

# TNBC: A Difficult to Treat Cancer That Disproportionately Impacts Minority Patients

Black, Hispanic and younger women are disproportionately impacted by triple negative breast cancer



## Triple Negative Breast Cancer: The Facts

Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) is an aggressive form of breast cancer that disproportionately impacts Black, Hispanic, and younger women.<sup>1</sup>

TNBC cells do not contain (are “negative for”) three key receptors that medicines typically target in other types of breast cancers—leaving limited treatment options for TNBC. These are estrogen-receptors, progesterone-receptors, and HER-2.<sup>2</sup>

TNBC is aggressive, is often diagnosed at later stages, and presents a higher chance of becoming metastatic (spreading to other parts of the body) than other types of breast cancers. Prognosis for metastatic TNBC (mTNBC) is poor; almost all patients diagnosed mTNBC will eventually die of their disease.<sup>2</sup>

## TNBC by the Numbers

**56,310**

Of the estimated 281,550 new breast cancer cases in 2021 in the U.S.,<sup>3</sup> up to 20%, or 56,310 cases, may be TNBC.<sup>4</sup>



Research has shown that people diagnosed with metastatic TNBC have a 12% chance of surviving past five years.<sup>2</sup>



TNBC has a higher chance of coming back (recurring) versus other types of breast cancer.<sup>2</sup>

## The Disproportionate Impact of TNBC

Anyone can be diagnosed with TNBC, but is more common in:



The prevalence of TNBC is disproportionately higher in Black and Hispanic women

**2x**

higher odds of Black Women being diagnosed with TNBC than non-Hispanic white women in the US.<sup>5</sup>

Hispanic women are more likely to be diagnosed with TNBC than white women.<sup>1</sup>



TNBC more common in young women

**<60 years old**

is when a higher percentage of TNBC cases are diagnosed. For perspective, most other breast cancer cases are diagnosed in people over 60 years of age.<sup>1</sup>

Black women are more likely to be diagnosed with TNBC at an earlier age than non-Hispanic white women.<sup>1</sup>



TNBC has a higher prevalence amongst obese women<sup>6,7</sup>

**43%**

greater risk for obese premenopausal women to be diagnosed with TNBC than non-obese premenopausal women.<sup>7</sup>



The role of DNA: Women with a BRCA1 gene mutation

Most breast cancers related to the BRCA1 inherited gene mutation are triple negative.<sup>8</sup>

**1 in 8 Women**

Will develop breast cancer in her lifetime<sup>9</sup>



Up to **20%** of those cases will be **TNBC**<sup>4</sup>



**62%** more likely for non-Hispanic white women with a low lifetime risk of breast cancer (<20%) to undergo an MRI to detect abnormalities than non-white women.<sup>10</sup>

**38%** increased risk for non-Hispanic Black women to be diagnosed with Stage IV, metastatic TNBC than non-Hispanic white women.<sup>11</sup>

**48%** less likely for Black women to receive guideline adherent care for TNBC than non-Hispanic white women.<sup>11</sup>

**35%** more likely for Black women to die from TNBC than compared to white women.<sup>12</sup>

**93%** increased risk for women to die related to TNBC if they are uninsured or Medicaid-insured compared to women with private insurance.<sup>12</sup>

**42%** longer for Black women to initiate treatment after TNBC diagnosis than non-Hispanic white women.<sup>13</sup>

## References

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