

TEMPORAL TREND OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR BLADDER CANCER IN THE SOUTHEAST REGION OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS



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INTRODUCTION

Bladder cancer is a disease with significant public health impact, frequently associated with risk factors such as smoking and occupational exposure to chemicals. Analyzing temporal trends in hospitalizations for this malignancy can guide health policies and preventive actions. This study assessed the evolution of hospitalization rates for bladder cancer in the Southeast region of Brazil from 2015 to 2024.

SCIENTIFIC METHODOLOGY

This was an ecological time-series study using data from the Hospital Information System of the Brazilian Unified Health System (SIH-SUS). The variable of interest was the hospitalization rate for malignant neoplasms of the bladder (ICD C67) between 2015 and 2024. Statistical analysis was performed using simple linear regression to evaluate trends in hospitalization rates over the years, employing the Statistic Kingdom software.

DATASUS (2025)

TABNET

SUS Hospital Morbidity (SIH/SUS)

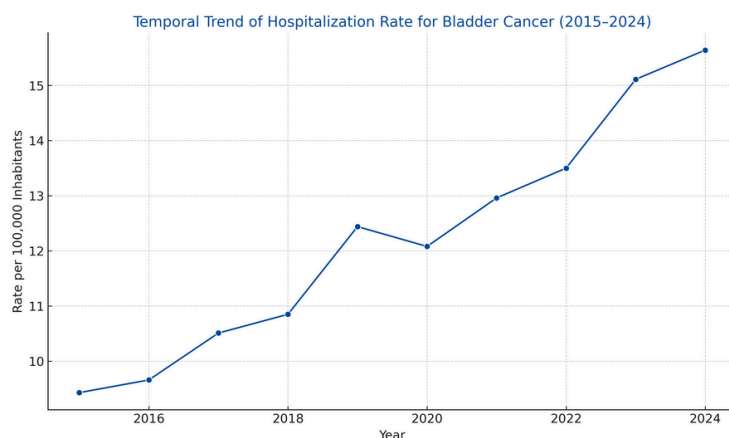
General, by place of hospitalization - From 2008 Brazil by Region and Unit of the Federation

- Southeast region
- Year of service: Jan/2015 to dec/2024
- Hospitalizations for malignant neoplasms of the bladder + Population per year → Rates
- Statistic Kingdom: simple linear regression

RESULTS

A progressive increase in the hospitalization rate for bladder cancer was observed in the Southeast region from 2015 to 2024, rising from 9.43 hospitalizations per 100,000 inhabitants in 2015 to 15.64 in 2024.

Linear regression analysis revealed a very strong relationship between the year of admission and hospitalization rates ($R = 0.9841$, $R^2 = 96.84\%$), indicating that 96.8% of the variability in hospitalization rates can be explained by time. The slope coefficient ($b_1 = 0.6985$, 95% CI [0.5957; 0.8013]) indicates an average annual increase of 0.6985 hospitalizations per 100,000 inhabitants.



CONCLUSION

The results reveal a growing trend in hospitalization rates for bladder cancer in the Southeast region over the last decade. This progression suggests an increasing demand for healthcare services related to managing this disease, highlighting the need for preventive actions and early diagnosis. Public policies aimed at reducing risk factors, such as smoking, and strengthening the oncology care network are essential to mitigate the impacts of this trend.

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