

About

This two-part story follows Viola, Yasmine, and Selena—three women of color diagnosed with triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC). Their journeys reveal why TNBC is unique, the role of genetic testing, treatment options, and the differences between early-stage and metastatic disease. The story also explores legal protections for genetic testing, mental health support, and personal challenges.

Through resilience and sisterhood, they find meaning beyond their diagnosis, offering hope and empowerment to those facing TNBC.

Disclaimer

The stories in this free resource for the breast cancer community are fictional but are based on medical information that has been reviewed by a medical expert. The information provided here is not intended to take the place of your doctor's medical advice.

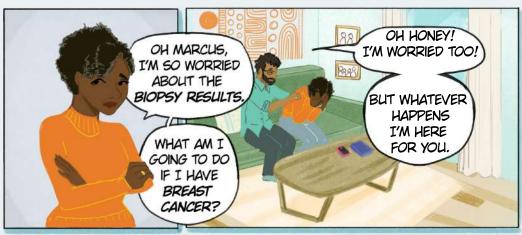
Takeaways from the Novela

TNBC is one type of breast cancer with its own unique genetics, treatments, and concerns.

Black, Latina, and Afro-Latina women have unique experiences and concerns with TNBC.

Seeking help for mental or sexual health concerns can empower you to live your best life with TNBC.

These concerns can be addressed with support groups and referrals to specialists who understand and can provide the care you need.





GOOD AFTERNOON, VIOLA. I HAVE YOUR RESULTS.

THERE'S NO EASY WAY TO SAY THIS,

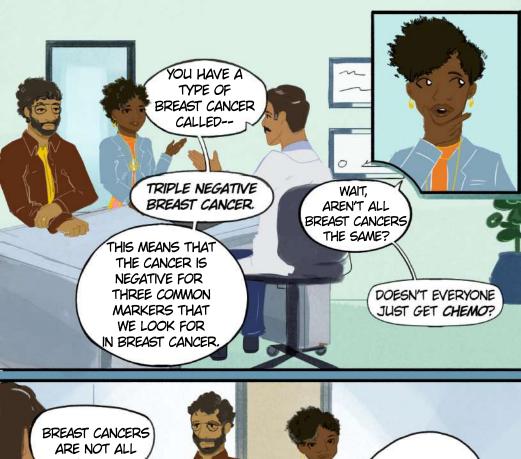
YOU HAVE BREAST CANCER.

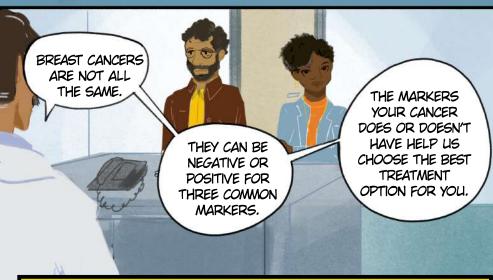
PLEASE MAKE AN
APPOINTMENT TO
COME SEE ME.
WE WILL TALK ABOUT
THE DETAILS OF WHAT
THE BIOPSY SHOWED
AND WHAT'S NEXT.



One week later in Dr. Desai's office.







Breast cancer biopsies are tested for *three markers*: the *estrogen receptor*, also called *ER*; the *progesterone receptor*, also called *PR*: and *HER2*, which is a protein that can cause breast cancer cells to grow fast. *Triple-negative breast cancer* is negative for all three.

Triple-negative breast cancer is *less common* than breast cancers that are positive for those markers, and it is *more aggressive* than other types of breast cancer.

BECAUSE
OF YOUR
FAMILY HISTORY
AND AGE,
I WOULD LIKE YOU
TO HAVE GENETIC
TESTING.

FOR THIS,
YOU WILL HAVE
A BLOOD TEST
OR PROVIDE A
SPIT SAMPLE.



THIS IS
RECOMMENDED
FOR PEOPLE WITH
TRIPLE NEGATIVE
BREAST CANCER.

THE RESULTS WILL HELP US CHOOSE TREATMENT.

About 10-15% of breast cancers are triple-negative. Black women are diagnosed with triple-negative breast cancer at a disproportionately higher rate—nearly double—than white women.



THAT'S RIGHT.

