

Boletim BiblioCovid

Boletim BiblioCovid v.2 n.4, abril 2021 | População Indígena e COVID-19

Boletim destinado a apresentação de estratégias e artigos científicos sobre temas relacionados à Covid-19. Gostaria de um boletim com sua temática? Sugira novos temas aqui: [BiblioCovid sugestao de tema](#)

População Indígena e COVID-19



Vocabulário controlado

MeSH – Medical Subject Headings (NLM/NIH)

Bases utilizadas

LILACS/ BVS

Termos Utilizados (com base no Medical Subject Headings)

Descritores e/ou palavras-chave

Cultura Indígena
Indigenous Culture
Medicina Tradicional
Medicine, Traditional
Povos Indígenas
Indigenous Peoples
Saúde de Populações Indígenas
Serviços de Saúde do Indígena
Health of Indigenous Peoples
Sistemas Locais de Saúde

Serviços de Saúde do Indígena
Local Health Systems
Saúde Mental em Grupos Étnicos
Mental Health in Ethnic Groups
COVID-19
Brasil
Brazil
Infecções por Coronavírus
Coronavirus Infections

Filtros utilizados

Free full text
Journal Article
Ano: 2020-2021



Estratégias de busca

((("Cultura Indígena" OR "Indigenous Culture" OR "Medicina Tradicional" OR "Medicine, Traditional" OR "Povos Indígenas" OR "Indigenous Peoples" OR "Saúde de Populações Indígenas" OR "Health of Indigenous Peoples" OR "Serviços de Saúde do Indígena" OR "Health Services, Indigenous" OR "Sistemas Locais de Saúde" OR "Local Health Systems" OR "Saúde Mental em Grupos Étnicos" OR "Mental Health in Ethnic Groups") AND ("Infecções por Coronavírus" OR "Coronavirus Infections" OR "COVID-19") AND ("Brasil" OR "Brazil")) AND (fulltext:("1")) AND (year_cluster:[2020 TO 2021])

Seleção dos dez artigos mais relevantes, segundo critérios da base de dados PubMed e U.S. National Library of Medicine incluindo os filtros, "Journal Article" " Free full text", "Ano: 2020 - 2021"

1. COVID-19: review Indigenous peoples' data

[doi:https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-020-01032-1](https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-020-01032-1)

Resumo

History indicates that Indigenous peoples in the Amazon region could be particularly severely hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. During the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic, for example, their death rate was 4.5 times higher than in Brazil's general population (G. La Ruche et al. Euro Surveill. 14, 51–56; 2009). Moreover, vaccination against H1N1 failed to protect an Indigenous community in 2016 (A. M. Cardoso et al. PloS ONE 14, e0218925; 2019). To track infection sources and safeguard these vulnerable people, we need data on COVID-19 to be disaggregated by ethnicity.

Referência

Zavaleta, C. COVID-19: review Indigenous peoples' data. **Nature**, Califórnia, v. 580, n. 185, 07 abr. 2020.

2. Is COVID-19 being used as a weapon against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil?

[doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)32068-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)32068-7)

Resumo

To corroborate the Editors'1 appeal for Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination as fundamental to ensure their health, we wish to draw attention to the dire situation faced by Indigenous populations in the Amazon, and mainly in Brazil.

Since the conquest of the region by the Europeans, the history of the Amazon has been marked by epidemics that ravaged native populations. These calamities, recent or old, have left an indelible mark in the memory of communities: several Amerindian groups have been completely wiped out by exogenous diseases like measles and smallpox; others have barely survived, with mortality rates sometimes exceeding 98% (ie, worse than medieval plague and Spanish flu).² The arrival of the COVID-19 epidemic in Indigenous territories therefore revives painful memories and well justified fears.

Referência

CHARLIER, P. ; VARISON, L. Is COVID-19 being used as a weapon against Indigenous Peoples in Brazil? *The Lancet*, v.396, n. 10257, p. 1069-1070, 10 out. 2020.

