

<https://doi.org/10.29289/259453942022V32S1063>

491 - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER SUBMITTED TO BREAST RECONSTRUCTION IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN PERNAMBUCO

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Introduction: Breast reconstruction is a right guaranteed by the public health system to patients submitted for mastectomy. However, some epidemiological factors delay the performance of this procedure. **Objectives:** This study aims to understand the epidemiological profile and characteristics of women with breast cancer submitted for immediate or late breast reconstruction in a reference hospital in the state of Pernambuco. **Methods:** This retrospective, observational descriptive study analyzed 400 patients treated in a reference hospital for cancer treatment and breast reconstruction from 2010 to 2020. Data were collected through a sociodemographic questionnaire and the clinical-surgical history of patients with breast carcinoma, later analyzed by the SPSS software, version 18, with percentages of the categories assessed by the χ^2 test, considering a 5% significance level. The comparison of analyses was significant ($p < 0.005$), showing that the profile described is the most frequent in the group of patients evaluated. **Results:** The sample consisted of 400 patients, obtained in a 10-year period, who underwent immediate or late breast reconstruction. Most of them had a mean age between 46 and 59 years (45.3%), were multiracial (61.1%), married (79.1%), with schooling up to high school (60.7%), were domestic workers (45%), nonsmokers (84.9%), and did not consume alcohol (94.9%). The ductal histological type represented 85% of our patients, and the clinical stages I and II were the most prevalent (69%). The molecular subtype luminal A was found in 60% of the sample, followed by luminal B in 16%, triple negative in 15%, and HER-2 in 9%; 70.3% of the patients underwent immediate reconstruction after mastectomy in our service. **Conclusion:** The findings suggest that patients with high educational levels are more prone to undergo immediate breast reconstruction. They also indicate that socioeconomic status significantly influences breast reconstruction rates after mastectomy, demonstrating a large increase in breast reconstruction in the public system.