

# Patient information from BMJ

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## Breast pain

**Breast pain can be distressing, but it's not usually a sign that there's something seriously wrong. Often there's no obvious cause. However, there are treatments that can help.**

**You can use this leaflet to talk with your doctor and decide which treatments are right for you.**

### What happens?

Breast pain is also called **mastalgia**.

Most breast pain falls into two general categories.

- **Cyclical breast pain** follows a usual pattern and is linked to your period. This is the most common type of breast pain among women who haven't gone through menopause.
- **Noncyclical breast pain** isn't linked to your periods. Your breast (or breasts) feels painful some of the time, or even constantly. Usually, there doesn't seem to be a cause. But sometimes noncyclical breast pain is caused by things like an infection or a cyst (a fluid-filled sac in the breast). If this is the case, your doctor will treat these underlying problems, which should improve your breast pain. Sometimes breast pain can be caused by muscle sprains in your shoulder, neck or back. The side effects of some medications can also cause breast pain. Pregnancy and hormone changes in the menopause can lead to breast pain too.

Many women worry that breast pain means they have breast cancer. But pain on its own is not a common symptom of breast cancer. However, if you are worried about breast pain, or you have other symptoms such as a lump or a red or inflamed area in your breast, see your doctor.

### What are the symptoms?

**Cyclical breast pain** can be dull, heavy, or aching. It starts in the 2 weeks before your period. The pain may get worse until your period starts and then get better. You may get pain in both breasts.

## Breast pain

**Noncyclical breast pain** can be sharp and burning. It may come and go, or be there all the time. You may get pain in just one breast.

Both types of breast pain can be distressing. And may affect how you feel about your body and your sexual relationships.

See your doctor urgently if you have:

- Discharge from your nipples
- Signs of infection, like redness, pus, or fever (high temperature)
- Your sore breast (or breasts) changes shape
- You have a rash on your nipple, or the nipple has sunk into your breast
- The skin on your breast becomes dimpled
- A new lump in one of your breasts.

## What treatments work?

If your breast pain has no obvious cause, and it isn't bothering you too much, you may not need treatment. But if it is disrupting your life, there are treatments that might help. Your doctor might also want to check any medications you are taking (including hormone replacements) and see if they need to be changed or reduced.

## Things you can do for yourself

You may find it helps to have a bra properly fitted, or to try one with more support. A sports bra for exercise may help.

Some women find that reducing the amount of caffeine or salt in their diet improves their breast pain. Some women also follow a high-fiber, low-fat diet. But there isn't enough research to say for certain whether these things help.

## Supplements

There isn't much good research looking at taking supplements to improve breast pain. But some women say that taking evening primrose oil helps. It needs to be taken for 3-6 months to see if it has any effect. Your doctor might suggest that you take flaxseed supplements. However there isn't enough research to say whether evening primrose oil or flaxseed helps to ease breast pain.

## Pain medications

Doctors often recommend taking over-the-counter pain medications for breast pain. These include acetaminophen and ibuprofen. Many women find this improves their pain. These medications may be taken as pills, or may be used in the form of a gel you can massage directly into the sore breast.

## Hormone treatments

If your breast pain is very bad, disrupts your life, and has lasted more than 6 months, your doctor may suggest taking hormone treatments. Medications your doctor might recommend include tamoxifen, bromocriptine, and danazol.

These medications can reduce breast pain. But they can also sometimes cause side effects. Your doctor will discuss possible problems with you. Danazol isn't used very often because many women find its side effects too unpleasant. These side effects might include weight gain, a deep voice, heavy periods, and muscle cramps.

## What will happen to me?

Breast pain often goes away on its own without any treatment. But it may come back again. Many women with breast pain linked to their period find they no longer have breast pain after menopause.

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