MY MOM AND AUNT BOTH HAD BREAST CANCER. THAT'S WHY I
STARTED GETTING
YEARLY MAMMOGRAMS
AT AGE 35.

AND MARCUS AND I HAVE TWO CHILDREN!



WE'LL KNOW MORE ABOUT YOUR TREATMENT OPTIONS

> AND WHAT THIS MIGHT MEAN FOR YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS.

ONCE WE GET THE GENETIC TEST RESULTS,



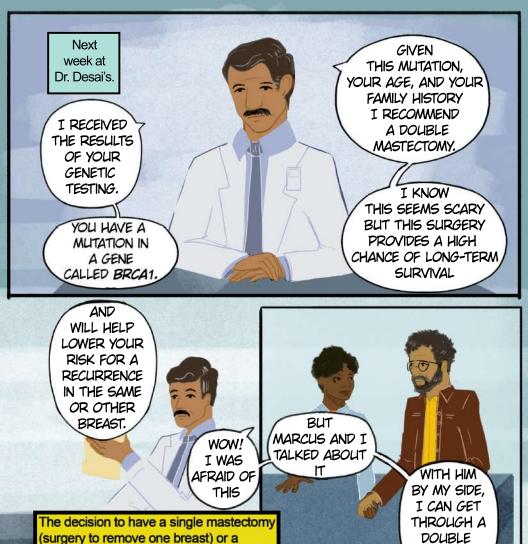






I WANT THAT TOO. I WANT TO WATCH OUR KIDS GROW UP, TO GROW OLD WITH YOU! LET'S SEE WHAT THE GENETIC TEST RESULTS ARE AND WHAT DR. DESAI

DECIDE TOGETHER





double mastectomy (both breasts) is often

a patient's choice.

Chemotherapy is typically given before surgery for TNBC. This allows the tumors to shrink and makes lumpectomy an option as opposed to mastectomy. However, surgery is done before chemotherapy in some cases.

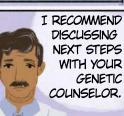
MASTECTOMY





WHAT DO THE GENETIC TESTING RESULTS MEAN FOR OUR KIDS?

THERE IS A
50% CHANCE
THAT YOUR
CHILDREN
HAVE
INHERITED
THIS
MUTATION.





THANKS, DR. DESAI

> VIOLA, THAT'S A LOT TO PROCESS...

LET'S TALK WITH OUR GENETIC COUNSELOR ASAP.

A few weeks later...

I'M GLAD TO SEE YOU RECOVERED FROM THE DOUBLE MASTECTOMY.
NOW WE CAN BEGIN THE RECONSTRUCTION PROCESS.

THE SURGERY SHOWED SLYMPH NODE INVOLVEMENT AND THAT YOUR CANCER IS STAGE IIB.

A genetic counselor is a professional who guides and supports patients and families about how to interpret genetic testing results and what the results mean for the family members.

I RECOMMEND WE START CHEMOTHERAPY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.





Approximately 20% of people with TNBC have a BRCA mutation. People with TNBC, a BRCA mutation, and a tumor that is 2cm or larger, or with cancer in the lymph nodes are eligible for a type of drug called a PARP inhibitor.

BASED ON YOUR BRCAI MUTATION AND THE SIZE OF YOUR TUMOR



THE K

THIS IS
A PILL THAT
YOU WILL TAKE
FOR A YEAR
AFTER THE
CHEMOTHERAPY
IS COMPLETE.

IT'S A FAIRLY NEW
TREATMENT FOR YOUR
TYPE OF BREAST CANCER
AFTER SURGERY.























I FOUND A LUMP.

SO SCARY!

AFTER
SEVERAL TESTS
THE DOCTORS
FOUND THAT
I HAD A HIGH-RISK
STAGE III TRIPLENEGATIVE
BREAST CANCER.

THEY
STARTED
ME ON IMMUNOTHERAPY AND
CHEMOTHERAPY
THIS SHRUNK
MY TUMOR.

AFTER GENETIC TESTING, MY DOCTORS AND I DISCUSSED SURGICAL OPTIONS.

I MADE THE
PERSONAL
DECISION
TO HAVE A
LUMPECTOMY
TO KEEP
MY BREASTS
AND AVOID
A MASTECTOMY.

