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## 28577 – TEMPORAL ANALYSIS OF BREAST CANCER IN SANTA CATARINA (2019–2023): UNCOVERING THE EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON BREAST HEALTH

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**Introduction:** According to the National Cancer Institute José Alencar Gomes da Silva (INCA), the estimates for each year of the 2020–2022 triennium are 625,000 new cases of malignant neoplasms, with breast cancer being the most incident in women and responsible for 7% of deaths worldwide. Therefore, understanding the landscape of breast cancer in Santa Catarina will provide valuable information for planning and implementing more effective and targeted health policies.

**Methodology:** The study is based on multiple sources, including reports from INCA, the Global Cancer Observatory, the Ministry of Health, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, and the World Health Organization. It also considers the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on screening and early detection of breast cancer. The role of national health programs, such as the National Breast Cancer Control Program, and the use of information systems like the National Cancer Information System and the Breast Cancer Control Program Information System are emphasized. **Conclusion:** In summary, this descriptive, ecological, and retrospective study analyzed the landscape of breast cancer in Santa Catarina from 2019 to 2023. The results highlight the importance of mammography, consultations with mastologists, and cytology and histology exams for early detection and proper treatment of breast cancer. Additionally, there is a need for health policies that encourage screening and ensure equitable access to health services across all age groups. It is crucial to adopt measures to mitigate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on health service utilization, ensuring that early detection and treatment of breast cancer are not compromised, thereby preventing more women from dying from the disease..