



BEYOND PINK: SHARING OUR
**METASTATIC
BREAST CANCER**
Story

10 THINGS

YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT METASTATIC BREAST CANCER

What You Need to Know At Diagnosis

Recurrence of breast cancer continues to be one of the most feared diseases among women.

A diagnosis of metastatic breast cancer can come as a shock and be frightening, as it means you'll live with cancer for the rest of your life. But, through active management of the disease, many people are able to live full, productive lives.



THE FOLLOWING ARE **10 THINGS** YOU SHOULD KNOW IF YOU OR SOMEONE YOU LOVE HAS BEEN DIAGNOSED WITH METASTATIC BREAST CANCER.

1

Metastatic breast cancer (MBC), also known as stage IV breast cancer, is a form of breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body (eg, lungs, liver, bones). It may be located in other organs outside of the breast and/or lymph nodes near the breast.

2

Breast cancer that has spread to other parts of the body (metastasized) is not the same as cancer of these organs. When cancer spreads to another organ, it retains the characteristics of the original organ, so treatment and chances of remission relate to the primary tumor site.

3

It can take a few days or even a couple of weeks to know if you have MBC, as there are a number of tests (eg, scans or biopsies) needed to confirm the diagnosis. While this can be frustrating, knowing the pathology of the disease is critical to help determine the optimal treatment plan.

4

Currently seven different molecular subtypes of MBC have been identified (eg, estrogen receptor positive [ER+], estrogen receptor negative [ER-], HER2 negative), and your treatment and disease management will depend on your specific type.

5

Treatment of MBC is highly personalized based on the tumor type, as well as factors like where and how the cancer has spread, your overall health and experience with prior treatments. As a result, your medical team may run additional tests before choosing a course of treatment.

6

Breast cancer that has metastasized may not have the exact same characteristics as the original tumor. For example, a cancer that was ER+ at diagnosis may now be ER-. This is another reason your treatment may differ from earlier breast cancer treatments.

7

MBC is a chronic, progressive illness, so it is important to work closely with your medical team to actively manage the disease. The goal for treatment is to remain stable and slow down the cancer progression, to keep the disease under control while maintaining a good quality of life.

8

If you've had a prior diagnosis of breast cancer, it is important to not question your prior treatment decisions or feel guilty about deciding against certain courses of treatment. The most important thing is to stay focused and determine what you need to do to stabilize the disease.

9

Do not feel rushed into making decisions about your care. When we are anxious we may not process information clearly, and need time to be comfortable with a treatment decision. **Always** have thoughtful discussions with your medical team, and do not hesitate if you wish to seek a second opinion.

10

It is important for your loved ones to also be educated about the disease, treatment options and what to expect. The more they know, the better they can support you in this journey.