Introduction: Monitoring food and nutritional situation is one of guidelines of the National Policy Food and Nutrition, which the purpose is ‘to improve supply conditions, good nutritional status and health of the population by promoting appropriate and healthy eating practices, food and nutrition surveillance, prevention and the full care regarding to problems related to food and nutrition.’

The Technical Standard System of Food and Nutrition Surveillance – SISVAN main goal is to monitor the typical meal pattern and nutritional status of individuals attended by Unified Health System (SUS) in Brazil.

Methods: The food consumption and Nutritional Status database of phases of life were collected during 2015, by means of standardized forms, in the sphere of Primary care. The data was analyzed through management reports. Results: It is observed an increase of 7.5 times in the monitoring record of the nutritional status from 2010 to 2015 in the system.

Regarding nutritional diagnosis using the Body Mass Index of children under five years old, there is a total of 29.8% with risk of overweight, overweight, obesity and severe obesity together. The Nutritional status of adults was stable from 2013 to 2015 with 34.1% of overweight and 25.6% of obesity individuals.

Conclusion: The data reinforce the need for prevention and control actions for diseases and health promotion, specially in the percentage of the population in development risk of Chronic diseases, highlighting obesity.