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EPIDEMIOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF MAMMOGRAPHY IN WOMEN WITH LESS THAN 45 YEARS OF AGE IN GOIÁS BETWEEN 2010–2013

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Objective: Quantify and analyze mammography made in women with less than 45 years of age in Goiás between 2010–2013. **Methodology:** This is a descriptive study using data from the Sistema de Informações do Câncer de Mama (SISMAMA), which has the objective to evaluate and quantify the mammography in women up to the age of 45, as well as its indication, diagnosis and trace results, and distribute these tests within Goiás. **Results:** In the period of 2010 to 2013 were realized, in the state of Goiás, 53763 mammograms in women under the age of 45 years, which 52134 (96.9%) as screening test and 1629 (3.1%) as diagnostic exam. Among of 53763 exams, 32270 (60.025%) were executed in Goiânia and 21493 (39.985%) in the country towns in the state. From the totality, 39 (0,007%) were performed in girls under 10 years old, 21 (0.04%) in women in the age range of 11 to 14 years, 104 (0,2%) between 15 to 19 years, 233 (0.43%) between 20 to 24 years, 572 (1.06%) in women between 25 to 29 years, 1764 (3.28%) between 30 to 34 years, 9801 (18.23%) between 35 to 39 years and 41229 (76.069%) mammograms were performed in women in the age range of 40 to 44 years. As to BI-RADS (Breast Imaging Reporting and Data System) classification, 6716 as BI-RADS 0, 33799 as BI-RADS 1, 11433 as BI-RADS 2, 1207 as BI-RADS 3, 522 as BI-RADS 4, 65 as BI-RADS 5 and 25 as BI-RADS 6. **Conclusion:** Most of the women under the age of 45 did screening tests (96.9%), therefore, were asymptomatic, and most of them were between the ages of 40–44 years. Among the exams, 62.86% were classified as BI-RADS 1, indicating negative detection, 12,49% were BI-RADS 0, meaning additional imaging is needed, 21.26% were BI-RADS 2, indicating benign finding, 2.24% were BI-RADS 3, showing a probable benign finding, usually followed by a 6-month follow-up mammography, 0,97% were BI-RADS 4, indicating a suspicious abnormality in which a biopsy is considered, 0.12% were BI-RADS 5, being highly suggestive of malignancy and typically evaluated with biopsy, and 0.05% were classified as BI-RADS 6, showing known cancer in which appropriate action should be taken. This results indicates that most of the women under the age of 45 at the state of Goiás do not show malignant or benign signs of breast cancer. However, the early detection of any sign of breast cancer is crucial for its treatment, which brings the discussion if the early screening (under 45 years old) actually changes the overall prognosis of this disease.