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# Analysis of Cases of Tuberculosis Related to Diabetes Patients and the Concurrent Use of Licit and Illicit Drugs in the State of Pernambuco

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### ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION:** Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. In Brazil, TB is considered a public health problem due to the high rate of cases, ranking 20th in the notified cases ranking. The transmission of the disease is related to some lifestyles, since there is a higher incidence in patients with diabetes Who use illicit and licit drugs such as tobacco and alcohol. Factors such as diabetes, alcoholism, smoking and illicit drugs favor the spread of the disease and may shift from latent to active tuberculosis. **OBJECTIVE:** Given the above, the objective of this study was to verify the cases of tuberculosis related to patients with diabetes and the use of licit and illicit drugs in the state of Pernambuco from 2015 to 2018. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive study with approach. To verify the incidence of tuberculosis in a given group. For this data were obtained from the SINAM / DATASUS database. The variables used were: diabetes, alcoholism, smoking and illicit drugs. **RESULTS:** From 2015 to 2018, 19,733 cases of tuberculosis patients were reported. Of these 1,890 (10%) were affected by diabetes, and in 2017 the most affected with (26.5%). Greater susceptibility to develop tuberculosis due to hyperglycemia, leading to insulin dependence which generates indirect cellular effects. It was observed that of the notified by tuberculosis about 4,584 (23%) stated to use alcohol. Alcohol is also considered a risk factor as it alters the immune response due to liver damage, thus leading to an increase to develop TB with an increase of (26.6%) in 2017. TB involvement in patients who have tobacco use was 4,258 (22.1%) with an increase of (31.5%) in 2018, the tobacco is a risk factor because it has reduced immune response due to ciliary dysfunction, developed by cigarette smoke . Given the use of Illicit Drugs, it was seen that 2,229 (11.8%) were using these drugs when affected by tuberculosis. **CONCLUSION:** In summary, it was observed that according to the lifestyle of people with tuberculosis, those who use alcohol are the most affected by the disease, so it is necessary that good follow up of these patients, as alcohol is considered as a licit drug. Knowledge of the profile of notified TB patients contributes to the planning and execution of actions aimed at serving the human being with quality.

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis, Epidemiology, susceptibility.

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