Abstract
Breast cancer has the highest incidence and mortality rates in Uruguay. Becoming familiarized with the distribution of risk factors associated
to the development of the disease facilitates the implementation of prevention strategies in everyday clinical practice which could eventually
contribute to the reduction of morbidity and mortality rates.

Objectives: Learn about the epidemiological profile for breast cancer and the frequency of mammography controls in the surveyed population.

Materials and methods: Uruguayan women were surveyed. After applying the survey, information regarding risk and protection factors and
the importance of carrying out mammography controls was provided.

Results: Out of 182 surveyed women, the median age was 34 (18-75 years old). Excluding the fact of being female (a risk factor present in
all surveyed women), 73 surveyed women (48 %) presented one or two more risk factors. The majority of women older than 50 years old (58,
87.8 %) undergo mammography controls at least once every two years.

Discussion: Similar to what was reported by the national breast cancer programme, 40 % of surveyed women have presented a risk factor to
develop the disease. The majority of the surveyed women who were older than 50 years old underwent mammography and clinical controls
at least once every two years, which shows the impact that prevention campaigns carried out by the honorary commission for the fight against
cancer and the policies implemented by the ministry of public health have had on the population.

Biography
Natalia Camejo serving as an assistant professor at oncology department of hospital de clinicas. School of Medicine of the University of
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Publications
1. Adherence to adjuvant hormonal therapy in patients with breast cancer
2. Trastuzumab-induced cardiotoxicity in Uruguayan patients with HER-positive breast cancer

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Congress on Womens Health and Midwifery, April 23, 2021