

Chikungunya Fever in Brazil, Endemic Region in Bahia-Brasil

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ABSTRACT

Chikungunya fever has a potential for widespread dissemination, through the main vector in the country, *Aedes aegypti*, with specific characteristics in relation to other arboviroses, such as the evolution to chronic disease. Based on this, the scientific investigation associated with this virus is crucial, due to the quantitative impact of cases throughout the country and in the quality of life of the individual and the population living with its respective morbidities. This study aims to present data on the epidemic and the impact of the Chikungunya virus on the population and health programs of Feira de Santana, Bahia, an endemic area to Dengue fever. The present work is a quantitative ecological study that consisted in the investigation and allocation of data from epidemiological bulletins of the Municipal Health Department of Feira de Santana, the Health Department of Bahia State and the Ministry of Health between 2014 and 2016, about the impact of arbovirose. During the study, it was possible to notice that the notifications referring to Chikungunya fever were higher, during the year 2015, in almost all of the epidemiological weeks in Feira de Santana. Regarding the analysis from the districts, beyond the prevalence of cases by the Chikungunya virus, twelve of the thirteen districts, with the greatest absolute number of cases, are concentrated in a restricted area of the city. In 2016, 53,135 suspected cases of Chikungunya were reported in the state of Bahia, of which 327 (78.4%) of the municipalities presented suspicious cases, with emphasis on the cities of Itabuna with 14,435 reported cases (incidence of 6570.9 for per 100,000 inhabitants) and Itaberaba with 4,121 reported cases (incidence of 6214.7 per 100,000 inhabitants). It can be concluded that the association of a disease with a level of symptomatic cases around 90%, with a population that lives in the same environment as its main vector, makes the environment favorable to the spread of the virus and susceptible to a major impact on national health. It becomes essential the adaptation and creation of public health measures and policies for arbovirose, focused in combating the vector. Further the presence of effective and lasting health education and the training of health professionals, aiming at training not only for the care of acute conditions, but also for the provision of special services to treat the chronic phase developed by the Chikungunya virus.

Keywords: Chikungunya. Arboviroses. Acute phase. Chronic phase; Notification.

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