The Influence of Sociodemographic Factors on Barriers to Breast Cancer Screening

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SAN ANTONIO BREAST CANCER SYMPOSIUM® DECEMBER 9-12, 2025 HENRY B. GONZALEZ CONVENTION CENTER • SAN ANTONIO, TX

INTRODUCTION

Identifying barriers to cancer screening is essential for developing effective strategies to enhance organized screening programs.

Currently, limited studies address Brazilian women's perceptions of these barriers and the influence of sociodemographic factors.

This study aims to investigate the impact of sociodemographic factors on barriers to breast cancer screening in the state of São Paulo, a region marked by significant socioeconomic disparities.

PARTNERS

International Agency for Research on Cancer

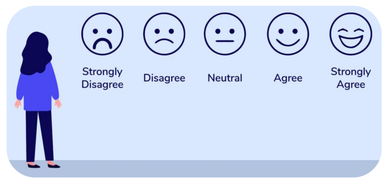
World Health Organization

METHODS

- Population survey conducted in 2023;
- Women aged 25-69 years were interviewed in-person;
- 437 women interviewed from 50 Basic Health Units randomly selected in São Paulo, Brazil;



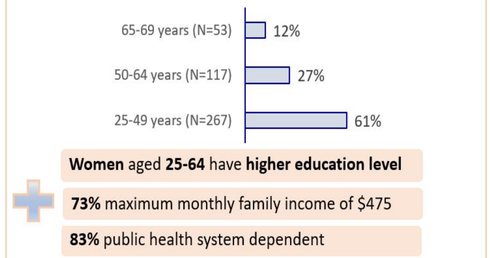
- Likert Scale

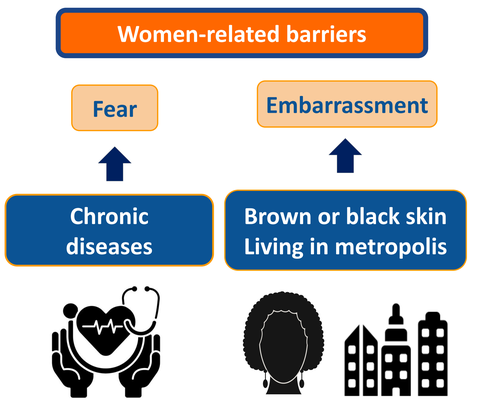


- Fisher exact and multinomial logistic regression were used to examine associations

RESULTS

Sociodemographic characteristics

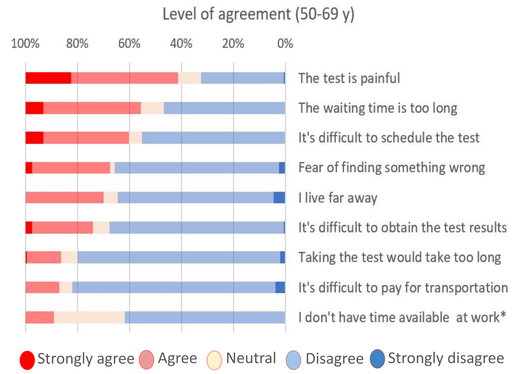




Barriers for breast cancer screening

Sociodemographic factors (predictors)

Perceived barriers for not having a mammography



CONCLUSION

To improve mammography coverage and successfully implement an organized breast cancer screening program, it is essential to engage healthcare coordinators and managers in developing targeted strategies to overcome the identified barriers.

Collaborative efforts are crucial to ensuring equitable access to screening and reducing disparities in breast cancer outcomes.

These findings offer valuable insights for guiding the design and implementation of organized breast cancer screening programs in middle-income settings, with the potential to improve their reach and effectiveness.

FUNDING

FAPESP SÃO PAULO RESEARCH FOUNDATION
SÃO PAULO GOVERNO DO ESTADO

Grants: 2021/11794-4; 2022/15539-1

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