

Prevalence of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis in the city of Porto Alegre, in Southern Brazil

Prevalência de esclerose lateral amiotrófica na cidade de Porto Alegre, sul do Brasil

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the prevalence of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) in the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil. **Method:** We conducted an extensive investigation in clinics and hospitals that provide specialized assistance to these patients, contacted neurologists and the regional association of people with ALS. **Results:** On July 31, 2010, 70 patients were alive and diagnosed with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Considering the population living in the city in the same period (1,409,351), the estimated prevalence was 5.0 cases per 100,000 people (95% CI, 3.9-6.2), being higher for men (5.2/100,000 95% CI, 3.6-7.2) than for women (4.8/100,000 95% CI, 3.4-6.5). The prevalence increased with age peaking in the age group 70-79 years in both genders. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of ALS in the city of Porto Alegre is similar to that reported in other parts of the world.

Keywords: amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, epidemiology, prevalence.

RESUMO

Objetivo: Determinar a prevalência de esclerose lateral amiotrófica (ELA) no município de Porto Alegre, Brasil. **Método:** Foi realizada ampla busca em hospitais especializados, contato com neurologistas e com a associação regional dos portadores de ELA para identificar os casos. **Resultados:** No dia 31 de julho de 2010, 70 pacientes estavam vivos e com diagnóstico de ELA. Considerando a população residente no município no mesmo período (1.409.351), a prevalência estimada foi de 5,0 casos a cada 100.000 pessoas (IC 95%, 3,9-6,2), sendo maior para os homens (5,2/100.000 IC 95%, 3,6-7,2) do que para as mulheres (4,8/100.000 IC 95%, 3,4-6,5). A prevalência aumentou com a idade, atingindo um pico entre os 70 e 79 anos, em ambos os sexos. **Conclusão:** A prevalência de ELA no município de Porto Alegre é similar à encontrada em outras localidades no mundo.

Palavras-chave: esclerose lateral amiotrófica, epidemiologia, prevalência.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a disorder characterized by degeneration and cell death of neurons in the motor cortex, brainstem and spinal cord¹. In most cases the cause of the disease is unknown, and it is a usually a sporadic disorder, although about 5% of cases have a positive family history². ALS is a devastating condition with enormous impact on patients, family members, caregivers and professionals involved in the treatment. It is also one of the most intriguing diseases regarding the understanding of its pathogenesis³.

The degenerative process of this disease has a complex and multifactorial etiology⁴. The current hypotheses about

the underlying pathological mechanisms of this disease suggest that there is a complex interaction between the various mechanisms, including genetic factors, oxidative damage, accumulation of intracellular aggregates, mitochondrial dysfunction, axonal transport defects, pathology of glial cells and excitotoxicity⁵.

Except for a few islands located in the western Pacific, it is believed that ALS has a relatively even distribution in the world. However, epidemiological studies have reported a prevalence ranging from 0.8 to 10.32 cases per 100,000 people⁶⁻⁹. This variability can be explained by methodological

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differences, variability in diagnostic criteria over time and because several countries such as Brazil do not have adequate systems of disease notification. Incidence studies, which have lower variability, as they can only be conducted under ideal conditions of disease documentation, show a variation between 1.5 and 2.5 cases per 100,000 people per year¹⁰. Nevertheless, most epidemiological studies are conducted in North America and Europe. So, it is essential to seek information from other parts of the world and thereby better understand the distribution and possible determinants of the disease.

In South America there is little information available about the occurrence of ALS. The first study to identify the incidence and prevalence of ALS in a South American country was recently published¹¹. In Brazil, the largest South American country, no study has been conducted so far on the frequency of ALS based on a large population and on El Escorial criteria for amyotrophic lateral sclerosis established in the 1990's.

The present study was aimed to determine the prevalence of ALS in the city of Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, presenting the prevalence by age group and gender.

METHOD

The research was conducted in the city of Porto Alegre, capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. According to data of the national census of 2010, the population of Porto Alegre was 1,409,351 people living in an area of 476.3 (km²)¹². The study was approved by PUCRS' Ethic Research Committee under number 11/05452. The study included all patients identified with a diagnosis of definite, probable or possible ALS, according to El Escorial criteria, who remained alive on July 31, 2010.

In order to identify the cases of ALS an extensive search using three simultaneous strategies was performed from July to October 2010. All local clinics and hospitals that provide specialized assistance to patients with neuromuscular disorders were contacted and provided the requested information on the patients diagnosed with ALS and followed-up from 2009 to 2010. All neurologists or neurosurgeons were contacted through a message of the Rio Grande do Sul's Society of Neurology and Neurosurgery requesting information from patients diagnosed with ALS followed up from 2009 to 2010. Finally, the regional association of people with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis was contacted and also provided information on patients registered in the referred years.

The data collected were stored in an Access database and analysis was made using SPSS (version 17). The prevalence was calculated by the number of cases of patients diagnosed with ALS that were alive on July 31, 2010, divided by the total population of the study city. For inference of such data to

other similar cities of the region, random variation was calculated for the study sample using a 95% confidence interval. Prevalence stratified by gender and age was also calculated.

RESULTS

70 individuals (34 men and 36 women) who remained alive on July 31, 2010 were identified with a diagnosis of definite, probable or possible ALS, according to El Escorial criteria. The age ranged from 31 to 93 years, with an average of 61.5 years, 59.3 for men and 63.6 for women.

