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Invasive ductal breast cancer in Brazil: comparative epidemiological analysis between Goiás and other Brazilian states (2013–2025)

Christina Souto Cavalcante Costa^{1,2}, Alessandro Magno Teixeira Imbrozio², Carlos Macki Zumaeta Costa², Giovanna Sant'Anna da Costa²

¹Universidade Federal de Goiás – Goiânia (GO), Brazil.

²Centro Universitário de Mineiros – Mineiros (GO), Brazil.

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most incident cancer among women after non-melanoma skin cancer, with invasive ductal carcinoma being its most common subtype. **Objective:** To analyze, from an epidemiological and comparative perspective, the incidence of invasive ductal breast cancer in Goiás compared to other Brazilian states in a given period. **Methods:** The study used a descriptive analysis of data collected through TABNET (an application from DATASUS), considering the period from 2013 to 2025 and covering the 27 federative units of Brazil. Based on this data, the total number of cases of invasive ductal breast cancer in the Brazilian states and the Federal District was quantified, allowing a comparison of the annual incidence between Goiás and the rest of the country. **Results:** In Goiás, 6,643 cases of invasive ductal breast cancer were confirmed between 2013 and 2025, representing around 7.50% of the 87,668 cases recorded in Brazil in the same period. The epidemiological analysis revealed a gradual increase in incidence in the state, from just one case (1.10%) of the 90 recorded in the country in 2013, to 557 cases (30.36%) out of a total of 1,380 recorded nationwide by the time of the study in 2025. In 2024, incidence peaked in Goiás, with 3,975 cases, corresponding to 24.97% of the national total. Goiás is the sixth state with the most records of invasive ductal breast cancer in the period analyzed, behind only Minas Gerais, Pernambuco, Paraná, São Paulo, and Bahia, states with larger populations. **Conclusion:** The increase in incidence can be attributed to advances in screening and diagnosis, as well as greater exposure to risk factors such as obesity and the use of hormones. In addition, awareness and health campaigns in Goiás have intensified, favoring the identification of new cases.

Keywords: breast neoplasms; epidemiology; incidence.