1/1/1/1/11



Immunotherapy is a treatment that increases the immune system's ability to find and kill cancer cells.

IT'S BEEN
A LONG JOURNEY
WITH ALL MY
TREATMENTS

BUT IT'S HARD!

I'M DIVORCED, AND MY FAMILY IS FAR AWAY IN PUERTO RICO AND FLORIDA.



MY FRIENDS
FROM CHURCH
BROUGHT ME
MEALS DURING
THE WORST
OF MY
TREATMENTS.



AND I HAVE SOME STOMACH ISSUES FROM THE IMMUNOTHERAPY.

I HAD TO STOP TREATMENT LINTIL I GOT THAT UNDER CONTROL WITH OTHER MEDICATION.



HMM, NO

BUT I'D
CHECK
WITH
YOUR
DOCTOR
BEFORE
TRYING
ANYTHING
LIKE THAT

MY NANA IS WORRIED ABOUT
THE SIDE EFFECTS OF CHEMO.
SHE KEEPS TELLING ME ABOUT
A HOME REMEDY SHE SWEARS BY.

LOTS OF AND
THINGS CAN ACTUALLY
INTERACT WITH MAKE YOU
CANCER FEEL WORSE.
MEDICATIONS





BUT I FEEL A SENSE OF COMMUNITY THERE

IT WAS AMAZING
TO FIND PEOPLE
WHERE I DON'T HAVE
TO EXPLAIN WHAT
I'M GOING THROUGH



I'VE STARTED TO THINK MORE
ABOUT HOW TO EDUCATE
PEOPLE IN MY
LATINA COMMUNITY ABOUT
BREAST CANCER IN GENERAL,
AND TRIPLE-NEGATIVE
BREAST CANCER
IN PARTICULAR



MY ENGLISH
IS PRETTY GOOD
BUT EXPLAINING
THINGS IN SPANISH
TO MY
FAMILY MEMBERS
CAN BE
CHALLENGING

A LOT OF LATINAS
SPEAK MAINLY SPANISH,
AND COMMUNICATING
WITH DOCTORS CAN BE HARD.

THE SUPPORT GROUP
HELPED ME FIND
RESOURCES IN SPANISH.



A SPANISH-SPEAKING FRIEND AT MY CHURCH WHO ALSO HAS CANCER IS STRUGGLING WITH A LANGUAGE BARRIER.

> I'VE HELPED HER FIND A SPANISH-SPEAKING PATIENT NAVIGATOR WHERE SHE GETS HER CARE.





Advocacy: There are different types of advocacy.

Self Advocacy means speaking up for yourself and can be as simple as asking your healthcare provider a question.

Patient Advocates are often people with cancer whose efforts are to educate other patients or improve the lives of patients in some way.



THE
SUPPORT
GROUP
HAS ALSO
HELPED ME
TAKE THINGS
ONE DAY
AT A TIME.
THE
POSSIBILITY
OF MY CANCER
COMING BACK
WILL ALWAYS
BE THERE

I LEARNED IT'S OK
NOT TO BE OK.

I'M GETTING TOWARD
THE END OF TREATMENT,

AND SO FAR
I'M DOING WELL.





















GOOD EVENING, EVERYONE! BUENAS TARDES! MY NAME IS SELENA,



AND I'M HERE
TO TELL YOU
ABOUT MY EXPERIENCE WITH
METASTATIC TRIPLE-NEGATIVE
BREAST CANCER.

Metastatic breast cancer or MBC is also called stage IV breast cancer.
MBC is when cancer cells have spread from the breast to other organs, such as the liver, lung, bone, or brain.

I KNOW THAT
FOR MANY OF YOU,
THE FEAR OF YOUR
CANCER COMING BACK
IS A REAL WORRY.
THIS IS AN INFORMAL CHAT,
SO FEEL FREE TO
SPEAK UP AT ANY TIME.



IT WAS SCARY,
AND
I WASN'T SURE
WHAT WAS
GOING
TO HAPPEN.

I HAD GENETIC TESTING,
AND I LEARNED
THAT I HAVE THIS MUTATION,
CALLED BRCAI POSITIVE.

