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Phylloid tumor: Clinical–epidemiological profile in a reference oncology clinic in the capital of Piauí

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Objective: The objective of this study was to know the clinical–epidemiological profile of patients diagnosed with phylloid breast tumor, in the period from December 2006 to January 2023, in a reference oncology clinic in the city of Teresina, PI.

Methodology: This is an observational, descriptive, quantitative, and retrospective study carried out through data collection from medical records. We analyzed 982 medical records of female patients with breast cancer. Variables such as age, personal and family history of cancer, presence of pathogenic variants in the panel tested, and pharmacological and surgical interventions were analyzed, tabulated, and analyzed descriptively in Microsoft Excel. The study included all the medical records of patients seen in this period, excluding those who did not have breast cancer or whose records did not provide sufficient information. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, opinion number 30154720.0.0000.5209.

Results: Of the patients diagnosed with breast cancer, those with phylloid tumors represented 0.5% of the total, with a mean age of 45 years. Four types of incident diagnoses were found, namely, borderline phylloid tumor (40%), malignant phylloid tumor associated with the heterologous component of liposarcoma (20%), benign phylloid tumor (20%), and phylloid breast tumor (20%). Among the clinical characteristics, the cases that presented a survival of the patients without the disease represented 40% in opposition to the cases of survival with the disease that represented 60%, and the largest tumor size was 11.5 cm. **Conclusion:** In this study, the cumulative incidence of phylloid breast tumors in women diagnosed with breast cancer in the study population from December 2006 to January 2023 was 0.5%, with the phylloid borderline tumor having the highest prevalence among the cases studied.

Keywords: breast cancer.