

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE WITH THE 60-DAY LAW IN UROGENITAL ONCOLOGICAL SURGERIES IN THE STATE OF PARÁ

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Introduction: Law No. 12,732/2012 establishes that oncological treatment within the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) must begin within 60 days after histopathological diagnosis. The Oncology Monitoring Panel, which is fed by the Cancer Information System (SISCAN) and the Regulation System (SISREG), enables monitoring of compliance with this legislation, identification of delays, and support for the organization of oncological care networks nationwide. **Objectives:** To analyze urogenital oncological surgeries performed in the state of Pará according to compliance with Law No. 12,732/2012. **Methods:** This observational, descriptive, and retrospective study was conducted using secondary data extracted from the SUS Hospital Information System (SIH/SUS) and the Oncology Monitoring Panel. Hospital admissions related to urogenital oncological surgeries recorded between 2019 and 2024 were included. Data were organized and tabulated in electronic spreadsheets, stratified by data source at national, state, and hospital levels. Descriptive statistical analysis was performed, including absolute and relative frequencies, percentage variations, and evaluation of annual growth trends. As the study exclusively used public and freely accessible databases, submission to a Research Ethics Committee was not required, in accordance with Resolution No. 510/2016 of the Brazilian National Health Council. **Results:** At the national level, approximately 70% of urogenital oncological surgeries were performed within the timeframe established by the 60-day law. In the state of Pará, compliance reached 87%, indicating performance above the national average. Between 2019 and 2023, the number of urogenital oncological surgeries increased by 18.4% in Brazil, whereas Pará experienced a growth of 55.3%. Despite this increase, the total volume of urogenital

surgeries in the state showed a modest variation of 4.5%. A strong concentration of procedures was observed, with 82.27% of urogenital oncological surgeries performed in only two public hospitals located in Belém, reinforcing the role of referral centers and suggesting a regionalized organization of the oncology care network. **Conclusion:** The findings indicate advances in the organization of oncological care in the state of Pará, reflected by increased surgical capacity for urogenital neoplasms and compliance with the 60-day law above the national average. The differentiated analysis of data sources allowed the identification of patterns of concentration and growth in oncological care within the state, highlighting the importance of referral centers and structured monitoring systems for ensuring timely treatment.

Keywords: Urogenital cancer; oncological surgery; 60-day law; Unified Health System.