

## **MORTALITY PROFILE OF MALIGNANT BREAST NEOPLASMS IN THE STATE OF PARÁ: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS BETWEEN THE YEARS 2018 AND 2023**

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**Introduction:** Breast neoplasms rank among the leading causes of disease-related mortality in women, with predominant risk factors including family history, hormonal imbalances, obesity, excessive alcohol intake and a sedentary lifestyle. Due to its complexity, treatment often involves a multidisciplinary approach and technological advancements have improved breast cancer detection and diagnosis, although, despite these improvements, mortality rates remain concerning. Therefore, analyzing the epidemiological profile of breast cancer in Pará is crucial for monitoring trends and developing targeted strategies aimed at reducing mortality in this region. **Objectives:** Analyze the epidemiological profile of mortality due to malignant breast neoplasms during the years 2018 to 2023 in the state of Pará. **Methods:** This is an ecological time-series study. Secondary data on malignant breast neoplasms (ICD-10 C50) were obtained from the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), via the Mortality Information System (SIM), referring to the state of Pará between the years 2018 and 2023. This analysis considered metropolitan region, age group, sex, self-reported race/skin color and education level. **Results:** The data analysis recorded a total of 2,189 deaths during the analyzed period, with the highest concentration in the Metropolitan Region of Belém (1,219 deaths; 55.7%), and the capital accounting for an average of 40% of annual cases. Most deaths occurred in women (2,167; 98.9%), in individuals over 40 years old (90.7%) and people of mixed race (*pardo*) representing 71%. Regarding education, the majority of deaths was among those with 8 to 11 years of schooling (34%). The data also show a year-on-year increase in mortality (an average of 2%), except in 2019, which registered a 4% decrease compared to 2018. **Conclusion:** The data reveal that mortality due to malignant breast neoplasms in the state of Pará between 2018 and 2023 presents an epidemiological profile marked by a concentration of cases in the Metropolitan Region of Belém, particularly in the capital, which acts as an oncology treatment hub in the region, indicating regional disparities in health care access. The predominance of deaths among women, over 40 years old individuals, *pardos* and people with intermediate levels of education points to the need

for effective and targeted public policies aimed at vulnerable groups. The continuous, albeit moderate, increase in deaths reinforces the urgency of implementing early diagnosis initiatives, expanded mammography coverage and improved comprehensive healthcare in the state. Thus, this epidemiological profile offers valuable insights into the dynamics of breast cancer mortality in the region and may support more effective measures to combat this neoplasm.

**Keywords:** Epidemiological profile; neoplasms; breast diseases.