

ECOREGIONS CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BRAZILIAN SPOTTED FEVER IN THE SÃO PAULO STATE

Theme: Impacts of Local and Global Changes on the Atlantic Rain Forest

Mateus Duarte Ribeiro, Monica de Andrade Morraye

Changes in human demographics, behavior, land use and industrial activity are contributing to new pattern of disease emergence. Land use changes to agricultural proposals, without planning, have been the main factor by changing transmission dynamics to bring people into closer and more frequent contact with pathogens. In São Paulo state the original vegetation has been intensely fragmented and restricts native vegetation in matrices predominantly dominated by cultivations and pastures, causing loss of biodiversity and ecological disequilibrium. Among others diseases, Brazilian Spotted Fever (BSF), a infection caused by bacteria related with tick (*Amblyomma* sp.) and diverse reservoirs involved. The aim of the present work was to describe the main involved in the BFS epidemiology and it ecological relations, in the ecoregions separated in the study to this disease in the Sao Paulo State. The study considered the climatic influence and relationships ecological that exist in each ecoregion in the cases notified to the SINAN, by notification city. The regions were initially separated according to characteristics climatic, vegetation types and proximity of the cities. The relationship pluviometrical precipitation, temperature and number of cases have various levels ranging from moderately negative for the regions of Campinas and Tatuí zero in the Vale do Paraíba, Marília and Mococa and moderately positive in the region the coast. To the region of Campinas have as the main vector the *A. cajennense* that has its life cycle influenced by precipitation, because their juvenile stages occur more frequently in the shorter precipitation coinciding with the increase in the number of notified cases, it is important to emphasize the importance of the capybara (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*) cycle BSF in the region dominated by the cerrado biome, and large cultivations and pastures areas. The region of Sao Paulo city has a different epidemiological pattern with involvement of the *A. aureolatum* and domestic animals in the cycle of BSF in a fragmented landscape and covered by Atlantic Forest. The coastal region has a distinct pattern of land use with larger areas preserved and possibly another vector involved in the cycle of BSF. The other regions had few cases and have different levels of correlation influenced by different climatic characteristics, topography and use and occupation land. These different correlations can be justified by the fact that there are different species of vectors and reservoirs in the disease cycle and the life cycles of these variables are influenced by ecological and climatic conditions.

Keywords: Brazilian Spotted Fever, Sao Paulo State, Ecoregions.

Finance: CNPq