

How Do You Get Breast Cancer


BREAST CANCER

Breast cancer is a malignant growth that begins in the tissues of the breast. It is the second most common cancer among American women. About 1 in 8 women in the US will develop invasive breast cancer during their lifetime.


The most common types of breast cancer are: Invasive Carcinoma, Ductal Carcinoma in Situ, Infiltrating Lobular Carcinoma and Lobular Carcinoma in Situ.

RISK FACTORS


Although some women who have one or more risk factors may never develop breast cancer, we can use the knowledge of these risk factors to target higher-risk women with increased breast surveillance and breast cancer prevention strategies.




Female gender




Advancing ages




Family history




Radiation exposure



Breast density



Ethnicity



Menstrual periods

ALWAYS PAY ATTENTION TO YOUR BODY.

PREVENTION

The best time to check your breasts is about a week after your period ends. It's important you check at the same time every month.

STEP 1

Lie down on your back with one hand behind your head. Use the pads of your three middle fingers from your opposite hand to examine each breast.

STEP 2

Move your three fingers in dime-sized circles. Do three circles in one spot, starting with light pressure, then medium and lastly use deeper pressure. Then "walk" your fingers to the next area - do not lift your fingers off your breast.

STEP 3

Starting at your breast bone, work your way down your breast and back up in dime-sized circles. Spend extra time in the armpit.

STEP 4


Gently squeeze each nipple and look for discharge or pain.

STEP 5


Call your doctor if you notice anything abnormal.

SYMPTOMS


Breast cancer carries the most common indicator being a lump in the breast tissue. The earlier the cancer is caught, the less likely it will spread to other parts of the body.




Redness of the breast




Changes in breast size or shape



Nipple changes or discharge



Swelling in armpit




Thickening and nipped or dimpled skin texture


TREATMENT

Breast cancer is treated in several ways. It depends on the kind of breast cancer and how far it has spread. Breast cancer fighters often receive more than one kind of treatment.


CONVENTIONAL METHODS




Radiation therapy to kill cancer cells




Surgical removal of cancer tissue




Sentinel lymph node biopsy followed by surgery



Targeted therapy to block the growth of cells




Chemotherapy to kill cancer cells




Hormone therapy to slow or stop the growth of hormone sensitive tumors


COMPLEMENTARY THERAPIES



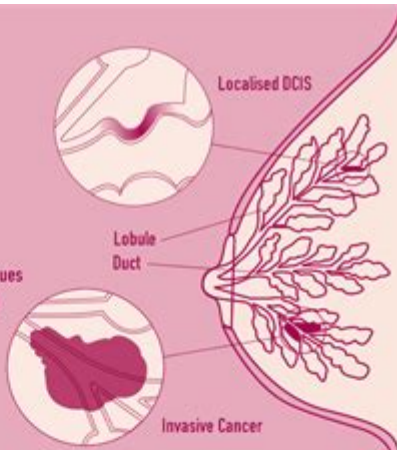
Acupuncture




Meditation + relaxation



Healthy diet





Source: Information contributed by The Keep A Breast Foundation

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How do you get breast cancer? This is a question that concerns many individuals, especially given the increasing prevalence of this disease worldwide. Understanding the factors that contribute to the risk of developing breast cancer is critical for prevention and early detection. In this article, we will explore the various causes, risk factors, and lifestyle choices that can influence the likelihood of developing breast

cancer, along with strategies for reducing your risk.

Understanding Breast Cancer

Breast cancer occurs when the cells in the breast tissue begin to grow uncontrollably. It can start in different parts of the breast, such as the lobules (milk-producing glands) or the ducts (pathways that carry milk to the nipple). While it predominantly affects women, men can also develop breast cancer, albeit at a significantly lower rate.

Key Risk Factors for Breast Cancer

Identifying the key risk factors associated with breast cancer can help individuals understand their susceptibility to the disease. Here are some of the most significant factors:

1. Genetic Factors

- Family History: A family history of breast cancer can significantly increase an individual's risk. If a close relative, such as a mother or sister, has been diagnosed, your risk may be higher.
- BRCA Mutations: Certain inherited genetic mutations, particularly BRCA1 and BRCA2, are linked to an increased risk of breast and ovarian cancer. Women with these mutations have a substantially higher lifetime risk of developing breast cancer.

2. Age

- Increasing Age: The risk of breast cancer increases as a woman ages. Most cases are diagnosed in women over the age of 50. This is often due to the accumulation of genetic mutations over time.