3. Indigenous protagonism in the context of food insecurity in times of Covid-19 / O protagonismo indígena no contexto da insegurança alimentar em tempos de Covid-19

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/1678-9865202033e200171>

Resumo

In Brazil, indigenous peoples present a complex reality characterized by a marked social vulnerability that is manifested in health and nutritional indicators. In this scenario, poor sanitary conditions prevail, with a high burden of chronic noncommunicable diseases; infectious/parasitic diseases; and nutritional disorders, including malnutrition and anemia. This situation is reflected in numerous aspects of food insecurity, placing this population in a position of particular vulnerability to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic and its effects. The objective of our study was to present a set of preliminary reflections on food insecurity and indigenous protagonism in times of Covid-19. The pandemic has deepened the inequalities that affect the indigenous peoples, with a direct impact on food security conditions. Amid the effects of the pandemic, indigenous protagonism has played a fundamental role in guaranteeing these peoples' rights and access to food, denouncing the absent and slow official responses as acts of institutional violence, which will have serious and lasting effects on the lives of indigenous peoples.

Referência

LEITE, M. S. et al. Indigenous protagonism in the context of food insecurity in times of Covid-19. *Rev. Nutr.*, Campinas, v.33, 09 nov. 2020.

4. Antes sós do que mal acompanhados: contato e contágio com povos indígenas isolados e de recente contato no Brasil e desafios para sua proteção e assistência à saúde / Better alone than in bad company: contact and contagion with isolated and recently contacted indigenous people in Brazil and challenges for their protection and health care

[doi:https://doi.org/10.1590/s0104-12902020200348](https://doi.org/10.1590/s0104-12902020200348)

Resumo

Resumo O objetivo deste artigo é apresentar e discutir a vulnerabilidade de povos indígenas em isolamento voluntário a epidemias decorrentes do contato com representantes de nossa sociedade e apontar os desafios para a assistência à saúde nas situações de contato iminente. A partir da experiência dos autores na atenção à saúde de comunidades indígenas isoladas e de contato recente e de informações existentes na literatura indigenista, são apresentados exemplos da alta mortalidade que incidiu sobre alguns povos indígenas em períodos posteriores à quebra de seu estado de isolamento. O artigo atualiza as informações existentes sobre povos indígenas isolados no Brasil, discute a política indigenista e as ameaças a que estão submetidos esses povos pelo avanço da invasão ilegal de seus territórios e alerta para a possibilidade de novos contatos entre esses grupos e a sociedade circundante no contexto atual de ataque aos direitos indígenas agravados pela epidemia de covid-19. Contextualizam-se a suscetibilidade dos povos indígenas isolados, a necessidade de preparação para futuras situações de contato e medidas para evitar o contágio quando ocorrer a quebra do estado de isolamento desses povos.

Referência

RODRIGUES, D.; ALBERTOIN, L.; MENDONÇA, S. B. M. Antes sós do que mal acompanhados: contato e contágio com povos indígenas isolados e de recente contato no Brasil e desafios para sua proteção e assistência à saúde. **Saude soc.**, São Paulo, v.29, n. 3, 07 dez. 2020.

5. Covid-19 pandemic and the motivations for demanding health service in indigenous villages / Covid-19 pandemia y motivaciones para buscar el servicio de salud en pueblos indígenas / Pandemia covid-19 e motivações para procura pelo Sistema Único de Saúde em aldeias

[doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167-2020-0312](http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/0034-7167-2020-0312)

Resumo

Objective:To discuss the fundamental aspects in the establishment of preventive measures to tackle covid-19 among indigenous people in view of the motivations for seeking health care in villages of the Terra Indígena Buriti, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil. **Methods:**Theoretical-reflective study based on assumptions of the National Health System and previous ethnographic research that enabled the identification of the motivations to seek health care in Buriti villages. **Results:** Indigenous people seek health centers for health care programs assistance, treatment of cases they cannot resolve and to chat. Such motivations were the basis for discussing the indigenization process in the confrontation of the new coronavirus pandemic in indigenous lands. **Final considerations:** The motivations for seeking health care show the physical and social vulnerability of the Terena ethnicity. The effectiveness of the social isolation measure in the villages depends on the dialogue with indigenous leaders, professional engagement and intersectoral actions.

