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INCIDENCE OF MOOD DISORDER IN RECIFE POPULATION: AN ANALYSIS FROM NATIONAL HEALTH INDICATORS

Mateus Cotias Filizola¹*; Eduardo Tomilheiro de Farias² ; Wirley Matias Alves Martins Duarte³; William Barros Agrelli Girão⁴; Lívia Lócio Rosado de Oliveira ⁵; Edmundo de Oliveira Gaudêncio⁶

[1,2,4] Estudante do Curso de Medicina da Universidade Federal de Pernambuco – UFPE; [5] Estudante do Curso de Medicina da Universidade Pernambucana de Saúde [3] Estudante do Curso de Medicina da Universidade UFCG [6] Professor Associado II da Universidade Federal de Campina Grande.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Mood Disorders are characterized by changes in affective life, towards depression (with or without associated anxiety) or mania. These are usually accompanied by a change in the overall level of activity. Most of these disorders tend to be recurrent, causing severe damage to the life of the patient and those around him, especially the family. Objective: To describe the prevalence data in new cases of mood disorders between 2014 and 2018, by sample of type of care, gender and age group in the city of Recife. Methodology: This is a study in secondary databases through the Basic Data indicators of Brazil, an integral tool of the health information system, using quantitative analysis of variables. Results: We analyzed the data regarding hospitalizations and concluded that Recife represented 76.8% of hospitalizations performed in Pernambuco, and 81% of cases represented urgent hospitalization. The age group most frequently led to hospitalization was between 30 and 39 years old (25.5%), followed by 40 to 49 years old (24.7%) and 50 to 59 years old (20.7%). Together, ages 10 to 14 and from 80 onwards accounted for only 0.066% of all cases. The brown color presented 71.9% of the hospitalizations and the white presented 21.6% of the cases. Regarding the prevalence between genders, 64.8% of hospitalizations corresponded to females. The total amount spent by public coffers in 2018 was 12.9% higher than 2017, but 15.3% lower than the average of the period analyzed. It is also noteworthy that the Ulysses Pernambucano Psychiatric Hospital received 77.3% of the notified hospitalizations and the average stay for 2018 was the lowest in the historical series (17.6), 28.1% lower than the average of the analyzed period (24.5). Discussion: In general, it was observed that the municipality of Recife, and especially the Ullysses Pernambucano Psychiatric Hospital, covers the vast majority of hospitalizations for mood disorders. Being a woman and being in the economically active age group were identified as important risk factors. In addition, the proportion of urgent care indicates the severity of the problem. Conclusion: Analyzes of these data show the need for the implementation of health prevention and promotion policies in the context of mood disorder, focusing on the economically active age group and female gender, as well as a greater need to internalize the means of health promotion. health available to the population, since not all patients have access to large centers, making it impossible to properly treat the disorders studied.