

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA AND PROSTATE CANCER IN THE NORTHERN REGION OF BRAZIL

Bruna Giovanna Bastos Aguiar<sup>1</sup>; Lauro Jose Mendes Queiroz<sup>1</sup>; Danielle Barbosa Vasconcelos<sup>1</sup>; Joyce Souza da Silva<sup>1</sup>; Valquiria Kulig Vieira<sup>1</sup>; Bruna Dalila Libório de Lima Raiol<sup>1</sup>; Alicia Gleides Fontes Gonçalves<sup>1</sup>; Shesley Amélia Jorge Chicué<sup>1</sup>; Hellen Thaís Fuzii<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA)

**Introduction:** Prostate cancer is the second most prevalent cancer among men and may be associated with several risk factors, including sexually transmitted infections (STIs) such as HPV. Although its oncogenic role is already well established in other tissues, the relationship between HPV and prostate cancer remains uncertain. In this context, the present study aims to describe the epidemiological profile of patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia and malignant prostate neoplasms in the Northern region of Brazil, based exclusively on clinical and epidemiological data such as age, history of STIs, and case distribution. **Objectives:** To describe the epidemiological profile of patients with benign prostatic hyperplasia and malignant prostate neoplasms, considering variables such as age, race, marital status, sexual behavior, lifestyle factors, and history of sexually transmitted infections. **Methods:** This is a descriptive, cross-sectional study conducted with male patients referred for transrectal prostate biopsy at a public hospital in the Northern region of Brazil. The methodology included tissue sample collection through transrectal prostate biopsy, enabling case classification into benign and malignant, and the application of an epidemiological questionnaire covering age, race, marital status, education level, sexual activity, number of sexual partners, condom use, history of STIs, alcohol consumption, and smoking habits. All participants voluntarily agreed to take part in the study and signed an informed consent form. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee under protocol number 5.382.448. **Results:** A total of 54 patients aged between 46 and 90 years were included. Among them, 31 were diagnosed with benign prostatic hyperplasia (58.5%) and 23 with prostate cancer (41.5%). Regarding marital status, 72.2% were in stable relationships, 20.4% were single or divorced, and 7.4% were widowed. Most participants had completed high school (63%) and identified as white (46.3%). Approximately 63% reported not using condoms, although 92.6% stated having a fixed partner and 75.9% reported an active sex life. Regarding substance use, 63.5% consumed alcohol occasionally and 68.5% were non-smokers. Concerning STIs, 66.5% denied any history; however, among those reporting

Infections, HPV was the most frequent (18.5%). **Conclusion:** These findings provide an overview of the profile of patients with prostatic alterations, highlighting predominance among older men in stable relationships, with medium educational level and predominantly white. Despite reporting fixed partners and active sexual lives, condom use was low, and a relevant proportion reported a history of STIs, particularly HPV. These aspects reinforce the importance of investigating possible associations between STIs—especially HPV—and prostatic diseases, as well as implementing preventive strategies and health education directed at this male population.

**Keywords:** Prostate cancer; benign prostatic hyperplasia; epidemiology.