between January 2011 and January 2021, with a diagnosis of germ-line BRCA ½ mutation and who underwent breast cancer risk-reducing surgery. The occurrence of occult carcinoma was analysed. A descriptive study of these patients was performed. All statistical analysis was performed with Stata/IC 13.0 for Windows.

**Result(s)** During the study period a total of 168 patients with BRCA ½ mutation were diagnosed and breast risk-reducing surgery was performed in 81 of them (48.2%).

In 61.7% (n=50) of the cases, prophylactic surgery was performed after the diagnosis of bilateral breast cancer. Bilateral breast and in 7.4 (n=6) ovarian cancer. In 58.0% (n=47) the mutation was BRCA 1 and in 42% (n=34) BRCA 2. In 39.5% (n=32) the mastectomy performed was nipple sparing and in 60.5% (n=49) simple. Breast reconstruction was performed after surgery in 93.8% (n=76) of cases. Definitive histopathological examination showed ductal carcinoma in situ in 3.7% (n=3) of cases, and infiltrating carcinoma in 1.2% (n=1).

**Conclusion** In our case series, approximately half of the patients carrying BRCA mutation have opted for breast cancer risk-reducing surgery, with a proportion of incidental carcinomas between 1-3% in the mastectomy surgical specimens. Therefore, we can conclude that in patients carrying BRCA1/2 mutation, prophylactic mastectomy is effective in reducing the risk of breast cancer.