

Epidemiology of coinfection HIV/tuberculosis in a interior city, Brazil

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Characterizing the epidemiological profile of individuals coinfecting with HIV/tuberculosis were notified in Ribeirao Preto-SP. Epidemiological, descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted in 2012 in the city of Ribeirao Preto. The study population consisted of all individuals with HIV coinfection, HIV/tuberculosis notified in 2010 and 2011 in the system TBweb. Data were collected from TBweb and were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 17.0. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee in research of the EERP-USP. Of the 387 individuals with tuberculosis, 303 (84.7%) had anti-HIV, and 27.7% had a positive result. Many cases of individuals with tuberculosis and coinfecting the majority were male, 68.5% and 71.4% respectively. The predominant age group was between 30 and 49 years (48.5%) and 38.6% had 4-7 years of study. Regarding the completion of treatment were 58.2% healing and 24.2% healing deaths. Gender, age and completion of treatment were subjected to chi-square test. Only the variables age ($p = 0.001$) and end of treatment ($p < 0.001$) showed a statistically significant difference. Coinfecting individuals were mostly male, predominant age group 30-49 years old in full production with little schooling. Results that are in line with other Brazilian studies, was found high cure rate, however the high mortality found evidences the seriousness of the association of the two diseases and the need to foster multidisciplinary actions to reduce its incidence.

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