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1073 – Sociodemographic profile of breast cancer patients linked to a philanthropic institution in Jataí

Karoline Camargo Bragante, Vitória Soares, Ana Julia Toledo, Livia Cristina Izidoro

¹Associação FAVOS – Jataí (GO), Brazil.

²Universidade Federal de Jataí – Jataí (GO), Brazil.

Breast cancer is the most common malignant neoplasm among women in Brazil and is strongly influenced by sociodemographic determinants, which impact access to diagnosis and treatment. In this context, the analysis of local profiles can contribute to guiding health strategies. This study aimed to characterize the sociodemographic profile of oncology patients treated by a philanthropic institution in Jataí, Goiás, with an emphasis on associations related to breast cancer. This is a retrospective observational study, with a quantitative and descriptive approach, conducted among 362 patients with active registration. Data were obtained through the analysis of medical records and analyzed using descriptive statistics and association tests, adopting a significance level of 5%. The mean age was 62.2 years with a standard deviation of ± 15.0 years, with a predominance of females, as well as low levels of education, especially incomplete primary education, and a higher frequency of informal occupations, such as household chores. Most patients were married or in a stable relationship, with a predominance of individuals who self-identified as white or mixed-race. Breast cancer exhibited the highest incidence within the sample and predominantly affected female patients with a lower mean age, secondary education level, and domestic occupations. Variables such as marital status and race/ethnicity did not show a significant association with this neoplasm. Although the general profile of patients reflects sociodemographic characteristics of vulnerability, breast cancer presents specific patterns within this population, highlighting the importance of incorporating these determinants in the planning of prevention, screening and early diagnosis actions, especially in philanthropic care contexts.

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Keywords: breast neoplasms; socioeconomic factors; Epidemiology; women's health.