Breast cancer is the most commonly diagnosed cancer in women. Breast cancer is the 2nd leading cause of cancer death among women. However, African-American women are more likely to die from it. The mortality rate is 40% higher in African-American women than in white women. Why? African-American women are more likely than white women to get Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC), the most aggressive form in breast cancer. TNBC means that it is often resistant to chemotherapy and cannot be treated with hormone therapies or HER2 targeted therapies, because they are ER-negative, PR-negative, and HER2-negative. About 40–45% of breast cancer cases in the U.S. are due to inherited gene mutations. BRCA1/2 are the most common genes linked to breast cancer risk. BRCA1/2 mutations are rare in the general population. Most people with breast cancer who have a BRCA1/2 mutation are diagnosed at a younger age and have more aggressive tumors. African-American breast cancer patients who have had genetic testing are more likely to have BRCA1/2 mutations compared to other populations. Because of this, African-Americans are more likely to be diagnosed with breast cancer at an earlier age. Alongside the differences in tumor biology and genomics, African-American women face other barriers. Many socioeconomic factors and gaps in appropriate care play a role in widening the gap of health disparities. Most people with breast cancer who have a BRCA1/2 mutation are diagnosed at a younger age and have more aggressive tumors. African-American breast cancer patients who have had genetic testing are more likely to have BRCA1/2 mutations compared to other populations. Because of this, African-Americans are more likely to be diagnosed with breast cancer at an earlier age. Alongside the differences in tumor biology and genomics, African-American women face other barriers. Many socioeconomic factors and gaps in appropriate care play a role in widening the gap of health disparities. Most people with breast cancer who have a BRCA1/2 mutation are diagnosed at a younger age and have more aggressive tumors. African-American breast cancer patients who have had genetic testing are more likely to have BRCA1/2 mutations compared to other populations. Because of this, African-Americans are more likely to be diagnosed with breast cancer at an earlier age.