

TITLE: ASSESSMENT OF THE INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE MAIN HEALTH REGIONS OF THE STATE OF PARÁ BETWEEN THE YEARS 2016 TO 2020

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ABSTRACT:

Mycobacterium tuberculosis is the bacterium responsible for the disease of tuberculosis (TB). It is an infectious and transmissible disease. Its contagion has been described since Ancient Egypt and persists to the present day, since, according to the Ministério da Saúde, there is a goal for the end of tuberculosis as a public health problem outlined for the year 2025. Knowing this, the present study aimed to analyze the incidence rates of new TB cases, from a database, between 2016 and 2020, in the municipalities of the main Health Regions of the State of Pará. This is a descriptive epidemiological study of the Health Regions that had the highest number of reported TB cases, based on consultation of data available in the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN). In the consultation carried out in the database, new cases of tuberculosis were selected for the calculation of incidence, in addition to the variables sex and age group. Population estimates from the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) were used. Between 2016 and 2020, about 16,812 new cases of tuberculosis were reported in the Health Regionals studied, with the municipalities of Belém, Ananindeua and Santa Izabel do Pará having the highest number of new TB cases, respectively. In this study, there was a large increase in the tuberculosis incidence coefficient in 2019, reaching 10,81 cases/10,000 inhabitants in the 1st Health Region. In addition, in the descriptive analyzes of the person variables, there was a great predominance of male individuals, since men have greater adherence in the market of factories and industries, which contribute to the contagion of the disease. Furthermore, within the age group, it was observed that the highest percentages are between 25 and 34 years old, the population group most present in the work environment, which promotes a greater spread of the bacteria, especially in closed work environments. In this work, it was possible to verify high incidence rates of tuberculosis in all the main Health Regions of the State of Pará in the period studied, mainly in the year 2019. In addition, it was highlighted that the young-adult male population has increased vulnerability to contracting the disease. However, the work has some limitations, as it uses secondary data from health information systems, which can be a factor that makes a better analysis difficult.

Keywords: epidemiology, incidence, Pará, tuberculosis

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