

Researchers identify breast cancer risk factors for younger, black women

October 19 2016

Black women under the age of 45 are at increased risk for an aggressive form of breast cancer [estrogen receptor (ER) negative] if they experienced a high number of pregnancies, never breast fed, and/or had higher waist-to-hip ratio. These findings appear in *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers, & Prevention*.

Mortality from breast cancer is markedly higher in African American women as compared to white women in the U.S., in part because they are more likely to be diagnosed with ER-negative tumors, which are more aggressive and difficult to treat. African American women are also diagnosed with breast cancer at younger ages.

Researchers from Boston University's Slone Epidemiology Center used 18 years of data from 57,708 African American women enrolled in the Black Women's Health Study, a follow-up study of the health of African American women in progress since 1995. They evaluated the relation of reproductive factors, measures of body size, and other factors to incidence of ER-negative and ER-positive breast cancer in both younger and older women.

"Very little is known about how young women can reduce their personal risk of ER-negative [breast cancer](#)," said Kimberly Bertrand, ScD, epidemiologist at the Slone Epidemiology Center at Boston University and assistant professor of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine, who led this study. "Most exciting among our findings is that two of the factors we found to be important—breastfeeding and higher

waist-to-hip ratio—are modifiable, which suggests opportunities for risk reduction or prevention."

More information: K. A. Bertrand et al. Differential patterns of risk factors for early-onset breast cancer by ER status in African American women, *Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers & Prevention* (2016). [DOI: 10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-16-0692](https://doi.org/10.1158/1055-9965.EPI-16-0692)

Abstract

Background: Given the disproportionately high incidence of early-onset breast cancer and aggressive subtypes such as estrogen receptor (ER) negative tumors in African American (AA) women, elucidation of risk factors for early-onset of specific subtypes of breast cancer is needed. **Methods:** We evaluated associations of reproductive, anthropometric, and other factors with incidence of invasive breast cancer by age at onset (

Citation: Researchers identify breast cancer risk factors for younger, black women (2016, October 19) retrieved 9 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2016-10-breast-cancer-factors-younger-black.html>

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