AS AN
AFRO-LATINA,
WE KNOW THAT
THERE'S MEDICAL
MISTRUST
IN OUR
COMMUNITY.

I WAS WORKING, AND DEFINITELY NEEDED HEALTH INSURANCE.









Long History of Medical Mistreatment of Black People

The Tuskegee Experiment 1932-1972

Henrietta Lacks

and Latinas in the US

Forced Sterlization of Latinas 1907-1981







I LEARNED THAT BECAUSE OF THOSE EVENTS, THERE ARE LAWS IN PLACE TO PROTECT OUR DATA AND OUR BODIES.





DID YOU HAVE TO SHARE YOUR MUTATION STATUS WITH YOUR BOSS?

I HAVE A MUTATION,
AND I WORRY
THAT SOMEONE
AT MY JOB
MIGHT FIND OUT.

ACTUALLY, NO.
GENETIC TESTING
RESULTS ARE
HIPAA-REGULATED.

THEY REMAIN
PART OF YOUR
MEDICAL RECORD ONLY,

AND BY LAW
CANNOT BE USED
FOR EMPLOYMENT
DECISIONS
OR TO DENY YOU
HEALTH INSURANCE
COVERAGE.



The GINA law covers

- Your genetic testing data
- Your relatives' genetic testing data
- Your family history



- Health insurance companies
- Employers

The GINA law does not apply to

- Life insurance
- Long-term care insurance
- Disability insurance

I WAS ALSO CONCERNED
ABOUT WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN
IN TERMS OF MY JOB
AND HEALTH INSURANCE
IF THE FACT THAT I WAS
BRCAI-MUTATION POSITIVE
BECAME KNOWN
OUTSIDE OF MY MEDICAL TEAM AND I.



LEARNING ABOUT
THAT LAW WAS REASSURING
AND ALLOWED ME TO FOCUS
ON OTHER CONCERNS.





A YEAR AFTER
FINISHING
TREATMENT,
I DEVELOPED
A COUGH AND
SHORTNESS
OF BREATH.

I WAS
EVEN MORE TIRED
THAN USUAL.
I ORIGINALLY DISMISSED IT
AS ALLERGIES.
BUT IT WASN'T GOING AWAY.

I TOLD MY DOCTOR ABOUT IT...

AFTER SCANS AND TESTING, SHE SAID THAT MY CANCER HAD RETURNED IN MY LUNG AND WAS NOW STAGE IV--ALSO CALLED METASTATIC BREAST CANCER.



SHE SAID THAT
THE CANCER
WAS TREATABLE,
BUT NOT
CURABLE

I FELT LIKE MY WORLD HAD COME CRASHING DOWN! I STARTED ON CHEMOTHERAPY BUT MY CANCER KEPT ADVANCING

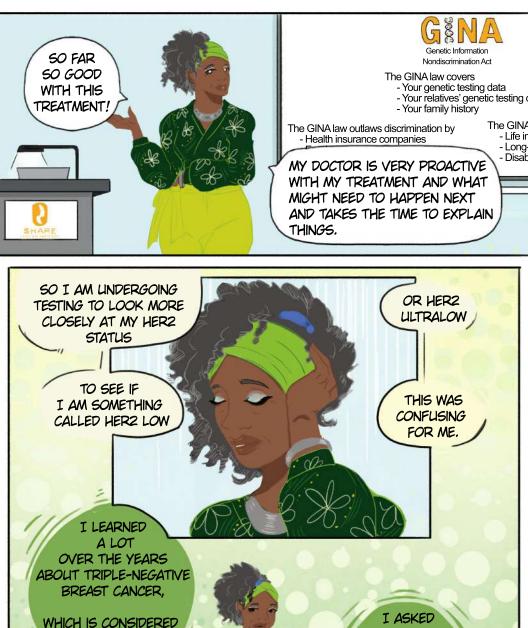
SO THEY SWITCHED

ME TO A DRUG

CALLED AN

ANTIBODY-DRUG

CONJUGATE



HER2 NEGATIVE.

MY DOCTOR,

"HOW COULD I BE HER2-LOW IF I HAVE TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER?"

SHE TOLD ME THAT SOME TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCERS ACTUALLY EXPRESS LOW LEVELS OF HER2,

WHICH MIGHT MAKE ME ELIGIBLE FOR OTHER TREATMENT OPTIONS.



