

COVID19 and HIV

Lessons learned from Brazil

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Coronavirus Cases:

39,681

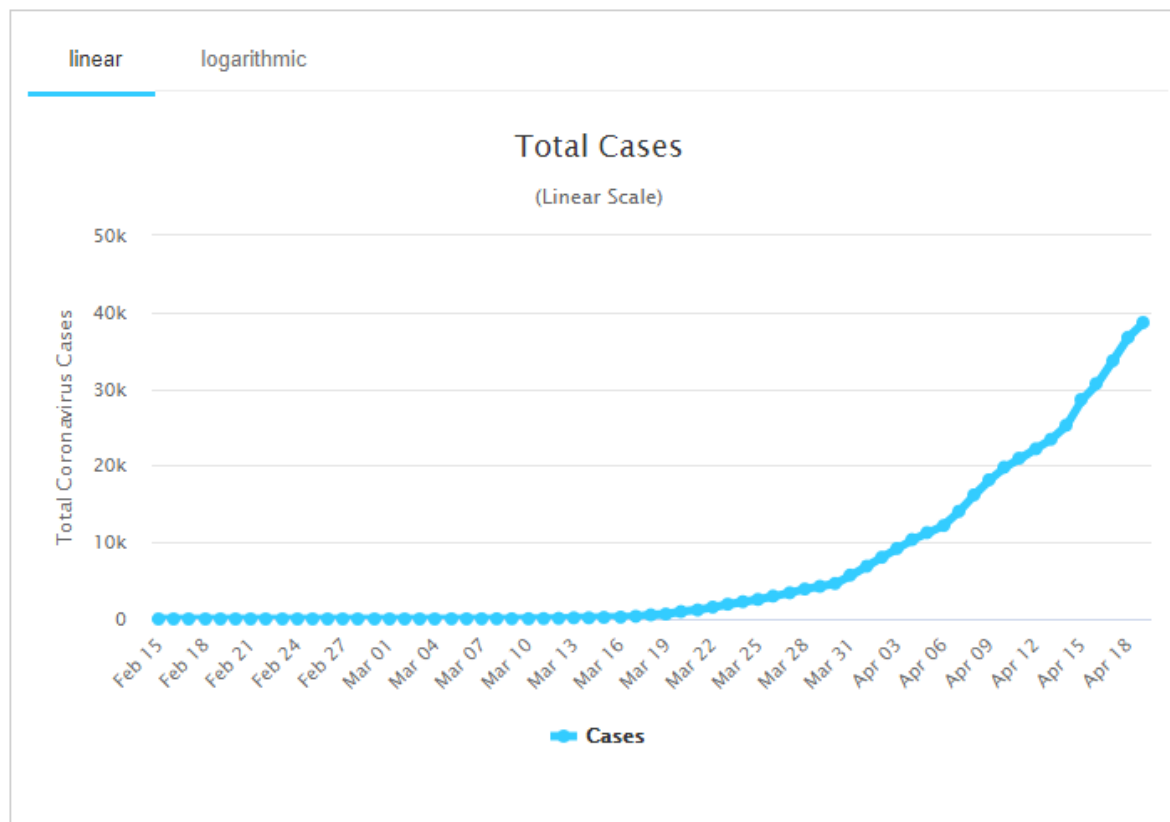
Deaths:

