sociodemographic, clinical and pathological characteristics of women in stage IV breast cancer in two reference oncology centres in Colombia.

Methods Data from 2010 - 2017 registres was analysed descriptively. Including central tendency, univariate, bivariate measures and comparisons of proportions with Chi-square ($p < 0,1$) were assessed.

Results Results: We included 227 patients with metastatic breast cancer. 88%(165) were classified on invasive ductal cancer, the mean Ki67 was 30%, and 41% (68) were luminal A subtype. The average age at diagnosis of cancer and metastasis was 53.7 and 55.9 years respectively. 45% (84) of the patients had debuted with distant cancer in the first consultation with the oncologist. The frequency order of metastasis sites was: bone (43%), lung-pleura (20.4%) and liver (10.7%). On average patients presented 2.0 different metastasis at the end of the observation. Non-ductal variants might be associated with metastasis at the first consultation, and high histological grade could be associated with death during follow-up ($p 0.05$).

Conclusions This is the first description of metastatic breast cancer behaviour in Colombia. The ductal variant, luminal A, high grade, high proliferative index and bone metastasis were the most common characteristics found in women included in this study.

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ONE STEP IMPLANT RECONSTRUCTION IN NIPPLE SPARING MASTECTOMY: PATIENT SELECTION BY PREOPERATIVE DIGITAL MAMMOGRAM

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Objectives

Background Digital mammography clearly distinguishes gland tissue density from the overlying nonglandular breast tissue coverage, which corresponds to the existing tissue between the skin and the superficial layer of the fascia superficialis surrounding the gland (i.e., dermis and subcutaneous fat). Preoperative digital imaging can determine the thickness of this breast tissue coverage, thus facilitating planning and reducing the rate of necrotic complications after direct to implant (DTI) reconstruction in nipple sparing mastectomy (NSM).

Methods Thirty NSMs in 22 patients with type 3 tissue coverage (subcutaneous tissue thickness of 2 cm or more) were selected for DTI reconstruction after NSM to evaluate immediate skin flap/nipple areola complex ischemic complications and patient satisfaction.

Results Results: We experienced no wound healing problems or ischemic complications immediately after surgery in our population. Only 1 seroma was observed as a shortterm complication. Quality of life and patients' satisfaction level were optimal at 3 and 6 months follow-up, respectively. The aesthetic results have been evaluated as good/excellent in all cases.

Conclusions DTI immediate reconstruction with silicone implants following NSM appears to be a safe option in selected cases with enough tissue coverage, also providing a high level of patient satisfaction. The possibility of selecting cases for this procedure according to the preoperative digital mammogram showing more than 2 cm of superficial tissues thickness may help reducing the risk of immediate ischemic complications.

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HPV VACCINATION COVERAGE AT TWO NORTHEASTERN CITIES IN PERNAMBUCO

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Objectives Describe the vaccination coverage among girls between 2014–2018 at two cities in Pernambuco state.

Methods Data from DATASUS (informatic department of Sistema Único de Saúde) were analyzed. Although we had studied data from all cities in Pernambuco, only Recife and Abreu e Limavaccination coverage were reported here. Data from 2016 was unavailable at DATASUS.

Results Vaccination coverage was high in 2014 at Recife (204%), when the program was started and performed at schools, what may justify more than 100% of coverage since many children from metropolitan area study at this city. At Abreu e Lima, there was also a high coverage (94.7%), above government goals. Overall, coverage of second dose was lower than the first dose. Thereafter, we watch an incisive breakdown of the HPV vaccination coverage at Recife. Currently, Brazilian government offers 2 doses of tetravalent HPV vaccine for 11–14 years old girls and although there was a recommendation of schoolers' vaccination, it was not systematically made. On the other hand, those cities where schoolers were systematically vaccinated, like Abreu e Lima, we observe high coverage, especially in 2018.

Conclusions Even though cervical cancer is a preventable disease, it is still one of the most common cause of cancer in Brazil. HPV vaccination is one strategy adopted against this reality, but geographic and cultural barriers are identified. Currently, HPV vaccination coverage at Recife is negligible and reflects failure of the actual strategy. Multiple efforts, including schoolers vaccination, may increase rates of vaccination and change this landscape.