



Chapter 8

Epidemiological profile of emergency hospitalizations for mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use in Piauí state between the years 2017 - 2021

  <https://doi.org/10.56238/colleinternhealthscienv1-008>

Marlene Rodrigues de Melo Alves Neta
Centro Universitário Uninovafapi

Rayssa Dantas Nogueira Benvindo
Centro Universitário Uninovafapi

Isabelle Lima Barradas
Universidade Estadual do Piauí

Paulo Roberto Oliveira Henrique Santana
Centro Universitário Uninovafapi

ABSTRACT

Although the increase in alcohol use is evident, very little is known about emergency hospitalizations, and the data collected so far show a large association between alcohol and mental and behavioral disorders.

Realizing the need for information and greater social attention, this study aimed to identify the epidemiological indices of emergency hospitalizations for mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use in Piauí. A quantitative, retrospective, and epidemiological methodological approach was used, showing the number of emergency admissions for mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use. Data were collected through the SUS Department of Informatics (DATASUS), and the variables investigated were gender, age group, color/race, and place of occurrence. The information pointed out that, unlike the negative and homogenizing view of the other around a disorder and alcohol dependence, an adequate intervention is needed to change this social structure.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Mental and Behavioral Disorders, Alcohol.

1 INTRODUCTION

Mental and behavioral disorders are manifested by disruptions in adaptation, and when associated with alcohol they generate adverse consequences and distortions in thinking, resulting in worse prognoses. With this, large hospitalization rates have been noted in Piauí, in addition to a sociodemographic stratification.

2 OBJECTIVES

To analyze the epidemiological profile of the rates of emergency hospitalizations for mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use recorded between 2017 and 2021 in Piauí.

3 METHODOLOGY

This is an epidemiological, retrospective, quantitative study. Data were collected through records contained in the SUS Hospital Morbidity (SIH/SUS) between 2017 and 2021, available at the SUS

Department of Informatics (DATASUS). The variables studied were: sex, age group, color/race, and place of occurrence.

3 RESULTS

The total number of emergency hospitalizations for mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use in Piauí, in the period from 2017 to 2021, was 1,758. Of this total, 1,559 corresponded to males (88.6%), with a predominance of age from 40 to 49 years (24.6%), browns (84.8%). Moreover, the place of higher occurrence of hospitalizations was Teresina (55.6%), in the middle North (60.8%), in the Integrated Unit of Mocabinho (43.9%). Thus, according to the SUS Department of Informatics, the year of highest occurrence was 2019 (25.3%) and the lowest was 2020 (16.5%).

4 CONCLUSION

According to the epidemiological survey carried out, we conclude that in Piauí the prevalence of emergency admissions is higher in adults, browns, males. Teresina is the place of higher occurrence.

REFERENCES

DATASUS. Sistema de informações Hospitalares – SIH/SUS; DECS – Descritores em Ciências da Saúde.