

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF PROSTATE CANCER IN PARÁ: AN OVERVIEW OF THE LAST 5 YEARS

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**Introduction:** Prostate cancer is a malignant neoplasm that affects the prostate gland, located below the bladder. This gland's function is to produce part of the semen. Risk factors include advanced age, family history, physical inactivity, and a diet rich in lipids. According to the National Cancer Institute (INCA), prostate cancer is the second most common among Brazilian men, accounting for about 29.2% of male cancer cases. This study aims to identify the prevalence of prostate cancer in Brazil, particularly in the Northern Region, in the state of Pará, where access to diagnosis and treatment still shows disparities. **Objectives:** To conduct an Epidemiological Study on Prostate Cancer in the state of Pará, with a five-year temporal scope (2021-2025). **Methods:** This is a descriptive and retrospective epidemiological study, with a quantitative approach, based on data obtained from DATASUS. Data on prostate cancer cases registered in the state of Pará between 2021 and 2025 were collected, considering quantitative variables: incidence, prevalence, mortality, and age group. The information obtained was organized and analyzed with the aim of identifying the epidemiological profile of the disease in the state. **Results:** Between 2021 and 2025, 1,665 cases of morbidity due to prostate cancer were recorded in the state of Pará. There was an increase between 2021 and 2024, with 325 cases (19.52%) in 2021, 356 cases (21.38%) in 2022, 419 cases (25.16%) in 2023, and 517 cases (31.06%) in 2024. In 2025, up to the data collection point, only 40 cases (2.40%) were recorded, which can be explained by the incompleteness of the data for that year. Regarding mortality, a total of 1,199 deaths were registered, distributed between the years 2021 to 2023. In 2021, 395 deaths (32.94%) occurred, in 2022 there were 378 (31.53%), and in 2023, 426 deaths (35.53%). The data shows a progressive increase in prostate cancer morbidity cases between 2021 and 2024, with a peak in 2024, and a relatively stable mortality rate. The drop in 2025 can be explained by the incompleteness of the data. The increase in incidence may be related to the aging population and greater access to diagnosis but still reflects inequalities in access to healthcare services, especially in the more remote regions of Pará. **Conclusion:** This study highlighted the high incidence and mortality of prostate cancer in the state of Pará between 2021 and 2024, with a trend of increasing diagnosed cases. Despite advances in diagnosis, there are still disparities in access to healthcare services, negatively

impacting early detection and proper treatment of the disease. The lack of complete data for 2025 and the scarcity of information on patients' clinical conditions were significant limitations. The study emphasizes the need for public health policies focused on education, screening, and access to treatment to reduce regional disparities and improve outcomes for the male population.

**Keywords:** Epidemiology; Medical oncology; Prostate cancer.