

## Q-CANCER AS A TOOL FOR ASSESSING CANCER RISK IN QUILOMBOLA WOMEN IN THE BRAZILIAN AMAZON

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**Introduction:** Quilombola women in the Amazon face social, cultural and geographic barriers to accessing health care. Analyzing the estimated risk of cancer in this population can contribute to more effective and culturally sensitive prevention strategies. **Objectives:** To describe the estimated cancer risk profile among women from a quilombola community in Baixo Tocantins, Pará, through the application of the Q-Cancer questionnaire. **Methods:** Descriptive, population-based study conducted with 13 women living in a quilombola community in Baixo Tocantins (PA). The Q-Cancer questionnaire was used, which estimates individual risk for various types of cancer based on sociodemographic and clinical data. The variables analyzed included age, smoking, alcohol consumption, family history of cancer, and estimated risk for 13 types of cancer. Data were analyzed descriptively using mean, standard deviation, and proportions. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of ITPAC Porto Nacional, under CAAE 85751624.3.0000.8075. **Results:** The mean age was 36.6 years ( $\pm 13.1$ ). Only 1 (7.7%) participant reported smoking and none reported drinking alcohol. Three women (23.1%) had a family history of cancer. The estimated overall mean risk of cancer was 12.6% ( $\pm 25.1\%$ ). The highest estimated mean risks were for colorectal cancer (2.6%), breast cancer (1.8%), and cancers classified as “other” (2.1%). Smaller but present risks were identified for cervical (0.3%), ovarian (0.3%), uterine (0.4%), and kidney (0.2%) cancers. No significant risks were identified for lung, pancreatic, hematologic, or gastroesophageal cancers. **Conclusion:** Quilombola women from the Lower Tocantins region presented a significant estimated risk for female neoplasms, such as breast, cervical, ovarian and uterine cancer, in addition to a significant risk for colorectal cancer. Low alcohol and tobacco consumption may reflect protective practices, although the presence of oncological risk reinforces the importance

of public policies aimed at early screening and health promotion in traditional communities in the Amazon.

**Keywords:** Q-Cancer; Quilombola Women; Cancer Risk; Brazilian Amazon; Health of the Black Population.