

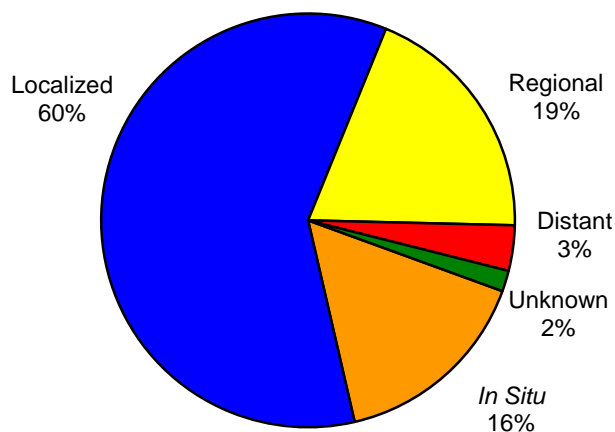
## BREAST (FEMALE)

**Table 13: Female Breast Incidence and Mortality Summary, 2016**

Female Breast Cancer			Incidence	Mortality
South Dakota	Total	# Cases / Deaths	571	109
		Age-Adjusted Rate	110.9	19.3
	White	# Cases / Deaths	532	100
		Age-Adjusted Rate	112.5	18.8
	American Indian	# Cases / Deaths	29	6
		Age-Adjusted Rate	96.2	25.7
United States	Total	Age-Adjusted Rate	126.3	20.0
	White	Age-Adjusted Rate	128.9	19.6
	American Indian	Age-Adjusted Rate	73.6	15.5

Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and 2016 SD estimated population. US rates [www.seer.cancer.gov](http://www.seer.cancer.gov) Source: South Dakota Department of Health

**Figure 19: Female Breast Cancer Stage at Diagnosis, South Dakota, 2016**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

### Descriptive Epidemiology

**Stage at Diagnosis:** Including *in situ* female breast cancer cases there were 678 cases diagnosed in 2016, of which 404 cases were diagnosed at a localized stage. This represents 60% of all reported breast cancer cases. There were 154 cases that had progressed beyond the breast. There were 24 that were diagnosed as a distant stage and 13 that were staged as unknown. The 107 *in situ* female breast cancer cases were reported but were not used in calculating incidence rates.

**Incidence:** National statistics report that female breast cancer is the most common malignant tumor among women. The incidence rate increased from 1947-1990. The rates fell 3.5% per year from 2001-2005. This decrease may be in part due to the lower number of women using hormone replacement therapy. South Dakota had 571 cases of invasive female breast cancer reported in 2016. These cases represented 12.3% of all invasive cancer cases

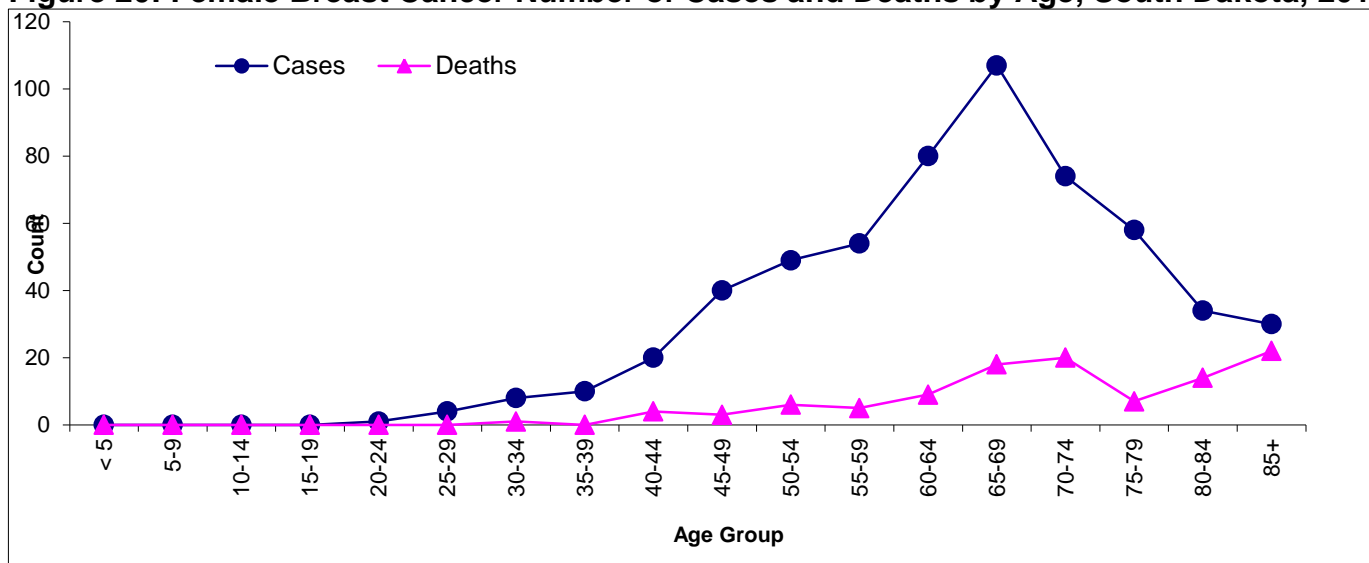
reported in 2016 versus 15% nationally. When just looking at South Dakota women, breast cancer represented 26% of the cancer cases for woman diagnosed in 2016.

