

Country Report of Brazil

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- ICPC has been released in Brazil in 2009 when Ministry of Health bought its license. Since then it has been gradually used

- Searching at google for “Classificação Internacional de Atenção Primária” (brazilian portuguese term) from 2000 to 2009 there are 32300 results, and from 2009 to 2018 we get 477000, or 15 times more; using same method with “International Classification of Primary Care” (english term) finds 1.060.000 (2000 – 2009) versus 7.500.000 (2009-2018), or 7 times more

- Of course this is a “proxy” of the “relative risk” to use ICPC 2 after 2009 and has limitations as google rules which are not clear

- We don't have more accurate data regarding the use ICPC in Brazil

- ICPC has been official classification since 2011 when a regulation was published by Ministry of Health (http://bvsmms.saude.gov.br/bvs/saudelegis/gm/2011/prt2073_31_08_2011.html)

- Since 2013 the new EHR from Ministry of Health (e-SUS - <http://dab.saude.gov.br/portaldab/esus.php>) adopted ICPC as official classification and it has been implemented in half of the more than 5000 municipalities

- Nurses and other health professional have been using since then

- Health community agentes started to use ICPC in 2015 at home visits

- In 2017 Ministry released na oficial guide for ICPC users (http://www.saude.campinas.sp.gov.br/sistemas/esus/guia_CIAP2.pdf)

- In 2017 Brazil became member of Snomed