

# Male Breast Cancer Prevalence Among African Americans

Zykeria Jenkins, Markia Eubanks, and Ayishat Yussuf

UMB CURE Scholars Program - Seventh Grade Cohort 1, Southwest Baltimore Charter School, Baltimore, MD  
Marlene and Stewart Greenebaum Cancer Center, University of Maryland, Baltimore

## Purpose of Study

To examine the disparity in the prevalence of male breast cancer in African Americans.

## Background Information

- About 1% of all breast cancer is men.
- The most common sign of male breast cancer is having a painless lump.
- Black males have a higher probability of being diagnosed with breast cancer at a younger age than white males.
- Even when black men and white men receive similar cancer treatments, black men are more likely to die from breast cancer than white males.
- Some of the reasons of survival differences between black males and white males are insurance and income levels, quality of care, whether or not the men stuck to their treatment plans, the cancer hormone-receptor status, and other unidentified variables.

## Symptoms

- Painless lump
- hard knot
- change in size of breast
- dimpling, puckering or redness of the skin of the breast,
- itchy scaly sore or rash on the nipple

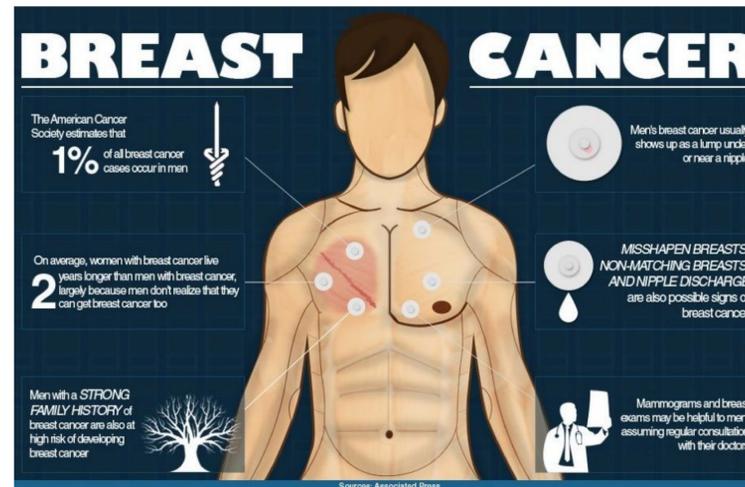


Figure 1. Location of male breast cancer (cancerworld.info)

## Prevention and Screening

- Every six to twelve months, males with breast cancer get a clinical breast exam.
- Men with breast cancer have a mammogram starting at the age of 40.
- Per the results of the first mammogram, men may be recommended to have a yearly follow up mammogram.

## Treatment

- Surgery
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation (used less often)
- Best approach combines two treatments

## Factors Influencing Disparity

- Not visiting doctor because of lack of trust.
- Access to preventative care.

## Data

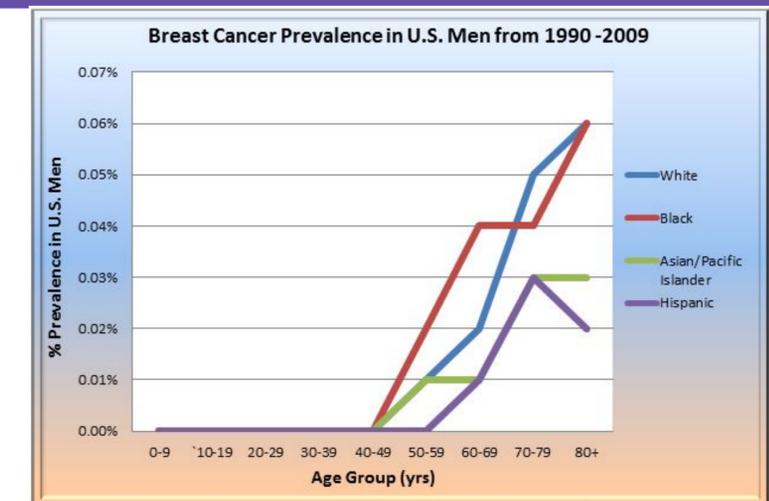


Figure 2. Incidence rates of male breast cancer (coriell.org)

## Addressing the Disparity

- Educate UMB CURE Scholars.
- Educate families.
- Educate community.
- Become healthcare providers.
- Become cancer researchers.

## References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
2. National Cancer Institute
3. National Institute of Health
4. Coriell Institute for Medical Research
5. Cancer World