

MORTALLITY PATTERNS OF MONOCYTIC LEUKEMIA IN THE NORTHERN REGION FROM 2019 TO 2023

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Introduction: Monocytic Leukemia is one of the most common subtypes of Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) and is characterized by the abnormal proliferation of monoblasts and promonocytes, leading to pancytopenia, which compromises the production of other blood cells and consequently affects the physiological balance of the body, negatively influencing the survival and mortality profiles of this disease. Furthermore, it is estimated that globally, more than 300,000 people are affected annually, with a survival rate ranging from 25% to 30%, and the incidence is higher in individuals over 60 years old. In Brazil, it is estimated that around 346 new cases of monocytic leukemia occur annually, with approximately 12 cases per year in the Northern Region, and about 3% of deaths. **Objectives:** To evaluate the mortality patterns of Monocytic Leukemia in the Northern Region of Brazil from 2019 to 2023. **Methods:** A descriptive and retrospective epidemiological study on the mortality patterns of monocytic leukemia in the Northern Region, with data extracted from the Mortality Information System (SIM), retrieved via the TABNET portal and made available by DATASUS. The variables included were: ICD-10 Group C93, Northern Region, Federative Unit, Year of Death, Age Group, Gender, Race/Color from 2019 to 2023. **Results:** During the analyzed period, approximately 10 deaths were reported in the Northern Region, representing a 23% decrease compared to the 13 deaths recorded in the previous five years. The years 2019 and 2022 had the highest number of deaths, with 30% (3/10) of cases each, followed by 2023 with 20% (2/10), and 2020 and 2021 with 10% (1/10) each. Regarding the geographical distribution, the states of Pará and Amapá accounted for 30% (3/10) of the deaths each, followed by Roraima with 20% (2/10), and Rondônia and Tocantins, with 10% (1/10) each. The gender distribution was balanced, with 50% for both male and female, while in terms of race/ethnicity, 40% (4/10) of individuals were mixed-race, 30% (3/10) were white, 20%

(2/10) were black, and 10% (1/10) were indigenous, reflecting the region's ethnic diversity. The age groups with the highest mortality rates were those of 40 to 59 years and 60 to 79 years, each accounting for 30% (3/10) of the deaths, followed by the 1 to 9 years age group with 20% (2/10), and lastly, the 30 to 39 years and over 80 years age groups, each with 10% (1/10). **Conclusion:** The cases of monocytic leukemia were more frequent in Pará and Amapá, with a balanced gender distribution and a predominance of mixed-race individuals. Furthermore, the highest concentration was observed in the 60 to 79-year age group, indicate the necessity of enhancing early diagnosis and ensuring equitable healthcare access across the region.

Keywords: Epidemiology; hematology; neoplasm.