

153 - SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ELDERLY PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS¹ANA LUCIA FELIX DE PONTES²IAPONIRA CORTEZ COSTA DE OLIVEIRA³MARIA MIRIAM LIMA DA NOBREGA⁴ADRIANA DE AZEVEDO F. S. FILGUEIRAS⁵ANTONIA OLIVEIRA SILVA^{1,2}Hospital Universitário Lauro Wanderley/UFPB, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brasil^{3,4,5}Universidade Federal da Paraíba/PPGEnf, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brasil¹E-mail: ana.lucia.felix@hotmail.com²E-mail: iaponiracortez@yahoo.com.br.³E-mail: miriamnobrega@uol.com.br⁴E-mail: adrianafigueiras@yahoo.com.br⁵E-mail: alfaleda@hotmail.com**INTRODUCTION**

The World Health Organization classifies as chronologically elderly people over 65 years of age in developed countries and more than 60 years of age in developing countries. Brazil has 8.6% of its total population aged over 60 years. (MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE, 2006).

Among the states, Paraíba is the third largest concentration of elderly, with 10.2%. There are numerous evidences that genetic factors are crucial in the process of aging. Studies have shown that longevity has a genetic basis, so although there are several theories to explain the aging process, remains an enigma. (PARAÍBA 1, 2008).

Studies have shown that the AIDS epidemic has quietly advancing in the elderly population, data show that the number of cases among men aged 60 and over the period 2000 to 2003 was 440 to 577 to respectively, with a mean of 495, 7 cases per year. In general the elderly with AIDS lose 15 years of life and for this disease represents a mortality rate of 43.9%. The cause of disease is attributed to lack of personal care, therefore, may be difficult to change beliefs and attitudes of people about prevention without first changing their conceptions causal. Thus, a prevention policy for the elderly should be formulated based on data like those presented by instituting education programs to experience healthy and full of sexuality among the elderly, strengthening causal conceptions about the disease and prevention methods.

The aging process is characterized by decreased functional reserve, which added to the years of exposure to various risk factors, such as morphological, physiological and psychological modifications which determines gradual loss of ability to adapt the old to the environment, causing a higher incidence of pathological processes and, consequently, makes the elderly more vulnerable to diseases such as HIV / AIDS. (MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE, 2001; VERAS et al, 2002)

It occurs that people aged 50 years or more a growth of the epidemic, particularly in population over 60 years. Three factors are appointed: change in sexual behavior of the elderly and the adoption of erectile dysfunction drugs, resistance to condom use and the fact that such people may have been infected ten years ago. The numbers corroborate the concerns. Data from the National Program of STD / AIDS indicates a significant increase in the number of cases reported in men older than 60 years, had doubled in the period from 1996 to 2006. The number of women over 50 infected in 2006 was three times higher than in 1996, between the sixties the number nearly quadrupled. (MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE, 1998; MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE, 2002; GURGEI, 2003).

The living with diagnosed HIV / AIDS represents life changes, despite the guarantee of access to medicines, however comes with the disorder not only physical, but causing psychosocial vulnerability, anxiety, discomfort, sadness, prejudice and mainly social exclusion, not limited only to society, but which leads to higher family impact bringing irreparable damage. (FARIAS, 2001; CASTELLÓN, 2003).

Thus, this research has been considered of great importance in relation to knowledge of the data relating to the epidemic of HIV / AIDS in the elderly, which is still little known, allowing an alert to carry out preventive strategies for older people especially women who are victims.

This has serious consequences, because prevention will only exist if the family members and health professionals are aware. It is important that the elderly receive one in the office or at the health center, if only to measure the pressure, professionals the warning on the importance of prevention in the same way that speaks to the teenager. Concerned with the statistics, beyond the national policy for the Elderly, the Ministry of Health is looking up for this social action. He returned to implement the National Program to Combat AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases. To the President of the Brazilian Society of Geriatrics in the Federal District, Dr. Renato Maia, the growing number of reports of AIDS among the elderly is a combination, as evidenced by the media.(JORNAL DO BRASIL)

Accordingly, this study aims to identify cases of AIDS in the elderly from the medical records of patients with HIV / AIDS treated at a referral service.

