Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC)

is an aggressive form of cancer that disproportionately impacts women who are medically underserved.

THE FACTS ABOUT TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER (TNBC)

Women diagnosed with TNBC often have a poor prognosis and lower rates of survival.

Approximately 10-20% of breast cancers in the U.S. are TNBC²

Women
with the BRCA1
gene mutation
are at increased
risk of developing
TNBC ³

Women
with TNBC
have very few
treatment options
available 4

There
is a high
risk of metastasis
(spreading) to other
vital organs,
including the lungs
and brain ¹

Almost all patients with metastatic TNBC eventually die of their disease ¹

A larger proportion of women diagnosed with TNBC receive their diagnosis at a later stage of the disease¹

TNBC
is aggressive
and more likely
to progress into
severe stages of
disease 1

TNBC
patients
have a high
rate of disease
recurrence 1

risk of death
is 2x higherthan
other types of
breast cancer 4

THE DISPROPORTIONATE IMPACT OF TNBC

TNBC is

more common

in young women

Those **under the age of 40** diagnosed with breast cancer are

nearly twice as likely

to have TNBC than women aged 50-64 5

Black women are

three times as likely

to be diagnosed with TNBCthan non-Hispanic white women and **TNBC tumors tend to be larger** ^{6,7} Black patients are diagnosed later when treatment is

less likely to be effective 7

Black women have the lowest survival rate at each stage of diagnosis 8



In order to test how drugs work on Black bodies and keep Black Breasties from dying at higher rates, we need more Black women in clinical trials, especially TNBC clinical trials. When you consider enrolling in a clinical trial, you're not only investing in the most cutting-edge treatments for yourself, but you also take the first step towards helping to develop better TNBC treatments for all Black women.

When we tri(al), we are counted. When we tri(al), we make a difference in triple negative breast cancer research.

Join the When We Tri(al) movement and learn more about TNBC & clinical trials at www.whenwetrial.org

References

- 1 American Cancer Society, Triple-Negative Breast Cancer, 2019. https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/triple-negative.html
- 2 Kumar P, Aggarwal R. An overview of triple-negative breast cancer. Arch Gynecol Obstet. 2016;293(2):247-269.doi:10.1007/s00404-015-3859-y
- 3 Atchley DP, Albarracin CT, Lopez A, et al. Clinical and pathologic characteristics of patients with BRCA-positive and BRCA-negative breast cancer. J Clin Oncol. 2008;26(26):4282-4288. doi:10.1200/JCO.2008.16.6231
- 4 https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/understanding-a-breast-cancer-diagnosis/types-of-breast-cancer/triple-negative.html
- Plasilova, M. L., Hayse, B., et al, Features of triple-negative breast cancer: Analysis of 38,813 cases from the national cancer database. Medicine, 2016, 95(35), e4614. https://doi.org/10.1097/MD.0000000000004614
- 6 McCarthy AM, Friebel-Klingner T, Ehsan S, et al. Relationship of established risk factors with breast cancer subtypes. Cancer Med. 2021;10:6456–6467. https://doi.org/10.1002/cam4.4158
- 7 Cho, B., Han, Y., Lian, M., Colditz, G. A., Weber, J. D., Ma, C., & Liu, Y. (2021). Evaluation of racial/ethnic differences in treatment and mortality among women with triple-negative breast cancer. JAMA Oncology, 7(7), 1016–1023. https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaoncol.2021.1254
- 8 <u>https://www.breastcancer.org/research-news/triple-negative-breast-cancer-deadlier-for-black-women</u>