

DOI: 10.29289/259453942018V28S1104

## ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENCE OF PRIMARY BREAST CANCER IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL CASES IN THE FEMALE POPULATION OF THE CENTRAL-WEST SCENARIO

Paula O. C. Queiroz<sup>1</sup>, Nayara P. A. Oliveira<sup>1</sup>, Hygor A. P. Dutra<sup>1</sup>, Thaynara P.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal de Goiás – Goiânia (GO), Brazil.

**Objective:** Compare the incidence of primary breast cancer in relation to the total cases in the female population of the Central-West scenario and capitals, except Federal District. **Methodology:** Cancer Incidence Estimates for the biennium 2018-2019 produced by the Division of Surveillance and Situation Analysis of the Coordination of Prevention and Surveillance (Conprev) of INCA / MS were used. **Results:** According to INCA data, breast cancer will account for 19.24% of all cancer cases expected in Brazil in 2018 and 2019. For the Center-West region, this percentage is estimated to be 29%. The state in which breast cancer has a higher incidence compared to the other neoplasms is Mato Grosso do Sul (60.90%), in which the capital (Campo Grande) reaches 81.05%. Goiás presents the second highest percentage (48.68%), being in the capital Goiânia 72.17%. Finally, in Mato Grosso, the lowest value is expected (41.32%) and in its capital (Cuiabá), 59.03%. **Conclusion:** Regional disparities in access to early detection of breast cancer could explain a higher or lower incidence of breast cancer in the different states that make up the Central-West. It is known that, with the increase of the access by the population to mammography, the incidence of breast cancer tends to increase, reflecting greater access to early diagnosis. In this sense, a lower mortality rate can be expected in these regions, due to an early diagnosis.