



Female Breast Cancer in Florida, 2005

Bureau of Epidemiology



Female breast cancer forms in tissues of the breast; usually the ducts (tubes that carry milk to the nipple) and lobules (glands that make milk). Risk factors that are associated with female breast cancer include older age, personal and family history of the disease, not having children, or having the first child later in life, starting the first menstrual period at an early age, beginning menopause at a late age, having a genetic condition (certain mutations in BRCA1 or BRCA2 genes), having been treated with radiation therapy to the breast or chest, being overweight, long term use of hormone replacement therapy, alcohol use, using oral contraceptives, and being physically inactive.

This report presents incidence data on breast cancer among females in Florida because male breast cancer is rare. Incidence data are obtained from the Florida Cancer Data System (FCDS), and mortality data from Florida Department of Health Office of Vital Statistics. The Florida data are compared with data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program of the National Cancer Institute (NCI). The U.S. mortality data reported by SEER are provided by the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). Breast cancer screening data are obtained from the 2004 Florida Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) survey.

Incidence

- In 2005, 12,428 new breast cancer cases were diagnosed among females in Florida.
- The age-adjusted incidence rate was 108.4 per 100,000 females, which was lower than the SEER rate (121.5 per 100,000 females).

Table 1. Age-Adjusted and Age-Specific* Incidence Rates (per 100,000) of Breast Cancer, Florida, 2005

	Florida	SEER
Florida	108.4	121.5
0-14 *	^	N/A
15-39 *	20.3	N/A
40-64 *	202.2	N/A
65+ *	330.9	N/A
Black	86.3	113.8
White	110.5	125.7
^ Data suppressed		

- Incidence rates were higher among females 65 years of age and older than among females less than 65 years of age.
- The rate was 28% higher among whites than blacks.
- The rates among both race groups in Florida were lower than the SEER rates.

Mortality

- In 2005, 2,663 females died of breast cancer in Florida.
- The age-adjusted mortality rate was 21.6 per 100,000 females, which was lower than the U.S. rate (24.0 per 100,000 females).
- The mortality rate was higher among females 65 years of age and older than among females less than 65 years of age.

Table 2. Age-Adjusted and Age-Specific* Mortality Rates (per 100,000) of Breast Cancer, Florida, 2005

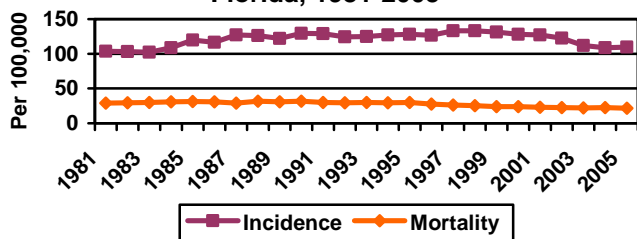
	Florida	U.S.
Florida	21.6	24.0
0-14 *	^	N/A
15-39 *	2.7	N/A
40-64 *	34.6	N/A
65+ *	88.3	N/A
Black	29.9	32.8
White	20.4	23.3
^ Data suppressed		

- The rate was 47% higher among blacks than whites.
- The rate among whites in Florida (20.4 per 100,000 females) was significantly lower than the U.S. rate (23.3 per 100,000 females).

Trends in Incidence and Mortality Rate

- Although the 2005 incidence rate (108.4 per 100,000) was 4.7% higher than the 1981 rate (103.5 per 100,000), the 2005 rate was 15% lower than the 2000 rate (127.9 per 100,000).
- The 2005 mortality rate (21.6 per 100,000) was 26% lower than the rate in 1981 (29.2 per 100,000).

Figure 1. Age-Adjusted Incidence and Mortality Rates of Breast Cancer, Florida, 1981-2005



Stage at Diagnosis

Table 3. Percentage of Breast Cancer by Stage at Diagnosis, Florida, 2005

	Early	Advanced	Unknown
Total	61.3	33.2	5.5
White	62.3	32.3	5.4
Black	50.3	43.1	6.6

- Early-stage breast cancer is defined in this report as cancer that is localized to one part or organ of the body. Advanced-stage cancer is defined as cancer that has spread to other organs or throughout the body beyond the organ of origin.
- Of all breast cancer cases, 61.3% were diagnosed at an early stage, 33.2% were diagnosed at an advanced stage, and 5.5% were reported without stage information.
- The percentage of cases with an advanced-stage diagnosis was greater among blacks than whites.

- The percentage of cases with an early-stage diagnosis was 44% higher in 2005 (61.3%) compared to 1981 (42.7%).

Cancer Screening

Table 4. Prevalence of Breast Cancer Screening Among Females Age 40 and Older in the Past Two Years, Florida, 2006

	Mammogram	Clinical Breast Exam
Total	78.0	76.9
Black	78.0	78.7
White	79.4	77.9
40-44	65.4	79.1
45-64	77.7	79.1
65+	83.4	73.2
< High School	70.3	61.3
High School	75.6	72.3
> High School	80.8	82.3
<\$25,000	70.5	66.6
\$25,000-\$49,999	76.2	75.9
\$50,000-\$74,999	79.7	82.3
\$75,000+	86.0	90.2
Insured	82.3	80.2
Uninsured	48.4	54.3

- The U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommends screening mammography, with or without clinical breast examination, every 1-2 years for women aged 40 and older.
- In Florida in 2006, 78% of females age 40 and older had a mammogram and 77% had a clinical breast exam in the past two years.
- Racial differences observed in both breast cancer screening tests were not significant.
- The prevalence of both mammogram and having a clinical breast exam was lower among females with less than a high school education and females without health insurance compared to their counterparts.

For additional information on this report, please contact Florida Department of Health, Bureau of Epidemiology at 850.245.4401 or visit our website at: <http://www.floridachronicdisease.org/>.

For additional information about the data source, please refer to 'Sources of Cancer Data' available at: http://www.doh.state.fl.us/disease_ctrl/epi/cancer/CancerIndex.htm.

For additional information on breast cancer, please visit Florida Department of Health, Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program's website at: <http://www.doh.state.fl.us/Family/bcc/index.html>