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# BREAST CANCER SCREENING AMONG BRAZILIAN WOMEN: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

Mônica O. B. Oriá<sup>1</sup>, Camila T. M. Vasconcelos<sup>1</sup>, Marli T. G. Galvão<sup>1</sup>, Aubrey L. Doede<sup>2</sup>, Dan Wilson<sup>2</sup>, Reanna Panagides<sup>2</sup>, Emma M. Mitchell<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal do Ceará – Fortaleza (CE), Brazil.

<sup>2</sup>University of Virginia – Charlottesville (VA), EUA.

**Objectives:** The aim of this integrative literature review was to explore empirical literature surrounding breast cancer screening practice among Brazilian women. **Methodology:** OVID Medline, CINAHL, Lilacs, Scopus and Web of Science/SciELO were used to identify articles in English, Portuguese and Spanish languages. Twenty eight original articles were included using inclusion and exclusion criteria. **Results:** Most of the studies were developed in the Southeast (n=14) and South (n=7). No studies were found involving populations from North Brazil. The most studies enrolled populations from exclusively urban areas (n=21). Of the total of 91,207 women involved in the 28 studies, 15,801 never had mammograms and 48,944 had mammograms in their lifetime; 555 had never undergone breast clinical examination, and 8,114 had done it at least once in their lives. To screen breast cancer the studies used mammograms (n=21), breast clinical examination (n=11) and mobile mammograms (n=1). White women, with higher schooling, better socioeconomic status have access to better ways of breast cancer screening. **Conclusion:** The gaps in breast cancer screening are related to social and racial inequities and problems about spatial distribution of specialized equipment resources and professional.