

KEY BREAST CANCER STATISTICS



Breast cancer is the second most commonly diagnosed cancer in Australia and the most common cancer among females.



57 Australians are diagnosed with breast cancer every day. Over 20,000 Australians (including 200 men) are diagnosed with breast cancer every year.



9 people die from breast cancer in Australia every day. Over 3,200 Australians (including 30–40 men) die from breast cancer every year.

RESEARCH IS KEY



NBCF funds the very best breast cancer research in Australia by awarding grants via an open national, competitive and rigorous peer review process. Thanks to ongoing investment into research, the death rate from breast cancer has reduced by over 40% and the five-year relative survival rate has increased from 76% to 92% since NBCF's inception.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL BREAST CANCER FOUNDATION (NBCF)



NBCF is Australia's largest not-for-profit organisation funding world-class breast cancer research towards a vision of Zero Deaths from breast cancer.



Since 1994, NBCF has invested over \$200 million into more than 600 research projects and supported over 1,800 researchers from 120 institutions.



Of this \$200 million, the Mother's Day Classic has donated \$44 million, making MDCF the single largest donor to the NBCF. NBCF is completely funded by the Australian community.

HOPE IS ON THE HORIZON



The *Pink Horizon Research Strategy* will see NBCF invest up to \$125 million over five years to accelerate progress towards its vision of Zero Deaths.



The *Pink Horizon Research Strategy* supports a diverse yet connected portfolio of research at a scale of investment that matches the boldness of its vision.



Through targeted and sustained funding, and a commitment to collaboration and impact, NBCF is enabling and accelerating the innovative research needed to end deaths from breast cancer.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES



PREVENT

Breast cancer through precision prevention.



DETECT

Breast cancer early and before it progresses.



STOP

Progression and recurrence of breast cancer.



TREAT

Hard-to-treat and metastatic breast cancers.

KEY OVARIAN CANCER STATISTICS



Every day, four women or girls will be diagnosed with ovarian cancer in Australia. That's 1,815 per year.



There is no early detection test for ovarian cancer and treatment options have hardly improved over the last three decades.



Ovarian cancer is the most lethal reproductive cancer of any gender based on its low survivability of just 49 per cent.

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



Ovarian cancer signs and symptoms can be vague, or are often misdiagnosed as common female complaints. This is why ovarian cancer is diagnosed in the late stages. A pap test cannot diagnose ovarian cancer. Here are signs and symptoms to look out for:

- Vague abdominal pain or pressure
- Feeling of abdominal fullness, gas, nausea, indigestion
- Sudden abdominal swelling, weight gain or bloating
- Persistent changes in bowel or bladder patterns
- Low backache or cramps
- Abnormal vaginal bleeding
- Pain during intercourse
- Unexplained weight loss

FUNDING NEEDS ARE URGENT



So we can continue to provide hope for patients who are facing – and those who will one day face – this disease.



So we can continue to fund new and existing research that is innovative and solutions-focused.



So that we can raise the average survival rate well above 49 per cent.

ABOUT THE OVARIAN CANCER RESEARCH FOUNDATION



The Ovarian Cancer Research Foundation is Australia's largest independent funder of ovarian cancer medical research. OCRF funds are 100 per cent raised by the Australian community.



The OCRF invests in research projects that seek to improve early detection, offer better treatments, enhance prevention, and reduce recurrence for women everywhere.



The OCRF's goal is to improve ovarian cancer outcomes for women, by funding research that will have the greatest impact on the largest number of women.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES AND PROJECTS



NEW AND EFFECTIVE TREATMENTS

Improving treatment options to increase survival rates.



EARLY DETECTION

Saving lives through early diagnosis.



PREVENTION

Reducing disease prevalence through research into prevention.



MANAGING RECURRENCE

Better management of recurrent disease to enhance survival and quality of life.