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1018 – Characterization of breast cancer in young women treated at the Hospital Regional of Pedro Juan Caballero, 2020–2025

Jorge David Davalos Almiron¹, Vynicius Antonio Ferreira¹, Karina Pedra¹, Nicolly Christine Aureliano¹, Maria Carolina Chaves¹, Jaime Vester¹

¹Universidad Sudamericana – Pedro Juan Caballero, Paraguay.

Breast cancer is one of the leading causes of oncological morbidity among women both worldwide and nationally; in young women, its clinical and epidemiological behavior presents particular characteristics that justify differentiated analysis. However, in Paraguay, available information is limited and generally aggregated, with no specific local data from Pedro Juan Caballero. The aim of this study was to characterize cases of breast cancer in young women treated at the Regional Hospital of Pedro Juan Caballero during the period of 2020–2025. A quantitative, observational, descriptive, and retrospective study was conducted based on the documentary review of institutional clinical records. The study population consisted of 92 cases of breast cancer registered in the hospital during the study period, corresponding to a census analysis. Within this population, 17 cases in women under 40 years of age were identified and analyzed according to age group, histological grade, and immunohistochemical profile. Statistical analysis included absolute frequencies and percentages. The study was submitted to and approved by an Ethics-Scientific Committee in Paraguay and was conducted in accordance with the principles of the Belmont Report: respect for persons, beneficence, and justice, ensuring confidentiality through anonymization of records and exclusive use of data for scientific and academic purposes. The results showed that cases in women under 40 years accounted for 18% of the total. In this group, high histological grade tumors, particularly grade 3, predominated. The triple-negative subtype was the most frequent (41%), followed by Luminal A and Luminal B subtypes. It was concluded that breast cancer in young women showed a predominance of tumors with greater biological aggressiveness, providing local evidence to support clinical surveillance and early detection strategies.

Ethics: The study was submitted to and approved by an Ethics-Scientific Committee in Paraguay.

Keywords: breast neoplasms; age factors; immunohistochemistry; Epidemiology.