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EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MULTIPLE MYELOMA AT AMAZONIA: ARE THERE ANY PARTICULARITIES?

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INTRODUCTION

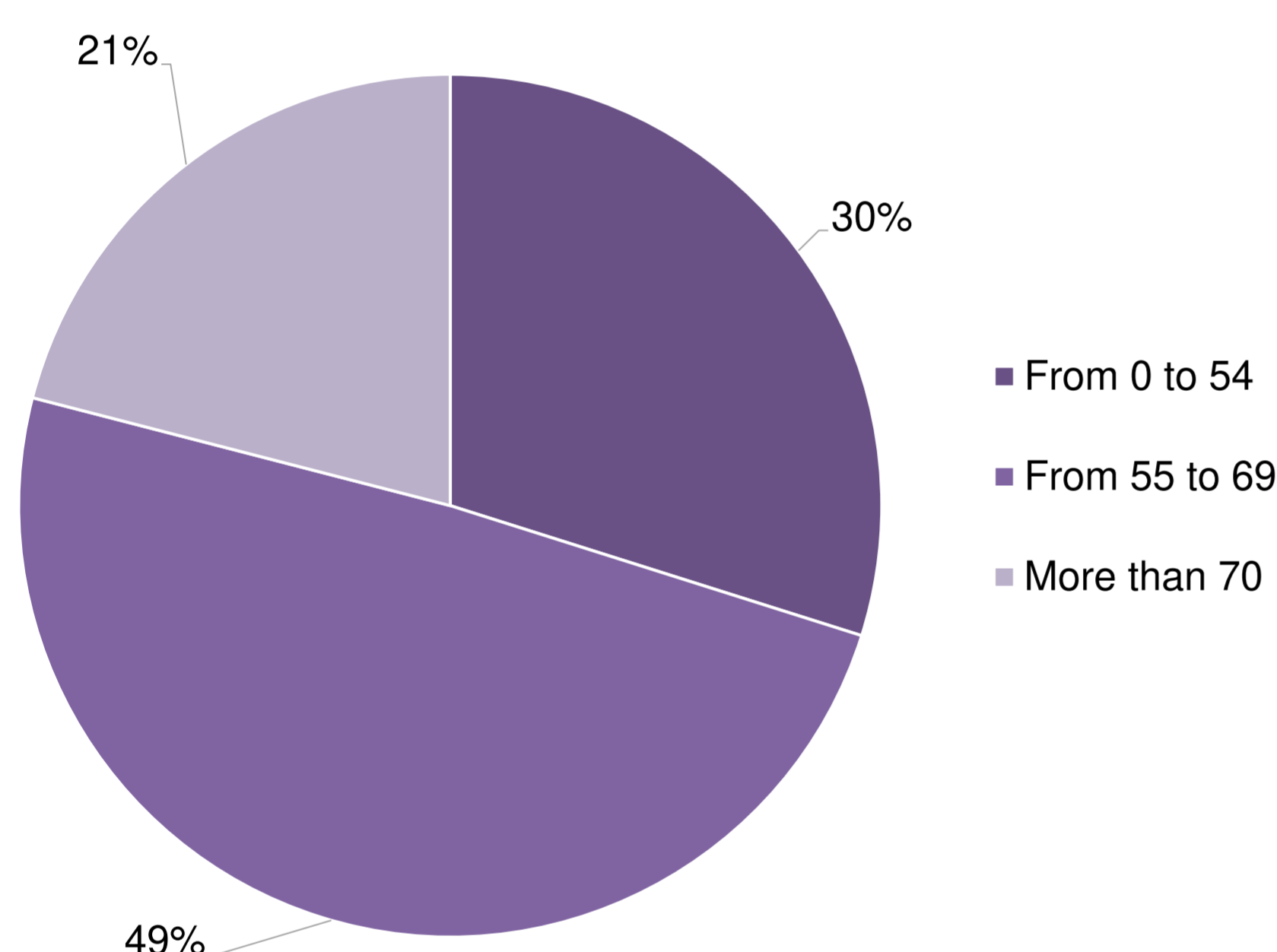
Multiple Myeloma (MM) accounts for 10% of neoplasms in bone marrow, it is more common in men and has less than 15% of cases occurring in patients younger than 50 years old. Each year 3 to 5 new cases per 100,000 people are diagnosed. Except for occasional case series or correlative biological studies, little is known about the incidence and clinical features of MM in Amazonia. Therefore, it is especially relevant to analyze epidemiological characteristics of MM in the Brazilian Amazon (BA), with regard to the states in northern Brazil.