MY DOCTOR ALSO RECOMMENDED GENOMIC TESTING

WHICH CONFUSED ME BECAUSE I HAD ALREADY DONE GENETIC TESTING WHEN I WAS FIRST DIAGNOSED WITH EARLY-STAGE TNBC.

THESE TWO WORDS SOUND VERY SIMILAR. RIGHT--GENETIC AND GENOMIC?

IT TURNS OUT. THERE'S A DIFFERENCE.



- Genetic Testing checks for inherited gene changes present in all cells that can be passed down from parent to child,
- While genomic testing looks for changes only in the tumor

Biomarker Testing

Genomic Testing

IHC DNA From a liquid biopsy

Other types of testing

DURING YOUR CANCER JOURNEY, YOU MAY HEAR TERMS LIKE "BIOMARKER TESTING", "GENOMIC TESTING", AND OTHERS.



GENOMIC TESTING RESULTS
CAN HELP GUIDE TREATMENT
DECISIONS OR HELP DETERMINE
IF I QUALIFY FOR
A CLINICAL TRIAL OR
AN APPROVED TREATMENT.

BIOMARKER TESTING
IS A WAY FOR DOCTORS
TO GATHER AS MUCH
INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE
ABOUT MY UNIQUE TYPE
OF CANCER.









DRAWING AND PAINTING SKILLS TO THE NEXT LEVEL

I'M ALSO LOOKING INTO TRIPS THAT KEEP ME CLOSE TO MEDICAL CARE,

JUST IN CASE.

50 HERE'S MY MESSAGE TO YOU

I'VE ALSO LEARNED THERE ARE NEW TREATMENTS THAT EXTEND LIFE AND QUALITY OF LIFE.

SO I'VE STARTED ART CLASSES AND AM

LOVING IT!

THE FEAR OF CANCER COMING BACK IS REAL AND WHEN IT HAPPENS, IT'S SCARY AND OVERWHELMING



I'VE LEARNED TO SEEK HELP WHEN I'M LONELY AND DEPRESSED.

I MOURN THE LOSS
OF WHAT I CAN'T
OR SHOULDN'T DO.
BUT I'VE LEARNED
TO SPEND TIME
DOING THINGS
THAT I ENJOY AND
THAT
I CAN DO.

THANK YOU. NOW I'M GOING TO OPEN UP OUR TIME FOR QEA



MY BODY HAS BEEN THROUGH SO MUCH.

AND I DON'T LOOK LIKE I ONCE DID.

I'M AFRAID' OF INTIMACY.

MY PARTNER
TELLS ME
I'M BEAUTIFUL
BUT I HAVE A
HARD TIME
BELIEVING IT.

MY DOCTOR HASN'T BROUGHT UP SEXUAL HEALTH, AND I DON'T KNOW WHO TO ASK.

IT CAN BE A HARD AND
EMBARRASSING
TOPIC FOR MANY PEOPLE,
BUT IT'S ESPECIALLY
HARD FOR A LATINA, OR AT LEAST
THIS LATINA.



YES. THIS IS A BIG CONCERN.
MY EX-HUSBAND IS A LATINO TOO
AND JUST COULDN'T DEAL WITH
HOW MY BODY HAD CHANGED.
IT'S PART OF WHAT DROVE
US APART.



I FOUND OUT
THAT YOU CAN ASK YOUR DOCTOR
FOR A REFERRAL FOR SPECIALISTS
WHO CAN HELP WITH SEXUAL HEALTH
IN CANCER SURVIVORS.

IT'S ALSO A TOPIC THAT YOU CAN
TALK ABOUT MORE IN THIS SUPPORT GROUP.
I DEFINITELY ENCOURAGE YOU TO
SEEK SUPPORT IN THIS AREA.

YOU'LL HAVE A BETTER CHANCE OF FEELING COMFORTABLE ABOUT YOUR BODY.

THERE ARE THERAPISTS AND WORKSHOPS AVAILABLE THAT CAN HELP.



I'M SO GLAD THAT
YOU BROUGHT UP
MEDICAL MISTRUST IN
THE BLACK COMMUNITY.

