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ACCESS TO BREAST CANCER TREATMENT ASSOCIATED WITH MALIGNANT TUMOR CLASSIFICATION AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS

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Objective: There are differences between patients from the public system and those from Supplementary Health Care seeking treatment for breast cancer. An investigation of the association of the form of access to treatment for invasive breast cancer with the classification of malignant tumors and histopathological characteristics becomes important in view of the scarcity of research in mixed populations such as the Brazilian. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study examined the association of the form of access to treatment for invasive breast cancer with the classification of malignant tumors and histopathological characteristics in 583 patients seen in a cancer center in southeastern Brazil. The Pearson's chi-square test or Fisher's exact test was used for statistical analysis. **Results:** This analysis found an association between the form of access to treatment and morphology, in which invasive ductal carcinoma was more frequent in the public system ($p=0.024$). We found no association with the variables clinical stage ($p=0.880$), pathological stage ($p=0.585$), histological grade ($p=0.948$), nuclear grade ($p=0.395$), estrogen ($p=0.749$), progesterone ($p=0.943$), HER2 ($p=0.266$), Ki-67 ($p=0.550$), and molecular subtype ($p=0.686$). **Conclusion:** In this research, access to treatment showed no association when crossed with clinical and histopathological characteristics of breast cancer.

Keywords: Breast Cancer. Tumor biomarkers. Molecular biology.