





# BREAST

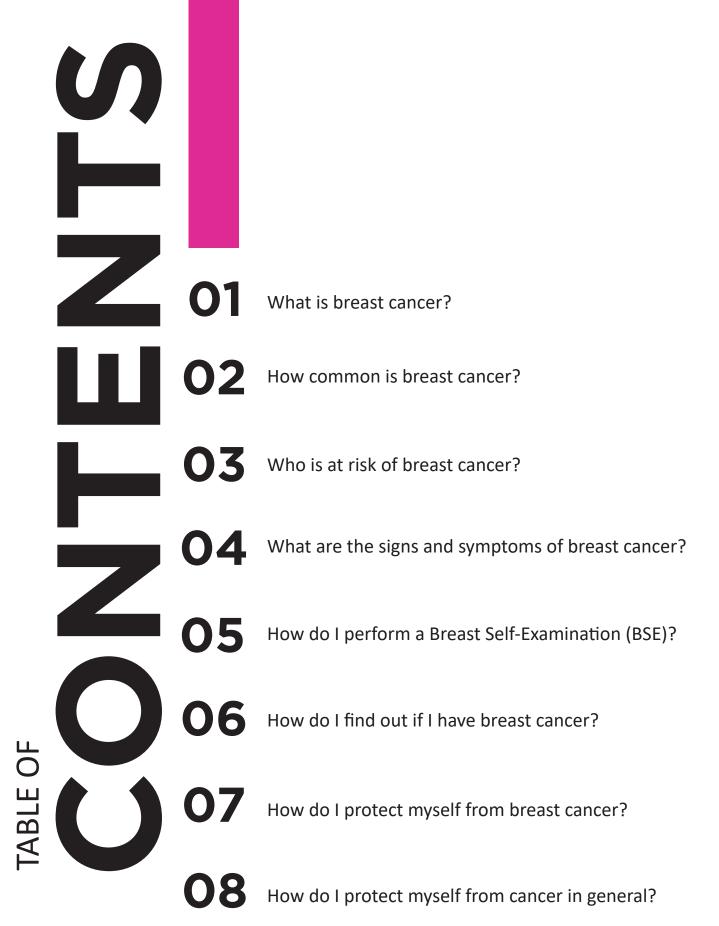
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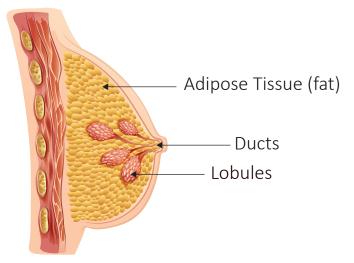




# I What is breast cancer?

• Breast cancer occurs when cells in the breast grow out of control and start changing

in an abnormal way.1



- A breast consists of three main parts, which include lobules, ducts, and connective tissue (fatty tissue).<sup>1</sup>
- In breast cancer, the 'out of control' cells form a tumour and are felt as a **lump**. This can happen in **one or both breasts**.



# I How common is breast cancer?

Breast cancer is the number



most common cancer among women in Malaysia.<sup>2</sup>

About 1 out of 2

breast cancer cases in Malaysia was diagnosed late in stage 3 and stage 4 between 2012 and 2016, making it difficult for effective treatment.<sup>2</sup>



# People whose breast cancer are detected in

Stage 1 and 2 have a 88% and 81% five-year survival rate\*3

Stage 3 and 4 have a 60% and 23% five-year survival rate\*3

\*The percentage of patients who are alive 5 years after diagnosis.

The sooner the cancer is detected, the higher your chances of survival.

<sup>2.</sup> Azizah A, Hashimah B, Nirmal K, Siti Zubaidah A, Puteri N, Nabihah A et al. Malaysia National Cancer Registry Report (MNCR) 2012-2016. Putrajaya, Malaysia: Ministry of Health Malaysia; 2019.

<sup>3.</sup> National Cancer Registry, National Cancer Institute, Ministry of Health Malaysia (2018). Malaysian Study on Cancer Survival (MySCan).

