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CLINICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER DOING FOLLOW-UP ON A REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN THE WEST OF SANTA CATARINA STATE, BRAZIL

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Objective: This study aims to describe the clinical and laboratory parameters of patients with breast cancer doing follow-up in the city of Chapecó, from 2015 to 2020. **Methods:** This is a quantitative, retrospective, documental, and descriptive research, which evaluated the medical charts of 64 female patients diagnosed with breast cancer from 2015 to 2020, doing follow-up in the Hospital Regional do Oeste in the city of Chapecó, Santa Catarina state, Brazil. The data were evaluated through mean (±standard deviation), total frequency, and relative frequency. This research was approved by the Unochapecó's involving human beings' ethics committee under the n. 52495721.8.0000.0116. **Results:** The average age of the analyzed patients was 52.7 years (SD±11.3 years). Regarding the carcinoma subtype, 89.06% of the patients had the ductal subtype and 10.94% had other types of carcinoma (lobular, tubular, mucinous, and papillary). Four variations of molecular subtypes were found: luminal A (n=28), luminal B (n=28), triple-negative (n=5), and HER2-enriched (n=3). Besides that, when evaluating the pathological state, it was noticed that 26.56% had compromised lymph nodes and 9.38% had metastasis. **Conclusion:** Although the scientific literature indicates that the most common molecular subtype is luminal A (about 60% of all breast cancers), in this study it could be verified that there is a similarity in prevalence percentages between the molecular subtypes luminal A and B. The molecular subtype luminal B has the worst prognosis, higher risk of reappearance, and lower survival rate when compared to the luminal A molecular subtype.

Keywords: Breast carcinoma. Molecular. Subtypes.