

115 - INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN THE ELDERLY IN THE CITY OF CABEDELO PARAIBA, BRAZIL¹LUCÍDIA DE MEDEIROS TAVARES²ALECSANDRA BEZERRA M. DE OLIVEIRA³LUCINEIDE ALVES VIEIRA BRAGA⁴FABIA BARBOSA DE ANDRADE⁵MARIA DE OLIVEIRA FERREIRA FILHA^{1,3,4,5}Universidade Federal da Paraíba, João Pessoa/Paraíba/Brasil²Programa de Saúde da Família, Cabedelo/Paraíba/Brasil¹lucidiatavares@hotmail.com²E-mail: madel@uesb.br**INTRODUCTION**

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimate that by 2025 the elderly population will grow 224%, and 2/3 of it is living in developing countries. As one of the nations that faces more economic crises in health care and welfare and therefore, find it harder to overcome challenges: how to provide assistance to the elderly, phase of life where there is greater susceptibility to disease among them including tuberculosis.

In Brazil, the elderly population, those considered aged over 60 years, in 2000, consisted in 9% of the population of the country. The increase of population has been occurring very quickly, where the number of elderly increased from 3 million in 1960 to 7 million in 1980 and 14 million in 2000. In 2020 it is estimated that will reach 32 million. (IBGE, 2000).

According to the Health Policies, the Law 10741/2003 guarantees the right to the elderly through the comprehensive care in the SUS providing them the universal and equal access in a continuous mode and coordinated actions and services for the prevention, promotion, protection and recovery of health.

The increase in the segment of the elderly population and the contact of these people with tuberculosis represents special features that make it more vulnerable, such as, the loss of functional, biochemical and psychological abilities, being important the discussion surrounding the issue of TB in the elderly population.

Tuberculosis is currently considered the first infectious disease as a cause of death, also a serious public health problem especially in the most productive of the individual. TB - formerly called the "white plague, and also known in Portuguese as lung tuberculosis or breast disease" - is one of the infectious diseases documented since the longest time and is still afflicting humanity today. It is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It is estimated that the bacterium has evolved about 15,000 or 20,000 years from other bacteria of the genus *Mycobacterium*. Considered a disease socially determined, its occurrence is directly related to the way we organize the processes of production and social reproduction, as well as the implementation of control policies of the disease. Processes of production and reproduction are directly related to the way of life and work of the individual.

Currently, TB exists in an epidemiological context and own socioeconomic, which can be characterized by the demographic transition experienced by the world and has resulted in significant population aging. Today, the world, one in ten people is 60 years old or more. It is estimated that by 2050 this ratio will be 1:5 and the number of centenarians (aged 100 and over) will increase 15 times from 1999 to 2050.

What worries in this accelerated aging world population is the fact that in developed countries, the increase in the number of elderly was gradual and concomitant with the economic and social improvements. In developing countries, such changes occurs in a shorter period and in a context of enormous social difficulties and grave economic crisis, with negative impacts on health care and pensions, with pensions increasingly insufficient to meet basic needs.

So, in addition living with the evils of their own age, such as decreased physical and mental capacity, memory loss, more susceptibility to illness and greater dependency on their daily activities, adding to the difficult living conditions of the past, aggravated by social deterioration arising from the old (RODRIGUES, 1963).

The number of elderly patients with tuberculosis (TB) has increased significantly, as its incidence in Brazil has been moving to this population, in 2005 corresponded to 62.79 per 100,000 in Paraíba with an incidence of 52.57 per 100,000 and the city of Cabedelo the incidence of TB cases was 5.26 per 100,000, in the same period, was also considered important for the Program for Tuberculosis Control - PCT in that district.

TB as an infectious disease, discovers in the elderly population a marked susceptibility, both regarding in respect of new infections as the recurrence of disease, both related to decreased of cellular immunity, affected by aging immune system. By having your transmission of preferentially linked to airway, the disease finds in the elderly a senescent respiratory system, reducing its defense mechanisms, which further increases the risk of infection and illness from the reactivation of latent foci (RAJAGOPALAN, CHAIMOWICZ, 2001).

The population growth of the elderly, associated with the resurgence of tuberculosis requires greater concern to scholars and the authorities responsible for public health, justifying detailed studies and more forceful actions against this disease.

This study aims to characterize the incidence of tuberculosis in the elderly population in the city of Cabedelo, Paraíba, Brazil, from the reports of the SINAN-TB.

METHODOLOGY

This is a study of nature documentary, a qualitative approach. Was used as an information database of the city Cabedelo, Paraíba, Brazil, through the monthly and annual reports of the Information Systems of Notifications Diseases (SINAN-TB) in the period 2005 to 2008.

