



EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS USING IMMUNOBIOLOGICAL THERAPY ASSISTED IN PRIVATE CLINIC OF SALVADOR-BA.

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BACKGROUND

Assisted Immunobiological Therapy (AIT) consists of an innovation in molecular biology. It is a parenteral drug that acts at specific sites, blocking the cytokines or their receptors in the immunological or inflammatory pathways. For this reason, it is used for the treatment of autoimmune inflammatory diseases such as Ankylosing Spondylitis, Rheumatoid Arthritis, Psoriatic Arthritis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus and Crohn's Disease.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is a cross-sectional study based on the collection of data from the medical records of patients submitted to immunobiological therapy in a private clinic in Salvador, Bahia, in the year 2018. All patients using this therapy in the private clinic will be included and excluded underage patients and all those who have not signed the Informed Consent Term (TCLE).

RESULTS

In the present study, data were collected from 125 patients, of these 62% female and 38% male. In this group of patients, the most prevalent age group was between 40 and 49 years corresponding to 23% of the studied population. In general data on the underlying disease, it was found that the most prevalent is Ankylosing Spondylitis with 45%. In addition, it was possible to identify that 63% of patients were using the first immunobiological drug, while the most used medication in the clinic was the Infliximab by 44% of the patients. Regarding the Medical Background, it can be said that the prevalence of patients with allergies, previous surgery and immunization were, respectively, 33%, 74% and 88%. Thinking about the women in the study, about 62% of them had been pregnant before. Regarding the patients' life habits, there was a prevalence of non-smokers and non-smokers with 74%. Finally, the comorbidities of the patients were evaluated; about 40% of the patients did not have comorbidities, while those who had presented the prevalence of Systemic Arterial Hypertension (SAH) in 47 patients.

CONCLUSION

The present study determined the predominance of the female gender, non-elderly adults, immunized, submitted to previous surgery, non-smokers and non-smokers. For the most part, they are carriers of Ankylosing Spondylitis, underlying disease responsible for AIT use, and carriers of SAH, major comorbidity. The predominance of the use of Infliximab by this population is emphasized, as well as the predominance of patients using their first biological medication.