Objectives

1. Overall Objective

Analysis of the Implementation of Tuberculosis control interventions in Legal Amazon, through the study of multiple cases with related analysis levels, in order to redefine more effective regional strategies and to operate on-going processes of integrated monitoring of the epidemiological profile as well as that of the quality of attention to such aggravations.

2. Specific Objective

Tuberculosis

To evaluate the financial incentive strategy for cured tuberculosis cases, through self-administered treatment of negative pulmonary forms and supervised treatment of positive pulmonary forms, in compliance with provisions set forth in Joint Ordinance SE/SAS n 5 (27/05/1999).

Intervention

The financing intervention per case of cured tuberculosis, among further measures, was defined due to Ordinance n 3739 (16/10/1998) acknowledgement of the severity of the endemic disease. Article 4 established the amount of R$100,00 for every supervised treatment discharged for cure. In 1999 Ordinance n 5 (27/05), in its article four, defines the procedures created in the previous ordinance (n 3739):

- Specific care for discharge of patient undergoing self-administered treatment: It is a clinical assessment either with or without a radiological test and occasionally a laboratory test of the patient undergoing self-administered treatment simply by negative bacilloscopy at the start of treatment. The amount for every cured self-administered discharge is R$100,00 (US$ 84.14).

- Specific care for discharge of patient undergoing supervised treatment: It is a clinical, laboratory evaluation and occasionally radiological of the patient undergoing supervised treatment simply by positive bacilloscopy at the start of treatment. The amount for every supervised cured discharge is R$150,00 (US$ 87.56).

OBS. In 10/1998 1 US$ = R$ 0,84, in 09/2002 1 US$ = R$3,35+

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THE RESISTANCE IN HIV POSITIVE PATIENTES

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Resistance to R alone was associated with two or more previous treatments. Resistance to R and H combination was associated with HIV infection, previous treatment discontinuance discharge and less than two-years time since last treatment.

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