Was made a consolidated using the record book control of all reported cases of tuberculosis whose information was obtained through analysis of SINAN-TB. As well as had a source sheet reporting and investigation of tuberculosis sent monthly by healthcare management program for tuberculosis control - PCT Cabedelo municipality.

Participated in this study, 19 units of Family Health - USF, identifying the quantity of new tuberculosis cases in people over 60 who submitted to the treatment as well as those who still remained in treatment.

RESULTS

Were analyzed the socio-epidemiological characteristics of the elderly in Cabedelo and according to the results in the table below indicates a significant increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in the elderly population in the city, especially in the

years 2006 and 2008.

Across the table is possible to evaluate the epidemiological situation of tuberculosis at the age of 60 years over as well as the increase considered of the incidence, taking into consideration the elderly population in the municipality according to the IBGE in the last four years.

Table I - Total new cases and annual incidence of TB in over 60 years.

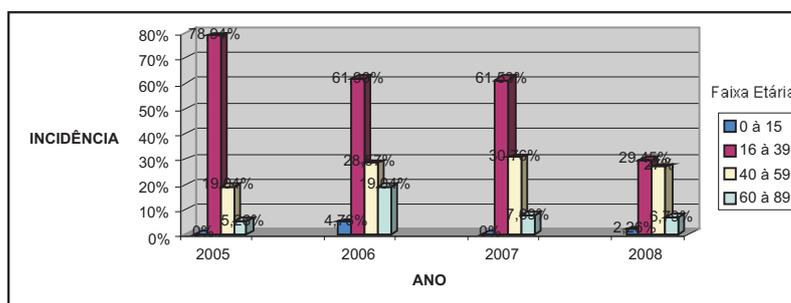
Year	Population > 60 years (IBGE)	Number of cases	Incidence
2005	2.759	1	0,036%
2006	2.841	4	0,14%
2007	2.666	1	0,037%
2008	2.492	3	0,12%

Source: SINAN-TB. * Data subject to revision

In evaluating the data shown in the chart, we can see that it is stable the indicators of incidence between the years 2005 and 2007. However, occurs a increasing number of tuberculosis cases in the elderly in the year 2006 and 2008, which should be taken in consideration, regarding an age group with highest risk for infections caused by tuberculosis and by the epidemiological profile of the state.

Another important point is that if we compare the graph of the table I, we find a higher incidence as the basis for the calculation is by the number of elderly people according to IBGE each year above, as well as the number of new cases of tuberculosis in the elderly years studied and not the general population of the municipality.

Table II - Annual incidence of new cases of TB in the city of Cabedelo and incidence by age group in the period 2005 to 2008.



Source: SINAN / TB * Data subject to revision

We see a variation in the incidence rates of new cases between the ages of 16 and 39 years old, which is more prevalent in the years 2005 and 2006, then between patients 40 to 59 years an increase of 30.76% in 2007. Although the incidence of elderly people is less than the other age groups in the last four years analyzed, there was a significant increase which leads us to rethink the most effective measures to control and monitor the tuberculosis in city Cabedelo.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The professional teams of family health are the most important agents for the reversal of this situation. They must be trained and used to sensitize the community about the prevention of TB, and in search of suspected cases, do a rapid and accurate diagnosis, institute appropriate treatment and follow users to the cure.

Since this is a emerging and complex health situation, requiring actions to minimize these data, mostly due to the elderly people constitute a population group risk for TB. This aspect deserves a special approach of programs to control the disease, taking in consideration the peculiarities of this age group. So, it is suggested that managers invest in the training process, through sensitization workshops and continuing education for all professionals in the health system the need for case detection. Therefore, this aspect will encourage the interruption in the transmission of TB in the city of Cabedelo and thus improving the quality of life of older people.

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INCIDENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN THE ELDERLY IN THE CITY OF CABEDELO - PARAIBA, BRAZIL

Tuberculosis (TB) among the elderly has increased significantly, where the incidence in Brazil has shifted to the elderly population; in 2005 corresponded to 62.79 per 100,000 in Paraiba with an incidence of 52.57 per 100,000 and in Cabedelo the incidence of TB cases reaches alarming percentage in the same period and was considered a priority area for the Program of Tuberculosis Control (PCT). This study aims to characterize the incidence of tuberculosis cases in the elderly population. It's about a documentary nature, a qualitative approach. Was used as data source for the informations gathered in the database of the Municipal Health Department of Cabedelo, Paraiba, in the period 2005 to 2008. The results points out a significant increase in the incidence of tuberculosis in the elderly population, dealing with a situation of emerging health and complex. This situation requires actions to minimize these data, mostly due to the elderly for being considered a population group of risk for TB, which deserve a special approach of the programs to control the disease, taking in consideration the peculiarities of this age group.

