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SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS/HIV COINFECTION: ITS SOCIAL DETERMINANTS IN PRAIA'S COUNTY-CAPE VERDE

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Statement of the Problem: There is strong relationship between tuberculosis/HIV coinfection and social determinants. Social determinants may have both protective and harmful impacts on health. Employment, possession of goods, good level of education, good quality of food, basic sanitation, good housing, comfort and security are aspects that configure as protectors. The opposite of these situations, considered harmful, can trigger health inequity. Actions on social determinants are public health priority to control TB and HIV according to sustainable development goals. However, both practical ideas for action and notional support for this idea are scarce since the relationship between tuberculosis/HIV coinfection and social determinants have never been study in Cape Verde. Therefore, the objective of this study is to identify the social determinants of tuberculosis/HIV coinfection in Praia, Cape Verde, from 2006 to 2012.

Methodology & Theoretical Orientation: An ecological study of multiple groups analysis that used data of patients co infected with TB and HIV from 2006 to 2012 in Praia's county - Cape Verde. Spatial analysis of the distribution of tuberculosis/HIV coinfection was performed and associated with social determinants. Exploratory analysis was useful to visualize the spatial distribution of tuberculosis/HIV coinfection and its determinants and linear regression was applied to correlate tuberculosis/HIV coinfection with its social determinants. The QGIS software was used for data processing and spatial statistics was used as a technique of analysis.

Findings: Social determinants such as unemployment, illiteracy and among others have been associated with tuberculosis/HIV coinfection in Praia-Cabo Verde from 2006 to 2012.

Conclusion: The study elucidated the spatial geographic distribution of TB/HIV coinfection and determined its association with socioeconomic variables, thus providing data for oriented planning, prioritizing socially disadvantaged neighborhoods that present a higher incidence of the disease. Therefore, the surveillance must be improved and sustainable development goals must be applied.

Biography

Ermelinda Furtado da Luz is a fourth year PhD student and has her expertise in infectious disease and social determinants of health. She is Methodological expert in spatial analysis and Mathematical Modeling of Communicable Diseases. She has Prior experience in collecting secondary data, managing large, complex and confidential datasets

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