

Incidence and description of reported cases of tuberculosis in the state of Amazonas Brazil

P1-L13

Juliana R Magalhães¹, Ana F. Ribeiro²

¹Universidade Federal do Amazonas, Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, ²Instituto de Infectologia Emílio Ribas SES/SP, São Paulo, Brazil

41,396 cases of Tuberculosis were notified in the state of Amazonas between 2013 and 2023.

BACKGROUND

Despite being very well known and ancient, tuberculosis is still a concern for the bodies responsible for public health in Brazil.



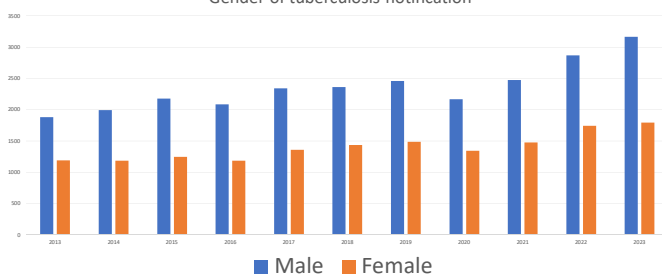
METHODS

This is a descriptive study with secondary data, based on notifications in SINAn (Notifiable Diseases Information System) and available on the DATAsus website (Informatics Department of the Unified Health System) the objective is to outline the clinical and epidemiological profile of this disease based on cases notified to the competent government department in the state of Amazonas, in the period from 2013 to 2023.

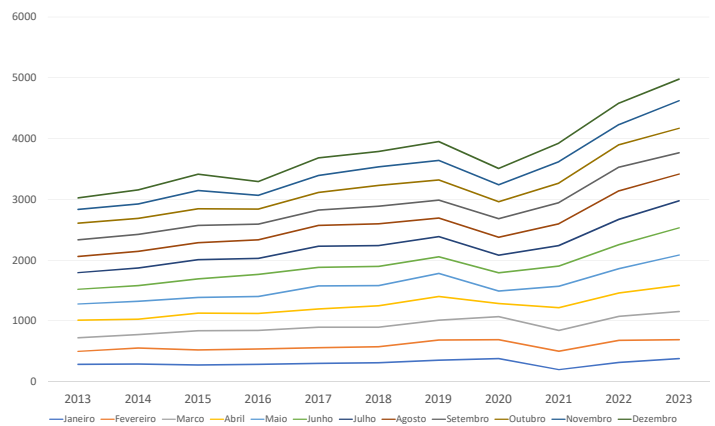
RESULTS

41,396 cases were notified in the state of Amazonas in the given period. There was a predominance of males, with a total of 25,954 cases (62.6%), young adults aged 20 to 39 years represented 17,979 cases (43.43%), babies under 1 year of age formed the group with the least number of reported cases, being 314 cases (0.75%), cases notified with a diagnosis of AIDS represented 33,025 (79.77%), taking into account the month of notification, there was no significant difference in the months being the month of August had the highest prevalence with 3,729 cases (9%). The incidence was 1,068.55 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in Amazonas, between the years 2013 and 2023.

Gender of tuberculosis notification



Year and Month of notification



CONCLUSIONS

In Brazil during the period studied there were differences in the profile of notifications, before the COVID-19 pandemic Brazil was going through a period of decline of tuberculosis notifications, a situation that did not continue after the pandemic, where cases began to rise again. The state of Amazonas is the state with the highest number of cases reported across the country, only in 2021 the incidence of cases in Brazil was 32 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, the state of Amazonas had 71.3 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. The size and difficulty of accessing the public health system can present difficulties in the control and care of people already diagnosed, as well as representing an obstacle in the care of traffic in risk situations.

“Ending TB is not just a public health problem, but a development challenge and opportunity. WHO’s post-2015 End TB Strategy, adopted by the World Health Assembly in 2014, aims to end the global TB epidemic as part of the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals.

It serves as a blueprint for countries to reduce TB incidence by 80%, TB deaths by 90%, and to eliminate catastrophic costs for TB-affected households by 2030. The Strategy is not a “one size fits all” approach and its success depends on adaptation for diverse country settings.”

Global Tuberculosis Programme - WHO