

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE STOMACH IN PARÁ FROM 2019 TO 2024

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Introduction: Diseases affecting the digestive tract account for millions of deaths each year, with Malignant Neoplasm of the Stomach standing out as a major contributor. In Brazil, gastric cancer is the fourth most common cancer among men and the sixth among women, characterized by high mortality, complex treatment requirements and a range of epidemiological factors possibly associated with the disease's prevalence.

Objectives: To describe the epidemiological profile of deaths from malignant neoplasms of the stomach in the state of Pará from 2019 to 2024, identifying factors that may be associated with this condition. **Methods:** Epidemiological study of a cross-sectional and observational nature based on secondary data. The research was conducted through consultation of the databases of the Department of Informatics of the SUS (DATASUS) in the Hospital Morbidity section of SUS (SIH/SUS). The collected data were organized and analyzed according to the following variables: Place of Death Occurrence, Age Group, Race/Color, Sex and Year of Processing, including patients registered with a diagnosis of Malignant Neoplasm of the Stomach (ICD-10 code C16). The data obtained were analyzed using Microsoft Office Excel 2019 and BioEstat 5.3. Subsequently, a chi-square test was performed to assess a possible relationship between sex and the outcome (death) of hospitalized patients, considering the total number of deaths and hospitalizations for each sex during the period. A *p*-value less than 0.05 was used as the reference for statistical significance. **Results:** A total of 981 deaths were recorded in the state of Pará between the years 2019 and 2024. Of these, 767 were registered in the capital, Belém (78.18%), making it the city with the highest number of deaths, followed by Santarém with 75 (7.64%). The age group with the highest number of deaths was between 60 and 69 years old, with 279 cases (28.44% of the total), followed by the 50 to 59 age group with 219 deaths (22.32%). The predominant race/color among the deaths was mixed race ("parda"), with 922 occurrences (93.08%), followed by a group of 26 cases with no information (2.65%). Males, with 663 deaths (67.58%) and 2719

hospitalizations, were more affected compared to females, with 318 deaths (32.42%) and 1315 hospitalizations. No statistically significant association was observed between the sex of the patients and the clinical outcome (death), as demonstrated by the chi-square test ($p = 0.9433$). The average mortality rate during the period was 24.32%, with 2022 being the year with the highest mortality rate (26.62%), despite not being the year with the most deaths. The highest number of recorded deaths occurred in 2024, with 198 events, representing 20.18% of the total. **Conclusion:** The high mortality and clear epidemiological trends highlight the urgent need for innovation in oncological treatments. The predominance of deaths among older, mixed-race males in urban centers underscores the social vulnerability of these groups, emphasizing the importance of targeted public health strategies and equitable access to advanced cancer care.

Keywords: Epidemiological profile; stomach cancer; state of Pará