

ANALYSIS OF THE REALIZATION OF TESTS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS OF THE HEALTH UNITS OF MACEIÓ-AL BY THE MUNICIPAL LABORATORY IN THE PERIOD FROM 2015 TO 2017

Simone Beserra da Silva¹; Jesus Ferreira da Silva^{2,3}; Luana Luzia Santos Pires⁴; Madson Douglas Francelino da Silva⁵; Mércia Batista da Silva Barbosa⁵; Amanda Nazário de Souza⁵; Renato Júnior Cavalcante da Silva⁷; Thainá Guimarães da Silva⁶; Ana Patrícia Santos Assunção^{2,4}; Flávia Soares de Lima⁸

¹Laboratório Proclínico (Rua 7 de setembro, 62, Centro, 57020-720); ²Hospital Memorial Arthur Ramos (Rua Hugo Corrêa Paes, 253, Gruta de Lourdes, Maceió-AL, 57025-827); ³Universidade de Ciências da Saúde de Alagoas (Rua Dr. Jorge de Lima, 113, Trapiche da Barra, Maceió-AL, 57010-300); ⁴Centro Universitário CESMAC (Rua Cônego Machado, 984, Farol, Maceió-AL, 57051-160); ⁵Centro Universitário Maurício de Nassau (Rua José de Alencar, 511 Farol, Maceió/AL, 57051-565); ⁶Centro Universitário Tiradentes (Avenida Comendador Gustavo Paiva, 5017, Cruz das Almas, Maceió-AL, 57038-000); ⁷Santa Casa de Misericórdia de Maceió (Rua Barão de Maceió, 354, Centro, Maceió-AL, 57020-360); ⁸Hospital Universitário Prof. Alberto Antunes (Av. Lourival Melo Mota, S/N - Tabuleiro do Martins, Maceió - AL, 57072-970)

ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis is a serious public health problem, being regarded as the main cause of mortality from infectious diseases. The objective of quantifying the sputum samples sent by the health units (US) to the municipal laboratory in the period from 2015 to 2017 in order to classify them as silent units. Descriptive, retrospective study with quantitative approach conducted from data provided by the information system of Environmental Laboratory Manager (GAL) of the laboratory of Research and control of tuberculosis Diagnosis of Maceió-AL. The US were separated as sanitary Districts and submitted data to the calculation of relative frequency. Totaled sending 7,012 sputum samples distributed among 65 health units with 3,834 shipping samples (54.7%) and the II Health Center with 3,184 samples (45.3%). It was noticed the existence of 20 health units characterized as quiet, distributed between the third and the eighth Health Districts, which implies the need of care model for health surveillance process. The epidemiological and operational characterization of the disease may help health services in observation of vulnerability factors for the illness, in active search of new cases that enhance early detection and blocking of transmission of tuberculosis.

Keywords: Pulmonary Tuberculosis, *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Health Education.