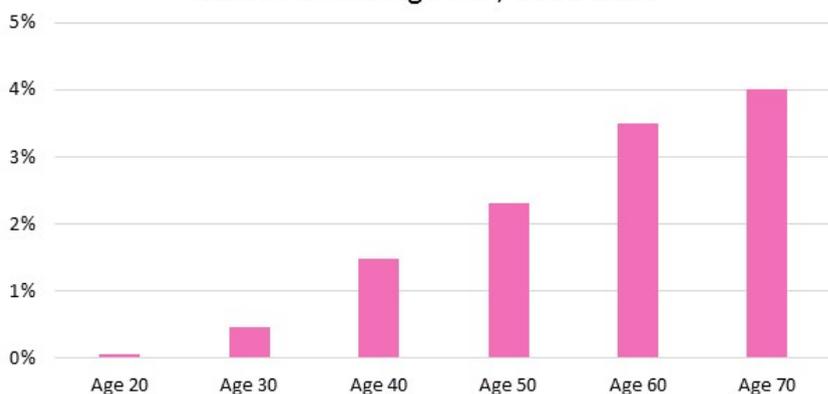


- **Among Michigan women, breast cancer is the most common newly diagnosed cancer** <sup>1</sup>
- In 2013, **7,676** Michigan women were diagnosed with breast cancer <sup>2</sup>
- It is estimated that there will be **8,160** new cases of breast cancer in Michigan women in 2017 <sup>1</sup>
- Breast cancer is the **second-leading cause of cancer deaths** in Michigan women <sup>1</sup>
- In 2014, **1,460** Michigan women died from breast cancer<sup>2</sup>
- It is estimated that **1,410** women in Michigan will die from breast cancer in 2017 <sup>1</sup>

## Breast Cancer Screening

Breast cancer risk increases with age and studies have shown that older women tend to be diagnosed with breast cancer more than younger women. But, when it comes to when to start and how often to screen, many experts say there is no one answer that suits all women, and national organizations have different recommendations. **Women over the age of 40 need to discuss screening with their health provider.** Include questions about **personal and family history**. This will help providers assess the risk for developing breast cancer and to make screening recommendations based on the woman's individual risk.

Risk of Diagnosis within Ten Years by Age for Women of Average Risk, 2011-2013



Source: Devcan 6.7.4, August 2016, National Cancer Institute (<https://surveillance.cancer.gov/devcan/>). Incidence data are from the SEER 18 areas (San Francisco, Connecticut, Detroit, Hawaii, Iowa, New Mexico, Seattle, Utah, Atlanta, San Jose-Monterey, Los Angeles, Alaska Native Registry, Rural Georgia, California excluding SF/SIM/LA, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Georgia excluding ATL/RG).

### What puts women at higher than average risk?<sup>3</sup>:

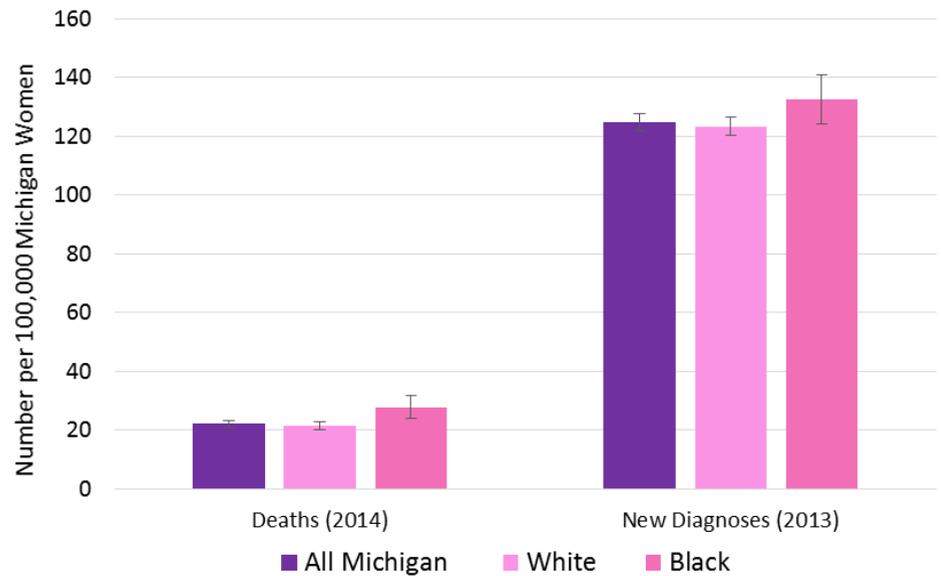
- Increasing age
- Personal history of breast cancer
- Family history of breast cancer
- Specific genetic mutations
- Dense breast tissue
- Never giving birth or having first pregnancy after age 30
- Starting menstruation at a young age

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

For women who cannot afford a mammogram, or need assistance in scheduling a mammogram, the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Navigation Program (BCCCNP) may be able to help. **The BCCCNP provides free breast and cervical cancer screening to low-income uninsured women between the ages of 40 and 64 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).

