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# THE PREVALENCE OF MALIGNANT AND BENIGN BREAST NEOPLASMS IN BRAZIL BETWEEN 2010 AND 2014

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**Objective:** To compare the prevalence of benign and malignant breast neoplasms in Brazil between 2010 and 2014. **Methodology:** This is a quantitative, population-based, cross-sectional study in Brazil between 2010 and 2014. A study population composed of cases of mammary neoplasia was used. Data were obtained from the DATASUS system, of secondary order, in the category of database in the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH/SUS). It was used as variable year, sex, age, type and character of care. **Results:** In Brazil, between 2010 and 2014, benign and malignant breast neoplasms total 267,038 cases, with a progressive increase between the years. Half of the cases are concentrated in the southeast region, with 50.12%, followed by the northeast region, 21.70%, southern region, 19.84%, center-west, 5.41% and north, 2.89%. Of the total, 92.25% are malignant neoplasms of the breast. The female sex prevails over the male in the number of cases, with 98.34% versus 1.65%. In relation to age, there is a distribution in all age groups, prevailing in the larger ranges, such as 50 to 59 years, 26.55%, 40 to 49 years, 24.86%, 60 to 69 years, 18.95%, 30 to 39 years, 10.41%, 70 to 79 years, 9.91%. Many of the attendances are elective, 66.07%, and others as a matter of urgency, 33.92% and 64.89% are from the private network versus 35.10% of the public network. **Conclusion:** Breast neoplasms are very prevalent in Brazil and most of them are malignant. The southeastern region of Brazil presents the largest number of cases together with the female sex, but it is emphasized that they exist in the male sex. The most prevalent age groups are those over 30 years of age, but this does not prevent them from being found in the lower ranges, such as 20 to 29 years. Therefore, it is necessary to invest more in medical qualification programs, to rank hierarchically and to guarantee quick access to the secondary and tertiary centers for resolute care, providing the tracking of the disease, aiming in the medium term a greater reduction of cancer mortality.