

INFOGRAPHIC

About triple-negative breast cancer

Despite being the rarest form, it accounted for **15-20%¹** of the over 2 million new breast cancer cases in 2018²



Medical literature shows that the first mention of triple-negative breast cancer was in October 2005³

Who is affected?

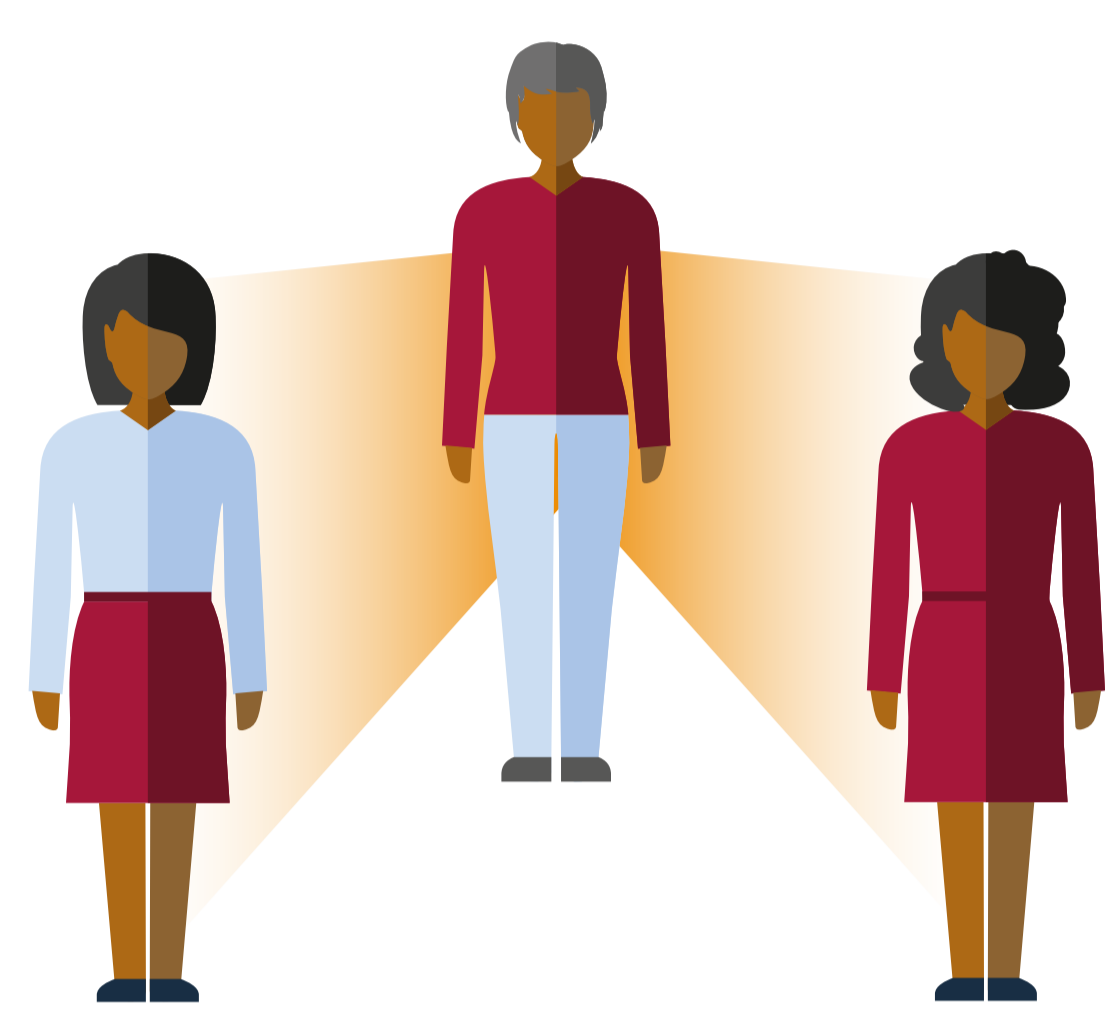
Triple-negative breast cancer is more commonly diagnosed in women who:



Are under the age of 40 or 50⁴



Are African American or Hispanic^{4,5}



Have a family history of breast cancer⁶



Have a mutation in the *BRCA1* gene⁶

A high unmet medical need

Compared with other forms of breast cancer, triple-negative breast cancer:

Is more aggressive,⁷ and causes more rapid progression and shorter overall survival



Can be more difficult to diagnose, as younger women have denser breast tissue and standardised mammograms are not yet recommended⁸

Reduces the likelihood of surviving the first 5 years after diagnosis⁹

Has an increased likelihood of returning to other areas of the body,¹⁰ with the lungs and brain being the most likely sites of distant recurrence³



