Among Michigan women, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer and the second leading cause of cancer death.  

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.

**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).
- Discussion about risk factors should include questions about personal and family history of breast cancer and familial mutations.
- It is estimated between 10 to 15 percent of breast cancer patients have a BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutation.
- 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.
- 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.**

- 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.
- 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Status</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Mental Health</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Physical Health</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blind</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any Disability</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>White</th>
<th>Black</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Localized</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distant</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.
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:

- 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.

What puts women at higher than average risk for breast cancer?

- 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

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. 2 Family history and genetic mutations are both important risk factors for male breast cancer. 5