

Poster #11 Palliative Care During Treatment of Breast Cancer in Guatemala: 10 Years Retrospective Comparative Cohort Study

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Background

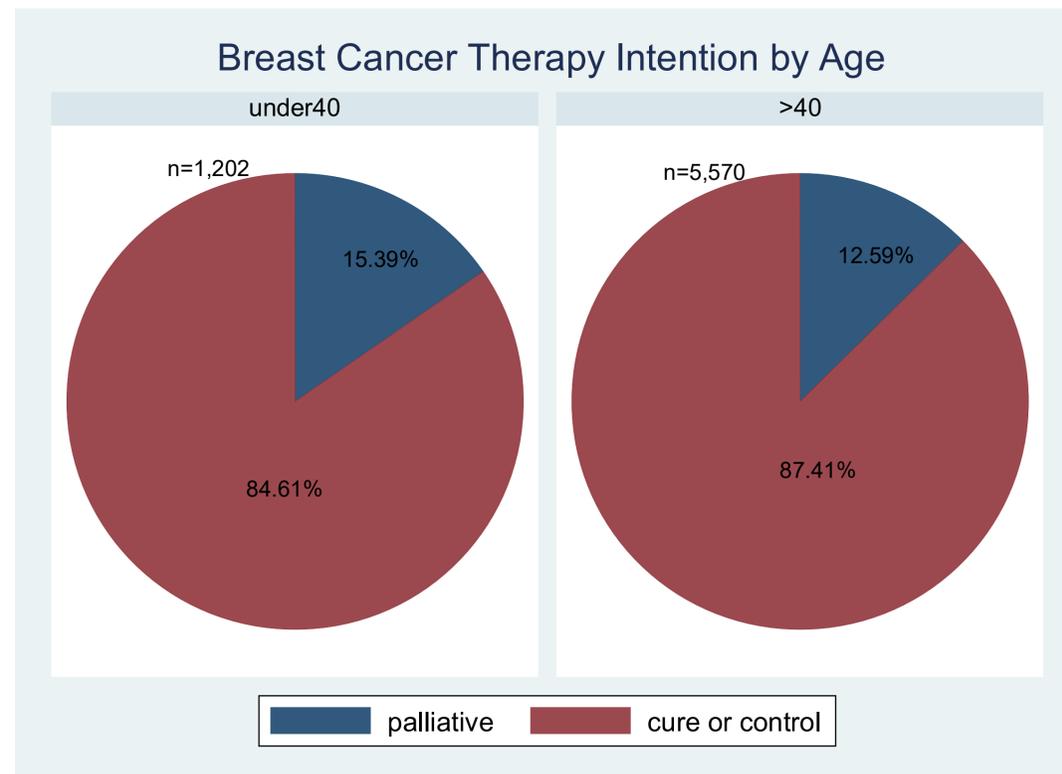
In Guatemalan women, according to GLOBOCAN 2022, breast cancer is the most common malignancy, and little is known about the assessment of palliative care during breast cancer treatment, therefore, we sought to determine palliative care of patients with breast cancer attending Liga Nacional Contra El Cáncer e Instituto de Cancerología (LIGA-INCAN).

Methods

a retrospective–comparative cohort study of women ages 18–97 years old, who attended the hospital for breast cancer between the years 2009 to 2023. We analyzed treatment intention as cure or control versus palliative care, and conducted medical chart reviews to assess subject age, sex, ethnicity, treatment intention, treatment type received, family history of cancer, tobacco smoking, treatment compliance and use of hormonal contraceptive. Complete information was available for 6772 women (99.74%) of 6789. A logistic regression analysis was performed with STATA12.

Results

Median age (IQR) was 53(43-63) years old and 886(13.08%) women treatment intention was palliative care. The majority of women were of mestizo ethnicity 5,326(78.65%). Common treatment modalities were: Surgery with chemotherapy 1211(17.88%), chemotherapy 821(12.12%), surgery 706(10.43%), radiotherapy with chemotherapy 392(5.79%), surgery and radiotherapy 268(3.96%). Common breast cancer types: infiltrating duct carcinoma 5140(75.90%), invasive intraductal papillary adenocarcinoma 466(6.88%). Stage was available for 4874 (71.97%), and 3168(46.78%) patients were between stages III and IV. Treatment compliance or receiving treatment was achieved for 4335(64.02%); either discontinued or not started or even refused therapy 1362 (34.47%). Alcohol abuse 322(4.75%), and smoking 271(4.0%). Hormonal contraceptive use 793(11.71%), and family history of cancer 1373(20.27%). Multiple regression analysis using a priori cut-point for age >40 years old showed they were more likely to undergo palliative care than women under 40 years old (adjusted odds ratio 1.20, 95% confidence interval 1.01–1.44, P = 0.036)



Conclusions

Women above 40 years old who become diagnosed with breast cancer had higher risk of undergoing palliative care considering advanced cancer stage at the time of diagnosis.

References

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