

Breast Cancer IN MALAYSIA

WHAT IS BREAST CANCER?

Breast cancer is caused by an uncontrolled growth of abnormal (cancer) cells within the tissues. If not detected and treated promptly, the cancer cells can spread to the lymph glands and other parts of the body, including the lungs, bones and liver.

AROUND THE GLOBE, 1.6 MILLION NEW CASES WERE ESTIMATED EACH YEAR AND IN 2015, A TOTAL OF 560,000 WOMEN DIED OF BREAST CANCER



Source : World Health Organisation

BREAST CANCER DETECTION

Breast cancer can be detected and treated at the early stages by these basic methods:



Breast Self-Examination (BSE)



Mammography



Breast examination by a doctor or a trained person (clinical breast examination/CBE)

WHO IS AT RISK?

All women above 20 years are at risk of developing breast cancer. A number of risk factors have been identified such as:



Age: 70% of breast cancer occurs in women aged 40 and above



Family history of breast cancer



Early menstruation (before age 12) or late menopause (after age 50)



Never having a full-term pregnancy



Giving birth after the age of 30



High fat diet



Low fibre diet



Being obese in postmenopausal years



Excessive alcohol consumption

Source : National Cancer Council

BETWEEN 2007-2011, A TOTAL OF 18,206 WOMEN IN MALAYSIA ARE DIAGNOSED WITH BREAST CANCER

Source : National Cancer Institute, Ministry of Health, Malaysia

MAMMOGRAM SUBSIDY PROGRAMME

Mammogram Subsidy Programme was introduced in May 2007 by the National Population and Family Development Board (NPFDB). Initially targeted for Malaysian women and permanent residents aged 40 to 70 years old, this programme has been extended on February 2012 to include women aged 35 to 39 years old who are at risk and have family history of breast cancer.

Women with household income of below RM10,000 will received full subsidy while women with household income of RM10,000 and above will received RM50 subsidy from the total mammogram screening cost. Until June 2017, a total of 337,524 mammogram tests have been successfully conducted. From this tests, 304,560 cases were found to be normal and 32,964 cases required further follow up checking.

Source : National Population and Family Development Board



MINISTRY OF WOMEN,
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT

For more information:

POPULATION AND FAMILY RESEARCH SECTOR,
NATIONAL POPULATION AND FAMILY DEVELOPMENT BOARD,
Ministry Of Women, Family And Community Development, Malaysia.

www.lppkn.gov.my

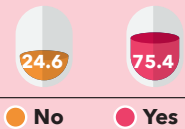
Lembaga Penduduk dan Pembangunan Keluarga Negara

@lppkn_pop

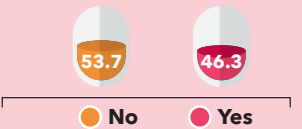
FINDINGS FROM THE FIFTH MALAYSIAN POPULATION AND FAMILY SURVEY (MPFS-5), 2014

BREAST SELF-EXAMINATION (BSE) AMONG MALAYSIAN WOMEN AGED 15-59

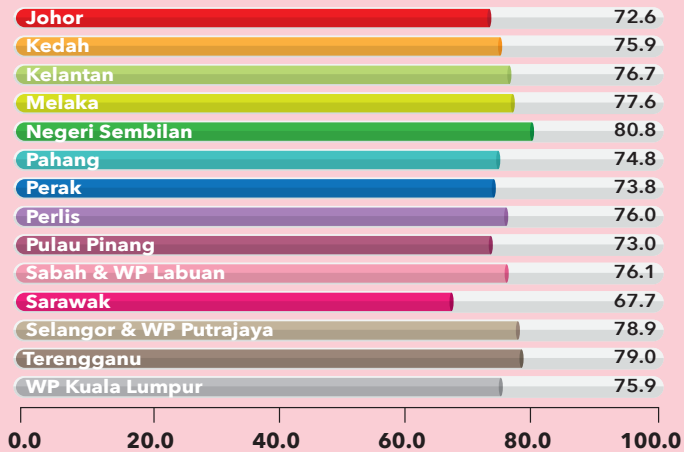
Ever done BSE



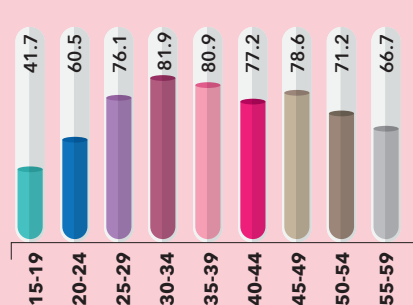
Performed BSE during one month prior to survey



