CONSUMPTION OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS: INTERFACE TO ADHERENCE TO TREATMENT AND BRIEF INTERVENTION

Authors: Sônia Sueli Souza do Espírito Santo (1), Ângela Maria Mendes Abreu - (2), Luciana Fernandes Portela (3), Larissa R Mattos (4)

BACKGROUND
Association of the use of psychoactive substances and tuberculosis make diagnosis and treatment a barrier to reach universal coverage of the disease worldwide.

OBJECTIVES
To identify the profile and the pattern of consumption of psychoactive substances of patients undergoing tuberculosis treatment in the network of basic health services; To analyze the adherence to the treatment of patients of tuberculosis who consume these substances and perform brief intervention in this clientele from the perspective of the adherence to the tuberculosis treatment.

METHODS
Sectional study, carried out in primary care units in the modality of the Family Health Strategy, in Rio de Janeiro, with n sample of 114 patients in the treatment of tuberculosis using the ASSIST. The exposure variable was the consumption of psychoactive substances and the outcome variable adherence to treatment. In the first phase the brief intervention was carried out, in the stages of feedback, due guidance and empathically. In the second phase after two months, a search was performed on the medical record for confirmation or non-compliance.

RESULTS
Prevalence in the male population 71.1%, median age 39 years, incomplete primary schooling 52.6%, brown skin color 42.1%, family income > 1 minimum wage, 74.5% lived with relatives. Prevalence for tobacco 28.0%, alcoholic beverages 12.3%, marijuana 5.4% and cocaine/crack 3.5%. Regarding adherence, after two months of Brief Intervention, with a survey in the patients' charts, a higher prevalence of adherence was observed in the male population, over 40 years old, with medium / high school education, married and living in union, whites received up to 1 minimum wage, live with relatives, adhered to the treatment of tuberculosis.

CONCLUSION
These results demonstrate the importance of brief interventions applied by health professionals with these patients, decreasing the incidence of baciliferous and infected patients, prone to the spread of the disease.