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28635 – EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF CONTRACEPTION IN WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER AND PATTERNS OF UTERINE BLEEDING

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Methodology: A total of 163 women with invasive breast cancer during reproductive age were analyzed between January and December 2023. The mean age at diagnosis, along with the standard deviation (SD), was calculated, along with molecular subtypes, contraceptive methods used, bleeding patterns, and serum estradiol levels (pg/mL). Statistical analysis of categorical variables was conducted using percentages (%), while quantitative variables were analyzed through means and standard deviations (SD) using the Student's t-test, with $p < 0.05$ considered statistically significant at a 95% confidence interval. **Conclusion:** The most representative molecular types were hormone receptor-positive breast cancers in women of reproductive age, making contraception necessary through the use of a safe method such as a non-hormonal IUD, because maintaining or restoring the neuroendocrine axis promotes an increase in unplanned pregnancies in this vulnerable population.