targeted therapies, TNBC is associated with high morbidity and mortality. Therefore, for several years, neoadjuvant chemotherapy has been the mainstay of treatment.

Methodology Our work consists of a retrospective study carried out at the Hassan 2 University Hospital of Fez, between January 2016 and December 2021, involving 24 cases of triple-negative breast cancer that had undergone surgical treatment.

Results The results show a predominance of breast cancer in patients aged over 35 years and still in genital activity. Invasive ductal carcinoma is the most predominant type representing 90% of cases with an initial inflammatory aspect in 10 patients. Histopronostic grades II and III represent each 47.8% of cases. In addition, a proliferation rate (ki67%) was high in more than 70% of patients. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy was prescribed in 19 patients and the time between surgery and the last chemotherapy treatment was less than 6 weeks in 74% of cases. Radical surgery (Patey) was performed in 18 patients, while only 3 patients received conservative treatment. Despite the fact that all our patients received adjuvant treatment with radiotherapy and chemotherapy, the 3-year survival rate was 53%.

Conclusion Although advances in treatment and the advent of targeted therapies, breast cancer remains the leading cause of death. Current clinical and histological classifications do not fully establish prognostic and predictive parameters for treatment response.