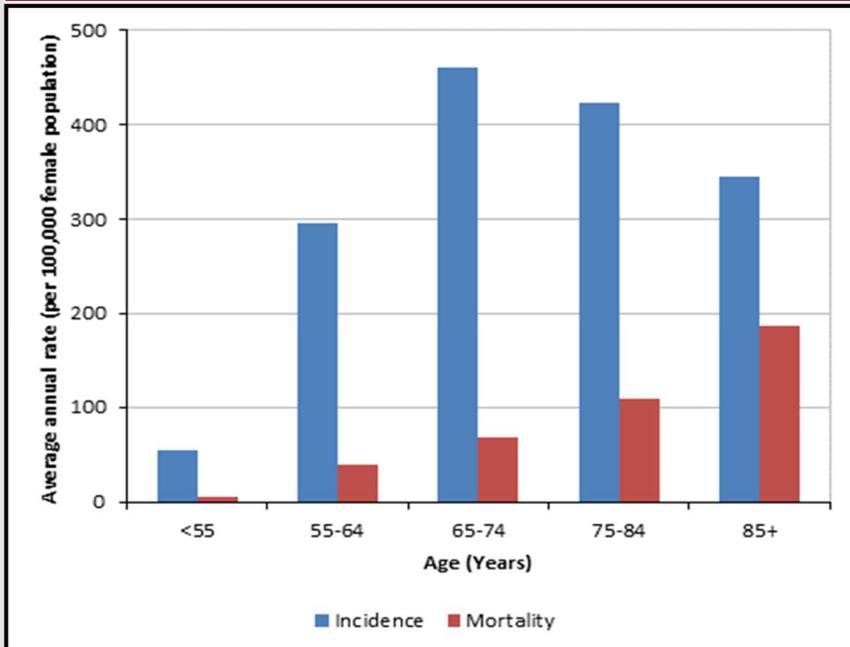




Female Breast Cancer in Nebraska

Figure 1. Invasive Female Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Age, Nebraska (2011-2015)



Nebraska Female Breast Cancer Quick Facts:

- Between 2011 and 2015, 6,714 Nebraska women were diagnosed with invasive breast cancer, while another 1,427 were diagnosed with an in situ (non-invasive) breast tumor.
- Breast cancer accounted for 1,174 deaths among Nebraska women between 2011 and 2015.
- The rate at which female breast cancer occurs (incidence) peaks at ages 65-74, while the rate at which people die from it (mortality) increases with age (Figure 1).
- Female breast cancer incidence and mortality have remained stable in Nebraska during the past decade, although US mortality rates have decreased (Figures 2 & 3).
- Female breast cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska are similar to US rates (Figures 2 & 3).

Figure 2. Invasive Female Breast Cancer Incidence Rates, Nebraska & US (2006-2015)

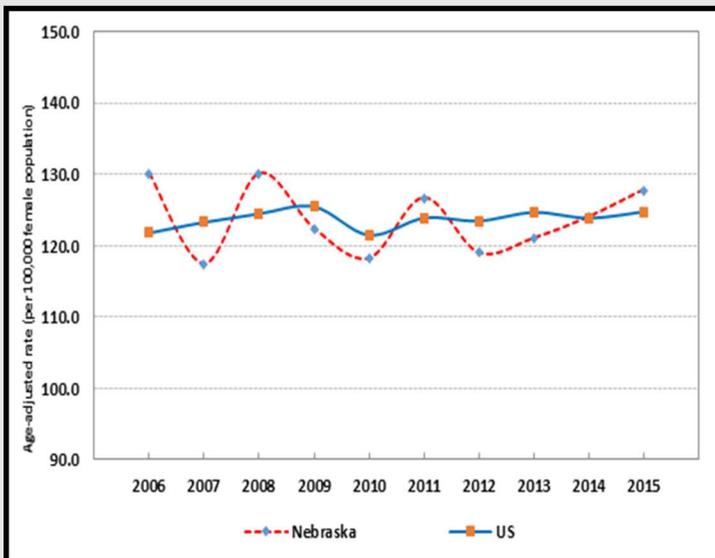


Figure 3. Female Breast Cancer Mortality Rates, Nebraska & US (2006-2015)

