

Resistant Bacteria Infections

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Abstract: Tuberculosis is an infectious disease where it affects thousands of people worldwide, so it is related to variable socioeconomic conditions and their transmission factors. In order to describe the main factors of the disease and the treatments offered for the care of people who have been infected and prevention. Tuberculosis is a disease that affects thousands of people around the world.

Keywords: Tuberculosis; Treatment; Contamination.

1. Introduction

Tuberculosis is an infectious and contagious disease

caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or Koch bacillus that has a huge epidemiological chain and treatments both known for long times, so the disease is a major public health problem, that is, of great magnitude, transcendence and vulnerability (BARREIRA, 2018).

First of all, it is noted that there are varied forms of tuberculosis, where it can manifest itself in other parts of the human body, such as: the pulmonary one where only the lungs will be affected, and the extrapulmonary that affects other parts, such as: lungs, ganglia, pleura, meninges, brain, intestine, kidneys and the osteoarticular system. Thus, the most common pulmonary (RABAHI, 2017). Brazil is among the main countries with tuberculosis incidence, where it ranks 20th in tb cases and is among the 30 countries. The fight against tuberculosis has become one of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) of the United Nations with a reduction in mortality rates and a prevalence of 50% by 2015 compared to the rates observed for 1990 (DA SILVA; MACHADO, 2022).

The disease is closely associated with socioeconomic conditions and epidemiological situations, such as tuberculosis disease has a strong social component and is related to the immunological situation of the individual, which refers to the living conditions to those exposed, such as malnutrition, housing, work and association with other diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, diabetes and cancer are diseases that weaken the immune system (GALVÃO; COAST; GARCIA, 2021). Transmission occurs from person to person, through the bacillus expelled by coughing, sneezing or talking of a person infected with pulmonary tuberculosis or larynx. Thus, contaminated people staying indoors for a long time is a major factor for contamination of other people who are in the same environment. AIDS control and tuberculosis point to the need for energy and public health measures (DA SILVA; MACHADO, 2022).

It is estimated that there are 1.9 million deaths from tuberculosis annually, 98% of them in developing countries with about 350,000 deaths in cases of association of tuberculosis with AIDS (WHO). The main symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis are cough, low fever, night sweat, weakening, tiredness, body aches, pain may arise. Thus, the respiratory system is affected, people who are coughing for more than three weeks and who are part of the group of people who have low immunity are affected (DA SILVA; KEYS; JUNIOR, 2022). Extrapulmonary TB usually results from hematogenous dissemination. Symptoms vary depending on the site, but usually include fever, malaise, weakness, and other symptoms. Genitourinary TB presents kidney infections, may present as pyelonephritis with symptoms of fever, low back pain, and pyuria where it affects the urinary region. The infection spreads to the bladder, and to men to the prostate, seminal vesicles or epitome, causing an increase in the scrotal mass (VIANA, *et al*, 2022).

Thus, the objective of this work is to describe in the best way about the content addressed and its care for tuberculosis.

2. Methodology

The reference studies were conducted by means of scientific literature, carried out by several articles, where a reading was made in the “Jornal Baiano de Saúde Pública” on the theme of abandonment of the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis: An Integrated Review. The studies conducted by the article on Public Health; the challenges for the elimination of Tuberculosis in Brazil, is a Political and Historical context presented in the face of the Brazilian panorama, where people with vulnerability have the greatest risk of becoming contaminated. (SciELO).

According to studies of the article more lungs of qiagem.com.br/luta-contratuberculose, describes reports on the quantitative in Brazil and in the world about the disease.

By searching articles, booklets and videos among other means, performing a scientific reading to make an approach on the subject in the best way and explains about Tuberculosis. We chose to select papers between the year 2000 forward, but seeking cases between 2015 and 2020-2021, seeking this time limit, bringing these more recent studies.

When reviewing some articles, we observe some recent charts that will be added in the work according to the period and year of publication, identifying title.

