

EPIDEMIOLOGY TRENDS OF PENILE CANCER IN SOUTH BRAZIL

Autores: Leandro Vicente Zoehler, Daniel Melecchi de Oliveira Freitas, Rodrigo Furian El Ammar, Mateus Antonio Zeni, Fernando Theodoro Sehnem, Luis Paulo Andrioni, Maurício Augusto Machado, Leonardo Pereira de Lima, Marília Paz de Paiva, Eduardo Zanotta Rodrigues

INTRODUCTION

Although penile cancer is a rare disease, its incidence in the Brazilian population is not so uncommon. Moreover, the presence of this disease can show significant geographical variations among different countries.

OBJECTIVES

Therefore we sought to evaluate the epidemiological profile of patients diagnosed and surgically treated for penile cancer in a cohort in south Brazil.

METHODS

We performed a retrospective analysis of 63 patients diagnosed with penile cancer who underwent partial or radical penectomy with or without radical inguinal lymphadenectomy at Nossa Senhora da Conceicao Hospital from January 2008 to December 2021. Epidemiological variables were analyzed.

RESULTS

Of the 63 patients included in the study, 58 (92%) were white. The mean age was 66 years, 25 were single (39,6%) and 4 were illiterate (6,3%). Thirty eight patients (60,3%) were coming from Metropolitan region of Porto Alegre. T2 and T3 was the most common pathological stage, 23 patients (36,5%) each one and 30 (47,6%) had G1 tumor grading.

CONCLUSION

White race and low educational level (incomplete elementary school) were common epidemiological characteristics in a cohort of patients with penile cancer in south Brazil.