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ABSTRACTS

- Abstracts of the Academic Medical Congress of Piaui, COMAPI, 2018
- Abstracts of the 5th International Academic Medical Congress of Maranhão (V COIMAMA) 2018
- Abstracts of the International Medical Students' Congress of Bucharest (IMSCB) 2018



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL *of* MEDICAL STUDENTS

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Abstracts of the Academic Medical Congress of Piauí, COMAPI, 2018

01. TRIALS FOR BIOLOGICAL SAMPLES IN FILTER PAPER IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF SYPHILIS IN PREGNANT IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ

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INTRODUCTION: Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection (STI) of chronic evolution, caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*, which presents several clinical manifestations in different stages. This disease affects one million pregnant women per year worldwide, leading to more than 300,000 fetal and neonatal deaths and putting more than 200,000 children at risk of premature death. The use of whole blood sample tests on filter paper in immunoenzymatic assays (ELISA) has contributed significantly to an early diagnosis of syphilis, eliminating the need for locomotion to major centers in the capital. **OBJECTIVE:** To estimate the prevalence of syphilis in pregnant women in the state of Piauí; to identify the socio-demographic variables of pregnant women and to stratify positive cases by mesoregion. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive, retrospective study carried out in a reference laboratory in public health in the state of Piauí, based on individual records in the Laboratory Environment Management System (GAL). The study included pregnant women who underwent prenatal care between January and August 2017. The project was previously approved by the research ethics committee of the State University of Piauí. **RESULTS:** During the study period, 14976 tests were performed on filter paper for syphilis in pregnant women. Of these, a total of 96.5% were non-reactive. About 3.2% (482 cases) were syphilis reagents and 0.3% of the samples were not tested for inadequacies. With regard to the scope of surveillance of syphilis in pregnant women, research coverage was found in 108 cities in the state of Piauí, according to the provenance of pregnant women. Of these, positive cases were concentrated in the central-north region (36.3%), and north (34%). Regarding the age group of pregnant women, the lowest age was 13 and the highest was 50, with the majority being between the ages of 21 and 30 years. **CONCLUSION:** It was concluded that syphilis during pregnancy had a prevalence of 3.2%; the age group with the highest incidence was between 21 and 30 years of age and the majority of the cases came from the central north of Piauí. In view of the prevalence of syphilis, it is possible to affirm the importance of quality prenatal follow-up, since simple measures make it possible to diagnose it, treat it early and reduce the risk of neonatal sequels.

02. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH EXTRAPULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ

Bruno Ique Leal Sepulveda¹; João Pedro Leite Lima¹; Sabrinna Jales Cunha Brandão¹; Odvaldo Lima Lopes Segundo¹; Taís De Sousa Campos²; Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹.

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INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis (TB) is considered by the World Health Organization to be the most common disease of humanity with more than nine million new cases and 1,500,000 deaths per year from the disease. The extra pulmonary forms of tuberculosis, although not posing a potential risk as regards transmissibility, are gaining increasing importance due to the considerable increase in their incidence, whether in developed or developing countries, a fact related to the AIDS epidemic. **OBJECTIVE:** The present study had as general objective to trace the epidemiological profile of patients with extra pulmonary TB in the state of Piauí between 2014 and 2018. **METHODOLOGY:** It was a retrospective, epidemiological, documentary, quantitative approach using data from the Department of Information Technology of the Single System (DATASUS) of the Ministry of Health. The research universe comprised 520 patients diagnosed and notified in the Notification of Injury Information System (SINAN). **RESULTS:** In the present study, the most common form of extra pulmonary tuberculosis was peripheral lymph node TB. It was also possible to define the male sex as more prevalent, the brown breed with the highest number of cases reported among the races considered and the most affected age groups comprising

adult and productive age individuals with ages ranging from twenty to fifty-nine years. It has not yet been possible to establish a standard that can be inferred that the degree of schooling has real interference or confers low schooling as a risk factor to be considered in the study sample in the observed period. It was also possible to infer that in the sample, obtained most of the cases have no relation with the HIV / AIDS virus although a considerable sample of the study has not even been investigated the disease. **CONCLUSION:** The study made it possible to identify the profile of individuals who were notified with extra pulmonary tuberculosis in SINAN in the state of Piauí in the last 4 years, but the deficiency in the addition of information to the reports associated with extra pulmonary TB and the lack of studies dedicated to extra pulmonary forms of tuberculosis and it is necessary to have more detailed and comprehensive studies in this field.

03. SOROPREVALENCE OF HUMAN T-CELL LYMPHOTROPIC VIRUS IN THE TERESINA POPULATION, PIAUÍ.

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INTRODUCTION: Human T-cell lymphotropic virus type 1 (HTLV-1) from the family Retroviridae is associated with the development of serious diseases such as adult T-cell leukemia/lymphoma (ATLL), tropical spastic paraparesis (TSP)/HTLV-1 associated myelopathy (HAM), immunological manifestations and dermatological abnormalities. HTLV-1 is endemic in several regions of the world: southern Japan, the Caribbean, Africa, South America, the Melanesian islands and Brazil, it is estimated that the infection affects 2.5 million people, which makes the country with the highest absolute number of cases. This prevalence varies among Brazilian regions, and one way to obtain information is based on the serological screening of specific antibodies, through an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), Western blot and confirmatory molecular tests. **OBJECTIVE:** To determine the frequency of HTLV-1 in the serological screening of patients attended at a public laboratory in Teresina from 2010 to 2017. **METHODS:** This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee in which a descriptive, retrospective study with categorical and non-categorical variables was performed to estimate the prevalence of HTLV-1. Serological, epidemiological findings (age, gender, origin, co-infection) were collected in the laboratory's Laboratory Management System (LAG). **RESULTS:** 745 patients with clinical suspicion of HTLV-1 infection were evaluated and 40 (5.4%) presented positive ELISA and Western Blot serology. Thus, a prevalence of 4.9 cases / 100,000 inhabitants infected by HTLV-1 in Teresina between 2010 and 2017 was estimated. The mean age was 36 years with cases for those over 30 years (14/40) and prevalence for females 73% (29/40). Teresina (93%) was the municipality with the highest occurrence (37/40) of cases. Of the 40 infected patients, 09 (23%) had co-infection with syphilis (1/9), dengue (1/9), West Nile Fever (1/9), hepatitis B (2/9) and human immunodeficiency virus 4/9). **CONCLUSION:** Teresina presented a significant prevalence of the disease, affecting mainly the female gender and those above 30 years. Although the northern and northeastern regions of Brazil present a high prevalence for HTLV-1, more research is needed to track the infected population due to the risks of transmission, the emergence of other infectious diseases and clinical complications of HTLV-1 infection.

04. ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO FROM 2010 THROUGH 2018

Andréa Beatrice Santos da Silva¹; Andressa Tavares Ribeiro¹; Antônio Lucas Mendes Araújo¹; Ricardo Mesquita de França¹; Victor Hugo Pinheiro dos Santos¹; Marília Albuquerque de Sousa Martins¹

¹ State University of Maranhão

INTRODUCTION: According to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), cardiovascular disease (CVDs) is the leading cause of death in the world. In Brazil, 300,000 acute myocardial infarction (AMI) occur per year, of which 30% are fatal. Since most of these deaths still occur outside of the hospital's care, unassisted by the physician, 80% of cases have this outcome within the first 24 hours of the disease. From the 60's, it was observed the need for an effective pre-hospital care for AMI, which reduces the time between onset of ischemic event and reperfusion. **OBJECTIVE:** To characterize the situation of AMI in the State of Maranhão from 2010 through 2018. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This is an epidemiological, quantitative, cross-sectional and retrospective study. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Ministry of Health - SUS Hospital Information System (SIH / SUS). The analyzed variables were: number of hospitalizations, sex, race and age group. The data were grouped using Microsoft Excel 2016® software. **RESULTS:** In the analyzed period, 7078 hospitalizations were reported in the State, and the Macroregion of São Luís presented the highest incidence (33.9%) (n = 2,399), followed by Imperatriz with 25.2% (n = 1,786) Ferries with 10.3% (n = 732). Regarding sex, a higher incidence in males was observed in 60.8% of the cases (n = 4300), while in the female sex there were 39.2% (n = 2,778) of the occurrences. In the race parameter, only 15.3% (n = 1084) of the cases were recorded, being predominant in the brown race with incidence of 25.7% (n = 278), followed by yellow race 3.8% (n = 41) (n = 25), blacks with 6 cases (0.5%) and 67.7% (n = 734) of the cases were not reported. With regard to age, we have a higher prevalence in the range of 60-69 years, with 1930 cases recorded, followed by the range of 70-79 years with 1606 cases and over 80 years with 931 cases. **CONCLUSION:** The epidemiological profile of AMI in Maranhão consists of men, mulattos in the 6th decade of life. Therefore, actions aiming at health promotion, in order to encourage the improvement of life habits, such as food, smoking, alcoholism and physical exercise - factors whose greatest disregard of men are possibly protagonists in putting them ahead of statistics - are of great importance, as the atherosclerotic event is chronic and its early preventive actions have direct association with the decrease of acute complications and mortality improvement.

05. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF AMERICAN TEGUMENTARY LEISHMANIASIS BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2012 TO 2017 IN THE CITIES OF TERESINA (PI) AND MANAUS (AM), BRAZIL**
 Mariana Moura Diniz Araújo¹; Osvaldo Campos Pereira Neto²; Camilla Angélica De França Chaves¹; Caroliny Carla Duarte De Araújo¹; Jonas Moura De Araújo²

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INTRODUCTION: American Tegumentary Leishmaniasis (ATL) is an infectious, non-contagious disease that causes ulcers on the skin and mucous membranes and is one of the most prevalent dermatological conditions in Latin America. In Brazil, it represents a growing health problem with high incidence rates, and Piauí is an endemic state. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the epidemiological aspects of human ATL in cases reported in the city of Teresina, in the state of Piauí, and in the city of Manaus, state of Amazonas, from January 2012 to December 2017. **METHODS:** It was made an epidemiological descriptive study of the ATL in the cities of Teresina and Manaus using the secondary data provided by the SINAN (National Institute of Public Health Information System), categorizing the year of notification, age, sex, race and clinical form in the period studied. **RESULTS:** 284 cases of ATL were reported in the city of Teresina from January 2012 to December 2017, with the highest number of cases in 2014 (25.35%). In Manaus, during the same period, 4,316 cases were reported, with the highest number of cases in 2012 (21.55%). In Teresina, the greatest prevalence was of brown (66.90%) and male patients (64.44%), a fact that is related to the greater exposure to risk factors for the onset of the disease, and at the age group of 40-59 years (30.99%). In Manaus, similarly, brown and male males prevailed, with prevalence of 94.32% and 77.62%, respectively. The predominant age group was 20-39 years, with 40.92% of the cases. The predominant clinical form in both cities was cutaneous, with 86.97% of cases in Teresina and 98.03% of cases in Manaus, a fact consistent with the Brazilian literature and data from the Ministry of Health. **CONCLUSION:** The results evidenced in this study indicate that ATL is still an endemic disease in the cities of Teresina and Manaus, with a higher incidence of brown, male and cutaneous forms. However, Manaus presents a more expressive number of cases in relation to Teresina, corroborating the condition of the northern region of Brazil as a leader in the prevalence of ATL. Thus, health education is necessary for this population, which should receive information aimed at controlling the vector that transmits the disease in those regions,

as well as the execution of policies and proposals for the surveillance, monitoring and control of this disease.

06. **RISK CLASSIFICATION: CARE PROFILE IN THE EMERGENCY UNIT IN A REGIONAL HOSPITAL OF THE RECONCAVO OF BAHIA IN THE YEAR OF 2017.**
 Mithaly de Jesus Teixeira¹, Camila Araújo Santana¹, Alessandra Carvalho Caldas¹

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INTRODUCTION: Health screening is a clinical risk management system implemented in the health services in order to manage patient flow safely. The Ministry of Health advocates the use of Screening Protocols and Risk Classification, the Manchester screening system provides systematic and logical route for decision making by health staff, having classification levels. In view of the wide use of this protocol and the advantages identified by its use, this research was carried out at the emergency unit of the Castro Alves Regional Hospital (HRCA), which uses this instrument to classify risk and host its population. **OBJECTIVE:** To present the profile of the users served at the HRCA emergency unit in 2017. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Quantitative research, based on a descriptive documentary analysis. The monthly results corresponding to the profile of the clientele attended in the emergency of the HRCA, in the municipality of Castro Alves - Bahia, from January to December of 2017, including children and adults, were analyzed. These data were quantified and consolidated. **RESULTS:** In the year 2017, 23768 HRCA emergency services were performed, classified according to the Manchester Classification Protocol. Of these, 1.1% or 255 of those attended were in the form of Emergency (red); 9.9% or 2348 classified as Urgent (Yellow); 73.5% or 17476 in Mild Urgent (Green) and 15.5% or 3689 were referred for outpatient visits (Non-Urgent-Blue). **CONCLUSION:** The results indicate that the majority of users who sought HRCA emergency care in the year 2017 required low complexity care, with outpatient resolution and / or in the Family Health Unit (USF). The urgency and emergency units in recent years have been overloaded, becoming ineffective at the demand and generating dissatisfaction on the part of the users and active health professionals. The information demonstrates the importance of the screening protocol for data generation in health information systems, the evaluation of the service profile of the units and the effectiveness of the coverage of primary care. Indicating the need for investment in basic care services, which will have a direct impact on reducing the overcrowding of emergency and emergency units, optimizing waiting time and improving the quality of care.

07. **BACTERIAL RESISTANCE PROFILE IN ICU PATIENTS IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF AN NORTHEAST CAPITAL**

Danilo Rafael Da Silva Fontinele¹, Cristiane Vieira Amaral¹, Francisco Das Chagas Ferreira De Melo Júnior¹, Levy De Aguiar Pontes¹, Liliane Maria Soares Martins¹, Herion Alves Da Silva Machado¹

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INTRODUCTION: Bacterial resistance to antibiotics is characterized as one of the most relevant public health problems, since it makes it difficult to control infectious diseases; favors morbidity and mortality; decreases therapeutic efficacy; promotes the transmission of infections; brings risk to patient safety and high costs for health care. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the profile of bacterial resistance in patients of Intensive Therapy Units in an emergency hospital in a capital of the Northeast. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive research, type of case series, documentary, prospective, census. The research site was the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of a reference hospital in emergency and emergency of a capital of the Northeast. The data collection period was from October to December 2017. We evaluated 416 patients, all admitted to the ICUs, under the use of antibiotic therapy in the period. The work was approved in the ethics committee, with the opinion of nº 22.023.582. **RESULTS:** The main causes of hospitalization were traumatic brain injury (TBI) / Polytraumatism with n = 186 (44.7%) and Sepsis of different sites with n = 79 (18.9%). Distribution of infection episodes according to topography occurred: respiratory n = 248 (59.4%) and urinary n = 98 (23.6%). Distribution of types of invasive procedures performed with a positive culture result: bladder catheter delay n = 416, nasoenteral catheter n = 355 and central venous access n = 306. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (32.0%), *Acinetobacter baumannii* (23.0%) and *Staphylococcus aureus* (16.0%) were the most commonly found microorganisms. The resistance profile showed *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* resistant to Gentamicin 36% and 35.5 to Imipenem. *Acinetobacter baumannii* resistant to tigecycline 60.2% and Meropenem 74.5%. *Klebsiella pneumoniae* producing

carbapenemase 36.2%. CONCLUSION: Traumatic brain injury (TBI) / Polytraumatism and Sepsis were the main causes of hospitalization. The most common microorganisms were *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Acinetobacter baumannii* and *Staphylococcus aureus*. More than a third of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* was resistant to Gentamicin and Imipenem. And more than half of the *Acinetobacter baumannii* were resistant to tigecycline and Meropenem. More than a third of the *Klebsiella pneumoniae* were producing carbapenemase.

08. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF DEATHS FROM BREAST CANCER BETWEEN 2008 AND 2017 IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ, BRAZIL

Mariana Moura Diniz Araújo¹; Osvaldo Campos Pereira Neto²; Francisco Guilherme Luz Araújo²; Sávio Vinicius Rodrigues Carvalho²; Caroliny Carla Duarte De Araújo¹; Jonas Moura De Araújo²

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INTRODUCTION: Breast cancer represents the main cause of death due to neoplasia in Brazilian women. Despite its high incidence in Brazil, policies for prevention, early diagnosis and control of this disease have not been sufficiently stimulated. Breast and/or armpit nodule, breast pain and changes in the skin covering the breast, as well as bulging or retractions that look like orange peel are the main signs and symptoms of breast cancer. Control of this condition occurs with the early detection through clinical breast examination and mammography. OBJECTIVE: The main objective of this study is to analyze the epidemiological profile of breast cancer in Piauí, from 2008 to 2017. The specific objectives of this study were to determine the year in which occurred the greatest number of deaths and to identify the most affected age and ethnicity group. METHODS: This is a retrospective quantitative epidemiological study of the number of deaths due to breast cancer in the state of Piauí from January 2008 to December 2017. Data were obtained from the online platform of the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS) and are composed by the death certificates of the analyzed period that have the underlying cause of death belonging to Chapter II of ICD-10 and breast malignant tumor in the list of ICD-10 morbidity. RESULTS: 644 reports of deaths from breast cancer in Piauí were analyzed in the period between January 2008 and December 2017. At the time interval studied, 6,654 deaths were observed due to neoplasms in Piauí, of which 9.68% were due to breast cancer. According to the findings, 11.64% of the cases occurred in 2014, representing the peak of deaths due to this neoplasm of the whole period. Only 7 cases of male breast cancer were reported. In 2008, 573 deaths were observed for cancers in general, while in 2017 520 deaths were recorded. There was, therefore, a decrease of 9.25% in the absolute number of deaths. The number of deaths due to malignant neoplasia of the breast, in the same period, fell 30.43%. It was observed that the peak of deaths occurred in the age group between 50 and 59 years (28.72% of the total), followed by the age range of 40 to 49 years (25.15%) and 60 to 69 years (18.78 %). When grouping the deaths using as a criterion the race/color of the individuals, it was verified a predominance of brown color (93.94%), followed by black color (3.26%) and white color (1.86%). CONCLUSION: The efforts made to combat breast cancer in the state of Piauí have brought good results, with significant reductions in the number of deaths over the years. Notwithstanding such a decrease, the absolute number of deaths remains high, which points to the need for advances in the tracking, prevention and treatment of the disease.

09. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MENINGITE CASES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TERESINA-PI, IN THE PERIOD FROM 2015 TO 2017

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INTRODUCTION: Meningitis is caused by infectious agents or by non-infectious processes and is characterized by inflammation of the meninges lining the brain and spinal cord. Viral and bacterial meningitis are the most relevant to public health because of their potential to cause outbreaks and severity of cases in bacterial meningitis. The transmission is by contact with droplets and secretions of the nose and throat, or by the fecal-oral route. Prevention is mainly due to the vaccination of children, as indicated in the National Immunization Program. The treatment is in accordance with the

causative agent of meningitis and may be palliative or antibiotic. The earlier the treatment and the diagnosis, the more satisfactory is its prognosis. Meningitis is endemic in Brazil and, therefore, case reports and the epidemiological profile of the disease contribute to the development of preventive measures and planning. OBJECTIVES: Outline an epidemiological profile of the cases of meningitis reported in the municipality of Teresina-PI, from 2015 to 2017. METHODS: Quantitative research was done through a retrospective epidemiological study from 2015 to 2017, using as sources of information the cases of meningitis reported in the SINAN (Information System for Notifiable Diseases). The criteria were analyzed: sex, age, area of residence and evolution of the disease. The obtained data were exported to Numbers software and then analyzed. RESULTS: During the study period, 472 cases of meningitis were reported. Of these, 290 (61.44%) were male. The prevalent age range was 0 to 19 years with 200 cases (42.37%). The most affected were the residents of the urban area corresponding to 359 patients (76.05%). Regarding the evolution of the disease, 360 patients (76.27%) were discharged, 68 (14.40%) died of meningitis, and 8 (1.69%) died of other causes. CONCLUSION: Based on the data analyzed, it is evident that the people most affected by meningitis are pediatric patients of the male sex. In addition, the discharge percentages demonstrated efficacy in the care of patients with meningitis in Teresina-PI. However, the percentage indices of urban dwellers with meningitis, reiterate the need for measures directed to this population, aiming to reduce the disease.

10. CUTANEOUS METASTASIS OF ENDOCERVICAL ADENOCARCINOMA - CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: The uterine cervix cancer is an important public health problem, is the third most frequent tumor in the female population and the fourth leading cause of cancer death in women in Brazil. It is a neoplasm that presents a greater locoregional than systemic impairment, but may present spread by contiguity, lymphatic and, less commonly, hematogenous dissemination. The distant metastases from cervical cancer occur in 10% of cases, mainly for lung, bone and liver. The event of cutaneous metastasis, on the other hand, is a rare event, with a frequency varying from 0.1 to 2.0%. The objective is to report an unusual case of cutaneous metastasis of endocervical adenocarcinoma. CASE REPORT: Female patient, 58 years old, with a history of total abdominal hysterectomy, in 2009, due to endocervical adenocarcinoma. She presented vaginal relapse in 2013 and in 2015, with subsequent bladder infiltration, with partial cystectomy being used as conduit. In 2015, he also presented lymph node metastasis, still referring to endocervix adenocarcinoma. Recently, in 2018, it evolved with numerous vegetative lesions and edema in the lower right limb, when it was suspected of cutaneous metastasis, being the same biopsied. The biopsy revealed, in this clinical context, dermal infiltration by adenocarcinoma of mucinous pattern indicative of endocervical origin. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The gynecological malignancies rarely cause metastasis to the skin, and when this happens, it usually indicates a worse prognosis. In this case, as in the literature, the predilection for the appearance of metastases in lower limbs is observed. Another peculiar characteristic of the case is that these metastases usually manifest, macroscopically, as nodules, plaques or telangiectatic lesions, differently from that observed in the case - vegetative lesions.

11. DIABETES: MYTHS AND TRUTHS PRESENT IN THE POPULATION ATTENDED IN THE HIPERDIA OF THE MEDICAL SPECIALTY CENTER OF PINHEIRO-MA

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INTRODUCTION: Diabetes is one of the main public health topics currently, affecting 422 millions of people worldwide (according to the global diabetes report, released by OMS in 2016). Besides that, it is a disease that when not properly controlled, generates serious consequences for the patient, such as amputation and blindness. OBJECTIVES: Assess the level of information

that the imaginary of patients and detect possible failures in the process of clarification of medical information. **METHODS:** Were selected from 55 diabetic patients attended in the CEMP hiperdia program and, from the website of the Brazilian diabetes society, a questionnaire with 10 myths was applied: 1- Cinnamon helps control diabetes, 2- Diabetics can do foot scaling, 3- The diabetic can eat as many fruits as he wants, 4- Diabetes is a contagious disease, 5- Diabetic can not eat candy at all, 6- Insulin is a addictive drug, 7- **It's easy to know who has diabetes, because the signals are clear**, 8 - Diabetics should eat special foods for diabetics, 9- If you are overweight, you will certainly have diabetes, 10 - It is Always better to replace sugar with sweetener. **RESULTS:** It was found that 60% of the myths were declared as true, with questions 3, 5, 8 and 10 having the greatest discrepancies. In addition, some failures were detected regarding the operation of the program. First, there are monthly lectures by hiperdia, but there is little population. The majority of patients stated that they did not knowledge of these lectures. In addition, the service is very systematized and there is no concern with counseling of patients in relation to diabetes. **CONCLUSION:** Despite being a disease of great attention and that affects millions of people, diabetes is still surrounded by many myths about its operation, permissions, limits and, above all, control. Projects required aimed at improving the transfer information for the diabetic population such as distribution of booklets, conducting periodic lectures and training course for employees.

12. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF SKIN ULCERS IN PATIENTS WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

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INTRODUCTION: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an multisystem autoimmune disease, commonly affecting women between the second and third decade of life. One of its main differential diagnoses is antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (SAF), which may act alone or be associated with SLE. Pyoderma gangrenosum, on the other hand, is a rare neutrophilic dermatosis of unknown etiology, which usually affects immunosuppressed women. The most common site of ulcers occurs in lower limbs. **CASE REPORT:** M.A.P.A., 50-year-old woman, diagnosed with SLE in 2015, started in April/2018 erythematous lesions with pain and itching, primarily on labia majora. She sought a basic health unit and was treated with acyclovir thinking about genital herpes, evolved with dissemination of lesions to the left iliac fossa, with blisters and pustules until they became cutaneous ulcers. Patient felt intense pain in lesions and during deep inspiration, without episodes of fever. However, with progressive worsening of the lesions, antibiotic therapy and prednisone 20mg were also initiated due to the possibility of being related to autoimmunity. There was an association of intravenous fluconazole and sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim, because despite the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics, patients presented worsening of the general condition. Both blood culture and uroculture came negative. The hypothesis of pyoderma gangrenosum was evaluated, and corticosteroid therapy was used 1mg/kg, and biopsy specimens were collected from the lesions. Antibodies to SAF, a disease that may be associated with SLE and cause skin lesions similar to pyoderma gangrenosum, were requested. Anti-cardiolipin, lupus anticoagulant and beta-2-glycoprotein I antibodies, which were diagnostic determinants, were negative. The biopsy report showed a non-specific and intense chronic inflammatory process. After a month in hospital, the patient presented improvement of the general state with significant reduction of pain, without need of analgesics and antibiotics, and she was discharged. Currently, there are changing dressings daily, and ulcers, which no longer have erythema or signs of secondary infection, are healing by second intention. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The possibility of pyoderma gangrenosum can't be ruled out due to the epidemiological profile of the patient, although cutaneous ulcers are in an atypical location.

13. DIFFICULT DIAGNOSIS OF PERITONEAL TUBERCULOSIS: A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. It is transmissible and primarily affects the lungs, also affecting other organs. Peritoneal tuberculosis, a type of extrapulmonary tuberculosis, is an important cause of ascites in developing countries, accounting for about 5% of all cases of tuberculosis worldwide. **CASE REPORT:** K.R.R., female, 32 years old, chronic renal, using catheter for hemodialysis and hypertension. She was admitted to a regional hospital, presenting a complaint of fever, chills, myalgia, dry cough, tiredness and chest pain, from 15 days before admission. In addition to respiratory complaints, the patient developed abdominal pain of moderate intensity, diffuse, and difficult to evacuate. At physical examination, he was in a regular state, with moderate pallor of skin and mucous membranes, dehydrated, with a distended abdomen and painful palpation. Laboratory tests showed leukocytosis and elevated CRP levels. On initial suspicion of hemodialysis catheter infection, antibiotic therapy was initiated. Patient progressed with worsening distension and abdominal pain and constipation. After a new blood count, a significant increase in leukocyte count was identified. Computed tomography of the abdomen revealed retroperitoneal and para-aortic lymph nodes with signs of necrosis, as well as free fluid in the cavity. During laparoscopy, adhesions, peritoneal implants, intestinal loops and epidermis that were very edematous were visualized along with a large volume of dark liquid. After the definition of peritoneal tuberculosis by histopathology, a therapeutic regimen with dose adjustments was introduced. At the moment it presents progressive and slow improvement. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Peritoneal tuberculosis is a disease that is difficult to diagnose because it mimics several abdominal pathologies, including an acute inflammatory abdomen which, if left untreated, may evolve with difficult prognosis and clinical complications. Well-indicated laparoscopy performed by experienced staff can contribute to a positive outcome.

14. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN PIAUÍ FOR THE PERIOD 2010 TO 2017

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INTRODUCTION: Brazil, in line with an international trend, shows an increase in life expectancy, fertility decline and infant mortality. This provides an increase in the prevalence of chronic non-communicable diseases and, consequently, an increase in mortality. Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of proportional mortality in the country since the 1960s. Although there is research on the subject, new studies that collaborate to prevent prevention and maximize health promotion are essential. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiology of acute myocardial infarction (AMI), in Piauí, between January 2010 and December 2017. **METHODS:** This was an exploratory, descriptive and quantitative study, in which data were obtained through the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian National Health System (DATASUS). The results, grouped into Microsoft Excel worksheets and exposed in charts and tables. **RESULTS:** From January 2010 to December 2017, 11,135 cases of AMI were reported in Piauí. 2016 and 2017 were the years that presented the most cases, with 1,844 (16.56%) and 1,783 (16.01%) cases, respectively. 2010 presented the lowest number of cases, totaling 926 (8.32%). In the analyzed period, there was a gradual increase of 192.55% between 2010 (926 deaths) and 2017 (1,783 cases). Men presented a higher percentage of AMI in relation to women, representing 62.65% and 37.35%, respectively. The age group of 60-69 years was highlighted with 29.51% of infarct episodes. Children younger than 1 year, aged 1-14 years, adolescents aged 15-19 years represent the smallest number of cases (13, 4, 7, respectively), accounting for less than 1% of the episodes. Regarding the number of deaths, 1,200 deaths were recorded during the period, representing 10.78% of the total number of patients hospitalized for AMI. The years 2011 and 2016 had a higher number of deaths, with 175 (14.59%) and 169 cases (14.08%), respectively. **CONCLUSION:** It was observed that among the patients hospitalized for AMI, there was a higher prevalence of males, older than 60 years. Regarding the number of deaths, there were no significant decreases, since more than 10% of hospitalized patients, victims of AMI in Piauí, passed away. This reveals the magnitude of cardiovascular diseases and also high mortality. Therefore, measures to prevent and control risk factors are mandatory in order to reduce the number of people affected by AMI.

15. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DRUG INTOXICATION IN PIAUÍ FROM 2013 TO 2017.

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INTRODUCTION: Drug is a pharmaceutical product prepared for prophylactic, curative, palliative and diagnostic purposes, but it can also be potentially harmful and even fatal. In relation to this, drug intoxication is a serious public health problem in Brazil, because it is linked to the easy access to drugs, self-medication and polypharmacy, as well as the great economic impact of urgency and emergency hospitalizations. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the epidemiological profile of patients intoxicated by drugs in the State of Piauí from 2013 to 2017. **METHODS:** This is an epidemiological, retrospective and quantitative study, with data collected in the Brazil's Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). The numbers analyzed belong to the period from January 2013 to December 2017, according to the variables age, cases per year, sex, circumstances and evolution of the case. Data was gathered in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for study in tables and graphs. **RESULTS:** The incidence of reported cases of drug intoxication in the municipality of Teresina increased 96.5% from 2013 to 2016. In the year 2017, there was a 16.4% decrease of reported cases. Female sex represented 71.4% of all cases reported from January 2013 to December 2017. In both sexes, the highest number of reported cases was due to suicide attempt, whereas in the female sex, this circumstance represented 72.65% of the cases and in the male, 48.42%. The age group of 20 to 39 year was a predominance in both sexes. 82% of reported cases progressed to cure without any sequelae, and the lethality rate was 0.7% in the period studied. **CONCLUSION:** In the municipality of Teresina, there was an increase in the number of reported cases of drug intoxication from 2013 to 2016, followed by a decrease in 2017. The sex most affected was female. The most affected age group was 20 to 39 years old and the prevalent circumstance was suicide attempt. Evolution without sequelae was a predominance.

16. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL INTERVENTIONS BY CROHN'S DISEASE AND ULCERATIVE COLLEGE IN PIAUÍ

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INTRODUCTION: The major intestinal inflammatory diseases (IBD) are Crohn's disease (DC) and ulcerative colitis (UC), which comprise a set of distinct intestinal inflammatory conditions of unknown causes affecting the gastrointestinal tract and marking the lives of those with these diseases. Thus, with regard to the epidemiology of IBDs, especially since 1980, there is a worldwide trend towards increasing incidence not only in developed countries, around 50 to 70 cases / 1,000,000 per year, but also in developing countries, as is the case in South America. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the epidemiological profile of Crohn's disease and Ulcerative Colitis in the state of Piauí, between 2010 and 2017. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS), made available by the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). **RESULTS:** From January 2010 to December 2017, 848 cases of hospitalizations for Crohn's disease and Ulcerative Colitis were reported in Piauí. In the study period, 2013 was the year that presented the most cases, with 165 (19.46%), the year with the lowest number of cases was in 2011, with 54 cases (6.37%). It was observed that 441 (52.0%) cases are male patients, while 407 (48.0%) are female. Regarding the age group, there was a predominance of the 20-29 age group, with 155 (18.28%) cases and the lowest number of hospitalizations was in the age group of 80 years and over, with 36 (4.24%) cases. Regarding the nature of care, 737 urgent care services were performed, indicating 86.91% of the total number of visits, accounting for an average stay of hospitalization of 12.2 days. In 19 (2.24%) cases, the final outcome was death. **CONCLUSION:** In the state the hospitalizations for IBD occurred with a little more frequency in males, especially in the age group of 20 to 29 years. Therefore, epidemiological studies contribute to assessments of hospital admissions, which, together with data such as periods of exacerbation, complications and chronic aspect of the disease, offer additional information showing how the disease is capable of generating

impacts for the individual with regard to biopsychosocial and to society due to the high costs of health services.

17. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF COLON IN PIAUÍ FROM 2010 TO 2017

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INTRODUCTION: Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a neoplasm that affects the segments of the large intestine (colon, rectum and anus). Considered a public health problem in the world, colorectal cancer is identified as the third most common type of cancer globally after lung and breast cancers. In 90% of cases, this tumor originates from an adenomatous polyp that, over the years, undergoes progressive changes in its cells. The main risk factors for its development include: family history, age, diet based on animal fats, alcoholism and sedentary lifestyle. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiology of colon malignant neoplasia in Piauí from January 2010 to December 2017. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS), made available by the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). The results were grouped into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and exposed in charts and tables. **RESULTS:** From January 2010 to December 2017, 3,773 cases of hospitalization for malignant neoplasia of the colon were reported in Piauí. 2017 was the year that presented the most cases, with 863 (22.87%). It was observed that 2,028 (53.75%) cases are female patients, while 1,745 (46.25%) are men. There was a predominance of the 60-69 age group, with 1,091 (28.91%) cases. As for the race, the pardos had 3,436 (91.06%) cases. With regard to the number of deaths, 164 deaths were recorded during this period, representing 4.34% of the total number of patients hospitalized as a result of CRC. 2016 had the highest number of deaths, with 29 (17.68%) cases and 2011 had the lowest number of deaths, with 15 (9.14%) cases. **CONCLUSION:** Among patients hospitalized for malignant neoplasm of colon, there was a higher prevalence of females and the age range of 60 to 69 years. It was also concluded that, in terms of the number of deaths, the mortality rate is low. However, even with reduced numbers of deaths it is mandatory that there be investment in measures of prevention and control of risk factors, to reduce the number of people affected. Thus, it is important public policies to trace the population at risk and actions of health promotion - food re-education and practice of physical activity - to mitigate the epidemiological aspects of CRC.

18. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF NEONATAL TETANUS IN BRAZIL IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

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INTRODUCTION: Neonatal tetanus is a serious, non-contagious acute infectious disease that affects the newborn (NB) during the first 28 days of life. The initial clinical manifestation is the difficulty of sucking, irritability and constant crying. Transmission occurs by contamination of the umbilical stump with bacterial spores (*Clostridium tetani*), which may be present in non-sterile instruments and used for umbilical cord section. Spores of the bacteria may also be present in products of the cultural habit of populations, used in the umbilical dressing, such as herbs, teas, powders and ointments, among others. The incidence of neonatal tetanus has declined in the last decades in all Brazilian regions due to the improvement in vaccine coverage and access to prenatal care in childbirth. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiology of Neonatal Tetanus in Brazil, from January 2008 to April 2018. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS), made available by the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). The results were grouped into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and exposed in charts and tables. **RESULTS:** From January 2008

to April 2018, 84 cases of neonatal tetanus were reported in Brazil. Of these, the Northeast Region leads with 40 cases (47.6%), followed by the North Region with 21 cases reported (25%). The South Region had the lowest reported number of cases, with 6 cases (7.2%). In the period under study, 2010 and 2016 were the years that presented more cases of neonatal tetanus, with 21 (25%) and 15 (17.8%) cases respectively. In 2009 and 2015, there were the lowest number of cases, with 3 cases (3.6%). A total of 23 deaths were recorded during the study period. Of these, 2010 had the highest mortality, 12 deaths (52.2%). The years 2009, 2013 and 2014 did not have neonatal tetanus deaths. The remaining years remained in an average of 1 to 3 deaths per year. CONCLUSION: A decrease in the number of cases due to neonatal tetanus was observed, because when comparing the years 1990 and 2017, the number of cases in the country reduced from 291 to 8 cases. This reduction is due to the increased coverage and qualification of the attention to prenatal, childbirth and puerperium; systematic vaccination with the tetanus vaccine, in women of childbearing age, especially in areas at risk; and improving (Family and Community Health Programs). Despite the observed, there is still a greater concentration of cases in the North and Northeast of the country, due to socioeconomic conditions and difficult access to health services. Therefore, for these numbers to continue to reduce, it is necessary to increase vaccine coverage, prioritize clean birth and adequate hygienic care with the umbilical stump.

19. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ON OSTEOMYELITIS HOSPITAL INTERVENTIONS IN PIAUÍ
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INTRODUCTION: Osteomyelitis is a bone infection, usually caused by *Staphylococcus aureus*, which can be acute or chronic and usually affects long bones such as legs and arms. It can be caused by an acute infectious process treated incorrectly, postoperative site, contiguity bone infection from chronic infection of adjacent soft parts among other situations. Thus, the early identification of this pathology avoids unnecessary exams and prolonged antibiotic therapy. OBJECTIVES: To describe the epidemiological profile of osteomyelitis cases in the state of Piauí, between 2010 and 2017. METHODS: This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS), made available by the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). RESULTS: From January 2010 to December 2017, 2516 cases of hospitalizations were reported for Osteomyelitis in Piauí. In the study period, 2017 was the year that presented the most cases, with 497 (19.75%), and the year with the lowest number of cases was 2012, with 236 cases (9.38%). It was observed that the great majority of the cases are male patients, with 1912 (76.0%), while 604 (24.0%) are female. Regarding the age group, there was a predominance of the 20 to 29 years age group, with 517 (20.55%) cases, the lowest number of hospitalizations being in the age group of 80 years and over, with 45 (1.79%) cases. Regarding the character of the service, there were 1835 urgent care, pointing out 73.73% of the total number of visits. In 12 (0.48%) cases, the final outcome was death. CONCLUSION: In the state, more adults were male, especially in the age group of 20 to 29 years. In this perspective, it is worth emphasizing that post-traumatic osteomyelitis has high morbidity, often leading to disabling injuries and / or expensive and prolonged treatments, with sometimes ineffective results. Therefore, the control of factors such as bacterial resistance to the antimicrobial used, great tissue damage and location of the fracture is extremely important to nullify the predictive effect of infection in exposed fractures. In view of this, it is necessary to stimulate epidemiological studies that approach the subject, for preventive and educational purposes, aiming at changing patterns in the state of the PI.

20. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF HOSPITALIZATION BY PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD IN MARANHÃO FROM 2012 TO 2017
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INTRODUCTION: Pneumonia is an inflammation of the pulmonary parenchyma. It represents the main cause of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the community and hospitalization among children up to 5 years old. In Maranhão, the disease accounts for about 20% of hospitalizations of children in this age group and approximately 57% of hospitalizations due to diseases of the respiratory system, with a high social and economic cost for families and society. OBJECTIVES: To characterize the epidemiological profile of hospital admissions for pneumonia among children <5 years of age, in the State of Maranhão and to verify the percentage distribution of cases throughout the months of each year (2012 to 2017). METHODS: This is a historical ecological study of reported cases of hospital admission due to pneumonia in children under 5 years old in the state of Maranhão, between 2012 and 2017. The information was collected in the online database in the System of Hospital Information of SUS (SIH / SUS) according to age, sex, color / race, month of occurrence and municipality of residence. RESULTS: The hospitalizations predominated among children aged 1 to 4 years (65.1%), male (55.1%) and brown / color (49.9%). However, 42.4% had this information ignored, which is considered a limiting factor of the study. It was observed a higher prevalence of occurrence during the months of February to June, with peak prevalence between the months of March and May, indicating peak in the seasonal distribution that coincided with the period of intense rains in the state. CONCLUSION: With this study, it was possible to perceive how much pneumonia is still important within the scenario of hospitalizations of children under 5 years of age in the state of Maranhão. The results indicate that there are risk factors for the development of the disease, and its association with climatic issues, which indicates the need to carry out more actions to prevent and control this disease in the state, especially before the times of more frequent involvement.

21. GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL INSTRUMENTS BY PNEUMONIA AND HDI IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO FROM 2012 TO 2017

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INTRODUCTION: Pneumonia is the main cause of hospitalization among children <5 years of age in the state of Maranhão. The occurrence of this disease has been related to socioeconomic and health conditions. However, previous studies have not yet been verified or the pattern of distribution of the disease and its integration with the Human Development Index (HDI). OBJECTIVES: To identify the distribution pattern of pneumonia in children aged 5 years, in the state of Maranhão, between the years of 2012 and the segregation of its occurrence in comparison to the HDI. METHODS: This is an ecological study of the historical series of reported cases of hospital admission due to pneumonia in children <5 years of age in Maranhão between 2012 and 2017. The information was collected in the online database in the Hospital Information System of the Brazil SUS (SIH / SUS), second age group and municipality of residence. In addition, 2010 HDI data were used referring to the 217 municipalities maranhenses, which is available on the site of the United Nations Development Program in Brazil. From this, three maps were developed with the help of GeoDa software. There was a percentage distribution of pneumonia in quartiles. The segregation of pneumonia in the HDI chain was identified through the clustering of municipalities, generated with the aid of the G * statistic. RESULTS: It was observed a higher concentration of the regions in the center-south region of the state and lower in the north region. The G * statistic revealed clusters of municipalities with low HDI levels and higher prevalence of pneumonia in the center and northwest of the state, and high levels of HDI with less prevalence in the metropolitan region of São Luís and its surroundings. CONCLUSION: The results demonstrate a spatial pattern of pneumonia management in Maranhão. It was observed that there are clusters of cities with overlapping of worse HDI levels and prevalence of pneumonia, and cities with double beneficitation, with higher HDI levels and less pneumonia. The results point to the promotion of preventive actions and investments in education, infrastructure and health for the control of the disease in the state.

22. HERPES ZOSTER WITH TWO DERMATOMES: A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: The varicella-zoster virus (VZV) is a herpes virus that causes varicella, which persists latently in the nervous system throughout the individual's life after the primary infection. Herpes Zoster (HZ) is caused by the reactivation of VZV in the cranial nerves and dorsal spinal root ganglia, and is usually triggered decades after the primary infection of varicella. It is manifested by intense pain and cutaneous maculopapular erythema that follows the peripheral distribution in the path of the involved nerve, being usually unilateral and circumscribed to a dermatome. **Objective:** To describe the case of a male patient with concurrent Herpes Zoster involvement in two dermatomes. **CASE REPORT:** Male patient, 78 years old, with cutaneous lesions in the form of cutaneous maculopapular erythema with crusts in the right periocular region and in the right posterior cervical region. In the face, it affects the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve and in the cervical region it affects the dermatome innervated by the 4th cervical nerve (C4). The diagnosis was essentially clinical, and general biochemistry exams were requested, including anti-HIV, due to the suspicion of immune compromise, which, however, had a negative result. The treatment was with acyclovir (800mg), orally, from 4h in 4h, for 10 days. On return, after 1 week, breastfeeding increased significantly and without ocular effect after an ophthalmological opinion. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The involvement of two dermatomes is a rare event. Most cases of HZ can be diagnosed clinically and treated with antiviral with acyclovir, valaciclovir or famciclovir. The case presented, both the diagnosis and the beginning of the therapeutic inclusion, were determinant for a complete resolution of the condition, without associated sequelae.

23. **NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE 1 ASSOCIATED WITH VIRCHOWIAN LEPROSY - CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: The Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) is a genetic autosomal disease. Nearly 50% the patients with NF1 do not present familiar history of the disease, which implies in a high incidence of new mutations. For the diagnosis is necessary to find at least two of the following criteria: café-au-lait spots, ephelides, neurofibromas, Lisch nodules, optic glioma, bone dysplasia, first degree relative with NF1. Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* (Hansen bacillus), which has high morbidity, reaching especially the skin and the peripheral nervous system and that may cause irreversible physical incapacities. **CASE REPORT:** 32 years old patient, male, looked for the University Hospital of Federal University of Piauí (HU-UFPI) with complaint of lumps in his body. It was confirmed, indeed, the presence of several nodules and papules, of fibro-elastic consistence in all his body, besides café-au-lait spots in his upper body and ephelides in his armpits, bilaterally. After the exeresis of some lesions, the histopathological exam confirmed the hypothesis of neurofibromas. Patient refers the appearance of these lesions during the first childhood, which got worse during the adolescence. He denies first degree relatives with similar symptoms. Besides, reported that months before, after feeling a strong chest pain and dyspnea, looked for a health clinic and underwent a sputum bacilloscopy (due to initial hypothesis of tuberculosis), in which was detected the presence of Hansen bacillus and it was started the Multidrug Therapy (MDT). The patient, with infiltrated nose and ears, hypochromic spots in the superior limbs and fifth right quirodactile in claw (second grade of physical incapability), went through a bacilloscopy for Hansen bacillus at HU-UFPI, by intradermic sample, with negative results, due to the effectivity of the treatment. Due to the clinical evidences - largely suggestive and the result of the first bacilloscopy, it was reaffirmed the diagnosis of Virchowian Leprosy, the most aggressive presentation of the disease. In the last consult the patient was in the seventh dosis of MDT. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Virchowian Leprosy and NF1 are differential diagnosis that, in this case, are seen together in the same patient. The patient must finish the MDT (total duration of 12 months) and continue the dermatological follow-up, with the monitorization and profilactic administration of the BCG vaccine in the direct contacts, besides the awareness about NF1 and the possibility of his children come to develop the disease.

24. **BASILAR ARTERY ANEURYSM IN PATIENT WITH SICKLE CELL ANEMIA: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: The sickle cell anemia is a monogenetic disease characterized by the presence of defective erythrocytes that cause vaso-occlusive disfunctions, vasculopathies and systemic inflammation. Among the potential complications, are included the vascular brain diseases. These pathologies, according to the literature, exhibit the following distribution: the brain aneurysms are more frequent in young adults, with higher incidence between 20 to 29 years old. There is a tendency to multiplicity and preferential localization in the posterior arterial system of brain vascularization; on the other side, in children, the ischemic brain phenomena are prevalent. The present report describes the case of a patient with sickle cell anemia and with basilar artery aneurysm and the treatment performed. **CASE REPORT:** S.P.S., 24 years old, female, black, was born and still living in Teresina, Piauí. Single, nulliparous, has an identical twin. The patient suffers from sickle cell disease, just like her twin sister and her mother has the genetic trace of the disease. She refers as main complaint a very intense cephalgia, which initiates in the frontal region and irradiates to the occipital pole, it has throbbing character. Associated to the pain, occurred yellow vomit and visual turbation. She made use of dipirona, due to the pain and referred anterograde amnesia after being admitted in regional hospital. In the physical examination, presented good general condition, normal colored, conscious and oriented, with adequate vital signs. It was discarded the hypothesis of meningitis and it was performed the cranio Computadorized Tomography, showing the presence of subarachnoid hemorrhage. Moving forward in the investigation it was performed an Angiotomography (Angio-TC), and conventional cerebral angiography, reaching the diagnosis of basilar aneurysm. It was chose to perform an endovascular embolization, with the installation of a stent through an uncommon approach, bilaterally, through both femoral arteries, because the introduction of the stent and the spirals through an only vase was diffculted by the anatomy of the patient. During the surgery occurred an initial bleeding in the colocation of the embolus, which was quickly controlled and the procediment was concluded successfully, resulting in a good evolution of the patient. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The report reaffirms what is found in the literature, since the patient is right in the age range in which there is a higher prevalence of the occurrence of aneurysms in patients with sickle cell anemia. The uncommon surgical approach proved to be efficient in the patient's treatment.

25. **CASE REPORT: LIMITED/ATYPICAL WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS: AN UNUSUAL PRESENTATION**

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INTRODUCTION: Granulomatosis with polyangiitis (GPA) is a necrotizing granulomatous vasculitis of medium and small vessels, which affects preferably white people, 35-50 years old. Usually, it starts damaging superior airways, followed by lungs and kidneys lesion, in its classic form. However, 25% of the cases correspond to the limited disease form, which affects only superior airways and, sometimes, lungs, with extremely rare kidney involvement, presenting recurrent course and possibly being ANCA - . Both use to start with isolated superior airways manifestations (95%), with cough, dyspnea, recurrent sinusitis and subglottic stenosis. **CASE REPORT:** Patient, 28 years old, female sex; brown/mulatta, with hypothyroidism, in use of T4 38mcg/day, was admitted in the Teaching Hospital (HU-UFPI) complaining of dyspnea. 5 years earlier, she had started malaise, fatigue and mild episodic fever. Then, suddenly, began to have dysphonia/hoarseness, developing a worsening course and laryngeal rattling. External videolaryngoscopy showed chronic laryngitis signs and infra-glottic stenosis, similar to the cervical spiral CT findings. At clinical examination, presented soporous voice, no palate perforations, no oral ulcers, respiratory auscultation with VM +, but reduced in both hemithorax, inspiratory wheezes and intense inspiratory rattling. Some hypothesis were suggested: extra-pulmonary tuberculosis, GPA and systemic mycosis. Thorax CT contrast-enhanced exhibited micronodules with mitigation of soft tissues, scattered in lung parenchyma. PPD and sputum bacilloscopy non-reagent. Laryngeal biopsy and relief tracheostomy were indicated. Culture of fungi in the biopsy material was negative and histopathological showed diffuse non-specific chronic inflammatory process. C-ANCA was negative. Systemic corticotherapy was introduced and it was demonstrated decrease in the glottic inflammatory process and significant improvement of dyspnea and soporous voice. Patient kept in clinical follow-up at HU, with limited GPA diagnosis, developing Cushing syndrome secondary to corticotherapy, reducing dose after that. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** it is noticed that limited

GPA offers a great challenging diagnosis, in the setting of no kidney involvement, c-ANCA – and non-specific biopsy. The marked response to corticotherapy, the micro-nodules and the typical glottic stenosis, in the absence of more criteria for other pathologies, allowed the diagnosis according to the American College of Rheumatology.

26. DUODENUM NEOPLASIA AND THE INTRINSIC DIFFICULTY IN DEFINING THE PRIMARY SITE IN AN ADVANCED CASE - CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Tumors involving the small intestine represent only 3% of the neoplasias of the gastrointestinal tract. Among the periampullary adenocarcinomas, the duodenum is the primary site in only 7%. These ones are remarkably localized in the second portion of the duodenum, with higher incidence among men, black and the 60-70 age range. It's an aggressive neoplasia, of difficult diagnosis, with frequent nodal metastasis and distant metastasis, initiating with non-specific symptoms; although anemia, intestinal obstruction and jaundice are associated to advanced disease. **CASE REPORT:** 30 years old patient, male, mulatto, borned in Teresina-PI. When admitted, presented nausea, vomit and pain in right lower abdomen since one month before, reporting lose of weight of 12 Kg in 3 weeks, besides jaundice, wich started 2 weeks earlier. Denied fever, choluria and fecal acholia. Former smoker (15 packs/year) and former alcoholic. In the physical examination it was possible to verify good physical condition, thin aspect, icteric 2+/4+. Abdomen ultrassonography shows pancreas with inespecific ecographic alterations only. Computerized tomography and Magnetic Resonance of abdomen showed circumferencial parietal thickening of first and second portions of duodenum, with blurring of the adjacent fat and in interface with the pancreas head. Upper digestive endoscopy revealed duodenum with its first portion distorted: irregular and infiltrative mucosa; performing then biopsies. The analisis was complemented with the Immuno Histochemical stydy (IHC), wich evidenciated poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma with signet ring cells. Presented markers CA 19.9 of 27,4 U/mL and CEA 3,3 ng/mL. The therapeutic option offered to the patiente was, initially, duodenopancreatectomy. However, during the cavity inventory, were observed adhesions in the hepatic hilus and metastatic nodules in the peritoneous and liver. Due to that, the decision was taken to perform an gastroenteroanastomosis, not being possible the biliodigestive derivation. The patient evoluted well, in despite of the jaundice and of the unfavorable prognosis (stage IV). **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The current report shows a case of adenocarcinoma in duodenum, with high degree, in young patient, and with pancreatic involvement and metastasis, with symptomatology of advanced disease and non-specific markers reduced, making more difficult the definition of the primary site, even with the IHC, as well as complicating the implementation of paliative therapy, wich, however, is similar for the primary duodenum adenocarcinoma and for pancreas adenocarcinoma.

27. PSEUDOPAPILLARY SOLID TUMOR OF THE PANCREAS: CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: This rare tumor was first described by Dr. Frantz in 1959. The World Health Organization in 1996 standardized the classification of this type of tumor into a solid pseudopapillary tumor of the pancreas. Making this report of relevance to contribute to medical learning. **CASE REPORT:** F.N.M, 54 years old, female. Six months ago, the patient developed weight loss associated with sensation of gastric fullness, constipation, progressive abdominal pain in weight in the right iliac fossa region, relieving analgesics and without worsening factors. At the physical examination, the patient had a right hemiabdome bulging, with a painful semifixed mass at the deep palpation, beyond the midline, and presented 1 + / 4 + edema in the lower limbs. He underwent tomography of the abdomen, showing a massive expansive solid-cystic hypervascular formation with epicenter in the pancreatoduodenal groove, displacing the duodenum, pancreatic head and hepatic flexure of the colon, compressing the inferior vena cava and right kidney, measuring 16 x 10 x 13 cm. In laboratory tests CA19-9 and CEA with normal values. Tumor resection was performed by means of a cephalic

gastroduodenopancreatectomy in Roux-en-Y reconstruction associated with right colectomy with ileus transversus anastomosis and biopsy of the mass, revealing a solid cystic neoplasm of 17cm epithelioid pattern. The procedure was successfully performed and the patient evolved without postoperative complications. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** They represent about 5% of the cystic neoplasms of the pancreas and 1% to 2% of the exocrine tumors. It affects predominantly women (10: 1) young people with a peak between 20 and 30 years, different from the case reported. It has uncertain origin, low degree of malignancy, slow growth, behavior, in general, benign, rarely metastatic. Many patients are asymptomatic or report abdominal pain (more common), palpable mass or recurrent pancreatitis. It is usually located in the head and tail of the pancreas, and its diagnosis is made by imaging tests. The treatment is surgical, varying according to tumor location and has an excellent prognosis, with survival rates above 95% after resection.

28. LABORATORY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY PATIENTS IN HEMODIALYTIC TREATMENT OF A CENTER OF DIALYSIS OF MARANHÃO STATE INTERIOR
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INTRODUCTION: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) consists of progressive loss of renal function, with an estimated prevalence of 8 to 16% worldwide. As treatment, up to 90% of those with end-stage renal function need dialysis, and hemodialysis is more commonly used, which despite increasing survival can trigger dietary and metabolic changes. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate laboratory and epidemiological conditions of chronic kidney patients on hemodialysis at the Caxias Dialysis Center. **METHODS:** An exploratory, descriptive, cross-sectional and quantitative study was carried out by means of a questionnaire and analysis of medical records of 153 (61%) patients with CKD in hemodialysis therapy, between December 2017 and July 2018, from a sample universe of 251 individuals, excluding those under 18 and over 65 years old as well as those in therapy for less than 3 months. Values of total protein, calcium, phosphorus and iron serum, present in medical records, were compared with indicated values for CKD on hemodialysis. Epidemiological were obtained by questionnaire, after approval by the Research Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:** From the 153 patients evaluated, 99 were men (64.70%) with a mean age of 51.5; women represent 35.30%, with an average age of 48.5. As a profession, 62 (40.52%) said farmers; 59 (39%) with incomplete fundamental level and 31 (20%) illiterate; and 102 (67%), brown. Among them, 7 (4.57%) presented only diabetes; 24 (15.69%), diabetes and hypertension, and 61 (39.87%), only hypertension. As for biochemistry, the following reference values were used for hemodialysis CKD: serum iron (50-170g/dL), total proteins (60-80g/L), calcium (9-11mg/dL), phosphorus 5-6mg/dL and creatinine (7-12mg/dL), being obtained as mean among the patients: serum iron 59.42µg / dL; total proteins 70.07g/L; calcium 9.02 mg/dL; phosphorus 5.15mg/dL; creatinine 12.39mg/dL. **CONCLUSION:** The average age was 48.59 years, a range compatible with the age of the most significant reduction in glomerular filtration, around 40 years. Men predominate, with low socioeconomic status. At least 92(60.13%) of the respondents had diabetes and/or hypertension, both factors of high mortality in CKD. Regarding the biochemical evaluation, it is concluded that the values of serum iron, total proteins, calcium and phosphorus are within those recommended, while those of creatinine are somewhat elevated, leading to believe in a good nutritional and dialytic monitoring of patients.

29. MIASTENIA GRAVIS OF ATYPICAL PROGRESSION: CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Myasthenia gravis is an autoimmune disease mediated by autoantibodies directed to the skeletal muscle acetylcholine receptor or to other components of the postsynaptic membrane. The causes of pathology are unclear, but thymus abnormalities and genetic predisposition may influence its development. Floating muscle weakness that worsens with stress is the main manifestation, initially predominating in facial muscles. Severe and emergency respiratory impairment usually occurs after years of

disease progression, characterizing the myasthenic crisis. In this study, an atypical case of myasthenia gravis is shown. CASE REPORT: J.R.D.S, 58 years old, male, black, hypertensive, presented dysphagia for solids and bilateral palpebral ptosis of sudden onset 2 weeks before hospitalization, 08 days after receiving influenza vaccination. Dysphagia exhibited continuous course and rapid progression to pasty and liquid, requiring an enteral diet. Concomitantly, it evolved with difficulty of ambulation and of sustentation of the neck, besides hyporeflexia predominant in superior members. At first, Miller-Fisher syndrome, a rare variant of Guillain-Barré, was suspected due to clinical characteristics and vaccine history. After 6 days of hospitalization, the patient evolved with accessory muscle weakness and consequent respiratory fatigue, received ventilatory support and was referred to the ICU. Next, a lumbar puncture was performed to verify Miller-Fisher, but the result was non-specific. The hypothesis of myasthenia gravis that started with myasthenic crisis was considered and the anti-acetylcholine receptor antibody was examined and came in high titles. The diagnosis was then confirmed and treatment with pyridostigmine was started, with a rapid and significant improvement, being discharged from the ICU two days later. Returning to the infirmary, a gradual decantation of tracheostomy was performed until complete occlusion. Thoracic tomography confirmed thymic hyperplasia, but thymectomy was not indicated because, at advanced ages, autoantibody production decreases in this organ and is accentuated in other immune sites. The patient was discharged without serious sequelae and was followed up with a neurologist. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The reported patient presented dysphagia and sudden onset respiratory muscle weakness, rapid progression and non-fluctuating character, symptoms that are not present in the typical initial form of the disease.

30. NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE 1: CLINICAL CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Neurofibromatosis (NF) is a heterogeneous group of hereditary neurocutaneous disorders. There are two main forms of neurofibromatosis: NF Type 1 or **peripheral (von Recklinghausen's disease)** and NF Type 2 or central (less common). Both types of NF inherit as an autosomal dominant trait, with complete penetration and variable expressivity. In both variations, up to 50% of the cases correspond to new mutations. The gene for type 1 is located at 17q11.2; for type 2, in 22q12.2. The most common cutaneous lesions in NF1 are *Café-au-lait* macules, axillary and inguinal ephelides, as well as neurofibromas (benign tumor most common in NF1). Neurofibromas present two clinical variants: cutaneous / subcutaneous and plexiform. Other cutaneous findings include hypopigmented macules, multiple xanthogranulomas, and giant hairy nevi. Tumors are usually benign but can sometimes malignize. CASE REPORT: D.A.S., female, 17 years old, married, phototype IV, sought medical attention in a private dermatology office on April 30, 2018 with complaints of hyperchromic facial and body patches since childhood, in addition to lumps progression for about 2 years. In the dermatological examination, multiple hyperchromic macules ranging in size from 1 to 2 cm were found located on the back, buttocks, posterior surface of the thighs, and other hyperchromic macules also punctiform in the axillary regions. Normochromic nodes on the front of the forearms and on the back of the feet. No similar cases in the family. An excisional biopsy of one of these nodules was performed, whose histopathological report confirmed that it was a neurofibroma. The clinical history, signs and symptoms and histopathological examination of a nodular lesion confirm the diagnosis of type I Neurofibromatosis. CONCLUSION: Neurofibromatosis is usually diagnosed in childhood or early adulthood and its diagnosis is clinical. Genetic tests may also be used to aid in the diagnosis of NF1 or NF2. There is still no cure for this disorder, but treatment can help control the symptoms. Depending on the type and severity, treatment may include surgery for removal of tumors, radiation therapy, and medications. Genetic counseling is always recommended, because when one parent has neurofibromatosis, the risk for their children to develop this disease is about 50%.

