

Title: Profile epidemiological and factors associated with tuberculosis in a reference hospital in Minas Gerais

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ABSTRACT

TB is considered one of the oldest infectious diseases and remains today as a major problem of public health worldwide, due to the wide geographical spread, emergence of multiresistant cases and coinfection with HIV. It is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, and its most common clinical presentation is pulmonary tuberculosis. The aim of this study was to analyze the epidemiological profile of tuberculosis patients attending a referral hospital in the city of Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais. This is a retrospective study, which analyzed 57 patients from June 2014 to August 2015, as the socio-demographic, clinical and laboratory characteristics and the presence of comorbidities. In 57 patients studied, 44 (77.2%) were male, 49 (86%) were between 21 and 60 years, it obtained a 56 positivity (98.3%) in the smear, 54 (94.7 %) had pulmonary tuberculosis, 12 (21.1%) were co-infected with HIV, 15 (26.3%) did not result HIV, 29 (50.9%) were anemic, 32 (56.1%) were drug users and 23 (40.4%) consumed alcohol, 3 (18.8%) had drug-induced hepatitis, 37 (64.9%) did not have the results of alkaline phosphatase and total bilirubin informed; 9 (15.8%) developed some sort of resistance during treatment and 17 (29.8%) had already abandoned treatment ever, 43 (75.4%) had clinical improvement and 6 (10.5%) died during treatment. In conclusion, the study period, there was a predominance of the male population in the economically active age group with prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis. The number of patients co-infected with HIV and anemia was higher, as well as comorbidities such as diabetes, drug-induced hepatitis and alcoholism. It highlights the importance of a joint effort involving health professionals, managers, civil society and its organized segments in the fight against tuberculosis.

Keywords: Tuberculosis, epidemiology. HIV.