I WANT TO GET
INVOLVED IN EDUCATING
AND ADDRESSING
MANY OF OUR CONCERNS,

BUT I DON'T KNOW HOW TO GET STARTED. DO YOU HAVE ANY IDEAS?

I DO!

A FRIEND OF MINE FROM MY MBC SUPPORT GROUP IS INVOLVED IN ADVOCACY IN HER CHURCH,



WHICH IS ATTENDED
MAINLY BY
BLACK PEOPLE.
TALK TO ME AFTER
THIS MEETING AND
WE'LL EXCHANGE
PHONE NUMBERS.



SELENA, WHAT ARE THE KEY TAKEAWAYS FROM TONIGHT'S DISCUSSION I KNOW
THAT THE
FEAR OF
YOUR CANCER
RETURNING
IS REAL.

IT HA

IT HAPPENED TO ME. AND IT'S SCARY.

ALTHOUGH MBC IS TREATABLE, IT'S NOT CURABLE.

THERE ARE
LOTS OF
"TOOLS IN THE
TOOLBOX"
SO TO SPEAK,
FOR TREATING
TRIPLE-NEGATIVE
MBC,



AND RESEARCHERS
ARE ALWAYS
LOOKING FOR MORE
AND BETTER
OPTIONS.

GATHER AS MUCH
INFORMATION
AS YOU CAN ABOUT
YOUR SPECIFIC
CANCER.
KEEP ASKING QUESTIONS.



FOR ME, SPEAKING TO GROUPS LIKE THIS HAS GIVEN ME A SENSE OF PURPOSE, AND YOU CAN FIND YOURS TOO.

IT MIGHT BE THROUGH BECOMING AN ADVOCATE IN YOUR COMMUNITY OR DEDICATING TIME TO SOMETHING THAT BRINGS YOU JOY -WHETHER IT'S DATING, TRAVELING, OR A HOBBY.

WHILE THERE MIGHT BE SOME DARK TIMES,

WITH THE RIGHT SUPPORT,

LIFE CAN ALSO BE FULL OF JOY AND MEANING.

THANK YOU AGAIN EVERYONE, AND HAVE A GREAT EVENING!

At the SHARE Cancer Support Meeting

WOULD ANYONE
LIKE TO
SHARE HOW
THEY'VE SPOKEN UP
FOR THEMSELVES
OR ADDRESSED
ANY MENTAL
OR EMOTIONAL
CONCERNS WITH
YOUR DOCTOR?







UNFORTUNATELY,
MY DOCTOR
NEVER MENTIONED
THE SLIPPORT
THAT'S AVAILABLE
TO HELP DEAL
WITH THE CHANGES TO
MY BODY

THAT'S
REALLY
GREAT
TO HEAR!
ANYONE
ELSE?

SO I HAD TO ASK.
THE THERAPIST I'M SEEING
HAS BEEN REALLY HELPFUL.
I'M FOLLOWING MY THERAPIST'S
SUGGESTIONS
AND TAKING MY RELATIONSHIP
WITH RAY SLOW.

I WAS EXPERIENCING
SOME SIDE EFFECTS
FROM MY MEDICATION,
AND MY NANA SUGGESTED
A HOME REMEDY.



BEFORE TRYING IT,
I DECIDED
TO CHECK
WITH MY DOCTOR.
HE RECOMMENDED
A DIFFERENT SOLUTION
THAT HE WAS
MORE FAMILIAR
WITH.

I'M GLAD I SPOKE UP.

HOME REMEDY

IT HELPED ME GET
THE RELIEF I NEEDED
WITHOUT RISKING ANY
UNWANTED REACTION
BETWEEN
MY MEDICATION
AND THE



THIS HAS BEEN
A GREAT SESSION!
THANK YOU TO
VIOLA, YASMINE,
AND THE OTHERS
WHO SHARED THEIR
EXPERIENCES.
SEE YOU
NEXT TIME!



OVERALL,
I'M LEARNING
THE IMPORTANCE
OF ASKING
LOTS OF
QUESTIONS.

I'VE REALIZED
THAT THERE'S
SO MUCH I DON'T KNOW.
ASKING QUESTIONS
MAKES ME FEEL
MORE IN CONTROL
OF WHAT'S HAPPENING
TO ME.

