



EPIDEMIOLOGY

## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN MARANHÃO FROM 2012 TO 2016

*Taciana Gabrielle Pinheiro De Moura Rodrigues<sup>(1)</sup> - Raquel Alessandra Borges Silva<sup>(2)</sup> - Juliana Da Costa Silva<sup>(2)</sup> - Cássio Henrique De Souza<sup>(2)</sup>*

*Universidade Federal Do Maranhão, Medicine, São Luís, Brazil<sup>(1)</sup> - Universidade Federal Do Maranhão, Medicine, Sao Luís, Brazil<sup>(2)</sup>*

**Introduction:** American Tegumentary Leishmaniasis (ACL) is an infectious, non-contagious disease of chronic evolution that affects humans in several wild and domestic animals. In Brazil, the species *Leishmania (Viannia) guyanensis*, *L. (Viannia) braziliensis* and *L. (Leishmania) amazonensis* are the most common species. The Maranhão state constituting a significant endemic area. Manifestations of disease are induced by species of leishmania involved, the host characteristics and the immune response of the infected.

**Objective:** To describe epidemiology of ACL in the state of Maranhão, a endemic area, between 2012 and 2016.

**Materials And Methods:** This was a cross-sectional, observational study conducted using a descriptive and analytical approach. Secondary data from Information System on Diseases of Compulsory Declaration, from the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian National Health System – “DATASUS”. Data were analysed by Microsoft Excel®.

**Results:** There were 9.673 reports of confirmed cases of American tegumentary leishmaniasis in Maranhão during the period studied, resulting in an annual average of 1934.6 cases. The West was the most prevalent mesoregion in the state, reaching a 51%, this is a region close to Legal Amazon, endemic ACL area. Male sex was the most related in all analyzed years, accounting for 71.07% of the cases; in addition, the age group most affected was 20 to 40 years of age, economically active population accounting for 41.83%, and clinical form was mainly cutaneous, with more than 90% of the analyzed cases. 4,83% of cases were recurrence.

**Conclusions:** The correct diagnosis and effective notification and monitoring of cases are functional contributions to collective health, benefiting the population and the researchers. It is necessary to develop more effective ways of filling out the compulsory notification sheets to make them more reliable to the epidemiological reality of the studied regions.

