Evaluation of natural infection by *Trypanosoma cruzi* in the Truká Indigenous land, in Pernambuco, Brazil

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The state of Pernambuco, located in the Northeast region of Brazil, is considered endemic for Chagas disease and the presence of *Trypanosoma cruzi* vectors is frequently reported in households. In 2018 alone, the presence of infected triatomines was recorded in 40 municipalities. Recently, the epidemiological bulletin of Chagas disease showed the occurrence of acute cases in the brazilian indigenous population, corresponding to 2.7% and 0.8% of reported chronic cases. Therefore, for better control and planning of actions in vulnerable regions, such as indigenous lands, the entomological investigation process must be associated with sustained environmental surveillance actions. Therefore, the objective of this study was to evaluate the natural infection by *T. cruzi* in triatomines captured in the Truká indigenous land, in the municipality of Cabrobó-PE. The collections were carried out in the peridomiciliary environment, between the years 2023-2024, and the captured insects were identified and examined for the detection of *T. cruzi* through direct examination and xenoculture. In addition, the data regarding the spontaneous demand for collection of triatomines provided by the local endemic agent between the years 2017-2019 were also analyzed. During this period, 97 triatomines were captured and identified as *Triatoma brasiliensis*, with a percentage of infection by *T. cruzi* corresponding to 6.2%. Among the active search, a total of 37 species were captured between the years 2023-2024, all of the subspecies *Triatoma brasiliensis macromelasoma*, belonging to the *Triatoma brasiliensis* species complex. Regarding infection, all specimens were negative for *T. cruzi*. These data demonstrate the need for constant epidemiological surveillance to prevent contact between infected triatomines and humans and the consequent transmission of *T. cruzi*, as well as the implementation of chemical control.

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