

THE CAROLINA BREAST CANCER STUDY

PHASE III: THE JEANNE HOPKINS LUCAS STUDY

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center
Funded by the University Cancer Research Fund, the National Cancer Institute, and Susan G. Komen

ENROLLMENT SUMMARY

- The Carolina Breast Cancer Study (CBCS) is exploring the causes of breast cancer in black and white women.
- Phases I and II (1993 through 2001) enrolled 2,311 North Carolina women with newly diagnosed breast cancer and 2,022 women without breast cancer, resulting in over 100 publications about breast cancer risk factors and breast cancer subtypes.
- In Phase III (2008-2023), we enrolled and are following 3,000 women living with breast cancer for up to 10 years post-diagnosis.

RESEARCH GOALS

- To learn what risk factors influence the type of breast cancer diagnosis a woman will receive
- To uncover why younger black women tend to get more aggressive forms of breast cancer
- To examine racial disparities in breast cancer treatment and in access to care in relation to survival and quality of life

At the study onset we asked; do women with the SAME type of breast cancer who receive the SAME treatment have the SAME outcomes?

We now understand that they do NOT, but we are also finding meaningful differences in the cancers and treatments that we once thought were the same.

The information we collect will help us address health disparities and find ways to prevent and to more effectively treat breast cancer in the future.

ABOUT JEANNE HOPKINS LUCAS



IN MEMORY OF
JEANNE HOPKINS
LUCAS
1935-2007

This study is named in honor of Jeanne Hopkins Lucas, the first black female North Carolina state Senator, who spent much of her Senate career focused on public education. She was a strong voice for cancer programs in our state as well as a determined breast cancer advocate. Jeanne Lucas died of breast cancer in March 2007 at 71 years of age.

CBCS RESEARCHERS BY LOCATION



Our network of investigators spans the nation. These collaborators use data collected from CBCS to explore unique aspects of breast cancer. Some highlights are listed to the right.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS BY TOPIC



Left: Dr. Eboneé Butler
Cancer Prevention Fellow, National Cancer Institute



Right: Dr. Humberto Parada
Faculty, San Diego State University

Research focus: Effects of **smoking** on cancer risk and long-term survival rate.

Findings: Smoking may increase the risk of certain subtypes of Breast Cancer, but not others. Smoking may also have a negative impact on long-term survival.



Dr. Laura Pinheiro
Faculty, Weill Cornell Medical College

Research focus: **Quality of life**

Findings: During treatment, white women reported better physical, social, and functional well-being compared to black women. Both during and after treatment, black women reported better spiritual well-being compared to white women.



Dr. Stephanie Wheeler
Faculty, UNC-Chapel Hill

Research focus: Impact of **financial strain** on stress, treatment adherence, and disparity outcomes.

Findings: 58% of black women and 39% of white women in CBCS reported adverse financial impact due to Breast Cancer diagnosis including income loss, transportation barriers, job loss, financial barriers to care and insurance loss.



Dr. Lindsay Williams
Post-Doctoral Fellow University of Minnesota

Research focus: **Alcohol** as a risk factor in black women.

Findings: Drinking 7 or more alcoholic beverages per week increases Breast Cancer risk among both black and white women.



Dr. Brionna Hair
Cancer Research Training Fellow, National Cancer Institute

Research focus: **Physical activity**

Findings: The American Cancer Society recommends 150 minutes of moderate activity per week such as domestic chores, gardening, or brisk walking. Before diagnosis: 61% of CBCS participants met these guidelines After diagnosis: only 35% met the guidelines.



Dr. SamaPrenvtha Puvanesarajah
Cancer Prevention Fellow, American Cancer Society

Research focus: **Screening vs. detection**

Findings: Certain subtypes of Breast Cancer are more likely to be interval cancers than others. Interval breast cancer is a term given to cancers detected/presenting within 12 months after a mammographic screening in which findings are considered normal.

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Principal Investigators



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Thank you to our research team. This study would not be possible without the hard work and commitment of researchers and the Carolina Breast Cancer Study staff who undertake the research.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, VISIT OUR WEBSITE: cbc.web.unc.edu