

# Prevalence and epidemiology of co-infection HIV/ tuberculosis in a Brazilian city



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## Background

This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence and epidemiology of co-infection HIV / tuberculosis, in the period from 2003 to 2011, reported the city of São Paulo, Brazil.

## Methods

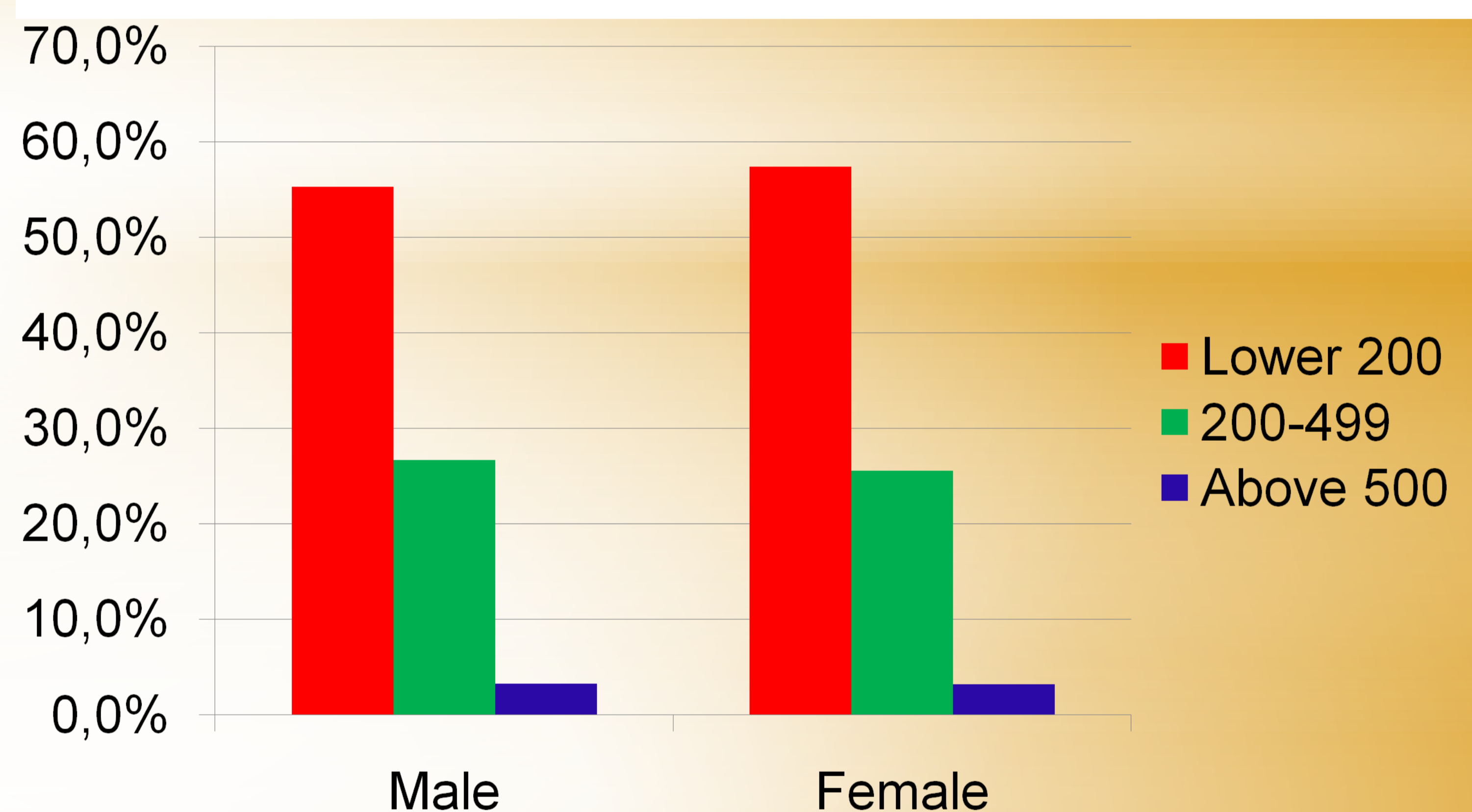
This is a cross-sectional, retrospective study. Data were derived from the linkage between regional database of tuberculosis (TBweb) and national banks of AIDS (SINAN, SISCEL and SICLOM), which contains data from the compulsory notification of these diseases. The procedure of relationship data was performed by ReLink III software and analyzed using the IBM® SPSS version 17.0 for Windows. The study was approved by the Research Ethics and obtained authorization the use of data.

## Results

The study included 1,277 cases of tuberculosis, of which 338 had an HIV / tuberculosis, showing a prevalence of 26.5%.

With regard to demographic variables, 244 (72.2%) were male, between 35-44 years (45.0%) and 151 (44.7%) white. Regarding the type of case, 308 (91.1%) were new and most individuals (58.9%) achieved cure. The most frequent clinical form was pulmonary in 201 (59.5%) cases and 102 (30.2%) had viral load between 1,001 and 100,000 copies.

**Figure 1. CD4 + T lymphocyte count**



## Conclusions

The study demonstrates the importance of HIV / TB coinfection in this county. In this sense, it stands out the need for public health efforts for the prevention and early diagnosis of HIV using HIV testing and counseling, as well as the active search for symptomatic tuberculosis.

## Disclosure of Interest Statement

The above authors declare that they do not have any potential conflict of interest in this study.