Anquilosante spondilite and the specialized component of pharmaceutical assistance of Piauí

Abstract

Ankylosing spondylitis (AS) is a chronic inflammatory disease that preferably affects the spine, and may progress with rigidity and progressive functional limitation of the axial skeleton. It usually affects young adults, with a greater predominance in white male patients and in individuals positive for HLA B27 histocompatibility antigen; it alters the patient's quality of life, causing different degrees of physical, social, economic or psychological disability, depending on their activity and severity. The study is justified by the importance of providing sources of information to expand and improve accessibility in the SUS, contributing so that the individual with this pathology can have a better quality of life. The present study aimed to evaluate the pharmacoepidemiological profile of AE patients registered with SUS, within the scope of the Specialized Component of Pharmaceutical Assistance (CEAF) in Teresina-PI. The study has a descriptive and observational cross-sectional character, using a quantitative approach. The data were collected from the CEAF-PI of Teresina through the Horus system, together with the evaluation of the processes of the patients under study. The research consisted of 124 patients, most of them men, aged around 40 years and the main drugs used were: adalimumab 40 mg, etanercept 50 mg, methotrexate 2.5 mg, infliximab 10 mg and sulfasalazine 500 mg. Regarding the blood count, there were no significant changes in red blood cells, leukocytes and platelets, as well as no changes in liver enzymes TGO and TGP. Finally, it was possible to carry out a complete analysis of the pharmacoepidemiological and laboratory profile of patients with AS, in addition to carrying out a correlation of the disease in its clinical and laboratory aspects through blood count and assessment of liver transaminases. The epidemiological and laboratory data collected and analyzed in this study are in accordance with the scientific literature consulted and are of paramount importance for the knowledge of the profile of patients with AS undergoing treatment, thus contributing to the direction of effective actions for their care. patients.