**ABSTRACT**

**Introduction:** HIV is considered the most potent activator of tuberculosis. People living in areas of poverty are often more vulnerable to illness from these two diseases. **Objective:** To describe the confirmed cases of TB/HIV (tuberculosis/HIV) co-infection reported to the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN) in the state of Maranhão from 2014 to 2018. **Methods:** Descriptive study of confirmed cases of TB/HIV coinfection in Maranhão State, notified to SINAN from 2014 to 2018. The variables available on the DATASUS website were sex, age, race/color, education, alcoholism, homeless people, population deprived of liberty, year of diagnosis, year of notification, municipality of residence, use of antiretrovirals, type of entry, closure situation. The prevalence rates of TB/HIV co-infection in the state and by municipality, from 2014 to 2018, were also calculated. **Results:** 12.125 TB cases were reported; of these, 1.061 had positive serology for HIV, most were male (73.7%); from 20 to 39 years of age (59.3%); brown color/race (73.1%); with no schooling or incomplete elementary education (54.2%). Alcoholics, homeless people and people with conditions of deprivation of liberty represented, respectively, 24%, 4.6% and 3.3% of cases. 51.2% evolved to cure TB. The prevalence rates of TB/ HIV coinfection in São Luís and Santa Inês, have been on an upward trend since 2016. **Conclusion:** Young brown men with low education were the most affected. The low cure rate stands out, well below that recommended by the Ministry of Health.

**Keywords:** Tuberculosis. HIV. Coinfection**.** Public Health Surveillance