A retrospective and quantitative analysis was made using online data provided by Brazilian Health Ministry (DATASUS) on MM in the BA (northern states) from 2015 to 2019.

RESULTS

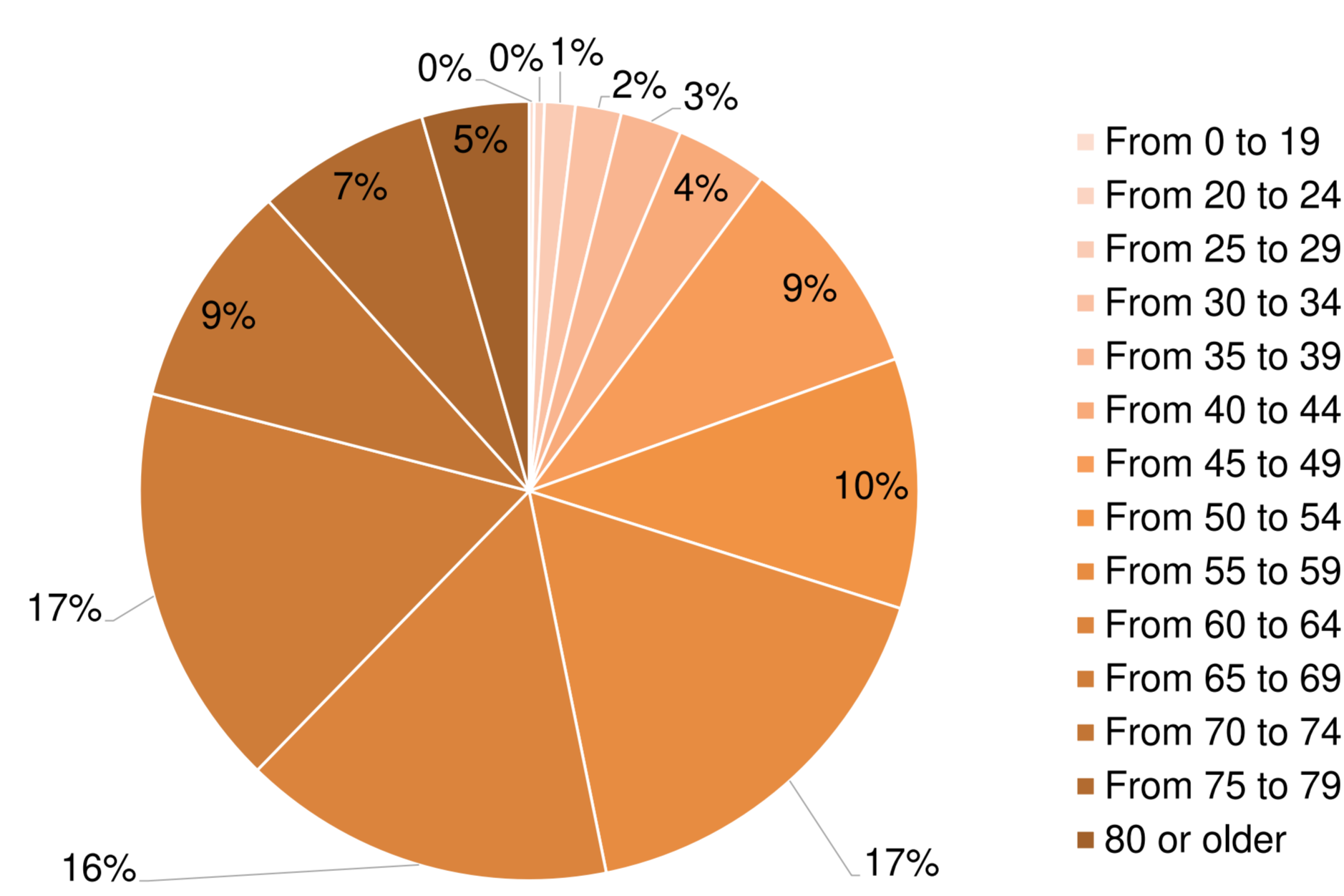
It was observed that rates of notifications of MM increased with age, with the highest concentration in the 55-69 years old age group, totaling 49% of all cases. Of these, only 16,74% (79) were in the 65-70 years age group, considered the average for diagnosis of MM. Also, cases were more expressive under 70 years (79%) than over it (21%). Additionally, the majority was composed of men (59%), a result similar to that observed in the medical literature.

