CHRONIC NON-TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES AND ITS IMPACT ON THE USE OF HEALTH SERVICES IN BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Non-Transmissible chronic diseases (NCDs) have been presented as a relevant health problem, due to the high number of premature deaths, quality of life deficits, with a high degree of limitation and disability, as well as being responsible for economic impacts on families, communities and public health services in general. Objective: To evaluate the impact of chronic noncommunicable diseases on the use of public health services. Method: Integrative review, data collected in electronic bases Lilacs, Medline / Pubmed, Sciello, where 830 articles were identified, and from the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 10 studies remained as final sample. The analyzed publications date from the period 2013 to 2017. For the research were used descriptors (Mesh / Decs) and free terms (Mesh Terms), crossed through the Boolean operator “AND”. Results: Mortality studies indicate an increase in the proportion of deaths due to non-transmitted chronic diseases and also an increase in the proportion of hospitalizations, since the presence of chronic disease was associated with an increase of hospitalization in the last 12 months, 1.7 times. The use of health services in the last 12 months were, respectively, 3.4 times higher in the presence of four or more diseases. Hypertension had the highest prevalence among NCDs, with 21.4%, followed by depression (7.6%), arthritis (6.4%) and diabetes (6.2%). The degree of intense / very intense limitation presented higher prevalences for other mental illness (37.6%) and stroke (25.5%). A National Health Survey conducted in 2013 has revealed a rich and troubling panel of the country, with a high burden of NTCDs and disabilities, which should expand as a result of the aging population. There is strong evidence that correlates social determinants, such as education, occupation, income, gender and ethnicity, with the prevalence of CNCD. Conclusion: Indicators of health service utilization are important for assessing the quality of health care, access to and use of the services of different segments of the population. The use health services is fundamental to reduce access barriers and reduce vulnerabilities.

Keywords: Chronic Disease, Epidemiology, Health services, Access to Health Services.