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STUDY OF MALARIA NOTIFICATIONS: TROPICAL DISEASE TRANSMITTED BY VECTORS IN THE STATE OF RORAIMA BETWEEN THE YEARS 2010 TO 2020.

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RESUMO

Malaria is transmitted by vertebrate hosts through arthropod vectors characterized by an acute febrile manifestation, which infect humans and other animals. This disease represents a serious public health problem, especially in tropical regions such as Roraima, which is an area of epidemiological interest, due to its geographical position and climatic characteristics favorable to mosquito reproduction. The study aimed to understand the notifications, prevention and evolution of malaria in the period from 2010 to 2020, in the state of Roraima, with the aim of generating knowledge about diseases in this region. The research used data provided by the Roraima 2020 Annual Epidemiology Report. Based on the information, tabulation and graph construction were carried out. In the years 2010 to 2014, Roraima recorded more than 700 thousand notifications, which characterizes malaria endemicity in the state. During the period studied, 1,432,566 notifications were recorded, in 2010, reported cases of malaria reached 221,004, it was the year with the highest rate of notifications during the period evaluated, ranking the fifth Brazilian state with the highest case of the disease resulting from mining and logging activities. From 2011 to 2014, a gradual reduction in reported cases of malaria was observed (177,574 - 2011, 133,367 -2012, 99,489 - 2013 and 92,087 -2014), recommended by the National Malaria Control Program. It is pointed out that around 96% of the disease in the municipality comes from the indigenous area, that is, only 4% of malaria is present in the urban area. Thus, the Yanomami region experienced a malaria epidemic, resulting from the invasion of dozens of miners. From 2015 to 2019, there was a gradual increase in the number of notifications (97,533 - 2015, 98,006 - 2016, 104,663 - 2017, 139,951 - 2018, 150,506 - 2019 and 118,386 - 2020), the increase in 2018 is marked by the large migratory flow of Venezuelans, looking for work in rural areas and in 2019 due to the increase in mining. The year 2020 is the only year in which there is a reduction in disease notifications, justified by the COVID-19 pandemic. It is possible to conclude that the disease is related to indigenous areas and illegal mining activities, which makes it neglected, since teams destined disease control lags behind low population awareness. Therefore, there is a need for more actions and involvement of authorities in combating and preventing malaria.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Indigenous Area, Mining, Prevention, Public Health

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