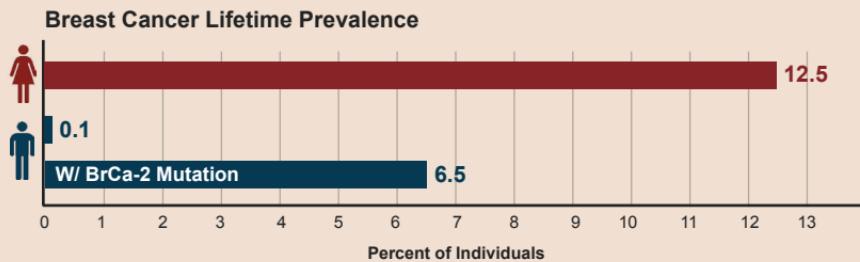


LIFETIME PREVALENCE



RISK FACTORS

Factors which lower risk for women

- » Multiparity
- » Late Pregnancy
- » Breastfeeding
- » Early Menarche
- » Oral Contraceptives



Nulliparity
 Late Menopause
 Hormonal Replacement Therapy
 Early Menarche

FH
 Obesity
 Mutation
 Genetics
 Liver Disease
 Radiation
 Alcohol
 BrCa

Relative <40 with Breast Cancer
 BrCa2 Carrier



SCREENINGS

Women

- » Recommendations vary
- » If risk >20% annual mammogram with MRI

Men

- » Guidelines not clear
- » Exam is more accurate than x-ray

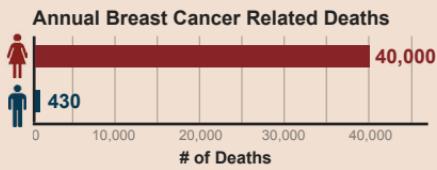
TREATMENT

- » Treatment is usually the same for both sexes, and may include:
 - » Chemotherapy
 - » Surgery (lumpectomy vs mastectomy)
 - » Radiation (if high grade tumor or positive sentinel node)
 - » Anti-Hormone Therapy
 - » If Estrogen Receptor+ or Progesterone Receptor+



SURVIVAL

- » Survival rates are equal for men and women after treatment
- » Most powerful predictor of outcome is status of sentinel axillary nodes



To Learn More or Get Involved
 Visit us at amwa-doc.org/sghc or email us at sghcstudents@amwa-doc.org

Source: Laura W. Bush Institute for Women's Health, *Sex & Gender Specific Health Learning Module*
sexandgenderhealth.org