

# **SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC, CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF DIAGNOSIS AND ASSOCIATION OF EXTRA-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WITH OTHER DISEASES IN MACEIÓ-AL BETWEEN 2012 TO 2015**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Extrapulmonary tuberculosis (TBEP) occurs when there is commitment by infectious Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex in viable tissues that differ from the lung parenchyma. The present study aimed to evaluate the demographic profile, epidemiological, clinical and diagnostic extrapulmonary Tuberculosis Association with other diseases in Maceió-Alagoas between 2012 to 2015. It was descriptive, retrospective and transversal study with quantitative approach of the extrapulmonary and pulmonary TB cases associated with the pulmonary form, in the city of Maceió, Alagoas, from information system notifications of reportable diseases (SINAN). The data were submitted to the calculation of relative and absolute frequencies. The profile showed male (61%), economically active age of 31 to 40 years (23.3%) and the seventh district maceioense Health (20.6%) as the most prevalent. The highest number of new cases (87%), the form (84.6%) obtained higher extrapulmonary and increasing number of notifications during the period, the histopathological method (29%) the most used suggestive of tuberculosis diagnostic, the absence of AIDS (54.6%) and the situation was to cure (53.1%). Meet the clinical-epidemiological profile of extrapulmonary tuberculosis can aid in the diagnosis and early treatment, would give better clinical management and growing quest for improvement of epidemiological surveillance. In addition to promoting health services improved display of vulnerability factors for the illness and development of health promotion and active search of cases.

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, epidemiology, public health.