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**TITLE**

Implementing a digital platform to fight against COVID-19 in primary care units in Brazil: lessons learned for future p

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**BACKGROUND:** The COVID-19 (C19) pandemic affected the health, political, social, and economic sector around the wor technologies with different functionalities have been widely used during the pandemic. We aimed to describe the onli based on surveillance and articulation with primary health care services (PHCS) in two Brazilian capitals.

**DESCRIPTION:** This is a case study of the digital platform implemented to expand testing, isolation, quarantine, and te strategies for C19. This qualitative and analytical approach design was carried out in nine PHCS in Salvador, Northeast conducted fifty-two interviews with health professionals, health managers, and community-based health agents. Int analyzed according to thematic content analysis.

**LESSONS LEARNED:** The digital platform consists of a real-time health situation panel, participants registration modul people diagnosed with C19, contact tracking, testing and laboratory by type of test, reports with results, logistics, and chatbot that interacted with the community sending messages of prevention, health education,testing, and tests resi was developed based on formative research that sought to know the situation regarding coping with the pandemic. I observed that the platform enabled the fieldwork to articulate PHCS and surveillance in response to the pandemic. M that the system allowed more effective management and visibility of the actions in their services to plan the activities professionals narrated that it was possible to perform and manage the surveillance steps of tracking and active sear implementing the platform. On the other hand, community-based agents highlighted the importance of real-time ge visualization of activities conducted in their territories, allowing the identification of C19 hotspots to articulate targete collective prevention and testing actions. The main difficulties were related to the internet's physical structure.

**CONCLUSIONS:** We showed the successful implementation of a digital platform and its contributions to coping with C Furthermore, local health departments can expand the platform to monitor other diseases.

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