



The 6th World Congress on
**CONTROVERSIES IN MULTIPLE
MYELOMA (COMy)**

MORTALITY ARISING FROM MULTIPLE MYELOMA IN THE SEVERAL REGIONS OF BRAZIL FROM 2014 TO 2018 ACCORDING TO DATASUS

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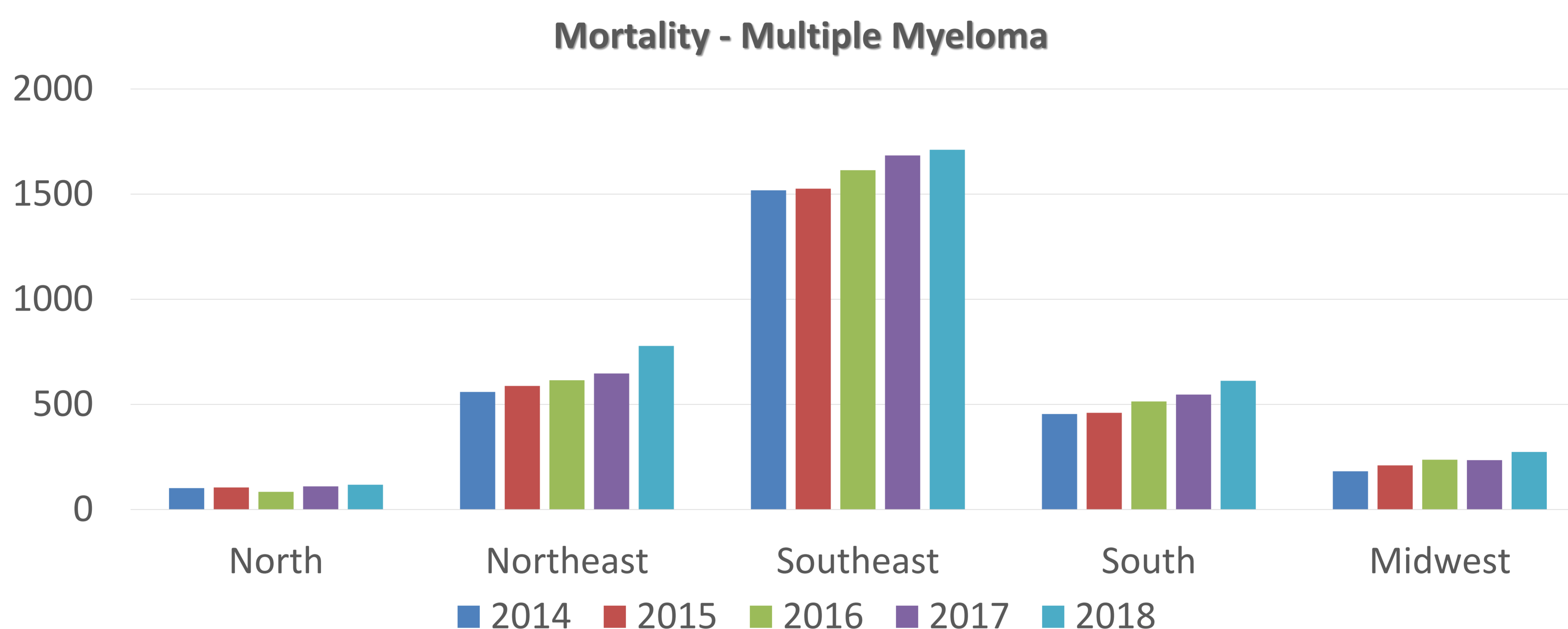
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INTRODUCTION

- Multiple myeloma is a malignant and incurable B cell disease.
- It is characterized by the proliferation of monoclonal immunoglobulin-secreting plasma cells in blood or urine.
- It may occur as an evolution of a picture of monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance.
- The risk of developing multiple myeloma increases with age, there is no cure, and the average life span is three years and less than 10% live longer than 10 years.
- To carry out a literature review and analyze mortality from multiple myeloma in the different regions of Brazil in the period from 2014 to 2018 according to the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS).
- The study was a bibliographic, systematic, exploratory, descriptive and quantitative research.
- The resources used were literature researched in Pubmed, BVSalud, Scielo databases, based on the descriptors: “multiple myeloma”, “survival”, “prognosis”, “mortality”, “epidemiology”, resulting from the period between 2015 to 2020 In addition, statistical data was consulted using DATASUS.

RESULT

- According to the data consulted, the highest incidence of cases was in the Southeast, followed by the Northeast, in the period from 2014 to 2018.
- Under the same aspect, there was an increase in cases over the years.
- In 2014, the number of total cases was 2815, and in 2018 it was 3493.



CONCLUSION

- The lack of access to effective treatment is directly related to the success of cancer treatment, which impacts on the mortality rate from the disease.
- Multiple myeloma must be diagnosed and treated as soon as possible, as it is responsible for 1% of all cancer deaths and capable of leading to an impairment of vital organs

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