ACUTE RHEUMATIC FEVER: BRAZILIAN PANORAMA IN THE LAST DECADE

Rafael Reis do Espírito Santos (UFPA, Belém, PA, Brasil), Raul Antonio Lopes Silva Campos (UFPA, Belém, PA, Brasil), Fernanda de Souza Parente (UFPA, Belém, PA, Brasil), Brenda Raine Batista Duck de Freitas (UFPA, Belém, PA, Brasil)

BACKGROUND

Rheumatic Fever (RF) is a systemic infection caused by a Group A-hemolytic Streptococcus. In these cases, Rheumatic carditis is the most important of its clinical manifestations. The disease can affect genetically predisposed patients and is often associated with poverty and poor living conditions. Currently, the diagnosis is made based on the Jones Criteria, established in 1992 by the American Heart Association (AHA) and revised in 2015.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Descriptive ecological study on the basis of Hospital Information System data (HIS/SUS) between 2009 and 2018, associate with literature review in the SCIELO, Pubmed and Medline database.

RESULTS

In the period under review, 40.220 hospitalization for acute Rheumatic fever happened in Brazil, among these, 38,6% in the Northeast region; 29,1% in the Southeast and 11,5% in the North. The annual decreases was observed totalizing 50% of the cases over the period analysed. The age group wich was the most prevalent was the 50 to 59 years (15,1%) and in relation for sexes, the women (51,3 %) were a little more affected than men. Occur 853 deaths among these, 40,3% happened in northeast, and 30,5 % in southeast. The mortality rate in brazil for this disease was 2,12 and the average daily stay in the country was the 7,1. Thereby it was observed that midwest (2,64), southeast (2,22) and northeast (2,21) had showed a mortality rate above the national average. Moreover, the northeast (8,4) and southeast (7,2) demonstrated higher numbers regarding the average daily stay.

CONCLUSION

Among Brazilian regions, the Northeast region stood out in all the analyzed issues, being the first in number of hospitalizations, number of deaths and mean of daily stay. While the mortality rate, has the Midwest region occupying the first place. In relation to gender and age group, women aged 50-59 are the most affected. Therefore, despite annual decreases, it is important to know and give visibility to vulnerable populations, with the purpose to implement measures that have a positive impact on the indicators of this disease.