SEVEN publicações acadêmicas
EM PARCERIA COM: IEMS UNIASSELVI

Epidemiological profile of spotted fever in Brazil from 2017 to 2021

Ana Carolini Martins de Sá e Silva, Ana Maria Teixeira Propécio, Clenilson de Jesus Cutrim Junior, Danyel Carvalho dos Santos, Gabriel Campos Facundes, Hanne Karoline Lopes Oliveira, Isabella Morelli Lopes Gratão, Isadora Cardoso Alves Propercio, João Lazaro Rodriguez Oquendo, Vinicius Barroso de Sousa[1].

INTRODUCTION

Rocky Mountain spotted fever is a serious, tick-borne infectious disease that can cause serious complications to human health. Brazil is home to a diversity of ecosystems that provide the habitat of ticks that transmit the disease, making it an area of special attention for the control and prevention of this infection.

OBJECTIVES

OBJECTIVE: To analyze the epidemiological profile of spotted fever in Brazil, during the period from 2017 to 2021. To this end, official data available from reliable sources, such as the Ministry of Health, will be used to identify temporal trends, geographic distribution of cases, most affected population groups, in addition to investigating possible risk factors associated with the occurrence of the disease in the region.

DISCUSSION

For the elaboration of this study on spotted fever in Brazil between 2017 and 2021, secondary data obtained from DATASUS, which is an information system of the Unified Health System (SUS) in the country, were used. Data collection was carried out through the records of mandatory notifications of spotted fever cases that occurred in the region during the period under analysis.

A total of 1,141 confirmed cases of the disease were analyzed. Among these cases, 800 occurred in females, representing 70% of the total, and 341 occurred in males, which corresponds to 30% of the total cases. Regarding the outcomes of patients diagnosed with spotted fever, it was observed that 670 patients (58.7% of the cases) progressed to cure the disease, presenting a satisfactory recovery.

However, 368 patients (32.2% of the cases) died due to the disease. Analyzing deaths by gender, it was found that 284 deaths were registered in males, representing 77.2% of deaths related to spotted fever. In females, 84 deaths were recorded, which corresponds to 22.8% of the deaths.

[1] UNITPAC – TO

CONCLUSION

These findings demonstrate a significant distribution of the disease between both sexes, with a higher occurrence of cases in females. In addition, the results highlight the importance of paying special attention to measures for the prevention and control of spotted fever in order to reduce the number of deaths and improve the cure rate of affected patients. This epidemiological analysis can serve as a basis for the development of effective strategies to combat spotted fever in Brazil and contribute to the improvement of public health.

Keywords: Rocky Mountain spotted fever, Infectious disease, Ticks.

REFERENCES

Antón, E., Font, B., Muñoz, T., et al. (2003). Clinical and laboratory characteristics of 144 patients with Mediterranean spotted fever. European Journal of Clinical Microbiology & Infectious Diseases, 22(2), 126–128.

Ministério da Saúde. (n.d.). Departamento de Informática do SUS (DataSUS). Retrieved March 6, 2024, from http://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/deftohtm.exe?sinannet/cnv/febremaculosabr.def