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HISTOPATHOLOGICAL STRATIFICATION OF BREAST CANCER IN THE STATE OF PARÁ IN THE YEARS 2017 - 2021

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INTRODUCTION: Female Breast Cancer (FMC) is a disease resulting from the multiplication of cells with neoplastic characteristic and the potential to invade other organs. There are several types of breast cancer (Ductal carcinoma *in situ*, invasive breast cancer, triple negative, inflammatory, Paget's disease, angiosarcoma and phyloid tumour), some are more aggressive, others are not. Risk factors are behavioral/environmental, reproductive/hormonal history and heredity/genetics. The most frequent causes are overweight and obesity after menopause, prolonged use of oral contraceptives for a long time and women who have inherited genetic changes in the BRCA1 and BRCA2 genes. These genes participate in DNA replication and transcription repair. **OBJECTIVES:** Characterize the histopathological characteristics of FMC relate to females between 2017 and 2021 in the state of Pará-Brazil. **MATERIAL AND METHODS**: This is a retrospective epidemiological study between the years 2017 and 2021, which used cases of female breast cancer registered in the database of the information technology service serving the Brazilian Health System (DATASUS). Female patients were stratified according to the age range between 0 and 79 years according to histopathological reports into low-grade carcinoma *in situ*, intermediate-grade carcinoma *in situ*, infiltrating ductal carcinoma, lobular carcinoma, tubular carcinoma and mucinous carcinoma. **RESULTS:** A total of 3,815 patients underwent biopsies. Of these, 7 cases were diagnosed for low-grade carcinoma *in situ*, 19 cases for intermediate-grade carcinoma *in situ*, 912 cases for infiltrating ductal carcinoma, 473 cases for lobular carcinoma, 16 cases for tubular carcinoma, 44 for mucinous carcinoma, 27 cases for lobular carcinoma *in situ*, 2 cases medullary carcinoma, other types with 531 cases and, 1,726 unknown cases. 156 cases were detected for the 45 to 49 year old age group diagnosed with infiltrating ductal carcinoma. Infiltrating ductal carcinoma was the most common histological type with 24% (912/3,815) of cases, followed by lobular carcinoma (473/3,815) with 12% of cases. **CONCLUSION:** The histopathological data of the present study for the population of Pará with FMC are consistent with those in the literature, as infiltrating carcinoma and invasive lobular carcinoma correspond to the largest number of cases, in the age groups between 45 and 49 years, where 80% of invasive breast cancers are ductal. Thus, understanding each patient's individual genetic is essential for identifying new prognostic biomarkers, since by identifying genetic alterations we can design personalized therapies, with chances of cure for the patient and lower burden on public health with non-responsive therapeutics and long periods of hospitalization.

Keywords: Female mama cancer; Histopathological diagnosis; Biomarkers; Precision medicine.