



UNDERSTANDING Breast CANCER

KNOWLEDGE • AWARENESS • EMPOWERMENT



BASIC BREAST CANCER TERMINOLOGY

	Benign A non-cancerous (not malignant) growth. It can sometimes form a lump but does not spread to other parts of the body.		In Situ Means "in its original place." Cancer cells are found in the layer where they began and have not invaded nearby tissue.
	Malignant Cancerous cells that can grow into nearby tissues and spread (metastasize) to other parts of the body.		Invasive Cancer that has grown beyond the layer where it started and can invade surrounding tissues.
	Carcinoma A type of cancer that begins in the cells that line or cover internal or external organs. Most breast cancers are carcinomas.		Metastasis When cancer spreads from the breast to other parts of the body, such as the bones, liver, lungs, or brain.
	Ductal Refers to cancer that begins in the milk ducts.		Estrogen Receptor (ER) Proteins found on some breast cancer cells that fuel growth. ER-positive cancers may respond to hormone therapy.
	Lobular Refers to cancer that begins in the lobules, the glands that produce milk.		Prognosis An outlook of the likely course of the disease and chance for recovery.

TYPES OF BREAST CANCER

BY WHERE IT BEGINS

Ductal Carcinoma In Situ (DCIS)

Non-invasive cancer found in the lining of the milk ducts. It has not spread beyond the ducts.



COMMON?

DCIS is the most common non-invasive breast cancer.

Invasive Ductal Carcinoma (IDC)

Cancer that begins in the milk ducts and invades nearby breast tissue. This is the most common type of breast cancer.

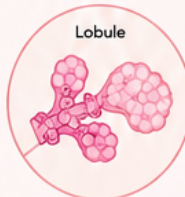


COMMON?

Accounts for about 70–80% of all invasive breast cancers.

Invasive Lobular Carcinoma (ILC)

Cancer that begins in the lobules and spreads to nearby tissue. It can be harder to detect on mammograms.



COMMON?

Accounts for about 10–15% of all invasive breast cancers.



Other less common types include: Inflammatory Breast Cancer, Triple-Negative Breast Cancer, Paget Disease of the Nipple, and Metastatic (Stage IV) Breast Cancer.

BY HOW THE CANCER CELLS RESPOND



Hormone Receptor-Positive (ER+ and/or PR+)

These cancers have receptors for estrogen and/or progesterone, which can fuel growth. They may respond to hormone therapies.



HER2-Positive

These cancers have higher-than-normal levels of the HER2 protein, which can cause cancer cells to grow faster. Targeted therapies are available.



Triple-Negative

These cancers do not have ER, PR, or HER2 receptors. They may be more aggressive and have fewer targeted treatment options.



Triple-Positive

These cancers are positive for ER, PR, and HER2 receptors. They may respond to hormone therapy and anti-HER2 targeted therapy.



Metastatic (Stage IV) Breast Cancer

Occurs when cancer spreads beyond the breast to other parts of the body. It is not considered curable, but treatments can help manage the disease and improve quality of life.

Knowledge is power.

Early detection saves lives.

- ✓ Know your body.
- ✓ Get regular screenings.
- ✓ Report changes right away.



**GET SCREENED.
KNOW YOUR BODY.
BE YOUR OWN ADVOCATE.**

Talk to your healthcare provider about the right screening plan for you.

REMEMBER ♥

You are not alone.
We are stronger together.



LEARN MORE



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EARLY DETECTION. EARLY TREATMENT. BETTER OUTCOMES.

TOGETHER, WE CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE.

This information is for educational purposes only and is not a substitute for professional medical advice. Always consult your healthcare provider with questions about your health.