2,512

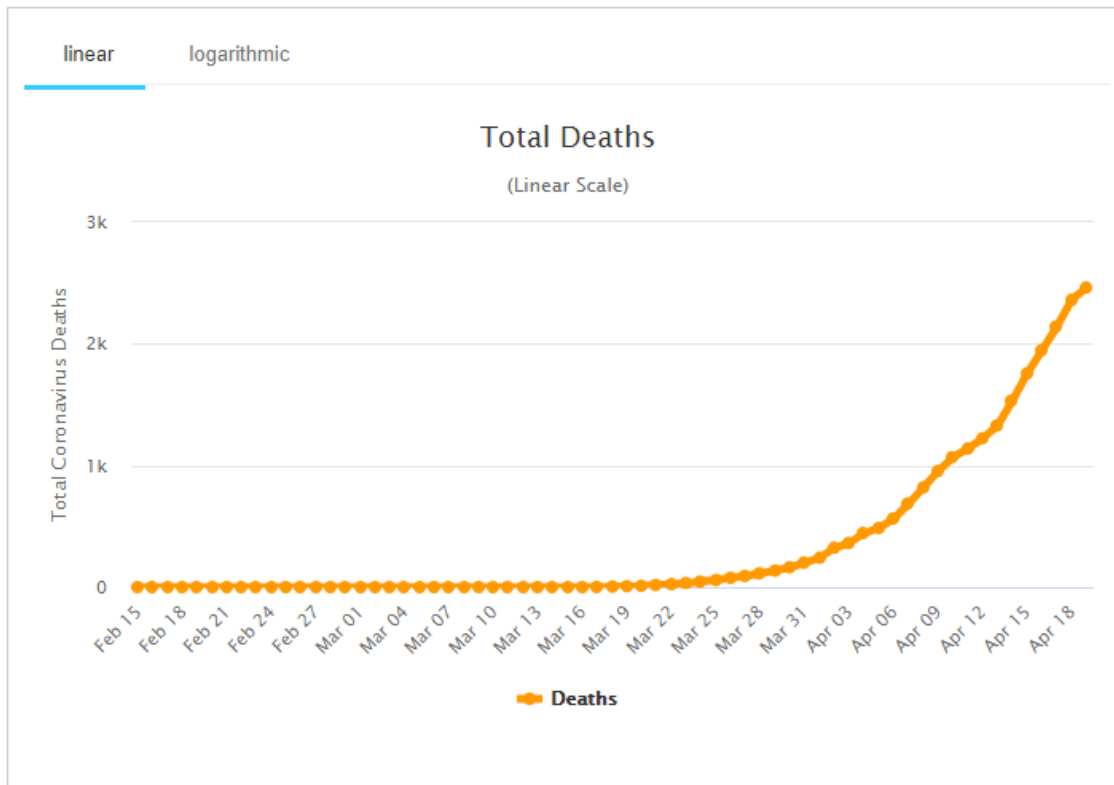
Recovered:

