

# PREVALENCE OF RESPIRATORY DISEASES AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN THE CHILDREN IN CUIABÁ, SOUTHERN BRAZILIAN AMAZON

Rosa Antonia Maria, *University of State of Mato Grosso, Brazil*

Eliane Ignotti, *University of State of Mato Grosso/ Federal University of Mato Grosso, Brazil*

Sandra de Souza Hacon, *FIOCRUZ-Brasil*

**Background and aim:** Respiratory diseases are the main causes of child morbidity and mortality. The aim of this study is to analyze the prevalence of respiratory diseases, as well to identify domiciliary environmental risk factors in younger than 5 years, residents in Cuiabá, Brazilian Amazon.

**Methods:** Cross-sectional study was carried out by 700 children sampled in the 653 territorial divisions by census tracts in Cuiabá. This city is located in the Brazilian Amazon and presents an important seasonal variation of humidity and high levels of exposure to air pollutants and temperature. The study includes variables on the children's health and socio economic status, characteristics of pregnancy and birth. The dependent variable included children with presence of respiratory symptoms during two weeks before the interview that represents the current moment.

**Results:** The prevalence of respiratory diseases represents 57% in the study group. The maternal alcoholism (CAGE positive) showed to be statistically associated with the occurrence of respiratory diseases ( $p = 0.06$ ). The size of house smaller than 30 m<sup>2</sup> was associated to the prevalence of respiratory diseases ( $p = 0.00$ ). Children with normal ( $p = 0.049$ ) or precarious ( $p = 0.008$ ) hygiene of the home environment showed higher probability to have symptoms of respiratory diseases.

**Conclusion:** The prevalence of respiratory diseases was approximately 2/3 of the children living in Cuiabá, which are associated to the conditions of the domiciliary environment.

**Keywords:** Respiratory Diseases, Prevalence, Environmental Factors