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EPIDEMIOLOGY PROFILE OF POPULATION IN STATE STREET CARRIER OF TUBERCULOSIS ATTENDED IN A SPECIALIZED CENTER OF REFERENCE OF SALVADOR, BAHIA.

Brandao Neta, B.L.

Laboratório de Patologia e Biologia Molecular do Centro de Pesquisa Gonçalo Moniz, FIOCRUZ-BA. E-mail: brandao.biomedicina@gmail.com

The problem of tuberculosis in Brazil reflects the stage of social development of the country, where the determinants of poverty, organizational weaknesses of the health system and poor management, limited the use of technology and, consequently, inhibit the fall sustained disease marked by social context. The gaps left about the study of tuberculosis in the homeless population are shown and challenging at the same time contrasting with reality, an infection that is as old as mankind, yet can cause so much today suffering to a portion of the population who are victims of invisibility, this is perhaps one of the most evil faces of tuberculosis epidemic. Although we have a high incidence of tuberculosis in the homeless population, are still insufficient epidemiological studies on this endemic disease. The objective of the study is to evaluate the epidemiological profile of the population living on the streets carrier of tuberculosis treated at a specialized reference center in the city of Salvador, Bahia. This research has a cross-sectional approach to Quantitative descriptive. Data is being collected through analysis of cadastral records of patients seen at the hospital during the period 2010-2013. Then this data will be organized for analysis and interpretation. Thus it is believed that this study will enable understanding the distributions and determinants essential to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in people living on the streets, aimed at reducing inequities, ensuring a health service with equitable actions.

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