Introduction: Breast cancer is a first type of female cancer and death from cancer in Brazil and worldwide. In the country, 15,593 deaths from this disease were registered in 2015, where 59,700 new cases are expected in 2018-2019. The HER-2 positive breast cancer represents about 20% of all cases, is one of the most aggressive breast cancer in addition to the poor prognosis compared to other types. This study aims to estimate the direct medical costs of treatment, according to disease’s stage (S). Method: Cross-sectional study from January to December 2018, which analyzed the clinical and cost profile of HER2 positive breast cancer patients in the Unique Health System (SUS). A predictive model based on DATASUS data was used. Results: The model identified 205,208 women, 21.6% SI diagnosis, 34% SII, 31.2% SIII and 13.2% SIV. During this period, R$1,526,596,686.50 were invested in chemotherapy and outpatient procedures (APAC), being that 67% was allocated to SIII (36%) and SIV (31%) treatments. From the direct cost of individual treatment, the SIV represented five times the cost of SI, three times that of SII and twice that of SIII. Conclusion: This study showed that HER-2 positive breast cancer treatments are available for all stages of the disease in SUS today. However, there is an opportunity to more effective treatments in the early stages (neo / adjuvant), where today the largest portion of the population (69%) is concentrated and where the lowest per capita expenditure is allocated. These results suggest the need for resource allocation optimization to the initial phase of the disease where the chance of cure is greater and the consequent reduction of the amount of palliative treatments in the long term.