

TITLE: TUBERCULOSIS EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CASES NOTIFIED IN TEIXEIRA DE FREITAS CITY IN THE PERIOD 2001 TO 2017

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ABSTRACT:

Tuberculosis (TB) is an infecto-contagious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacillus, known as Koch's bacillus. Despite being a disease of easy prevention and cure, it remains a serious threat to public health, being the second leading cause of death considering the infectious diseases. This study aimed at analyzing the epidemiological data on TB reported in the information system of notifiable diseases (SINAN), in the period 2001 to 2017 in the municipality of Teixeira de Freitas-BA. A descriptive observational analytical epidemiological study was carried out, where data from quantitative and qualitative variables (form; gender; age range; schooling; type of admission; sputum culture; laboratory confirmation and outcome), collected from the epidemiological data on tuberculosis reported in the (SINAN), were presented and analyzed as absolute and percentage frequency, in addition to the incidence coefficient. It were reported 1,539 new cases of tuberculosis in the municipality of Teixeira de Freitas-BA, of which 491 (31.90 %) were women and 1,048 (68.10 %) were men. The incidence coefficient ranged from 31.91 (2016) and 103.48 (2003) per 100,000 inhabitants. There was a higher incidence in young adults between 20-39 years of age, totaling 725 (47.11%) of the reported cases, followed by the population with ages ranging from 40 to 59 years, representing 461 (29.95%) of all cases. Incomplete elementary education was the level of schooling with the highest incidence, with a total of 454 (29.50%) of the reported cases. The number of confirmed and notified cases of tuberculosis of the pulmonary type were 1,389 (90.25%), whereas the other forms of tuberculosis were reported 150 times (9.75%). Tuberculosis remains a serious public health problem in the municipality of Teixeira de Freitas. The rates of discontinuity of tuberculosis treatment in this municipality are above the recommended maximum by the Ministry of Health and, consequently, the percentage of cure is below expected numbers by the National Tuberculosis Control Program (PNCT). Joint actions of the secretariats of education and health should be encouraged and applied in order to prevent tuberculosis, and to improve social factors and health indicators to reduce the rates of tuberculosis in the municipality of Teixeira de Freitas, through investments in basic sanitation, adequate housing, and by fighting malnutrition.

Keywords: Epidemiology; *Mycobacterium*; Koch's Bacillus.