



**COVID-19, A RELATION BETWEEN PATIENTS' AGE AND RECURRENCE OF  
POSITIVITY FOR THE DISEASE WITHIN THE PROJECT  
UFSM DETECTA<sup>1</sup>**

**Renata Marschner (GR)<sup>2</sup>, Emanuelle Barbosa de Quadros (M)<sup>3</sup>, Terimar Ruoso (O)<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Extension project perform in Universidade Federal de Santa Maria *Campus* Palmeira das Missões.

<sup>2</sup> Project scholarship holder “EDUCAÇÃO EM SAÚDE: DESENVOLVIMENTO DE AÇÕES E TRANSFERÊNCIA DE TECNOLOGIA PARA PREVENÇÃO DE DOENÇAS INFECCIOSAS”; Student of Biological Sciences of UFSM/PM; E-mail: renata.marschner@acad.ufsm.br

<sup>3</sup> Project scholarship holder “EDUCAÇÃO EM SAÚDE: DESENVOLVIMENTO DE AÇÕES E TRANSFERÊNCIA DE TECNOLOGIA PARA PREVENÇÃO DE DOENÇAS INFECCIOSAS”; Master's student of the Programa de Pós-Graduação of UFSM/PM; E-mail: emanubq@gmail.com

<sup>4</sup> Associate Professor of Departamento de Ciências da Saúde of UFSM/PM; E-mail: terimar.moresco@ufsm.br

UFSM Detecta program, linked to UFSM *campus* Palmeira das Missões aims to collaborate with the regional community in the development of actions for the containment of infectious diseases, especially Covid-19, and the promotion of better public health in the North region of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. It was evaluated a relation between the age range of patients and the positive results rate by using the Detecta patients database, in total 44.106 patients' data were analyzed from April 23rd, 2020 to January 27th, 2023. The research goal was to put into evidence the interference of patients' age in the pattern of disease involvement. Assuming that elderly patients have a weakened immune system, it was expected for a higher positivity index in these patients. To accomplish this analysis, the database was separated into three categories: **Children** under 12 years old; **Youth and Adults** with age between 13 and 44 years old; and **Elderly** over 45 years old. Throughout the project 12.159 individuals tested positive, of these, 5% fit the Children category, 54% matched the Youth and Adults category and 38% fit the Elderly (the last 3% had no age information). Albeit, there was a greater number of Youth and Adults positive samples compared to the other two categories (Children: 603; Youth and Adults: 6.541; Elderly: 4.639), if considering the total of each division, it was possible to verify higher positivation percentage correlated to the others sections. Children presented 603 positives tests out of 2.479 (24,3%) and Youth and Adults had shown 6.541 positives out of 25.978 (25,2%) against the 4.639 positives out of the total 14.360 (32,3%) samples tested for the Elderly range. Therefore, despite Youth and Adults having presented a higher total percentage of positive index, Elderly still presents a bigger partial percentage of positivity.

**Keywords:** Elderly; Positive; SARS-CoV-2