Graphic 1: Summary age profile of patients with multiple myeloma in the Brazilian Amazon, from 2015 to 2019



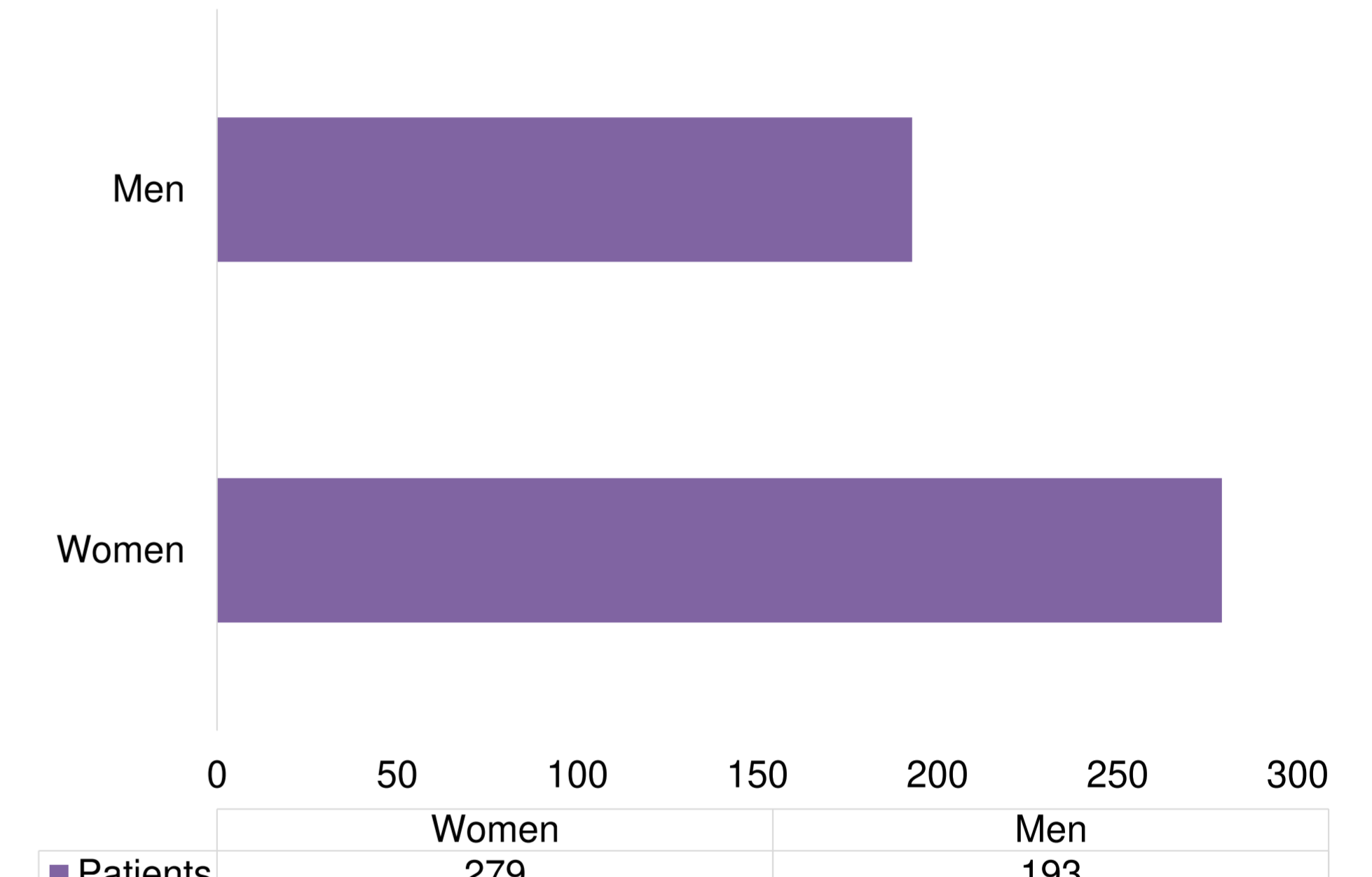
Source: Brazilian Health Ministry (DATASUS), 2020

Graphic 2: Extended age profile of patients with multiple myeloma in the Brazilian Amazon, from 2015 to 2019



Source: Brazilian Health Ministry (DATASUS), 2020

Graphic 3: Distribution of multiple myeloma reports among men and women in the Brazilian Amazon, from 2015 to 2019



Source: Brazilian Health Ministry (DATASUS), 2020

CONCLUSION

So, as described, at Amazonia (states in northern Brazil), patients are diagnosed earlier when compared to global levels, concentrating a high number of diagnoses under 70 years old. Therefore, this is the only peculiarity in the region with regard to epidemiologic features, as the prevalence of males diagnosed observed is proportional to the global analyze.

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