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ABSTRACT: Tuberculosis (TB) is a serious disease caused by bacteria Mycobacterium tuberculosis, more commonly known as Koch's bacillus, and has as main symptoms cough for more than two weeks, phlegm production, fever, sweating, tiredness and chest pain. Being considered an infectious contagious disease transmitted by the air, mainly affecting the lungs, but may infect other organs, developing extrapulmonary tuberculosis; immunocompromised people can be more easily contaminated people with HIV positive. Tuberculosis is probably the infectious-contagious disease that causes the most deaths in Brazil. Your diagnosis depends almost completely of the smear microscopy with the study of the alcohol-acid resistant bacillus - BAAR, by the method of Ziehl-Nielsen; it can also be diagnosed by chest radiography. This abstract aims to identify the incidence of diagnosed cases of tuberculosis in the state of Maranhão in the years 2016 and 2017. The methodology used was the epidemiological research performed through consultation with DATASUS; the data referring to the period from 2016 to 2017 were consulted. During this period, diagnosed 4,884, of which 3,404 were in the urban area, 1337 in the rural area and 46 in the peri-urban. By sex were 3184 males and 1700 females, 2055 cases in the age groups of 20 to 39 years where these are frequent, 3571 cases in brown skin are prevalence, 398 cases associated with HIV, 2927 laboratory confirmation and 490 cases with confirmation by culture of sputum. Each year, approximately 70,000 new cases are notified. With an estimated 4,500 deaths from tuberculosis. Overall, close of 10 million people are suffering from tuberculosis, taking more than one million people to death annually. The emergence of AIDS and the emergence of drug-resistant tuberculosis exacerbate this scenario.

Keywords: tuberculosis, epidemiology and DATASUS.