

DISTRIBUIÇÃO ESPACIAL DOS CASOS DE ENTEROPARASITOSE DA CIDADE DE OURO PRETO, MG, 1995-2000

Fonseca, E.S.1; Machado-Coelho, GLL2;
Ferreira, S²; Nicolato, RLC³; Bahia, MT⁴; Moura, ACM¹

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais

esfonseca@yahoo.com.br

1IGC/UFMG; 2DEFAR/EF/UFOP;

3DEACL/EF/UFOP; 4DCBI/ICEB/UFOP.

As enteroparasitoses representam uma das principais causas de morbidade no Brasil, sendo as doenças mais prevalentes nas zonas rurais, pequenas cidades brasileiras e periferia dos grandes centros (FNS, 1998). Para essas doenças o laboratório clínico é a principal ferramenta utilizada na propedêutica, constituindo-se geralmente no diagnóstico de certeza das suspeitas clínicas. São indicadores de condições inadequadas de higiene e saneamento. No município de Ouro Preto o Laboratório Piloto de Análises Clínicas(LAPAC) da Escola de Farmácia da UFOP é o serviço de referência para a rede ambulatorial pública. Este projeto teve como objetivo realizar uma análise descritiva da distribuição de casos de enteroparasitoses dos pacientes da cidade de Ouro Preto atendidos no LAPAC, no período de 1995 a 2000. A unidade de análise foi o setor censitário e a contagem populacional realizada pelo IBGE (1996), nos 33 setores da cidade de Ouro Preto, foi a utilizada no cálculo das respectivas taxas de morbidade e índices comparativos de morbidade (ICM). Os dados foram processados no programa Excel e georreferenciados no programa ArcGIS. Os setores 17 (bairro Padre Faria), 25 (Morro São Sebastião) e 26 (Morro Santana e Alto da Cruz) foram os que apresentaram maior chance de apresentar enteroparasitoses (ICM > 2). O grupo etário com maior percentual (48,41%) de exames parasitológicos positivos foi o de 1 a 10 anos. Os casos de enteroparasitoses diagnosticados no Lapac procedem das áreas reconhecidas como as de menores níveis sócio-econômicos e piores condições de saneamento básico. Esses resultados poderão constituir-se em um dos parâmetros básicos para a definição das áreas prioritárias para as ações de saúde pública e para o desenvolvimento de programas de saneamento básico.

Palavras chave: enteroparasitoses, ambiente, espaço, saúde.

SPACE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CASES OF ENTEROPARASITES OF THE CITY OF OURO PRETO, MG, 1995-2000.

Intestinal parasitosis represent one of the main causes of morbidity in Brazil, being the most prevailing diseases in rural areas, small Brazilian towns and outskirts of large cities (FNS, 1998). For these diseases, clinical laboratory is the main tool used in propedeutics, constituting, generally, in the diagnostics of certainty of clinical suspicion. They are indicators of inadequate conditions of hygiene and sanitation. In the city of Ouro Preto, the pilot laboratory of clinical analysis (LAPAC), of the school of pharmacy at UFOP is the reference service for the state health exam system. This project had as goal the accomplishment of a descriptive analysis of the distribution of cases of intestinal parasitosis among the patients in the city of Ouro Preto served at LAPAC, for the period between 1995 and 2000. The unit of analysis was the censitary sector and the population count carried out by IBGE (1996), in the 33 sectors of the city of Ouro Preto, was the one used in the calculation of the respective rates of morbidity and comparative rates of morbidity (ICM). The data were processed within Microsoft software Excel and georeferenced with the software ArcGIS. Sectors 17 (Padre Faria district), 25 (São Sebastião Hill) and 26 (Santana and Alta da Cruz Hills) were determined to be the ones with the highest chance of showing intestinal parasitosis (ICM >2). The age bracket with the highest percentage (48,41%) of positive parasite exams was the one comprised from 1 to 10 years old. The cases of intestinal parasitosis diagnosed at LAPAC come from the areas recognized as having the lowest social and economic levels and worst conditions of sanitation. These results may represent one of the basic parameters for the definition of priority areas for the action by the public health system and for the development of programs of basic sanitation. For a better detailing of the relationship between the occurrence of parasitosis and the character of the physical medium the study promoted analysis, by censitary sectors, of the housing conditions, of the infrastructure, the income, school level and other social, economic and infrastructure for the city of Ouro Preto. The goal is to intersect the spatial concentration of the diseases with the characteristics of the areas in which they occur, for the comprehension of the importance of physical factors in the frailty of the health of the populations, according to diseases transmitted by space. The study analyzed data on the physical, social and economic medium and on parasitosis by censitary sector, but at the stage of development, the studies are being filtered for the dwelling unit, for better refinement of the model and study of the spatial relationships that indicate the degree of frailty to diseases transmitted in the environment.

Keywords: Intestinal Parasitosis, Environment, Health Geography.