31. OVARIAN ABSCESS FOR STRANGE BODY INTAKE: A CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Accidental foreign body (FB) ingestion is a common clinical situation in emergency care centers, with perforation occurring at some point in the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) in up to 1% of cases. Perforation manifestations include peritonitis, abscess, fistula, hemorrhage, and obstruction. The patient's lack of reporting on FB intake raises other diagnostic hypotheses and delays treatment. CASE REPORT: R.I.M.P, female, 40 years old, admitted at the regional hospital with complaints of persistent abdominal pain in the left iliac fossa, high fever and diarrhea for three days. On physical examination, she was agitated, with a compromised general condition, tachypneic and tachycardic. Painful abdomen on deep palpation. She reported that 18 days later she presented pain in the pelvic region with fever. She performed computed tomography of the abdomen with pelvic abscess finding compromising the left ovary. The conduct continued with hospitalization with onset of volume hydration, antibiotic therapy and exploratory laparoscopy. The procedure revealed left ovarian abscess and fishbone within the ovarian parenchyma. The purulent secretion was collected for culture, left oophorectomy, cavity lavage and Blake drain placement. The patient progressed with good therapeutic acceptance and was discharged from hospital. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The incidence of intestinal perforation by FB in any portion of the intestinal tract is low, most often being treated with antibiotics, symptomatic and removal of FB by surgery. The difficult diagnosis occurs due to the large number of susceptible TGI sites, the lack of knowledge about the patient's intake and the various clinical manifestations found. In the case cited, EC was not identified at the first emergency visit, which made the diagnosis and the subsequent therapeutic approach difficult. Gastrointestinal perforations by foreign bodies may manifest in various ways, such as digestive bleeding, diffuse or localized peritonitis, and obstruction. The time of onset of symptoms may vary from hours to years after ingestion.

32. HEALING EFFECT OF THE ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF THE LEAVES OF *Himatanthus obovatus* (Müll Arg.) Woodson.

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INTRODUCTION: *Himatanthus obovatus* (Müll Arg.) Woodson, known as janaguba, is found in northeastern Brazil. Its leaves are used for hypertension, skin blemishes and an antitumor agent. However, studies on the healing action of leaves are still incipient. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the healing effect of the ethanolic extract of the leaves of *H. obovatus* (EELHo) in mice. METHODS: Leaves of *H. obovatus* were collected in Teresina-PI and male Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) came from the breeding stock of the State University of Piauí. The work was approved by the Committee on Ethics in the Use of Animals (CEUA-UESPI 00049/2017) with six groups (five animals per group). Dry leaves of *H. obovatus* were crushed, submitted to extraction in ethyl alcohol and rotated to the ethanolic extract. Then ointments (EELHo plus carbopol gel) were made at doses of 500, 750 and 1000 mg/kg. Carbopol gel, distilled water and Nebacetin® ointment were administered to the mice as negative control (NC), solvent control (SC) and positive (PC), respectively. Topical application of all the products was performed after 24 h of the surgical procedure, once a day, for 21 days with the aid of disposable swabs in sufficient quantity to cover the lesion. Wounds were recorded on days 0 (immediately after the surgical procedure), 7, 14 and 21 postoperative days. All photos were recorded with a pachymeter beside the animals. The images were recorded by means of a camera with image capture and for the analysis of the lesion area the program was used Image-J version 4.5.0.29 of Windows 98/NT/200. Data were analyzed by the Kruskal-Wallis test with Student-Newman-Keuls ($p < 0.05$) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: On all evaluated days (0, 7, 14 and 21), the reduction of the area of the wound lesion was not significant between NC and SC. On days 7, 14 and 21, the PC area reduction was significant in relation to NC. EELHo showed no significant difference in lesion area when compared to CP at 14° (500 and 750 mg/kg) and at 21° (500, 750 and 1000 mg/kg), which evidences the cicatrizing effect of EELHo. CONCLUSION: The result evidenced that EELHo was effective in healing in cutaneous lesions in the 14th and 21st days analyzed. In addition, microscopic studies are being evaluated to verify vascular proliferation, inflammatory cells, fibroblasts and collagen fibers.

33. USE OF A BIOLOGICAL SAMPLE IN FILTER PAPER AS A SOROLOGICAL SCREENING FOR HEPATITIS B IN PIAUIENSES

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INTRODUCTION: Vertical hepatitis transmission is responsible for 35 to 40% of new cases of hepatitis B in the world, which is why the virus is maintained in the population. Chronic infection occurs in 90% of infants infected in the neonatal period, especially in those with positive testes at the time of delivery. **OBJECTIVES:** Estimation of hepatitis prevalence in pregnant women in the state of Piauí, sociodemographic characteristics of pregnant women with hepatitis B; listing cases positive by mesoregion and raising the serological status for infections that cause fetal morbidity and mortality. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective, descriptive study, carried out in a reference laboratory in public health in the state of Piauí, based on the individual records of pregnant women in the Laboratory Management System. The study included pregnant women who underwent prenatal care between January and August / 2017. Work approved with opinion 2,059,392. **RESULTS:** During the period of the study, 20,656 tests were performed on hepatitis B filter paper in pregnant women. A total of 98.9% were non-reactive. About 1.1% (240 cases) were hepatitis B reagents and 0.8% of the samples were not tested for inadequacies in sample collection. The basis of investigation in 168 municipalities according to the provenance of the administrations, being the greatest examples of positive cases concentrated in: Parnaíba with 14 cases and Union with 11. The lowest was 11 and the highest 47, being that the majority of pregnant women were between the ages of 21 and 30. In the mesoregion division, a north-central region represented the highest number of cases (34%), followed by north (29%), southwest (24%) and southeast (13%). On the coinfections, 5 cases of cytomegalovirus infection, 4 cases of syphilis and 2 cases of HIV were observed. **CONCLUSION:** The hepatitis B virus during pregnancy had a rate of approximately 1%, occurring in other studies, which ranges from 0.6 to 0.95%. Most of the cases were submitted to the center-north of Piauí and the coinfection with CMV were more observed. In view of the prevalence of hepatitis B, it is possible to affirm the importance of quality prenatal care, since it is possible to diagnose and follow up clinically in the early stages of infection.

34. **PELVIC RING TRAUMA IN PATIENT VICTIM OF HELP: CASE REPORT**
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INTRODUCTION: The traumatic lesions of the pelvic ring, representing only 3% of the traumatic lesions, are associated with high energy trauma. Of the victims of fatal car accidents, 25% suffered a pelvic ring fracture. Because of this mortality, all patients with suspected pelvic ring fracture should be assessed with anteroposterior (AP) pelvic radiography. **CASE REPORT:** Patient, 19 years old, female, victim of trampling, was unconscious and hemodynamically stable. The radiological evaluation revealed: fracture in the lamina and upper articular facet of C7, fracture in the 1st left costal arch, diaphysis of the pubic symphysis and sacroiliac joint, complete fracture of the lower right pubic branch. Conservative treatment of the cervical fracture was carried out, with subsequent transfer to another hospital. In the new evaluation, he presented with cervical pain and limitation of movements of the lower limbs due to pain in topography of the pubic symphysis. She had mild vaginal bleeding, a sign of Destot and vulvar excoriations. A hidden fracture of the pelvis with lesion of the vaginal canal was suspected, and it was decided to perform the external fixation of the lesion, made with supra-acetabular pins, being possible to obtain images in AP, Inlet and Outlet. By specular examination, it was perceived that they were excoriations of the vaginal canal. Computed tomography showed that the patient had disjunction of the pubic symphysis and lesion of the right sacroiliac joint. In the definitive surgery, the external fixation was removed. The access of Pannestiel to the exposure of the pubic symphysis was performed. Anterior fixation of the pubic symphysis was done by cerclage so that it did not interfere in the reduction of the posterior subluxation of the sacroiliac. A saccular reduction of the sacroiliac joint was performed on the right, fixation with a percutaneously cannulated screw. Thereafter, the cerclage was removed which maintained the anterior stabilization provisional, and the fixation of the pubic symphysis was continued. Two reconstruction plates were used, one anterior and one superior at the symphysis. **FINAL**

CONSIDERATIONS: The association of this fracture with large hemorrhages reinforces the importance of early diagnosis. In high energy traumas, it is important that the unstable pelvic fracture pattern is quickly recognized so that bleeding of pelvic vessel lesions can be controlled. It is critical that the physician knows how to prevent, diagnose, and treat the immediate and delayed complications more frequently in patients who are victims of pelvic ring fracture.

35. **PENILE CANCER: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MORTALITY IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN THE YEARS OF 2006 TO 2015**

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INTRODUCTION: Penile Cancer is malignant and rare, with high morbidity and mortality, mainly affecting elderly men, with a peak incidence in the seventh decade of life. Its etiology is multifactorial and is related to precarious intimate hygiene, low socioeconomic conditions and non-circumcision. This cancer is characterized by the presence of a persistent sore or ulcer, or a tumor located in the glans, foreskin or penis body and a white secretion (smegma); if these signs are associated with the presence of inguinal ganglia, there is a suggestive sign of metastasis. If the diagnosis is early, treatment is easily cured, however, the diagnosis is usually late due to the delay in the search for care that occurs due to lack of information, difficulty in accessing health services or fear on the part of men. **GOALS:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of mortality due to penile cancer in the state of Maranhão between 2006 and 2015. **METHODS:** Retrospective epidemiological research with a descriptive quantitative analysis of data recorded in the Online Atlas of Mortality of INCA (National Cancer Institute) on Mortality due to Penile Cancer in Maranhão between 2006 and 2015. **RESULTS:** During the analyzed period, 3,457 deaths were recorded for penile cancer in Brazil, with Maranhão having 190 cases, behind only Bahia (277) and Pernambuco (211). Observing the data from these 10 years, one can affirm that the years 2011 to 2014 obtained the highest indices, ranging from 19 to 30 cases; and that from 2014 to 2015 we had a reduction from 30 to 15 cases. However, the years 2006 to 2010 have the lowest rates ranging from 13 to 18 cases. Putting this data in percentage, we have 1.14% in the years 2006-2010, and 1.34% in 2011-2015. INCA has a mortality rate per 100,000 inhabitants in 19 cities of Maranhão, and on a decreasing scale, the five cities with the highest mortality rate are Bacabal (1.30%), Codó (1.18%), Timon, 16%, Quarries (1.15%) and Imperatriz (0.99%); while São Luís is in the 8th position with 0.75%. **CONCLUSION:** Maranhão is in the third position of the Brazilian Northeastern states with higher mortality due to the Penile Cancer, below only Bahia and Pernambuco, reaffirming the well-known relation between underdevelopment and penile cancer.

36. **POISONING BY DRUGS AND BIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO**

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INTRODUCTION: Poisoning or intoxication results from ingestion, inhalation or exposure to a toxic substance (harmful) to the body that can cause sequelae and even death if the individual is not rescued in time. Therefore, it is a public health problem throughout the world, with geographical, social, economic and cultural differences that determine different profiles between countries. Common sources of poisons include drugs, household products, agricultural, plants, industrial chemicals and food substances. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the epidemiological profile of poisoning by drugs and biological substances in the state of Maranhão from 2013 through 2017. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This is an epidemiological, quantitative, retrospective study based on secondary data. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Ministry of Health - SUS Hospital Information System (SIH / SUS). The analyzed variables were: annual distribution of cases, death rate, age group and sex. The data were grouped using Microsoft Excel 2016® software. **RESULTS:** 802 cases of poisoning by drugs and biological substances were reported between 2013 and 2017 in the state of Maranhão, with a case fatality rate of 2.99% (24 deaths out of total cases). The distribution of cases varied over the years, without showing major changes in annual prevalence. The most affected age group was adults aged

30-39 years, with 18.70% (n = 150), followed by 20 to 29 years (16.95%). Children aged 1 to 4 years ranked third, with 113 cases, which accounted for 14.08% of the total. In relation to sex, more than half the cases were male (52.99%). CONCLUSION: In the state of Maranhão, male subjects under 40 years of age, especially in the 30-39 year age group were more affected by poisoning by drugs and biological substances. Therefore, it is worth noting the need to change the pattern of drug use, with a special focus on reducing self-medication and using it as a way to commit suicide since it is a cause of preventable death, although the data obtained show that fatality rate is low in the state and does not present significant annual variation.

37. UNCOMMON PRESENTATION OF RAMSAY-HUNT SYNDROME WITHOUT FACIAL NERVE PALSY

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INTRODUCTION Ramsay Hunt syndrome was characterized in 1907 by James Ramsay Hunt and is a rare condition (5/100000 inhabitants) that presents vesicular eruptions in the external ear, otalgia and cocleovestibular symptoms due to the reactivation of the herpes zoster virus, present in the quiescent state in the sensory ganglion of the facial nerve. This syndrome usually occurs in the elderly, diabetic and immunodepressed. CASE REPORT: LRB, female, 78 years old, presented with oral lesions typical of herpes zoster and reports that 5 or 6 days before the patient started a burn-like pain in the oropharynx, and after 2 days, vesicles appeared in the same region with palate and tongue lesions. Vesicular lesions appeared on the left ear, on the left mandibular region and on the left scalp, progressing to ulcerated lesions with crusts at the sites mentioned. In addition, she reported adynamia, weight loss of approximately 4 kg and also vertigo and hearing loss during this period. Patient has been diabetic for 14 years with regular use of glimepiride. She started treatment with prednisone in the local city. Based on the clinical picture, the diagnosis of Ramsay Hunt Syndrome was admitted and, therefore, the prescription of valaciclovir 500mg 8 / 8h was adopted. The following week there was improvement of skin lesions, vertigo symptoms and hearing loss. However, palate lesions was still present. At the time, prednisone was withdrawn and codein and oral triamcinolone 2x / day were prescribed for 7 days. Patient evolved with an important complaint of otalgia and the use of pregabalin and carbamazepine to control the pain was indicated. Today, it is being followed up with a neurologist to control neuropathic pain, with the other symptoms solved. CONCLUSION: It is extremely important to highlight the importance of early diagnosis, as well as the monitoring of its evolution. It is a syndrome that presents with possible severe neurological complications, especially in the elderly and immunocompromised patient, such as post-herpetic pain. In addition, it is necessary to be aware with the variety of clinical manifestations.

38. CORRELATION BETWEEN MISCARRIAGE AND THE INCIDENCE OF ZIKA IN BRAZIL: 2016-2017

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INTRODUCTION: Zika is a virus transmitted by the same vector as dengue fever and was first identified in Brazil in 2015. This infection can be symptomatic or asymptomatic. In the last case, clinical symptoms are common in 80% of infected people and the main symptoms are headaches, fever, arthralgia, myalgia and cutaneous eruption that last from 2 to 7 days. OBJECTIVES: The objective of this paper is to discover the regions with the most average incidence of Zika and the most rate of hospitalization for medical procedures after miscarriage and evaluate the correlation between these two epidemiologic indicators. METHODOLOGY: Ecological study in the 27 Brazilian federative units during the years 2016 and 2017. We obtained the incidence of Zika virus from the epidemiologic journal n.º 45 published by the Health Surveillance Secretariat of the Ministry of Health in 2017. From the SIH-DATASUS were obtained the numbers of hospitalization to execution of the procedures "curettage after miscarriage/puerperal" and "a study of womb emptiness after miscarriage using manual vacuum aspiration of the uterus". From IBGE were obtained female population of each state, in each year, in order to calculate the rate of hospitalization for execution of the selected procedures. We used the statistic package Stata v.13.0 to calculate the Spearman's coefficient correlation and a comparison of the average values was made by Kruskal-Wallis test, considering significant p<0,05.

RESULTS: In Brazil, the average incidence of Zika was equal to 38,6 per 100.000 inhabitant and the average rate of hospitalization post miscarriage was equal to 208,3 per 100.000 women. CONCLUSION: 1. Although the Midwest region has presented the major average incidence of Zika virus, there was not statistic difference related to the other regions. 2. The North region presented higher hospitalization rate for execution of post miscarriage medical procedures than the other regions. 3. There was no correlation between Zika virus and miscarriage in Brazil in the years 2016 and 2017.

39. ANALYSIS OF TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN DEATHS NUMBER: AN EXHIBITION IN LEVEL OF BRAZIL AND MARANHÃO

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INTRODUCTION: Traffic accidents have been a major concern in Brazil and in the world, due to the high number of young victims they reach and the social, economic and personal impacts they cause, being considered a global public health problem, causing approximately 1, 24 million deaths and 20 to 50 million physical injuries and disability annually. Brazil has ranked fourth among 101 nations with the highest mortality rates due to this type of urban violence (23 deaths / 100,000 inhabitants). The victims are mainly men, young workers, the elderly, motorcyclists and pedestrians. OBJECTIVES: To relate and demonstrate the causality of deaths from traffic accidents at the level of Brazil and Maranhão. METHODS: This is a descriptive epidemiological study, in which secondary data were used, referring to two populations, state and national, between the years 2010 to 2015. Data processing and mapping were performed using the Tab program to Windows - TABWIN, free software developed by DATASUS that allows to tabulate different types of information. Secondly, the prevalence of those affected was identified in relation to gender and age, as well as to explore a relationship between deaths and an increase in the number of motor vehicle fleets. RESULTS: In the analyzed period, the Mortality Information System (SIM) registered a total of 9,442 deaths due to traffic accidents in Maranhão. Evaluating Brazil, in the same period, there were records of 255,609 deaths. The distribution by age group in the State of Maranhão revealed that the group most affected is that of young adults, aged 20-39 years. Within national deaths, the same age group continues to be the most affected, accounting for about 44.58% of deaths. As for sex, there is a reason that represents about 5 male deaths for each female death in relation to the State of Maranhão. In Brazil, the male sex exceeds 30,000 annual deaths. In both populations analyzed, the number in the vehicle fleet grew linearly. CONCLUSION: Considering the whole context, with a trend towards increasing industrialization, together with an increase in the number of vehicles, it is essential to draw up public proposals aimed at greater supervision and care in traffic.

40. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SIFILIS CASES IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN TERESINA-PI, 2007 TO JULY 2017

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INTRODUCTION: Syphilis affects one million pregnant women per year worldwide. It is classified as a Sexually Transmissible Infection (STI) and has the etiological agent *Treponema pallidum*. In recent years, an increase in syphilis detection rates has been observed in Brazil, due to factors such as the reduction of condom use, the worldwide shortage of penicillin and the new forms of testing approach. OBJECTIVES: To analyze the epidemiological profile of syphilis in pregnant women in Teresina-PI, in the last 10 years. METHODS: Descriptive and quantitative epidemiological research, based on the cases of syphilis in pregnant women reported in the SINAN (Information System for Notifiable Diseases), as well as indicators and data from the STD, AIDS and Viral Hepatitis Department of the Health Surveillance Secretariat. Analyzed variables: gestational age, age group, schooling and clinical classification of the disease. Data were organized in spreadsheets using Microsoft Excel software. RESULTS: In the analyzed period, the data indicate 702 cases, with a relatively high detection rate in recent years, which follows the country trend - with 2.3 in 2007 and 9.2 in 2016 (per 1000 live births). Regarding gestational age, the majority occurring from the second trimester of gestation, with a percentage of 42.2% and 33.2% for the second and third

trimester, respectively, against 22.8% for the first trimester. However, in the last two years, it can be observed a growth of the detection in the first trimester, demonstrating an amplification of the early diagnosis during prenatal. Regarding the age group, 50.4% of the cases occur between 20 and 29 years, data related to an active reproductive phase. In the analysis of schooling, 27.8% had incomplete grades 5-8 versus 0.4% for complete grades, which reaffirms the importance of this item for the prevention of this STI. According to the clinical classification of the disease, 48.3% is described as in the latent phase. CONCLUSION: Syphilis is a public health problem that has not yet been equated in Brazil, nor in Teresina-PI. Note the importance of the epidemiological analysis to form studies that control this STI and prevent its diseases. In addition to enabling the knowledge of the clinical manifestations and guiding the classification in an appropriate way to guide the effective treatment.

41. PRIMARY CUTANEOUS ANAPLASTIC LARGE T-CELL LYMPHOMA – CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Anaplastic large T-cell lymphoma is a rare type of non-Hodgkin lymphoma originating from mature T lymphocytes. This lymphoma may be primary cutaneous and affects mostly young adults. This disease presents itself, most of times, as papules and nodules that get ulcerated, manifesting as clinically indolent. The diagnosis of this subtype of lymphoma is made by the exclusion of extracutaneous manifestations, and by the results of immunohistochemistry. This neoplasm presents a good prognosis and a 10-year survival rate above 90%. The objective of this study is to report a rare case of anaplastic cutaneous large cell lymphoma. CASE REPORT: Patient, man, 45 years old, presents a vegetative cutaneous lesion in the right calf without peripheral lymphadenomegaly or other extracutaneous manifestation and clinical of squamous cell carcinoma. Patient performed a biopsy that revealed atypical lymphoid infiltrate characterized by large pleomorphic cells with frequente mitosis figures infiltrating the deep dermis. The immunohistochemistry indicated immunophenotype T and positivity for CD30. CONCLUSION: The case report describes a rare non-Hodgkin's lymphoma with primary presentation on the skin emphasizing the importance of including such a possibility in the evaluation of cutaneous pleomorphic neoplasms.

42. EVALUATION OF THE PHYSICAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONALITY OF A BASIC HEALTH UNIT OF BAIXADA MARANHENSE

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INTRODUCTION: The Basic Health Unit (BHU) is an essential element for the Family Health Strategy (ESF). Thus, its quality can reflect in an important way in the health of the community. It is essential that the BHU presents a satisfactory basic structure in order to favor and enhance the resolution of the activities assigned to it and thereby minimize the demands on other health services of greater complexity. OBJECTIVE: To compare the physical structure and functionality of a BHU in Baixada Maranhense with the guidelines proposed by the Health Ministry. METHODS: This study was carried out by a group of medical students from the first period of the Medicine course of Federal University of Maranhão in the module of Fundamentals of Practice and Medical Assistance I based on the observation made at a BHU of a municipality of Baixada Maranhense. The following topics were assessed: accessibility, lighting and ventilation, materials available in the offices, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), Collective Protection Equipment (CPE), workers clothing, workers vaccinations and bathroom for users and employees. The guidelines of the Ministry of Health were used as parameters for the comparison with the characteristics identified in the BHU. The BHU can be characterized as: optimal, good, fair or poor. RESULTS: The BHU analyzed was characterized as regular, with the

structure of all clinics (nursing, medical, pharmaceutical and dental), vaccination and small procedures room, basic pharmacy, laundry, patient's room, access to the internet, and employee solicitude with patients. Some faults were observed, such as low illumination and ventilation in the clinics, defective neonatal greenhouse and scale, uncovered bins, absence of proper containers for correct disposal of biological waste, non-use of PPE by the team, and lack of accessibility tools such as bars support in the bathrooms. CONCLUSION: The study made it possible to alert the health professionals and the Unit staff regarding the deficit characteristics of the unit, in order to propose suggestions for improvements and to encourage future interventions. The experience also made it possible for academics to visit the BHU and understand the professional practice in these Units, **providing students with an understanding of the Unit's structure and its importance in health care.**

43. PROFILE OF MALNUTRITION IN THE BRAZILIAN POPULATION BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017

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INTRODUCTION: Nutritional status plays an important role in the quality of life and health of the population. Brazil undergoes a nutritional transition, demarcated with different characteristics. On the one hand, obesity, associated with a high incidence of chronic noncommunicable diseases influencing the morbidity and mortality profile of the populations. On the other hand, malnutrition has not been overcome. Multifactorial root disease manifests itself when the body does not get the nutrients needed for its physiological metabolism. It is associated with greater morbidity and mortality. OBJECTIVES: In this perspective, the present study aims at exposing the profile of malnutrition in the Brazilian population, by region, prevalent age group and resulting deaths, from 2010 to 2017. METHODOLOGY: Exploratory, descriptive, quantitative study, in which the data were obtained through the descriptive quantitative study based on data obtained from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). Results were grouped into Microsoft Excel worksheets and exposed in charts and tables. RESULTS: From January 2010 to December 2017, 368424 cases of hospitalization for malnutrition were reported in Brazil. In the period under study, 2010 was the year that presented the most cases, with 55760 (15.13%); followed by 2011, with 52965 (14.38%). The year 2017 had the lowest number of cases, totaling 34128 (9.26%). The regions of the country with the highest indexes of cases are the Southeast Region and the Northeast Region, with 153,939 (41.78%) and 116.997 (31.76%), respectively. Regarding the age group, there was predominance of the group of 80 years or more, with 79437 (21.56%) cases. Children between the ages of 5-14 and adolescents aged 15-19 represent the smallest number of cases, with 10370 and 5464, respectively, with both groups accounting for 4.30% of the cases. Regarding the nature of the care, it was verified that the great majority, that is, 350144 were urgent care, indicating 95.03% of the total number of visits, whereas the elective services only added 18280 cases, which represent 4.97%. In 49597 (13.46%) cases, the final outcome was death. The year 2010 had a higher number of deaths, with 7092 (14.30%) and the year 2017 had the lowest death rate, with 4737 (9.55%). CONCLUSION: Among the hospitalized patients due to malnutrition, higher prevalence of the elderly, over 80 years. This population is prone to nutritional problems due to biopsychosocial factors, occurrence of chronic diseases, poli pharmacy, feeding problems and changes in mobility. Therefore, it is fundamental to expose the malnutrition profile in the country and to carry out multidimensional assessments of the health condition, especially of the elderly, in order to allow a more effective and integral intervention.

44. ACUTE NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE ASSOCIATED WITH THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE (YFV-DNA) AND CHIKUNGUNYA

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INTRODUCTION: Adverse events associated with yellow fever vaccine (YFV) may occur as local and systemic reactions ranging from moderate to severe. The acute neurological disease associated with the yellow fever vaccine (YFV-DNA) arises one to four weeks after vaccine application, and usually has a good prognosis. Arboviruses infections can result in a wide spectrum of clinical syndromes, ranging from mild febrile illness to hemorrhagic fevers and neuroinvasive forms. The genera *Flavivirus*, *Alphavirus* or *Orthobunyavirus*, with emphasis on dengue, chikungunya and zika have a greater epidemiological and clinical impact. The CHIKV virus was first detected in Brazil in 2014 in the states of Amapá and Bahia and some cases reported by chikungunya had neuroinvasive complications. **DISCUSSION:** J.G.S.S., 10 months, male, with a history of nonspecific fever, evolving to subsequent seizures and stiff neck. Parents reported vaccination against Yellow Fever 1 month earlier. On admission, presented pediatric Glasgow 14, active and reactive to stimuli, tearful and consolable. CPA in 2 normophonic times and vesicular murmurs without adventitious noises. Good acceptance of the oral diet by complementary breastfeeding. Present and spontaneous diuresis and evacuations in diaper. A protocol was performed for viral encephalitis, serum, urine and cerebrospinal fluid and Cranial Tomography, demonstrating real-time RT-PCR analysis for Chikungunya and reactive IgM serology for Yellow Fever in cerebrospinal fluid. Ceftriaxone, Ampicillin and Dexamethasone treatment was initiated. The child evolved without any more episodes of seizures and fever, got hospital discharge without sequelae. **CONCLUSION:** Reports in the literature on YFV-DNA and associated with Chikungunya infection are still rare. Therefore, surveillance of neuroinvasive syndromes, as well as the clinical and laboratorial investigation is primordial to elucidate the etiological diagnosis, improve the prognosis and provide epidemiological indicators in the liability of neuroinvasive diseases by arbovirus.

45. **FIBRODYSPLASIA OSSIFICANS PROGRESSIVA: A CASE REPORT**
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INTRODUCTION: Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva (FOP) is a rare disease, with less than 1,000 cases described, autosomal dominant with variable expressivity. Its initial manifestation is characterized by soft-tissue edema. FOP is commonly misdiagnosed, as the malformed great toes are not associated with the soft tissue swellings that appear on the head, neck and upper back. Ribbons, sheets, and plates of heterotopic bone replace skeletal muscles and connective tissues through a process of endochondral ossification that leads to permanent immobility. A recurrent mutation in activin receptor 1A/activin-like kinase 2 (ACVR1/ALK2), a bone morphogenetic protein (BMP) type I receptor, was reported in all sporadic and familial cases of classic FOP, making this one of the most highly specific disease-causing mutations in the human genome. **CASE REPORT:** M.L.B., 39 years old, female, born in Viçosa-CE, born at term without intercurrents, without no prior family history of FOP or any other syndrome. Asymptomatic up to the age of 6 years, with the onset of symptoms after having taken a vaccine, exhibiting contractures, edema, and calcifications, there was progression of the disease up to the age of 16 years followed with ossifications in the shoulders and limbs. From the age of 16 to date, the condition is stable. She was diagnosed only at 32 years, after severe respiratory crises, through radiographic findings and clinical manifestations. Patient without complaints at the moment, without pain, eating normally, and does not use medications. She has joint and movement limitations, does not sit, with severe thoracic scoliosis, and neck contracture. The patient remains untreated. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Scientific evidence demonstrates that accurate and early diagnosis is essential in order to allow appropriate management to start, although therapeutic and pharmacological possibilities are limited, attention to diagnosis through clinical signs that may characterize the disease will avoid unnecessary biopsies and surgeries, and intramuscular or intravenous injections, which may worsen the prognosis of the disease. However, treatment protocols are scarce, and new studies are awaited for standardization in the management of this disease.

46. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO, IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 2014 TO 2017.**
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INTRODUCTION: The acute flaccid paralysis are neuromuscular diseases that affect the nerves, the plate of the neuromuscular junction or the muscle itself. It can be caused by diseases such myopathies. However, the main reason is by polio: acute infectocontagious disease caused by the poliovirus. The main symptoms are loss of muscle tone and paralysis/weakness with preservation of sensitivity and absence of reflexes in the part of the body affected by the disease. The polio transmission can be direct, through secretions of the nose and pharynx, or indirectly, through food, water or contaminated objects. Treatment as the disease causes acute flaccid paralysis. In this sense, for polio there is no specific treatment, being emphasized prevention. **OBJECTIVES:** to outline the epidemiological profile of acute flaccid paralysis cases in the State of Maranhão in the Northeast region between 2014 and 2017. **METHODS:** the survey has a quantitative and exploratory approach, with emphasis on the use of the Information System of reportable diseases (SINAN) as a source of data from cases of acute flaccid paralysis. The following criteria were analyzed: age, sex, region, ethnic health and existence of sequels. **RESULTS:** in the studied period, notified-if 88 cases in the State of Maranhão. Observed in patients of 1 to 14 years, detected that predominated in the range of 5 to 9 years, with 32 instances (36.36%). As for the sexes, significant changes were not identified as to number: both notified 41 cases. Considering the health regions maranhenses, for your time, of Saint Louis comprises the largest number of occurrences-72 of 82 cases of acute flaccid paralysis (87.8%). Considering the health regions maranhenses, for your time, of Saint Louis comprises the largest number of occurrences-72 of 82 cases of acute flaccid paralysis (87.8%). As for the ethnic aspects, the Browns are predominant, with 60 cases detected (68.18%). Finally, evaluating the existence of post-treatment sequelae of 82 cases, 69 showed healing without after-effects (84.14%). No record indicated contamination by polio or by your vaccine. **CONCLUSION:** among the reported cases, a homogeneous distribution in relation to sex and age of the patient of PFA. As for the sequels, it is remarkable that the individuals affected have a good prognosis. In addition, it is found more frequently in the area of health of São Luís. Finally, it is necessary to say that the PFA, in the period indicated, unhook itself from contamination by the poliovirus. Due to the high vaccine coverage that Brazil and Maranhão maintain, the PFA notified cases did not indicate the diagnosis by polio. The rate of notification of PFA cases was similar to 1 case per 100,000 inhabitants under the age of 15 years. This parameter corresponds to the expectation of cases of Guillian-Barre syndrome, being the more likely diagnosis to the PFA.

47. **RECOMMENDATIONS OF GYNECOLOGISTS FOR COLON CANCER TRACKING AND CHALLENGE**
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INTRODUCTION: For Brazil, 17,380 new cases of colon and rectum cancer are estimated in men and 18,980 in women for each year of the 2018-2019 biennium. These figures correspond to an estimated risk of 16.83 new cases per 100,000 men and 17.90 per 100,000 women (INCA, 2017). It is the third most frequent in men and the second among women. Screening is the action performed to detect early stage neoplasia in asymptomatic patients (VIEIRA, 2016). **OBJECTIVE:** Check the recommendations of gynecologists on the screening of colon and rectum cancer in a capital city in Northeastern Brazil. **METHODS:** This is the partial result of a cross-sectional and descriptive study carried out in a capital city of the Northeast of Brazil, with Gynecologists of the public and private health network, from March to May 2018. The selected probabilistic sample includes 138 gynecologists. The work was approved by the ethics and research committee with the opinion nº 2,527,864. **RESULTS:** The partial result of the study is composed of 50 gynecologists. The mean age was 47.7 years, female (64.0%), mean years of training 22.7. They do not know Choosing Wisely (42.0%). Recommend stool occult blood screening from the age of 50 years (46.0%), colonoscopy every 10 years from 50 years of age (28.0%) and always refer to specialist (10.0%). **CONCLUSION:** Most gynecologists (46.0%) recommend stool occult blood screening every year from the age of 50, colonoscopy every 10 years from the age of 50 (28.0%) and 10.0% only specialist.

48. **INFANT'S CHIKUNGUNYA ENCEPHALITIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ**
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INTRODUCTION: Chikungunya fever is an arbovirose caused by the chikungunya virus (CHIKV), transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito in Brazil. The incubation period ranges from 2 to 7 days, symptoms include acute fever, polyarthralgia and arthritis. Clinical manifestations are variable and may comprise even more severe conditions. **OBJECTIVES:** Central nervous system involvement associated with CHIKV has few reported cases, which demonstrates the epidemiological importance of such diagnosis. **DISCUSSION:** J.V.A, 5 months, brought by his parents to an emergency room after 10 convulsive episodes in the last 24 hours, last seizure being associated with a febrile peak. At the examination: regular, active and reactive to stimulus, irritated, symmetrical face, isochoric pupils, anicteric, acyanotic, eupneic, satisfactory diet acceptance. Flat and flaccid abdomen, present and spontaneous diuresis, well perfused extremities. Unsatisfactory sleep and rest. Mother denied drug allergies. Blood sample showed leukocytosis and lymphocytosis. Tomography did not reveal abnormalities. **Viral Encephalitis Protocol** was immediately started. Serological and urine samples for arbovirus and enterovirus research were collected. Treatment with Ceftriaxone and Acyclovir was started. CSF showed 39 cells / mm³, hemorrhagic appearance, 112mg / dl of Proteins. C Reactive Protein: 19.30 mg / L. Negative bacterial cultures. Chikungunya Real-Time PCR result: 26.6, detectable. After clinical improvement, the patient was discharged. **CONCLUSION:** This is a rare disease case with no specific treatment available and has evolved satisfactorily. The patient was included in the notification information system. Thus, it is necessary to notify similar cases in order to intensify the surveillance of neuroinvasive diseases by arboviruses, whose incidence has increased. Such disorders can evolve with irreversible neurological sequels, and in more severe cases, death.

49. **PATHOLOGICAL COMPLETE RESPONSE OF TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER POST NEOADJUVANCE: AN INDIVIDUALIZED PROTOCOL**
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INTRODUCTION: breast cancer has histological and molecular differences that respond the therapies in different ways. The invasive ductal carcinomas represent 80% of the diagnoses, phenotypically these are sub-classified by imunohistoquímica expression of hormonal receptors such as estrogen and progesterone. Another marker is the recipient of the human epidermal growth factor 2 (HER-2), determined by the overexpression or ERB-B2 gene amplification. Those tumors that do not express estrogen, progesterone or HER-2 protein, are known as triple negative (TN). This phenotype occurs in up to 30% of women with presence of pathogenic mutation in germ BRCA1 gene, which is known to be a biological marker for tumor sensitivity the plates. So, we report the case of a patient with breast cancer TN and individualized treatment protocol. **CASE REPORT:** R.C. G, 54 years old, female, from Fortaleza, married, a lawyer. Sought care after caught lump hardened, bonded and painless in right breast. With type 2 diabetes, hypertension and arrhythmia. Mother and sister with ovarian cancer and another sister with breast cancer. With bilateral mammography and diagnostic propaedeutics ultrasonography, Mammary biopsy then who diagnosed invasive ductal carcinoma TN, having clinical staging IIIA (AJCC 7ed). Neoadjuvant chemotherapy with docetaxel opted for and carboplatin, seen the cardiovascular risks of profile TN. Evolved with pulmonary thromboembolism treated with specific therapy, conducted PETSCAN-TC FDG-18 that didn't showed metastasis. After 6 cycles of chemotherapy, she was treated surgically with modified radical mastectomy with preservation of Pecs and axillary dissection, with postoperative ypT0 ypN0 staging m0, pathological complete response. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** TN breast cancer has a tumor more aggressive profile with high rates of recurrence, and the pathological complete response to neoadjuvant therapy a positive predictive finding for better survival. The individualized therapy was given the Comorbidities and risk of being a carrier of pathogenic mutation in one of the genes of hereditária predisposition to breast and ovarian cancer, that make them more sensitive the platinum based chemotherapies. The patient follows in cancer follow-up without evidence of disease.

50. **ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY ATTENTION REFERRAL GYNECOLOGICAL CONSULTATIONS IN A SECONDARY ATTENTION AMBULATORY IN SOBRAL / CE CITY.**
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INTRODUCTION: It is expected that a Primary Care in Resolutive Health, that about 80% of the problems of the population be solved by it. Through the host, the health team defines the Basic Health Unit's offerings for care and establishes criteria that define the referral needs of this user to another point in the Health Care Network. In this circumstance, women's health care has especially in attention to the prevention of cervical cancer, which remains a pathology of intense public health concern in Brazil. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate whether referrals from primary to secondary care in gynecology are adequate in the northern region of Ceará. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory, quantitative, descriptive, retrospective study with documentary analysis. We analyzed the records of referrals and medical records of 149 women attended, in the year 2016, in the gynecology outpatient clinic of Sobral / CE. The referrals were divided into correct and incorrect, according to the recommendation of referrals established by the Protocol of Basic Attention of the Ministry of Health. This study followed the recommendations of Resolution 466/12. **RESULTS:** A total of 149 medical records were analyzed, which identified that 50 (33.55%) women were correctly referred and 99 (66.44%) were referred incorrectly. Of the 149 references, 37 (24.8%) were referred by a medical professional and 112 (75.1%) by a nursing professional. Of the 37 referrals, 20 (54%) while of the 112, only 30 (26.7%) were adequate, with a significant difference between groups ($p < 0.00001$). From the data obtained it was noticed that the most frequent reasons for referrals were: desire to perform cervical cancer screening (25.5%), presence of immature squamous metaplasia (14.3%) and bacterial vaginosis (11.7%). **CONCLUSION:** In view of this, a high prevalence of inadequate referrals was found, showing that there are still a large number of incorrect bureaucratic procedures in this area. In this way, there is a need for better training of basic network services to carry out referrals, emphasizing the quality of care provided to women in primary care, since the correct care is extremely important for the adequate treatment of the patient and adequate resolution, in a timely manner, of their comorbidity.

51. **FULMINANT LIVER FAILURE THROUGH DENGUE AND CHIKUNGUNYA COINFECTION- CASE REPORT**
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INTRODUCTION: Contemporarily, DENV and CHIKV are part of the arboviruses group which are in major circulation through the Brazilian's panorama of epidemics in all states. The fever agent called chikungunya is a virus from *Togaviridae* genus and its clinical symptoms are sudden high fever, joint pain and rash. Dengue is caused by a *Flaviridae* genus virus and is characterized by fever, cephalgia and myalgia; it may even evolve to dengue hemorrhagic, a dangerous and potentially deadly condition. These infections are usually transmitted by a common carrier, the *Aedes Aegyptii*, in a way that they co-circulate in many geographic regions, being reported as coinfection with these virus. **CASE REPORT:** A male patient, J.P.N, 64 years old, known to be hypertensive and diabetic, complaining to suffer of myalgia, arthralgia, asthenia, dry cough and fever during approximately 1 week. He also mentioned pain of the right thoraco-abdominal transition. During his admission, he was disoriented, lethargic, dehydrated, and feverish, presenting pancytopenia, with a slight elevation of transaminases and PCR of 243.60 mg / L, with no radiographic disorders. It evolved with progressive jaundice combined with hypoalbuminemia and prothrombin time elevation. Samples were collected for analysis on icterohemorrhagiae febrile syndromes: serology and PCR for dengue and chikungunya, serology for yellow fever, leptospirosis, hantavirus and viral hepatitis, as well as swab for influenza. The patient's symptoms worsened, with progressive kidney slag (kdigo stage 3), initiating haemodialysis and

progressing acute liver failure with encephalopathy (disorientation and hypoactive delirium), hyperbilirubinemia (18.21 mg / dL), INR: 2.4 and MELD score: 41. The serology were positive for Chikungunia and Dengue as well (IgM), the US of total abdomen demonstrated hepatomegaly with signs of steatosis. He evolved with refractory septic shock without clinical conditions to be transported to perform liver transplantation. CONCLUDING REMARKS: Nowadays, there are few researches to describe how these patients, who develop coinfection through the mentioned virus, evolve on their clinical symptoms. However, some of the existent literature does not show that the results are way worsened by the coinfection, so that it is uncommon that these infections could evolve to liver failure and deceased conditions.

52. EVALUATION OF OXIDATIVE TO DNA DAMAGE FROM MICE TREATED WITH HEXANIC FRACTION OF CATINGUEIRA LEAVES

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INTRODUCTION: Catingueira, scientifically known as *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), is native to the Caatinga. The leaves are popularly used in the treatment of fever, diarrhea and hepatitis. However, there are few studies on the genotoxic action (DNA damage) of leaf extract. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the genotoxic potential of the hexanic fraction of leaves of *P. bracteosa* (HFLPb) in peripheral blood of mice through the comet assay. METHODS: The leaves of *P. bracteosa* were collected in Teresina-PI and the Swiss males (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the vivarium from the State University of Piauí. This work was approved by the Ethics Commission for the Use of Animals (CEUA-UESPI 5117/2016) with five groups (five animals per group). *P. bracteosa* leaves were oven dried (45°C). Afterwards, they were crushed, subjected to extraction in ethyl alcohol and rotated until obtaining the crude ethanolic extract from which by liquid/liquid partitions was extracted to HFLPb. The 1% solution of dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO and distilled water) via gavage and cyclophosphamide (100 mg/kg) intraperitoneally were administered to the mice as negative control (NC) and positive control (PC), respectively. Three concentrations of the HFLPb (20, 40 and 80 mg/Kg) were administered to the mice via gavage. After 4h, a drop of blood from the tail of each animal was collected. Then 10 µL of blood were added to 100 µL low-melting agarose (0.75%) and 80 µL of that solution were distributed into two pre-coated slides with common agarose (1.5%). The slides were incubated in lysis solution (18h) and in electrophoresis run (15 min, 300 mA, 25 V). The slides were neutralized and stained with DAPI. Through fluorescence microscopy, fifty nucleoids per slide were quantified and classified into five classes (0 to 4) to perform the calculation of frequency and damage index. The data were analyzed by the Kruskal-Wallis test and "a posteriori" Student-Newman-Keuls test (p < 0.05) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: In all evaluated concentrations, the frequency and damage index of the extract were not significant when compared to the NC, probably due to the protective action of phytochemicals present in HFLPb. CONCLUSION: The results showed that the HFLPb demonstrated absence of genotoxicity in the time interval analyzed. However, more studies are needed to elucidate the mechanisms of interaction of the fraction with DNA.

53. GENOTOXIC EFFECT THROUGH THE COMET ASSAY OF THE FOLIAR EXTRACT OF *Jatropha mollissima* (Pohl) Baill.: POTENTIAL LARVICIDE AGAINST *Aedes aegypti* L.

Eduarda Norberto Siqueira¹, Rafael de Oliveira Magalhães¹, Jéssica Ohana de Alencar Ferraz¹, Johnny do Nascimento Alves¹, Fabrício Pires de Moura do Amaral¹ and Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹.

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INTRODUCTION: *Jatropha mollissima*, known as pinhão bravo, is an endemic plant in semiarid Brazilian widely used in popular medicine to treat snakebites and edema. The latex *in natura* has antimicrobial activity and the leaves have anthelmintic effect. Although it has an important larvicidal potential against *Aedes aegypti*, its use should not be recommended without a study of its genotoxic potential. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the genotoxic potential of the aqueous extract of the leaves of *J. mollissima* (AEJM) in peripheral blood of mice through the comet assay. METHODS: The leaves of *J. mollissima* were collected in Parnaíba-PI and the Swiss males (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the vivarium from the State University of

Piauí (UESPI). This work was approved by the Committee on Ethics in the Use of Animals (CEUA-UESPI 5117/2016) with five groups (five animals per group). Leaves of the plant were oven dried (45°C), crushed and subjected to extraction with distilled water and rotary evaporated until obtaining AEJM. It was solubilized in 1% dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO) to obtain the three concentrations (1, 10 and 100 mg/mL). 1% DMSO solution (via gavage) and cyclophosphamide (100 mg/Kg; via intraperitoneal) were administered to the mice, representing, respectively, negative (NC) and positive controls (PC). Three concentration of AEJM were administered to the mice via gavage. After 4h, a drop of blood from the tail of each animal was collected, 10 µL of blood were added to 100 µL low-melting agarose (0.75%) and 80 µL of that solution were distributed into two pre-coated slides with common agarose (1.5%). The slides were incubated in lysis solution (18h) and in electrophoresis run (15 min, 300 mA, 25 V). The slides were neutralized, stained with DAPI and analyzed by fluorescence microscopy. Fifty nucleoids per slide were quantified and classified into five classes (0 to 4) to perform the calculation of frequency and damage index. The data were analyzed by the Kruskal-Wallis test and "a posteriori" Student-Newman-Keuls test (p < 0.05) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: The frequency and damage index of the extract were not significant when compared to the NC and the biggest concentration had damage reduction. CONCLUSION: The results showed that the AEJM demonstrated absence of genotoxicity in the time interval analyzed. However, more studies are needed to elucidate the protective effect.

54. RESECTABLE PANCREATIC ADENOCARCINOMA IN A PATIENT WITH EARLY SYMPTOMATOLOGY: CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Pancreatic cancer is one of the leading causes of cancer mortality worldwide. It mainly affects male individuals, over 70 years of age, of black ethnicity and smokers. It is common for patients to remain asymptomatic until they reach advanced stages of the disease. The prognosis of pancreatic cancer is well reserved and surgical treatment is the only one with potential for cure, but only about 20% of patients diagnosed are candidates for surgery. CASE REPORT: Patient, 67 years old, male, natural and from Crateus - CE, black. He presented progressive jaundice for 20 days, with right hypochondrium pain. He denied steatorrhea and weight loss. Patient with no history of pancreatitis or family history of pancreatic cancer. He denied alcoholism and smoking. With the progression of jaundice, he sought medical attention in his city. Ultrasonography performed in his municipality 15 days after the beginning of the symptomatology evidenced dilatation of bile ducts. He was referred by the municipality of Crateus and admitted to Holy House of Mercy of Sobral, where he did lab tests that showed elevation of alkaline phosphatase, TGO, TGP, GT range and total bilirubin (at the expense of direct bilirubin). A computed tomography was performed, indicating the presence of a solid tumor in the anatomical region of the head of the pancreas. The tumor stage was determined as T 1 N 1 M 0. Whipple surgery was the treatment of choice. Patient had a satisfactory intraoperative course, without intercurrents. During the postoperative course, he presented pneumonia, which was promptly treated with antibiotics. The patient was discharged 15 days after the surgical procedure. The patient is in good evolution and will continue to follow up in his hometown. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: Contrary to the natural history of the vast majority of patients with pancreatic adenocarcinoma, the patient presented with extremely early jaundice. This, associated with a rapid movement of the patient by medical services, allowed the complete resection of the tumor, still restricted to the organ and quite small. It can be inferred that, in the few cases in which it manifests early, an effective action of the medical services and the early treatment can change the course of evolution of the disease, allowing the patient a more favorable prognosis.

55. PREVALENCE OF KLEBSIELLA PNEUMONIAE (KPC AND ESBL) IN INTENSIVE THERAPY UNITS AT THE TERESINA EMERGENCY HOSPITAL IN THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO JULY 2017: SERIES OF CASES

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INTRODUCTION: *Klebsiella pneumoniae* is an enterobacterium frequently isolated from human biological materials and has important clinical manifestations, such as pneumonia, bacteremia and disseminated infections, which are relevant in hospital outbreaks. A greater amount of this microorganism is found in feces isolated from children in follow-up of antibiotics. This aspect relates to the ability of this bacterium to produce enzymes that provide resistance to a broad spectrum of antibiotics. Among them, KPC-type carbapenemases and ESBL (extended-spectrum beta-lactamases) stand out. KPCs, due to the presence of the HSV-1 gene, have the ability to inactivate several antimicrobial agents, such as carbapenems, used in emergencies against infections with multiresistant bacteria. The ESBLs, whose production is mediated by plasmids, hydrolyze most of the cephalosporins and monobactams, not acting on the carbapenems. These findings are decisive for negative implications in nosocomial infections. **CASE REPORT:** Sixteen patients infected with *K. pneumoniae* were analyzed in the period from January to July 2017, of which seven (43.75%) were female and nine (56.25%) were male, with a mean age of 52.75 years and who were hospitalized on average for 37.4 days. Patients were admitted to the ICU of the hospital after surgery in 68.75% of the cases, most of them due to trauma (54.54%) and 31.25% due to clinical recommendations. Samples for culture were withdrawn from tracheal secretion in 37.5%, urine in 37.5% and blood in 25% of the cases and the sensitivity test was performed for 18 antibiotics, the result of which indicated infection by highly resistant strains of *K. pneumoniae*. Among the cultures, 43.75% of the analyzed bacteria were classified as KPC, showing sensitivity only to the drugs ampicillin, colistin and tigecycline. Bacteria not classified as KPC were identified as ESBL, being sensitive only to carbapenems, ampicillin and tigecycline. Of the 16 patients, 5 (31.25%) died during the period considered. **CONCLUSION:** It is observed the need of hygiene in the hospital in order to prevent infections, as well as avoid the contact of the immunosuppressed with an environment that allows the contamination by *K. pneumoniae*. In addition, culture-guided antibiotic therapy and antibiogram should be performed in order to reduce the chances of progression to bacterial resistance and to efficiently manage the use of antibiotics present in the pharmaceutical industry

56. THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ACCIDENTS BY SPECIAL ANIMALS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ BETWEEN THE YEARS FROM 2007 TO 2016

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INTRODUCTION: Venomous animals are the producers of a toxic substance synthesized in a group of cells or gland. In the state of Piauí the predominance, according to the System of Information of Notification Diseases (SINAN), are the accidents by scorpion, followed by snakes and bees. SINAN has as principle the notification and investigation of cases of diseases and injuries that are included in the national list of diseases of compulsory notification, collaborating to identify the epidemiological profile of a certain region. However, irregularities such as underreporting weaken health information systems, becoming an aggravating factor for the definition of intervention strategies for a certain area. **OBJECTIVES:** Recognize the epidemiology of the records of accidents with venomous animals (AVA) in the state of Piauí between 2007 and 2016. **METHODOLOGY:** An epidemiological study carried out by the SINAN database available from the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System (DATASUS). The study population was composed of all cases of AVA, with analysis on both sexes and different age groups registered in the period of 2007 to 2016. **RESULTS:** The record of injuries in SINAN database is still poorly performed when it comes to AVA, this fact is explained by the accessibility of the serum-antidote, widely distributed to health institutions, making these diseases less well known. In addition to the neglect of such injuries, there is also difficulty in training the health team in such situations. By means of the data collected, the number of AVA in Piauí totals 15,324 cases, of which 9,916 occurred with scorpions, representing 64.7% of the total number of cases. It is still possible to note that reports of accidents by scorpions, showed an increase until 2013 and remained stable until 2016, which suggests that the notification tool, SINAN, came to be used more widely by the state. It is also possible to perceive the high incidence of injuries in men of economically active age, and it is possible to infer that such accidents can occur in work environments. **CONCLUSION:** Despite the underreporting of AVA, it is possible to see an increase in the use of the

notification over the years. The existence of such a notification system, combined with educational activities involving health professionals and the population in general, will allow strategies to be developed to reduce such diseases.

57. INCIDENCE OF CEREBRAL METASTASE IN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER IN PRIVATE CLINIC FROM TERESINA-PI

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INTRODUCTION: The incidence of brain metastases has been increasing due to the better diagnosis of small lesions detected in magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and the better approach of systemic extracerebral disease. Among the main cancers associated with brain metastasis are bronchogenic, breast cancer and melanoma. Despite the current forms of treatment, brain metastases still present a poor prognosis; however, some studies suggest that the survival time for patients with brain metastases differs significantly between **breast cancer's subtypes**. **OBJECTIVE:** To determine the incidence rate of cerebral metastasis in patients of a private oncology clinic in Piauí, as well as the histological type of breast cancer most associated with cerebral metastasis. **METHODS:** This study was carried out based on the evaluation of 340 electronic medical records of a cohort of patients who sought medical care in a private oncology clinic in Teresina-PI. We included patients who sought the clinic between January 1998 and 2018 and who presented with brain metastasis. For analysis, the following variables were considered: age, histological type, degree of differentiation, immunohistochemistry, type of treatment performed and time of follow-up. The descriptive statistics were performed and the data are presented below. **The study was approved by the UFPI's Ethics and Research Committee (ERC)** with the following protocol 0354.0.045.000-11. **RESULTS:** 1.76% (6) of the patients (340) had cerebral metastasis. The mean age of the patients was 56.5 years; The most associated histological type was invasive ductal carcinoma (50.00%). Of these, 66.67% presented degree of differentiation 3; 33.33% of the cases presented RE +, PR + and HER-2 + immunohistochemistry; 16.67% corresponds to carcinoma with immunohistochemistry RE +, PR + and HER-2 -. Among the forms of treatment, 50.00% of the patients were submitted to surgical treatment, associated with radiotherapy and neoadjuvant chemotherapy; In addition, one patient (16.67%) also used hormone therapy (tamoxifen). After an average follow-up of 33.17 months, out of the 6 patients analyzed, 5 (83.33%) died of the disease and one (16.67%) died due to complications of Guillain Barré syndrome. **CONCLUSION:** About 1.76% of the patients had cerebral metastasis. Of these, 83.33% died as a result of the disease. The histological type most associated with metastases was invasive ductal carcinoma.

58. ENDODERMAL SINUS TUMOR IN SACROCOCCYGEAL REGION, WITH TOTALLY PRE-SACRAL MASS WITHOUT EXTERNAL PRESENTATION: CASE REPORT

João Victor Magalhães de Farias¹, Bruna Knanda Queiroz Macedo¹, Eduardo Frank Marsaro¹, Fernanda Gorgone¹, Luiz Felipe Bezerra de Sousa¹ and Maria Tereza Ferreira Albuquerque¹.

¹ State University of Maranhão

INTRODUCTION: Germ cell tumors (GCTs) are neoplasms derived from primordial germ cells and can occur at gonadal or extragonadal sites. The incidence of GCTs presents two distinct peaks, before 2 years of age, **reflecting the high incidence of sacrococcygeal location's tumors**, and the other peak in adolescence. They are characterized by distinct clinical and histological findings that influence the prognosis, and within this group, the Endodermal Sinus Tumor stands out, which affects the gonads more frequently, even though it may also occur in extragonadal sites, with the most common region being the sacrococcygeal. Serum levels of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) and chorionic gonadotropin, β fraction (β -hCG), are useful in the diagnosis, follow-up and treatment response. Thus, the purpose of this study is to discuss a rare case of sacrococcygeal endodermal sinus tumor in a pediatric patient. **CASE REPORT:** Patient, female, 1 year and 7 month old, from Grajaú/MA, presented presented polaciuria and increased abdominal volume for 3 months. At physical examination: distended abdomen, left lower limb edema and hyperemia of the pelvic region. Abdominal ultrasound revealed pelvic mass measuring 6.7x4.7x6.4cm. Rectal examination and urethrocytography showed retrovesical tumor mass, discarding rectal or bladder tumor. Submitted to a laparotomy, which

evidenced a large tumor mass that occupied the entire fundus of sac, of retroperitoneal origin, whose histopathological report showed endodermal sinus tumor infiltrating fibrous tissue, unresected at the moment of surgery, considered stage III - high risk, according to Staging Children Oncology Group. Admission exams revealed AFP of 17,270.7 ng / mL, β -hCG 0.89, and is currently undergoing treatment according to the protocol of the Brazilian Cooperative Group for the Treatment of Germ Cell Tumors in Childhood - GCTs 2008. At the moment, the patient has already completed the third cycle of chemotherapy, whose chemotherapy regimen consists of Ifosfamide, Cisplatin and Etoposide, with partial response after three cycles: AFP of 2.5 ng / mL and mass reduction in 40% after radiological reassessment. CONCLUSION: The Endodermal Sinus Tumor is quite aggressive, however, usually it is not metastatic in children. The evaluation of the response through radiological exams and serum markers dosage are important prognostic factors, as well as total surgical resection of the mass with withdrawal of the coccyx.

59. ENDODERMAL SINUS TUMOR IN SACROCOCCYGEAL REGION, WITH TOTALLY PRE-SACRAL MASS WITHOUT EXTERNAL PRESENTATION: CASE REPORT

João Victor Magalhães de Farias¹, Bruna Knanda Queiroz Macedo¹, Eduardo Frank Marsaro¹, Fernanda Gorgone¹, Luiz Felipe Bezerra de Sousa¹ and Maria Tereza Ferreira Albuquerque¹.

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60. ANAPLASIC LARGE CELL LYMPHOMA: CASE REPORT

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¹ State University of Maranhão

INTRODUCTION: Anaplastic Large Cell Lymphoma (ALCL) accounts for 10 to 15% of childhood non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Usually, it affects extranodal or mediastinal structures, associated with B symptoms and the sites most frequently involved are skin, bones and lungs followed by spleen, liver and soft tissues. The frequency of bone marrow involvement occurs in less than 10% of cases and CNS infiltration at diagnosis is rare. CASE REPORT: Patient, male, 11 years old, from Imperatriz/ MA, presented history of persistent

fever for 1 month, associated to left cervical lymph node enlargement, of hardened consistency and cellulite in the cervical region. Cervical Ultrasonography revealed a numerical prominence of cervical lymph nodes, mainly left, of probable reactional nature, and increased fibrillary thickness and fibrillary echogenicity of the left sternocleidomastoid muscle compared to the collateral. Histopathological examination demonstrated left lymph node with large cell malignant neoplasm of ALK-positive, CD45 and CD30 expression, classified as stage IIB (non-compromised spinal cord and cerebrospinal fluid). Nowadays, patient has been through treatment by the Brazilian non-Hodgkin's lymphoma treatment protocol in childhood and adolescence - 2016, already performed 4 cycles of chemotherapy, whose reevaluation exams after the last cycle show no signs of disease activity. CONCLUSION: Patients with ALCL diagnose that express ALK-positive immunohistochemistry are generally younger and are associated with systemic symptoms, extraganglionic or advanced disease, however, it has a better prognosis than patients with ALK-negative disease, due to the possibility of using target therapy.

61. PROFILE OF THE RISK OF MENTAL DISORDERS IN THE HIPERDIA PROGRAM IN A BASIC HEALTH UNIT IN OLINDA, PERNAMBUCO.

Mariana Beatriz Silva Torres Galindo¹ and Moab Duarte Acioli¹.

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INTRODUCTION: Within the framework of the programs of the Family Health Strategy, Hiperdia stands out for the vocation of registering, producing information, distributing medicines and drawing the epidemiological profile. The problem of the study is to investigate the risk profile for mental disorder of enrolled patients, since the focus is not directly contemplated by the program. OBJECTIVES: To study the sociodemographic and risk profile for mental disorder among users of Hiperdia in a basic health unit in Olinda, Pernambuco. METHODS: Quantitative, descriptive research with primary data. Instruments: Sociodemographic Questionnaire and Questionnaire on Psychiatric Morbidity in Adults (QMPA). Sample of convenience: 53 patients enrolled in the program (33 women - 62% and 20 men - 38%). Ethical aspects: Research approved by the Unicap Ethics Committee (CAAE 65956017.9.0000.52062500). RESULTS: Sex: Women (79% risk) and men (45% risk). Age: Men at risk are more frequent above 70 years (25%) and women between 61 to 70 years (42%). Occupation: Men are mostly retired by length of service (risky and without risk, also with 20%). In the case of women, they are home (at risk 43% and without risk 57%). Religion: Men are mostly Catholics (25% risk and 30% risk free). Women are more frequent as evangelicals in the risk group (50%), compared to Catholics (57%) for non-risk. QMPA themes: Men have mostly anxiety-related issues (headache, worries, nervous weakness, nervousness, insomnia) and alcohol consumption. Women indicate anxiety (palpitation, throat cramps, weakness in the nerves, worry, headache and insomnia) and depression (despondency, easy crying, suicidal ideation and isolation). CONCLUSION: It is evident the need for an integral care of Hiperdia together with the Family Health Support Unit in a more systematic way.

