



Pou mwen ak pou lavni m



Pou fanmi m



Pou kominote m

Pouki rezon

**w**

ap fè

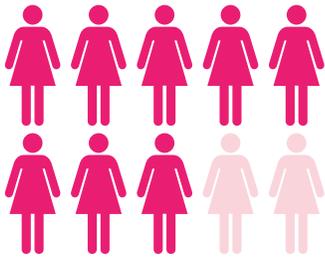
yon **mamogram**



**Gade anndan** ➔

pou jwenn enfòmasyon  
enpòtan konsènan tès  
depistaj pou kansè tete.

# Kansè tete se koz #1 lanmò poutèt kansè kay Fanm Nwa yo.<sup>1</sup>



Ou pa bezwen gen yon istwa familial ki montre moun nan fanmi w gen maladi a pou w pran maladi sa a. An reyalyte, nan 85% nan ka kansè tete yo, **pa gen okenn istwa familial.**<sup>2</sup>

- Fanm nwa yo gen plis chans pou gen tisi tete ki pi pwès pase lòt fanm, sa ki asosye ak plis risk pou gen kansè nan tete.<sup>3-5</sup>
- Asosyasyon Amerikèn pou Radyoloji (American College of Radiology) obsève ke tout fanm, espesyalman fanm nwa yo, ta dwe **fè egzamen pou detekte risk pou kansè nan tete oplita a 30 an**, pou sa yo ki gen plis risk yo kapab idantifye epi kapab benefisye yon egzamen deteksyon.<sup>6</sup>

Kò ansante,  
lespri ansante.  
Mamogram chak ane  
yo kenbe w okouran de  
sante tete w yo epi yo  
pote lapè nan lespri w.

## Lè ou fè yon mamogram, sa gendwa sove lavi w.<sup>7</sup>



Daprè Asosyasyon Ameriken pou Kansè (American Cancer Society) a, fè tès depistaj regilyèman se fason ki pi fyab pou **detekte kansè tete bonè.**<sup>4</sup>

- **99%** nan fanm yo **dyagnostike** ki gen kansè tete nan faz bonè yo (lè kansè a nan tete a sèlman) **vivan 5 an apre** dyagnostik yo.<sup>8,9</sup>

Pouki rezon  
**w**  
ap fè  
yon **mamogram**

## Fè ke sante tete w tounen yon priyorite pou w.



Rele

Kontni ki prezante isit la se pou ba w enfòmasyon sèlman. Li pa ka ranplase konsèy medikal pwofesyonèl, epi li pa dwe itilize pou dyagnostik ni trete yon pwoblèm sante oswa yon maladi. Tanpri konsilte founisè swen sante w lan si ou gen nenpòt kesyon oswa preyoqipasyon.

**References:** 1. Giaquinto AN, Miller KD, Tossas KY, et al. Cancer statistics for African American/Black People 2022. *CA Cancer J Clin.* 2022;0:1-28. 2. U.S. breast cancer statistics. Breastcancer.org. Last revised March 10, 2022. Accessed May 24, 2022. [http://www.breastcancer.org/symptoms/understand\\_bc/statistics](http://www.breastcancer.org/symptoms/understand_bc/statistics) 3. McCarthy AM, Keller MB, Pantalone LM, et al. Racial differences in quantitative measures of area and volumetric breast density. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2016;108(10):djw104. doi:10.1093/jnci/djw104. 4. American Cancer Society recommendations for the early detection of breast cancer. American Cancer Society. Last revised January 14, 2022. Accessed May 24, 2022. <https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/screening-tests-and-early-detection/american-cancer-society-recommendations-for-the-early-detection-of-breast-cancer.html> 5. Rochman S. Study finds black women have denser breast tissue than white women. *J Natl Cancer Inst.* 2015;107(10):djv296. 6. Monticciolo D, Newell S, Moy L, et al. Breast cancer screening in women at higher-than-average risk: recommendations from the ACR. *J Am Coll Radiol.* 2018;15(3 Pt A):408-414. 7. Mammography saves lives. American College of Radiology. Accessed May 6, 2022. <https://www.acraccreditation.org/Mammography-Saves-Lives> 8. American Cancer Society. *Cancer Facts & Figures 2022.* Atlanta: American Cancer Society; 2022. Accessed May 24, 2022. <https://www.cancer.org/content/dam/cancer-org/research/cancer-facts-and-statistics/annual-cancer-facts-and-figures/2022/cancer-facts-and-figures-2022.pdf> 9. SEER Cancer Stat Facts: Female breast cancer. National Cancer Institute. Accessed May 24, 2022. <https://seer.cancer.gov/statfacts/html/breast.html>

Tout enfòmasyon founisè swen sante ki montre sou dokiman sa a pa afilye ni apwouve ni kontwole pa Genentech, Inc.



## Gade anndan

pou jwenn enfòmasyon  
enpòtan sou tèst  
deteksyon kansè tete.

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