3. Results and Discussion

Tuberculosis pericarditis is caused by pericardium infection where it can develop from foci in the mediastinal lymph nodes or pleura tuberculosis. Pericarditis is a common cause of cardiac arrest. Symptoms may begin with pericardial friction and pleuritic and postural chest pain or fever. Pericardial tamponade may occur, producing dyspnea, neck vein distension, paradoxical pulse, muffled bullies, and possibly hypotension.

Cutaneous tuberculosis affects the bone region or joint where the skin is overlying, forming ulcers and sinus tracts. Verrucous tuberculosis cutis (prosector wart) occurs after direct exogenous inoculation of the micro bacterium into the skin of a previously sensitized patient who has moderate to high immunity against bacilli. Tuberculosis rarely develops on the injured skin of a patient with cavitory pulmonary tuberculosis.

While the form of prevention is also recommended the incidence of sun rays, they contribute to reduce the risks of transmission. Another form of prevention is BCG vaccination, which has been recommended for children of zero for four years, protecting the child primarily against the severe forms of the disease.

Pulmonary tuberculosis is a serious disease more as a form of treatment the cure is almost 100% effective, because if all care is carried out and have its proper measures with the treatment the person can recover. The treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis has specific treatment for each situation, so the person has to be attentive to symptoms and seek care.

As part of global efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Stop TB strategy, implemented from 1990 to 2015, recorded significant progress in the fight against tuberculosis (TB). During this period, the prevalence of the disease was reduced by 42%, and deaths by 47%. These results were driven by increased investment by countries and international donors in expanding access to diagnosis and treatment of the disease.

Synergistically, in 2015, the United Nations launched the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include, among its targets, the 90% reduction in TB deaths by 2030. According to DATASUAS there was a survey in Pernambuco in the period of 2016, a total of 5,524 infected during this period of 2016 were confirmed per year. According to the source: Ministry of Health /SVS - Notification Diseases Information System - Sinan net.

According to a vulnerable population in Brazil from 2015 to 2020, there is an increase in the occurrence of Tuberculosis in the West.

Tuberculosis resistant drug

Between 2015 and 2020, 7,749 cases of drug resistant TB were diagnosed, with a concentration of cases in the capitals (53%). Of these, 69% occurred in males, 66% in black people and 46% in people aged between 30 and 49 years. Additionally, it was observed that 98% of these cases presented the pulmonary form. Specifically in 2020, 913 cases of DRTB were diagnosed in the country.

TB-HIV Coinfection

From 2011 to 2019, the proportion of new TB cases tested for HIV grew dramatically. In 2020, 76.5% of new TB cases knew their status for HIV infection, and 8.4% of new cases were positive. Acre, Roraima and Paraná presented the highest percentages of HIV testing. At the same time, the highest proportions of TB-HIV co-infection showed the Federal District, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. Among the people with TB-HIV co-infection, in 2020, only 45.1% underwent antiretroviral therapy (ART) during TB treatment.

Treatment

The attention and care provided to patients with suspected tuberculosis, with confirmed diagnosis and the contacts of tuberculosis patients influence the burden and levels of disease control. Treatment dropout and retreatment rates are evaluated as control strategies, including sputum smear microscopy (for diagnosis and treatment until clinical and bacteriological confirmation). Currently, doctors treat most people with tuberculosis outside the hospital. Gone is the time to go to the mountains for long periods of rest in bed. Doctors prescribe several special medications that should be taken for 6-9 months. Treatment is time consuming because tuberculosis bacilli grow very slowly and unfortunately also die very slowly. In the treatment are used several medications to reduce the chance of emergence of resistant bacteria.

4. Conclusions

The decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis has been slow among countries due to differences in human development indexes (HDI), sociocultural aspects, political structure, organization of health services and implementation of national tuberculosis control programs (PNCT). It is important to strengthen strategies for coping with tuberculosis epidemics.

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