Profile of AIDS Epidemic in Brazil in the period 2003-2015

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The acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) is characterized by the infection of HIV virus in humans, which particularly invades the CD4+ T lymphocytes of the host. Affected individuals with AIDS are more vulnerable to other infections due to the immunosuppression resulting from the destruction of the cells responsible for the defense of the human body. In Brazil, AIDS is a serious public health problem. Thus, the present study aims to describe the epidemiological profile of individuals diagnosed with AIDS in Brazil during the years 2003 to 2015. It is a study of cross-sectional cohort, based on data from the System database Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN), for the diagnosis of AIDS in Brazil. As eligible criteria, it was considered any individual who has been diagnosed with immunodeficiency syndrome in Brazil. Between the years 2003-2015, 486,060 cases of people with AIDS in Brazil were diagnosed, with 141,182 deaths occurring in the same period. Concerning the geographical origin, the majority of diagnosed cases occurred in the Southeast, with 46.0% (n=223,646), followed by the South, with 21.8% (n=106,074). Regarding the gender, 62.0% (n = 301,499) of diagnosed cases referred to males and 38.0% (n=184,414) to females. When analyzing the data by the mode of transmission, 59.3% (n=187,953) of the cases were associated with heterosexual transmission, followed by 14.4% of cases with homosexual transmission (n=45,593). In the last twelve years, AIDS detection rates in Brazil have stabilized, mainly due to the implementation of strategies by the health services, as well as the qualification of the health network professionals. It is important to adopt more effective public policies, especially to vulnerable subgroups and to the possible risk groups predisposed to the disease, in order to modify the settings of AIDS in Brazil.

\textbf{Keywords:} HIV, Brazil, Public Health.