

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF BREAST CANCER MORTALITY AMONG WOMEN WITH LOW EDUCATIONAL LEVELS IN THE LEGAL AMAZON (2018–2023)

Yasmin Andrade Dias¹, Glenda Dias da Silva¹, William Matheus Costa Didone¹, Ayla Joana Regina dos Santos Alves¹, Symara Rodrigues Antunes¹, Fabio Kawan Monteiro Soares¹, Helem Ferreira Ribeiro¹, Arthur Fernandes Farias¹, Gabriely Borsoi Leite¹

¹State University of Pará (UEPA)

Introduction: Breast cancer is a major public health issue in Brazil, with high mortality rates, particularly among women in socially vulnerable conditions. In the Legal Amazon, regional inequalities and low educational levels hinder access to information, screening, and early diagnosis of the disease. **Objective:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of breast cancer mortality among women with low educational levels in the Legal Amazon between 2018 and 2023, aiming to identify socioeconomic and demographic patterns associated with these deaths. **Methods:** This is a descriptive, population-based study with a quantitative approach, using secondary data from the Mortality Information System (SIM), accessed via TABNET/DATASUS. Included were deaths of women aged 10 to 49 years, residing in the states of the Legal Amazon, with a diagnosis of malignant neoplasm of the breast (ICD-10: C50) and educational attainment of 1 to 7 years of schooling. **Results:** A total of 168 deaths were identified among women with low educational levels. Most were single (n=103; 61.3%) and had 4 to 7 years of schooling (n=125; 74.4%). The metropolitan regions of Belém (PA) and Manaus (AM) accounted for 56.5% of deaths (n=95), indicating that mortality remains high even in areas with greater healthcare service availability. Other municipalities such as Macapá (AP), Santarém (PA), and the Rio Cuiabá Valley (MT) also reported deaths, suggesting that mortality extends beyond major urban centers. Although a slightly higher educational level may offer partial protection, it remains insufficient to reverse adverse outcomes. **Conclusion:** The findings indicate that breast cancer remains a significant cause of mortality among young women with low educational levels in the Legal Amazon. The predominance of deaths among single women and those with up to seven years of education highlights the impact of social and structural inequalities on health outcomes. The concentration of deaths in urban capitals and the presence of cases in under-resourced areas underscore the need to strengthen early detection efforts, health education, and regionalized oncological care to mitigate the impact of this condition on vulnerable populations in the Amazon region.

Keywords: Breast cancer; Mortality; Low educational level; Legal Amazon.