There is an urgent need to improve equity in breast cancer care and outcomes. In our endeavor to expand the breast cancer conversation, we strive to share diverse stories of people of all ages, races and backgrounds to ensure that all those who are living with metastatic breast cancer feel empowered and supported to receive the care they need.

To learn more about metastatic breast cancer, visit www.StoryHalfTold.com.

Participation in Clinical Trials

There is an underrepresentation of minority participants in cancer clinical trials. 7

African American Women

Are, on average, 40% more likely to die of the disease than white women with breast cancer. 3

Are more likely than women of other races to develop triple negative breast cancer, which is associated with poorer short-term prognosis. 3,4

Hispanic Women

Are more likely than non-Hispanic white women to be diagnosed with tumors that are larger and are hormone receptor-negative, both of which are more difficult to treat. 5

Asian/Pacific Islander Women

Have seen their incidence of breast cancer increasing steadily.

In California, which has the largest Asian population in the U.S., the largest increase has been seen in:

- Koreans from 1988 to 2006: 4.7%
- Southeast Asians from 1988 to 2013: 2.5%

While death rates are decreasing across ethnicities, ethnic disparities still exist in breast cancer care and prognosis. 1,2

In a recent analysis of cancer clinical trials, participants were:

- White: 82.9%
- African American: 6.2%
- Asian: 3.3%
- Hispanic: 2.2%
- Native American: 0.1%

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References: