

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MORBIDITY DUE TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE CERVIX IN BRAZIL FROM 2020 TO 2024

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Introduction: Cervical cancer is a serious condition that affects thousands of women worldwide, with a higher prevalence in developing countries. It is the fourth most common type of cancer among women. Prevention, along with early diagnosis and proper disease management, is essential to ensure a better prognosis and quality of life for patients. This makes it a concerning reality that requires constant monitoring, supported by epidemiological data. **Objectives:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of hospital morbidity due to malignant neoplasm of the cervix across the five regions of Brazil, from 2020 to 2024. **Methods:** This is an ecological, observational, and descriptive study with a quantitative approach, based on secondary data obtained from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (SIH/SUS) regarding the epidemiological profile of morbidity due to malignant cervical neoplasm in Brazil from 2020 to 2024. Data were collected in April 2025. The following variables were analyzed: region and age group. **Results:** During the analyzed period, a total of 130,388 hospitalizations were recorded, distributed across the five regions of the country: 10,670 (8.18%) patients were from the North region, 33,908 (26%) from the Northeast, 51,201 (39.28%) from the Southeast, 24,809 (19.02%) from the South, and 9,782 (7.5%) from the Central-West. In the 0 to 19 age group, 186 cases (0.14%) were reported; among individuals aged 20 to 59 years, a more significant number of cases was observed, totaling 100,749 (77.26%); and in the 60 to 80 years or older age group, 29,453 cases (22.58%) were recorded. These data indicate that the majority of hospitalizations are concentrated in the young adult population and show a progressive increase trend of approximately 36.6% from 2020 to 2024 across all evaluated regions, highlighting the importance of preventive strategies and early diagnosis, especially in the most affected population. Furthermore, regional disparities reveal inequalities in access to healthcare services, diagnosis, and treatment, emphasizing the need for specific public policies that promote equity in cancer care throughout the country. Understanding regional and age-related hospitalization patterns is essential for identifying priority areas for intervention, enabling the development of more effective public health actions. **Conclusion:** The results of this study highlight a significant burden of morbidity due to malignant neoplasms of the cervix in Brazil between 2020 and 2024, with a predominance of hospitalizations among young adult women and marked

variations across different regions of the country. The increasing trend in hospitalization rates, particularly in the Southeast and Northeast regions, underscores the urgency of coordinated actions that prioritize prevention, regular screening, and early diagnosis. Furthermore, the identified regional disparities reveal the need for public policies that promote greater equity in access to healthcare services, especially in historically underserved areas. Understanding age and regional patterns is essential for guiding more effective interventions and reducing the morbidity and mortality associated with the disease.

Keywords: Morbidity; cervix; clinical epidemiology.