

<https://doi.org/10.29289/259453942024V34S1066>

Comparison of clinical staging and mammographic detection in women aged 40–49 years and 50–69 years in public health care system

Aline Ferreira Bandeira de Melo Rocha¹, Ruffo Freitas-Junior^{2,3}, Leonardo Ribeiro Soares²

¹Universidade Federal de Goiás, School of Medicine.

²Universidade Federal de Goiás, Teaching Hospital, Mastology Program.

³Araújo Jorge Hospital, Goiás Anticancer Association.

Objective: The aim of this study was to compare breast cancer screening and clinical stage at diagnosis in patients aged 40–49 years and 50–69 years treated in the public health system (SUS) in Brazil in the period 2013–2022. **Methodology:** This ecological study analyzed the absolute and relative frequency of staging and used Poisson regression to analyze trends in screening. A secondary database from SUS sources was used: SUS Network Outpatient Data System, Oncology Brazil Panel, Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, and National Agency for Supplementary Healthcare. **Results:** When analyzing the clinical staging of breast cancer in the SUS, an increase in the rates of advanced stage (III and IV) is observed in both age groups [40–49 and 50–69 years, with a higher prevalence in the younger group (59%) than in the 50–69 years group (52%)] in 2022. In the 40–49 age group, a reduction trend in screening can be observed from 2013 to 2020 (APC -9.57, $p < 0.05$), followed by stability in the years 2020–2023. In the 50–69 age group, the proportion of mammographic coverage remained stable. **Conclusion:** In view of the available evidence, it is necessary to expand access to mammography screening for women aged 40–49 years in Brazil. This includes implementing public policies that enable testing under the SUS, raising women's awareness of the importance of early detection, and combating misinformation.

Keywords: breast cancer; Brazil; breast cancer screening; clinical staging of breast cancer; Unified Health System.