health interventions. Thus, the study aimed to determine the distribution of AIDS in Ceará, Brazil.

Methods It was an ecological and longitudinal study. It was analysed all individuals with aids, aged less than 13 years, residents in Ceará, Brazil, reported between 2001 and 2011 by the Information System Notification of the country. We carried out the distribution spatiotemporal cases where data were arranged in cartographic grid. From this, the main cases clusters were identified over the years. It was used ArcGis program.

Results The distribution of aids in the state during the study period allowed the identification of four significant clusters p (<0.05). The primary conglomerate (p < 0.01) was located in Fortaleza, the state capital, with 15.42 Km radius, covering surrounding municipalities, being an active cluster in each year. Three other side identified clusters (p = 0.049) were: Jijoca Jericoacoara; Groaíras, less than 1 km radius; municipalities of Limoeiro do Norte, Tabuleiro, Quixeré, São João do Jaguaribe and Russas, with radius of 36.8 km.

Conclusion The distribution of aids cases in Ceará does not occur randomly, but occurs in clusters over the years, suggesting studies to identify the determinants local features the largest number of cases.

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P16.16 ASPECTS RELATED TO THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WHO USE ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY

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Introduction The antiretroviral therapy (ART), although is not a cure, allows the slow of the disease’s course, while extending and promotes a better quality of life for the patient. Given that, the quality of health-related life is a concept that has as focus the subjective evaluation of the patient and is necessarily related to the impact of health status on the individual’s ability to live fully, this study aimed to evaluate the satisfaction of the aspects related to quality of life in patients who use of ART.

Methods This is a cross-sectional study, with a descriptive character. The study included 215 patients who met the following inclusion criteria: in use of ART, age or over 18 years. The study met all legal and ethical issues.

Results Most participants were male (144; 66.98%) with a mean age of 40 years. The vast majority of respondents reported being satisfied or very satisfied: with sleep (127; 59%); the ability to perform activities of daily life (151; 70.23%), the ability to work (132; 61.40%).

Conclusion To conclude, antiretroviral therapy contributes to the improvement of personal satisfaction related to health parameter.

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