

<https://doi.org/10.29289/259453942024V34S2043>

28570 – NIPPLE-SPARING MASTECTOMY IN YOUNG VERSUS ELDERLY PATIENTS

Antônio Luiz Frasson, Isabela Miranda, Betina Vollbrecht, Carolina Malhone, Martina Lichtenfels*

*Corresponding author: martinalichtenfels@hotmail.com

Introduction: Young age is an independent prognostic factor of aggressive disease and worse prognosis of breast cancer (BC) patients. Previous studies suggest that BC in premenopausal women has distinct clinicopathologic and molecular features that can affect treatment outcomes and should be considered when developing treatment plans. Growing evidence has been showing the oncological safety of nipple-sparing mastectomy (NSM) to treat BC; however, there is still a lack of data comparing NSM in young and aged patients. **Methodology:** Between January 2004 and December 2018, young and elderly patients undergoing NSM with complete data from at least six months of follow-up were included. The data was retrospectively evaluated by the medical chart, and the patients' follow-ups were updated during the appointments. All patients were operated on by a senior surgeon, and the risks and benefits of the NSM were previously discussed with the patients, including the risk of complications and the concern regarding nipple preservation. **Conclusion:** Our findings demonstrated higher recurrence rates in young patients compared to older women, which might be related to age being an independent prognostic factor. High overall survival and low complication rates were evidenced in the two groups, showing the safety of NSM for young and elderly patients.