

PENILE CANCER IN PARÁ: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE AND POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN 2015 AND 2019

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Introduction: Penile cancer is a rare malignant neoplasm, yet it carries significant consequences, particularly in the Northern and Northeastern regions of Brazil, where it accounts for 10% of male cancers. Closely associated with poverty, poor hygiene practices, and low educational levels, this disease tends to progress aggressively and is often diagnosed at advanced stages. Studying the epidemiological profile in the state of Pará is essential to guide preventive strategies and promote early diagnosis among vulnerable populations. **Objectives:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of penile cancer cases in the municipalities of Belém and Ananindeua between 2015 and 2019. **Methods:** This is a descriptive, retrospective, and ecological epidemiological study based on secondary data. Penile cancer cases reported in Belém and Ananindeua between 2015 and 2019 were evaluated using data from the Population-Based Cancer Registry (RCBP, as per its Portuguese acronym). The variables analyzed included age-standardized incidence rates by primary site and the age distribution of cases. Data were organized and examined quantitatively. As public data were utilized, the study was exempt from review by a Research Ethics Committee, in accordance with Resolution 466/2012 of the Brazilian National Health Council. **Results:** Between 2015 and 2019, a total of 81 cases of penile cancer were registered in Belém and Ananindeua, according to RCBP data. The overall incidence rate was 1.72 per 100,000 men, with an age-standardized incidence rate of 2.13 per 100,000, indicating a high incidence after age adjustment. The age distribution showed a higher proportion of cases among men aged 70 years and older, especially in the age groups 75–79 (16.83 per 100,000), 80–84 (18.79 per 100,000), and 85+ (21.65 per 100,000). Younger men showed negligible or no incidence. From the age of 50 onwards, a continuous increase in incidence was observed. The findings reveal a cumulative pattern associated with aging, highlighting the need for improved prevention and early detection strategies targeting elderly men in the region. **Conclusion:** The data indicate that penile cancer constitutes a public health concern in Belém and Ananindeua, with the highest incidence observed among elderly men. The concentration of cases in those aged 70 years and older underscores the importance of

preventive, educational, and early detection measures focused on men with greater vulnerability.

Keywords: Men's health, penile cancer, epidemiology.