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Profile of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS): an Epidemiological Study

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To describe the profile of the population with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) in Brazil from 2009 to 2019. Methods: This is a descriptive, quantitative study, performed with secondary data from the Sistema de Informação Hospitalar do Sistema Único de Saúde (SIH/SUS). The analyzed data referred to cases diagnosed with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome between 2009 and 2019. The variables evaluated were selected from categories, "year of diagnosis", "sex", "age range", "race/skin color" and "exposure category". Data were made available in absolute frequency, and relative frequencies were calculated in Microsoft Excel ® 2016 software. Results: It is observed that 91.14% (n=383,531) of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome cases in Brazil occur in the population from 20 to 59 years. Among these, 66.44% (n= 254,840) were male and 33.55% (n=128,691) female. Since 44.97% (n=108,327) were white people; 10.93% (n=26,337) black; 0.48% (n=1.168) yellow; 43.30% (n=104.306) brown; 0.32% (n=772) indigenous. And, 24.03% (n=49,596) from homosexual exposure category; 6.40% (n=13,216) bisexual; 65.27% (n=134,703) heterosexual; 3.70% (n=7,623) UDI; 0.02% (n=48) transfusion; 0.01% (n=14) Biological material accident; 0.54 (n=1,126) vertical transmission; 0.03 (n=53) hemophiliac. Conclusion: Epidemiological profile of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome in Brazil, presents a greater prevalence in male, aged from 20 to 59 years, white, posteriorly the brown race, being of heterosexual exposure category. This knowledge enables contributions to the scientific field and planning of possible public policies for the prevention and treatment of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome.

Keywords: Immunodeficiency, Syndrome, population

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