Referência

RIBEIRO, A. A.; ROSSI, L. A. Covid-19 pandemia y motivaciones para buscar el servicio de salud en pueblos indígena. **Rev. Bras. Enferm**, Brasília,DF, v. 73, supl., 26 out. 2020.

7. COVID-19 and Brazilian Indigenous Populations

[doi:https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.20-0563](https://doi.org/10.4269/ajtmh.20-0563)

Resumo

The newly discovered SARS-CoV-2 is the cause of COVID-19, including severe respiratory symptoms with an important lethality rate and high dissemination capacity. Considering the indigenous people of Brazil, it is feared that COVID-19 will spread to these communities, causing another stage of decimation. Despite advances in indigenous health care in the country, there are still many challenges due to the social vulnerability of this population, whose lands continue to be illegally exploited. Based on these considerations, this article discusses challenges in caring for the indigenous population in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil.

Referência

CUPERTINO, G. A. COVID-19 and Brazilian Indigenous Populations. **Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.**, v. 103. n. 2, p. 609–612, 2020.

6. COVID-19 pandemic evolution in the Brazilian Indigenous population

[doi:https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-021-01031-6](https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-021-01031-6)

Resumo

IntroductionThe COVID-19 pandemic has affected several neglected populations such as the Indigenous peoples, which have suffered a high impact from the pandemic. **Objectives** To analyze the impact on the health and disease process according to the COVID-19 evolution in the Brazilian Indigenous population. **Methods** Data was collected from press releases by the Health Ministry and a descriptive analysis of the numbers of Indigenous individuals infected with the SARS-CoV-2 in Brazil was carried out. **Results** In February 2021, there were 41,855 confirmed cases of Indigenous individuals infected by the SARS-CoV-2, including 4,387 active cases, 36,809 recovered cases, and 549 deaths. The Brazilian Indigenous population is distributed in over 300 ethnic groups and, due to the high number of deaths by the COVID-19, many of these groups are endangered. The elderly are the most affected age group, and they play a fundamental role among the Indigenous population for transmitting their customs mainly orally. Indigenous populations do not have proper access to transport to specialized health centers, since many areas are inaccessible and other cases require air or river transportation, which many times results in late assistance. When managing the COVID-19, it is important to emphasize the need for social isolation to prevent the virus from spreading among the Indigenous groups, mainly due to their contact with other ethnic groups represented by missionaries, hunters, and wood explorers, among others. **Conclusion** The adoption of practices that can reduce the virus transmission among the Indigenous population and provide them with better access to treatment, mainly for the elderly, must be prioritized in Brazil.

Referência

MENDES, M. F. et al. COVID-19 pandemic evolution in the Brazilian Indigenous population. **J. Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities**, S. l., 29 mar. 2021.

8. High prevalence of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibody in the Xikrin of Bacajá (Kayapó) indigenous population in the Brazilian Amazon

[doi:https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01392-8](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01392-8)

Resumo

The COVID-19 pandemic caused by Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV 2) reached the Brazilian Amazon and spread among indigenous populations. In the present study, we demonstrate a high prevalence of infection among the Xikrin of Bacajá people (Kayapó). A sample of 100 individuals of both sexes (51 men and 49 women) with ages ranging from 2 to 82 years were clinically evaluated and tested for the presence of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibody. Among all investigated individuals, 58 were IgG-reactive (58 %) by a rapid test, and 73 (73 %) were reactive in an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, with no difference between sexes. Oxygen saturation ranged from 82 to 99 %, with the lowest value observed in a two-year-old girl. The results show that as expected, SARS-CoV-2 infection rapidly reached more than 70 % of the population, most likely because of the difficulties of maintaining social distance due to cultural characteristics. These results highlight the importance of indigenous health policies as a means of minimizing the impact of the pandemic on these communities.

