Excluding basal cell and squamous cell skin cancers, breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer among women in the U.S. In 2022, there will be an estimated 287,850* new cases of invasive breast cancer diagnosed in women; 2,710* cases diagnosed in men and an additional 51,400 cases of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS)** diagnosis in women. (ACS, 2022)

**INcidence**

**Lifetime Risk**

In the United States, a woman’s lifetime risk of being diagnosed with invasive breast cancer has increased since 1975. (ACS, 2022; DeSantis et al., 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Risk Rate</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>1 in 8</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1 in 11</td>
<td>9.09%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In 2022, it is estimated that 43,250 women and 530 men will die of breast cancer. (ACS, 2022)

**Incidence By Age**

Older women are much more likely to get invasive breast cancer than younger women. From 2014-2018, the median age of a breast cancer diagnosis was 63 years of age. (NCI, 2022)

*These statistics do not account for the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Mortality**

Breast cancer is the 2nd leading cause of cancer death for women in the United States, after lung cancer.

In 2022, it is estimated that 43,250 women and 530 men will die of breast cancer. (ACS, 2022)

Progress in breast cancer mortality reduction has slowed in recent years. The mortality rate was decreasing by about 1.9% annually between 1998 and 2013. Annual declines have slowed to 1.1% between 2013 and 2019. (ACS, 2022)

While the breast cancer mortality rate has declined, the number of women and men who die each year is rising and will continue to rise as the aging population grows.

**Mortality By Age**

From 2015-2019, the median age at death from breast cancer was 69 years of age. (NCI, 2022)

Despite a similar incidence, mortality from breast cancer among black women is 41% higher compared with white women. (ACS, 2022)

**Racial Disparities**

Every 13 minutes, a woman dies from breast cancer.
The diagnosis of ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS) was rare before 1980. Widespread adoption of screening mammography has led to an 800% increase in the incidence of DCIS. However, screening has not resulted in a decrease in the rate of lethal disease (i.e., stage IV, metastatic disease) at diagnosis. Overdiagnosis of breast cancer (i.e., cancer that would never become a problem) is estimated to occur in 22-31% of all screen-detected breast cancers. (Bleyer and Welch, 2012)

All women are at risk for breast cancer. Only 5-10% of women (5-20% of males) with breast cancer have inherited a mutation in a known breast cancer gene (e.g., BRCA1 and BRCA2). The majority of breast cancer cases do not involve these inherited mutations. (ACS, 2017-2018)

Factors that increase a woman’s risk of breast cancer include:
- Getting older
- Genetic mutations
- Long menstrual history
- Having dense breasts
- Personal history of breast cancer or certain non-cancerous breast diseases
- Family history of breast or ovarian cancer
- Previous treatment using radiation therapy
- Never having children
- Being over 30 years at first full-term pregnancy
- Recent use of hormonal contraceptives or high natural levels of sex hormones
- Use of combined post-menopausal hormone replacement therapy
- Being overweight or obese after menopause
- Not being physically active
- Drinking alcohol (ACS, 2020, CDC, 2019)

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The current methods of treatment in use in the U.S. are:
- Surgery (Mastectomy)
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation
- Hormonal Therapy
- Targeted