

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE LIVER AND BILIARY TRACT IN THE SENIOR POPULATION OF THE NORTHERN REGION

Jamily Cecília Sousa de Oliveira¹, Marcelo Braga de Oliveira², Júlia Ferreira Costa², Hanna Sofia Machado Soares¹, Ana Victória Negrão Corrêa³, André Salim Khayat².

¹ Federal University of Pará.

² Oncology Research Center - Federal University of Pará.

³ Metropolitan University Center of the Amazon – UNIFAMAZ.

Introduction: Liver and biliary tract cancer is a type of carcinoma that affects the liver, a vital organ responsible for essential functions such as blood filtration, bile production, and substance metabolism. This cancer is divided into two subtypes: hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) and intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma. Malignant neoplasm of the liver and biliary tract (ICD-10: C22) represents one of the leading causes of cancer-related mortality in Brazil. From the perspective of the Northern region, this carcinoma ranks among the ten most incident cancer types, predominantly affecting the elderly population, especially due to the higher prevalence of viral hepatitis and associated environmental factors. **Objectives:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of cases of malignant neoplasm of the liver and biliary tract in the Northern region, with emphasis on the senior population, which is the most affected in this region. The study focuses on distribution by sex, age group, and therapeutic modality over the last decade. **Methods:** This is a descriptive, quantitative study based on secondary data extracted from the DATASUS Oncology Panel. Cases of malignant neoplasm of the liver and biliary tract in individuals aged between 50 and 80 years, from 2014 to 2024, were analyzed. The inclusion of individuals from the age of 50 is justified by the increased risk observed in this age group, although the official classification of the elderly population in Brazil begins at 60 years. The variables analyzed were sex, age group, therapeutic modalities, and year of diagnosis. Data were organized using Microsoft Excel software and analyzed descriptively, with results presented in absolute and relative frequencies. **Results:** An analysis by age group revealed that the highest proportion of individuals was found in the 60 to 64-year range, accounting for 22.12% (n=225) of the total of 1,019 patients in the last decade. Additionally, 31.21% (n=318) of cases occurred in the 50 to 59-year age group, a figure above the expected rate. In the stratified analysis by sex, among men, the 60 to 64-year group presented the highest proportion, with 21.96% (n=141). On the other hand, among women, the highest concentration occurred in the 70 to 74-year group,

accounting for 14.85% (n=56). Regarding therapeutic modalities, chemotherapy was the most frequently used treatment in both sexes over the past decade, applied in 82.33% (n=219) of female cases and 83.99% (n=425) of male cases. **Conclusion:** The epidemiological analysis of Malignant Neoplasms of the Liver and Biliary Tract in the Northern Region of Brazil reveals an increasing incidence among women over the past decade, particularly in the 70 to 74-year age group. These findings highlight the urgent need to develop screening and early diagnosis strategies targeting the elderly population, with a special focus on women, given their greater exposure to risk factors. Additionally, the importance of public health policies adapted to the specific epidemiological characteristics of Northern Brazil is emphasized, aiming to strengthen preventive actions and ensure equitable and timely healthcare services.

Keywords: Malignant Neoplasm of the Liver and Biliary Tract; Epidemiology; DATASUS; Northern Region.