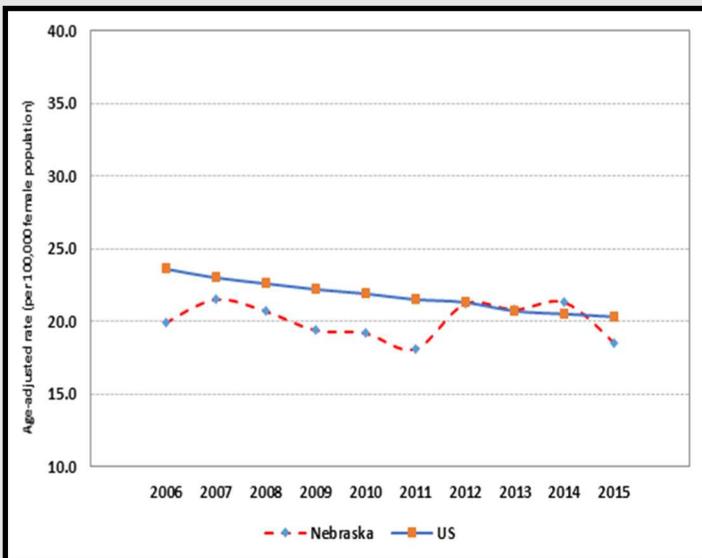
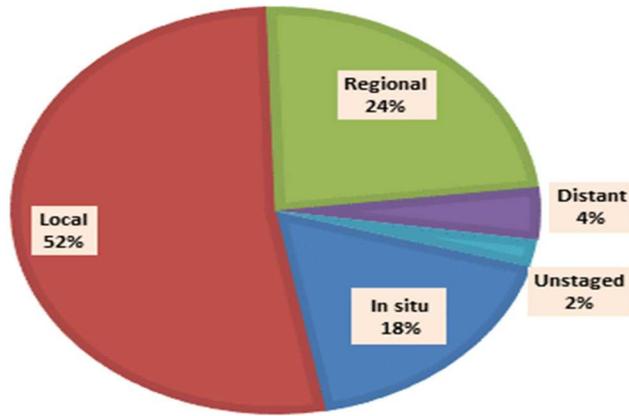


Figure 4. Female Breast Cancer: Percentage of Cases, by Stage of Disease at Diagnosis, Nebraska, 2011-2015



- Between 2011 and 2015, 70% of female breast cancer cases in Nebraska were diagnosed at an early stage (local or in situ) of development (Figure 4).
- Stage of disease at diagnosis strongly affects the prognosis for breast cancer patients. The most recent national data show that the 5-year relative survival rates for female breast cancer are 99% for early stage (local and in situ) diagnoses, but are much lower for later stage (distant) cases (26%).

Female Breast Cancer Risk Factors and Screening

- Risk factors for female breast cancer include age, a personal or family history of breast cancer, genetic traits (BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes), some forms of benign breast disease, early menstruation, late menopause, never having children or having a first child after age 30, and for post-menopausal women, obesity and long-term hormone replacement therapy.
- Screening for breast cancer is known to save lives, but opinion varies on how and when to screen. The most current breast cancer screening recommendations from the American Cancer Society advise that women age 40 years of age and older should have a screening mammogram once a year, while the US Preventive Services Task Force recommends mammography only for women 50-74 years on an every-other-year schedule.
- According to data collected by the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System in 2016, 73.4% of Nebraska women 50-74 years of age have had a mammogram in the past 2 years.
- The Every Woman Matters program provides free and low-cost screening mammograms for Nebraska women 40 to 74 years of age who meet certain income eligibility guidelines. To find out if you qualify, visit: <http://dhhs.ne.gov/ewm> or call (800) 532-2227.

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

- ◆ **Purpose:** to document new cases of cancer among Nebraska residents; analyze geographic patterns and long-term trends; provide statistical and other information about cancer in Nebraska in response to specific requests; and plan and evaluate cancer control programs.
- ◆ **Funding:** funded by a portion of the Nebraska cigarette tax and also by a grant from CDC.
- ◆ **Data Sources:** hospitals, pathology laboratories, outpatient therapy sites, physician offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in other states.
- ◆ **Data Quality:** the NCR has been awarded gold standard certificate of data quality for 21 consecutive years (1995-2015) by the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries in recognition of the accuracy and completeness of the data.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit:
http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx.