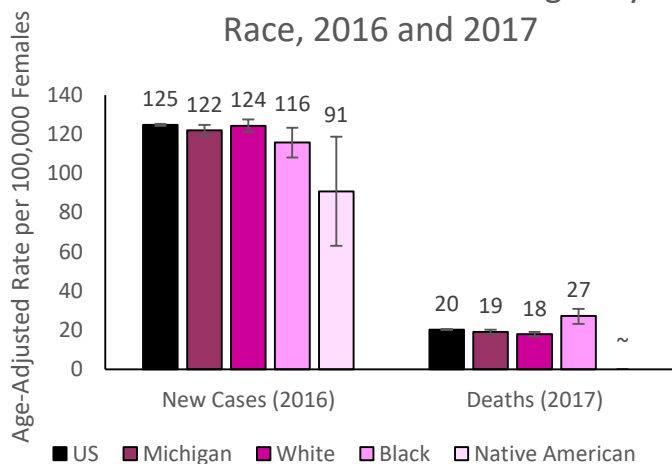
## Know someone who needs help getting screened for breast cancer or navigating the health system?

The Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Navigation Program (BCCCNP) **provides free breast and cervical cancer screening to low-income uninsured women between the ages of 40 and 64 years and also assists insured women in scheduling mammograms if needed.** For more information about the BCCCNP, please call toll free 844-446-8727 or visit [www.michigancancer.org/bcccp](http://www.michigancancer.org/bcccp).

## Michigan Breast Cancer Trends and Disparities

- New cases of breast cancer have decreased from 142 per 100,000 females in 1990 to 122 per 100,000 females in 2016.
- Deaths from breast cancer have decreased from 34 per 100,000 females in 1990 to 19 per 100,000 females in 2017.
- Black females have a higher death rate compared to White females (27 vs. 18 per 100,000 females).
- Factors that may contribute to the higher death rate in Black females include: <sup>2</sup>
  - Lack of medical coverage
  - Barriers to early detection and screening
  - Unequal access to clinical trials
  - More likely to be diagnosed with a more aggressive form of cancer known as Triple Negative Cancer.

## Female Breast Cancer New Cases and Deaths in the U.S. and Michigan by Race, 2016 and 2017



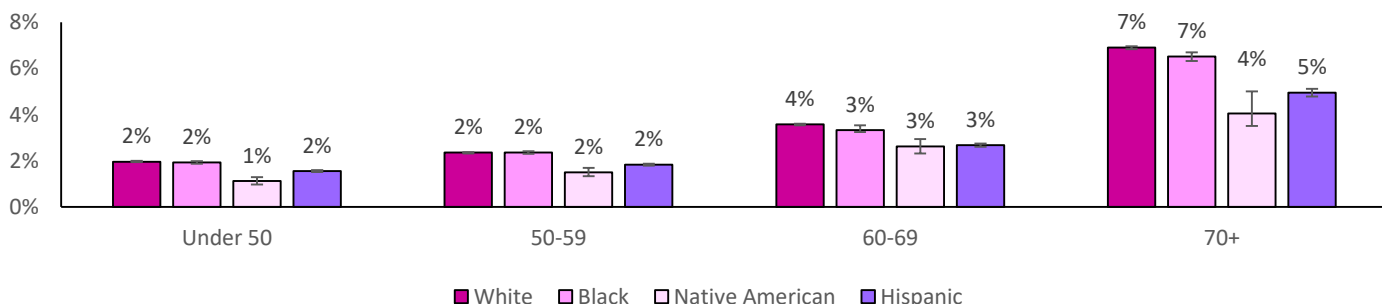
~ Data suppressed due to less than 20 cases

Source: Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program (MCSP), Division of Vital Records and Health Statistics. Based on data released Apr 2019.

## What puts women at higher than average risk for breast cancer? <sup>2</sup>

- Increasing age
- Personal history of breast or ovarian cancer
- Family history of breast or ovarian cancer
- Specific genetic mutations
- Dense breast tissue
- Starting menstruation at a young age
- Never giving birth or having first pregnancy after age 30
- Drinking two or more alcoholic drinks a day

## U.S. Risk of Developing Breast Cancer by Age and Race, 2013-2015



Source: Probability of Developing or Dying of Cancer Software, Version 6.7.6. Surveillance Research Program 2018. <http://surveillance.cancer.gov/devcan>

## Men can get breast cancer too!

For invasive breast cancer, males accounted for about **1%** of new cases and deaths in Michigan from 2012 through 2016. <sup>2</sup> **Family history and genetic mutations** are both important risk factors for male breast cancer. <sup>5</sup>