

MORTALITY FROM GLOMERULAR DISEASES IN BRAZIL: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS FROM 2011 TO 2021

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Introduction:

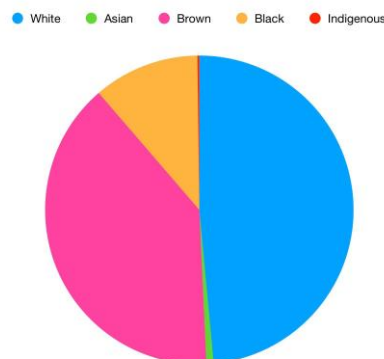
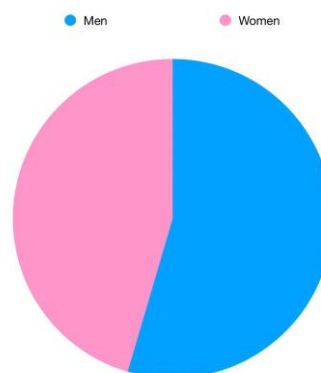
Glomerular diseases (GD) are one of the main causes of chronic kidney disease (CKD), second only to hypertensive nephrosclerosis and diabetic kidney disease. In 2019, according to the Brazilian Dialysis Survey, glomerulonephritis corresponded to 9% of the underlying CKD etiology that led the patient to dialysis. Despite this, there are few reports in the literature on epidemiological data regarding mortality from this pathology.

Objective:

The aim of this study was to analyze mortality due to GD in Brazil.

Methods:

This is a cross-sectional and documentary study with a quantitative approach, with data from Vital Statistics - General Mortality from DATASUS (public health system data set from Brazil), from 2011 to 2021. The variables race, gender, age group and deaths per occurrence per year were evaluated.



Results:

- Study period:
 - Total deaths due to Glomerulopathies (GD) in Brazil: 14.416
 - Most prominent category: Chronic nephritic syndrome (ICD 10 N03): 11.541 cases (80%)
- Race:
 - Recorded in 13.817 cases:
 - White: 6.633 (48%)
 - Black: 1.642 (11,88%)
 - Asian: 104 (0,75%)
 - Brown: 5.460 (39%)
 - Indigenous: (0,2%)
- Gender
 - Deaths in men: 7.859 (54%)
 - Deaths in women: 6.553 (45%)
- Age group
 - Most prevalent mortality in patients aged over 80: 4.571 deaths (31%)
 - Ages 70-79: 3.214 deaths (26%)
- General mortality from diseases of the genitourinary system (2011-2021)
 - Total cases: 419.609
 - Glomerulopathies represent 3.43%
 - Increase in annual deaths:
 - 2011: 414 deaths
 - 2021: 2.830 deaths

Conclusions:

This study revealed that mortality by GD in Brazil affects people of various ethnic backgrounds, highlighting the importance of comprehensive healthcare and awareness regardless of race or ethnicity; regarding age and gender, it is greater in men and in the elderly, having increased with an alarming speed in the past few years. It is likely that this data correlates with population aging, with the greater incidence of GD among elderly people leading to an increase in mortality. The speed of increase in the number of deaths due to this cause in Brazil is a cause for concern; glomerulopathies are often associated with the need for dialysis, which affects the quality of life of many patients. This increase calls for greater engagement from scholars to clarify which measures would increase the length and quality of life of affected patients.