

# Notification of deaths caused by breast cancer in the municipality of Araras/SP/BR between 2000 and 2022

P2-  
D19

Lisie Tocci Justo<sup>1</sup>. Gabrielle Pimenta Noguera Servin<sup>2</sup>. Vitória Sari Sponchiado<sup>3</sup>. Daniella Pimenta Noguera Servin. Luiza Fernandes Garcia (Vitória Sari Sponchiado)  
São Leopoldo Mandic. Araras. SP. Brazil

During the period analyzed it was identified 581 deaths caused by breast cancer in the city of Araras/SP/BR. The predominance was in females (96.2%). whites (75.7%), married individuals (35.1%) and those with 4 to 7 years of education (26.3%).

## BACKGROUND

Breast cancer, in a leading cause of global female cancer mortality, poses a substantial public health challenge. The World Health Organization (WHO), reported 2.3 million women were diagnosed with breast cancer in 2020, resulting in around 685,000 global deaths. In Brazil, the National Cancer Institute (INCA) estimates that around 66,280 new cases of breast cancer in women were recorded for each year of the 2020-2021 biennium. These statistics highlight the importance of continued efforts in prevention, early diagnosis, and effective treatment.

This study aimed to outline the epidemiological profile of deaths from breast cancer in the municipality of Araras/SP/BR, between 2000 and 2022.

## METHODS

A quantitative, retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted using secondary data reported in the Mortality Information System (SIM) housed in the Informatics Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS).

Cases of deaths where the underlying cause was breast cancer (C500) and that were reported in the municipality of Araras between 2000 and 2022 were considered.

The sociodemographic variables of interest were sex, race/skin color, marital status, education level, and for the profile of conditions and causes of death, the variables analyzed were medical care during the illness that led to death, diagnosis confirmed by complementary examination, surgery and/or autopsy, and year of death.

The statistical analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics version 27 software through descriptive statistics.

This study is exempt from approval by the Ethics Committee as it involves secondary data in the public domain.

## RESULTS

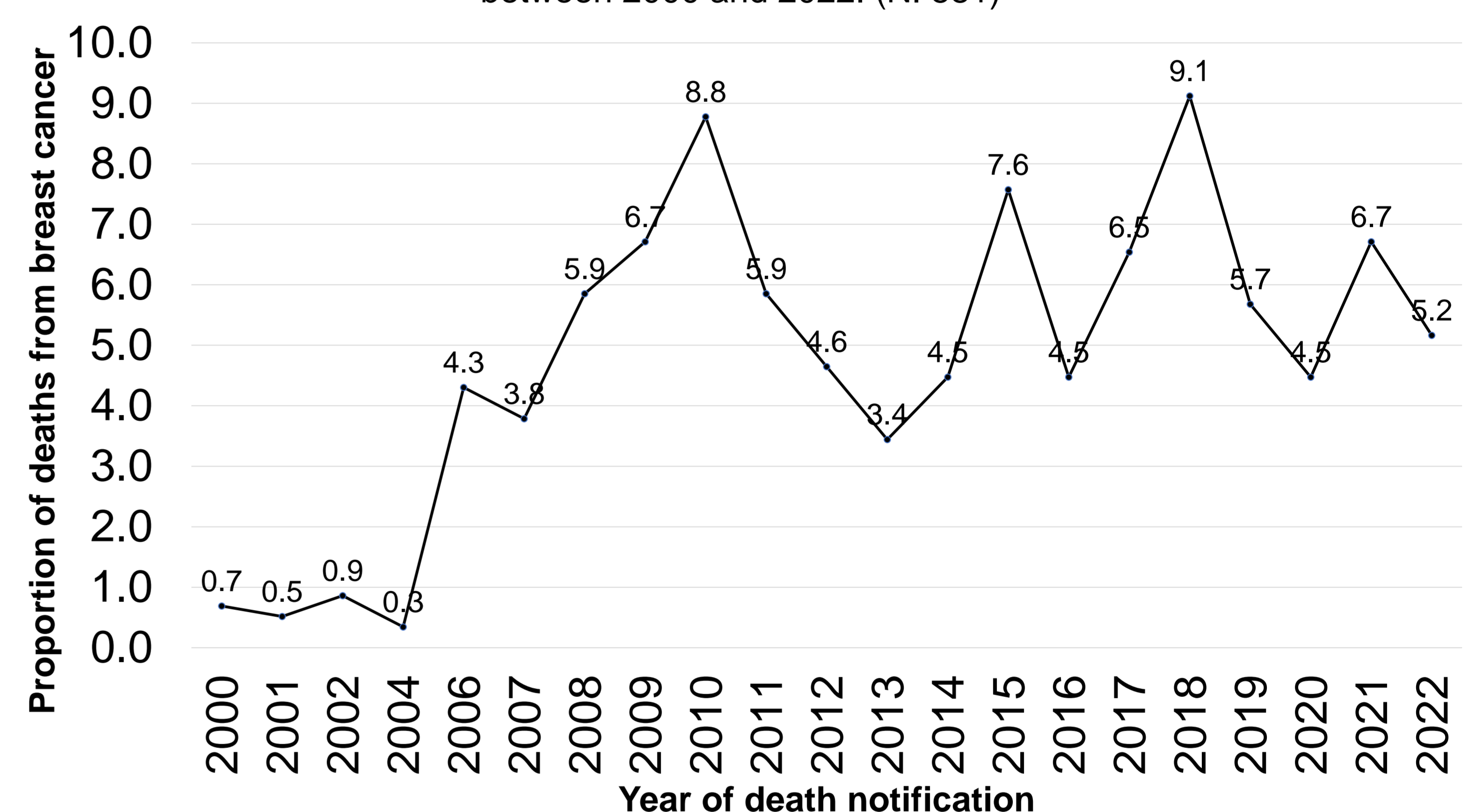
During the analyzed period, 581 deaths from breast cancer were reported in Araras between 2000 and 2022, with the year 2018 having the highest proportion of deaths (9.9%).

There was a predominance of females (96.2%), white skin color (75.7%), married individuals (35.1%), and those with 4 to 7 years of education (26.3%).

## RESULTS CONTINUED

For the diagnosis of the cause of death, the deceased received medical care during the illness that led to death (55.8%), and autopsy was not required (69.4%); however, data regarding the need for complementary exams (74.7%) and surgery (75.7%) to confirm the cause of death were missing.

Graph 1. Notification of deaths from breast cancer in Araras/SP/BR between 2000 and 2022. (N. 581)



## CONCLUSIONS

This study reveals the importance of public health strategies against breast cancer in Araras, highlighting the prevalence of cases in women, especially white and married individuals.

The provision of medical care during the illness and the low number of autopsies suggest potential improvement in detection and treatment, although the omission of data on complementary exams and surgeries indicates the need for improvements in health records.

The findings reinforce the need for health policies aimed at the prevention, early diagnosis, and appropriate treatment of breast cancer, in line with trends observed both locally and in global and national patterns over the past two decades..

## ADDITIONAL KEY INFORMATION

Author Contact Information: lisiejusto@gmail.com

Conflicts of Interest: There is no conflict of interest

Acknowledgements: Faculdade São Leopoldo Mandic de Araras