

## MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE PANCREAS IN BRAZIL: ANALYSIS OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND MORTALITY FROM 2019 TO 2023

Fernando Franklin Ferreira da Costa<sup>1</sup>; Felipe Goes Costa<sup>1</sup>; Davi Jesus Silva Saraiva Campos<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Federal University of Pará (UFPA), Pará, Brazil

**Introduction:** Pancreatic cancer is one of the most lethal gastrointestinal tumors, characterized by a low five-year survival rate and major difficulties in early detection. Despite technological advances in medicine and improved outcomes for other types of cancer, the incidence and mortality of pancreatic cancer continue to increase worldwide, representing a growing public health challenge. The anatomical location of the pancreas often delays diagnosis, resulting in advanced stages of the disease at the time of detection. In this context, analyzing the epidemiological profile of patients hospitalized for pancreatic cancer is fundamental to understanding disease dynamics and supporting the development of prevention and early diagnosis strategies. **Objectives:** To characterize the epidemiological profile of hospitalizations for pancreatic cancer in Brazil between 2019 and 2023, based on sociodemographic variables and clinical outcomes. **Methods:** This observational, descriptive, ecological, and retrospective study with a quantitative approach was conducted using secondary data extracted from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). Hospitalization records for pancreatic cancer in Brazil from 2019 to 2023 were analyzed. Data were organized using Microsoft Excel 365 and evaluated through descriptive statistical analysis. The variables included age group, sex, number of hospitalizations, and number of deaths. **Results:** During the analyzed period, a total of 75,201 hospitalizations for pancreatic cancer were recorded in Brazil. The regional distribution showed that 46.34% of hospitalizations occurred in the Southeast, followed by the South (26.64%), Northeast (17.18%), Midwest (6.87%), and North (2.97%). Regarding age, 78.5% of hospitalizations involved individuals aged between 50 and 79 years, with the highest concentration in the 60–69 age group, accounting for 33% of cases. Sex distribution was balanced, with 50.2% of hospitalized patients being male and 49.8% female. In the same period, 61,829 deaths by residence were recorded, of which 49.46% occurred in men and 50.53% in women. **Conclusion:** The analysis of hospitalizations for pancreatic cancer in Brazil from 2019 to 2023 demonstrates a predominance of cases among individuals aged 50 to 79 years, particularly those aged 60 to 69 years. The regional distribution and high number of deaths reinforce the severity of the disease and highlight the need for more effective

# Oncology 2025

The Cancer Control Challenge:  
Better Understanding It to Better Face It

strategies aimed at early diagnosis and timely treatment, with a focus on reducing mortality and improving patient outcomes.

**Keywords:** Pancreatic cancer; clinical epidemiology; oncology