

# BREAST CANCER DISPARITIES IN AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN

## DID YOU KNOW?



Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer in African American females.

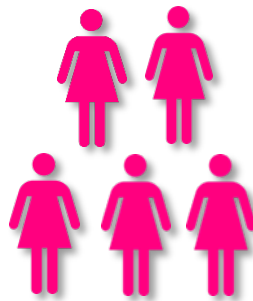
Although Caucasian women are more likely to be diagnosed with breast cancer during their lifetime, African American women are **38%** more likely to die from breast cancer in Indiana.

African American women are more likely to be diagnosed with high-risk types of breast cancer that are less-receptive to treatment, especially before age 45.

The relative 5-year survival rate for African American women is **13%** lower than Caucasian women.

## WHAT ARE RACIAL HEALTH DISPARITIES?

“Racial health disparities are differences in the treatment provided to members of different racial or ethnic groups that aren’t justified by the underlying health conditions or treatment preferences of the patient (Institute of Medicine)”.



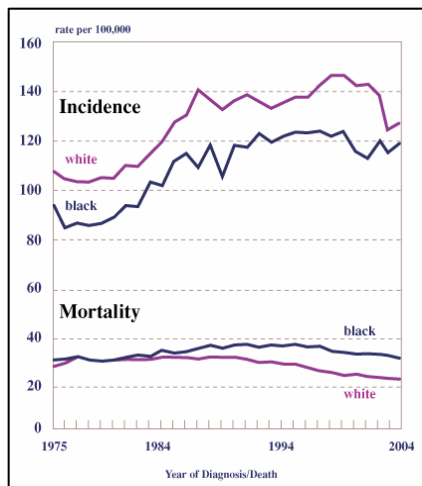
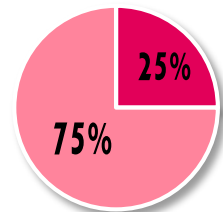
Disparities in breast cancer mortality for African American women leads to

# 5 EXCESS DEATHS PER DAY

in the United States.

## THE NATIONAL CANCER SOCIETY ESTIMATES...

75% of the disparity in breast cancer mortality can be attributed to clinical and socioeconomic factors, leaving only 25% to be attributed to biological factors and African ancestry.



## RESEARCH SUGGESTS...

The gap in breast cancer mortality rates began to widen once screening and treatment technology advanced in the 1980’s, making these services less available to African Americans due to low-income or low-socioeconomic status.

**FIND OUT ABOUT YOUR COVERAGE OPTIONS.  
FIND A PROVIDER THAT YOU TRUST.  
YOU CAN TAKE CONTROL OF YOUR BREAST HEALTH NEEDS.**

**References:** [1] American Cancer Society. (2016). Cancer Facts & Figures for African Americans, 2016-2018. [2] Amini, A., et al. (2016). Disparities in Disease Presentation in the Four Screenable Cancers According to Health Insurance Status. *Journal of Public Health*, 1-7. [3] Boggs, D., et al. (2015). Prospective Approach to Breast Cancer Risk Prediction in African American Women: The Black Women’s Health Study Model. *Journal of Clinical Oncology*, 33:1038-1044. [4] Coughlin, S., et al. (2015). Advancing Breast Cancer Survivorship Among African-American Women. *Breast Cancer Research and Treatment*, 153:253-261. [5] Cui, Y., et al. (2014). Associations of Hormone-Related Factors With Breast Cancer Risk According to Hormone Receptor Status Among White and African American Women. *Clinical Breast Cancer*, 14(6):417-425. [6] Dietze, E., et al. (2015). Triple-Negative Breast Cancer in African American Women: Disparities Versus Biology. *Nature Reviews*, 15:248-254. [7] Du, X., et al. (2011). Effects of Individual-Level Socioeconomic Factors on Racial Disparities in Cancer Treatment and Survival: Findings from the National Longitudinal Mortality Study, 1979-2003. *Cancer*, 117(14):3242-3251. [8] Hunt, B., et al. (2013). Increasing Black:White Disparities in Breast Cancer Mortality in the 50 Largest Cities in the United States. *Cancer Epidemiology*, 2013:1-6. [9] Newman, L. (2014). Breast Cancer Disparities, High-Risk Breast Cancer and African Ancestry. *Surgical Oncology Clinical North America*, 23:579-592. [10] Penner, L., et al. (2012). Life Threatening Disparities: The Treatment of Black and White Cancer Patients. *Journal of Social Issues*, 68(2):1-25. [11] Tian, N., et al. (2012). Identifying Risk Factors for Disparities in Breast Cancer Mortality Among African American and Hispanic Women. *Women’s Health Issues*, 3:267-276.