3. Hormonal Factors

- Menstrual Cycle: Women who start their periods before age 12 or go through menopause after age 55 have a higher risk. The longer exposure to estrogen during a woman's lifetime is thought to contribute to this risk.
- Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT): Long-term use of combined hormone therapy for menopause may increase the risk of breast cancer.

4. Lifestyle Choices

- Alcohol Consumption: Studies have shown a correlation between alcohol intake and breast cancer risk. Women who consume more than one drink per day may have an increased risk.
- Obesity: Being overweight or obese, especially after menopause, increases the risk of breast cancer, likely due to higher levels of estrogen produced by fat tissue.
- Physical Inactivity: A sedentary lifestyle can contribute to weight gain and obesity, thus increasing breast cancer risk.

5. Radiation Exposure

- Previous Radiation Therapy: Women who have undergone radiation therapy to the chest area, particularly for other cancers, have an elevated risk of developing breast cancer later in life.

Environmental Factors

Apart from genetic and lifestyle factors, environmental exposures can also play a role in breast cancer risk.

1. Chemical Exposure

- Carcinogens: Certain chemicals, including those found in pesticides and industrial pollutants, may increase breast cancer risk. The long-term effects of exposure to these substances are still being studied.

2. Night Shift Work

- Circadian Disruption: Some research suggests that women who work night shifts may have a higher risk of breast cancer due to disruption in circadian rhythms and melatonin production.

Preventive Measures

While not all risk factors are modifiable, there are several proactive steps individuals can take to reduce their risk of developing breast cancer.

1. Regular Screening

- Mammograms: Regular mammograms are essential for early detection. Women should discuss with their healthcare providers when to begin screening based on their risk factors.
- Self-Exams: Performing regular breast self-exams can help individuals become more familiar with their bodies and identify any unusual changes early.

2. Healthy Lifestyle Choices

- **Balanced Diet:** Eating a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and lean proteins can help maintain a healthy weight and reduce cancer risk.
- **Regular Exercise:** Engaging in at least 150 minutes of moderate aerobic activity each week can help manage weight and lower breast cancer risk.
- **Limit Alcohol Consumption:** Reducing alcohol intake can decrease breast cancer risk. Aim to limit alcohol to no more than one drink per day.

3. Genetic Counseling and Testing

- **Genetic Testing:** For women with a family history of breast cancer, genetic counseling and testing for BRCA mutations can provide valuable information and options for preventive measures, including prophylactic mastectomy or increased surveillance.

Conclusion

Understanding how do you get breast cancer is essential for awareness and prevention. While some risk factors, such as age and genetics, cannot be changed, lifestyle modifications and regular screenings can significantly reduce the likelihood of developing this disease. By staying informed and taking proactive steps, individuals can empower themselves to make healthier choices and potentially lower their risk of breast cancer. Always consult with a healthcare provider for personalized advice and recommendations based on individual health needs and family history.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the primary risk factors for developing breast cancer?

The primary risk factors include age, family history of breast cancer, genetic mutations (such as BRCA1 and BRCA2), personal history of breast cancer or certain non-cancerous breast diseases,

exposure to radiation, and lifestyle factors such as alcohol consumption and obesity.

Can lifestyle changes reduce the risk of breast cancer?

Yes, maintaining a healthy weight, exercising regularly, limiting alcohol intake, and following a balanced diet rich in fruits and vegetables can help reduce the risk of breast cancer.

Is breast cancer hereditary?

Yes, breast cancer can be hereditary, particularly if there are mutations in genes such as BRCA1 and BRCA2 that can be passed down from parents to children.

How does age affect the risk of breast cancer?

The risk of breast cancer increases with age; most cases are diagnosed in women over the age of 50.

Does having children impact breast cancer risk?

Yes, women who have never had children or who have their first child after age 30 may have an increased risk of breast cancer compared to those who have children at a younger age.

Can hormone replacement therapy (HRT) increase the risk of breast cancer?

Yes, some studies suggest that combined hormone replacement therapy can increase the risk of breast cancer, especially with long-term use.

Are there any environmental factors linked to breast cancer?

Yes, exposure to certain chemicals, pollutants, and radiation has been studied for potential links to breast cancer, although more research is needed to establish definitive connections.

How does breast density relate to breast cancer risk?

Women with dense breast tissue have a higher risk of breast cancer, and dense tissue can also make it harder to detect tumors on mammograms.

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