

Impact of covid-19 on suicide notifications in indigenous people in Ceara

Impacto da covid-19 nas notificações de suicídios em povos indígenas no Ceará

Impacto del covid-19 en las notificaciones de suicidio em los pueblos indigenas de Ceara

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar o impacto da COVID-19 nas notificações de suicídios em povos indígenas no Ceará. Método: O delineamento do estudo: trata-se do tipo descritivo com abordagem quantitativa realizada na base de dados: SINAN, os critérios de inclusão adotados foram às notificações em indígenas cearenses com recorte temporal de janeiro de 2020 a outubro de 2021. Resultados: Foram registradas 23 notificações de suicídio em jovens indígenas na faixa etária entre 15-39 anos, destacaram-se os casos do sexo feminino evidenciaram cinco vezes mais chances de ocorrências das notificações por em 2020. Conclusão: A análise dos achados implicou o impacto do suicídio nos indígenas cearenses referente ao primeiro ano da pandemia COVID-19 no período de 2019 a 2020, onde se constatou o acréscimo das notificações por suicídios nos povos indígenas do Ceará e a relevância de monitorar os achados com o intuito de prevenir os casos de suicídio.

DESCRIPTORES: Covid-19; Lesão autoprovocada; Povos indígenas; Sistemas de saúde; Suicídio.

ABSTRACT

Objective: to analyze the impact of COVID-19 on suicide notifications among indigenous peoples in Ceará. Method: The study design: this is a descriptive type with a quantitative approach performed in the database: SINAN, the inclusion criteria adopted were notifications in indigenous people from Ceará, with a time frame from January 2020 to October 2021. Results: They were 23 notifications of suicide were recorded in indigenous young people aged 15-39 years, female cases stood out, showing five times more chances of occurrence of notifications in 2020. Conclusion: The analysis of the findings implied the impact of suicide on Ceará indigenous peoples referring to the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic in the period 2019 to 2020, where there was an increase in notifications of suicides in indigenous peoples of Ceará and the importance of monitoring the findings in order to prevent cases of suicide.

DESCRIPTORS: Covid-19; Health system ;Indian people; Self-inflicted injury; Suicide

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar el impacto del COVID-19 en las notificaciones de suicidio entre los pueblos indígenas de Ceará. Método: El diseño del estudio: se trata de un tipo descriptivo con abordaje cuantitativo realizado en la base de datos: SINAN, los criterios de inclusión adoptados fueron notificaciones en indígenas de Ceará, con un plazo de enero de 2020 a octubre de 2021. Resultados: Fueron 23 Se registraron notificaciones de suicidio en jóvenes indígenas de 15 a 39 años, destacando los casos femeninos, presentando cinco veces más posibilidades de ocurrencia de notificaciones en 2020. Conclusión: El análisis de los hallazgos implicó el impacto del suicidio en los pueblos indígenas de Ceará referidos a el primer año de la pandemia COVID-19 en el período 2019 a 2020, donde hubo un aumento en las notificaciones de suicídios en los pueblos indígenas de Ceará y la importancia de monitorear los hallazgos para prevenir casos de suicidio.

DESCRIPTORES: COVID-19; Gente India; Lesión autoinfligida; Sistemas de salud; Suicidio.

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INTRODUCTION

Suicide has affected the indigenous population in Brazil with an increasing and worrying frequency. Depression is usually present and/or associated with predisposing factors, in addition to having high rates of mortality in native peoples of Europe, North America, Oceania and Asia. ⁽¹⁾

Despite the relevance of the theme and the biological, social and cultural impacts caused in a population composed of its specificities. Few studies are mentioned in the scientific literature, hindering a better understanding and elaboration of strategies to face suicide in indigenous peoples. ⁽²⁾

The Brazilian Constitution of 1988 guarantees the indigenous community the right to health services provided in the Unified Health System-SUS in the item of the Subsystem of Indigenous Health Care (SASIS-SUS), in the national territory, being supported by the National Health Care Policy of Indigenous Peoples. ^(3,4)

Since 2008, clinical approaches to Indian suicide attempts, care protocols were centered on biomedical models, diverging and not legitimizing indigenous cultural beliefs and have serious consequences such as non-understanding adherence to conventional treatment that could reduce risks and save lives. ⁽⁵⁾

Currently, the Ministry of Health works with a view to promoting mental health care for indigenous peoples with the assistance of a multidisciplinary team considering the Special Secretariat for Indigenous Health-SESAI and Special Indigenous Health Districts-DSEIs, adopting their

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own methodologies in accordance with the need for each area. Highlighting me and Guidance Material for Suicide Prevention in Indigenous Peoples, directing the assistance of the teams. ^(5,6)

The objective was then to analyze the impact of COVID-19 on notifications of suicides in indigenous peoples in Ceará, with a time frame from January 2020 to October 2021.

METHODS

The objective was then to analyze the impact of COVID-19 on notifications of suicides in indigenous peoples in Ceará, with a time frame from January 2020 to October 2021 ⁽⁷⁾, the inclusion criteria adopted were the notifications in indigenous people from Ceará and the exclusion criteria were other ethnicities: white, brown, mixed-race and black.