METHODOLOGY

This study is considered as nature documentary, carried out from the medical records of elderly patients seen at the Specialized Care University Hospital Lauro Wanderley, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil.

The study involved 400 medical records of patients with diagnoses of HIV/AIDS. Of these, 06 patients were selected with HIV / AIDS with more than 60 years. Data collection was executed between days 26-29 August of 2009 from a survey of charts and statistics of the NCS, after obtaining the approval of the Ethics Committee of University Hospital.

After compiling the data the data were analyzed using simple descriptive statistics.

RESULTS

The data were analyzed using simple descriptive statistics and showed that: 50% were male and 50% female, and as marital status (66.6%) were married; (16.7%) were widowed; (16.7%) were single; about the HIV status of HIV/AIDS.

The main route of infection was sexual (100%), all did not use condoms (100%) as the origin (16.6%) was of João Pessoa (83.4%) of the inner cities, in 100% of the patients was established antiretroviral therapy after confirmation of diagnosis.

It was found that only 01 male patient died after being fully informed of the diagnosis for the patient. Most elderly people live up-state within the confirming the internalization of HIV / AIDS.

Although it was found that only death is important to stress that AIDS is far from just young people. The disease has been recorded surprisingly among the elderly. According to the Ministry of Health, 2% of the populations above 60 years are HIV

positive, which means that 5500 elderly have the disease. Only in Belo Horizonte, 3% of the population has the virus, number above the national average. The Adviser of the preservation of the AIDS program of the Ministry of Health, Vera Da Ros, assigns that number to two factors. First, the new generation of elderly who can afford to prolong the quality of life, which consequently also prolongs the sexual life. The second factor is that there is still taboo to talk about sexuality in old age. For the advisor, this is where the danger lies, as is evidence that cases of AIDS infection in this age group are always sexual transmission, and in most cases among heterosexuals. Vera Da Ros says the elderly in this age group is still attached to the family, but the lack of acceptance by family members and medical practitioners that he is still active sexually cause much damage.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Seeked in this study to identify cases of HIV / AIDS in patients enrolled in a service reference. The gradual increase of the elderly population in Brazil, particularly in the state of Paraíba evidences an obvious expansion of the epidemic AIDS in the groups considered vulnerable, especially those aged over 60 years.

There is little knowledge of the patients studied about HIV/AIDS because of the denial of the use of condoms as the main route of infection and the sexual, setting a risk factor to be considered.

It is important to emphasize the effect of antiretroviral therapy which results are seen on the increase and quality of life of these patients. Therefore, becomes necessary public health policies and education targeted to the elderly to minimize the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

REFERENCES

- CASTELLÓN, L. Alerta para a galera. Isto É. Rio de Janeiro. N.1776, p.54-55. Out. 2003.
- FARIAS, E. F. Aspirações e vivência de um portador, João Pessoa-PB, Departamento de Produção Gráfica/ DPG 2001.
- GURGEI, E.R. SMS. HIV/AIDS. Direito e deveres do portador e ética dos profissionais da área de saúde. João Pessoa – PB, 2003.
- JORNAL DO BRASIL. Os Idosos e a Aids no Brasil. 07/03/2004.
- MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE. Manual de Diretrizes Técnicas para elaboradores e Implantação de Programas de Prevenção e Assistência dos DST's e AIDS, 1998.
- MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE. SAS/CNS. A disseminação da epidemia da AIDS. Brasília, DF: 2001.
- MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE. CRT/AIDS/CVE. Boletim epidemiológico. Brasília, DF: 2002.
- MINISTÉRIO DA SAÚDE. PORTARIA GM/MS 399 de 22 de Fevereiro de 2006. Divulga o Pacto pela Saúde 2006. Paraíba tem a 3ª maior população idosa do país, 2008. Disponível em: http://www.paraiba1.com.br/noticia_aberta?id=9667. Acesso em: 27/10/2009.
- VERAS, R.P et al. Novos paradigmas do modelo assistencial no setor saúde: Consequência da explosão populacional dos idosos no Brasil. In: Veras RP, organizador. Terceira idade: gestão contemporânea em saúde. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Relume-Dumará; 2002. p. 11-79

