



Michigan Cancer Consortium

Tool of the Month – October is Breast Cancer Awareness Month

- [Article](#) – sample breast cancer awareness article for MCC member organization employee newsletters
- [Data](#) – quick breast cancer stats and sources
- [Resources](#) – breast cancer resources including MCC exclusive products and resources for MCC member organizations
- [Social media](#) – ready-to-use breast cancer awareness posts and tweets

October is National Breast Cancer Awareness Month

In Michigan in 2016, it is estimated there will be 8,150 new cases of breast cancer and that 1,410 women will die from the disease.

Do you know your risk for breast cancer? By being a woman and getting older, your risk for [breast cancer](#) increases. A personal or [family history](#) of breast cancer also increases your risk as does extremely [dense breast tissue](#), which can mask or hide a breast cancer. African American women are more likely to be diagnosed at a younger age than white women and diagnosed at a later stage. Late stage diagnoses may be due to lower frequency of mammograms, greater intervals of time between mammograms, and less consistent follow-up of suspicious mammogram results. Compared to White women, African American women also have a higher death rate from breast cancer and across all stages of cancer diagnosis, they have poorer survival than White women.

You can limit your risk by:

- Incorporating healthy behaviors in your life and
- Getting regular breast cancer screenings.

Healthy behaviors that will help lower your risk include:

- [Increasing physical activity](#)
- [Quitting smoking](#)
- Maintaining a healthy weight
- Limiting alcohol

Being tested for breast cancer is important. The Michigan Cancer Consortium, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services, and the American Cancer Society recommend:

- Women should be able to start screening as early as age 40, if they want to. It's a good idea to start talking to your health care provider at age 40 about when you should begin screening.
- Women with an average risk of breast cancer – most women – should begin yearly mammograms by age 45.
- Breast exams, either from a medical provider or self-exams, are no longer recommended.

Pay attention to your family history of cancer. Approximately 5-10 percent of breast cancer is inherited due to strong genetic factors. Also, be aware that for women who are identified at an increased risk for developing breast cancer (and not previously diagnosed), three medications have been approved to reduce breast cancer risk: Tamoxifen, Raloxifene, and Exemestane. These women should discuss the risks and benefits associated with these medications, in addition to possible lifestyle changes, with their health care provider.

If you know someone who needs help with breast cancer information and screening, call 1-844-I-GOT-SCR (446-8727) for more information.

Talk with your health care provider about healthy lifestyles and breast cancer prevention and screening.

Quick Data and Data Resources – Breast Cancer

Quick data:

- **U.S.**
 - It is estimated that 246,660 new cases of breast cancer will occur in 2016
 - It is estimated that there will be 40,450 deaths from breast cancer in 2016
Source: American Cancer Society Facts and Figures 2016
- **Michigan**
 - Incidence
 - In 2012, the age-adjusted rate of new cases of invasive breast cancer in Michigan was: 124.6/per 100,000
 - There were 7,597 cases of invasive breast cancer in 2012
Source: [Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program](#) – readily available for Michigan and county-level data
 - For 2016, it is estimated that there will be 8,150 new cases of breast cancer
Source: American Cancer Society Facts and Figures 2016
 - Mortality
 - In 2013, the age-adjusted breast cancer death rate in Michigan was 21.1/per 100,000
 - In 2013, 1,384 women died from breast cancer
Source: [Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program](#) – readily available for Michigan and county-level data
 - In 2016, it is estimated that 1,410 women will die from breast cancer
Source: American Cancer Society Facts and Figures 2016

Health disparities:

- From 2008-2012 in the U.S., Black women had a higher death rate due to breast cancer than White women (31.0 vs 21.9 respectively/per 100,000 population)
 - The following reasons are used as an explanation for why this gap exists and is increasing:
 - Being diagnosed at a later stage and this may be due to a lower frequency of mammograms, greater intervals of time between mammograms, and less consistent follow-up of suspicious mammogram results.
 - Across all stages of diagnosis, Black women have poorer survival than White women. Potential explanations include: disparate access to high-quality treatment; a longer delay from diagnosis until treatment; Black women are less likely to complete treatment appropriate for the tumor characteristics and are more likely to refuse treatment compared to White women.

Sources: American Cancer Society Facts & Figures 2016 (Cancer Disparities); *Frontiers in Public Health, Health Disparities and Cancer: Racial Disparities in Cancer Mortality in the United States, 2000–2010*, Eileen B. O’Keefe, Jeremy P. Meltzer, and Traci N. Bethea

National, State, and Local Data Resources:

- American Cancer Society
 - [Facts and Figures 2016](#)
 - Cancer Facts & Figures 2016 Supplemental Data – [Estimated New Cases & Deaths by State for 21 Cancer Sites, 2016](#)
- Michigan Department of Health and Human Services
 - [Breast Cancer Fact Sheet](#)
- [Michigan Cancer Surveillance Program](#) – easily-accessed Michigan and county-level data
- [State Cancer Profiles](#) (National Cancer Institute and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

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Resources for MCC members including providers and their staff

[Provider Resources](#) – breast cancer resources for providers

- [Breast Cancer Early Detection Protocol](#) Clinical protocol for the early detection of breast cancer (screening and follow-up protocols)
- [Breast Cancer Risk Assessment Tool](#) Designed by scientists, at the National Cancer Institute (NCI) and the [National Surgical Adjuvant Breast and Bowel Project \(NSABP\)](#) this is an interactive tool to estimate a woman's risk of developing invasive breast cancer
- [Breast Density](#) Information for patients and providers about breast density and breast cancer risk
- [Pharmacology Interventions for Breast Cancer Risk Reduction: Position paper for Health Providers](#)

[Patient Resources](#) – breast cancer resources for patients including educational materials, websites of interest, and more information

[Public Outreach](#) – breast cancer resources for the communities you serve

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Social Media – Quick Posts and Tweets

Sample Tweets:

- When should you be tested for #breastcancer? What increases breast cancer risk? What are the symptoms? [Find answers and more](#)
- #Breastcancer is easiest to treat when it is found early. Know when you should start being [tested for breast cancer](#).
- Studies indicate that [exercise reduces your risk of #breastcancer](#). Being active is good for your health.
- October is #breastcancer awareness month. Do you know what you should about #breastdensity? If not, [learn more](#) and talk with your doctor

Sample Facebook posts:

- How do I find breast cancer early? [Follow expert recommendations](#):
 - Women should be able to start screening as early as age 40, if they want to. It's a good idea to start talking to your health care provider at age 40 about when you should begin screening.
 - Women with an average risk of breast cancer – most women – should begin yearly mammograms at age 45.
 - Regular mammograms should continue for as long as a woman is in good health
 - Breast exams, either from a medical provider or self-exams, are no longer recommended.
- Do you have a personal or family history of breast cancer? Talk with your health care provider about [your risk of being diagnosed with the disease](#).
- October is breast cancer awareness month. Do you know what you should about breast density? Learn more about [Breast Density](#).
- Two genes are known to influence the risk of breast cancer: BRCA1 and BRCA2. All men and women have these genes. Normally, they help protect you from getting cancer. But when one or both of them have a mutation (change), they increase your breast and ovarian cancer risk. The 'Know BRCA tool' can help you learn about BRCA genes and assess your risk of having a BRCA mutation. [Learn more](#).