



Rate and social profile of AIDS in the elderly and children population in Bahia

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1 INTRODUCTION

The socioeconomic factors are a major determinant of the spread of the Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). At the beginning of the HIV epidemic, there was little preventive guidance directed to the elderly and children. In the following decades, there was an increase in the number of reported cases of elderly people with this syndrome, in addition to a significant number of children affected by the syndrome through vertical transmission. In view of the above, since the Northeast is a region with precarious socioeconomic rates, the study of the prevalence of AIDS in the elderly and children population in Bahia becomes relevant, as it contributes to the direction of treatment and prevention strategies against AIDS adapted for these parts of the community.

2 OBJECTIVE

To identify the rates and social profile of Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cases in elderly, children and adolescents in Bahia in the last 10 years.

3 METHODOLOGY

This is an epidemiological, descriptive, observational study. The data were extracted in February 2023 from the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (Sinan) of the Departamento de Informática do Sistema Único de Saúde (DATASUS) of the Ministério da Saúde (MS). Individuals up to 20 years of age and 60 years or older, residents of the state of Bahia in Brazil, who were diagnosed with AIDS, between the years 2012 to 2022, were included.



4 DEVELOPMENT

It was observed that the Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome is not limited to individuals who are in the fertile period, but also affects several ages and social profiles. The predominant public diagnosed with AIDS in the age brackets researched are teenagers between 10 and 20 years old, most of whom are brown males, and the elderly between 60 and 69 years old, who are also mostly brown males. By analyzing this predominance, it is possible to notice that in both groups, the social profile of gender and color remains the same. This advent reveals the lack of planning by the health agencies in Bahia to meet the demands of this reality. Thus, it is clear the need to include mainly male and mixed race AIDS carriers, from the earliest to the latest ages, in health promotion programs involving prevention and treatment of this infectious disease, instead of directing such actions only to the population in fertile period.

5 CONCLUDING REMARKS

In view of the above, the data obtained point to the need for planning by the Bahia health network to direct and consolidate preventive and therapeutic measures that consider the specificities of the elderly, children, and adolescents affected by AIDS, especially for those aged 10 to 20 years and 60 to 69 years, male, and mixed race.



REFERENCES

