

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND PARKINSON'S DISEASE: PROLONGED WORK ABSENCE IN BRAZILIAN PUBLIC UNIVERSITY EMPLOYEES IN TEN YEARS.

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I. Introduction:

In Brazil, around one hundred thousand new cases of Alzheimer's Disease are diagnosed each year. For Parkinson's disease, it is estimated that two hundred thousand people are affected. The progressive aging of the population of public employees, associated with the change in legislation that allowed them to remain in active service until 74 years old, makes it important to know what the frequency of sickness is associated with the two most prevalent degenerative neurological diseases worldwide.

Key words: Absenteeism; Parkinson; Alzheimer; illness.

II. Objective:

Verify the frequency of Alzheimer's Disease and Parkinson's Disease associated with prolonged work absence in Brazilian public university employees in the last ten years.

III, Methodology:

It was a cross-sectional study in which a retrospective survey was carried out, including work absences lasting fifteen days or more associated with Alzheimer's Disease and Parkinson's Disease, between 01/01/2014 and 12/31/2023. Gender, occupation and type of neurological disease were analyzed. The population was 5,564 public university employees, with a predominance of women (53.8%). The staff with ages between 66 and 74 years old was 8.1%.

IV. Results:

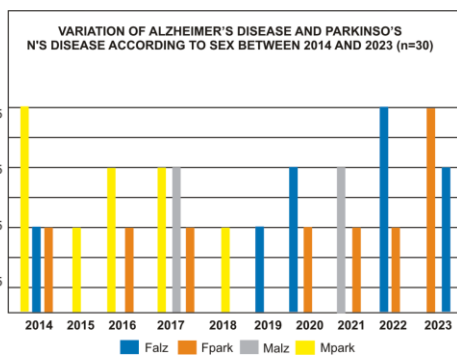
Alzheimer's Diseases accounted for 0.12% of the total of 10,027 absences due to illness over the ten years. Parkinson's Disease accounted for 0.18%. The frequency of absence from Alzheimer's disease in women when compared to the total number of absence by gender was 0.12% (12/7498) and 0.11 (3/2529) for men. The frequency of absence of Parkinson's disease in women when compared to the total number of absence by gender was 0.12% (12/7498) and 0.35 % (9/2529) for men. The workers most frequently affected by Parkinson's disease were teachers 55.5% (10/18) and administrative assistants 33.3% (6/18). For Alzheimer's disease, medical doctors were most affected 41.6% (5/12) and laboratory assistants 16.6% (2/12), professionals of the health sector were 66,6% (8/12).

VI. Discussion:

This study analyzed the prevalence and impact of sick leave due to Alzheimer's disease (0.12%) and Parkinson's disease (0.18%) among employees of Brazilian universities. Although the cases are few, the consequences are significant. PD mainly affected professors (55.5%) and administrative assistants (33.3%), while AD was more frequent in physicians (41.6%) and laboratory assistants (16.6%). Men were more affected by PD, while AD affected both genders similarly. With the extension of the length of service to 74 years, preventive policies and support are urgent to mitigate the impact of these diseases on the work environment.

VII. References:

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VI. Conclusion:

The present study found no difference in the frequency of sick leave between men and women for Alzheimer's disease. For Parkinson's disease, the frequency of absenteeism was higher in men compared to women. For Parkinson's disease, there was a predominance of sick leave for education professionals, while Alzheimer's disease was more common among health professionals.