

Breast Cancer:

What You Need to Know

Cancer is a disease in which cells in the body grow out of control. When cancer starts in the breast, it is called *breast cancer*. Except for skin cancer, breast cancer is the most common cancer in American women.

Breast cancer *screening* means checking a woman's breasts for cancer before she has any symptoms. A *mammogram* is an X-ray picture of the breast. Mammograms are the best way to find breast cancer early, when it is easier to treat and before it is big enough to feel or cause symptoms.

Most women who are 50 to 74 years old should have a screening mammogram every two years. If you are 40 to 49 years old, or think you may have a higher risk of breast cancer, ask your doctor when to have a screening mammogram.



Some things may increase your risk

The main factors that influence your breast cancer risk are being a woman and getting older. Other risk factors include —

- Changes in breast cancer-related genes (BRCA1 or BRCA2).
- Having your first menstrual period before age 12.
- Never giving birth, or being older when your first child is born.
- Starting menopause after age 55.
- Taking hormones to replace missing estrogen and progesterone in menopause for more than five years.
- Taking oral contraceptives (birth control pills).
- A personal history of breast cancer, dense breasts, or some other breast problems.
- A family history of breast cancer (parent, sibling, or child).
- Getting radiation therapy to the breast or chest.
- Being overweight, especially after menopause.

Symptoms

Some warning signs of breast cancer are —

- New lump in the breast or underarm (armpit).
- Thickening or swelling of part of the breast.
- Irritation or dimpling of breast skin.
- Redness or flaky skin in the nipple area or the breast.
- Pulling in of the nipple or pain in the nipple area.
- Nipple discharge other than breast milk, including blood.
- Any change in the size or the shape of the breast.
- Pain in the breast.

Other conditions can cause these symptoms. *If you have any signs that worry you, call your doctor right away.*

More Information

www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/ • (800) CDC-INFO (800-232-4636) • TTY: (888) 232-6348

Can't afford a mammogram?

If you have a low income or do not have insurance and are between the ages of 40 and 64, you may qualify for a free or low-cost mammogram through CDC's National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. To learn more, call (800) CDC-INFO.
or PPHD at (308) 262-2217

Panhandle Area Mammography Centers

Regional West Breast Health Center

Medical Plaza South

3911 Avenue B, Suite 3200

Scottsbluff, NE 69361

<http://www.rwhs.org/services/family-children/breast-health-center>

Sidney Regional Medical Center Mammography

1000 Pole Creek Crossing

Sidney, NE 69162

308.254.5825 ext. 1543

<http://www.sidneyrmc.com/services/radiologyimaging>

Gordon Memorial Hospital

807 North Ash Street

Gordon, NE 69343

308-282-6204

<http://www.gordonmemorial.org/news/gordon-memorial-hospital-now-providing-digital-mammography>

Chadron Community Hospital and Health Services

825 Centennial Drive

Chadron, NE 69337

308-432-5586

<https://www.chadronhospital.com/services/radiology.html>

Box Butte General Hospital Mammography

2101 Box Butte Avenue

Alliance, NE 69301

308-762-6660

<http://www.bbgh.org/services/medical-services/womens-health/mammography.html>