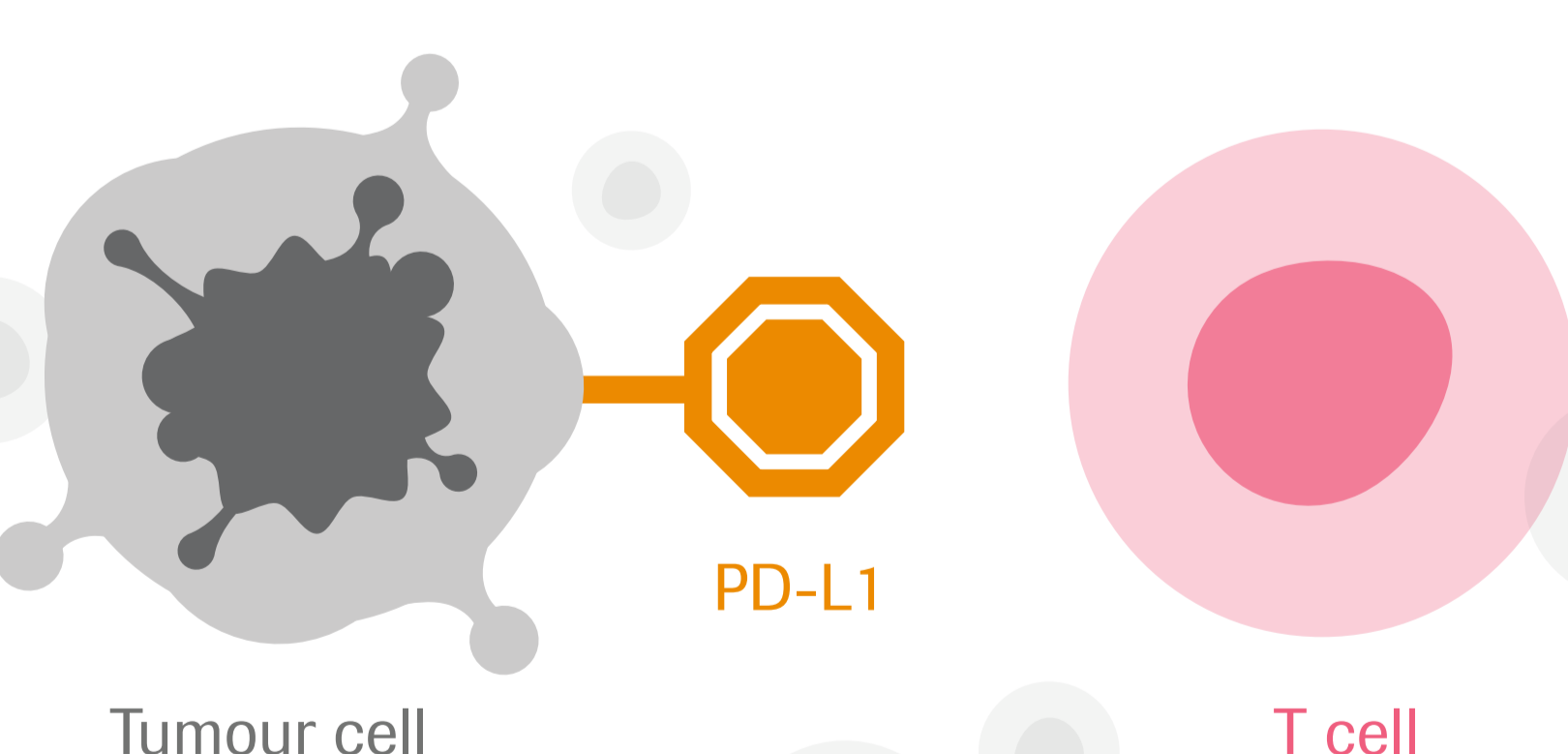
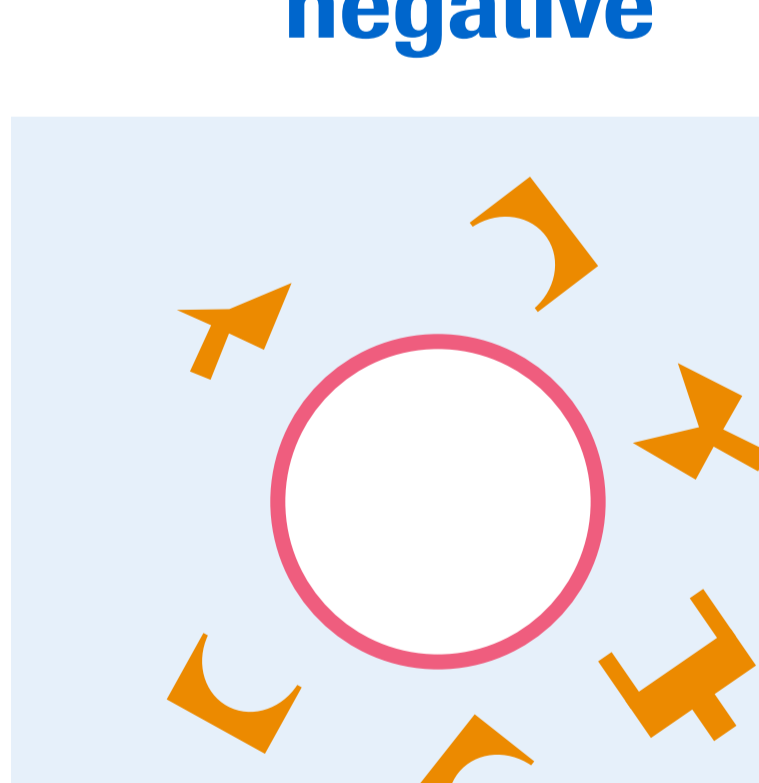
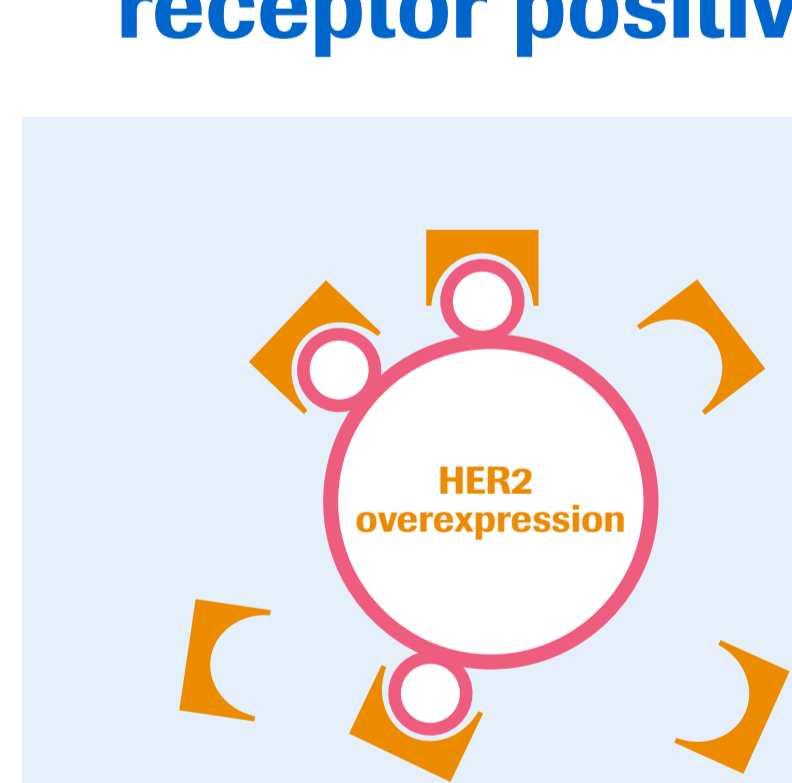
The science of triple-negative breast cancer