**Mortality:** Breast cancer is the fourth leading cause of death attributed to cancer in South Dakota. Nationwide, breast cancer mortality has been relatively stable overall since 1950. In cancers only of women, it is the second leading cause of cancer deaths. Although mortality has increased among women older than 55 years, it has decreased among women younger than 55 years of age. In 2016, there were 109 deaths. Of those deaths, 100 were white and six were American Indian.

**Risk and Associated Factors:** Studies have shown that breast cancer risk is due to a combination of factors. The main factors that influence your risk include being a woman and getting older. Most breast cancers are found in women who are 50 years old or older. Lifestyle factors that contribute to an increased risk include: drinking alcohol, being overweight or obese, and being physically inactive. If you have a family history of breast cancer or inherited changes in your BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes, you may have a high risk of getting breast cancer.

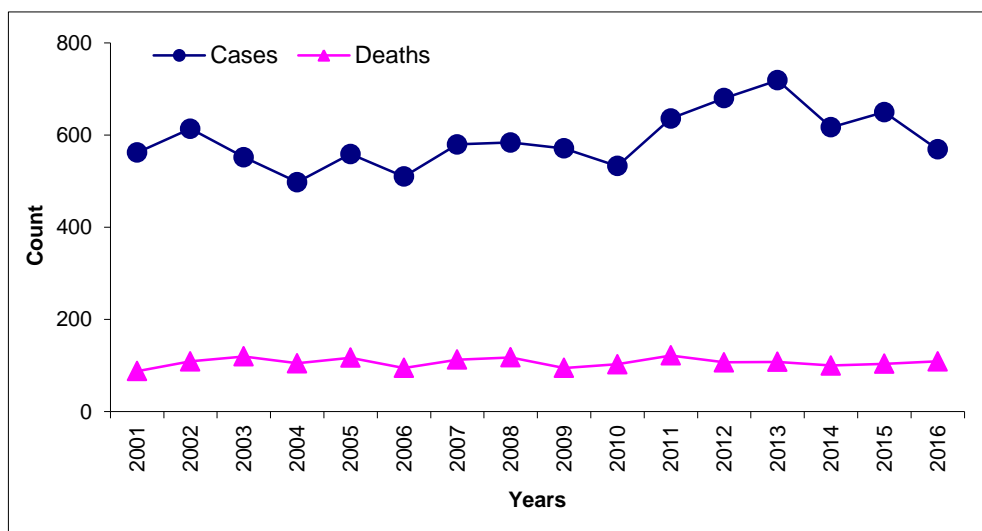
**Prevention and Early Detection:** Prevention and early detection is the key to the survival of breast cancer. Breast cancers found during mammograms are more likely to be smaller and still confined to the breast. Women should talk with their doctor about ways to lower their risk and recommendations about individualized screening.

**Figure 20: Female Breast Cancer Number of Cases and Deaths by Age, South Dakota, 2016**



Source: South Dakota Department of Health

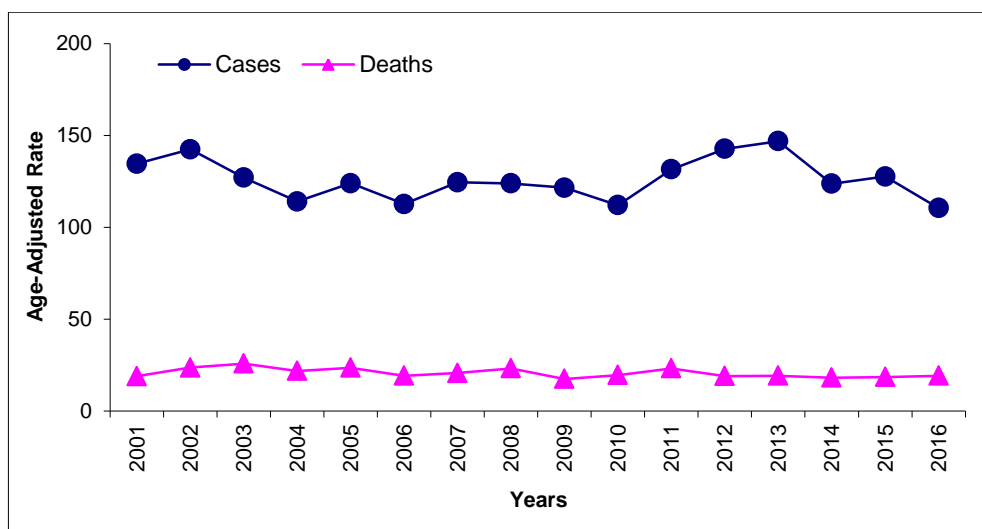
**Figure 21: Female Breast Cancer Cases and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2016**



The incidence of female breast cancer was at an all-time high in 2013.

Source: South Dakota Department of Health

**Figure 22: Female Breast Cancer Age-Adjusted Rates, Cases, and Deaths by Year, South Dakota, 2001 - 2016**



Rates per 100,000 age-adjusted to 2000 US standard population and SD estimated populations.  
Source: South Dakota Department of Health