

Yellow fever: Reflections on environmental justice and sustainability in the reurbanization of the disease.

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Introduction: This article will analyze the latest outbreak of the yellow fever currently occurring in Brazil, as well as its causes and the consequences on the reurbanization of the disease in the country. Outbreaks of the wild type of Yellow Fever are not uncommon in Brazil, often due to vaccination coverage. The outbreak that hit urban centers in 2017 and caused panic in the population of the major cities such as Rio, Belo Horizonte and São Paulo, has arrived to the southeast by routes BR-116 and BR-101. Certainly, the epidemic was perceived more intensely in Minas Gerais. Curiously, it happened after an environmental disaster that impacted the Rio Doce with toxic and lethal materials due to the rupture of the Fundão Dam Of Samarco Mineração S.A., a joint venture of the world's largest mining companies, Brazil's Vale S.A. and Anglo-Australian BHP Billiton. This work intends to evaluate the magnitude of the spillover effect in the dispersion of the wild vectors *Haemagogus* and *Sabethes*, for urban areas, Concomitant with the migration of non-human primates in the search for a new habitat. All these factors coincided with the high rates of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in urban areas, vectors of urban yellow fever. Objectives: to describe and analyze the change in the epidemiological profile of Yellow Fever in Brazil in the face of the rupture amplitude of the Fundão Dam. It is believed that the environmental disaster may have caused the spillover in the dispersion of the wild vectors and the redevelopment of Yellow Fever. It is necessary to analyze the epidemiological characteristics of yellow fever, highlighting its incidence, pathogenicity, diagnosis, treatment and lethality. Methods: an epidemiological and ecological study was carried out with the collection of information published in print and digital media and scientific articles between 2005 and 2017, with references to the environmental impact of the rupture of the Fundão dam in Mariana, MG-Brazil and information from the databases of the Ministry of Health on the Yellow Fever Epidemic with expansion of the area of wild transmission to urban areas. Results: 496 cases of yellow fever were confirmed in the country in this period, with 162 deaths and an average case fatality rate of 45.7%; The group of young adult males was the most affected; In the epizootics, a total of 4,240 non-human primates reported with suspected yellow fever were identified, 35% of them laboratory confirmed; In the period from 2005 to 2017 there was an expansion of the area of wild transmission of the disease to urban areas; Spreading to other regions beyond the Southeast, the Center-West Region, the South Region and part of the Northeast Region (Southern Bahia). Conclusion: The Environmental disaster in the City of Mariana-MG, designed a path of destruction with spillover of the vectors of Yellow Fever, characterizing a reintroduction of the virus in an urban environment, With repercussions in several Brazilian states, evidencing a situation of environmental injustice in the form of conduct of the Company in the face of environmental damage and Public Health caused.