Called 'triple-negative' because the three most common types of receptors known to promote the growth of breast cancer cells are not present in the tumour:^{10,11}

Hormone receptor positive

HER2 receptor positive

Triple negative



Some triple-negative breast cancer cells express a protein called PD-L1, which enables cancer cells to evade the immune system¹¹

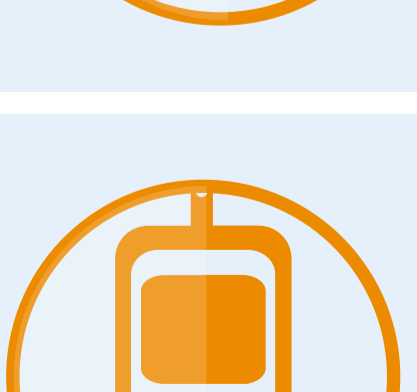
The challenge of treating triple-negative breast cancer



People with metastatic triple-negative breast cancer exhibit poor clinical outcomes



No consistent standard of care and clinical practice patterns vary worldwide



Cytotoxic chemotherapy remains the mainstay of treatment⁶



It does not respond to hormone therapy or HER2-targeted agents⁶



New treatment options are needed for people living with this disease



Immune checkpoint inhibitors, which target the PD-L1 and PD-1 proteins, may represent a potential new treatment option for people with triple-negative breast cancer¹¹

References
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