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Male breast cancer

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Objective: This study aimed to describe breast cancer in the male population in the literature. **Methodology:** An integrative literature review was carried out from 2014 to 2019, using the PubMed, Medline, and Scielo databases. **Results:** Malignant breast neoplasia is much more common in women and rare in men, accounting for around 1% of diagnoses, making it an uncommon cancer and being more common in patients aged 60–70 years. Lobular and the most common is ductal carcinoma, and the diagnosis is made through clinical ultrasound, mammography, and pathological studies. The assessment of genetic factors in first-degree relatives is very important. They are present in 20% of cases. We have several risk factors: hormonal, such as prostate cancer treatment, and the use of transsexuals. Obesity is one of the most frequent causes, and in cases of environmental issues, for both men and women, the treatment is similar. As initial surgery for the removal of breast tissue, nipple, and axillary emptying, others such as hormone therapy, chemotherapy, and radiotherapy have not been studied much, but due to the positivity in the receptors, it has been chosen in adjuvant treatment and followed the female guidelines. Of 80, 90% of diagnosed patients have positive estrogen and progesterone receptors. **Conclusion:** Breast cancer is very similar between men and women. Differences in prognostic characteristics may necessitate a different approach compared with female breast cancer.

Keywords: breast neoplasms; male breast neoplasms; clinical diagnosis.