

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SCORPION ACCIDENTS IN ESPÍRITO SANTO: PROFILE OF VICTIMS AND ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

Scorpionism is a serious public health problem in Espírito Santo, being responsible for about 95% of accidents with venomous animals. This scenario, with high risks for children and the elderly, is mainly associated with environments with debris and forest areas, especially in hot and humid periods. The study aims to evaluate the cases of Scorpion Accidents in Espírito Santo. This is an observational, descriptive and cross-sectional analysis, with a quantitative approach, based on data available on the ES Health Wiki. Records of accidents with scorpions in Espírito Santo from 01/01/2010 to 02/28/2025 were analyzed, considering the variables gender, age group and evolution of cases. **The analysis was composed of a total of 26,739 registered cases, of which 1,439 cases referred to males, aged between 50 and 54 years, and 799 cases to females, aged between 50 and 54 years.** The observation of the data showed that, among the registered cases, both genders with the same age group showed a high incidence of records. When addressing the clinical outcome of these notifications, it was observed that 25,310 cases were classified as mild, 820 moderate, and 574 severe. The final records showed a total of 6 deaths during the study period, which represents a mortality rate of approximately 0.02% of the total cases. The results presented suggest the efficacy of medical and public health interventions in the reported target patients. The epidemiological analysis of scorpion accidents in Espírito Santo revealed a high incidence, especially in men between 50 and 54 years of age and women in the same age group. Despite the low lethality, the persistence of cases reinforces the need for preventive measures and environmental control to reduce risks to the population.

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