

Breast Cancer (Female)

	New Cases*	Deaths [†]
Overall	A	D
Women, Black	C	D
Women, White	A	A

* S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. rates of new cases of the same year, 2000

† S.C. was graded in comparison to the U.S. death rates of the same year, 2001

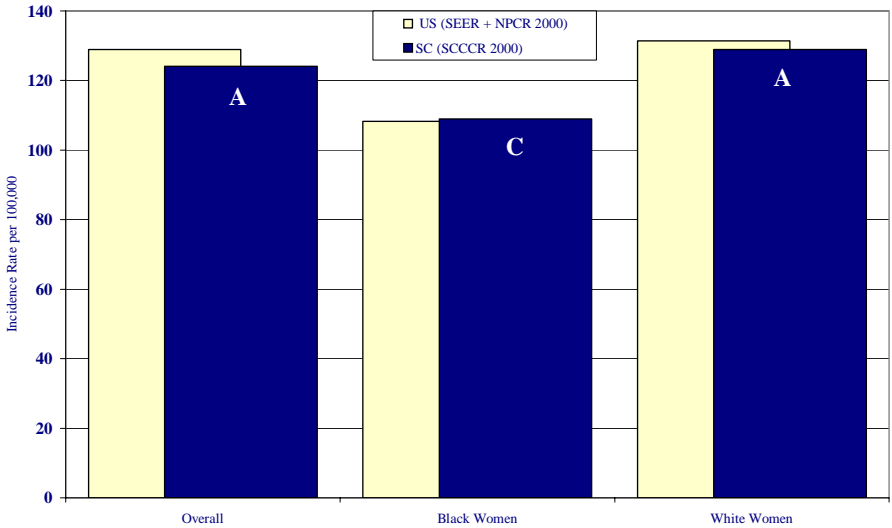
Data exclude in situ cancer cases

Key Facts

- It is the **most commonly** diagnosed cancer among women (2,714 women diagnosed in 2000).
- It is the **second** largest cause of cancer deaths among women (627 deaths among women in 2002).
- It is the **third** largest cause of cancer deaths overall (630 deaths in 2002).
- Rate of new cases increases with age, with the majority of new cases occurring in women 40 years of age or older.
- Risk factors include age, family history, age at first birth, early menarche, and late menopause.
- Risk factors we can change include postmenopausal obesity, use of postmenopausal hormones, alcohol consumption and physical inactivity.
- Breast cancer can be detected in early stages through mammography, and clinical and self breast examinations.
- If diagnosed early, the five-year survival rate is 96 percent.

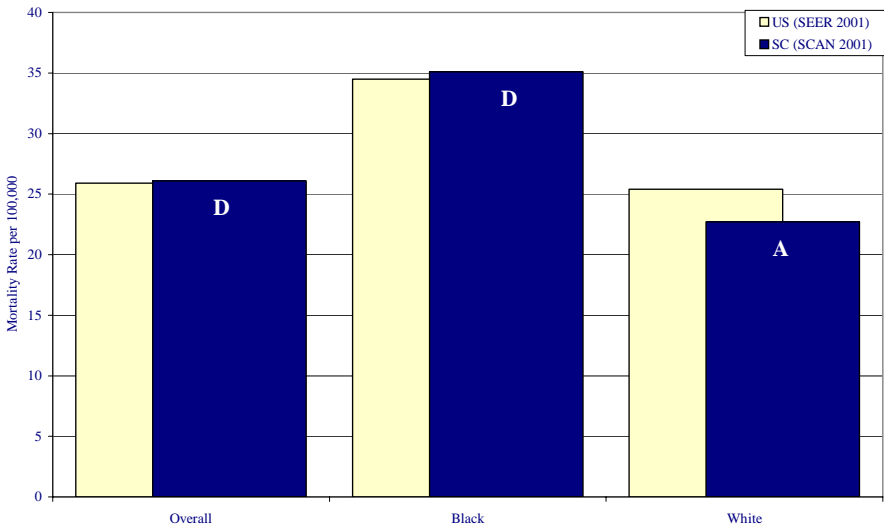
ALERT - see **Special Disparities** section

Rate of New Cases for Breast Cancer (Female)



Source: U.S. incidence data provided by NPCR + SEER 2000 incidence. S.C. incidence data provided by SCCCRC (2000).

Death Rate for Breast Cancer (Female)



Source: U.S. death data provided by SEER Program SEER*Stat Database: Mortality - All COD, Public - Use With State, Total U.S for Expanded Races/Hispanics (1990-2001). South Carolina death data provided by DHEC SCAN.

* Sample size influences visual interpretation.