

TITLE: FOODBORNE DISEASES, MAIN ETIOLOGIC AGENTS AND GENERAL ASPECTS: A REVIEW OF A HISTORICAL SERIES FROM 2011 TO 2015 IN THE STATE OF PARANÁ

AUTHORS: BOCCHETTI, M.C.; BRANDT, S.A.O.; COSTA, P.

INSTITUTION: SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DA SAÚDE DO PARANÁ - PR (RUA PIQUIRI, 170, REBOUÇAS, CEP 80230-140, CURITIBA – PR, BRAZIL)

ABSTRACT:

According to the World Health Organization, Foodborne Diseases (FBD) constitute a worldwide serious public health problem, causing 2.2 million annual deaths in developing countries due to the consumption of contaminated food or water, among the victims of these diseases children are the most affected. From this premise, critical analysis and FBD main aspects disclosure can be an important factor these diseases prevention. The present study is composed by a brief review of FBD, in the period of 2011 to 2015 in the State of Paraná, using the SINAN-NET database selecting ICD A05, aiming to a better understanding of some of its main etiologic agents, identifying the most significant causal factors and common aliments in food outbreaks. The number of notifications was 238, with the following results: as for the place of occurrence, food outbreaks happened the most in residences 35.29%, following by restaurants/bakeries 19.32% and events 12.60%. Regarding the number of interviewees, from a total of 6845: 3808 were sick and 865 hospitalized. The most relevant symptoms in decreasing order were: diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting and nausea. From the notifications studied only 84 were presented as possible etiologic agents; *Salmonella* represented 28.57%, *Staphylococcus aureus* toxin 14.28%, *Escherichia coli* 11.90% and *Bacillus cereus* toxin 11.90%. Aliments involved in food outbreaks, in decreasing order were as follow: meat foods, mayonnaise and mixes. Results do not differ from the national food outbreaks data, regarding etiologic agents and foods involved by the researched of Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde, do Ministério da Saúde, in the historical series from 2000 to 2015, being the most observed etiologic agents, in decreasing order: *Salmonella*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus cereus*. As for the most involved foods in decreasing order: mixes, eggs/egg products, sweets/desserts, beef and milk. This study points the need to create measures that standardize reporting in all Paraná regions in order to minimize the gap between outbreak report and the beginning of investigations, so that epidemiologic reports become more reliable, and preventive actions and monitoring system more dynamic.

Keywords: food outbreaks, etiologic agent and place of occurrence

Development Agency: Secretaria de Estado da Saúde do Paraná.