KEYWORDS: Incidence, elderly, tuberculosis

INCIDENCE DES CAS DE TUBERCULOSE DANS LES PERSONNES ÂGÉES DANS LA VILLE DE CABEDELO - PARAÍBA, BRAZIL

La tuberculose (TB) chez les personnes âgées a considérablement augmenté, que sur son incidence au Brésil s'est déplacée vers les personnes âgées, en 2005 s'élevait à 62,79 pour 100.000 en Paraiba avec une incidence de 52,57 pour 100.000 et Cabedelo l'incidence de la tuberculose atteint le pourcentage alarmant dans la même période et était considéré comme un domaine prioritaire pour le Programme de Lutte contre la Tuberculose (PCT). Cette étude vise à caractériser l'incidence de la tuberculose chez les personnes âgées. Il s'agit d'une étude de documentaire sur la nature, une approche qualitative. A été utilisé comme source de données pour les données recueillies dans la base de données du Département de santé municipale de Recife, Pernambuco, dans la période 2005 à 2008. Les résultats montrent une augmentation significative de l'incidence de la tuberculose chez les personnes âgées, dans le cas d'une situation de émergente pour la santé et complexe. Cela exige des mesures pour minimiser ces données, principalement en raison des personnes âgées constituent un groupe de population à risque de tuberculose, qui méritent un programme spécial pour lutter contre la maladie, en tenant compte des particularités de ce groupe d'âge.

MOTS CLÉS: incidence, personnes âgées, de la tuberculose.

INCIDENCIA DE LOS CASOS DE TUBERCULOSIS EN EL ANCIANO EN LA CIUDAD DE CABEDELO - PARAIBA, BRASIL

La tuberculosis (TB) entre las personas mayores ha aumentado significativamente, así como su incidencia en el Brasil se ha desplazado a los ancianos, y en 2005 ascendió a 62,79 por 100.000 en Paraiba, con una incidencia de 52,57 por 100.000 y Cabedelo la incidencia de TB alcanza el porcentaje alarmante en el mismo período y se considera un área de prioridad para el Programa de Control de la Tuberculosis (PCT). Este estudio tiene como objetivo caracterizar la incidencia de la tuberculosis en las personas mayores. Este es un estudio documental de la naturaleza, un enfoque cualitativo. Se utilizó como fuente de datos para los datos recogidos en la base de datos del Departamento Municipal de Salud de Recife, Pernambuco, en el período 2005 a 2008. Los resultados muestran un aumento significativo en la incidencia de la tuberculosis en las personas mayores, en el caso de una situación de salud emergentes y complejas. Esto requiere acciones para minimizar estos datos, debido principalmente a los ancianos constituyen un grupo de población de riesgo para la tuberculosis, que merecen un programa especial para controlar la enfermedad, teniendo en cuenta las peculiaridades de este grupo de edad.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Incidencia, ancianos, la tuberculosis.

INCIDÊNCIA DE CASOS DE TUBERCULOSE EM IDOSOS NO MUNICÍPIO DE CABEDELO – PARAÍBA, BRASIL

A tuberculose (TB) entre idosos tem aumentado significativamente, em que a sua incidência no Brasil vem se deslocando para população idosa; em 2005 correspondeu a 62,79/100.000 habitantes, na Paraiba com incidência de 52,57/100.000 habitantes e em Cabedelo a incidência de casos de TB atinge percentuais preocupantes, no mesmo período, tendo sido considerada área de prioridade para Programa de Controle da Tuberculose (PCT). Este estudo tem o objetivo de caracterizar a incidência de casos de tuberculose na população idosa. Trata-se de um estudo de natureza documental, numa abordagem qualitativa. Foi utilizado como fonte de dados às informações colhidas no banco de dados da Secretaria Municipal de Saúde de Cabedelo, Paraíba, no período de 2005 a 2008. Os resultados apontam um aumento significativo da incidência de tuberculose na população idosa, tratando-se de uma situação de saúde emergente e complexa. Esta situação requer ações que visem minimizar estes dados, principalmente por se constituírem os idosos um grupo populacional de risco para TB, que merecem uma abordagem especial dos programas de controle da doença, levando-se em consideração as peculiaridades desta faixa etária.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Incidência, população idosa, tuberculose.

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