

4th International Conference on Clinical & Experimental Cardiology

April 14-16, 2014 Hilton San Antonio Airport, TX, USA

Impact of cardiovascular diseases in granting sickness benefits and disability pensions by social security in Brazil

Sonia Regina Jurado

Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

This study sought to identify the granting of benefits for diseases of the circulatory system, from the branches of the National Institute of Social Security (INSS) in the period from 2004 to 2011 in Brazil. Transversal study using data obtained from the System Benefit the National Institute of Social Security (INSS) and the National Registry of Social Information. Data were collected on the number of disability retirement, number of sickness benefits, sex, group of diseases according to ICD-10 (International Code of Diseases) and cost benefits. Musculoskeletal diseases (MOD), mental disorders (MD) and circulatory diseases (CD) were the main reasons for granting sickness. For disability retirement, CD, MD and MOD were the main causes. Between the years 2004-2011, the total number of disability pension granted was 4,426,524 and sickness benefits was 10,992,802, which cost the Brazilian government \$ 4.7 million. Amounts spent by retirement due to CD correspond to 24% of total disability pensions and costs for sickness per CD correspond to 10% of sickness benefits. The results revealed differences in the prevalence of CD in retirement for men ($n = 674,980$; 59.60%) and women ($n = 457,730$; 40.40%), as well as the amount of sickness benefits for CD in men ($n = 679,988$; 57.33%) and women ($n = 506,160$; 42.67%). From 2008, there was a sharp decrease in the total number of disability retirement, including due to diseases of the circulatory system, from 293,249 to 32,026, thus a reduction of 90%. Cardiovascular disease as the leading cause for disability retirement in Brazil reinforces the degenerative effects of chronic stress in the workplace; however, women retire and move away from work less than men for cardiovascular disease, even experiencing occupational stress family demands, marital tensions and double shifts. It is noteworthy that the impact of gender on the occurrence of cardiovascular diseases has recently been the focus of interest, however, is not yet fully understood why women are less affected by these diseases in the workplace, requiring further study.

Biography

Sonia Regina Jurado is graduated in Biological Sciences from the State University of Rio de Janeiro (1995), master in Morphology from the State University of Rio de Janeiro (1998) and Ph.D. in Pathophysiology in Clinical Medicine from the Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (2005), Brazil. She is an Associate Professor in the Nursing Course at the Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS) and tutor group Tutorial Education in Nursing/UFMS. Professor Jurado has experience in the area of Medicine, Nursing and Biology. She has among papers in scientific journals and conference proceedings.

srjurado@bol.com.br