

Cancer Recognition and Screening for Common Breast Disorders and Malignancy



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KEYWORDS

• Cancer recognition • Screening • Common breast disorders • Malignancy

KEY POINTS

- Breast cancer is predicted to be the most common newly diagnosed cancer in women in 2016, as it was in 2015.
- Although there is no consensus on optimal strategies, target populations, or the harms and benefits, screening mammography is the most commonly used method for the detection of breast cancer in women of average risk.
- Clinical breast examinations are recommended every 1 to 3 years from age 20 to 39 years and annually beginning at age 40 years by the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG) and National Comprehensive Cancer Network.
- ACOG recommends a genetic risk assessment for women with a greater than 20% to 25% chance of having an inherited predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer.
- The evaluation of a breast mass begins with a detailed history, assessment for breast cancer risk, and physical examination.

INCIDENCE

Breast cancer is predicted to be the most common newly diagnosed cancer in women in 2016, as it was in 2015. The estimated number of new cases for 2016 is 246,660,¹ with the estimate of 231,840 in 2015.² Based on these estimates, breast cancer accounts for 29% of all cancers in women for both years.^{1,2} The estimated number of deaths from breast cancer in women also is effectively unchanged, with 40,290 occurring in 2015² and 40,450 in 2016.¹

The probability of developing invasive breast cancer from 2010 to 2012 was 1.9 (1 in 53) for girls and women from birth to age 49 years, 2.3 (1 in 44) for women ages 50 to 59 years, 3.5 (1 in 29) for women aged 60 to 69 years, and 6.7 (1 in 15) for women 70 years of age and older. The overall rate from birth to death was 12.3 (1 in 8).¹

From 2008 to 2012 the incidence of breast cancer increased in non-Hispanic black (black) and Asian/Pacific Islander women, whereas it was stable in non-Hispanic white

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(white), Hispanic, and American Indian/Alaska Native (AI/AN) women. Overall, white and black women have a higher incidence and death rate from breast cancer than women of other races/ethnicities. The median age for the diagnosis of breast cancer in women is 61 years, with the median age of 58 years for black women and 62 years for white women. The incidence of breast cancer also varies between states. For example, the incidence of breast cancer among women in Arkansas was 107.7 per 100,000 women, whereas it was 164.4 cases per 100,000 women in Washington, DC among white women. In black women the incidence varied from 94 per 100,000 women in Minnesota to 141.7 per 100,000 women in Alaska.³

Based on the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) program, the incidence of invasive breast cancer decreased by 0.5% from 1975 to 1980, increased by 4% from 1980 to 1987, decreased by 0.2% from 1987 to 1994, increased by 1.8% from 1994 to 1999, decreased by 2.3% from 1999 to 2004, and increased by 0.4% from 2004 to 2013 (Fig. 1).⁴

Breast cancer is predicted to be the leading cause of death from cancer among women aged 20 to 59 years and the second leading cause of death for all women in 2016.¹ The median age for death from breast cancer is 68 years, with the age of 62 years for black women and 70 years for white women.³

The Cancer Intervention and Surveillance Modeling Network (CISNET) reported a decrease in the death rates from breast cancer from 1975 to 2000. The rate of death

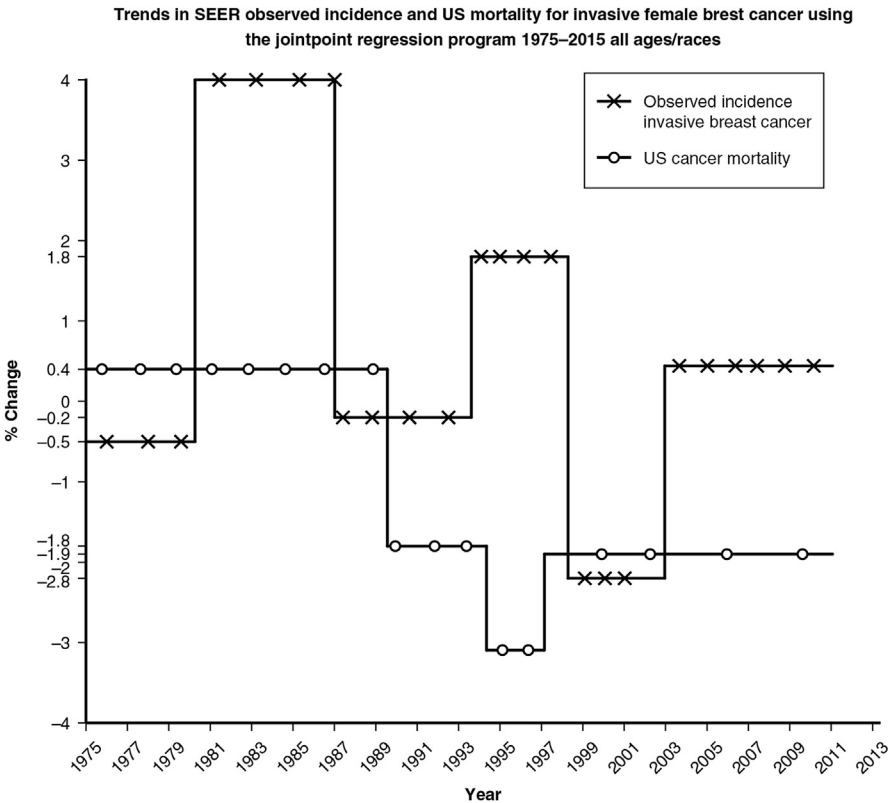


Fig. 1. Trends in the SEER program observed incidence and US mortality for invasive female breast cancer for all ages and races from 1975 through 2015.

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