

THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN HYPERTENSION AND MALIGNANT PROSTATE NEOPLASMS IN BRAZIL (2017-2023)

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Introduction

According to the National Cancer Institute (INCA), prostate neoplasms are the second most incident in Brazil, and age-adjusted rates vary from 33.94 to 61.16 per 100,000. It has also estimated 71,730 new occurrences from 2023 to 2025, nearly 15% of all new cases in Brazil (1). In addition, a recent study found that men (>45 years) with systolic BP>150 mmHg had a 35% increased risk of prostate cancer compared with men with a normal systolic BP (<130 mmHg) (2). Thus, this study aims to sketch the epidemiological profile of the correlation between hypertension and malignant prostate neoplasms from 2017 to 2023 in Brazil.

Methods

The present cross-sectional observational study was conducted through the search for data regarding the number of authorized hospitalizations for schistosomiasis and bladder neoplasms registered in the Hospital Information System of the Brazilian Unified National Health System (SIH/SUS) from November 2017 through November 2023 in Brazil's Northeast region. The variables analyzed were: age group, sex, and race.

Results

In total, 272,118 cases of hypertension were reported between 2017 and 2023 in Brazil. Of those, 156,785 (58%) were female individuals, followed by 115,333 (42%) male individuals. Concerning the age group, 60 to 69-year-olds were the most affected by the disease, with 61,592 (23%) entries in the Hospital Information System. In addition, 70 to 79-year-olds fell behind with 56,089 (21%) admissions. As to race, multiracial subjects represented the highest percentage, with 121,392 (45%) notifications, succeeded by white subjects, with 69,524 (25%). In the same time frame, 202,812 admissions for malignant prostate neoplasms were registered in Brazil. In relation to the most stricken age group, 60 to 69 and 70 to 79-year-olds were also the most affected, with 77,309 (38%) and 68,233 (34%) hospitalizations, respectively. In addition, multiracial individuals totalized 84,552 (42%) entries, followed by white individuals, with 74,433 (37%).

Conclusion

It is concluded that the epidemiological profile of the correlation between hypertension and malignant prostate neoplasms in Brazil from 2017 to 2023 is composed of multiracial and white males ranging from 60 to 79 years old. It is worth noting that this body of work is based on secondary data and has inherent limitations, such as under-notification.

References

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