I'VE ALSO CONNECTED WITH A GROUP OF BLACK WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER. WE ARE WORKING TOGETHER TO CREATE A SERIES OF VIDEOS.

OUR GOAL IS TO ENCOURAGE BLACK WOMEN TO SPEAK UP FOR THEMSELVES.

IT'S A WAY TO MAKE SURE THEY'RE TREATED FAIRLY

BY THE HEALTHCARE SYSTEM AND GIVE THEM TOOLS FOR HOW TO DO IT.



Glossary

ADC: An antibody-drug conjugate is a cancer drug that consists of chemotherapy molecules bound to an antibody that targets molecules present mainly on cancer cells. Upon reaching the cancer cell the chemotherapy drug is clipped off the ADC and released into the cancer cell, killing it.

Biomarker and types of biomarker testing: A biomarker is a substance in your body that can be measured and can give information about your health. Biomarker testing, such as genomic testing, allows doctors to gather as much information as possible about your unique type of cancer. Biomarker testing results help guide your healthcare provider to choose appropriate treatment options for you.

Biopsy: Removal of a sample of tissue for examination under a microscope to see if cancer is present.

BRCA1 and BRCA2: BRCA1 and BRCA2 are genes that everyone has. Mutations in these genes can be inherited from either parent and passed on to children, and they can increase the risk of breast and other cancers. People with triple-negative breast cancer and a BRCA1/2 mutation may be eligible for treatment with a drug called a PARP inhibitor.

Genetic counselor: A genetic counselor provides guidance and support to patients about inherited diseases and what genetic testing results may mean for the patient or the patient's family members.

Genetic testing: Genetic testing for an inherited mutation looks at DNA in blood or saliva samples. People with triple-negative breast cancer should have genetic testing. Genetic testing can guide treatment decisions in people with breast cancer and can identify an increased risk of breast cancer in those without the disease, especially in people with a family history of the disease.

Lumpectomy: A lumpectomy (also called breast-conserving surgery or partial mastectomy) is surgery to remove a breast tumor plus some healthy tissue around the tumor. The goal of a lumpectomy is to remove all the cancer while preserving as much of the healthy breast as possible.

Mastectomy: Mastectomy is surgery to remove one or both breasts. Options after a mastectomy include reconstruction, using a prosthesis that is placed in the bra, and remaining flat. This is a personal choice.

Neoadjuvant treatment: Treatment received before surgery that is generally intended to shrink the tumor, increase the chance of removing all the cancer during surgery, or boost the immune system's ability to find and kill cancer cells.

PARP inhibitor: PARP inhibitors are drugs for some people with BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations with early-stage or metastatic breast cancer.

Patient support: Different types of navigators and peers provide support and guidance for patients.

- Patient navigators help people with cancer overcome barriers to get the treatment and support they need. They receive training and may have had cancer but are not healthcare professionals.
- Peer support: Peers are people who are also going through the same cancer diagnosis and treatment or have completed treatment. Peers can help people cope, reduce anxiety, increase hope, address concerns about recurrence, and improve quality of life.
- -Nurse navigators are healthcare professionals who work with the cancer care team to coordinate care and appointments and help patients understand treatments and side effects.
- -Oncology social workers address social and mental health concerns.

Reconstruction of the breast: Breast reconstruction is surgery that aims to restore the look of the breast(s), including the nipple and areola (the dark area around the nipple). Your breast surgeon and a plastic surgeon can help you understand your reconstruction options.

Triple-negative breast cancer. Triple-negative breast cancer is one of several types of breast cancer. Triple-negative breast cancer does not have the three most commonly tested breast cancer markers (estrogen receptors, progesterone receptors, and HER2). About 10-15% of all breast cancers are triple negative. This type of breast cancer is more common in Black women, younger women, and those with a BRCA1 gene mutation. It is more aggressive, harder to treat, and more likely to come back after treatment than other types of breast cancer.

Sources:

ADC: Definition of antibody-drug conjugate - NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms - NCI

Adjuvant treatment: Definition of adjuvant therapy - NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms - NCI

Biomarker and types of biomarker testing: Cancer Precision Medicine Commons; click "download the presentation; slides 18, 19, and 21. Note that organizations may use the language in this source verbatim.

