DON’T LUMP YOUR PATIENTS TOGETHER

1 in 10 new breast cancer diagnoses is in a woman under the age of 45.

Many young women do not know their risk for breast cancer, or ways to manage their risk.

Breast cancer in young women is more likely to be found at a later stage, when it is often more aggressive and difficult to treat.

Health care providers can support young women by recognizing, addressing and managing their risk for early onset breast cancer (EOBC).

HER RISK IS INDIVIDUAL

A young woman’s risk is unique to her. Factors that can increase a woman’s risk for EOBC include:

- Family History
- Genetics and Race/Ethnicity
- Dense Breasts
- Prior History

Early onset breast cancer is more likely to be hereditary than breast cancer in older women.

Women have a higher risk if they have relatives who were diagnosed with breast cancer before the age of 45, ovarian cancer at any age, or if a male relative had breast cancer.
ADDRESS HER UNIQUE RISK

1 in every 500 women in the United States have either a BRCA1 or BRCA2 gene mutation, which can increase a woman’s chances of having breast cancer.

1 in 40 Ashkenazi Jewish women will have a BRCA gene mutation.

47% of women have moderate to extremely dense breast tissue, increasing their risk of EOBC.

There are two times as many early onset breast cancer diagnoses in African American women.

There’s a gap in genetic risk detection

Less than 30% of health care providers refer a woman with average risk to genetic counseling.

Only 40% of health care providers refer a woman with high risk to genetic counseling.

HELP MANAGE HER RISK

▶ Start the Conversation Earlier
▶ Consider Her Genetics and Family History

Learn more about the risks for early onset breast cancer and become a trusted partner in your patients’ health care decisions through a free online course, developed by ACOG and the CDC.

Sign up for the online course at acog.org/eobc and begin the conversation today about managing her risk for early onset breast cancer.