62. AUTOPERCEPTION OF QUALITY OF LIFE AMONG HYPERDIA PATIENTS IN A BASIC HEALTH UNIT IN OLINDA, PERNAMBUCO.

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INTRODUCTION: One of the most important SUS' programs is Hiperdia. It aims to register, treat, medicalize, prevent and design the epidemiological profile of the relevant cases of Systemic Arterial Hypertension and Diabetes Mellitus in Primary Health Care. Also, there is an strategic importance of Mental Health in the context of the Expanded Clinic of the most outstanding factors related to psychosocial well-being. OBJECTIVES: To analyze the self-perception of quality of life in patients of the Hiperdia in a basic unit health. METHODS: A qualitative, analytical and cross - sectional study. Field: Cohab- Peixinhos Basic Health Unit, in Olinda, Pernambuco. Instruments: Sociodemographic questionnaire and Brazilian version of the Quality of Life Questionnaire (SF-36). Research Subjects: Gender: Female (73%). Family profile: housewife (73%). Marital status: married (58%). Age: 61 to 70 years (39%). Level of instruction: Fundamental incomplete (38%). Religion: Evangelical (49%). Occupation: Home / inactive (40%). Income: Class E (82%). Ethical aspects: Research approved by the Unicap Ethics Committee (CAAE 65956017.9.0000.52062500) RESULTS: Results: Overall state: Good (59%). Comparison with previous year: Almost the same (37%). Functional capacity: Low difficulty (56%). Physical limitations: Less time and less tasks you would like to do (60% each). Emotional Limitations: Fewer tasks you

would like to do (52%). Physical and emotional interference in social activities: Moderate (33%). Interference of body pain in social life: Low / moderate (54%). Vitality: A good part of the time (60%). Mental health: Some part of the time (57%). Mental state in the last four weeks: Depressed some / small part of the time (41%). CONCLUSION: The presence of physical and emotional limitations in the accomplishment of tasks indicates the need for a more systematic interaction of Hyperdia with the Family Health Support Center.

63. **CHARACTERIZATION OF THE RISK OF SUICIDE IN A BRAZIL'S COUNTRY CITY**

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INTRODUCTION: Suicidal thoughts and behaviors are both major public health issues that have increased considerably in recent decades. Social, psychological, cultural, and other factors can interact and overlap leading a person to suicidal act. Stigma linked to mental disorders and suicide can make it difficult to seek help, making many people feel unable to verbalize and seek help. **GOALS:** To verify the risk of suicide in visitors to a shopping mall in Imperatriz - Maranhão, Brazil, through a social action to prevent suicide. **METHODS:** This study followed the cross-sectional analytical-observational study in which the Tool for Assessment of Suicide Risk (TASR) was used, which assessed the individual risk profile, risk profile of symptoms and interview risk profile, in a weighted way, receiving weights of 1.2 and 3, respectively, through 25 objective questions. The survey was applied to visitors (n = 44) from a shopping mall located in the central region of Imperatriz - MA, Brazil, chosen at random, after being approved by the Research Ethics Committee. All participants in the study signed the Informed Consent Form (TCLE) at the beginning of each interview. **RESULTS:** Most respondents (79.5%) were between 15 and 35 years of age at the time of the survey, while none of the visitors (0%) were over 65 years of age. On the other hand, there were 18.2% of the visitors with reports of psychiatric illness and / or lack of social support / social isolation, a large percentage (85.7%) of the population found to have had no history of suicide in the family. Furthermore, it was verified that 34.9% of the mentioned public had depressive symptoms and the majority (59.1%) reported suffering from agitation / anxiety frequently. It was also verified that 43.2% of the visitors mentioned impulsivity as a striking feature. Most (51.2%) of the interviewees were classified as low risk, while 27.9% had moderate risk and 20.9% were within the high-risk range for suicide. **CONCLUSION:** The dimensions Profile of risk of symptoms and Profile of risk of interview were the most affected ones. Devalue, anhedonia, rabies and recent substance use were also determinants of the increased risk of suicide.

64. **MUTAGENIC POTENTIAL AND PHYTOCHEMICAL PROSPECTION OF THE HEXANIC FRACTION OF THE LEAVES OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) BY THE MICRONUCLEOUS TEST**

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INTRODUCTION: *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz. (Fabaceae), known as catingueira, is a tree plant native to the Caatinga. Its leaves and barks are used empirically in the treatment of gastritis, anemia and diarrhea. However, studies on the mutagenic potential and the phytochemical profile are still incipient. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the mutagenic potential of the hexanic fraction of the leaves of *P. bracteosa* (HFLPb) in mouse peripheral blood by the micronucleus test (MN) and to detect the phytochemical profile. **METHODS:** The male swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the State University of Piauí (UESPI). The study was approved by the Committee on Ethics in the Use of Animals (CEUA-UESPI 5117/16) with six groups (five animals per group). HFLPb was obtained from the crude ethanolic extract of the leaves, using successive extractions in hexane and later diluted in 1% solution of dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO). The phytochemical profile was performed by the colorimetric test for the identification of the main primary and secondary metabolites of HFLPb. The solutions of 1% DMSO, distilled water and cyclophosphamide (100 mg/kg) were used as negative (NC), solvent (SC) and positive (PC) controls, respectively. Controls

(negative and solvent) and the three groups of treatments with HFLPb (20, 40 and 80 mg/kg) were administered via gavage, while PC was administered intraperitoneally. 24 and 48 h after the administration, peripheral tail blood of the mice was collected for the preparation of two slides per animal. The slides were dried, fixed in methanol (5 min), stained with Giemsa (15 min) and washed with distilled water. The presence of MN in each animal was determined by the count of 1000 normochromatic erythrocytes for each collection time under an optical microscope (1000x). Data were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test and Student-Newman-Keuls "a posteriori" test (p < 0.05) in the program BioEstat 5.3. **RESULTS:** Reducing sugars, depsides and depsidones were detected in the HFLPb and the presence of MN was not significant in relation to NC, in both collection times and in all doses of HFLPb. In addition, MN were significant only for PC. **CONCLUSION:** The results suggest that HFLPb compounds did not exert a mutagenic effect at the doses tested. However, more studies are needed to determine its action in DNA and possible protective effects to it.

65. **PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF THE MUTAGENIC EFFECT OF THE AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF PINHÃO BRAVO LEAVES IN MICE**

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INTRODUCTION: *Jatropha mollissima* (Pohl) Baill (Euphorbiaceae), known as "pinhão bravo", is a native specie from brazilian semiarid and widely used in popular therapy as healing, antitumor and antifungal. However, there are no studies on the mutagenic action of leaves in mice and studies on phytochemical profile are still incipient. **OBJECTIVES:** Evaluate the phytochemical profile and analyze the mutagenic potential of the aqueous extract of *J. mollissima* leaves (AEL) in cells blood of mice by micronucleus test (MN). **MÉTODOS:** The work was approved by Comissão de Ética no Uso de Animais (CEUA- UESPI 5116/2016) with six groups (five animals per group). *J. mollissima* leaves were dried, crushed, submitted to the extraction with distilled water and rotary evaporated until obtaining AEL. It was solubilized in 1% dymetilsulfoxide (DMSO) to obtain the three concentrations (1, 10 and 100 mg/mL). The phytochemical profile was performed by the colorimetric test to identify the main metabolites of AEL. Distilled water and 1% DMSO solution (via gavage) and cyclophosphamide (100mg/Kg; via intraperitoneal) were administered to the mice, representing, respectively, the solvent (SC), negative (NC) and positive controls (PC). In treatments, the AEL was administered to the animals in three concentrations via gavage. Tail blood was collected after 24 and 48h to prepare one slide per animal, which were dried, fixed in metanol, stained with Giemsa and washed in water. The MN amount in each animal was determined by the count of 1000 normochromatic erythrocytes in optical microscope (400 x) and the data were analyzed by non-parametric test of Kruskal-Wallis (p<0,05), on BioEstat 5.3 program. **RESULTS:** The phytochemical analysis of AEL revealed the presence of organic acids, reducing sugars, flavonoids, depsides and depsidones. After 24 and 48h, in all the concentrations of AEL there was no significant difference of MN when compared to the negative group. The reducing sugars and flavonoids with antioxidant action probably neutralized the free radicals, preventing the significant formation of MN in the concentrations tested. **CONCLUSION:** The data showed that the phytochemicals of AEL of *J.mollissima* did not result in mutagenic action (MN) in the concentrations tested. However, further studies are necessary to establish the possible interaction mechanism of the phytochemicals with genetic material.

66. **USE OF DRIED BLOOD SPOTS AS A SOROLOGICAL SCREENING FOR CITOMEGALOVIRUS IN PIAUIENSES PREGNANT.**

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INTRODUCTION: Cytomegalovirus (CMV), belonging to the family Herpesviridae, is a ubiquitous virus that causes a sexually transmitted infection (STI) with a wide distribution worldwide. This virus is considered a major cause of congenital infection, with a prevalence of 0.2-2.2%

transmission in live births, and its clinical manifestations bring complications to the fetus such as: deafness, blindness, mental retardation, epilepsy and others. Thus, one of the ways to prevent this is to perform the detection of CMV during prenatal care. The use of Dried Blood Spots (DBS) by ELISA as a screening test has contributed significantly to the early diagnosis. OBJECTIVES: To determine the prevalence of pregnant women infected with CMV in Piauí; identify sociodemographic variables; to analyze the serological status of pregnant women by DBS. METHODS: The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee and carried out in a reference laboratory in Teresina. The study was prospective, descriptive, longitudinal and with a qualitative-quantitative approach. The analysis was based on the individual records of pregnant women registered in the Laboratory Management System (GAL) between January and June 2017, and on the results of the DBS ELISA test for CMV. RESULTS: 12,122 DBS results were analyzed. Referring to the origin, 4,305 (35%) of the pregnant women were from the Center-North Piauiense Meso-Region, 3,673 (31%) from the Northern Piauiense Meso-region, 2,292 (19%) from the Southwest Piauiense and 1,852 (15%) from the Southeast Piauiense. Regarding the age group, 4,431 (37%) of 12,122 pregnant women were between 11 and 20 years old. Analyzing the DBS results of the pregnant women, 10,181 (88%) had reagent class G (IgG) reagent > 1.2 IU / mL and 0.5% (60) of those with reagent M class (IgM) immunoglobulin > 1.1 IU / mL. Of the 60 pregnant women reactive for IgM, some presented coinfection. Twenty-two (37%) with Syphilis, 13 (22%) Hepatitis B, 5 (8%) Toxoplasmosis, 3 (5%) HIV, 2 (3%) Rubella and 15 (25%) CMV only. CONCLUSION: The mesoregion Centro Norte Piauiense presented a higher number of pregnant women who underwent prenatal care by DBS. It was observed that 37% were younger than 21 years which represents a three times greater risk of the mother having a child contaminated. Primary infection was identified in 0.5% of the pregnant women by IgM analysis in DBS and Syphilis coinfection in 37%. Thus, the use of DBS was feasible as a serological screening for CMV for pregnant women.

67. CLINICAL AND ETIOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF VIRAL RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS OCCURRING IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TERESINA, PI
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INTRODUCTION: Respiratory diseases are characterized as infections that affect the respiratory tract and are among the highest morbidity and mortality rates in the world. These include the acute syndromes (SG) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), which are recognized by classic signs of: fever, cough, coryza, sore throat, body aches and headache. They may be caused by Influenza A virus (H1N1pdm09, H3N2) and B (Yamagata / Vitória) and other respiratory viruses (OVRs), such as: Rhinovirus, Coronavirus, Respiratory Syncytial Virus (VSR), Metapneumovirus (HMPV), Parainfluenzavirus and Adenovirus. OBJECTIVES: To investigate clinical and laboratory aspects of Influenza virus and OVRs in patients with SG or SARS in Teresina from January to April 2018. METHODS: Retrospective, descriptive and qualitative-quantitative study conducted in a public health laboratory in Piauí. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee and the clinical and laboratory data came from the SG and SRAG notification sheets of 357 patients. RESULTS: There were 180 (50.42%) cases of SARS and 177 (49.58%) cases of SG, with 331 (92.71%) in Teresina. The most affected gender was female 205 (57.42%) and, in relation to age, 128 (35.85%) were less than 10 years old, 25 (7%) of those <1 year. Among the symptoms verified fever, cough and sore throat prevailed. Regarding viral detection by real-time RT-PCR performed in the laboratory, 87 (24.36%) patients had detectable viral load for HMPV, 21 (5.88%) for IVP 1, 98 (27.45 %) for Influenza A (H1N1 pdm09), 6 (1.68%) for Adenovirus and 149 (41.73%) without virus detection. There was a multiple infection in 27 (7.56%) patients, among whom there was a predominance of PIV 1 and HMPV (40.74%) and of PIV 3 and HMPV (37.03%). The use of Oseltamivir (Tamiflu) was indicated in 161 patients, of whom 60 (37.26%) were infected by Influenza A / H1N1pdm09 and 101 (62.74%) by OVRs. CONCLUSION: The data showed that SG and SRAG were predominant in women and children. The most commonly observed symptoms were fever, cough and sore throat. It was observed a greater number of patients infected by Influenza A (H1N1 pdm09) and the inadequate use of Oseltamivir in a significant number of patients. In view of these data, the importance of laboratory investigation

of respiratory viruses and other infectious agents is emphasized, in favor of a better clinical management and prognosis to the patient.

68. RHINOCEREBRAL MUCORMYCOSIS: A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Mucormycosis is an opportunistic infection caused by fungi of the *Mucorales* order. The agent begins its invasion by the nasal mucosa or rarely by skin routes. The most frequent clinical form is the rhinocerebral, which has as a predisposing factor the diabetic ketoacidosis. The disease presents a rapid and invasive evolution, due to the vascular tropism of the fungus, which causes thrombosis and ischemic necrosis. CASE REPORT: LHP0, 36-year-old man, had a traffic accident in September 2017, resulting in excoriations on the face, and began, 2 months later, a sudden episode of malaise with fatigue and dizziness. After hospitalization, hyperglycemia was detected and the control was initiated. However, five days later, there was a left lesion on the hard palate and ipsilateral facial edema, followed by bloody fetid rhinorrhea (1 to 2 episodes/day). The condition rapidly evolved with periorbital edema, palpebral ptosis, proptosis and amaurosis in the left eye, necrosis of the palate, anosmia, paresis and hypotonia in right hemisphere. The patient was then referred to another service to perform surgical debridement, with suspected mucormycosis through contamination of the sequelae of the previous accident. The treatment with amphotericin B was started and maintained for 35 days, with monitoring of renal function, associated with nasogastric tube feeding and insulin to control the glycemic peaks. Computed Tomography (CT) showed oronasal fistula and bone discontinuity in the pterygoid laminae, alveolar and frontal processes of the maxilla, maxillary and sphenoid sinuses, hard palate and orbit. The Magnetic Resonance Imaging showed nucleocapsular and pontine hemorrhage at left, vasculitis and necrosis, establishing the intracranial extension of the disease, which culminated in symptoms of upper motor neuron syndrome previously described. There was a need for new debridements, sinusotomy and partial maxillectomy, which evolved with dehiscence. Surgical wound culture isolated *Klebsiella spp.*, and effective antibiotic therapy was instituted. The patient was discharged in good general condition after 05 months of hospitalization, with outpatient program for correction of the oronasal fistula and placement of ocular prosthesis. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The course of mucormycosis is highly aggressive, but early diagnosis, followed by systemic antifungal therapy, aggressive debridement and control of co-morbid factors are determinants of therapeutic success.

69. STRETTMENT OF POTENTIAL FROM PROLONGED OROTRAQUEAL INTUBATION: A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Tracheal stenosis is defined as a decrease in lumen of 10% or more. It occurs between 1 and 4% of patients who undergo long-term mechanical ventilation, being the most common benign cause of upper airway stenosis. The classic symptomatology of a patient with tracheal stenosis is due to dyspnoea, presence of chewing and drawing, and there may be coughing and speech alterations. If not treated properly, it can lead to death. CASE REPORT: MPCF, 19 years old, male, natural and resident of a medium-sized city, was admitted to the hospital with a history of drowning and, due to the severity, was transferred to the ICU, where he stayed for several days hospitalized with orotracheal intubation. Three months after discharge, he returned to the health department with severe tachypnoea, associated with intercostal horning and drawing, with recent weight loss. He was transferred to regional reference hospital. In bronchoscopy, closed stenosis of the trachea was evidenced in the topography of the second tracheal ring, with a mature aspect, without inflammatory signs. Tracheostomy was performed for better air permeability and tracheoplasty as definitive treatment, with removal of the compromised area and union of the stable portions above and below the stenosis. The patient progressed with good therapeutic acceptance and was discharged from hospital. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: With the arrival of a patient with the characteristics

discussed, confirmation of the diagnosis and immediate prognosis are important factors for the control of the condition. In addition to a clinical history suggestive of stenosis, the handling of imaging tests are extremely important for identifying the obstructed area and conducting further. The diagnosis can be confirmed by means of endoscopy (laryngoscopy and bronchoscopy) and by simple radiography. Stabilization of the patient is prioritized, with adequate oxygen support and the following conduit for symptomatic relief. The tracheostomy is the surgical intervention performed so that the air passes directly to the lungs, without it being necessary to pass through the obstructed area, being a provisional treatment. As a definitive treatment, tracheoplasty is the surgical intervention to be approached.

70. SARCOMA SYNOVIAL IN MEDIASTINAL REGION

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INTRODUCTION: Synovial sarcoma is recognized as a mesenchymal neoplasm that exhibits epithelial differentiation. It is most prevalent in extremities of adolescents and young adults, between 15 and 40 years of age. Mediastinal synovial sarcoma is rare, with clinical-radiological features similar to other tumors in this location. Therefore, histopathology, immunohistochemical and genetic analysis are fundamental for the diagnosis of the tumor. The objective of the present study is to report a rare case of mediastinal synovial sarcoma emphasizing the morphological and immunohistochemical aspects for the diagnosis. **CASE REPORT:** A 26-year-old female patient initiated fatigue and chest pain with medium effort. After 4 months, he presented with intense headache, paresthesia and syncope. She was referred to the medical emergency where she underwent imaging tests showing a mass in the anterior mediastinum. Incisional biopsy of the tumor was performed and histopathological analysis revealed malignant neoplasm consisting of atypical fusiform cells arranged in bundles with mitotic figures and without epithelial differentiation. To the immunohistochemistry the neoplastic cells were diffusely positive for TLE-1 and negativity for the other markers of neural, epithelial and muscular differentiation, these findings diagnoses of synovial sarcoma. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The report describes a rare case of mediastinal synovial sarcoma in a young patient emphasizing the morphological and immunohistochemical aspects of this neoplasm.

71. APERT SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

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PURPOSE: Apert syndrome is a genetic disease with a hereditary autosomal dominant etiology also called type I acrocephalosyndactyly. This condition has a prevalence of 1/65000 at birth, with a high incidence in Asians. It is mainly characterized by craniosynostosis and symmetric syndactyly. Surgical interventions are necessary for corrective treatment, as well as multiprofessional follow-up in order to avoid more severe limitations and to provide life quality for those dealing with it. **RELATO DE CASO:** A 10-year-old female patient was referred to the Primary Care Unit, accompanied by the mother, with pain complaints in the hypogastric region. In the History of Current Illness, the mother reported that gestation time went by without further complications. At birth, the patient had palatine cleft, asymmetrical syndactyly, ocular proptosis and acrocephaly, being diagnosed with Apert Syndrome. Currently, the patient has undergone 6 surgeries: to correct the cleft palate, correction of syndactyly and craniotomy, and currently is waiting to perform a facial surgery. She does continuous follow-up with a neurosurgeon, but is not accompanied by other specialists. Physical examination shows acrocephaly, with slightly flattened and asymmetrical face, hypertelorism and ocular proptosis. It is also observed, small nose with a disproportionate width, associated with a depressed nasal bridge. The face, presents a hypoplastic middle third, decreased naso-labial angle and mouth breathing. The hands and the feet, it is possible to observe fusion of the fingers, forming a mass with nails in common. In the oral cavity, the maxilla is atresic, with pseudo-grooved palate, and desorganize dental positioning. During the investigation of family history there were no

reports of similar cases in the family. The patient was medicated and guided with prophylactic strategies. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Apert Syndrome causes abnormalities that affect the patients quality of life. The present case points out the obstacles in accomplishing the formal treatment with a multidisciplinary team. As consequence the patient might face a regression of the functional and social performance. The association of planned corrective surgeries, occupational therapies, physical activity and a multiprofessional team, is able to promote satisfactory and long lasting results regarding physical and social well-being. Besides, it may reduce the malformations characteristics of this syndrome.

72. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOBACCO, OVERWEIGHT AND SEDENTARISM FOR THE DISCHARGE OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION TO HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS REGISTERED IN HYPERDAY IN NORTHEAST STATES

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INTRODUCTION: Hypertension (HA) is a chronic disease characterized by high pressure levels in the arteries, being defined by values above 140/90 mmHg in young individuals. It together with dyslipidemias and smoking are risk factors for the development of acute myocardial infarction (AMI). In patients with AMI, the prevalence of HA reaches 37%. In addition, we have that the achievement of exercise plus good nutrition have evidenced by several documented studies, its benefits in the prevention of cardiovascular diseases. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the smoking, sedentary and overweight risk factors in the contribution to IAM outcome in hypertensive patients with a HIPERDIA registry. **MATERIAL AND METHODS:** This is an observational, analytical and retrospective study. Data were tabulated from the Hypertensive and Diabetic Registration and Monitoring System (SIS HIPERDIA) considering all records of hypertension patients who began follow-up in Northeastern states with a registry from April 2011 to March 2013. The correlation among the factors smoking, sedentary and overweight, and the IAM outcome was verified by Pearson correlation followed by multiple linear regression with Stepwise selection of Terms using the MiniTab 17 program ($p < 0.05$). **RESULTS:** From the correlation, it was verified in the studied group that the sedentary lifestyle contributed 97.43%, smoking 95.99% and the overweight 97.04% for the outcome in AMI in a directly proportional manner ($p < 0.0001$). From the multiple regression, an equation ($12.98 + 1.055 \text{ SED} + 1.275 \text{ SOB}$) was created, representing 98.51% of the cases studied. **DISCUSSION:** With these results we have that the factors studied contribute significantly and directly proportional to the outcome studied, confirming what the literature presents about the relationship between these factors and AMI. In addition, regression showed the significance of sedentary lifestyle ($p < 0.001$) and overweight ($p < 0.001$) as opposed to smoking ($p = 0.235$). **CONCLUSION:** In view of the findings of the study analysis, the important contribution of the factors studied to the AMI outcome is verified, which are avoidable factors that reveal the importance of primary health care in the prevention of AMI in patients with HA.

73. EVALUATION OF DNA DAMAGE OF MICE TREATED WITH THE ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF LEAVES OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz

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INTRODUCTION: *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), commonly known as catingueira, is native to the Caatinga of Northeastern Brazil. The leaves are used with anti-inflammatory, broncholytic, expectorant and diuretic action. However, there are still no reports of genotoxic action (DNA damage) on leaf extract. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the genotoxic potential of the ethanolic extract of leaves of *P. bracteosa* in peripheral blood of mice through the comet assay. **METHODS:** The leaves of *P. bracteosa* was collected in Teresina-PI and the Swiss males (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the vivarium from the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the State University of Piauí. This work was approved by the Ethics Commission for the Use of Animals (CEUA-UESPI 5117/16) with five groups (five animals per group). *P. bracteosa* leaves were oven dried (45°C) for five days. Afterwards, they were crushed, subjected to extraction in ethyl

alcohol and rotated to the crude ethanolic extract. The 1% solution of dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO and distilled water) via gavage and cyclophosphamide (100 mg/kg) intraperitoneally were administered to the mice as negative control (NC) and positive control (PC), respectively. Three concentrations of the ethanolic extract of the leaf (20, 40 and 80 mg/mL) were administered to the mice via gavage. After 4 and 24 h, a drop of blood from the tail of each animal was collected and stored in heparin eppendorfs. Then 10 µL of blood were added to 100 µL low-melting agarose (0.75%) and 80 µL of that solution were distributed into two pre-coated slides with common agarose (1.5%). The slides were incubated in lysis solution (18h) and in electrophoresis run (15 min, 300 mA, 25 V). The slides were neutralized and stained with DAPI. Fifty nucleoids per slide were quantified and classified into five classes (0 to 4) to perform the calculation of frequency and damage index. The data were analyzed by the Tukey test ($p < 0.05$) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: All of the collection time and concentrations evaluated, the frequency and damage index of the extract were not significant when compared to the NC. CONCLUSION: The results showed that the ethanolic extract of leaves of *P. bracteosa* showed absence of genotoxicity (4 and 24 h). However, more studies are needed to elucidate the mechanisms of biochemical interaction of the extract with DNA.

74. ACTIVITY BIOANTIMUTAGENIC OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF BARK OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MICE
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INTRODUCTION: Barks of tree species *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), known as catingueira, are used in folk medicine in the treatment of gastritis, diarrhea and hypertension. However, studies on the ability to repair DNA damage induced mutagen (bioantimutagenic) have not yet been reported. OBJECTIVES: Evaluate the bioantimutagenic effect of the aqueous extract of bark (AEB) of *P. bracteosa* in blood cells of mice, using the micronucleus test (MN). METHODS: Barks from *P. bracteosa* was collected in Teresina (PI, Brazil). Male Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the vivarium from the Faculty of Medical Sciences (FACIME) at UESPI (PI, Brazil). This work was approved by the Ethics Commission for the Use of Animals from FACIME (CEUA-UESPI 05902/15) with five groups (five animals per group). Distilled water and cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg) were administered to the mice in two days every 24 h, representing the negative control (NC) and positive control (PC), respectively. In the bioantimutagenesis, the cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg) by intraperitoneal was administered to the animals on first day and the AEB of *P. bracteosa* at three doses (10, 20 and 40 mg/kg) by gavage on second day. The tail blood was collected after 24 and 48 h to evaluate the potential bioantimutagenic. Two slides per animal were dried at room temperature, fixed in methanol (5 min.), stained with Giemsa (15 min.) and washed with distilled water. The presence of MN in each animal was performed by counting 1,000 normochromatic erythrocytes in optical microscope (1000 x). The data were analyzed using the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test followed by the "a posteriori" Student-Newman-Keuls test ($p < 0.05$) in BioEstat 5.3 program to perform the comparison between the means of controls and treated groups. RESULTS: After 24 and 48 h, all AEB concentrations of *P. bracteosa* was observed a significant reduction of MN when compared to PC. Additionally, the PC was also significant in relation to NC. CONCLUSION: These data demonstrate potential bioantimutagenic of AEB *P. bracteosa*, indicating the possibility of therapeutic use. It is noteworthy that other studies to assess the antimutagenicity of *P. bracteosa* are being conducted by the same research group in order to allow a more concise discussion.

75. POTENTIAL MUTAGENIC OF BARK OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MICE
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INTRODUCTION: The arboreal specie *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), commonly known as catingueira, catinga of porco or pau-de-rato is native to the Brazilian Caatinga, semiarid region of Northeast Brazil. The barks of *P. bracteosa* are used for various medicinal purposes, such as

anti-inflammatory action, diuretic, dyspeptic and larvicide. However, there are not still reports of mutagenic action (micronucleus test) of the bark extract. OBJECTIVE: The study aimed to assess the mutagenic potential of aqueous extract of bark of *P. bracteosa* through the micronucleus test (MN) in peripheral blood of mice. METHODS: Bark from *P. bracteosa* was collected in Teresina (PI, Brazil). Male Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the vivarium from the Faculty of Medical Sciences (FACIME) at UESPI (PI, Brazil). This work was approved by the Ethics Commission for the Use of Animals from FACIME (CEUA-UESPI 003/14) with five groups (five animals per group). Distilled water, by gavage, and cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg), by intraperitoneal, were administered to mice, representing negative control (NC) and positive control (PC), respectively. Three doses of the aqueous extract of the bark (10, 20 and 40 mg/kg) were administered to mice via gavage. After 24, 48 and 72 h, the blood of tail of each animal was collected for the preparation of two slides per animal. Slides were dried at room temperature, fixed in methanol (5 min.), stained with Giemsa (15 min.) and washed with distilled water. The presence of MN in each animal was performed by counting 2,000 normochromatic erythrocytes for each sampling time under an optical microscope (1000 x). The data were analyzed using the non-parametric of Kruskal-Wallis test ($p < 0.05$) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: All of the collection time, the significant presence of MN in blood cells of mice was only observed at the lowest dose (10 mg/kg) of the bark extract and in the PC when compared with the NC. CONCLUSION: The results of this study indicate that the aqueous extract bark of *P. bracteosa* showed mutagenic effect only at the lowest concentration tested. Thus, the use thereof must be done with caution for therapeutic purposes. In addition, studies with plant phytochemicals are needed to elucidate the behavior of compounds in this plant species in the formation of micronuclei.

76. POTENTIAL DESMUTAGENIC OF BARK OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MICE
Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Mariana Leite Pereira¹, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Alyne Pereira Lopes¹, Caio Felipe Norberto Siqueira¹ e Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹.
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INTRODUCTION: *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), known as catingueira, is a tree native to Caatinga of Northeastern Brazil and popularly used for constipation, flatulence and diarrhea. However, studies on the reduction of DNA damage have not yet been realized. OBJECTIVE: Evaluate the desmutagenic effect (protective effect on pre-treatment) and the percentage of reduction of damage of micronuclei (%RDMN) of the aqueous extract of the bark (AEB) of *P. bracteosa* by the micronucleus test (MN) in blood cell of mice. METHODS: Bark from *P. bracteosa* was collected in Teresina (PI, Brazil). Male Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the vivarium from the Faculty of Medical Sciences (FACIME) at UESPI (PI, Brazil). This work was approved by the Ethics Commission for the Use of Animals from FACIME (CEUA-UESPI 05902/15) with five groups (five animals per group). Distilled water and cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg) were administered to the mice in two days every 24h, representing the negative control (NC) and positive control (PC), respectively. In the pretreatment, the AEB of *P. bracteosa* was administered by gavage to the animals at three doses (10, 20 and 40 mg/kg) on first day and cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg) by intraperitoneal on second day. After 24, 48 and 72h, the blood of tail of each animal was collected for the preparation of two slides per animal. Slides were dried at room temperature, fixed in methanol (10 min.), stained with Giemsa (15 min.) and washed with distilled water. The presence of MN in each animal was performed by counting 2,000 normochromatic erythrocytes in optical microscope (1000 x), as well as %RDMN. The data were analyzed using the non-parametric of Kruskal-Wallis test ($p < 0.05$) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: The presence of MN in PC was significant in relation to the NC. After 24h, all doses of AEB there was no significant reduction of MN when compared to PC. In 48 and 72h was observed significant reduction in MN at doses of 20 and 40 mg/kg when compared with PC. The %RDMN was greater at 20 mg/kg at 48h (61.5%) and 72h (84.7%) and in 40 mg/kg at 24h (64.7%), 48h (90%) and 72h (77.9%). CONCLUSION: The results showed significant potential desmutagenic of AEB in two doses (20 and 40 mg/kg) with reduced DNA damage. Additionally, it is noteworthy that the treatments simultaneo and pos are being conducted to allow a more concise analysis on the possible protective effect of aqueous extract of bark *P. bracteosa*.

77. PROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF EXTRACT OF BARK *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MERISTEMATIC CELLS OF *Allium cepa* L. Pedro Igor Barros Santos¹, Mariana Leite Pereira¹, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Alyne Pereira Lopes¹, Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹

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INTRODUCTION: In Brazil, *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), known as catingueira, is endemic in the Northeast and stands out for its therapeutic use as garrafada, infusion and syrup. Additionally, phenolic compounds such as tannins and flavonoids present in the barks of different medicinal plants can minimize the effects genotoxic and/or mutagenic caused by methylmethane sulfonate (MMS). OBJECTIVE: Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the potential cytoprotective, antigenotoxic and antimutagenic the aqueous extract of bark of catingueira in the pre-treatment of meristematic cells of *Allium cepa* L. METHODS: Barks of catingueira were dried (45 °C) and ground and the powder obtained was diluted in distilled water, yielding four concentrations (2, 4, 8 and 16 mg/mL). In the controls, negative (NC) and positive (PC), roots previously germinated were exposed for 48 h in distilled water and MMS (10 mg/L), respectively. In the pretreatment, the roots were exposed for 24 h in the aqueous extract of bark and more per 24 h in MMS. The roots were fixed in methanol: acetic acid (3:1) and stained with Schiff's reagent for 2 h. A total of 5,000 meristematic cells, 500 cells per slide (total of 10 slides) were analyzed by light microscopy (400 x) for evaluating cytoprotective effect (mitotic index) and the reduction the number of chromosomal alterations and micronuclei (MN). The data were analyzed using the non-parametric of Kruskal-Wallis test ($p < 0.05$) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: The PCs were significant in all parameters evaluated in relation to their respective NCs. All concentrations analyzed for mitotic index were significantly higher when compared to PC, indicating that there was a cytoprotective effect. The total average of chromosomal alterations of all concentrations (except 4 mg/mL) reduced significantly when compared to PC. In the average of MN of the treatments compared with the PC, the two lower concentrations were significant. CONCLUSION: The results showed potential cytoprotective, antigenotoxic and antimutagenic of aqueous extract of bark of catingueira at certain concentrations, which can be used in other bioassays to confirm the protective effect. It is noteworthy that the treatments simultaneous and pos are being conducted by the same research group to enable a more robust assessment of the possible protective effect of this extract.

78. MUTAGENICITY OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF LEAF OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MICE Mariana Leite Pereira¹, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Caio Felipe Norberto Siqueira¹, Pedro Igor Barros Santos¹, Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹

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INTRODUCTION: *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), known as catingueira, is popularly used to treat worm infections, prostate inflammation, flatulence, diarrhea, urinary tract infection, inflammation in general, fractures, bronchitis and cold. However, no further studies regarding its mutagenicity. OBJECTIVES: Evaluate the mutagenicity of aqueous extract of leaf of *P. bracteosa* through the micronucleus test (MN) in peripheral blood of mice. METHODS: Leafs from *P. bracteosa* was collected in Teresina (PI, Brazil). Male Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the vivarium from the Faculty of Medical Sciences (FACIME) at UESPI (PI, Brazil). This work was approved by the Ethics Commission for the Use of Animals from FACIME (CEUA-UESPI 07559/15) with eight groups (five animals per group). Distilled water, by gavage, and cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg), by intraperitoneal, were administered to mice, representing negative control (NC) and positive control (PC), respectively. The aqueous leaf extract was administered by gavage in six doses (10, 20, 40, 500, 1000 and 1600 mg/kg). After 48 and 72 h, the blood of tail of each animal was collected for the preparation of two slides per animal. Slides were dried at room temperature, fixed in methanol (5 min.), stained with Giemsa (15 min.) and washed with distilled water. The presence of MN in each animal was performed by counting 2,000 normochromatic erythrocytes under an optical microscope (1000 x). The data were analyzed using the non-parametric Kruskal-Wallis test followed by the "a posteriori" Student-Newman-Keuls test ($p < 0.05$) in BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: The significant presence of MN in blood cells was observed at higher doses in 48 h (500, 1000 and 1600 mg/kg) and 72 h (500 and 1600 mg/kg) of extract leaf and in the PC when compared to the NC. CONCLUSION: The results of this study indicate that aqueous extract of

leaf of *P. bracteosa* showed mutagenic effects in higher concentrations. Therefore, the use of *P. bracteosa* for therapeutic purposes should be done with caution. In addition, further studies are needed to elucidate the mechanism of this extract in the formation of micronuclei.

79. ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL ANTIMUTAGENIC OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF LEAF OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN BLOOD PERIPHERAL OF MICE BY MICRONUCLEUS TEST

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INTRODUCTION: *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), commonly known as catingueira, is an endemic legume Northeastern Brazil of wide use in folk medicine. Its therapeutic properties are due mainly to the presence of antioxidant compounds, which have antimutagenic action. However, there are no reports in the literature about its antimutagenic potential. OBJECTIVES: Evaluate the antimutagenic effect of the aqueous extract of leaf of *P. bracteosa* in blood cells of mice, using the micronucleus test (MN). METHODS: Leafs from *P. bracteosa* was collected in Teresina (PI, Brazil). Male Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the vivarium from the Faculty of Medical Sciences (FACIME) at UESPI (PI, Brazil). This work was approved by the Ethics Commission for the Use of Animals from FACIME (CEUA-UESPI 05902/15) with five groups (five animals per group). Distilled water and cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg, mutagenic agent) were administered to the mice in two days every 24 h, representing the negative control (NC) and positive control (PC), respectively. In the treatments, the aqueous extract of leaf of *P. bracteosa* was administered in three doses (10, 20 and 40 mg/kg) in the mice on the first day and the second day was administered cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg). After 24, 48 and 72 h, the blood of tail of each animal was collected for the preparation of two slides per animal. Slides were dried at room temperature, fixed in methanol (5 min.), stained with Giemsa (15 min.) and washed with distilled water. The presence of MN in each animal was performed by counting 2,000 normochromatic erythrocytes in optical microscope (1000 x). The data were analyzed using the non-parametric of Kruskal-Wallis test ($p < 0.05$) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: The mean of MN in PC was significant in relation to the NC in all collections made, confirming the mutagenicity of cyclophosphamide. In the analysis of 24 and 48 h there was reduction significant of MN when compared to PC at doses of 20 and 40 mg/kg. In 72 h, the three doses of the extract showed reduction significant of MN regarding the PC. CONCLUSION: The results of this test showed that the aqueous extract of leaf of *P. bracteosa* presented in some concentrations antimutagenic effect. However, more studies should be performed to ensure their potential protective effect on the genetic material.

80. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INTOXICATION BY TOXIC PLANTS IN THE BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST FROM 2007 TO 2015

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INTRODUCTION: The toxic plants (TP) have bioavailable substances that can cause metabolic alterations which conduct to varied disorders and also lead to death. The species *Dieffenbachia seguine* is the most responsible for the majority of the cases of accidental intoxication by TP in Brazil. The most common clinical signs in this kind of intoxication are cutis et mucosae lesions and gastrointestinal, neurologic and respiratory alterations. PURPOSE: Evaluate the epidemiological aspects of the notified cases of intoxication by TP in the Northeast region (NE) of Brazil, between 2007 and 2015. METHODOLOGY: It concerns a quantitative study, descriptive and retrospective. The survey data was done with the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN) (translated freely to *Notification Grievance Data System*) and the Sistema Nacional de Informações Tóxico-Farmacológicas (SINITOX) (translated freely to *Toxic-Pharmacological Data National System*). The variables used were sex, age range (AR), circumstance, residence zone (RZ) and evolution. The collected data were tabulated with Microsoft Office Excel® 2016. RESULTS: In the studied period, it was registered 1242 cases of intoxication by TP in NE, in which Alagoas, the state with the biggest incidence, presented 427 (34,38%) cases. In 2014, the year of higher frequency, there were 193 (15,35%) cases, whereas in

2007, the year of lower frequency, there were 71 (5,71%) cases. Regarding sex, the male gender was the most affected, with 653 (52,57%) cases. When it comes to AR, the majority, 360 (28,98%) cases, occurred on patients between 1-4 years, followed by the age range 20-39 years with 243 (19,56%) notifications. Observing circumstance, the accidental intoxications were of higher reports, with 654 (52,65%) cases, followed by 317 (25,52%) cases of environmental intoxication. The RZ with the highest amount of reports was the urban zone, with 661 (53,22%) cases in the studied period. The evolution of most of the reports, 1073 cases (86,39%) were towards non sequelae cure. It stands out that in average 138 cases were registered each year in NE. CONCLUSION: The collected data considering the time period and the region studied demonstrate the intoxication by TP, mainly in children, are **accidental and, therefore, avoidable. It's also noticed the higher prevalence amongst the male gender population and urban zone residents, in which the majority evolutes to a non sequelae cure.**

81. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INTOXICATION BY MEDICINES IN THE BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST FROM 2010 TO 2015

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INTRODUCTION: Medicines are the main toxic agents which cause intoxication in human beings in Brazil; the benzodiazepines, the anti-influenza, the antidepressants and anti-inflammatory are the main pharmacological classes responsible for this picture in the country. First place, **for a rational usage of medicine, it's necessary to establish the need to use the pharmacological agent; nonetheless, in Brazil, around 35% of the acquisition of medical drugs is done by self-medication.** PURPOSE: Draw an epidemiological profile of the cases of intoxication by medicines reported in the Northeast (NE) region of Brazil, in the period from 2010 to 2015. METHODOLOGY: It concerns a descriptive, quantitative and retrospective study. The collected data is available on Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN) (translated freely to *Notification Grievance Data System*) and on Sistema Nacional de Informações Tóxico-Farmacológicas (SINITOX) (translated freely to *Toxic-Pharmacological Data National System*). The studied variables were age range (AR), sex, schooling, circumstance and evolution. The collected values were tabulated with Microsoft Office Excel® 2016. RESULTS: During the studied years, 30928 cases of intoxication by medicines were reported in NE, with Pernambuco showing the highest number of cases, 10672 (34,50%). The highest incidence was registered in 2014, with 7364 (23,81%) cases, while 2010 registered the lowest number of reports, 2786 (9%). Considering AR, 11534 (37,29%) cases occurred in people aged between 20 and 39 years. Considering gender, women prevailed in the survey, totaling 20517 (66,33%) cases. When it concerns schooling as the variable, 17257 (55,79%) cases were ignored or blank, whereas the lowest rate were in people with complete higher education and incomplete higher education, with 213 (0,68%) and 266 (0,86%) cases respectively. The suicide attempts, 12812 (42,42%) cases, appear as the main circumstance of intoxication by medicine. The evolution of the majority of the patients was **to a non sequelae cure, with 26073 (84,3%) cases. It's noticed and average of 5514 cases reported per year.** CONCLUSION: **It's perceived that the rates of incidence of intoxication by medicine in NE, in the studied period, increased compared to the previous years, presenting as characteristic epidemiological aspects: people in the age range from 20 to 39 years, of the female gender, evolving to a non sequelae cure. It's noted that suicide, a grievous problem of public health in the 21st century, is the main circumstance of intoxication by medicines.**

82. COMPARISON OF THE ADEQUACY OF "CENTROS DE ATENÇÃO PSICOSSOCIAL" (CAPS) IN PIAUÍ BETWEEN THE YEARS 2012 AND 2016

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INTRODUCTION: In the scenario of the Psychiatric Reform, the principles guaranteed by the "Carta dos Direitos do Usuário ao SUS" call attention to the **user rights of mental health services, especially the "Centros de Atenção Psicossocial" (CAPS).** According to the Ministry of Health (MH), the CAPS is the referral service and treatment for people with mental disorders. In 2012 the "Saúde Mental em Dados 10" Piauí had the 6th best CAPS coverage of

Brazil, starting this it was presented at the 3rd COMAPI a study on the distribution of these institutions. Already in 2015 the Saúde Mental em Dados 12 Piauí was in the 5th position. OBJECTIVES: The study sought to examine whether there was a change in the distribution of CAPS in Piauí between July of 2012 to June of 2016. METHODS: We calculated the indicators for each of the 11 health regional and generated the resulting coverage ratio for the reason between the index observed and expected according to the population of the geographical region analyzed. Therefore, it were used data from "Cadastro Nacional de Estabelecimentos de Saúde" (CNES) and population data of 2012 provided by the MH through website of the "Departamento de Informática do SUS" (DATASUS). The number of CAPS expected for each region was then calculated using the formula (number of CAPS)/100.000 inhabitants, and the coverage ratio (CR) was calculated as the ratio of the number of CAPS observed by the number CAPS expected for the population living in the region of interest. RESULTS: In the year 2012 Piauí apparently had a good CAPS coverage with a CR 1.44, considered over offered, but had an uneven distribution. The health region of "Chapada das mangabeiras", corresponding to 6.01% of the population had a 0.53 CR, considered insufficient, "Vale do Sambito" and "Vale do Rio Guaribas", representing 14.88% of the population, had respectively CR 0,91 and 1.11, as appropriate and the other were over offered. In 2016 there was a 39.13% increase in the total number of CAPS, 46 for 64 units and individually every health-regions were over offered. The indices ranged from 1.35 in the region of "Entre Rios" to 3.85 in "Vale do Sambito" region. It is noteworthy that the region of "Chapada das Mangabeiras" before insufficient presented the 2nd largest CR: 3.16. CONCLUSION: In four years Piauí managed to homogenize the distribution of CAPS however it become necessary further studies that seek to make a qualitative analysis of the network.

83. HOSPITAL MORBIDITY PROFILE DUE TO EXTERNAL CAUSES IN TERESINA-PI

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INTRODUCTION: As a part of the Brazilian epidemiological transition, infectious and parasitic diseases cease to occupy the top rank of causes of death and start to stand out other determinants of morbidity and mortality, as external causes. This determinant is difficult to measure and has high costs for the public sector. OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study focuses on analyzing the prevalence of hospital deaths from external causes in the city of Teresina, Piauí, the period of one year. As specific objectives, it is intended to observe which external causes have greater expressiveness, and relate them to variables such as gender and age, tracing, therefore, a profile of the deaths occurred. METHODS: This is a comparative and descriptive study, secondary to System SUS Hospital Information data (SIH-SUS), which describes the hospital deaths in the city of Teresina in the period between April 2015 and April 2016. RESULTS: During the study period, there were 485 cases of deaths from external causes, averaging 40 deaths per month. On gender, there is a higher prevalence in males, affecting 384 men (79.2%). With respect to age, prevailed deaths in the range comprising individuals aged 20 to 39, totaling 171 deaths (35.3%). Among the types of external causes, transport accidents and other external causes of accidental injury have greater expressiveness, responsible for 197 (40.6%) and 206 (42.5%) of cases, respectively. Conversely, the sequelae of external causes resulted in only one case (0.2%). CONCLUSIONS: The data presented above showed that the number of external causes death records in Teresina is high, a fact that must be observed by health management and other efforts for the development of public policies aimed at reducing accidents and other external causes of accidental injuries. In addition to the discussion of the causes, it must also highlight the fact that the highest number of deaths is in adulthood and especially in men, information that allows better targeting of prevention measures to be applied.

84. STUDY OF DEATHS FROM PREVENTABLE CAUSES IN CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS IN PIAUÍ HEALTH MACROREGIONS BETWEEN 2012 AND 2014

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INTRODUCTION: The preventable deaths refer to those who are totally or partially preventable through effective actions of health services, as well as its accessibility by place and time. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aimed to identify mortality occurrence rates in children under five years in the six Piauí macro-regions and describe, as specific objectives the types of most prevalent preventable causes in each location and affected age groups (neonatal mortality, post -neonatal and above one year). **METHODS:** This is a descriptive and comparative study of secondary data from the Mortality Information System (SIM), Piauí (Macroregions of Parnaíba, Teresina, Floriano peaks Nonato and Bom Jesus), between the years 2012 and 2014. **RESULTS:** The total number of deaths identified was 2919 cases. Of these, the macro-region of Floriano owned more expressive value of deaths, with a total of 2049 (70.2%). In decreasing order of prevalence, are the following macro-regions: Picos 302 deaths (10.3%), Parnaíba 237 deaths (8.1%), Teresina 158 deaths (5.4%), Bom Jesus 93 deaths (3.2%) and São Raimundo Nonato 80 deaths (2.7%). Regarding the types of preventable causes in total state values, stood out the reducible deaths attention to women during pregnancy (802 to 27.5%) and causes not clearly preventable (826 to 28.6%). The preventable cause of lower impact is reducible by immunizing shares, totaling three deaths throughout the Piauí (0.1%). Regarding age groups, in all predominated early neonatal deaths corresponding to 1423 cases (48.7%), followed by 418 cases (0.14%) of late neonatal deaths, 698 cases (23.9%) of the period after -neonatal up to one year and 380 cases (13%) between one and four years. These, it is worth noting again the higher prevalence in the macro-region of Floriano, with the occurrence of 900 (63.2%) of 1423 neonatal deaths. **CONCLUSIONS:** Analysis of these SIM epidemiological data allows extensive discussion, it is a sensitive indicator of the effectiveness of health care services. The variables found refer the importance of the evaluation of several factors such as immunization, pre and postnatal, child care, among others. The presented data also serves as a warning to health authorities to rethink the health program in their regions, verifying the effectiveness or weaknesses that are present in their management.

85. **INTRAOPERATIVE CHOLANGIOGRAPHY REALIZATION IN PATIENTS WITH BILIARY TREE WITHIN AND EXTRA LIVER ANOMALOUS: TWO CASES REPORT.**

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INTRODUCTION: The bile ducts are a set of channels responsible for transporting produced bile from the liver to the gallbladder and the duodenum to this. Obstruction of these pathways can lead to gallstones, which may affect this driving. May appear anatomical variations in the hepatic ducts, as the union between the posterior right hepatic duct and common hepatic. Have abnormalities in the gallbladder are less frequent, usually represented by agenesis and doubling this. So to see obstructions, anomalies and the path of bile, there will be a test called cholangiography. The aim is to report two cases where it was necessary to perform intraoperative cholangiography, due to the presence of anatomical variations in the bile ducts. **CASE REPORT:** We observed two cases of congenital anomalies of the biliary tract. 1) a.a.c, 40, male, with epigastric pain radiating to the right upper quadrant colic 6 months ago. Ultrasonography showed intravesical calculation of 3.5 cm and was held cholangiography during surgery due to the accurate identification of impossibility of the bile duct, revealing the following variation: double deployment cystic ducts in bile. They were then performed the dissection and ligation of the two cystic duct and cystic artery and the patient had. 2) r.d.a, 27, male, with pain in right hypochondrium, fever and previous hospitalization for acute cholecystitis. They were highlighted in ultrasound examination, multiple intravesical calculations, with the largest measuring 2 cm. There was indication for performing cholecystectomy, which was hampered by the presence of vesicular edema, being converted to conventional dissection followed with intraoperative cholangiography, revealing the absence of right hepatic duct with drainage duct sector back right for duct cyst. Careful dissection of the pathways was performed and performed ligation of the cystic duct and sector and cystic artery. Patient evolved well. **CONCLUSIONS:** The anomalies of the biliary tree are diverse, such as changes in the position and number of ducts which can be absent or more. Thus, it is essential to know the anatomy of the bile ducts and identify these variations through tests such as cholangiography for the success of surgical procedures involving these routes.

86. **PHYTOBEZOARES PRESENCE IN PATIENTS WITH OBSTRUCTION INTESTINAL - CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Phytobezoars are compounds that can not be digested by the digestive tract, such as hair, seeds and plant fibers and thus accumulate, causing obstruction (2 % to 3 % of all intestinal obstructions). Generally, they are more common in patients who have already undergone abdominal, mainly gastric operations. Remember that depending on the implantation site, the manifestations can range from acute abdomen (1% of cases) to asymptomatic cases. The aim is to report the case of an elderly patient with intestinal obstruction by phytobezoar, highlighting the evolution of the framework, examination, diagnosis and treatment. **CASE REPORT:** Patient, 74, female, 50 days with epigastric pain frame, bloating and bilious vomiting leading to the improvement of the condition, associated with weight loss unmeasured, with progressive worsening in the last 20 days and laparotomy history exploitative a perforated duodenal ulcer for more than 10 years. He carried ultrasound *laudada* you as normal. Physical examination shows flaccid abdomen, flat and painful in epigastrium without peritoneal irritation. Mild leukocytosis. Imaging compatible with intestinal obstruction. After clinical treatment and nasogastric aspiration in probing, patient developed significant improvement of clinical and radiological findings, but with relapse, the 9th day of hospitalization, intestinal semi-occlusion frame and new routine of acute abdomen. New ct reveals distended with air-fluid levels in jejunum and ileum with wall thickening of the distal ileum. We opted for the realization of laparoscopy diagnoses that showed dilatation of the small bowel with abrupt stop for approximately 50 cm of the ileocecal valve by intraluminal content and thin distal handles. Held was eviscerated affected handle and enterotomy with foreign body removal. Macroscopic analysis indicated a yellowish phytobezoar and hardened. Patient developed hospital improvement and high on the 10th day of postoperative asymptomatic and did not submit any recurrence of the table over the next three months. **CONCLUSION:** It must have a high degree of caution in patients with intestinal obstruction and a history of previous gastric surgery. Treatment should be as conservative as possible, however, when the patient presents with acute abdomen, surgery is usually indicated.

87. **REVERSE FLOW PATCHWORK AN ALTERNATIVE FOR ULCERS TREATMENT IN THE DISTAL THIRD OF THE LEG**

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INTRODUCTION: The losses of the substances in the distal third of the leg, calcaneus and proximal plantar region are difficult to treat and cover alternatives such defects are limited and susceptible to complications. The sural flap reverse flow is an important fasciocutaneous which can be used for the reconstruction of loss of substance in these regions. It is a versatile flap with wide arc of rotation, ranging from 90 - 180 and has axial pattern based on the reverse blood flow sural artery superficial branch of the peroneal artery and main venous drainage sural tributaries of the saphenous vein. The aim of this paper is to present our experience with the sural flap of reverse flow in the repairs of the lower third of the leg. **CASE REPORT:** R.S.C 42 year-old male patient with post motorcycle accident trauma with fracture of tibia and fibula in the distal third, performed external fixation 5 years ago. Evolved with malunion of fracture is indicated for 2 months Bone reconstruction with bone graft patient developed skin loss and exposed bone of the distal third after surgery was performed cover with sural flap reverse flow. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The reconstruction of soft tissues after substance loss of the distal third of the upper and lower limbs, when associated with exposure of key structures (bone, tendons, nerves or blood vessels), continues to challenge plastic surgery. There are few remnants of options available for the treatment of these regions, relapsing choice, most often on the flaps. So fasciocutaneous flaps have become an alternative to microsurgical flaps, as this requires a specialized team and prolonged surgical time. The distal position of some lesions in upper and lower limbs difficult and preclude the application of direct flow flaps. Even in services that perform microsurgery, this flap remains a viable

option, it is a simpler and faster surgery compared to microsurgery. These flaps are reliable, secure, feature rotation arches that allow the coverage of other lesions in the distal third of upper and lower limbs. So have your application as an alternative, even in complex lesions, the flaps and can be performed in distant centers of those technical and laboratory availability for microsurgery.

88. CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS IN TERESINA - PI, 2010-2015

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INTRODUCTION: Viral hepatitis are infectious diseases triggered by different etiological agents, all of which present hepatocellular tropism. Besides that, they are among the endemic-epidemic diseases, which represent major public health problems in Brazil. There are five main virus types which infect humans: Hepatitis A virus (HAV), Hepatitis B virus (HBV), Hepatitis C virus (HCV), Hepatitis D, or delta (HDV) and hepatitis E (HEV). They have great relevance due to the number of affected individuals, the possibility of complications of acute and chronic forms and the high mortality rates in the world. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to characterize the clinical and epidemiological profile of cases of viral hepatitis registered in Teresina and as specific objectives describe the cases according to gender, age, year of diagnosis, epidemiological classification, clinical form, infection mechanism and area of residence. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective, descriptive study from secondary data from the Information System of Notifiable Diseases (SINAN) in Teresina, in the period 2010 to 2015. **RESULTS:** A total of 495 cases have been reported with average of 83 cases / year. Men and age group of 40 to 59 years were the most affected, with 273 (55.15%) and 162 (32.7%) cases, respectively. The higher incidence period was between 2011 and 2012 with 209 (42.2%) cases. In the reported cases, the predominant etiologic agent was HCV, with 200 (40.4%) occurrences. The chronic form appeared in 60.6% of cases and the acute in 36.16%. Analysing the sources of infection, stood out food / water and the sexual, responsible for 83 (16.8%) and 77 (15.55%) cases, respectively. The urban area focuses 83.4% of cases. **CONCLUSIONS:** It is observed that the number of hepatitis cases registered in Teresina is not high. Fact that can be justified by vaccination which ensures effective immunization for HAV and HBV, in addition to cases that are underreported. However, deserve featured males, the onset of senescence and reside in the urban area as main risk factors. Furthermore, there is need for greater emphasis on guidelines aimed at elucidate the general population about all possible ways of contamination, mainly oral and sexual.

89. EXTRACT GENOTOXIC EVALUATION OF AQUEOUS MORINDA CITRIFOLIA (NONI) IN RATS WISTAR BY MICRONUCLEUS TEST (MN)

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INTRODUCTION: Morinda citrifolia (Noni) is a small tree of the family of Rubiaceae that have been used due to its hypotensive activity, immunostimulant, analgesic, antibacterial, antitumor and anti-inflammatory. **OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the possible chronic and genotoxic effects of aqueous extract of Noni on the bone marrow of Wistar rats by the micronucleus test (MN). **METHODOLOGY:** The current study was conducted following the ethical principles of animal experimentation, being approved in CEUA / UESPI under protocol 7842/16. For this study, we used 15 adult male Wistar rats subjected to chronic exposure to Noni (72h). This group was divided into 3: - Consists of 5 mice receiving 200 mg / kg / day orally of aqueous extract of Noni; B - Consisting of 5 rats given cyclophosphamide at a dose of 50mg / kg orally; -Compound C for 5 mice in which only been administered orally water (negative control group). After treatment, the animals were euthanized. The medullary components were removed and resuspended in fetal serum to homogenize it, centrifuging it for 5 minutes at 1,000 rpm. The supernatant was discarded and dripped to 02 drops of the material by making a swipe. For each animal, made up 02 microscope slide, is blushing with Giemsa. Finally, the microscope slides were examined under an optical microscope with 100x magnification. For each test subject,

said the number of micronuclei in 2,000 polychromatic erythrocytes. Statistical analyzes were performed using GraphPad Prism version 5.0 software. There was analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Tukey post- test, settling at 5% significance level. **RESULTS:** After exposure for 72h, the mean of micronucleus for group A was 26.80 ± 3.19 , group B was 42.40 ± 11.93 , the C group was 18.4 ± 4.61 . The exposure procedure to extract did not increase significantly, mutagenicity when compared to the negative control ($p > 0.05$) and was detected statistically significant difference ($p < 0.001$) compared to the positive control. **CONCLUSION:** The data suggest that the aqueous extract used in this concentration showed no genotoxic effect. Result that, in principle, justifies its use. However, they suggested new research methodologies to evaluate their safety.

90. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PREVALENCE OF DIALYSIS PATIENTS BY THE SUS IN PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2008 AND 2012

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INTRODUCTION: Renal chronic disease is a universal public health problem, resulting frequently on final phase of renal disease and needing renal reposition therapy. In Brazil, the incidence and prevalence of renal failure are growing, the knowledge of several epidemiologic aspects of patients in chronic dialysis on country and their tendencies over the years have provided subsidies for the dialog with the government and other providers of this treatment and for guide the assistance planning for these patients. In Brazil, between 2000 and 2006, the growing of dialysis patients number was about 9% per year, being the Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS) responsible for finance 89% of this treatment. **OBJECTIVE:** Accomplish epidemiological survey of the prevalence of dialysis patients in Piauí between 2008 and 2012. **METHODS:** It's a retrospective epidemiological quantitative study, which data source is the DataSUS system of Health Ministry. It was examined the data about prevalence of dialysis patients by age group in the state of Piauí during the years 2008 to 2012. The graphs and tables were made in Microsoft Office Excel 2014. **RESULTS:** The research shows that the highest prevalence of dialysis patients is in the year 2012 with 23.39% of dialysis patients number, followed by 2011 with 21.7%; 2010 with 19.84%; 2009 with 18.7% and 2008 with 16.8% showing increase of this resource in the course of the analysis period once in 2008 was 41.77 patients for each 10,000 inhabitants, in 2009 was 45.05; 2010, 49.35; 2011, 53.59 and 2012, 57.33 patients. In the year 2012, the year with more performing of dialysis in the study period, the age group of 45 to 64 years represented 41% of the dialysis of the year, followed by 20 to 44 with only 27, and the last was under 19 years with 3% of dialysis. The age group that more performs dialysis is the group between 45 to 64 years of age, 41.56% of the total number of people on dialysis in total period and in each year examined; followed by the 20 to 44 years (28.56%) 65 to 74 years with 16.66%; 75 years or older with 10% and less than 19 years with 3.22%. **CONCLUSIONS:** It is concluded that there was an increase in the total annual performing of dialysis in Piauí in the studied period, as well as in all age groups, which demonstrates an increase in the number of patients with chronic renal failure and in need of transplants. In addition, it was noticed that this need is greatest between the ages of 45 to 64 years (older adults).

91. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IN BREAST CANCER MORTALITY RATE AND CANCER OF UTERUS CERVICAL IN BRAZIL AND TERESINA

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BACKGROUND: Breast and cervical are of great epidemiological importance and have a significant social magnitude in Brazil, since the first is the most common type of cancer among women in the world and in the country (after the skin) and cervical cancer of uterus figure up as the fourth leading cause of cancer death among Brazilian women. **OBJECTIVES:** The main objective of this work was to relate the rate of mortality from breast cancer and cancer of the cervix in Brazil and Teresina. The specific objective was to identify the age group most affected by these types of cancers. **METHODS:**

This is a descriptive epidemiological study of historical series, based on secondary data from the notification of grievance Information System, Mortality Information System, available on the Internet by the Ministry of Health, Teresina - Piauí and Brazil, the period 2010 to 2013. RESULTS: It was found that between 2010 and 2013, the mortality rate from breast cancer in Brazil was 12.89 per 100,000 women, totaling 53,727 cases of deaths. The most affected age group was 50-59 years, with 13,217 cases (24.6%). In Teresina, the mortality rate was 14.3 per 100,000 women (251 cases of deaths) and the most affected age group was also 50 to 59 years, with 65 deaths in this age group (25.9%). In relation to cervical cancer, the mortality rate in Brazil between 2010 and 2013 was 5.3 per 100,000 women (20,840 cases of deaths) and the most affected age group was 50-59 years, with 4,745 cases (22.8%). In Teresina, the mortality rate was 9.97 per 100,000 women (175 cases) with the highest number of cases in the age group of 50 to 59 years with 43 cases (24.6%). CONCLUSIONS: It is important to identify the mortality rates from these causes to highlight the influencing factors for these deaths to be able to note the prevention and control action program. It is noticed that in both types of cancer, the age group of 50-59 years was the most affected, in Brazil and Teresina; in both mortality was higher in Teresina compared with data from Brazil. Therefore, it should focus on screening programs for both cancers as efficient measure for early detection of these diseases.

92. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORTALITY RATE MATERNAL AND CHILD AND TYPES OF LABOR IN TERESINA-PIAUI
Larissa Alessandra da Costa Camapum¹, Illoma Rossany Lima Leite¹, Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho¹, Isadora Maria Matias Batista¹, Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹
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INTRODUCTION: Maternal mortality is a major public health problem, particularly in developing countries and is an excellent indicator of social reality, being inversely related to the degree of human development and quality of care for women during the period of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. Infant mortality is an important indicator of the population that may be affected by genetic factors and the quality of care. The aim of the study was to identify the epidemiological profile of patients who came to death due to maternal and infant mortality, relating it to the type of delivery in Teresina, PI. The specific objectives were to relate the causes of deaths, education and maternal age. METHODS: This was a descriptive epidemiological study of historical series, based on secondary data from the notification of grievance Information System, System of Mortality Information and Live Births Information System, available on the Internet by the Ministry of Health, Teresina - Piauí, in the period from 2011 to 2013. RESULTS: in 2011, there were 13,936 deliveries of which 8,088 (58.1%) were cesarean type and 5,807 (41.7%) vaginal. In 2012, there were 13,813 births, 5,514 vaginal (39.9%) and 8,176 cesários (59.2%). And in 2013, there were 13,356 births, and 5,029 (37.6%) and vaginal cesários 8,254 (61.8%). It can be observed that in Teresina, in 2011, there were 10 maternal deaths; in 2012, 13 cases and in 2013, 5 cases. Of the 28 deaths, 15 (53.6%) occurred during pregnancy, childbirth or abortion. Among the causes of maternal death, 15 cases (53.6%) were indirect causes and 13 (46.4%) of direct cause. Also noted is that, during the study period there were more births in women between 25 and 29 years (28.1%, 27.5%, 28.2%, respectively) and women with 8-11 years of study more calved. CONCLUSION: Teresina presented: a decrease from 2012, with the highest number of deaths during pregnancy, childbirth or abortion and indirect causes; significant rate of cesários births in the three years analyzed; more young adult pregnant, having studied at least to grade 5. Therefore, it detects that there may be problems in reporting and quality of information of maternal deaths, there is a need to focus on public health measures and analysis of the most appropriate delivery to the patient. completing maternal deaths, there is a need to focus on public health measures and delivery of analysis most appropriate for the patient.

93. EXACERBATION IN CROHN'S DISEASE INDUCED BY NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY: CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Crohn's disease is a condition that primarily affects the ileum and colon. The clinical course, whose main symptoms are diarrhea, abdominal pain and rectal bleeding, is characterized by periods of remission and exacerbation. Furthermore, there may be a number of extra intestinal manifestations, with a prevalence of 25% to 40% in inflammatory bowel diseases. Patients with Crohn's disease in remission may have a reactivation of the inflammatory process due to the use of NSAIDs. CASE REPORT: This study aimed to report the case of a male patient, 26, student, black nonsmoker and diagnosed at age 19. The patient was in complete remission of the disease with use of Infliximab, but after the use of Ibuprofen, he expressed an intestinal, articulate and dermatologic symptom that were treated with outpatient corticosteroid therapy that resulted in the end of the symptomatology. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: This report demonstrates that the use of anti-inflammatory non-steroidal may induce disease exacerbations in patients presenting with complete remission. It is essential that the carriers of the disease are informed about the risk factors for such events in order to maintain a good quality of life and prevent disease progression.

94. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HEPATITIS CASES OCCURRING IN PIAUI IN THE YEARS 2014 AND 2015
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¹FACID/DeVry.

INTRODUCTION: Viral hepatitis are diseases caused by different pathogens, universal provision, which have accordingly hepatotropism. OBJECTIVES: This study aimed to analyze the occurrence of viral hepatitis in Piauí and specific objectives, describe the disease according to etiology, age, sex, education and infection source. METHODS: This is a descriptive study, comparative health situation of secondary data from the System for Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN), Piauí, in the period 2014 to 2015. RESULTS: In the period studied, note- that by hepatitis A virus, occurred more in the age group 5-9 years, resulting in 29 cases (27.35%); in students from 5th to 8th grade of elementary school in 21 patients (19.81%) male totaling 55 people (51.88%); and the main cause was through food / water contaminated in 86 episodes (81.13%) have the hepatitis B virus, there were more cases in the age group of 20 to 39 years, totaling 45 episodes (60.81%); in students with incomplete secondary education (EMI) 15 people (20.27%); equally in both sexes totaling 37 cases (50%), and the most important cause was sexual with 14 patients (18.91%). The diseases caused by hepatitis C virus, occurred in larger quantities ranging in age from 40 to 59 years totaling 39 people (47.56%); in students with EMI 18 cases (21.95%); male totaling 53 episodes (64.63%), and the most relevant sources of infection were by: sexually and injectable drugs. CONCLUSION: It can be concluded that this complaint is still important in the context of public health of the state, the involvement of the age group 5-9 years by the virus and the hepatitis virus B and C in economic and population sexually active. The main sources of infection are through food / contaminated water, sexual contact and injecting drug becomes necessary the implementation of health policies to alert the population about the ways of transmission of the disease. In relation to gender, there was no big difference in the amount of cases. As schooling, most cases of the virus occurred in patients from 5 to 8 series possibly due to the still poor sanitation measures and sexual practices without protection and injecting drug use in young people with EMI with both viruses C. Worth to be noted also that the large number of missing cases prevented a more effective analysis of the health conditions in relation to this pathology.

95. INTESTINAL MUCORMYCOSIS WITH HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT - CASE REPORT
Vitória Neiva Pinheiro Correia¹, Aristides Silva Pinheiro Filho¹, Francisco Vitor Pereira de Sousa¹, Laís Krisyna Rocha de Oliveira¹, Carla Cecília da Costa Almeida¹, Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹
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INTRODUCTION: mucormycosis or mucormycosis is a serious fungal infection of opportunistic character, affecting mainly patients with disabilities in immunological response. As clinical presentations are variable response with cutaneous involvement, rhinocerebral, pulmonary, gastrointestinal or disseminated. The lesions of the gastrointestinal tract have been reported in the stomach, ileum and colon. None case of hepatic impairment has been

reported so far in literature. The objective of this study is to report a patient with gastrointestinal mucormycosis in case of public reference hospital in Teresina. The information was obtained through review of medical records, interview with the patient, photographic record, histopathology and literature review. CASE REPORT: AMT, 25, sought medical attention complaining of diffuse abdominal pain associated with a palpable mass in the epigastric region and weight loss. Found itself in regular condition, and underwent investigation with MRI of the abdomen which showed infiltrative solid lesion measuring about 9.0 x 6.0 cm, affecting the walls of the gallbladder, hilar region and segments II, III and IV liver. Tumor markers (alpha-fetoprotein, CA 19-9 and CEA), upper gastrointestinal endoscopy and colonoscopy were normal. Exploratory laparotomy was performed that demonstrated solid tumor infiltrating hepatic segments II, III and IV, stomach, transverse colon, omental and abdominal wall. During the surgery was performed conservative treatment withdrawal for histopathology of the lesion tissue in the liver, abdominal wall, omentum, stomach and colon wall. Histopathological found presence of entomophthoromycosis. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The gastrointestinal mucormycosis is a rare form of the disease presentation (2% to 11%) with a small number of cases described in the literature. It is believed that its spread is through the blood or secondary to ingestion of fungal spores. Stomach, colon and ileum make up the most common locations. Some association reports of antifungal drugs (amphotericin B) and surgical resection are successfully described in patients with early diagnosis, but there is no consensus on the subject. In this way, the management of these patients is still a challenge to physicians because of the difficulty of establish an early diagnosis and the lack of therapeutic resources with proven efficacy for proper treatment.

96. DEEP AND SUSTAINED REMISSION IN CROHN'S DISEASE INFLIXIMAB: CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: The Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory disease, systemic, that leads to periods of activity and remission of symptoms. Most often affects adolescents and young adults with increasing rates of prevalence and incidence worldwide. It can affect any part of the digestive tract, from mouth to anus, so segmental, discontinuous and transmural. extra-intestinal manifestations may also be observed that generally affects joints, mucocutaneous tissue and eyes. This wide variety of manifestations often difficult early diagnosis, delaying initiation of treatment, significant for the prognosis of this disease. CASE REPORT: This study aims to report the case of a male patient, 26, student, black nonsmoker and diagnosed at age 19 with early symptoms of just pain and anal itching, developed with fistula, but without intestinal symptoms more expressive. He underwent fistulectomy and evolved with worsening. Colonoscopy performed, it showed ulcerations in terminal ileum. In the patient in question was adopted initial treatment with aminosalicilates but their clinical condition have allowed more aggressive approach immunomodulators, due to the presence of gravity criteria (age <40 years and fistulising perianal disease), characterizing the literature defined as "top down". Treatment was then rectified later, after months without response to initial medication. At present the patient is in monotherapy with biological agent and stabilized, showing clinical, endoscopic and radiologic remission of the disease. FINAL CONSIDERATION: This report stresses the need for knowledge of the spectrum of disease and therapeutic strategies available to be introduced at the right time, allowing the patient a chance to have the natural history of disease modified.

97. RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF AMERICAN CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN THE CITY OF CAXIAS-MA.

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INTRODUCTION: The American Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (LTA) has worldwide distribution and in the American continent, it is estimated that there are

approximately 65,000 cases per year, distributed from the extreme southern United States to northern Argentina, with the exception of Chile and Uruguay, and 79% from Brazil, Peru and Bolivia. It is considered by the World Health Organization as one of the six most important infectious diseases, for its high detection rate and ability to produce deformities in humans, beyond the psychological involvement, reflected in the social and economic field, given that, in most cases, it can be considered an occupational disease. OBJECTIVES: This paper aims to discuss the eco-epidemiological aspects of LTA in this county. METHODS: Cross-sectional study with retrospective collection involving the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAM). Collections of independent and dependent variables were conducted from January 2009 to December 2014. Data were collected and exported to Microsoft Excel 2010 and later analyzed. RESULTS: According to the SINAM, the data relating to cases of LTA showed a total of 142 cases in the city of Caxias - MA from 2009 to 2014. The majority, 68.30% were male, 71.12% brown-skinned people, with incomplete primary education (30.98%) and residents of urban areas in 51.40% of cases. Cutaneous clinical form prevailed in 97.18% of cases and 97.88% had skin lesions and 97.18% showed no mucosal injury. In pregnant women affected in 77.42% it did not identify which trimester of pregnancy and 54.92% of patients had no HIV. CONCLUSIONS: According to the studies, it is clear that combating the transmission of cutaneous leishmaniasis is difficult, given that the occurrence of the disease is related to a low human development, social, economic, political and cultural factors. Thus, prevention of disease involves several preventive measures (effective), should be flexible and specific to each endemic region taking into account the particularities of each physical space.

98. INDICATIONS OF DIAGNOSTIC HYSTEROSCOPY IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN THE YEARS 2014 AND 2015.

Ítalo Luciann Lima Monteiro¹, Allana Karine Lima Ribeiro¹, Lia Cruz Vaz da Costa Damásio¹

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INTRODUCTION: The diagnostic hysteroscopy is currently considered the gold standard diagnostic method for the study of the uterine cavity. Its main indications are: infertility investigation, abnormal uterine bleeding (AUB), intracavitary abnormalities on imaging studies, location of foreign bodies, indication and control surgeries, among others. OBJECTIVES: To analyze the main indications for performing diagnostic hysteroscopy in patients at the gynecology clinic in a University Hospital of reference in Piauí in the years 2014 and 2015. METHODS: It is a retrospective case study. It was analyzed the medical records of patients undergoing diagnostic hysteroscopy at the University Hospital from January 2014 to December 2015. It was evaluated the indications for performing the examination. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Piauí (UFPI). RESULTS: The ages of the patients range from 12 to 83 years. It was evaluated in the period 2014-2015, 88 hysteroscopy indications, the main ones being: endometrial thickening (35.22%), endometrial polyps (28.41%) and abnormal uterine bleeding (17.04%). Other indications and their frequencies were: Submucosal fibroid (13.63%), Uterine Anomalies - Bicornuate, Septate and uterine malformation- (3.42%), foreign body (1.14%) and infertility (1.14%). CONCLUSION: The main hysteroscopy indications are consistent with the findings in the literature. The continuation of the study enables the evaluation of the accuracy of the examination.

99. INFLAMMATORY PSEUDOTUMOR OF THE LIVER RESECTED BY LAPAROSCOPY- CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Inflammatory pseudotumor of the liver is a rare benign neoplasm and its etiology is not clear. The diagnosis is difficult due to lack of clinical, analytical changes or specific imaging findings, confusing, often with other liver cancers. Surgical resection is indicated as procedure of choice. The objective of this study is to report a case of a patient with an inflammatory pseudotumor of the liver underwent resection by laparoscopy in a referral hospital. The information was obtained through review of medical records, interviews with patients, the histopathology and literature review. CASE REPORT: MCGCS, 57, female, sought medical attention complaining of epigastric abdominal pain and postprandial fullness there

30 days associated with weight loss of 4 kg in the period. In the initial investigation the abdominal ultrasound showed lesion in the left hepatic lobe, then performing a tomographic study confirming hypodense lesion not captante 4.9 x 4.0 x 3.9 cm in segments II and III liver with peripheral calcification unspecific aspect. The alpha-fetoprotein tumor markers, carbohydrate antigen 19-9 (CA 19-9) and carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), upper gastrointestinal endoscopy and colonoscopy were normal. Hepatectomy was performed one segment (II and III) by laparoscopy successfully. The procedure lasted 150 minutes, estimated bleeding 100ml, good evolution in the postoperative high on the 3rd day after the procedure. Histopathological found inflammatory pseudotumor of the liver. CONCLUSION: The inflammatory pseudotumor is a set of rare lesions characterized histologically by proliferation of fibroblasts and inflammatory cells permeated by fibrous stroma. In this study, we emphasize the importance of differential diagnosis between inflammatory pseudotumor of the liver and hepatocellular carcinoma, and other malignancies, so that is offered to the patient the proper treatment, with consequent improvement in quality of life and survival.

100. EVALUATION OF BURNOUT SYMPTOMS IN THE PUBLIC UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE COURSE IN NORTHEAST BRAZILIAN STATE
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INTRODUCTION: *Burnout* syndrome was defined by Maslach as a syndrome resulting from chronic interpersonal stressors related to work situations and which is characterized by the triad: emotional exhaustion, depersonalization (or cynicism) and reduced personal accomplishment. Changes in health status and the emphasis on quality of life have placed this syndrome in evidence in recent years. However, domestic production of this subject is still scarce and the *Burnout* syndrome is unknown to most healthcare professionals. Therefore, it was decided to carry out the work with professionals who work simultaneously in medicine and teaching, as they are two areas quite affected by the syndrome. OBJECTIVES: Evaluate the frequency of burnout syndrome, relating it to the quality of life, sociodemographic and professional variables of professors from Department of Medicine Specialized Medical School of the Federal University of Piauí (UFPI). METHODS: 28 professors were interviewed. As research tools were used: MBI- Maslach *Burnout* Inventory, Satisfaction with Life Scale and a sociodemographic survey. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee and Research of the University Center Uninovafapi (CAAE number: 48039015.8.0000.5210). All participants signed a consent form and were assured of the privacy nature of the study before the interview. RESULTS: The results revealed 7.1% of teachers with high levels of emotional exhaustion and depersonalization and 39.3% with low personal accomplishment. The analysis also showed that while 85.7% have had a high or very high scores on the Satisfaction Scale with life, 60.7% do not consider their incomes as satisfactory, 64% carry out professional activities on the weekend and 46.4 % say they have professional activities not related to medicine. CONCLUSION: Most of the professors of the Department of Medicine Specialized UFPI has a high level of satisfaction with life; despite this, many do not feel personally performed and believe that working conditions at the university and their income are not satisfactory.

101. ANALYSIS OF ACUTE OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF EFFECTS *Morinda citrifolia* (Noni) ON BONE MARROW OF RATS WISTAR
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INTRODUCTION: Noni (*Morinda citrifolia*), according to studies, can reduce blood pressure and inflammation of the joints, hold internal and external infections and prevent the growth of precancerous cells. According to ANVISA, despite scientific literature on Noni fruit being extensive, especially in relation to the pharmacological effects and therapeutic uses, the number of publications that evaluated its safety is limited. OBJECTIVES: To analyze the possible acute and genotoxic effects of aqueous extract of Noni on the bone marrow of Wistar rats by the micronucleus test (MN). METHODOLOGY:

The current study was conducted following the ethical principles of animal experimentation, being approved in CEUA / UESPI under protocol 7842/16. For this study, we used 15 adult male Wistar rats with acute exposure to Noni (48h). They were divided into 3 groups: A - Consists of 5 mice receiving 200 mg / kg / day orally of aqueous extract of Noni; B - Consisting of 5 rats given cyclophosphamide at a dose of 50mg / kg orally; -Compound C for 5 mice in which only water was administered orally. After the treatment period (48h) the animals were euthanized. The medullary components were removed and resuspended in fetal calf serum to homogenise it, centrifuging it for 5 minutes at 1,000 rpm. The supernatant was discarded and dripped to 02 drops of the material by making a swipe. For each animal, were made up 02 blades, blushing with Giemsa. Finally, the slides were examined under an optical microscope with 100x magnification. For each test subject, it was counted the number of micronuclei in 2,000 polychromatic erythrocytes. Statistical analyzes were performed using GraphPad Prism version 5.0 software. There was analysis of variance (ANOVA) with Tukey post-test, settling at 5% significance level. RESULTS: Media micronucleus for group A was 21.60 ± 3.050, for group B was 34.4 ± 2.7, for C group was 17.00 ± 3.53. The exposure procedure by extract did not increased significantly mutagenicity when compared to the negative control (p> 0.05) and was detected a statistically significant difference (p < 0.001) compared the positive control. CONCLUSION: It is concluded that, through the MN test in polychromatic erythrocytes in bone marrow *Rattus norvegicus*, the aqueous extract of Noni is not genotoxic, being necessary, however, more investigations (aberrations and comet assay).

102. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOUR OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN THE CITY OF CAXIAS, MARANHÃO, IN THE PERIOD 2007-2013
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INTRODUCTION: The Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) is an anthroponozoonosis caused by protozoa of the genus *Leishmania*. It is characterized as a serious public health problem worldwide distribution and has extensive symptomatology. In America, the transmission occurs through the bite of infected female sandflies of *Lutzomyia longipalpis* species and determines the occurrence of the disease in an area. Due to the epidemiological characteristics of each region and the insufficient knowledge of the multiple factors that trigger the transmission of endemic, control strategies are focused on educational activities, diagnosis, treatment and rapid determination of the epidemiological profile. OBJECTIVE: Identify the epidemiological profile of confirmed cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Caxias, Maranhão, in the 2007-2013 period. METHODOLOGY: It is a descriptive epidemiological study, whose data were obtained by consulting the Information System on Diseases of Compulsory Declaration. The study population consisted of all cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis in reported and confirmed cases from 2007 to 2013 reported in Caxias, Maranhão. The exclusion criteria were considered: non-resident cases in Brazil, and data duplications of 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. RESULTS: The number of VL cases diagnosed in the city of Caxias for period from 2007 to 2013, totaling 247 cases, and of these, 42 cases occurred in 2013, representing 17% of the total number of cases. Regarding age, it was observed that from 2007 to 2013 children between 1 and 4 years showed the highest confirmed number of VL (45.3% of cases). From the data relating to the total number of reported cases of VL it is known that 191 lived in urban areas. Regarding gender, we have 59.5% of the confirmed cases are male. The year of 2011 had the highest number of cases reported in females (19 cases). During the study period there was a high notification of VL cases (20.2%) during the year 2013 in the city of Caxias. CONCLUSION: Thus, it is understood that visceral leishmaniasis is a public health problem in the city, with most reporting in males and aged one to four years from the urban or peri-urban zone.

103. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE RATE OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS BY SUS DUE TO ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES BETWEEN 2008-2012 IN PIAUÍ
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INTRODUCTION: In 2011, the Circulatory System Diseases (CAD) accounted for 28.6% of deaths in the country, ischemic heart disease and heart failure accounted for 39.1% of these deaths. The impact of these data is also related to the hospitalizations because, despite the decline in rates between 2000 and 2009, the CAD were the main causes of hospitalizations in this period. **OBJECTIVE:** epidemiological survey on the rate of hospitalization for ischemic heart disease by SUS in the state of Piauí 2008-2012. **METHODS:** This was a retrospective epidemiological quantitative study, whose data source is the DataSUS system of the Ministry of Health. Data was analyzed on rates of hospital admissions by SUS due to ischemic heart disease by age and sex in the Piauí state between 2008 and 2012. The graphs and tables were plotted with Microsoft Office Excel. **RESULTS:** In 2008, the rate of IHD admissions from 0 to 4 and 10 to 19 was 4, 20 to 29, 12: 30 to 39 years, 41; 40 to 49 years, 132; 50 to 59 years, 266; 60 to 69 years, 372 and 70 and over, 410. In 2009, it was 3 in the intervals from 0 to 4 and 10 to 19 years; 5, 20 to 29 years; 28, 30 to 39 years; 142, 40 to 49 years; 265, 50 to 59 years; 418, 60 to 69 years; 495, 70 or older. In 2010, the rate was 2 from 0 to 4 and 10 to 19 years; 10, 20 to 29 years; 45, 30 to 39 years; 167, 40 to 49 years; 265, 50 to 59 years; 418, 60 to 69 years and 495 in 70 years or more. In 2011, 2 from 0 to 4 years; 4, 10-19 years; 19, 20 to 29 years; 39, 30 to 39 years; 160, 40 to 49 years; 365, 50 to 59 years; 507, 60 to 69 years and 533 in 70 years or more. In 2012, 0-4 and 10-19 years there have been rate 7; 20 to 29 years old, 29; 30 to 39 years old, 59; 40 to 49 years, 206; 50-59 years old, 439; 60-69 years old, 574; and 70 years or more, 620. The rate of women admitted in 2008 was 535; 2009, 543; 2010, 599; 2011 658 and 2012 743. Since the rate of men was 706 in 2008; 816, 2009; 907, 2010; 971, 2011 and 1197, 2012. **CONCLUSION:** The rate of hospitalization for ischemic heart disease has increased progressively over the years 2008 to 2012. In addition, the age groups of 70 or more and 60-69 years had the highest rates, while the age of 0 to 4 years had the lowest rates in all years studied. Another note is that the hospitalization rate for males prevailed over admissions in women every year.

104. **DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY OF HIGH-RESOLUTION ELECTROCARDIOGRAM DEVELOPED IN LABORATORIES OF AMAZON STATE UNIVERSITY FOR VENTRICULAR LATE POTENTIALS DETECTION**
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INTRODUCTION: The complex ventricular arrhythmia is a condition which contributes to the incidence of sudden death. The High-Resolution Electrocardiogram (HRECG) is presented as an option to detect areas with fragmented activation that can serve as substrates for the genesis of arrhythmias. **OBJECTIVES:** Comparing the HRECG developed in the School of Technology of Amazonas State University (ST-ASU) to detect ventricular late potentials (VLP) with a similar device. **METHODS:** An analytical study of prospective cohort, conducted between August 2015 and May 2016, cleared by the Institution's Ethics Committee (CEP 789.633), that enrolled 43 cardiac patients treated at Adriano Jorge Foundation Hospital who gave written Informed Consent (IC), excluding patients with atrial fibrillation, pacemaker, right or left bundle branch block. The HRECG Brazil® DMS was used to compare the results with the ST-ASU HRECG. The records were made in three orthogonal leads X, Y and Z. For analysis in the time domain (TD), each lead was treated with bi-directional digital filter Butterworth 4 poles with 40-250 Hz cuts. Studied parameters included in TD: the duration of the filtered QRS (DQRS); the length of the terminal portion of the QRS with amplitude < 40µV (LAS40); and root mean square amplitude of the QRS 40ms (RMS40). The presence of VLP was defined by changes in at least two of three parameters examined: one of them should be DQRS. The parameters for VLP are: DQRS >114ms; LAS40 >38ms; RMS40 <20mv. **RESULTS:** Amongst the 43 patients there was a prevalence of male patients (86.4%), with average age of 51.9 +/- 16.1 years. A total of 23 (52.6%) had Chagas' disease, 14 (31.58%) had hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and 06 (15.7%) had ischemic heart disease. The two devices were identified VLP in 03 patients (6.97%) who presented changes in three variables (DQRS, LAS40, RMS40), 02 (4.65%) of them had Chagas cardiomyopathy and 01 (2.32%) had hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. **The test's analysis of the others 40 patients have shown normal standards,** 36 (78.26%) had DQRS, LAS40 and RMS40 agreement while 04 (9.30%) were in disagreement with RMS40. **CONCLUSION:** It was noticed that the HRECG developed in ST-AUS was effective in identifying VLP in cardiac patients. This low cost technology can be useful in preventing arrhythmias, but there is a necessity for further analysis to validate it.

105. **SEROPREVALENCE OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS IN PATIENTS ON DIALYSIS THERAPY IN MANAUS**

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INTRODUCTION: Hemodialysis (HD) patients have a higher risk of acquiring hepatitis B virus (HBV) than the general population. Describing the prevalence of HBV and identifying the risk factors associated with HBV infection in dialysis patients is essential in the northern region. This is reformed by the National Survey of Prevalence of Viral Hepatitis 2010, which appointed northern of Brazil as the region with the highest rates of prevalence of these disease; supported by the data that showed 10.9% of this population in contact with the HBV, there so Anti-HBc positive. **OBJECTIVES:** Estimate the seroprevalence of HBV in HD patients. **METHODS:** A retrospective study, conducted from March 2014 to June 2016, at the Renal Dialysis Center of Amazonas with chronic renal patients treated in HD program. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee. It was applied a questionnaire with demographic and clinical characteristics, and risk factors for HBV infection in case of seroconversion. In addition with the reviewed medical files, carrying out data collection and analysis of serological tests for HBV. **RESULTS:** The study was conducted with files from 155 patients, being 80 men (56.77%), with predominant age of over 30 years (89.67%). The majority (60%) is on treatment for less than 03 years, and the most prevalent underlying disease is systemic hypertension in 94 patients (60.64%), diabetes mellitus in 40 (26%), chronic glomerulonephritis in 15 (10%) and other / undefined in 03 (2%). In this group, 151 (97%) received HBV vaccine, 03 (1.92%) were not candidates for vaccination as tested positive for HBsAg when starting HD. The prevalent seropositivity for HBsAg was 02 (27.02%) for men, and 01 (1.49%) for women. Of these, 01 (07.01%) had less than three years in HD while 02 (4.34%) were 03 - 08 years in HD. Two (29.1%) tested positive for HIV, 01 (0.64%) case of co-infection HBV-HIV. **CONCLUSION:** Patients identified with positive HBsAg serology were diagnosed at the beginning of dialysis and there is no registered case of seroconversion. The literature shows that adherence to the biosecurity preventive standard measures in dialysis centers results in control and reduction of nosocomial transmission rates.

106. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE NUMBER OF PRE-NATAL AND CESAREAN CHILDBIRTHS IN PIAUÍ IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA OF TERESINA BETWEEN 2003 AND 2013.**

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INTRODUCTION: The number of cesarean sections in Brazil has increased since the decade of 1990. In 2009, for the first time, the number of Caesarean sections has exceeded the number of normal births in the country, reaching 52% of births, figure much higher than the maximum of 15% maximum recommended by the World Health Organization. The proportion of cesarean is higher in women with higher age and education, gilts, with prenatal care in private services and residents in the South, Southeast and Midwest and determined in many cases by non-clinical factors. **OBJECTIVES:** The general objective is performing a epidemiological survey and do a comparison about the number of prenatal visits and cesarean childbirths per occurrence in Piauí (PI) and the metropolitan region of Teresina (RMT) between 2003 and 2013. **METHODOLOGY:** It is a retrospective epidemiological quantitative study, whose data source is the DataSUS system of the Ministry of Health. It was analyzed the data of cesarean childbirths per occurrence in the PI and in RMT and prenatal consultations in RMT. The graphs and tables were made in Microsoft Office Excel 2010. **RESULTS:** It was noted by research that the year with the highest number of Cesarean sections per occurrence in PI was 2011 with 25,754, followed by 2013 with 25,709; 2012 with 25,380; 2010 with 24,434; 2009 with 23,831; 2008 with 23,090 and 2003 with 18,522. In RMT, the largest number of cesarean sections per occurrence was in the year 2013 with 12,908 births, followed by 2012 with 12,637; 2011 with 12,500; 2010 with 12,064, showing an increase of births since 2003 with 9,165 births, with reduction in 2007 with 10,938 compared to 2006 with 11,359, and later increased. Doing a presumptive comparison of prenatal number and of cesarean childbirths by occurrence made in RMT, it was observed that the year with the highest number of prenatal was 2011 with 25,754 and with 12,500 cesarean childbirths, followed by 2013 with 25,709 prenatal and 12,908 childbirths,

year of the largest proportion of these values, followed by 2012, the year with the second highest proportion with 25,380 prenatal and 12,637 childbirths. The lowest proportion was in 2007 with 22,766 prenatal and 10,938 cesarean childbirths. CONCLUSION: It is concluded that there was an increase in the number of cesarean childbirths per occurrence in PI (38.80%) during the period in question. The same occurred with the RMT, 40.84% increase, greater than the State. In relation to the number of prenatal consultations and of cesarean childbirths in RMT in the period, it is concluded that the number of this type of childbirth represents most prenatals made with live births.

