

TITLE: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN THE SANTA LOCATION
ROSA IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CONTENDAS DO SINCORÁ- BA

PATRÍCIA REIS DOS SANTOS¹ SÉRGIO DONHA YARID²

CENTRO DE PESQUISA GONÇALO MONIZ FIOCRUZ, BAHIA, BRAZIL¹
UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DO SUDOESTE DA BAHIA – UESB, BAHIA, BRAZIL²

Schistosomiasis mansoni is considered a serious public health problem and affects 240 million people in more than 50 countries. This study aimed to describe the profile of schistosomiasis cases in the locality of Santa Rosa, in the municipality of Contendas do Sincorá in 2019, according to demographic data, sex, age, education and parasite load.: This is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach, based on secondary data from the Schistosomiasis Control Program (PCE) and the Primary Care Information System (SIAB), referring to the population of the locality of Santa Rosa, Contendas do Sincorá-BA, in 2019. 52 tests were performed, of which 21 (40.38%) were positive for schistosomiasis mansoni. Regarding the profile of confirmed cases of schistosomiasis in the locality, it was observed that 13 (61.9%) were female; showed that 9 (42.9%) are from the age group between 20 and 59 years old and 10 (47.6%) have little education. Regarding the parasite load, among those diagnosed with the disease, all presented a low parasite load. Conclusion: It is concluded that in the period studied in 2019, in the locality of Santa Rosa, the profile of infected individuals was mostly female, young adults, with little education and a light parasitic load. The findings suggest strategies for preventing and controlling the disease in the area, targeting the profile of individuals affected by the infection. Therefore, intersectoral actions within the scope of health promotion must be implemented to achieve the elimination of disease transmission foci in the locality.

Keywords: Neglected diseases; Schistosomiasis; Schistosoma mansoni