The data collection period took place with a time frame from January 2020 to October 16, 2021. The dependent variable chosen was Self-inflicted violence (suicide) and the independent variables were: State of residence: Ceará, Race: Indigenous, Self-harm: Self-injury, Gender: male and female, age group: 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40-49, 50-59, 60 and over and Period: 2020-2021.

The instrument used for data analysis was the Tabwin, used for tabulating the mentioned variables. It is worth mentioning the ethical precepts including the research recommendations according to resolution n° 510/16. ⁽⁸⁾

Ethical aspects

The research adopted secondary data and, therefore, it was not necessary to submit it to the Research Ethics Committee, however, all ethical criteria were recommended in accordance with Resolution 466/2012 of the National Health Council.⁽⁹⁾

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There were 23 reports of suicides in the indigenous population of Ceará (Table 1).

The 2nd Caucaia Region stood out from the other health regions, presenting 06 cases of suicide (Table 1).

According to the findings, the Health Regions of Ceará: 4th Region Baturité, 6th Region Itapipoca, 7th Region Aracati, 10th Region Limoeiro do Norte. 16th Region Camocim, 17th Region Icó, 19th Region Brejo Santo 20th Region Crato 21st Region Juazeiro do Norte, not registered in SINAN (7) no cases of suicides in the period from 2020 to 2021. The question then arises in the format of reflection: In fact, there were no cases of suicides?

The number of suicide notifications among females in 2020 was found to be 5 times higher compared to males (Table 2). In 2019, a study of an adult indigenous population in Panama showed that women are five times more prone to psychological illnesses such as depression, which lead to loss of daily activities and damage to interpersonal relationships.⁽¹⁰⁾

The age groups between 15-19 and 30-39 years old had the highest prevalence of suicides being recorded in both 07 cases. In the age group from 10 to 14 years old, the number quadrupled in 2021 (Table 3).

Thus, the researchers to estimate the average of the age groups (Table 3) with the highest cases of the indigenous population developed the : Calculation of the Average: $15 + 19 + 30 + 39 / 4 = 25.5$ years.

In 2019, the age group of suicides in Brazil occurred between 15 and 29 years of age, thus corroborating the study, where it demonstrated significance for the state of Mato Grosso do Sul.⁽¹²⁾

The findings from Ceará imply the im-

Table 1: Reports of self-harm in indigenous people according to health regions in Ceará, from 2020-2021

Health Regions	2020	*2021	Total
1st Region - Fortaleza	0	1	1
2nd Region - Caucaia	3	3	6
3rd Region - Maracanaú	0	3	3
4th Region - Baturité	X	X	X
5th Region - Canindé	2	0	2
6th Region - Itapipoca	X	X	X
7th Region - Aracati	X	X	X
8th Region - Quixadá	0	0	0
9th Region - Russas	1	0	1
10th Region - Limoeiro do Norte	X	X	x
11th Region - Sobral	0	0	0
12th Region - Acaraú	1	1	2
13th Region - Tianguá	1	0	1
14th Region - Tauá	0	0	0
15th Region - Crateús	2	2	4
16th Region - Camocim	X	X	x
17th Region - Icó	x	x	x
18th Region - Iguatú	1	0	1
19th Region - Brejo Santo	x	x	x
20th Region - Crato	1	0	1
21st Region - Juazeiro do Norte	x	x	x
22nd Region - Cascavel	0	1	1
TOTAL	12	11	23

Source: Ministry of Health/SVS (Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação) - Notifiable Diseases Information System - Sinan Net (7)

Table 2: Self-harm in indigenous people by gender/year. Ceará, 2020-2021

Year of notification	Female	Male	Total
2020	10	2	12
*2021	9	2	11
Total	19	4	23

Source: Ministry of Health/SVS (Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação) - Notifiable Diseases Information System - Sinan Net (7)

Impact of suicide cases on the indigenous population, adolescents or young adults, with a trend of an average of 25.5 years (Table 3), higher than that presented in the study in 2017, with indigenous people from Roraima, a Brazilian state that indicated the age of 24 years.⁽¹¹⁾

The analysis of the findings implied the impact of Covid-19 referring to the first year in the period from 2019 to 2020 experienced in the increase of notifications for suicides in females with an average age of 25.5 years in the indigenous peoples of Ceará.

The absence of notifications in the Health Regions described requires investigation and monitoring of management in the three spheres, as it hampers the reliable epidemiological profile and compromises actions to prevent suicide cases.

CONCLUSION

Thus, the impact of Covid-19 on the increase in suicide cases among indigenous peoples was observed, where determining factors such as: fear, anguish and concern about dealing with the coronavirus affect

Table 3: Self-harm by age group in the indigenous population in Ceará

Year of notification	10-14 y/o	15-19 y/o	20-29 y/o	30-39 y/o	40-49 y/o	Total
2020	1	5	2	3	1	12
*2021	4	2	1	4	0	11
total	5	7	3	7	1	23

Source: Ministry of Health/SVS (Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação) - Notifiable Diseases Information System - Sinan Net (7)

the Indians in this way. The cultural aspects of the tribes require respect from the health team and managers in the three spheres of government during the dialogued exposure

with a therapeutic and participatory approach regarding exposing their feelings and being oriented on measures to prevent the occurrence of suicide. ■

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