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28589 – IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL AND MOLECULAR ASPECTS OF BREAST PHYLLODES TUMORS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS FOR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Introduction: Phyllodes tumor (PT) is a neoplasm composed of mesenchymal and epithelial elements. Histologically, it is classified as benign, borderline, or malignant. Diagnosis is made through imaging studies and histopathological examinations. The standard treatment is surgical excision with wide margins; however, there is no consensus in the literature regarding the true importance of immunohistochemistry and its impact on treatment and prognosis. **Methodology:** 1. Study type: Scoping review according to the guidelines of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews (PRISMA-ScR), consisting of the review of articles following a flowchart in five phases (identification, screening, eligibility, inclusion, and discussion). 2. Search sources: The indexed scientific literature was retrieved from the following databases: the U.S. National Library of Medicine (PubMed), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Health Sciences (LILACS), Cochrane Library, National Institutes of Health (NIH) Clinical Trials, The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE), and the Virtual Health Library of the Brazilian Ministry of Health (BVS/MS). Additionally, the book of the Brazilian Society of Mastology (SBM) was consulted. 3. Search Period: The selected publications were published between 2018 and 2023. 4. Search mechanism and descriptors: A Boolean search was conducted using Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) with the terms “phyllodes tumor” AND “immunohistochemistry” and their corresponding terms in Spanish and Portuguese. A total of 424 publications were identified. 5. Inclusion criteria: This review included only original articles, clinical trials, and case reports written in English, Spanish, and Portuguese that involve: (i) PT as the disease, (ii) immunohistochemical aspects of these tumors, and (iii) evaluation of the relationship between immunohistochemistry and the diagnosis and treatment of PT. 6. Exclusion criteria: The studies excluded were as follows: (i) editorials/expert opinions, (ii) letters/communications, and (iii) publications in languages other than those specified for the study. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, wide surgical excision remains the established standard treatment; however, immunohistochemistry is a potential tool in histopathology and may, in the future, influence the treatment and prognosis of these tumors.