

## GROWTH TREND OF CANCER CASES IN PARÁ IN CONTRAST TO THE NATIONAL SCENARIO A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY BASED ON DATA FROM 2020 TO 2024

Ana Camila Prestes Mota<sup>1</sup>, Letícia Silva Carneiro<sup>2</sup>, Alessandra Nascimento de Oliveira<sup>1</sup>, Jelyane Leocádia dos Santos Reis<sup>3</sup>, Marianne Rodrigues Fernandes<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Afya College of Medical Sciences Abaetetuba

<sup>2</sup>Federal University of Pará (UFPA)

<sup>3</sup>Metropolitan University Center of the Amazon (UNIFAMAZ)

<sup>4</sup>Oncology Research Center (NPO), Federal University of Pará (UFPA)

**Introduction:** Cancer is one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality in Brazil, with projections indicating a sustained increase in incidence, particularly in less developed regions, where challenges related to access, early diagnosis, and continuity of care may contribute to underreporting and regional disparities, especially in the North region and in the state of Pará. **Objectives:** To analyze the evolution of new cancer cases in the state of Pará between 2020 and 2024 and to compare these trends with national data in order to highlight regional disparities. **Methods:** This descriptive, retrospective, and quantitative study was based on secondary data obtained from the Oncology Treatment Monitoring Panel (Painel-Oncologia/DATASUS) for the period from 2020 to 2024, including records from the Outpatient Information System (SIA/SUS), Hospital Information System (SIH/SUS), and Cancer Information System (SISCAN), categorized by sex, age group, and type of diagnosis according to the state of residence, with descriptive statistics applied to calculate absolute and relative frequencies and percentage variations, focusing on comparisons between Pará and national trends. **Results:** Between 2020 and 2024, cancer cases in Pará increased from 7,119 to 10,266, representing a growth of 44.2%, with a more pronounced rise among women (52.4%, from 4,191 to 6,387), particularly between 2022 and 2023 (+11.8%), while cases among men increased by 32.5% (from 2,928 to 3,879), with the largest rise occurring between 2020 and 2021 (+15.7%); most cases occurred in individuals older than 55 years, a pattern consistent with national data. In Brazil, the overall increase was 14.9% (from 509,196 to 584,998), with a peak in 2023 (673,989) followed by a decline in 2024, especially among men (-15.8%) and women (-11.3%). Malignant neoplasms increased by 42.8% in Pará (from 4,974 to 7,103), while a national reduction of 4.4% was observed. In situ neoplasms showed the highest proportional increase in Pará (123.5%, from 379 to 847), particularly between 2022 and 2023 (+67.8%), compared with a 68.0% increase nationwide. Neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behavior increased by 26.3% in Pará and by 73.8% nationally, while cases coded as C44 and C73 doubled in Pará between 2021 and 2024, following the national upward trend. **Conclusion:** The results demonstrate a significant and continuous increase in cancer cases in Pará between 2020 and 2024, particularly among women and early-stage diagnoses, contrasting with national stabilization trends and suggesting improvements

in local detection capacity alongside possible shifts in the regional epidemiological profile.

**Keywords:** Cancer epidemiology; Public health; Regional disparities; Oncology surveillance; Brazil.