Ana Lucia Felix de Pontes Telephone:00-55-83-3235-2992 E-mail: ana.lucia.felix@hotmail.com
Address: Rua Cel. José Cesarino da Nóbrega, no102, Bancários, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brasil, CEP: 58051-130

SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ELDERLY PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS

This study aims is to identify cases of AIDS in elderly patients from a referral service. It is a documental research in the Department of Specialized Care, University Hospital Lauro Wanderley, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil. The study involved 400 medical records of patients with diagnoses of HIV / AIDS for the tracking of cases of elderly people of both sexes. The data were analyzed using statistical procedures and showed that: 50% were male and 50% female and as marital status: (66.6%) are married; (16.7%) are widowed; (16.7%) are single, as the HIV status of HIV/AIDS.

KEYWORDS: Aids, elderly, contagion.

PROFIL DÉMOGRAPHIQUE SOCIALE DES PERSONNES AGEES AVEC LE VIH / SIDA

Cette étude vise à identifier les cas de sida chez les patients âgés d'un service d'aiguillage. Il s'agit d'une recherche documentaire dans le département de Specialized Care, University Hospital Lauro Wanderley, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brésil. L'étude a porté sur 400 dossiers médicaux des patients avec des diagnostics du VIH / SIDA pour le dépistage des cas chez les personnes âgées des deux sexes. Les données ont été analysées à l'aide de procédures statistiques ont montré que: 50% étaient de sexe masculin et 50% de femmes, et l'état civil (66,6%) sont mariés (16,7%) étaient des veuves; (16,7%) étaient célibataires, et le statut sérologique du VIH / sida.

MOTS-CLÉS: SIDA, personnes âgées; épidémie

SOCIALES DEMOGRÁFICOS PERFIL DE LAS PERSONAS DE EDAD CON VIH / SIDA

Este estudio pretende identificar los casos de SIDA en pacientes de edad avanzada de un servicio de referencia. Se trata de una investigación documental en el Departamento de Specialized Care, Hospital Universitario de Lauro Wanderley, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brasil. En el estudio participaron 400 historias clínicas de los pacientes con diagnóstico de VIH / SIDA para la detección de casos en los ancianos de ambos sexos. Los datos fueron analizados utilizando procedimientos estadísticos y mostró que el 50% eran varones y 50% mujeres, y estado civil (66,6%) son casados; (16,7%) eran viudos; (16,7%) eran solteros, y el estado serológico de VIH / SIDA. **Palabras clave:** SIDA, Anciano; epidemia

PERFIL SÓCIO DEMOGRÁFICO DE IDOSOS COM HIV/AIDS

Este estudo tem o objetivo de identificar os casos de aids em idosos atendidos em um serviço de referência. Trata-se de uma pesquisa documental realizada no Serviço de Assistência Especializada do Hospital Universitário Lauro Wanderley, João Pessoa, Paraíba, Brasil. A pesquisa envolveu 400 prontuários de pacientes com diagnósticos de HIV/Aids para o rastreamento dos casos em pessoas idosas, de ambos os sexos. Os dados foram analisados mediante procedimentos estatísticos e revelaram que: 50% eram do sexo masculino e 50% do sexo feminino; quanto ao estado civil: (66.6%) são casados; (16.7%) são viúvos; (16.7%) solteiros; quanto ao status sorológico do HIV/AIDS.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Aids; idoso; epidemia

PUBLICAÇÃO NO FIEP BULLETIN ON-LINE: <http://www.fiepbulletin.net/80/a1/153>