METASTATIC BREAST CANCER (MBC)

BREAST CANCER: THE MOST PREVALENT CANCER IN WOMEN

Breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed in women in the U.S. and the second leading cause of cancer deaths in American women.1

Although breast cancer occurs primarily in women, it can also occur in men. However, men account for less than 1% of all breast cancer cases in the U.S.2

An estimated 313,510 people will be diagnosed with breast cancer in the U.S. in 2024 and there will be an estimated 42,780 deaths from the disease.3

WHAT IS MBC?

MBC, also called stage IV breast cancer, occurs when cancer spreads beyond the breast to other parts of the body, typically the bones, lungs, liver or brain.4 Approximately 6% of people with breast cancer will have MBC at the time of their diagnosis.5

An estimated 20–30% of people with early-stage (stages I-III) breast cancer will develop metastatic disease.6

Stage IV relapse can occur months or even decades after initial diagnosis and treatment.7

MORE THAN 150,000 PEOPLE IN THE U.S. are living with MBC, about 75% of whom were originally diagnosed with stage I, II or III cancer.2
BREAST CANCER SUBTYPES

Breast cancer subtype is an important prognostic factor that impacts survival. There are four main subtypes based on a person's hormone receptor status and human epidermal growth factor receptor 2 status:

- Hormone-receptor positive (HR+)
- Hormone-receptor negative (HR-)
- Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-positive (HER2+)
- Human epidermal growth factor receptor 2-negative (HER2-)

TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER (TNBC)

TNBC is generally more aggressive, grows and spreads faster, and has a poorer prognosis compared to other cancer subtypes. There are also fewer treatment options for this type of breast cancer. TNBC is more common in Black women, women under the age of 40 and in people with a BRCA1 (BReast CAncer) gene mutation.

It's important for people living with breast cancer to know their subtype and discuss with their doctor how it may impact treatment. Knowing your subtype can help direct your treatment plan and care, including ongoing cancer screenings.