28588 – CLINICAL PROFILE OF BREAST CANCER CASES IN WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE TREATED AT A REFERRAL CENTER

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Introduction: Breast cancer is the most diagnosed neoplasm worldwide and the leading cause of cancer-related mortality among women. In Brazil, an estimated 244,000 cases of cancer are expected among women in 2023, of which approximately 15% are breast cancer. Chronological age is a key factor in chronic diseases such as cancer. Genetic family mutations, early menarche, use of oral hormonal contraceptives, first childbirth after age 30, and lack of breastfeeding are associated with a higher risk of breast cancer in younger women. Early diagnosis is crucial for effective treatment, highlighting the importance of early screening, which involves periodic mammography. In Brazil, the Ministry of Health recommends mammography every two years for women aged 50 to 69, while the Brazilian Society of Mastology (SBM) and the Brazilian Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics Associations (FEBRASGO) recommend annual screening starting at age 40 for women at average risk. **Methodology:** The is a descriptive study with a quantitative, retrospective, and cross-sectional approach, conducted at a referral service for breast cancer cases in the municipality of Fortaleza after approval by the institution's Ethics Committee (Certificate of Presentation for Ethical Review – CAAE: 68802823.0.0000.5050). The population was defined by all recorded cases of breast cancer at the service from January 2020 to December 2022. All patients under 50 years of age at the time of histological diagnosis who had maintained follow-up at the service were included. Cases with loss to follow-up or transfer to another service were excluded. Information regarding the patient's personal characteristics was collected: age at diagnosis, body mass index, age at menarche, parity, history and duration of breastfeeding, use of contraceptive methods, personal and family history of breast or ovarian cancer, presence of genetic mutation, clinical staging — initial disease prognosis — and immunohistochemical classification. After collection, the data were organized into tables using Microsoft Excel, and descriptive statistics were performed on the variables studied. **Conclusion:** Breast cancer is a global public health issue due to its high morbidity and mortality worldwide. Early screening is essential for disease detection in order to provide appropriate treatment, which should be performed through mammography. This work analyzes the diagnosed cases of breast cancer in the population under the age recommended for mammography screening by the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS), highlighting the need for attention to this population group.