



Amount Spent Per Hospitalization For Childhood Obesity In The Years 2012 To August 2022 In Brazil - Epidemiological Review

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ABSTRACT

This article is an epidemiological review about obesity, which is a global health problem that affects adults and children, and if uncontrolled can lead to death of the patient, this study was given focus on the amount that was spent by hospitalizations when it comes to cases of childhood obesity (less than 01 year to 19 years) being limited, from 2012 to August 2022, in Brazil. Thus, it can be observed that a total of 5,751.313.80 in reais, in which this money had its distributions within the country, where regions of Brazil were analyzed and their respective states that had more expenses, but it could be noted that the South region was the one that had a higher percentage among the amounts spent, in which the state of Paraná was the one that had more share of this profit, and the region that spent less was the North region that had Acre as the state that spent more and this happens odavia is also cited the values and states, of each region, where the expenses per hospitalization were lower.

Keywords: Costs, Overweight, Children.

1 INTRODUCTION

It is known that childhood obesity is when there is an excessive accumulation of fat that is of a harmful character to the health and well-being of children, due to excess caloric intake and/or inadequate physical activity, soon it is realized that this condition can be influenced by genetic, behavioral and environmental factors and that in the last ten years it was noticed that there was a large increase in the prevalence of these cases in Brazil and in the world, so it was observed that there is also a higher incidence of the consequences linked to obesity as cardiovascular problems, linked to hypertension pulmonary, such as obstructive sleep apnea and metabolic, such as diabetes mellitus type II, thus, with the largest number of cases is also appearing a greater amount of aggravations of these cases that consequently lead to an increase

in the need for hospitalization of patients, and thus the monetary values spent in relation to hospitalizations on account of a framework of obesity has also changed.

2 OBJECTIVES

This work was developed with the purpose of making an epidemiological study about the costs of hospitalization of patients due to obesity, in order to have knowledge of the reality of the costs that the Brazilian Health System (SUS) has in keeping children and adolescents, from zero to nineteen years old, hospitalized due to obesity in the last 10 years, from 2012 to August 2022, in Brazil.

3 METHODOLOGY

An observational study was conducted using data that were obtained from the public platform DATASUS, from January 2012 to August 2022, in which the total amount spent per year, over the last ten years, on hospitalizations in the child population was taken into consideration, considering the age range from less than one year old to nineteen years old, due to obesity located in Brazil and its other regions.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the analyzed period, ten years, a total of 5,751,313.80 Reais was spent on hospitalization for childhood obesity in children under one year old to adolescents with nineteen years old. According to the statistical data, it is observed that the North region spent approximately 0.6% of the total of money spent, the Northeast region was responsible for approximately 5% of the total spending, then the Southeast region accounted for something around 26% of the total amount, therefore the South region had a percentage of approximately 67% of the total, and finally the Midwest region had an amount of approximately 1% of the total spent, thus it is observed that the South region was the one that spent the most, followed by the Southeast, the Northeast, the Midwest and finally the North region. If we look at the statistics for each region, we see that in the North the state that spent the most was Acre, totaling R\$17,448.55 out of the region's total of R\$29,670.94. Looking at the Northeast region, the state that spent the most was Pernambuco, which used 147,758.10 Brazilian Reals out of a total of 284,980.05 registered in the region. Thus, the state in the Southeast region that had the highest number of expenses was the state of São Paulo, which used 1,129,115.89 Brazilian Reals out of 1,432,275.28 Brazilian Reals spent in the region. When we look at the South we see that the state with the highest cost was Paraná, which used 3,818,277.60 Reais out of a total of 3,947,109.66 Reais. However, the Midwest region had Goiás as the state with the highest expenses, with 28,359.81 Reais spent out of a total of 57,270.87 Reais. However, when it comes to the states with the lowest expenses in the North, Rondônia spent the least BRL 440.39, while in the Northeast the state with the lowest expenses was Sergipe with BRL 64.38. If it comes to the Southeast region the state that had less to spend in relation to the total spent in the region was Rio de Janeiro with 13,395.91 reais and

the South the state was Santa Catarina who spent 46,754.31 and finally, the Midwest region was the Federal District who spent something around 1,373.28 reais of the total.

5 CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the states and regions that had the highest expenses in relation to interaction for patients due to obesity are the states or regions where there is probably the highest prevalence of cases of worsening obesity within the age group of children under one year of age until adolescents of nineteen years of age. Another point that can be evidenced in this data is that the regions with the highest incidence of hospitalization costs due to obesity are states where more practices and public policies that prevent obesity are needed to prevent the child population from becoming overweight and even to avoid worsening this situation by requiring hospitalization. In order to achieve more economical data regarding expenses, it is necessary to reduce the amount of obesity cases and its worsening through the application of projects that induce a healthy and sustained change of habits, such as encouraging physical activity and a nutritious and appropriate diet to have a healthier lifestyle and avoid obesity, but not only the child needs changes in lifestyle habits, but also the family, the school environment, and the social environment need to adhere to healthier practices. And unlike these regions, where more money was spent, the regions that spent less, it seems, are regions that have fewer hospitalizations, i.e., a lower number of children and adolescents who needed to be hospitalized because of obesity, and therefore are states where the number of cases of childhood obesity are probably lower, not knowing why, but the lifestyle seems to be healthier than in other states.

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