EPIDEMIOLOGIC FEATURES OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC CHAGAS DISEASE IN BARREIRAS-BA: ANALYSIS OF FILES REGISTERED IN THE E-SUS NOTIFICATION SYSTEM.

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The Chagas disease (ChD) is an anthropozoonosis of high prevalence, morbidity and mortality. It's considered a neglected tropical disease and, as a resut, a global public health problem. Prior to 2023 there was no mandatory notification of ChD, with the compulsory notification being established by the Ministry of Health only in January of that year, leading to an important lack of information on the epidemiology of chronic ChD patients. This research aims to analyze the clinical and epidemiological features of patients notified through the standard notification form established by the Ministry of Health, with the information being filed in the "E-sus Notifica" system between the years 2023–2024 in the city of Barreiras-BA. The analyses were performed using the quantitative cross-sectional method with an exploratory approach. According to data consolidation from notifications for chronic Chagas disease, between January 2023 and November 2024, 690 patients were registered, of which 489 (70.86%) were female and 201 (29.13%) were male. Regarding the race-ethnicity variable, 42 individuals (6.08%) were described as East Asian, 114 (16.53%) as white, 377 (54.64%) as mixed, 149 (21.59%) as black and 08 records (1.16%) did not include this information. There was no mention of individuals living in traditional indigenous communities or quilombos. Regarding age, notifications of chronic cases varied in individuals from 14 to 92 years, with a mean age of 54.9 years and a median of 54 years, with most cases in the age group of 50 to 59 years (N=188, 40.35). Therefore, carrying out additional investigations on the prevalence of Chagas disease in the chronic phase is crucial to promoting the development of public policies aimed at the prevention and control of this disease.

Keywords: Chagas disease. Epidemiology. Prevalence. Health profile.