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Onde se lia:

## Abstract

**Objective:** to describe the trend and the spatial distribution of leprosy in the state of Bahia, Brazil, 2001-2015. **Methods:** this was a mixed ecological study of epidemiological indicators of leprosy; joinpoint regression was used for the temporal analysis, while spatial scan statistics were used to identify clusters of the disease; the trend was classified as stationary, increasing or decreasing; we calculated the annual percent change (APC) and average annual percent change (AAPC). **Results:** there was a reduction in prevalence (AAPC = -5.6;  $p < 0.001$ ), treatment dropout (AAPC = -13.7;  $p < 0.001$ ), and females with leprosy (AAPC = -0.6;  $p < 0.001$ ); the new grade II case coefficient (AAPC = 2.7;  $p < 0.001$ ) and the proportion of multibacillary cases (AAPC = 2.2;  $p < 0.001$ ) showed a growing trend; spatial distribution was heterogeneous and concentrated in three regions in particular (north, west and south of the state), with variation between the indicators. **Conclusion:** persisting leprosy transmission in the state, late diagnosis and high hidden prevalence is suggested.

**Keywords:** Leprosy; Spatial Analysis; Neglected Diseases; Time Series Studies; Ecological Studies.

Leia-se:

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