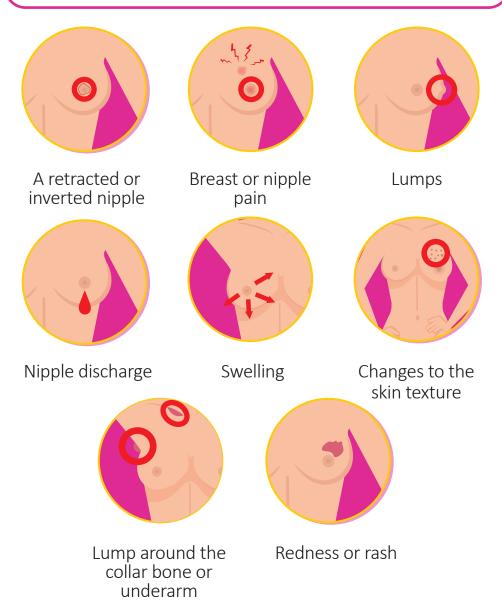
# I Who is at risk of breast cancer?



<sup>4.</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. "What Are The Risk Factors for Breast Cancer?" [Internet]. 2022 Sep [cited on 2022 Nov 17]. Available from: https://www.cdc.gov/cancer/breast/basic\_info/risk\_factors.htm

# I What are the signs and symptoms of breast cancer?

# Signs and symptoms of breast cancer<sup>5</sup>



# The difference between signs and symptoms:

**Signs** are what others see (e.g. swelling and bleeding), **symptoms** are what you feel (e.g. headache and pain).<sup>6</sup>

# TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR IF YOU NOTICE ANY OF THESE CHANGES

<sup>5.</sup> Breastcancer.org. "Breast Self-Exam (BSE)" [Internet]. 2022 Oct [cited on 2022 Nov 17]. Available from: https://www.breastcancer.org/screening-testing/breast-self-exam-bse
6. American Cancer Society. Signs and Symptoms of Cancer [Internet]. 2020 Nov 6 [cited on 2022 Dec 28]. Available from: https://www.cancer.org/treatment/understanding-your-diagnosis/signs-and-symptoms-of-cancer.html

# I How do I perform a Breast Self-Examination (BSE)?

## WHEN DO I CHECK?

Monthly: 7-10 days after your period ends<sup>5</sup>

#### WHERE DO I PERFORM THIS CHECK?

Stand in front of a mirror, ensure your surrounding is bright and comfortable

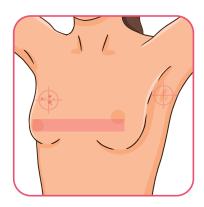
## **⊘** HOW DO I CHECK?<sup>5</sup>



Step 1: Raise your arm



**Step 2:** Feel for any lumps in a circular motion with your other arm from underneath your armpit to your breast



**Step 3:** Look for changes in your breasts



**Step 4:** Repeat steps 1 to 3 for your other breast

TALK TO YOUR DOCTOR IF YOU NOTICE ANY OF THESE CHANGES

# I How do I find out if I have breast cancer?

• Breast cancer can be detected early using the tests listed below. These tests, through different techniques, look for abnormal changes.



**Breast Self-Examination (BSE)** 

A physical check of the breasts done by yourself

18 years and above: once every month⁵



**Clinical Breast Examination (CBE)** 

A physical check of the breasts done by a doctor or a nurse

Age 20-39: once every 3 years 40 years and above: once every year



Mammography

An X-ray image of the breast

Age 40-49: once every year<sup>8</sup>
Age 50-59: once every year or
every 2 years<sup>8</sup>

60 years and above: once every 2 years<sup>8</sup>



**Breast Ultrasound** 

An imaging test using sound waves to produce images of the breasts

Undergo tests as recommended by a doctor

## BASED ON THE RESULTS, YOUR DOCTOR WILL ADVISE ON THE NEXT STEPS

#### References:

7. Ministry of Health Malaysia (2021). National Strategic Plan For Cancer Control Programme 2021-2025.

8. Malaysia Health Technology Assessment Section (MaHTAS). Clinical Practice Guidelines: management of breast cancer (3rd edition). Ministry of Health Malaysia 2019 MOH/P/PAK/432.19 (GU)-e

# I How do I protect myself from breast cancer?



#### Go for a mammogram

Age 40-49: once every year<sup>8</sup> Age 50-59: once every year or every 2 years<sup>8</sup>

60 years and above: once every 2 years8



#### **Breastfeeding**

Breastfeed after childbirth for 6 months or more<sup>9,10</sup>



# Exercise regularly and maintain a healthy weight

You can manage your weight by getting more exercise and being physically active<sup>9</sup>
(refer to next page)



