Inflammatory breast cancer (IBC) accounts for 5 to 7% of breast cancers in Tunisia. The objective of our study was to report the therapeutic results as well as the prognostic factors of this entity.

**Methods** We conducted a retrospective study including patients with IBC treated in the oncology department of the military hospital of Tunis between January 2015 and December 2020.

**Results** IBC represented 2.7% of all BC in our population. The median age was 49 years. Invasive ductal carcinoma was reported in 98% of cases and SBR III grade in 62% of cases. Tumor was triple-negative (TN) in 22% and Her2neu overexpressed in 42% of cases. The disease was metastatic at diagnosis in 25% of patients. Metastasis were more frequently localized in brain (25%), liver (11%) and lungs (33%). Neoadjuvant sequential chemotherapy (CT) and mastectomy with axillary lymph nodes dissection and locoregional radiotherapy was delivered in all localized cases. Pathologic complete response was noted in 29% of these cases. Patients received adjuvant Capecitabine CT in 53% of cases. Disease recurrence was observed in 66% of cases after a median time to progression of 15 months. In metastatic disease, FEC or Taxanes were used as first line therapy in 90% of cases. Median overall survival was 35 months for localized and 19 months for metastatic disease.

**Conclusions** Treatment and therapeutic results remain limited in our country because of the lack of other therapeutic resources such as immunotherapy.