

CERVICAL CANCER MORTALITY IN THE STATE OF PARÁ, BRAZIL: A FIVE-YEAR EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS (2019–2023)

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Introduction: Cervical cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer-related deaths among women in Brazil, primarily associated with persistent infection by the Human Papillomavirus (HPV). Although largely preventable through organized screening and vaccination programs, geographic and socioeconomic barriers in Pará—located in Brazil’s Northern Region—impede effective control. In 2023, the age-standardized incidence rate of cervical cancer in Brazil was approximately 11.34 cases per 100,000 women, with the Northern region being the most affected, with rates exceeding 17.96/100,000. In Pará, the estimated incidence was around 18.26 cases per 100,000 women, highlighting the urgent need for targeted interventions. **Objectives:** To analyze cervical cancer mortality data in the state of Pará from 2019 to 2023. **Methods:** An epidemiological, descriptive, and retrospective study was conducted using data from the Mortality Information System (SIM), obtained through the TABNET/DATASUS platform. Deaths due to malignant neoplasm of the cervix (ICD-10: C53) between 2019 and 2023 were included. Analyzed variables included year of death, age group, health region, race/skin color, education level, and sex. A descriptive temporal, demographic, and spatial analysis was performed, considering proportions and mortality rates. **Results:** During the study period, 1,912 cervical cancer deaths were recorded in Pará, all among women. The average annual mortality rate was 7.8 deaths per 100,000 inhabitants. The year 2022 had the highest number of deaths (417 deaths; 21.8%). The most affected age groups were 40–49 years (483 deaths; 25.3%), 50–59 years (388 deaths; 20.3%), and 60–69 years (332 deaths; 17.3%). Regionally, Metropolitan Region I accounted for 627 deaths (32.8%). Regarding race/skin color, most deaths occurred among mixed-race (parda) women (1,504 deaths; 78.6%). In terms of education level, women with 8–11 years of schooling were the most affected (496 deaths; 25.9%). **Conclusion:** Cervical cancer in Pará remains a significant cause of preventable

mortality, reflecting important regional and socioeconomic inequalities. The disproportionate burden among middle-aged, mixed-race, and less-educated women indicates the urgent need to expand screening strategies, HPV vaccination coverage, and access to oncological care. Tailored public health policies are required to reduce mortality and inequities.

Keywords: Cervical cancer; mortality; epidemiology.