

## **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF NEOPLASMS IN INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF BRAZIL**

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**Introduction:** In recent years, an increase in cases of malignant neoplasms has been observed among Indigenous peoples, especially stomach, breast, and cervical cancers. Factors such as infections, poor sanitation conditions, lifestyle changes, and limited access to healthcare contribute to this scenario. **Objectives:** This study aims to analyze the occurrence and most frequent types of malignant neoplasms among the indigenous population of the Northern Region of Brazil, with an emphasis on the state of Pará. It also seeks to describe the distribution of cases by geographic location, type of neoplasm, and contribute to the epidemiological visibility of cancer among indigenous peoples. **Methods:** This is a descriptive and quantitative study, with data extracted from the Brazilian National Cancer Institute. The incidence of neoplasms in the Indigenous population of the Northern Region was analyzed, filtered by state, sex, and race/color declared as Indigenous. The most recent years available (2018 to 2019) were used, varying by state. The data were then organized into tables for analysis. The focus on the Indigenous population was chosen due to its increased vulnerability and the scarcity of studies targeting this population group. **Results:** The most recent data found, from the years 2017 to 2019, reveal a total of 66 recorded cases of neoplasms among Indigenous peoples in the Northern Region, with distribution by cancer type and geographic location. The most frequently observed cancers were Stomach Cancer, recurrent in the states of Rondônia, Roraima, and Amazonas, with cases in both sexes, representing about 6% of all notifications; and Cervical Cancer, prominent in states such as Acre and Pará, accounting for 21% of the cases. **Conclusion:** Based on the presented data, it is concluded that the most incident malignant neoplasms among the indigenous population of the Northern Region were stomach cancer, cervical cancer, and breast cancer, reflecting an epidemiological pattern associated with socio-environmental factors and limited access to

healthcare services. The predominance of these tumor types indicates the persistence of socioeconomic vulnerability and health access inequality in this population, significantly impacting the health-disease process. Thus, the results reinforce the importance of formulating specific public policies for indigenous peoples, aimed at the prevention, screening, and early treatment of neoplasms. Furthermore, the significant importance of such studies for medical science is highlighted, as they fill epidemiological gaps regarding cancer in indigenous populations, providing scientific support for more equitable health actions and expanding knowledge about the distribution and behavior of neoplasms in this target population.

**Keywords:** indigenous peoples; northern region of Brazil; malignant neoplasms.