

Trabalhos Científicos

Título: Pediatric End-stage Renal Disease In Brazil: Epidemiology Of Chronic Dialysis And Regional Inequalities

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Resumo: Objective: the aim of this study was to estimate the incidence and prevalence rates and describe the epidemiological characteristics of pediatric end-stage renal disease (ESRD) in a large Brazilian representative demographic health survey. Methods: we collected data from a representative sample of dialysis centers reported in the 2011 Brazilian Nephrology Society Census (n=239), encompassing the five Brazilian macro-regions. We analyzed the data from 643 children and adolescents under 19 years of age with ESRD who were on chronic dialysis program anytime in 2012. Data collection was carried out in the dialysis services by means of patients' records reviews and personal interviews with the dialysis centers' leaders. Results: We estimated a prevalence of 20.0 cases per million age-related population (pmarp) (95% CI: 14.8-25.3) and an incidence of 6.6 cases pmarp in 2012 (95% CI: 4.8-8.4). The South region had the highest prevalence and incidence rates of patients under dialysis therapy, 27.7 (95% CI: 7.3-48.1) and 11.0 (95% CI: 2.8-19.3) cases pmarp, respectively; the lowest prevalence and incidence rates were found in the North-Midwest region, 13.8 (95% CI: 6.2-21.4), and in the Northeast region, 3.8 (95% CI: 1.4-6.3) cases pmarp, respectively. Conclusions: Brazil has an overall low prevalence of ESRD children on chronic dialysis treatment. There is a need for improving the care of ESRD and decrease the differences in dialysis treatment rates across the Brazilian regions. Joint strategies aiming to reduce inequities and improving adequacy of services are necessary to provide an appropriate care setting for this population group.