

AN STUDY ON THE INCIDENCE OF MORTALITY FROM CERVICAL CANCER IN THE NORTH REGION OF BRAZIL BETWEEN 2019 AND 2023: A BRIEF EPIDEMIOLOGY ANALYSIS.

Valéria Cristina Chaves Fernandes¹, Déborah Wanzeler Garcia Castanheira¹, Beatriz Campos da Costa¹, Ana Carolina Quintanilha Oliveira¹, Giovanna Coelho Sampaio¹, Mylena Gemaque Vieira².

¹Medicine at the Federal University of Pará

²Medicine at the State University of Pará

Introduction: Cervical cancer is the third most common malignant neoplasm affecting the female population in the Americas, with approximately half of the affected women succumbing to the disease. Low-income countries are the hardest hit, primarily due to inequalities in screening services and treatment of precancerous lesions, as well as in vaccination coverage against human papillomavirus (HPV). In this context, it is essential to accurately outline the mortality scenario due to cervical cancer in underdeveloped regions such as Northern Brazil, as current studies still lack information about this historically neglected territory that has been significantly impacted by the pathology in question. **Objectives:** To describe and analyze the number of deaths resulting from cervical cancer in Northern Brazil between 2019 and 2023. **Methods:** An epidemiological, cross-sectional, descriptive, and retrospective study. Secondary data from the Mortality Information System (SIM), made available by the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), were used. The study analyzed deaths from cervical cancer in the Northern Region of Brazil from 2019 to 2023, based on the variables of place of residence, year of occurrence, age group, ethnicity, and education. The data were then organized and tabulated using Microsoft Excel 2021 software. Mean and percentile calculations were applied for data analysis. **Results:** Between 2019 and 2023, there were 4,496 deaths from malignant neoplasm of the cervix in the North region of Brazil, with the highest number of cases in the state of Pará, totaling 1,887 (41,9%), followed by the state of Amazonas, with 1,393 cases (30,98%), being the two states with the largest population. Regarding the year, the most notable was 2023, which presented 936 deaths (20,8%) from cervical cancer. When it comes to the most affected age group, women aged 40 to 49 were the most affected, with 1,080 (24%) occurrences. In addition, the brown color was the most affected by this neoplasm, corresponding to 3,365 (74.84%) deaths during the period analyzed. Regarding the education variable, it was found that 1,288 (28.64%) had completed 8 to 11 years of education, with the most prevalent education among cases of mortality from cervical cancer, followed by 4 to 7 years of

education, which corresponds to 1,053 (23.42%) of the cases analyzed in the North region during the period determined in this study. **Conclusion:** From this, it can be concluded that cervical cancer is one of the main causes of death among women in the North region, with 2023 being the year with the highest occurrences. It is noted that brown women are the most affected, representing 74.84% of deaths during the period analyzed. In view of this, it can be explained by the fact the inequality in access to screening and treatments is a problem that must be addressed by the country's public policies to reverse this reality, since this neoplasm is highly preventable and curable when managed correctly.

Keywords: Death rate; uterine cervical neoplasms; cancer of cervix.