

PERFIL EPIDEMIOLÓGICO DE CÂNCERES RAROS NOTIFICADOS NO ESTADO DO PARÁ, BRASIL, ENTRE 2014 E 2019

José Roberto da Silva Filho¹. Flavio Rafael da Silva Pinho¹. Joelson Sousa Lima².

¹Undergraduate Student. University of Amazônia (UNAMA), Castanhal Campus.

²Faculty Member. University of Amazônia (UNAMA), Castanhal Campus.

Introduction: Rare cancers are defined as those with an incidence of fewer than 6 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Factors such as low population frequency and the heterogeneity of these neoplasms pose significant challenges to early diagnosis, robust clinical trials, and the development of targeted therapies. Therefore, it is essential to understand and monitor the epidemiological profile of these conditions. **Objectives:** To characterize reported cases of rare cancers in the State of Pará from 2014 to 2019. **Methods:** This is a descriptive, observational, and retrospective study with a quantitative approach, based on the analysis of secondary data from the Population-Based Cancer Registry (RCBP), maintained by the Brazilian National Cancer Institute (INCA). Confirmed cases of rare malignant neoplasms, as classified by INCA and reported between 2014 and 2019, were included. These comprised meningiomas, grade III squamous intraepithelial neoplasias, seminomas, infiltrating ductal carcinomas, malignant teratomas, Burkitt lymphoma, Ewing sarcoma, basal cell carcinoma, and mucinous and sebaceous adenocarcinomas. The variables analyzed were sex, age, tumor topography, and morphology. Descriptive analyses (frequencies, means, and standard deviations) were conducted, along with the calculation of incidence per 100,000 inhabitants, based on the average population during the study period. As this study uses public, secondary, and non-identifiable data, it is exempt from ethical review under Resolution CNS n° 510/2016. **Results:** From 2014 to 2019, 25,865 cancer cases were reported in Pará, of which 127 (0.49%) were classified as rare cancers. Based on the average population during this period, the estimated incidence was 1.53 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Notably, INCA's database does not include data beyond 2019, which may require updates on the current status of rare cancer diagnoses in the state. Most cases occurred in males (55%; 70/127), with females accounting for 45% (57/127). The average age at diagnosis was 46.4 (± 20.5) years for males and 35.3 (± 21.5) years for females. This age difference may reflect earlier detection in women, particularly for breast, cervical, and ovarian cancers, which together accounted for 31% of cases. The lack of complete data on patients' educational attainment limits understanding of their health literacy and hinders the development of targeted educational strategies. Regarding histological classification, squamous cell carcinomas (20%), seminomas (16.5%), and infiltrating ductal carcinomas (15.2%) were most prevalent, indicating a predominance of gynecologic and testicular tumors. Squamous cell

carcinomas originate from epithelial tissues, commonly affecting the cervix; seminomas are testicular germ cell tumors; and infiltrating ductal carcinomas begin in the mammary ducts, invading surrounding tissues. **Conclusion:** The characterization of rare cancers in Pará from 2014 to 2019 revealed a low incidence, higher occurrence in males, and predominance of squamous cell, seminoma, and ductal carcinoma subtypes. The absence of key sociodemographic variables highlights the need to improve data reporting. Understanding the regional epidemiological profile may support strategies for earlier diagnosis.

Keywords: Neoplasias raras; Amazônia brasileira; Vigilância epidemiológica.