

TITLE: Coinfection epidemiological survey in TB and HIV IN THE CITY ITABUNA (2013-2017)

Autors: SILVA , R.I.D; SANTOS, L.G.O; SILVA, I.T.S.S; AZEVEDO, F.L.A.

INSTITUTION: Metropolitan Union for Education and Culture (UNIME / Itabuna)

Although the World Health Organization (WHO) points to a decline in the incidence of tuberculosis (TB) in the world, it remains a serious public health problem that needs monitoring and control. This is due to the fact that only an infectious agent with a higher mortality rate goes beyond Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). It is estimated that in the year 2016 there were 10.4 million diagnosed cases of TB worldwide, of which 1 million were co-infected with HIV. The increase in the number of cases of coinfection with HIV and TB germs is a major barrier to the WHO's "global strategy for the End of Tuberculosis", which has as one of its objectives to reduce the incidence rates of the disease to less than 10 cases. and mortality to less than one death per 100,000 inhabitants by 2035. In view of the above, this study aimed to evaluate the epidemiology of HIV-associated tuberculosis in the city of Itabuna-BA. For this, a survey of TB / HIV co-infection was carried out in the municipality of Itabuna-BA, from 2013 to 2017, using the DATASUS database. For the year 2013, 152 cases of TB were reported, with the highest prevalence of males totaling 94 (61.8%), against 58 (38.2%) females. Among these 6 (3.9%) cases were HIV positive, 4 (66.7%) men (M) and 2 (33.3%) were female (F). In 2014, the number of notifications was lower, totaling 131 cases, 82 (62.6%) M and 49 (37.4%) women (W), 12 (9.2%) positive for HIV and 9 (75 In the year 2015, 134 cases of TB were reported, 76 (56.7%) were male and 58 (43.3%) were female. Among these, 5 (3.7%) cases were HIV positive, characterized by women of third (60%) and two men (40%). The year 2016 is notable for the increase in notifications. There were 170 TB reports, of which 123 (72.4%) were male and 47 (27.6%) were female. Of these, 8 (4.7%) cases of coinfection and 5 (62.5%) in M and 3 (37.5%) in W. In 2017, 167 new cases of TB were observed, of which 125 (74.9%) were male and 42 (25.1%) were F. (42.1%). In the five years evaluated, the age group with the highest prevalence was between 20 and 39 years old. Thus, observation of the number of reported cases is not able to reduce significantly, although the number of cases of both tuberculosis and tuberculosis / HIV decreases. With the consent of some bibliographical investigations, it is observed that a coinfection for TB and HIV has a higher incidence in males and more in the young age group, which have active sexual activity.

KEYWORDS: Tuberculosis, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, coinfection.