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Socioeconomic Factors Associated with the Coinfection of Tuberculosis and HIV

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ABSTRACT

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the most common complications related to HIV infection worldwide, especially in developing countries. Due to their strong association with poor living conditions, economically disadvantaged individuals are more vulnerable to developing the disease. In Brazil, it is the main cause of death among seropositives. To verify the association between socioeconomic factors and HIV / TB coinfection in northeast region of Brazil. A literature review was carried out in SciELO, Google Acadêmica and LILACS, crossing the descriptors "Tuberculosis, HIV, Coinfection and epidemiology". The results were only included articles in the last six years in Portuguese, because it was a research whose objective was to evaluate the social situation related to HIV / TB coinfection in northeast region of Brazil. From the established criteria, 46 articles were found, 24 were evaluated and 10 were selected to compose this review. In Brazil, about 400,000 people were infected with the HIV virus in 2013. Of these, more than 120 thousand also had co-infection with the tuberculosis bacillus. In the last decade, 56% of the municipalities in the Northeast had records of HIV / TB coinfection, with the states of Pernambuco and Alagoas being the largest owners of this percentage. In Pernambuco, about 10% of individuals infected with TB have HIV infection. The pulmonary form of the disease is the most representative among the studies, being more common in young adults (between 20-49 years). It was found that socioeconomic factors such as low educational level (less than eight years of schooling), family monetary income on average of a minimum wage, poor housing conditions and poverty are among the main factors of association of HIV / TB coinfection. In view of the above, it was observed the need to carry out new studies aimed at the creation of measures to combat HIV / TB, as well as the expansion of political and social actions in order to improve the quality of life of the economically disadvantaged population

Keywords:

Coinfection; HIV; Tuberculosis; Vulnerability

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