## Abstract

**Introduction:** Breast cancer is the second most prevalent malignancy occurring in women worldwide, and due to its prevalence, it is accountable for the majority of deaths among Brazilian women. Hence, this study aimed to assess the prevalence of breast cancer among patients from the Mastology clinic from a referral hospital in the state of Amapá in 2017.

**Materials and methods:** It was performed a retrospective, quantitative, and descriptive study from medical records of patients diagnosed with breast cancer in the Mastology clinic from the Alberto Lima Clinics Hospital (UNACON). The variables assessed included socio demographic data, personal information, and the diagnostic methods from the medical record of the patients, and the statistical analysis was performed using the software Bioestat version 5.3. The correlation between variables was assessed using the Chi-square test (C2=0.05), and the significance level was set at as p=0.05.

**Results:** A total of 58 patients were assessed, where 39 of them were included in the study and 19 were excluded due to the lack of information or death; the majority of patients were from the State of Amapá (81.3%), with age ranging from 30 to 89 years old, as for colour/race, 51.28% of the patients were white, 100% of them were not alcoholic, the most part had a low education level (58.98%), menarche after 12 years old (100%) and menopause (53.85%). All of the patients breastfed (100%), and only one (2.56%) had hormone replacement; and 100% of them had ultrasound and biopsy.

**Conclusion:** The results evidence the need of public politics in the prevention, more considerable attention, and improvement in women care in order to achieve earlier diagnoses.

Keywords: B a cac ; H  $\rightarrow$  a ca  $\overset{*}{\checkmark}$  a  $\checkmark$  ; M a ; W

## Introduction

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## Methodology

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Age range	Number(N)	Percentage (%)	p-value	
30-39	4	10%		
40-49	15	38%	0.01	
50-59	8	21%		
60-69	8	21%		
70-79	3	8%		
80-89	1	2%		

Table 1: Age range of patients diagnosed with breast cancer (n=39). Source: Statistical Medical Files Service (SAME), Alberto Lima Clinics Hospital (HCAL-UNACON, 2017).

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Color/race			0.001
White	20	51.28%	
Brown	17	43.59%	
Black	2	5.13%	
Schooling level		0.161	
Incomplete fundamental education	5	12.82%	
Complete fundamental education	13	33.34%	
Incomplete high school	5	12.82%	
Complete high school	6	15.38%	
Complete superior education	5	12.82%	
Illiterate	5	12.82%	
Professor		0.423	
Housewife	22	56.41%	
Employed	17	43.59%	

Table 2: Characterization of patients according to socio demographic data (n=39). Source: Statistical Medical Files Service (SAME), Alberto Lima Clinics Hospital (HCAL-UNACON, 2017).

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Factors	*N	Percentage (%)	p value
Smoking			0.262
Yes	16	42.03%	
No	23	58.97%	
Alcoholism	<0.001		
Yes	0	0%	
No	39	100%	
Social drinking	0.423		
Yes	17	43.59%	
No	22	56.41%	

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