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CLINICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER DOING FOLLOW-UP ON A REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN THE WEST OF SANTA CATARINA STATE, BRAZIL

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Objective: This study aims to describe the clinical and laboratory parameters of patients with breast cancer doing follow-up in the city of Chapecó, from 2015 to 2020. **Methods:** This is a quantitative, retrospective, documental, and descriptive research, which evaluated the medical charts of 64 female patients diagnosed with breast cancer from 2015 to 2020, doing follow-up in the Hospital Regional do Oeste in the city of Chapecó, Santa Catarina state, Brazil. The data were evaluated through mean (\pm standard deviation), total frequency, and relative frequency. This research was approved by the Unochapecó's involving human beings' ethics committee under the n. 52495721.8.0000.0116. **Results:** The average age of the analyzed patients was 52.7 years (SD \pm 11.3 years). Regarding the carcinoma subtype, 89.06% of the patients had the ductal subtype and 10.94% had other types of carcinoma (lobular, tubular, mucinous, and papillary). Four variations of molecular subtypes were found: luminal A (n=28), luminal B (n=28), triple-negative (n=5), and HER2-enriched (n=3). Besides that, when evaluating the pathological state, it was noticed that 26.56% had compromised lymph nodes and 9.38% had metastasis. **Conclusion:** Although the scientific literature indicates that the most common molecular subtype is luminal A (about 60% of all breast cancers), in this study it could be verified that there is a similarity in prevalence percentages between the molecular subtypes luminal A and B. The molecular subtype luminal B has the worst prognosis, higher risk of reappearance, and lower survival rate when compared to the luminal A molecular subtype.

Keywords: Breast carcinoma. Molecular. Subtypes.