The prevalence was 5.0 cases per 100,000 people, considering the population living in the city of Porto Alegre in 2010, being slightly higher for men, with a male/female ratio of 1.08:1. Table shows the total prevalence and the prevalence stratified by gender, with the respective confidence intervals.

Figure 1 shows the prevalence of ALS by age group and gender. The prevalence of ALS was zero until the fourth decade of life. From then on, the prevalence of ALS increased with the age, peaking in the age group 70-79 years (30.5/100,000), both for men (25.0/100,000) and women (33.7/100,000), and decreasing in the 80 years or over age group (11.5/100,000). In women, the increase in prevalence was steady from 30 to 69 years (ranging between 0.9 and 9.1/100,000), followed by a

Table. Prevalence of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis by gender and total in the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Population	N	Prevalence (/100,000 persons)	95% CI
Men			
653,787	34	5.2	3.6-7.2
Women			
755,564	36	4.8	3.4-6.5
Total			
1,409,351	70	5.0	3.9-6.2

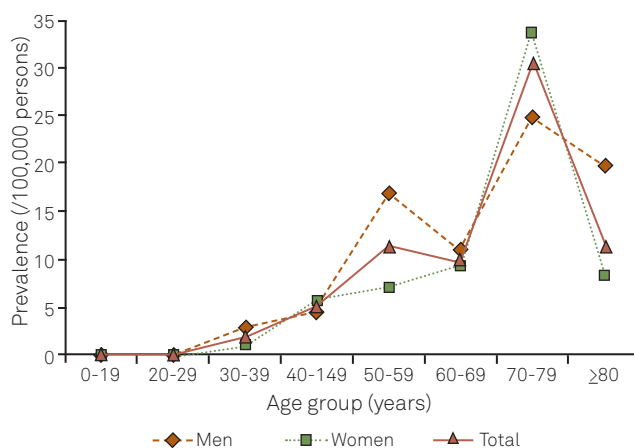


Figure 1. Prevalence of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis by age group and gender in the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil.

rapid increase between 70 and 79 years. In men, on the other hand, there was a sudden increase in the age group of 50-59 years (17.0/100,000), followed by a decline in the age group of 60- 69 years (10.9/100,000), and peaking in the age group of 70-79 years.

DISCUSSION

This study is the first to estimate the prevalence of ALS in Brazil. It is also one of the first studies of its kind in Latin America. Therefore, an extensive investigation of ALS cases in specialized centers was performed, including contact with neurologists and also through the regional association of people with amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, which is very active in the region. Thus, one strength of the study is the probable identification of all patients diagnosed with ALS and who were alive in the study period.

We found that the prevalence of ALS in the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil, is currently 5.0 cases per 100,000 people. The estimated prevalence in our study was close to the prevalence reported for the city of Jefferson in the USA (3.9/100,000)¹³, in Modena, Italy (4.02/100,000)⁸, in the Republic of Ireland (4.7/100,000)¹⁴, in Ontario, Canada (4.9/100,000)¹⁵ and in southeast England (4.91/100,000)¹⁶. On the other hand, our estimated prevalence is higher than the prevalence of ALS reported in Isfahan, Iran (1.57/100,000)¹⁷, in Uruguay (1.9/100,000)¹¹ and in Hong Kong, China (3.04/100,000)¹⁸, and lower than the prevalence of ALS reported in Italy (7.89/100,000)¹⁹ and in the Netherlands (10.32/100,000)⁹.

In our analysis of the results by gender, we found a higher prevalence of ALS for men (5.2/100,000) compared to women (4.8/100,000). However, this difference is very small, with a male/female ratio of 1.08:1. Several studies have

reported a higher prevalence of ALS in men. Studies conducted in France, Italy, Japan, the United States and India reported male/female ratios ranging from 1.05:1 to 3.0:1¹⁹⁻²³.

In our study, the prevalence of ALS in women and men increased with age, with a peak of 25.0 cases per 100,000 people for men and 33.7 cases per 100,000 people for women, in the age group 70-79 years, followed by a decline in the 80 years or over age group. These findings are consistent with studies carried out in the Netherlands⁹.

In the 80 years or over age group there was a decline in the prevalence of ALS for both genders (19.9/100,000 for men and 8.1/100,000 for women). However, despite the decline in the prevalence in this age group, the values are still relatively high. In a study conducted in Scotland by Forbes et al., aimed to describe the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of patients with ALS over 80 years, the findings showed that these individuals had lower survival rate at onset of symptoms compared to younger patients, and the incidence was higher in men than in women²⁴.

In conclusion, from the results, we can infer that the prevalence of ALS is around 5 cases per 100,000 people in the Southern region of Brazil, and perhaps also, it represents the Southern region of the country. We do not know, however, if the Center-West, North and North-East regions of Brazil have the same prevalence of the disease, since it presents different sociodemographic and health characteristics. Further epidemiological studies are needed in the referred regions. We believe, however, that our findings corroborate the hypothesis of a very similar distribution in different geographical regions, since Brazil is a developing country with a recent and rapid demographic transition, where the occurrence of the disease was similar to the one described in developed countries, which have also a different epidemiological profile.

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