

PANORAMA OF BREAST CANCER INCIDENCE IN BLACK WOMEN IN THE NORTHERN REGION OVER 10 YEARS

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Introduction: Breast cancer (BC) is a heterogeneous group of diseases characterized by varied clinical, morphological, and genetic manifestations. In Brazil, it is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths among Black women and is associated with factors such as social status and structural racism. The lack of research on this group exacerbates the scarcity of information and public policies for healthcare access, particularly in the Northern Region. **Objectives:** To analyze breast cancer incidence in Black women in the Northern Region between 2014 and 2024. **Methods:** This is an observational, retrospective, quantitative, and document-based study. The research was conducted using data extracted from the Brazilian Unified Health System's Informatics Department (DATASUS). Information on BC incidence in Black women in the Northern Region was analyzed, including year of diagnosis, age group, mortality, geographic distribution, and age-related trends. **Results:** During the study period, 560 cases of breast cancer were analyzed in this population. The year with the highest number of cases was 2024 (21.4%, 120 cases), followed by 2023 (10.5%), 2022 (10.3%), 2021 (9%), 2020 (8.5%), 2015 (8.2%), 2014 (8.3%), 2019 and 2018 (6.9% each), 2016 (5.7%), and 2017 (4.1%). The most affected age groups were 50–59 years (167 cases) and 40–49 years (160 cases). The states of Pará and Rondônia had the highest number of cases (201 and 140, respectively). Additionally, the highest mortality rates occurred in Pará (37.2%) and Rondônia (18.6%). **Conclusion:** The analysis revealed a significant 166% increase in BC cases among Black women, particularly in the 50–59 age group. This age profile suggests late diagnoses and insufficient mammography coverage. Furthermore, Pará had the highest proportional concentration of cases, indicating regional disparities and a lack of public health policies. The findings highlight the need to understand not only the rising incidence and regional-age patterns but also to address racial health inequities. This population requires greater access to information, prevention, and screening. Future research should further explore this topic to guide targeted interventions, as there is a clear need to revise early detection strategies and improve access to timely diagnosis and treatment in the Northern Region.

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Keywords: Breast cancer; black women; northern region.