Biopsy: NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms - NCI

BRCA1 and BRCA2: BRCA Gene Mutations - Women | Susan G. Komen®

CAT scan: Definition of CT scan - NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms - NCI

Genetic testing/counseling: Genetic Counseling and Genetic Testing | Susan G. Komen®

Cancer Precision Medicine Commons; click "download the presentation; slide 33

Hereditary Breast and Ovarian Cancer | Cancer.Net

O'Reilly 2021.

NSGC > About > About Genetic Counselors

HER2: Breast Cancer HER2 Status | What is HER2 Status? | American Cancer Society

Lumpectomy: Lumpectomy Surgery (breastcancer.org)

Mastectomy: Types of Mastectomy (breastcancer.org)

What Is Breast Reconstruction Surgery? (breastcancer.org)

Neoadjuvant treatment: Definition of neoadjuvant therapy - NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms - NCI

FDA approves pembrolizumab for high-risk early-stage triple-negative breast cancer | FDA

PARP Inhibitors: Susan G. Komen®; tumor size criterion (to support "Not all people with BRCA mutations are eligible for PARP inhibitors") here: Adjuvant PARP Inhibitors in Patients With High-Risk Early-Stage HER2-Negative Breast Cancer and Germline BRCA Mutations: ASCO Hereditary Breast Cancer Guideline Rapid Recommendation Update | Journal of Clinical Oncology (ascopubs.org)

Patient navigation/support: Patient Navigation in Cancer Care | American Cancer Society

Types of Cancer Navigators | Patient Navigation | American Cancer Society Patient and Caregiver Peer Support/Mentoring Programs | OncoLink How effective is peer-to-peer support in cancer patients and survivors? A systematic review - PMC (nih.gov)

Reconstruction: Breast Reconstruction Surgery: Options and Techniques (breastcancer.org)

TNBC: Triple-Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC)



Resources

American Cancer Society

Treatment of Triple-Negative Breast Cancer
The American Cancer Society provides a description
of treatment options for different stages of TNBC.

SHARE Cancer Support
Triple-Negative Breast Cancer Information

SHARE's Research Study: SHARING OUR OWN EXPERIENCE: A Qualitative Study with Black Women Diagnosed with Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

To better understand the experience of being diagnosed with TNBC as a Black woman, SHARE teamed up with Dr. Tisha Felder PhD., MSW, who served as the Principal Investigator, and her colleague Dr. Lucy Ingram MPH, PhD., to conduct a qualitative research study. Twenty Black women diagnosed with early or metastatic breast cancer were interviewed and text analysis software was utilized with an inductive coding approach to develop a codebook. Through a Black Feminist lens, codes were analyzed and themes were interpreted across the interviews. Eight major themes and 15 recommendations emerged from the deeply personal stories shared by these brave women diagnosed with TNBC.

The Black TNBC Sanctuary

The Black TNBC Sanctuary is a safe and trusted home for Black and Afro-Latina individuals diagnosed with triple negative breast cancer and their loved ones. Here, you can find everything you need to understand your specific diagnosis and feel equipped to make the best decisions for you. Built from the lived experience of our Black and Afro-Latina TNBC community and the knowledge of leading TNBC medical experts, the Black TNBC Sanctuary changes and grows based on the needs of our community.

TNBC Foundation

The TNBC Foundation is an online source for information about TNBC, treatment for TNBC, support groups for patients and caregivers, patient stories, and more.

Triple Negative Breast Cancer - An Overview from the NIH

Together Through Triple-Negative Breast Cancer: Stories of Courage, Friendship, and Hope

CREDITS

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Gilead Sciences, Inc. has had no input into the development or content of these materials.



SHARE is here for you!

Helpline: 844-725-7427

www.sharecancersupport.org

SHARE Cancer Support is a national, peer-led 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that supports and educates anyone who has been diagnosed with breast or gynecologic cancers, and provides outreach to the general public about signs and symptoms.

SHARE is dedicated to serving people of all races and cultures, backgrounds and identities. Because no one should face breast, ovarian, uterine (endometrial), cervical or metastatic breast cancer alone.

Take Our Survey!



Your Voice Matters!