

MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE CERVIX: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND DEATHS IN BRAZIL FROM 2020 TO 2024

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Introduction: Cervical cancer (CC) is a malignant neoplasm that originates from the abnormal proliferation of malignant cells in the tissues of the cervix, with human papillomavirus (HPV) being the main cause. In Brazil, screening enables the identification of precursor lesions and changes in the early and non-invasive stages of the disease, contributing to the reduction of cervical cancer-related morbidity and mortality. However, preventive measures still face challenges in reaching the minimum coverage of the target population, as areas with unfavorable socioeconomic conditions and greater barriers to healthcare continue to show higher incidence and mortality rates from cervical cancer. **Objectives:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of hospitalizations and deaths due to malignant neoplasm of the cervix in Brazil from 2020 to 2024. **Methods:** This is an epidemiological, descriptive, quantitative, and documentary study. Data were obtained from the Hospital Information System of the Brazilian Unified Health System (SIH-SUS), available on DATASUS. Cases of hospitalizations and deaths due to malignant neoplasm of the cervix in Brazil from 2020 to 2024 were analyzed, considering the variables: year of processing, region, federal unit, and age group. **Results:** A total of 130,388 hospitalizations were recorded during the analyzed period, with Southeastern (51,219; 39.3%) and Northeastern Brazil (33,908; 26.0%) being the most affected, while Central-Western and Northern Brazil showed lower rates, with 9,782 and 10,670 cases respectively. Among the states, São Paulo accounted for the highest number of hospitalizations (24,473), followed by Minas Gerais (12,238) and Paraná (11,283). A continuous national increase in hospitalizations was observed, with a 36.6% rise between 2020 (22,457 cases) and 2024 (30,676 cases), and all regions showed increases above 35%. The most affected age group was 40 to 49 years, with 36,810 hospitalizations (28.2%), followed by a progressive decline in older age groups. Regarding mortality, 13,794 deaths were recorded, with the highest concentrations in Southeastern (40.4%) and Northeastern Brazil (25.6%), and a stable trend in mortality rates between 2020 and 2024. **Conclusion:** According to the analysis, the data show a continuous increase in hospitalizations due to malignant neoplasm of the cervix in Brazil during the analyzed period, with emphasis on the Southeast and Northeast regions, indicating a greater burden of the disease and possible difficulties in accessing diagnosis. The prevalence among women aged 40 to 49 highlights the importance of more effective screening

strategies, through expanded HPV vaccination coverage and the implementation of HPV-DNA molecular testing. Despite the stability in mortality rates, it is still necessary to strengthen existing public policies and develop new strategies aimed at the early detection of the disease.

Keywords: Cervical cancer; epidemiology; hospitalizations.