

ASCO 2023

Abstract # 1089:

The case for acceleration of prospective multi-stakeholder led community-based research in young Black women with triple negative breast cancer (TNBC)

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Background

- Black women face a three-fold increase in TNBC BRCA1 gene mutations.
- In TNBC, there is a higher rate of recurrence and metastasis to other organs.
- Lower access to timely care and more advanced stage at diagnosis contribute to poorer outcomes.
- Black women have the lowest survival rate at each stage of TNBC diagnosis compared to other demographic groups.

The question: Over the past 10 years, what real world community interventions have been published regarding risk for and diagnosis with TNBC in Black or African American women?

Methods: Authors conducted PUBMED and Google Scholar searches for years 2011 to 2022 to summarize publications on community-based interventions with Black or African American women at risk of or diagnosed with TNBC.

Keywords: TNBC, community, diversity, health equity, young adults, Black, African American

Conclusion:

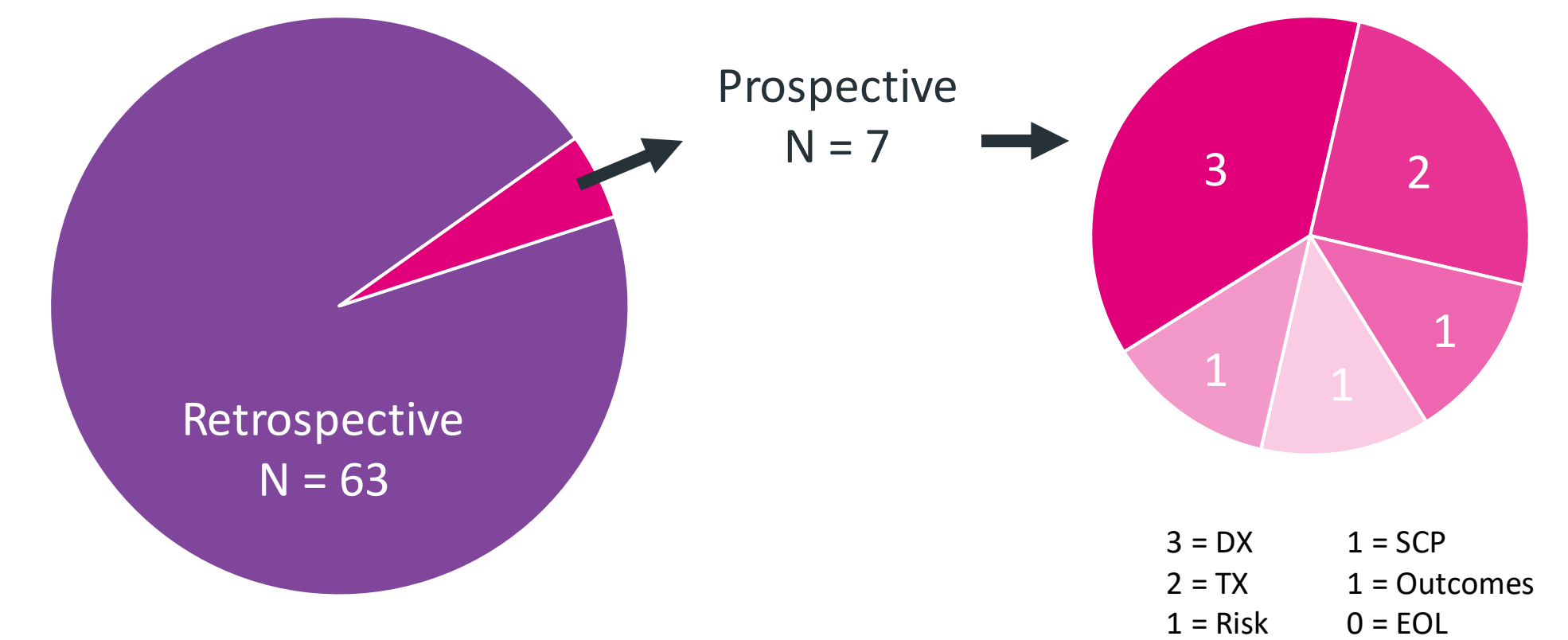
It is critical to address the disproportionate impact of TNBC in partnership with Black women. To achieve equitable health outcomes, we advise public and private sector leaders to make more funding available to support community-engaged approaches in high prevalence geographic areas.



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Results/Graphs/Data:



TNBC PUBLICATION ASSESMENT (N=70)

Future Directions for Research:

- 1 Provide CBPR training and opportunities for diverse investigators and patient- and community-based organizations.
- 2 Build capacity for social needs assessment and interventions.
- 3 Employ community-based implementation science focused on all care continuum domains including the gaps between domains.
- 4 Increase public awareness of health issues in Black women and address resistance, access and eligibility for participation in clinical research.
- 5 Offer RFPs to transform care.

Supported by an Independent Grant

