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1004 – Clinical-pathological and therapeutic profile of breast cancer patients in a private hospital in central-west Brazil: a retrospective cohort study

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Introduction: Characterization of institutional cohorts is essential for planning regionalized diagnostic and therapeutic strategies. In Central-West Brazil, data from private oncology services are scarce in the indexed literature.

Objective: To describe the clinical-pathological, molecular, and therapeutic profile of patients with invasive breast carcinoma at a private hospital in Goiás, Brazil.

Methods: A retrospective cohort study comprising 97 patients with histologically confirmed invasive breast carcinoma (2 DCIS cases excluded). Data collected from electronic medical records. Descriptive analysis included absolute and relative frequencies for categorical variables and measures of central tendency for continuous variables.

Results: Mean age at diagnosis was 55.0 ± 11.2 years. Most patients were diagnosed at early stages (I–II: 89.7%). Invasive ductal carcinoma was the predominant histological type (82.5%), with G2 tumors being the most prevalent (71.1%), as well as exhibiting a mean size of 2.4 ± 1.3 cm. Triple-negative subtype accounted for 15.5% and HER2 was positive in 19.6%. Mean Ki-67 was 21.7% (median: 10%). Lumpectomy was the most performed procedure (67.0%), with breast reconstruction in 89.7%. Chemotherapy, hormone therapy, and radiotherapy were performed in 57.7%, 76.3%, and 77.3%, respectively. Six deaths (6.2%) and 9 recurrences (9.3%) were recorded, concentrated in patients with advanced staging and triple-negative subtype.

Conclusion: The cohort profile is consistent with private referral services, with predominantly early-stage diagnosis and broad use of multimodal therapies. The concentration of adverse outcomes in patients with advanced disease and triple-negative subtype reinforces the importance of early diagnosis and molecular stratification in regional clinical practice.

Ethics: Research Ethics Committee Approval (CAAE 76523123.1.0000.5083).

Keywords: breast carcinoma; breast diseases; classification; neoplasm proteins.