#### Practise a balanced diet

Eat more healthily<sup>9</sup> (refer to next page)



Don't smoke

Avoid active and passive smoking completely<sup>9</sup>



Don't drink alcohol

Avoid alcohol completely<sup>11</sup>

#### References:

9. American Cancer Society. "Can I lower my risk of breast cancer?" [Internet]. 2021 Dec. [cited on 2022 Nov 17]. Available from: https://www.cancer.org/cancer/breast-cancer/risk-and-prevention/can-i-lower-my-risk.html 10. World Health Organization. Breastfeeding [Internet]. [cited on 2022 Nov 17]. Available from: https://www.who.int/health-topics/breastfeeding#tab=tab\_1

11. World Cancer Research Fund. "Limit alcohol consumption". [Internet] [cited on 2022 Nov 17].

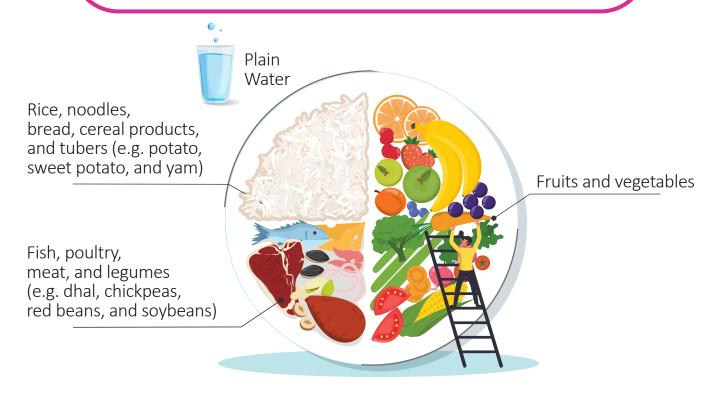
Available from: https://www.wcrf-uk.org/preventing-cancer/our-cancer-prevention-recommendations/limit-alcohol-consumption/

# I How do I protect myself from cancer in general?

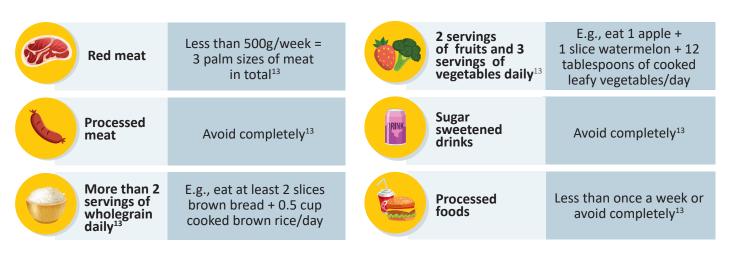
# **Eat Healthy**

The diagram below shows the Malaysian Healthy Plate with Quarter Quarter Half concept.

Use this as a visual guide to healthy, balanced meals. 12



#### Recommendation for the following food products:



<sup>12.</sup> Panduan Pinggan Sihat Malaysia. Putrajaya (MY). Ministry of Health Malaysia; 2016. 50 p. Report No.: 1.

<sup>13.</sup> World Cancer Research Fund/American Institute for Cancer Research. "Continuous Update Project Expert Report 2018.

Recommendations and public health and policy implications." [Internet]. [cited on 2022 Nov 17]. Available from: dietandcancerreport.org

# | How do | protect myself from cancer in general? (continued)

# **Be Active**



#### 150 Minutes

Moderate-intensity\* aerobic activity per week<sup>14</sup>

Brisk walking, jogging, swimming, tennis (doubles), cycling, hiking, line dancing

or



#### **75 Minutes**

Vigorous-intensity\*\* aerobic activity per week<sup>14</sup>

Running, swimming laps, tennis (singles), jumping rope, aerobic dance, kickboxing





#### At least 2 days

of muscle strengthening activities per week<sup>14</sup>

Use of exercise bands, weight machines, or hand-held weights; push-ups, pull-ups, planks, squats, lunges, some yoga postures and tai chi

# How do you measure intensity?

#### Use the 'talk test'

*Moderate-intensity exercise	Moderate effort required. You breathe harder, you start to sweat, and you will talk more slowly than you do normally. <sup>15</sup>
**Vigorous-intensity exercise	High effort required. You are puffing, sweating, and can only talk with pauses. 15









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