Differences in Coping Among African American Women With Breast Cancer and Triple-Negative Breast Cancer

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Trip1le-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is a serious form of breast cancer that occurs more frequently in younger African American (AA) women (Susan G. Komen, 2012). Although women diagnosed with TNBC can be successfully treated, they have a poorer prognosis than women diagnosed with non-TNBC because metastasis is often involved (Dent et al., 2009; Foulkes, Smith, & Reis-Filho, 2010; National Cancer Institute, 2017). Breast cancer incidence rates are markedly higher in Caucasian women aged 60–84 years. However, AA women aged younger than 45 years have a higher rate of breast cancer and are more likely to die from it (American Cancer Society, 2015). In addition, AA women are more likely to die within seven years of TNBC diagnosis compared to non-Hispanic Caucasian and Asian women (Newman et al., 2006).