



Revista de Epidemiologia e Controle de Infecção

ISSN: 2238-3360

reciunisc@hotmail.com

Universidade de Santa Cruz do Sul

Brasil

Carminati Siqueira, Priscila; Mattos de Souza, Fernanda; Gava Alves, Caroline;
Niskier Sanchez, Mauro; Noia Maciel, Ethel Leonor; Nascimento do Prado, Thiago
Yellow Fever Outbreak in Brazil: A crucial time for epidemiologic surveillance
Revista de Epidemiologia e Controle de Infecção, vol. 9, no. 2, 2019, -June, pp. 185-186
Universidade de Santa Cruz do Sul
Brasil

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17058/reci.v9i2.12422>

Available in: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=570464096014>

- How to cite
- Complete issue
- More information about this article
- Journal's webpage in redalyc.org

UABM
redalyc.org

Scientific Information System Redalyc

Network of Scientific Journals from Latin America and the Caribbean, Spain and Portugal

Project academic non-profit, developed under the open access initiative

Yellow Fever Outbreak in Brazil: A crucial time for epidemiologic surveillance

Brote de febre amarela em Brasil: um momento crucial para a vigilância epidemiológica

Surto de Febre Amarela no Brasil: um momento crucial para a vigilância epidemiológica

<https://doi.org/10.17058/reci.v9i2.12422>

Recebido em: 02/08/2018

Aceito em: 25/02/2019

Disponível online: 27/05/2019

Autor Correspondente:

Thiago Nascimento do Prado
thiagonprado@gmail.com

Avenida Marechal Campos, 1468, Maruípe, CEP
29040-091, Vitória, ES, Brasil.

Priscila Carminati Siqueira¹ <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3346-3509>
Fernanda Mattos de Souza² <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2093-8816>
Caroline Gava Alves³ <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6287-1715>
Mauro Niskier Sanchez⁴ <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0472-1804>
Ethel Leonor Noia Maciel¹ <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4826-3355>
Thiago Nascimento do Prado¹ <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8132-6288>

¹ Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, Vitória, ES, Brasil.

² Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brasil.

³ Escola de Saúde Pública Sérgio Arouca, Mangueiras, RJ, Brasil.

⁴ Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, DF, Brasil.

Dear Editor:

Arthropod-borne viruses have become a significant public health problem; with the emergence and re-emergence of arboviral diseases worldwide, diseases such as Dengue, Zika and Chikungunya fever have caused a considerable burden of morbidity and mortality.¹

Brazil lived a crucial time for public health and epidemiologic surveillance on the fight against yellow fever (YF) from July/2016 to June/2017, mainly in southeastern states (Espírito Santo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo) where the highest population concentration occurs, being the most economically developed region of the country. In this ongoing outbreak, the Brazilian Ministry of Health (BMH) reported 779 confirmed cases, 262 confirmed deaths, in addition to 1659 epizootics of non-human primates (PNH). In 2018, 130 human cases were confirmed, and 53 of these died, representing a lethality rate of 40.8%, 162 under investigation and 2650 epizootics in HNP.^{2,3} The Brazilian epidemic YF in the last 10 years, mainly concentrated in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo states, which had the highest number of confirmed cases, but eventually expanding to Rio de Janeiro and most recently to São Paulo.⁴

In 2018, the expansion of viral circulation in Brazil is maintained in urban areas, such as in the state of São Paulo, increasing the risk of re-urbanization of the transmission cycle of the yellow virus, given that certain affected areas present a considerable index of *Aedes aegypti* infestation.

Unfortunately, amid this public health crisis, Brazil is also undergoing economic and political issues which led to substantial budget cuts, affecting capacity of public health departments, such as epidemiological surveillance, and its ability to respond promptly and efficiently. Therefore, it is imperative that the states strengthen their surveillance activities and support health facilities in early identification of suspect cases. We should also encourage prevention strategies, such as mosquito control programs and health education. Only then, we will be able to curb this outbreak and its potential dire consequences for our population.

An extremely important factor in preventing the spread of YF disease is the notification of cases of epizootics, deaths of non-human primates, which act as sentinels for this disease, once identified a case of epizootics should initiate the vaccination of the population of the site.⁵

Rev. Epidemiol. Controle Infecç. Santa Cruz do Sul, 2019 Abr-Jun;9(2):185-186. [ISSN 2238-3360]

Please cite this article in press as: SIQUEIRA, Priscila Carminati et al. Yellow Fever Outbreak in Brazil: A crucial time for epidemiologic surveillance. Revista de Epidemiologia e Controle de Infecção, Santa Cruz do Sul, v. 9, n. 2, maio 2019. ISSN 2238-3360. Disponível em: <<https://online.unisc.br/seer/index.php/epidemiologia/article/view/12422>>. Acesso em: 20 jun. 2019. doi: <https://doi.org/10.17058/reci.v9i2.12422>.



Exceto onde especificado diferentemente, a matéria publicada neste periódico é licenciada sob forma de uma licença Creative Commons - Atribuição 4.0 Internacional. <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

BMH raised YF vaccination campaigns in cities in southeast region, adopted fractioned vaccination as a way to guarantee vaccines to population under risk. It must be implemented a greater etymological vectors (to identify the presence of YF virus in mosquitoes), greater epidemic control in roads, ports and airports related to vaccination cards, avoiding circulation of susceptible people circulation to risk areas as public health strategy to reduce YF virus circulation to other states and districts considered to be free, preventing a new outbreak in other regions. As it is treated as an immunopreventable disease, we must invest in the production of a new vaccine, safer, more efficient and with less adverse effects.

Keywords: *Yellow Fever. Epidemiological Monitoring. Epidemiology.*

REFERENCES

1. Fauci AS, M DM. Zika virus in the Americas — yet another arbovirus threat. *N Engl J Med* 2016;374:601-604. doi: 10.1056/NEJMp1600297
2. Brasil. Ministério da Saúde. Monitoramento do período sazonal da febre amarela no Brasil 2017/2018 – Informe 10 .Access: 25 jan 2018. Available in <http://portalarquivos2.saude.gov.br/images/PDF/2017/novembro/14/Informe-FA-14-11-17.pdf>
3. Secretaria de Saúde do Estado (Espírito Santo). Febre amarela. Vitória: Secretaria de Saúde do Estado; 2017. Access: 01 Ap 2017. Available in: <http://saude.es.gov.br/Not%C3%ADcia/febre-amarela-silvestre-101-notificacoes-descartadas>
4. WHO. Yellow fever – Brazil. Access: 03 Ap 2017. Available in <http://www.who.int/csr/don/06-march-2017-yellow-fever-brazil/en/>
5. Fernandes NCCA, Cunha MS, Guerra RA, et al. Yellow fever among non human primates, Brazil. *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 2017;23(12): 2038-41.

CONTRIBUIÇÕES DOS AUTORES:

Siqueira PC e Prado TN contribuíram para a concepção, delineamento do artigo, análise e redação do artigo; Sanchez MN, Souza FMD, Alves CG contribuíram para o planejamento e delineamento do artigo, revisão e aprovação final do artigo; Maciel ELN contribuiu para o planejamento, análise, revisão crítica do artigo, aprovação final do artigo. Todos os autores aprovaram a versão final a ser publicada e são responsáveis por todos os aspectos do trabalho, incluindo a garantia de sua precisão e integridade.