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SURVIVAL OF WOMEN WITH CERVICAL CANCER IN REFERENCE HOSPITAL FOR CANCER IN SALVADOR- BAHIA, BRAZIL

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Cervical cancer has a high morbidity and mortality in the world, especially in developing countries such as Brazil. Cancer mortality increased 6.6% between 2000 and 2015 in the world and accounts for 7.9%, the fourth most frequent neoplasm in women. In Brazil, it is estimated that there will be 16,340 new cases of cervical cancer in 2016. Despite the high indicators, this tumor is preventable and curable, if detected and treated in a timely manner. When there is a delay diagnosis, it may imply sequential risks for the affected woman that it includes the initiation of therapy, consequently influencing the prognosis, morbidity and survival of these women. Associated with this context, the incipient responsiveness of the health care network contributes to a greater number of deaths. In Brazil, there are few survival studies of women with cervical cancer in the states that have this information, the state of Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Norte, the five-year survival rate ranging from 48 % to 66.7%. Thus, this study aims to analyze the survival and factors associated with survival in women with cervical cancer treated at the main referral hospital for cancer in Salvador (BA). The purpose of this study was to estimate survival in one, three and five years of women with cervical cancer and to investigate the effect of sociodemographic, clinical, and time-related access to treatment on the survival of cervical cancer women. We propose a retrospective cohort study of women with cervical cancer treated at a referral hospital for cancer in Salvador between May 2011 and April 2014. Clinical data on treatment and survival were collected through medical records reviews and phone calls. In addition, it is intended to consult the Mortality Information System (SIM) as a further way of follow-up to obtain data on survival time, and to relate the SIM database to the study database.