EVER DONE BSE BY STATE

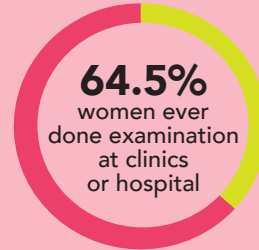


EVER DONE BSE BY AGE



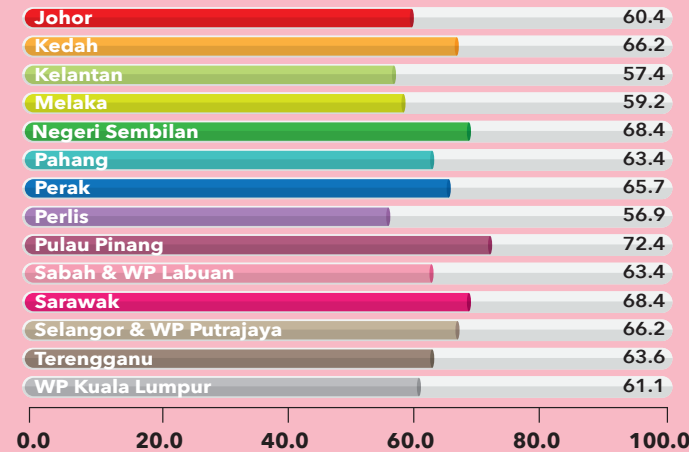
75.9% women in URBAN and 74.0% women in RURAL ever done BSE

BREAST EXAMINATION AT CLINICS OR HOSPITAL AMONG MALAYSIAN WOMEN AGED 15-59

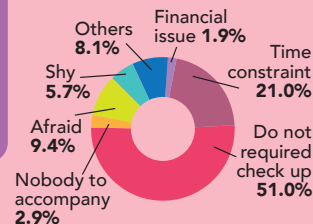


64.7% women in URBAN and 63.7% women in RURAL ever done examination at clinics or hospital

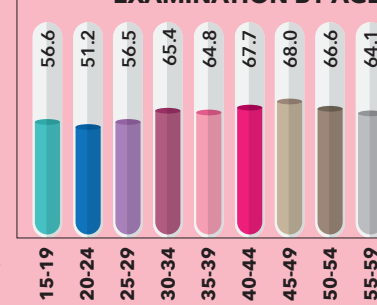
EVER DONE EXAMINATION BY STATE



Reason for not doing examination at clinics or hospital

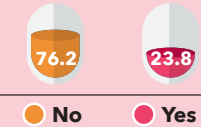


EVER DONE EXAMINATION BY AGE

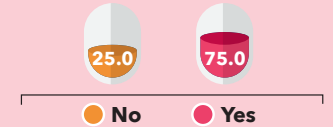


MAMMOGRAM EXAMINATION AMONG MALAYSIAN WOMEN AGED 35-59

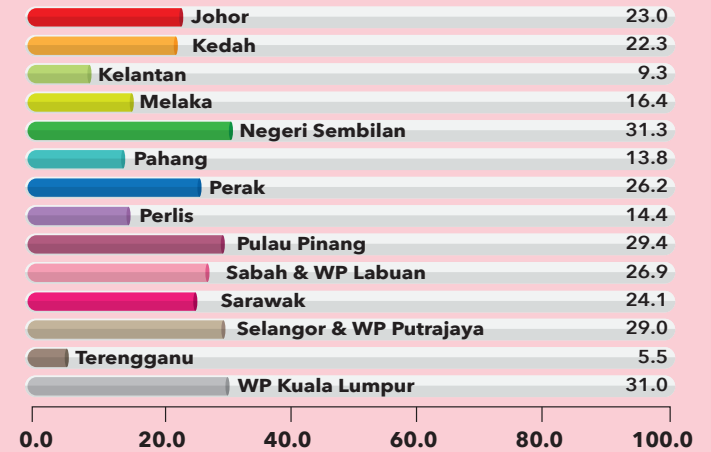
Ever done mammogram examination



Performed mammogram examination within the past three years prior to survey

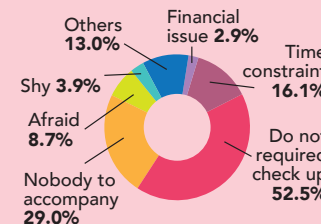


EVER DONE MAMMOGRAM EXAMINATION BY STATE



26.2% women in URBAN and 16.4% women in RURAL ever done mammogram examination

Reason for not doing mammogram examination



EVER DONE MAMMOGRAM EXAMINATION BY AGE

