

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF BREAST CANCER IN THE STATE OF PARÁ.

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Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common malignant neoplasm among women and represents a major public health challenge. The epidemiological analysis of this disease in the state of Pará is essential to understand its regional dynamics and to support policies for prevention, early diagnosis, and more effective treatment.

Objectives: This study aims to analyze the epidemiological profile of breast cancer in the state of Pará, with emphasis on identifying the most affected age group and determining the municipality with the highest number of reported cases. **Methods:** This is a descriptive, quantitative study based on secondary data from the Cancer Information System (SISCAN/DataSUS), focusing on histopathological reports of breast cancer between 2021 and 2024. Only reports with a confirmed diagnosis of malignant breast neoplasm were included, across all age groups. Incomplete or inconsistent records were excluded. The analysis involved the description of absolute and relative frequencies, with an assessment of case distribution by year and municipality. Variables such as year, age group, and municipality were modeled, considering possible confounding factors such as differences in screening coverage across regions. **Results:** Between 2021 and 2024, a total of 2,329 breast cancer diagnoses were recorded in the state of Pará. A progressive increase in case numbers was observed throughout the period: 387 in 2021, 604 in 2022, 632 in 2023, and 698 in 2024, indicating an upward trend. The distribution of cases by municipality revealed a concentration in five cities: Belém accounted for 998 cases in total (183 in 2021; 260 in 2022; 272 in 2023; 291 in 2024), followed by Ananindeua (253 cases), Castanhal (85), Abaetetuba (65), and Marituba (56). Regarding age groups, the highest numbers of diagnoses occurred among women aged 40–44 (655 cases), 45–49 (698 cases), and 50–54 (737 cases), highlighting the importance of regular screening starting at age 40. **Conclusion:** The findings of this study allowed for the delineation of the epidemiological profile of breast cancer in Pará, meeting the proposed objectives. Regional disparities in access to diagnosis were identified, with a higher concentration of cases in Belém and surrounding areas. These data underscore the need for targeted actions and provide a foundation for more effective public policies aimed at early screening, improved access to treatment, and the reduction of morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: Breast cancer; Regional epidemiology; Pará.