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Suspicious mammographic findings out of the age range recommended by Brazilian Ministry of Health

Eduarda Martins dos Santos¹, Karoline Nunes Rodrigues Viana¹, Cândida Verônica de Andrade Paz¹, Ianny Keruly Damiano Pessoa Duarte¹, Jascyone Barbosa da Silva¹, Rafael Pereira Camargo¹, Tássia Aimê Teixeira Nascimento¹, Fabiana Cândida Queiroz Santos Anjos²

¹Universidade de Gurupi.

²Universidade Federal de Uberlândia.

Objective: The objective of this study was to evaluate Brazilian's data about the results of mammography screening obtained from the systematization of the Breast Imaging-Reporting and Data System (BI-RADS) in categories 4 and 5 in women between 40–49 years old and 70–74 years old, age range not contemplated by the current recommendation of Brazilian Ministry of Health. **Methodology:** This is an epidemiological descriptive, quantitative, and comparative study based on analysis of the data extracted from the System of Cancer Information (SISCAN), in the period between 2019 and 2023, analyzing the age range of 40–49 years old and 70–74 years old, seeking reports of mammographic findings: BI-RADS 4 and 5. Comparisons were made between the reports that suggested breast cancer in the age range recommended (screening between 50 and 69 years old) and not recommended by the current recommendation of the Brazilian Ministry of Health. **Results:** In the period between 2019 and 2023, a total of 116,833 mammograms were performed obtaining the results in the categories BI-RADS 4 and 5. Considering the age range that was not elected by the Brazilian Ministry of Health for screening, a total of 31,393 (26.86%) cases between 40 and 49 years old and 8,298 (7.1%) between 70 and 74 years old were found, representing 33.96% cases of 116,833 mammograms performed in the last 5 years. **Conclusion:** In view of the verified data, this study shows the relevance of the expansion in the screening of breast cancer in women because 33.96% of findings that suggested breast cancer were not being diagnosed by following the Brazilian Ministry of Health recommendation, showing how necessary is to give attention into public politics targeting to reconsider the current established recommendations.

Keywords: breast neoplasms, diagnostic screening programs, mammography.