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1001 – Epidemiological profile of breast cancer in elderly women in the Brazilian center-west: a 10-year analysis of mortality, staging, and treatment delay

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Introduction/Rationale: Breast cancer in elderly women presents significant challenges. This study analyzes the epidemiological profile of breast cancer in women aged 60 years or older in the Center-West region of Brazil, focusing on mortality, clinical staging, and time to treatment initiation. Methods: An ecological time-series was conducted using public data from the Brazilian Ministry of Health. Data from 2015 to 2024 were extracted from the Mortality Information System, Hospital Cancer Registry, and Oncology Panel. The population comprised women aged 60 years and older residing in the Center-West region diagnosed with breast cancer (International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision - ICD-10: C50). Artificial intelligence tools were utilized solely for mathematical calculations and English translation of this abstract.

Results: Throughout the decade, 5,998 deaths were recorded in the region, showing an upward trend from 489 deaths in 2015 to 731 in 2024. Regarding hospital admission staging among 4,229 analytical cases, 1,207 patients were diagnosed at advanced stages (III and IV). Analysis of the legal sixty-day treatment initiation timeframe for 10,582 cases revealed severe delays. A total of 5,812 patients waited more over sixty days to start treatment, whereas only 3,526 were treated within the legal limit.

Conclusion: The elderly population in the Center-West faces a critical scenario regarding breast cancer care. Late-stage diagnoses combined with alarming treatment delays contribute to an increasing mortality trend, highlighting the urgent need for targeted public health strategies to prioritize geriatric screening and expedite access to oncological therapy.

Ethics: Public data.

Keywords: breast neoplasms; aged; Epidemiology; time-to-treatment; mortality.