

Fe d'errades

Pàgines V - VI

Endemias → pandemias

Visión → aproximación

Cortas → largas

Endemias → pandemias

Pàgines VII-VIII

Endèmies → pandèmies

Visió → aproximació

Curtes → llargues

Endèmies → pandèmies

Pàgines IX-X

Syndemic approach ~~in~~ to surveillance of sexually transmitted infections and tuberculosis: a surveillance: ~~surveillance~~ focused on at-risk populations ~~at risk of~~ infection.

The main purpose of this thesis is to contribute as much as possible to enhance the surveillance of ~~the~~ endemics of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and tuberculosis (TB) pandemics in at-risk populations ~~at risk of infection~~ through a syndemic approach, and analysis to facilitate the design of effective prevention and control interventions. Five studies, with different epidemiological designs (population-based incidence, retrospective cohorts, and time series) were carried out in Catalonia and Portugal. Descriptive analysis, regression models, and time series and clustering analysis were

performed. ~~The results for the~~ Findings from the STI ~~endemic analysis~~ showed that in recent years, there has been ~~how in recent years, in Barcelona and Catalonia, there was a~~ sharp increase in reported cases of STIs in Barcelona and Catalonia, especially in young people, ~~and in~~ particularly in young women. Factors such as ~~being~~ male sex, ~~the~~ number of partners, ~~the~~ number of previous STI episodes, ~~or~~ and living in urban areas were associated with higher risk of HIV coinfection. Three differentiated clusters of STI cases in Catalonia were identified and characterised ~~in Catalonia~~. The first cluster ~~consist~~ consisting of ~~ed of~~ young women residing in more deprived rural areas ~~who~~ were more affected by chlamydia than the other clusters. A second cluster ~~consisted~~ consisting of predominantly men who have sex with men residing in urban and less deprived areas ~~who~~ showed multiple STI episodes ~~of STIs~~, higher STI incidence rates ~~of STIs~~ and higher HIV coinfection than the two other clusters. The third cluster presented a similar frequency distribution of socio-~~x~~ epidemiological characteristics to that observed in the ~~global total~~ number of reported cases. During the COVID-19 pandemic there was a drastic reduction in diagnosed and reported cases of STIs; ~~;~~ ~~this~~ decrease was more pronounced in women and young people. ~~In the studies related to~~ Findings from the TB ~~analysis~~, ~~the results indicated how~~ showed that in recent years the magnitude of the decrease ing trends in ~~the number of~~ cases reported in Portugal differed ed across different populations (~~lower decline~~ smaller decreases in people of non-Portuguese nationality, children under 5 years of age, and in HIV-negative people). ~~The~~ Poor ~~lack of~~ adherence to ~~the~~ treatment medications for latent TB infection was associated with ~~short~~ long courses of treatment and with certain socio-epidemiological, clinical, and behavioural factors, such as ~~being older than~~ age above 15 years, being born abroad, having a concomitant chronic disease, alcohol abuse, and being a person who injects drugs injection drug use. The main associatinged factors differed between the two metropolitan areas analysed. The overall

~~findings results from all the performed studies~~ reinforce the consideration that ~~both the~~ ~~endemic-pandemic diseases~~, STIs and TB, ~~each~~ behave ~~each one~~ as a syndemic ~~since as~~ they coexist ~~in particular temporal and geographic context~~ with other infections or pathologies in particular temporal and geographical context (concentration of the disease) and interact in populations and individuals with particular risk factors, which increase the probability of acquiring each of these infections (disease interaction).

Pàgines 5 i 6

Endemia → pandemia

Pàgines 9, 10 i 11

Endemia → pandemia

Pàgina 86

7% → 12%

6% → 11%

12% → 7%

11% → 6%

Pàgina 90

~~“sin tener en cuenta los valores obtenidos”~~ → “las proporciones obtenidas para cada una de las categorías, sin tener en cuenta los “missings””

Pàgina 95

Endemia → pandemia

Pàgina 97

~~Sin embargo, en contra de esta hipótesis,~~ De hecho, ha sido descrita recientemente una disminución más pronunciada en hombres en las tasas de incidencia de TB en EE. UU ~~China e India~~ [77].

Pàgina 98

“los nuevos datos indican” → ~~“los nuevos datos indican”~~

Pàgina 103

La falta de información sobre otros potenciales factores de riesgo de FCT como ~~el consumo de drogas,~~ la falta de vivienda ~~o encarecimiento~~.

Pàgines 109 i 111

Endemias → pandemias

Pàgina 113

Todo ello creemos fortalecería y aumentaría la efectividad de los sistemas de vigilancia epidemiológica haciéndolos más útiles en la preparación y respuesta a epidemias, así como facilitaría la integración de los datos de vigilancia con los datos de otros sistemas de información ~~como en su integración con los otros sistemas~~ dentro de los servicios de la salud como son los datos de la atención primaria y ~~la~~ hospitalaria.