Sífilis: um panorama epidemiológico do Brasil e do município de Volta Redonda/RJ

ABSTRACT

Syphilis is an infectious disease, a systemic, curable and exclusive disease of the human being. It is caused by a spirochete, Treponema pallidum, and has as its main route of transmission sexual contact, followed by vertical transmission, and can also be transmitted by blood transfusion, but it is uncommon at present. Syphilis is a disease of regular compulsory notification (within seven days), both acquired form, congenital, and syphilis in pregnant women. Notification and surveillance are essential to interrupt the chain of transmission and indicate the control measures. The number of syphilis cases in Brazil increased from 2014 to 2016, one reason was the shortage of benzathine penicillin, this occurred globally, in addition to the increase in notification that can be attributed to the expansion of the rapid test distribution. In 2016, 87,593 cases of acquired syphilis were reported in Brazil, and syphilis in pregnant women was 12.4 cases per 1,000 live births, and congenital syphilis was reported in a total of 20,474 cases. It is worth mentioning that syphilis during pregnancy causes more than 300,000 fetal and neonatal deaths per year in the world. When analyzing the picture of syphilis in the municipality of Volta Redonda / RJ, between the period of 2012 and 2017, a significant increase was detected in cases from 2014, with about 50% of the total recorded in 2017. When notified, absolute, 231 cases of acquired syphilis, 172 in pregnant women and 80 in the congenital form. In clinical practice we can observe the lack of information about syphilis, both by the population and by health professionals, in the latter, we perceive discrepancy in relation to the diagnosis and treatment. Their ignorance makes the problem of STD even greater. In order to combat syphilis, it is essential to institute norms, which aim to promote actions, by a qualified team, directed to the control of the disease, including notification actions, active search, appropriate treatment and serological follow-up to prove the cure, in order to that changes can be proposed that imply better coping with the disease and, in turn, a better quality of life.

Keywords: Syphilis, Epidemiology, Sexually Transmitted Infections.