

SCENARIO OF PENIS NEOPLASIA IN THE NORTHERN REGION: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS FROM 2013 TO 2023

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Introduction: With an incidence of approximately 2% in men in Brazil, Penile Cancer (PC) represents approximately 10% of cancer cases in the North region. PC has a multifactorial origin, being related to HPV, poor hygiene, smoking and others. PC is silent and painless, with its characteristic symptoms, which are caused by the presence of ulcers, vegetative or intraurethral lesions, occurring in more advanced stages, and may include bleeding, pain and odor. In underdeveloped regions, its incidence ends up being higher, generating social and economic impacts. **Objectives:** To analyze the epidemiological scenario of penile neoplasia in the North region of Brazil, from 2014 to 2024. **Methods:** This is an epidemiological study, with quantitative data obtained from the Ministry of Health – Outpatient Information System (SIA/SUS), referring to cases of penile cancer, diagnosed between 2014 and 2024. The case variables were studied by region and municipality of diagnosis, age group and staging, and these were tabulated using the Microsoft Office Excel® 2019 program for descriptive statistical analysis. **Results:** From 2014 to 2024, 706 cases of CP were diagnosed in the North region, with a sharp increase in 2020 and 2021, with the highest number of incidences, with 94 reported cases, totaling 188 cases (26.62%). The year 2014 was the year with the lowest incidence, with 23 cases (3.25%). Regarding the municipalities with the highest incidence, Belém (35.41%), Manaus (24.22%) and Porto Velho (20.39%) had the highest number. Regarding age, the largest affected group is between 60 and 64 years old (12.60%). When we analyze cancer staging, 13% are level 3 and 8.92% level 4, however 70.39% of notifications do not have staging, being ignored or not applicable, highlighting the fragility of having reliable data in the diagnostic phase. **Conclusion:** Data analysis allowed us to observe the number of cases diagnosed in the last ten years in the North region, highlighting the elderly male population, between the ages of 60 and 64, as the most affected, with their diagnosis made between stages 3 and 4 of the neoplasia. In this sense, epidemiological studies and data analysis are necessary to obtain effective regional strategies for prevention and screening of this condition.

Keywords: Penile Neoplasms; Incidence; Amazon Region; Health Policy