

Analysis of the Breast Cancer Diagnosis Program: A Window of Opportunity

Code EE51



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OBJECTIVES: The epidemiology, as well as the clinical results and financial resources of an implemented BCSP were analysed .

METHODS: The analysis carried out approximately 106 oncological chemotherapy infusions per month. Most of them for breast cancer patients (67% of the infusions), followed by prostate (6%) and lung (5%). Of these 50% of breast cancer are in stages III and IV. Considering the high prevalence of breast cancer in advanced stage, a BCSP was created, where women between 50 and 69 years of age, with their last mammogram more than 2 years ago, were invited to update their exam.

CONCLUSIONS: To date, a mass BCSP for women between 50 and 69 years of age proved to be clinically viable and impactful. The return of the investment was 1:12, demonstrating that the action is pertinent and dominant .

RESULTS: Between August 2023 and May 2024, 2285 women were invited by phonecall . 624 of whom performed a mammogram. The median age and the interquartile range (IQR) was 61 years; 54-68 years old. The distribution of mammography results was respectively 13%, 11%, 70%, 3.2%, 0.8% and 0.16% between BIRADS 0 to 5. For this program, the co-participation (percentage paid by the patient) of the mammography exam, the total amount of \$ 4.992 USD was assumed by the HMO . (co-participation value 8 USD x number of exams = 624) , (RATE 1: 5) . One patient was detected with stage 4 breast cancer completely asymptomatic, but with her test outdated for more than 2 years. According to our record history, the anticipation of the diagnosis of this patient mentioned above brought a saving of \$ 60.475 USD in 5 months, generating a return of investment (ROI) of 1:12.