

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY DUE TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE STOMACH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF BELÉM BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024

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Introduction: In the northern region of Brazil, stomach cancer (SC) is the second most common malignant neoplasm among men and the fifth most frequent among women. The risk factors for SC have a multifactorial origin, including genetic, environmental, and even infectious components, especially infection by *Helicobacter pylori*. A better epidemiological understanding of the hospital morbidity and mortality rate due to SC may improve the therapeutic management of affected patients, according to the region's characteristics. **Objectives:** Analyze the profile of hospital deaths due to malignant neoplasm of the stomach in the metropolitan region of Belém between the years 2020 and 2024. **Methods:** This study is an observational, cross-sectional, and quantitative research with an epidemiological character. The analysis integrates data from the ICD-10 category C16, malignant neoplasm of the stomach, in the metropolitan area of Belém. The prevalence by sex, age group, and race/skin color, between the years 2020 and 2024, was also considered. The information was obtained through the Hospital Morbidity Declaration System (SIH/SUS) of the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). Authorization from the Research Ethics Committee was not required, as it does not involve patient samples or data. **Results:** A total of 1,778 hospitalizations due to gastric neoplasm were recorded, of which 464 resulted in death among hospitalized patients, referred to here as Deaths Among Hospitalized Patients (DAHP), corresponding to an overall mortality rate of 26.09%. During the analyzed period, this rate showed an upward trend, being highest in 2023 (29.2%) and lowest in 2020 (22.9%). Among municipalities, the highest DAHP rates were observed in Benevides (29.1%), Belém (26.6%), and Ananindeua (25.6%). In comparison, Santa Bárbara do Pará recorded the lowest incidence of DAHP (15.7%). Whereas, in the analysis of the age group, those with the highest DAHP included individuals over 80 years old (40%), 70-79 years old (27.5%), and 30-39 years old (26.4%). In contrast, the age group with the lowest occurrence of deaths was 10–19 years (20%), with no recorded deaths in the 0–9 years group. Regarding sex, the most affected gender was female (26.4%), with a similar

incidence observed in males (26.0%). In terms of race/skin color, individuals with *pardo* skin were the most affected (26.1%), followed by those with white skin (23.8%) and black skin (17.3%). **Conclusion:** In summary, the data analysis made it possible to identify that the group of hospitalized patients most susceptible to mortality from malignant neoplasm of the stomach consists of women, individuals with *pardo* skin, people aged 80 years or older, and those hospitalized in Benevides. Thus, due to the increase in the DAHP rate during the analyzed years, this study highlights a warning for health management planning. For this reason, the collected information serves as a basis for the development of public policies aimed at reducing hospital morbidity and mortality, with a focus on prevention, early diagnosis, and improvement in the quality of healthcare services provided, especially for high-risk populations.

Keywords: Neoplasms; stomach; epidemiological profile.