

HOSPITALIZATIONS DUE TO PANCREATIC CANCER IN THE STATE OF PARÁ OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS

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Introduction: Pancreatic cancer is an aggressive neoplasm, difficult to diagnose early, and associated with a high mortality rate. In many cases, the diagnosis occurs at advanced stages, requiring hospitalization for symptom control, palliative procedures, and oncological treatment. This study focuses on analyzing the epidemiological profile of hospital admissions for pancreatic cancer in the state of Pará over the past ten years, assessing the annual frequency of hospitalizations as well as the patients' demographic characteristics. **Objectives:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of hospital admissions for pancreatic cancer in the state of Pará from 2014 to 2024, with emphasis on the annual number of hospitalizations and patients' demographic characteristics such as age group, sex, and race/ethnicity. **Methods:** A descriptive and quantitative study was carried out based on data from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH/SUS), extracted from the TabNet platform of DATASUS. Information on hospital admissions due to pancreatic cancer (ICD-10: C25) in Pará was collected, covering the period from 2014 to 2024. The analyzed data included the annual distribution of hospitalizations and patients' demographic characteristics, such as age group, sex, and race/ethnicity. **Results:** From 2014 to 2024, 1,358 hospital admissions for pancreatic cancer were recorded in the state of Pará. A gradual increase in hospitalizations was observed throughout the historical series, with the highest numbers recorded in 2022 (169), 2023 (217), and 2024 (184). In 2014, 68 admissions were reported, indicating a rising trend in hospital morbidity associated with the disease. Regarding race/ethnicity, most hospitalizations occurred among mixed-race (pardo) patients (1,140 – 83.9%), followed by white (106 – 7.8%), black (26 – 1.9%), yellow (15 – 1.1%), indigenous (5 – 0.3%), and ignored/blank cases (66 – 4.8%). Concerning age, most admissions occurred in patients aged 60 or older (730 – 53.7%), followed by those aged 50 to 59 (321 – 23.6%). Patients under 40 years accounted for only 10.1% of the total. Regarding sex, there were 669 hospitalizations in males and 689 in females. **Conclusion:** The data reveal a progressive increase in hospital admissions for pancreatic cancer in Pará between 2014 and 2024, highlighting the severity of the disease as a public health challenge. The predominance of cases among mixed-race and elderly patients reflects the region's demographic profile and the disease's tendency to affect older individuals. The scenario points to the need for public policies focused on early detection, strengthening cancer care, and expanding access to specialized diagnosis and treatment in the state.

Keywords: Pancreatic cancer; pancreatic neoplasm; epidemiology and biostatistics.