

RESURGENCE OF YELLOW FEVER AS A POTENTIAL PROBLEM OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN BRAZIL IN 2017

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Abstract: Yellow fever is an arbovirolosis of higher morbidity and mortality, and should be combated with great commitment by the Public Health Services, due to the high number of human deaths and high financial costs involved. The disease had been eradicated in Brazil since 1942, presenting only episodic cases in isolated sites until 2010. The spread and the difficult control of the mosquitoes *Aedes aegypti* in the last 3 years, caused an endemic number of cases of yellow fever in the Center-Southeast areas in Brazil (precisely in 5 states of the country) .From December, 2016 to February, 2017, have been reported 1345 suspected and 295 confirmed cases, with 215 deaths by Brazilian Ministry of Healthy. There was great preventive epidemiological commitment by the health authorities, with relative control of the dissemination of disease. The mass preventive vaccination of endemic areas, with epidemiological prioritization of human classes, was successfully carried out by the Governmental Public Health Authorities.

Keywords: Yellow Fever; Epidemiology; Public Health.