

# Hospital registration of mouth cancer among indigenous people in Brazil in one decade

P2-D24

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Cases of mouth cancer affecting indigenous people in Brazil were more frequent among patients without education and with incomplete primary education; High frequencies of alcohol and tobacco consumption were reported among cases.

## BACKGROUND

According to population-based estimates from the Brazilian National Cancer Institute (INCA) for the 2020-2022 triennium, there will be 11,180 new cases of mouth cancer in men and 4,010 in women annually, resulting from modifiable risk factors. However, there are no exploratory analyses or estimates of the occurrence of mouth cancer among indigenous peoples. This study aims to analyze the notification records of diagnosis and hospital treatment of mouth cancer cases in the indigenous population in Brazil between 2010 and 2019.

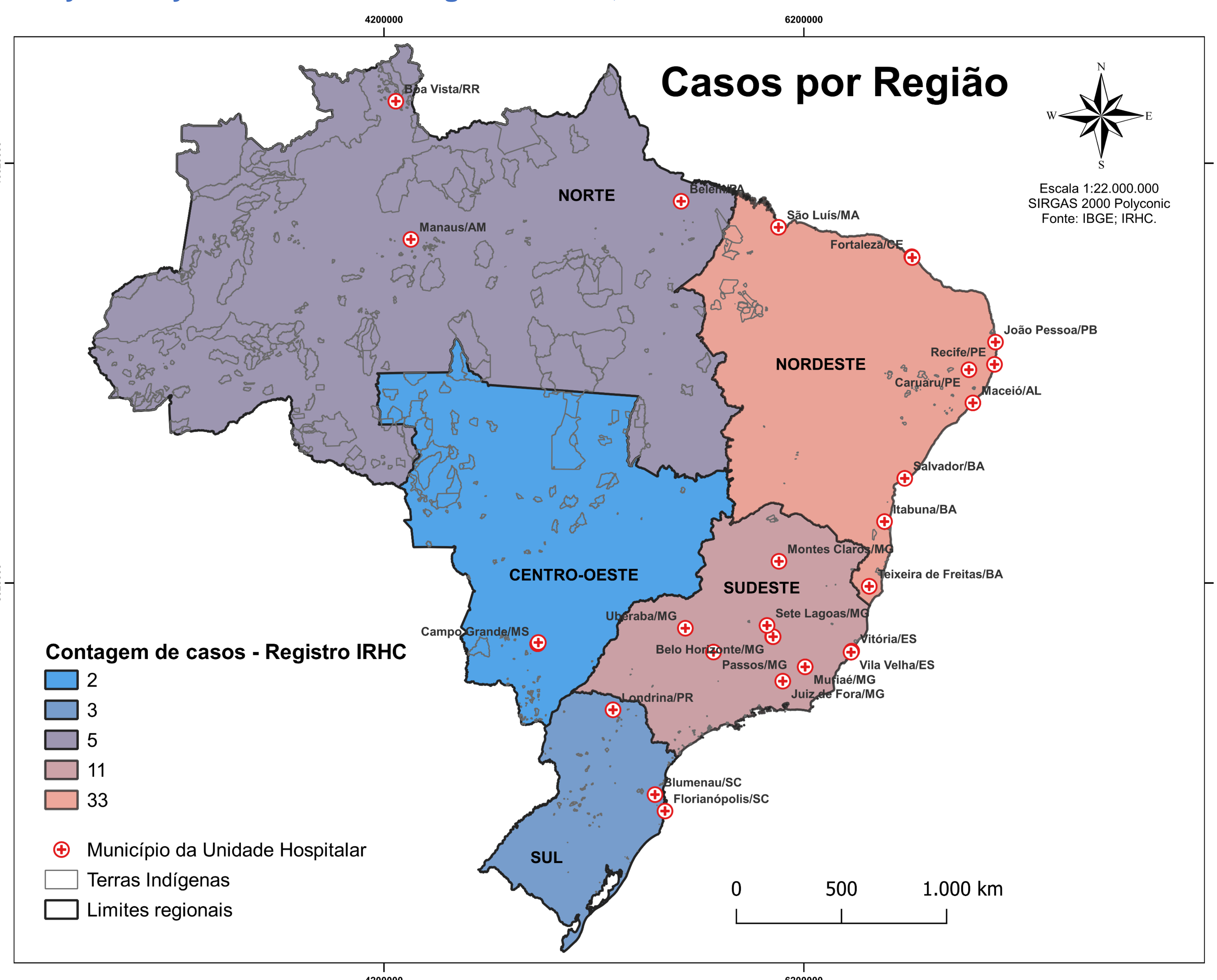
## METHODS

- Ecological mixed design study with secondary data from Hospital Cancer Registry (RHC) information system;
- Data on hospitalizations for mouth cancer (CIDs C00-C06) between 2010 and 2019;
- Variables such as: sex, age group, place of birth, case origin, race/color, education level, occupation, alcohol, and tobacco consumption, family history of cancer, year of diagnosis and first treatment, treatment received, and case outcome;
- An exploratory, descriptive analysis and a spatial representation of the distribution of cases and hospitals were conducted.

## RESULTS

- Out of the total number of mouth cancer cases (67,317), only 54 were identified in indigenous individuals (based on race/color variable);
- Among indigenous peoples, the age groups affected were 30-59 years (46.3%) and 60 years or older (53.7%);
- Cases were more frequent among patients without education (16.7%) and with incomplete primary education (33.3%);
- The Northeast region had the highest frequency of notifications among indigenous peoples (62.2%), followed by the Southeast region (18.5%);
- Most tumors were diagnosed in advanced stages (III and IV) or not staged;
- High frequencies of alcohol and tobacco consumption were reported among cases.

Figure 1. Distribution of mouth cancer cases recorded in the RHC Information System by Brazilian macro-regions. Brazil, 2010-2019.



## CONCLUSIONS

- The profile of indigenous patients diagnosed with mouth cancer in Brazil is marked by regional, socioeconomic, and access to health services inequalities, indicating a high frequency of untreated severe cases.
- Knowledge of the epidemiological profile of indigenous peoples can support control, prevention, and diagnosis actions, aiming to produce differentiated and adequate healthcare.

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