

PROFILE OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS FOR CERVICAL CANCER IN WOMEN OVER 60 IN THE NORTHERN REGION OF BRAZIL, BETWEEN 2020 AND 2024

Maria Tereza dos Santos Fernandes¹, Carlos Eduardo Oliveira da Silva², Lucas Quaresma Martins², Marina Rodrigues Moura³, Giovanna Gilioli da Costa Nunes³, Beatriz Lobato Cañizo Pereira².

¹Centro Universitário Metropolitano da Amazônia (UNIFAMAZ)

²Universidade do Estado do Pará (UEPA)

³Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA)

Introduction: Cervical cancer is a disease that still affects many women in Brazil, especially those aged over 60. Following the trend towards an ageing population, it is important to analyze how these hospital admissions have occurred over the years, with a focus on the Northern Region. **Objectives:** To analyze the profile of hospital admissions for cervical cancer (CC) in elderly women in the northern region of Brazil between 2020 and 2024. **Methods:** This is a retrospective, observational, descriptive and quantitative study, based on secondary data extracted from DATASUS, through the TABNET module, in the Epidemiology and Morbidity - Hospital Morbidity section of SUS (SIH/SUS). Population data was obtained from IBGE projections for 2018. We analyzed hospitalizations for CC in the Northern region, in women aged 60 and over, from 2020 to 2024, related to the age group variable. For analysis proportional to the population of the region, as well as each state and age group, the hospitalization rate was calculated by dividing the gross number of hospitalizations by the total female population of interest, per 100,000 inhabitants. **Results:** 2,249 hospitalizations for CC were recorded from 2020 to 2024 in northern Brazil. The state with the highest rate of hospitalizations in the period was Rondônia (76.4), followed by Acre (69.1), Amapá (53.3), Roraima (51.8), Tocantins (51.5), Amazonas (50.5) and, lastly, Pará (23.8). In terms of age group, the highest rate was observed in the 60 to 64 age group (52.93), followed by the 65 to 69 age group (52.88), the 75 to 79 age group (49.37), the 70 to 74 age group (45.56) and the 80 and over age group (31.79). Between 2020 and 2024, the average rate of hospitalizations per 100,000 inhabitants in the North was 48.4, also showing growth in all the years analyzed, except from 2022 (50.66) to 2023 (50.48). The lowest figure was recorded in 2020 (41.5), while the highest was in 2024 (53.1). **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that in the last 5 years, there has been a progressive increase in the rate of hospitalizations for cervical cancer in elderly women in the northern region of Brazil. The states of Rondônia and Acre stand out in comparison to the rest of the region, indicating a higher incidence of cases requiring hospitalization, possibly associated with problems in the early screening or treatment of this disease. In terms of age group, women aged 60 to 64 had higher

hospitalization rates, which can be explained by the fact that they are still within the priority target group for cervical cancer screening, according to Ministry of Health guidelines. However, the 65 to 79 age groups recorded high rates, showing a still significant impact on this population. This highlights the need for greater investment in the management of cervical cancer in the northern region, with a view to reducing the number of hospitalizations associated with this pathology, especially in older age groups, which require careful treatment considering the increased presence of significant comorbidities.

Keywords: Epidemiology; descriptive; cervical cancer; death of elderly women; northern region.