Referência

RODRIGUES, E. P. S. High prevalence of anti-SARS-CoV-2 IgG antibody in the Xikrin of Bacajá (Kayapó) indigenous population in the Brazilian Amazon. **Int J Equity Health**, S.I., v. 20, n. 50, 28 jan. 2021.

9. No indigenous peoples left behind on the rolling out of COVID-19 vaccines: considerations and predicaments

[doi:https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdab032](https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdab032)

Resumo

In recent correspondences, authors emphasized the need to consider vulnerable groups such as migrants, refugees, prisoners, and persons with disabilities in the interventions and plans of government and health authorities in combatting coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). This paper discusses the urgent call for government and health authorities to ensure that indigenous peoples, being distinct ethnic communities, are included in the rolling out of COVID-19 vaccines with considerations to their unique culture, beliefs and traditions.

Referência

SARMIENTO, P. J. et al. No indigenous peoples left behind on the rolling out of COVID-19 vaccines: considerations and predicament. **J Public Health (Oxf)**, S. l., 22 fev. 2021.



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Coordenação do Projeto

Viviane Veiga (ICICT- Coordenadora da Rede de Bibliotecas Fiocruz)
Patrícia Mendes (ICICT/CRBF)
Adriano da Silva (ENSP/BibCLAVES)
Gizele Ribeiro (ICICT/BibSP)

Referencistas responsáveis

Mayara Alves (Fiocruz Petrópolis/BibPFI)
Patrícia Mendes (ICICT/CRBF)

Apoio

Letícia Ramalho – Estagiária (ICICT/CRBF)

Projeto Gráfico

Luciana Rocha Mariz Clua – Multimeios | Ictict | Fiocruz

Diagramação

Letícia Ramalho – Estagiária (ICICT/CRBF)
Luciana Rocha Mariz Clua – Multimeios | Ictict | Fiocruz

Ilustração BiblioCovid: Luciana Rocha Mariz Clua - Multimeios | Ictict | Fiocruz

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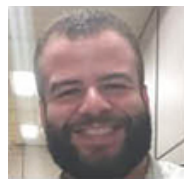
Rede de Referencistas da Rede de Bibliotecas Fiocruz



Viviane Veiga
ICICT/CRBF



Patricia Mendes
ICICT/CRBF



Adriano da Silva
ENSP/BibCLAVES



Martha Silveira
Fiocruz Bahia/BibIGM



Gizele Ribeiro
ICICT/BibSP



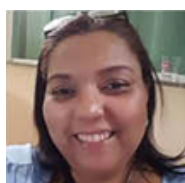
Adagilson Silva
Fiocruz PE/BibIAM



Adrienne Oliveira
COC/BHCS



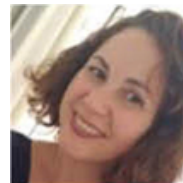
Arlete Santos
ENSP/BibCESTEH



Giovania Santos
de Jesus
ICICT/CRBF



Glauce de Oliveira
Pereira
ICICT/BibSP



Marise Terra
Lachini - COC/BHCS



Marluce Maciel
Antelo - EPSJV/
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Mayara Alves
Fiocruz Petrópolis/
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Michelle Frazão
FarManguinhos
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Nuzia Santos
Fiocruz Minas
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Rachel Alves
Pereira Azevedo
COC/ BHCS



Renata Azeredo
EPSJV/BibEB



Janaína Leal
INCQS/BIBINCQS



Vera Queiróz
ENSP/BibGESTEC