22,130

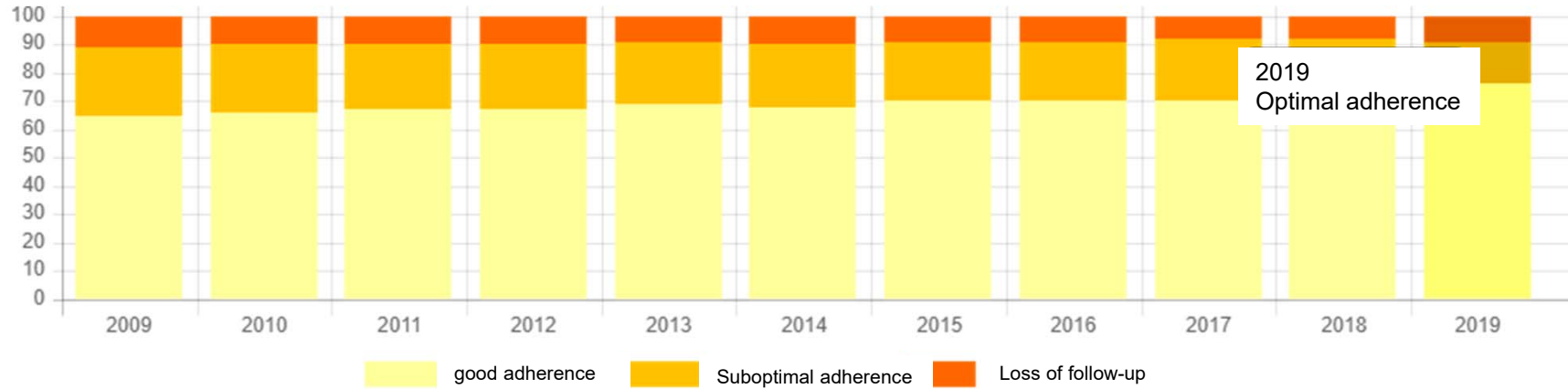
Total Coronavirus Cases in Brazil



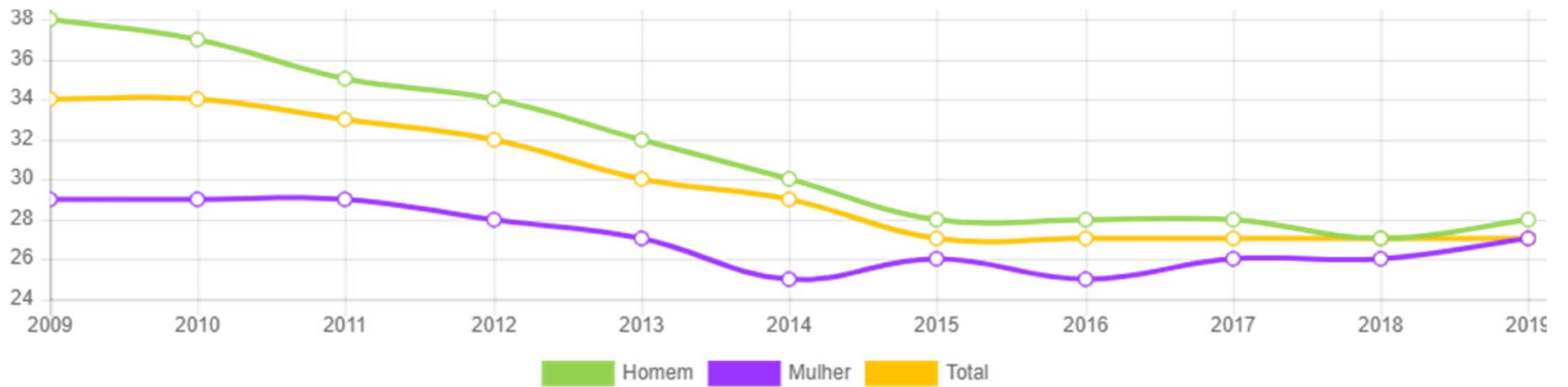
Total Coronavirus Deaths in Brazil



BRAZIL- PLHIV 2019



Brazil- PLHIV Late presenters



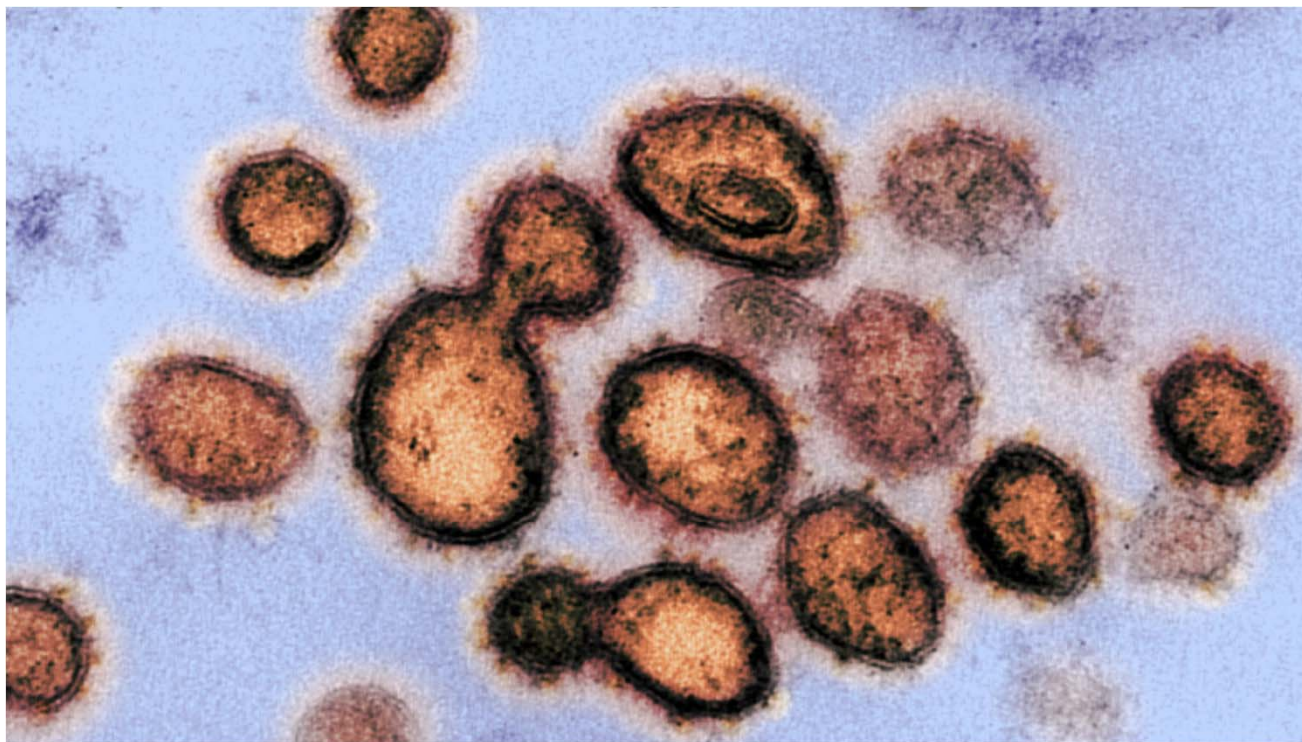
Ministry of Health 2020

Brazil's unified health system: the first 30 years and prospects for the future

Marcia C Castro, Adriano Massuda, Gisela Almeida, Naercio Aquino Menezes-Filho, Monica Viegas Andrade, Kenya Valéria Micaela de Souza Noronha, Rudi Rocha, James Macinko, Thomas Hone, Renato Tasca, Ligia Giovanella, Ana Maria Malik, Heitor Werneck, Luiz Augusto Fachini, Rifat Atun

In 1988, the Brazilian Constitution defined health as a universal right and a state responsibility. Progress towards universal health coverage in Brazil has been achieved through a unified health system (Sistema Único de Saúde [SUS]), created in 1990. With successes and setbacks in the implementation of health programmes and the organisation of its health system, Brazil has achieved nearly universal access to health-care services for the population. The trajectory of the development and expansion of the SUS offers valuable lessons on how to scale universal health coverage in a highly unequal country with relatively low resources allocated to health-care services by the government compared with that in middle-income and high-income countries. Analysis of the past 30 years since the inception of the SUS shows that innovations extend beyond the development of new models of care and highlights the importance of establishing political, legal, organisational, and management-related structures, with clearly defined roles for both the federal and local governments in the governance, planning, financing, and provision of health-care services. The expansion of the SUS has allowed Brazil to rapidly address the changing health needs of the population, with dramatic upscaling of health service coverage in just three decades. However, despite its successes, analysis of future scenarios suggests the urgent need to address lingering geographical inequalities, insufficient funding, and suboptimal private sector–public sector collaboration. Fiscal policies implemented in 2016 ushered in austerity measures that, alongside the new environmental, educational, and health policies of the Brazilian government, could reverse the hard-earned achievements of the SUS and threaten its sustainability and ability to fulfil its constitutional mandate of providing health care for all.

Solidarity Study



Transmission electron microscope image of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, the virus that causes coronavirus disease 2019, isolated from a patient in the United States NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

WHO launches global megatrial of the four most promising coronavirus treatments

By [Kai Kupferschmidt](#), [Jon Cohen](#) | Mar. 22, 2020 , 3:28 PM