The Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Project offers no-cost breast and cervical cancer screenings and diagnostic testing to qualified participants. Call 1-844-430-BCCP for more information.

BREAST CANCER STATS & FACTS

**Who Gets Breast Cancer?**

In Ohio in 2017, **9,830** cases of female breast cancer were diagnosed. Breast cancer accounted for **29%** of all cancers in women in Ohio in 2017. Men can also get breast cancer; **76** men in Ohio were diagnosed in 2017.

**1 in 9 women** in the United States who live to be age 85 will develop breast cancer.

**Early Detection Is Important**

In Ohio in 2017, **73%** of female breast cancers were diagnosed at an early stage (**in situ and local stage combined**).

Nearly **100%** of women in Ohio diagnosed with early stage breast cancer that has not spread **SURVIVE 5 YEARS.**

28% of women diagnosed with breast cancer that has spread to distant organs **SURVIVE 5 YEARS.**

**Breast Cancer Deaths**

Breast cancer ranks **2nd** in cancer deaths among women, after lung and bronchus cancer. In the past 10 years, Ohio’s female breast cancer mortality rates decreased **11%**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Death</th>
<th>Rates per 1,000,000 Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Get Screened for Breast Cancer**

Regular mammograms can help find breast cancer early.

- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) recommends mammogram screening every two years for women ages 50-74 who are at average risk.
- The decision to start screening mammography prior to age 50 should be an individual one. However, women with a parent, sibling, or child with breast cancer are at higher risk for breast cancer and thus may benefit more than average-risk women from beginning screening in their 40s.

The *Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening Project* offers no-cost breast and cervical cancer screenings and diagnostic testing to qualified participants. Call 1-844-430-BCCP for more information.

For more information, see the ODH Cancer Data and Statistics webpage.