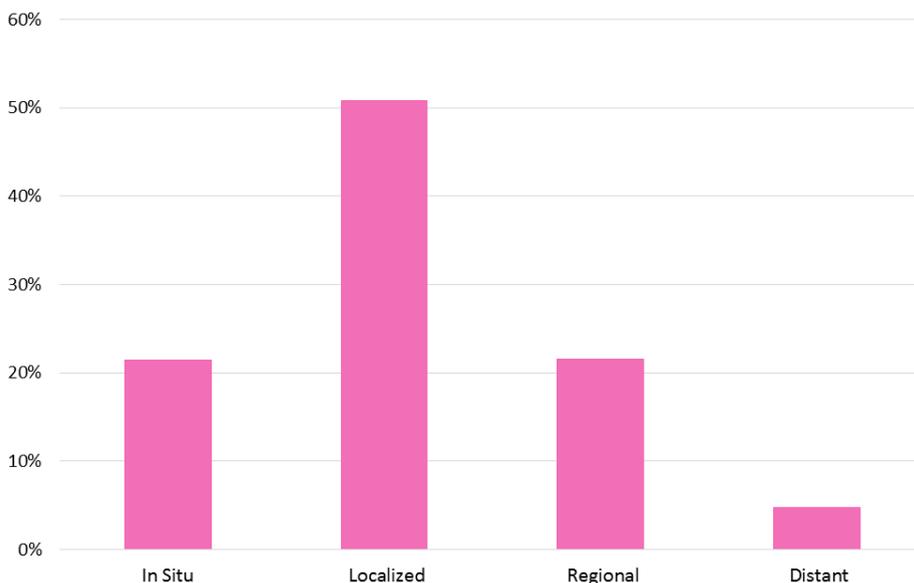
The number of breast cancer deaths and new diagnoses of breast cancer in Michigan have declined overall, but there are important differences by race. New diagnosis is about the same between Black and White women in Michigan, but mortality is higher for Black women. Deaths from Breast Cancer have **declined in Michigan from 32.9 deaths** per 100,000 Michigan women in 1995 to **22.2 deaths** per 100,000 Michigan women in 2014. <sup>2</sup>

### Breast Cancer Deaths and New Diagnoses by Race: Michigan 2013 and 2014



Source: Age-Adjusted Cancer Mortality Rates by County in Michigan, 2014. Age-Adjusted Invasive Cancer Rates by County in Michigan, 2013. Based on data released April 15 2015. Cancer-Rates.info. Accessed 4 April 2017. Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program.

### Stage of Breast Cancer at Time of Diagnosis, Michigan 2013



Source: Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Updated with cases processed through November 30, 2014. Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services.

Most breast cancers in Michigan are diagnosed at the localized stage.<sup>4</sup>

**Early detection of breast cancer increases the effectiveness of available treatments.**<sup>3</sup>

The percent of cancers diagnosed at a distant stage has gone down from 6.8% to 4.8% since 1985. The percent of cancers diagnosed at a regional stage has fallen from 29.9% in 1985 to 21.6% in 2013.<sup>4</sup>

Five year survival from year of diagnosis is estimated to be 90% in the United States.<sup>6</sup>

### Can men get breast cancer?

YES!

Male breast cancer accounted for about **1% of new cases** of invasive breast cancer from 2008 through 2012. About 1% of the overall breast cancer mortality for the same period can be attributed to male cases.<sup>2</sup>

**Family history and genetic mutations** are both important risk factors for male breast cancer.<sup>5</sup>

References: 1) American Cancer Society. *Cancer Statistics Center: Michigan at a Glance 2017*. Retrieved at: <http://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#/state/Michigan>. 2) Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program. *Invasive Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Trends Michigan Female Residents, 1985-2014*. Michigan Department of Health & Human Services., Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics. Retrieved at: <http://www.cancer-rates.info/mi/index.php>. 3) American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts and Figures 2015*. Retrieved at: <http://www.cancer.org/acs/groups/content/@editorial/documents/document/acspc-044552.pdf>. 4) Michigan Resident Cancer Incidence File. Updated with cases processed through April 15 2015. Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Health & Human Services. Retrieved at: <http://www.mdch.state.mi.us/pha/osr/Cancer/Stateinc.asp?CDxID=IncTrendsBreast>. 5) K. J. Ruddy and E. P. Winer. Male breast cancer: risk factors, biology, diagnosis, treatment, and survivorship *Ann Oncol* (2013) 24 (6): 1434-1443 first published online February 20, 2013 doi:10.1093/annonc/mdt025. 6) American Cancer Society. Cancer Statistics Center. Analysis Tool. Five Year Relative Survival. <https://cancerstatisticscenter.cancer.org/#/data-analysis/SurvivalByStage>. Accessed 4 April 2017