107. STUDY BURITI CREAM (MAURITIA FLEXUOSA L.) IN THE HEALING PROCESS

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INTRODUCTION: Buriti L., commonly known as buriti, and more of Singular palm trees of Brazil, being Amazonian native, also found in the northeast and midwest. In chemical composition of buriti (*Mauritia flexuosa* L.) are found oleic fatty acids, palmitic, ascorbic acid and carotenoids. On account of these qualities presented chemical, this has been plant used as food for the people, In addition, and also used as tool. The interest for its medicinal uses generates a special attention of traditional communities. It suggests good perspective on the use of the product as an alternative therapy for healing. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the Buriti Cream Effect (*Mauritia flexuosa* L.) in wound healing in mice. MATERIAL AND METHODS: Were applied ethical principles of experimentation on animals in accordance with the hair established standards Brazilian College of Animal Experimentation (COBEA), and project was submitted to the Preliminary Assessment and approval by the Ethics Committee on the Use of Animals (CEUA), Faculty FACID (FACID / DeVry) according to opinion No. 019/2012. In this work, fifty six were mice underwent the surgical procedure of excision of the skin in the dorsal region. After one surgery, the groups were treated with Solution physiology 0.9% Buriti cream 5% and 10% Fibrase®. RESULT: There seventh day, it was observed a significant reduction of wound area In animals treated with Buriti cream 5% and 10% in relation Fibrase® or control. pray not observed differences between groups without 14 th day of treatment. Histological analysis showed a presence of granulation tissue More evolved, collagen fibers and fibroblast in Buriti cream samples 5% and Fibrese®10% from the seventh day of treatment. CONCLUSION: The 5% Buriti oil cream showed capacity healing process acceleration.

108. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOSPITAL MORTALITY RATE IN ESOPHAGUS CANCER IN BRAZIL AND TERESINA, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

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INTRODUCTION: Esophageal cancer (EC) is a neoplasm with increasing incidence and mortality rates close to incidence rates. The percentage of patients who survive after five years varies according to tumor classification: 10% in squamous type basaloid carcinoma and 25% in synovial sarcoma, reaching 95% in squamous cell carcinoma in early stage. OBJECTIVE: The objective was to relate hospital mortality rate by EC in Brazil and Teresina. The specific objective was to identify the age and sex most affected. MATERIALS: This is a descriptive epidemiological study drawn from EC data removed from the database TABNET provided by the Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). The data were analyzed according to age and sex of the population of Brazil and Teresina, in the period between January 2012 and April 2016. RESULTS: It was found that during the study period, the number of hospitalizations for EC Brazil was 74,118 patients, and 76.38% of patients were male and 23.62% were female and the most affected age group was 50-59 years (30.88%). The hospital mortality rate was 16.24 per 100,000 inhabitants, totaling 12,035 cases. Of these, 77.4% were male and 22.6% were female and the most affected age group 60-69 years (29.97%). In Teresina, the number of admissions was 262 patients (81.6% in men and 18.4% in women) and the predominant age group was 60-69 years (25.95%). The mortality rate was 17.94 per 100,000 inhabitants, totaling 47

deaths (72.3% in men and 27.7% women), affecting mainly the age group of 50 and 59 years (27.65%). CONCLUSIONS: It was observed that EC mortality is very high in Brazil and the results showed that it is still higher in Teresina. There was a predominance of males in the cases detected in Brazil and Teresina and had the age group 60-69 years as the predominant in cases of EC deaths in Brazil and 50 to 59 years in Teresina. The cases and deaths are always higher among men. Thus, the epidemiological profile of patients is of paramount importance, both for prevention and for the control of this disease, allowing the implementation of preventive measures and the establishment of treatment as soon as possible, increasing the chances of survival of these patients.

109. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF CASES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE REGISTERED IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN THE PERIOD OF 2011 TO 2015

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INTRODUCTION: According to Maria da Penha Law, Law 11340/06, sexual violence is defined as any action in which someone is forced to keep sexual, physical or verbal contact or engage in sexual intercourse without consent. Such violence affects primarily women and it is a serious violation of the human rights, due to its infringement against life, health, and physical and mental integrity rights. According to the Ministry of Health in 2012, the NHS (SUS) received an average two women per hour suspected of being sexually assaulted. And the WHO has stated that 25% of Brazilian women suffer or will suffer from sexual violence throughout life. In the state of Maranhão, although sexual violence against women has fallen by half in the period between 2014 and 2015 in São Luís, this condition remains a serious problem in other regions of the state and directly influences the loss in quality of life in Maranhão. It is observed then the relevance of the study of violence considering the social impacts of the problem, as well as costs. OBJECTIVES: Determine the clinical and epidemiological profile of cases of sexual violence reported in the state of Maranhão in the period 2011 to 2015. METHODOLOGY: Cross-sectional study of descriptive exploratory type. Collection of data started in TABNET website, and the System for Notifiable Diseases Information (SINAN) to gather prevalence data using the variables: cases per year, sex, age, race, education, place of occurrence, friends/acquaintances, repetitions, and developments. Data were assembled in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets to be assessed in tables. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: In the prescribed period was recorded 1,114 cases of sexual assaults in the state. The victims were mostly women (89.13%) and brown (69.12%). Most were between 10 and 19 years (56.28%). As for education, 30.61% had incomplete 5th to 8th grade. Most cases of violence occurred in homes (58.34%), 30.52% of the victims were assaulted by friends or acquaintances, where 30.78% of the cases presented recurrence of violence. As for the evolution of the cases, 92.36% of registered victims were discharged and less than 1% of the cases resulted in death. CONCLUSION: Knowledge of sexual violence victims profile provides increased efficiency in combating this violence, and also on prevention, care and ensuring women's rights with participation and coordination between the Government and the social initiative. Thus, promoting a decline in the presented epidemiological index.

110. APPENDIX CANCER IN EMERGENCY APPENDECTOMY: INCIDENCE IN 2420 PATIENTS

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INTRODUCTION: Inflammation of the appendix, that is, acute appendicitis is the most common emergency general surgical; your diagnosis can be misleading, it is important to a high degree of suspicion to prevent serious complications of this disease. Most patients with acute appendicitis are treated by immediate surgical removal of the appendix through the appendectomy. The vast majority of Appendix cancer is diagnosed after pathological inspection of appendix removed for suspected appendicitis.

Surgeons must know the tumors that involve the appendix and conduct face these cases, mainly because most patients present with clinical symptoms of acute appendicitis and is sent to surgery without suspected the presence of neoplasia, which forces decide by treatment on an emergency basis. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aimed to determine the incidence of incidental appendix cancer in appendectomies realized in a referral hospital of Teresina-PI, as well as the gender most affected by this disease, in addition to the most common histologic type. **METHODS:** Was conducted a descriptive, retrospective study with a quantitative approach in a municipal hospital in Teresina; the data were obtained in anatomopathology laboratory of the hospital through the analysis of the pathological results record books. Was collected registered data from November 2008 to December 2012 with a total population of 2447 results of pathology, from parts of appendectomy. The data were tabulated in a specific spreadsheet, and processed by means of descriptive statistics in the form of graphs and tables. **RESULTS:** There were 3 (0.12%) positive results for cancer of the appendix, 1 (33%) carcinoid tumor and 2 (67%) adenocarcinoid. In 1 (0.05%) piece was found metastatic tumor in another organ. In 67% of the cancer affected patients were female and 33% male. **CONCLUSION:** Primary malignant tumors of the appendix are rare and any particular surgeon will acquire extensive experience with this disease; the adenocarcinoid was the type histological most found and the most affected gender was female.

111. ANALYSIS OF PREVALENCE ACCORDING ETIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF VIRAL HEPATITIS BETWEEN 2007 AND 2015 IN PIAUÍ

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INTRODUCTION: The viral hepatitis (VH) are a group of systemic viruses that have hepatotropism as a common characteristic producing frames of acute hepatitis (non-apparent or symptomatic) and are caused by different etiological agents (hepatitis A, B, C, D, E). They have universal distribution and Brazil for regional variation in the prevalence of each of these agents. Viral hepatitis have great importance by the number of affected individuals and the possibility of complications of acute and chronic forms. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the epidemiological aspects of confirmed cases of viral hepatitis in the state of Piauí, from 2007 to 2015, considering the etiologic classification. **Methods:** This is a descriptive epidemiological study of historical series, based on secondary data obtained from the SUS Computer Department (DATASUS). Was studied the population of Piauí from 2007 to 2015. **RESULTS:** It was found that during the period 2007-2015 were reported 2,058 confirmed cases of viral hepatitis in the state of Piauí. Of these, cases of hepatitis A are responsible for 1.464 notifications, corresponding to 71.13% of the total. From 2007 to 2014 hepatitis A has higher incidence in relation to other types of viral hepatitis in the state, but in 2015 there was a higher incidence of hepatitis C. It was also found to reduce the number of cases of hepatitis A and increase in the number of cases of hepatitis C during the period cited. **CONCLUSION:** From the analysis of the data can be said that viral hepatitis have a high incidence in the state of Piauí, especially hepatitis A whose transmission is fecal-oral and is related to the level of sanitation and hygiene in food handling. Thus, this epidemiological study can serve as a basis to map out new strategies to combat viral hepatitis through increased investment in sanitation, distribution of vaccines and condoms, as well as in carrying out awareness campaigns on the subject.

112. MENINGIOMA PETROCLIVAL: CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Meningioma is a tumor originating in brain envelope, called meninges, more specifically the arachnoid. It is the primary intracranial tumors more frequently in adults. It has a higher incidence in females and occurs predominantly in the 5th and 6th decades of life. They are usually benign and slow growth. Meningiomas located on the posterior surface of the temporal bone are less than 10% of all meningiomas, and can be divided into meningiomas of angle Cerebellopontine and petroclival. The petroclival meningiomas (PCMs) arise from the upper two-thirds of the clivus, the

petroclival and medial to the trigeminal nerve junction, and represent between 3 and 10% of posterior fossa meningiomas. Symptoms usually appear gradually and vary according to location and size of tumor. The PCMs may compress cranial nerves, causing facial symptoms or hearing loss. The treatment is based on clinical observation, surgery and radiotherapy. Surgical treatment is the most effective and allows the definitive diagnosis by the analysis of the tumor fragments. **CASE REPORT:** A 45 year-old female patient presented, 10 years ago, diagnostic of persistent diplopia. She was submitted, 8 years ago, to surgery for expansive process resection of cerebellopontine angle. It was evolved, one month ago, paresthesias in the right hemifacial and concomitant transient diplopia. Physical examination without other apparent focal deficits. She did magnetic resonance (MRN) of the brain which showed that extra-axial mass lesion in right petroclival region with hyperintense on T2 and FLAIR and hypointense signal on T1, with significant compression in the brain stem. Followed by clinical examination and MRN examination of the brain, the following showed tumor growth. Surgical treatment was done in two stages. Retrosigmoid approach, on the first surgical procedure, for resection of meningioma component in contact with the brain stem. Pretemporal access, 3 months later to deal with the remaining portion in the middle fossa. This surgical technique resulted in complete remission of the tumor, and the patient remained with only mild paralysis of the facial nerve. **CONCLUSION:** PCMs are difficult to diagnose because of its rarity, and most are only diagnosed when the tumor causes neurological symptoms. Radical removal is the best form of therapy, however, meningiomas from skull base have a higher complication rate and are more difficult to remove completely.

113. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ACCIDENTS WITH VENOMOUS ANIMALS IN PICOS COUNTY, STATE PIAUÍ, BY ACCIDENT'S TYPE, IN THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2015

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INTRODUCTION: Poisonous animals are recognized as those who produce or modify some poison and have some apparatus to inject it in their prey or predator. Accidents that involve them affect also a large number of people, despite the measures recommended to the population. **OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the epidemiological profile of accidents with poisonous animals in the SUS, second type of accident in Picos county, State of Piauí, in the period 2011 to 2015. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective quantitative epidemiological study drawn from the SUS Hospital Information System data (SIH / SUS). Related information of sex, sting time / attendance, evolution and age were analyzed, according to the data registered in 2011 Picos to 2015. The graphs and tables were made in Microsoft Office Excel 2010. **RESULTS:** 1.511 accident cases were reported by venomous animals in Picos county with 752 (49.77 %) cases in males and 759 (50.23 %) cases in females, the greater the number of accidents involving snakes and bees in male persons. In most accidents (25,15 %), the service takes place in the first hour after the event, except for snakebites in which the service is preferably from 1 to 3 hours after the event (34.56 %). The highest number of accidents occur in the age group between 20 and 39 years (37.99%), with the exception of snakebites, where most cases occur in the age group 40-59 years (37.5%). Most cases resulted in cure (79.09 %) with only 3 cases (0.002 %) reported leading to death. **CONCLUSION:** It was observed that accidents with poisonous animals were more frequent in female persons, which is correlated with the fact that many of these animals is more easily hide in the home, where the women of the residence time is greater. Already in male cases, accidents with snakes are more common, and relations with the working environment, involving the agricultural sector. Among the animals with the highest rate of victims, the scorpion leads the list. In this period, most cases resulted in cure. Compliance with these people occurs in the Basic Health Units, which therefore should be rigged to meet efficiently the population. To describe the epidemiology of accidents with poisonous animals are important both to prevent the problem as to guide the population in case of accidents with these animals.

114. LAMINECTOMY IN PATIENT WITH CERVICAL SPONDYLOTIC MYELOPATHY: CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: cervical spondylotic myelopathy (CSM) is the most severe clinical form of cervical spondylosis, characterized by being a spinal cord injury compressive from degenerative changes of the cervical spine (herniated discs, facet hypertrophy, osteophytes and thickening and the calcification of the posterior vertebral common ligament and yellow). The CSM is the major cause of spinal cord dysfunction in elderly and it is responsible for causing tetraparesis and non-traumatic spastic paraparesis. This pathology progresses, in most cases, insidiously with symptomatic peaks, wherein the patient manifests signs and symptoms of weakness and paresthesia in the upper limbs also changes in gait. The prognosis is variable. The main risk factors (RF) to CSM include repeated minor trauma, excessive load on the spine, genetic predisposition, Down syndrome and smoking. The treatment is predominantly surgical, which aims to reverse or delay the neurodegenerative process in the case of defined CSM, which may be for anterior approach, circumferentially or posterior, depending on the number of affected segments. A laminectomy is the removal, by posterior side, of the posterior elements of the vertebrae, causing spinal cord compression. Thus it is fundamental the knowledge of this pathology, as well as its RF and treatment. **CASE REPORT:** C.R.R Patient, 55, previously diabetic, had paresthesias in the hands and feet, five months ago. Four months ago began difficulty frame to walk and hold objects with your hands. Physical examination: grade IV tetraparesia more intense on the left, bilateral Hoffman, discrete superficial hypoesthesia in the hands and feet, scale of Nurick = 2 and JOA = 10. Imaging studies (x-ray dynamic cervical spine and Magnetic Resonance of the cervical spine) showed cervical cord compression at the C4, C5 and C6 levels. Due to anterior and posterior compression, it was required a posterior surgery (laminectomy of C3, C4, C5 and C6 levels). Patient had a good recovery and stabilization of symptoms. **CONCLUSION:** It might be noted that the classical posterior approach (laminectomy) in this case provided a satisfactory evolution of patients with good stabilization of symptoms, even it being associated with postoperative instability and deformity in kyphosis.

115. **RELATION BETWEEN LEISHMANIOSE CASES VISCERAL IN BRAZIL AND PIAUÍ BY SEX AND AGE IN 2007 TO 2013 PERIOD**
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INTRODUCTION: Visceral leishmaniasis is a chronic infectious and parasitic disease, potentially fatal in up to 90% of untreated cases. In Brazil, the most common etiologic agent is *Leishmania chagasi*, whose main reservoirs wild and domestic animals (especially dogs). The main form of transmission of the parasite to humans and other mammalian hosts is through the bite of female sandflies of the species *Lutzomyia longipalpis*. **OBJECTIVES:** To relate the epidemiological profile of cases of visceral leishmaniasis in Brazil and Piauí, according to sex and age group, from 2007 to 2013. **METHODOLOGY:** This is an epidemiological descriptive study, with quantitative approach, based on secondary data from TABNET database, provided by the Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), which assesses the state of Piauí population and Brazil, between 2007 and 2013. **RESULTS:** It was found that, in Brazil, were confirmed 26,111 cases of visceral leishmaniasis (13.7 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) and 16,380 (62.7%) males and 9,728 (37.3%) female. The most affected age group was from 1 to 4 years, with 7,284 cases (27.9%), and 3,667 (14.1%) males and 3,616 (13.9%) female. In Piauí, they were confirmed 1,503 cases of visceral leishmaniasis (48.2 cases per 100,000 population), and 982 (65.3%) male and 521 (34.7%) female. The most affected age group was from 1 to 4 years, with 396 cases (26.3%), and 214 (14.2%) male and 182 (12.1%) female. **CONCLUSION:** Based on data presented, it is observed that there is a prevalence of the disease in children aged (1-4 years) and in males, in a ratio of 1.7: 1 in Brazil and 1.9: 1 in Piauí. The prevalence in men stems from greater exposure to sandfly by use of inadequate clothing while working in extradomiliary environment: already cases in children are due to immaturity of the immune system and nutritional deficiency. This disease is associated with poor socioeconomic conditions of the population, which, coupled with the expansion of urban areas and climate change, contributes to vector adaptation and spread of the disease. Thus, measures to combat sandfly and improved socioeconomic conditions are essential for reducing the incidence of the disease.

116. **EFFECT OF MENTHOFURAN ON GASTRIC EMPTYING IN RATS**
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INTRODUCTION: Several monoterpenes are used in traditional medicine in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, worm infections and respiratory problems. However, there are no studies assessing the activity of menthofuran monoterpene in gastric motility. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of menthofuran on gastric emptying in rats. **METHODS:** weight 217.19g and standard deviation 32.25) were randomly divided into 5 groups of 8 animals. After fasting for 24 hours, were orally treated with Tween 80 1%, 0.5 mL/100 g (-VC vehicle control group), menthofuran 25, 50 or 100 mg / kg (groups MFur25, MFur50 and MFur100, respectively) or scopolamine 10 mg / kg (Escop10 group). After 1 hour, were orally administered to the animals a liquid food (1.5ml per animal) consisting of phenol red 0.5 mg / ml in 2% carboxymethylcellulose solution and glucose 5 g%. After 20 minutes, the stomach (S) and small intestine (SI) were removed and each organ was homogenized in 0.1N NaOH in a waterbath at 80 ° C under light stirring for one hour. Proteins were precipitated by addition of 20% trichloroacetic acid. 1 ml aliquots of the supernatants were mixed with 2 ml of 0.5 N NaOH to promote complete conversion of the base form of phenol red. The concentration of the indicator was determined by comparison of spectrophotometric absorbance reading (560 nm) of the samples. Gastric retention (GR) of phenol red was calculated by dividing the amount of dye found in the stomach by the total amount found in two segments (stomach and small intestine) and expressed as a percentage. Data were analyzed by ANOVA and Tukey's test. The project was approved by the Ethics Committee (086/2015). **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** The groups MFur25, MFur50 and MFur100 presented GR of PR significantly greater (p <0.05) when compared to VC (MFur25: 59.82 ± 4.37; MFur50: 51.58 ± 4.11; MFur100: 50.76 ± 3.13; VC: 72.35 ± 0.89), but not in relation to Escop10 group (54.79 ± 5.318). Scopolamine is a natural antagonist of muscarinic receptors, which engender spasmolytic activity on the smooth muscles of the gastrointestinal tract, producing prolonged inhibitory effect on motor activity of the stomach. **CONCLUSION:** The analysis of the results indicates that the menthofuran slows gastric emptying, in similar effect to the cholinergic antagonist scopolamine.

117. **EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILE OF SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION ON PIAUÍ FROM 2008 TO 2012**
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INTRODUCTION: Systemic arterial hypertension (SAH) is a multifactorial clinic condition determined by elevated and sustained levels of arterial blood pressure. SAH has high prevalence and low control rates, besides being considered one of the main changeable risk factors and one of the most important public health problems. **OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the epidemiologic profile of hypertensive patients from 2008 to 2012. **METHODS:** It is a retrospective and quantitative epidemiologic study elaborated based on data from the System of Registration and Accompaniment of Hypertensives and Diabetics (HIPERDIA). Data related to age group, sex, cardiovascular risk, and occurrence of *acute myocardial infarction* (AMI) were analyzed according to users registered on the system on Piauí from 2008 to 2012. Graphics and tables were made using Microsoft Office Excel 2016. **RESULTS:** There are 63495 registered users on the system on Piauí, in which 23017 (36.35%) are male and 40478 (63.75%) female: 18799(64.44%) of registered female users are above 60 years-old, followed by 17797(43.97%) between 40 and 59 years-old. The highest registered age incidence on male and female users was above 60 years-old, with a total of 13318(57.86%) and 18799(46.44%) respectively. When evaluated the risk promoted by hypertension, 22673(35.71%) registered users were at the uncalculated risk group, followed by the medium risk group of 22265(35.07%) users. Between the high risk group, those with age superior to 60 years old stand out, corresponding to 2876(54.25%). The years with highest quantity of AMI cases was 2009 with 489(37.70%) cases, followed by 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012 with, respectively, 228(17.58%), 208(16.04%), 199(15.34%) and 177(13.34%). **CONCLUSION:** SAH on Piauí was more frequent on women, which is corresponding to the literature, and between those of age group superior to 40 years old. When risk is analyzed, its noticeable a lack of risk

calculation, which contributes negatively to the creation of measures that look to intervene on the prevention process. Nevertheless, there was a **decrease on the amount of AMI on hypertensive patients. That way, it's important to identify and describe the epidemiologic characteristics of this disease, since the great relevance of diagnose, prognoses, and the establishment of prevention measures on cardiovascular risks.**

118. **HER-2 POSITIVE PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER: ANALYSIS OF 41 CASES**
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INTRODUCTION: The receptor type 2 human epidermal growth factor, HER-2, is searched for patient monitoring with breast cancer because of the association with worst prognosis for a possible increase in metastatic activity of tumor cells that express it. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the epidemiology and clinic patients treated with breast cancer and HER-2 positive. **METHODS:** An observational, retrospective, descriptive study, involving women with breast cancer with HER-2 positive cancer treated in clinical in Teresina-PI between the years 2001 and 2010 were evaluated: age, histological type, adopted therapy and receptor status estrogen (ER) and progesterone (PR). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Piauí with the number: 0354.0.045.000-11. **RESULTS:** It was attended 41 patients. 39,02% and 60,98% were 2+ and 3+ scores, respectively. Regarding age, he prevailed 60 years or more (52,27%) between HER-2 2+ and 50 to 60 years (43,90%) between HER-2 3+, with averages, respectively, 63,87 and 56,68 years. Regarding the histological type, predominated isolated infiltrating ductal carcinoma (68,75% and 80%); the association of this with in situ carcinoma was present in 6,25% (2+) and 8% (3+); and carcinoma in situ isolation of 18,75% (2+) and 8% (3+). As for ER and PR status, both in 56,25% were positive (2+) and 52% (3+) and was associated with positive or negative in 20% (3+). As for treatment, between HER-2 2+, 31,25% had chemotherapy, 56,25% used drugs (77,78% with tamoxifen) and 62,50% had radiation therapy; between HER-2 3+, 56% had chemotherapy, drug therapy 64% (68,75% of trastuzumab) and 60% did radiotherapy. **CONCLUSION:** In agreement with the literature, there was a predominance of infiltrating ductal carcinoma and ER and PR positive. Nevertheless, the HER-2 2+ showed age of 60 years or more and were treated with tamoxifen, chemotherapy and radiotherapy, while the HER-2 3+ had aged between 50 and 60 years and were treated with trastuzumab, chemotherapy and radiotherapy.

119. **CROHN'S DISEASE: AN UNCLEAR CLINICAL PICTURE**
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BACKGROUND: Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal tract, incurable, characterized by several phenotypic presentations. Etiology is unknown, however it is known that manifests itself from an abnormal immune system response to external factors, leading to dysregulation of the intestinal microbiota associated with genetic susceptibility. It also presents relationship with various bacteria and viruses. On average, there are reports of 5,000 cases of Crohn's disease, with predominance of females and a higher incidence in the second or third decade and 60 years. Its typical clinical manifestations: abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, rectal bleeding and weight loss, and intestinal extra-manifestations, such as arthritis and skin diseases. In the diagnosis of the disease has as first choice enterography magnetic resonance, enterography computed tomography and endoscopy. The Biological therapy is a new treatment that aims to improve the patient's quality of life. Surgical treatment is used in cases of late complications of the disease, such as abscesses, fistulas, stenoses and relapses. **CASE REPORT:** The interest to report the clinical case of the patient RA, female, 60, is due to present an unusual picture of the disease in that it has only one weakness to small efforts, persistent hypochromic progressive microcytic anemia and other laboratory tests with strong indications of poor gastrointestinal absorption, as well as evidence of blood loss of intestinal origin in the research for the occult blood in the stool, positive in the second time it was held. However, endoscopy and colonoscopy to the cecum and terminal ileum mucosa

evidenced preservation. Only after one year and seven months of diagnostic research, which were carried out several tests that ruled out other diseases, was requested tests such as endoscopy capsule, which was achieved consistent results with the clinical picture of the patient. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** So it's important to note this atypical presentation of Crohn's disease in which the only presenting symptom was intense weakness in contradiction to what is usually found in other reported cases had no change in endoscopy and colonoscopy. Thus, it is essential in such cases to think of Crohn's disease by conducting an more accurate investigation, such as capsule endoscopy.

120. **ACUTE CHOLECYSTITIS: EVALUATION OF 298 CASES OPERATED ON URGENCY**
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INTRODUCTION: The cholecystitis is a gallbladder's inflammation and one of the most frequent diseases in emergencies around the world. In 90% of the **cases it's caused by the bile duct obstruction** by a gall stone (lithiasic) leading to acute inflammation of the bladder. About 20% of population develops gall stone throughout life, and the incidence increases with age, being twice more common in women comparing to man. **OBJECTIVES:** To determine the profile of patients with acute cholecystitis underwent to emergency cholecystectomy at a public hospital in Teresina-PI. **METHODS:** The data were obtained through the review of patients medical records who were underwent to emergency cholecystectomy from 2009 to 2014, at a public hospital in Teresina-PI. Variables analyzed: age, gender, origin, hospitalization time, mortality and reoperation rates. The work was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, respecting the ethical precepts. **RESULTS:** In 298 cases women predominated over men (59% women and 41% men). According to age, it was found that 69% of patients were between 18 and 59 years; 30% were over or equal to 60, and only 1% between 12 and 17 years. According to origin, it was observed that 54% of patients were from Teresina (PI), 43% from Piauí's inland and 3% from other states. Most studies patients (51%) spent two days at hospital, 22% were hospitalized for more than three days, and 20% for three days. Postoperative mortality rate was 5.3% and only 2.01% of reoperations. All patients were underwent to laparotomy. **CONCLUSION:** Acute cholecystitis is more prevalent in women and adults, especially between 18 and 59 years old. The hospitalization time of patients undergoing to emergency cholecystectomy is a short interval of time if compared to the high complexity surgeries implemented at the same hospital. The laparotomy cholecystectomy is a procedure with a low rate of mortality and complications if made early. It is noteworthy that cholecystectomy is the simplest bile duct surgery. But if its an emergency surgery, it must be done by an experienced surgeon due the complications and mortality, that are higher if compared to elective surgery. Acute cholecystitis is one of the most frequent emergencies in the world, with a high mortality rate if not treated properly and early.

121. **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORTALITY RATE FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN BRAZIL AND PIAUÍ BY SEX AND AGE GROUP**
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INTRODUCTION: Pulmonary tuberculosis is a chronic infectious disease that mainly affects the lungs, the main etiological agent is *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. For many years, tuberculosis was a major cause of death worldwide, and today still causes great social impact. **OBJECTIVES:** The main objective of this study was to relate mortality rates for pulmonary tuberculosis in Brazil and Piauí, between 2012 and 2016. The specific objective was to identify the sex and the age groups most affected by this infection. **MATERIALS:** This is a descriptive epidemiological study of historical series, based on secondary data from TABNET database provided by the Departamento de Informática do Sistema Único de Saúde (DATASUS). It studied the population of the state of Piauí and Brazil, in the period from

January 2012 to April 2016, according to sex and age. RESULTS: It was found that, between January 2012 and April 2016, the hospital mortality rate in Brazil was 7.96 per 100,000 inhabitants, representing 3,339 cases. The number of deaths in males was 2,563 cases, predominantly in the age group 50-59 years, with 647 cases (25.24%) and in women, the number of deaths totaled 776 cases, predominantly also aged 50 to 59 years, with 142 cases (18.29%). In Piauí, the mortality rate was 10.4 per 100,000 inhabitants. There were 26 deaths (19 males and 7 females), affecting mainly the age group 30-39 years and 60-69 years for males, both with 4 cases (21%) and females predominated in age group 50-59 years and 70 to 79 years, both with 2 cases (28.5%). CONCLUSION: Given the above, it is observed that the mortality rate in Piauí is above the national average, reflecting the poor socioeconomic conditions in which he lives much of the state's population, which has one of the worst social indicators in the country. The most affected sex, both in Piauí and Brazil, was male, and the age group 50-59 years was the most affected in Brazil, while in Piauí varied according to sex. Thus, epidemiological knowledge is essential for planning and prevention, and thereby reduce morbidity and mortality still so high that disease.

122. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORTALITY RATE FOR STOMACH CANCER IN BRAZIL AND IN PIAUÍ SEX AND AGE

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INTRODUCTION: Stomach cancer is the growth of abnormal cells in the body and can occur anywhere in its length. Much of this type of tumor occurs in the mucous layer, appearing in the form of small irregular lesions with ulcerations which characterizes cancers or malignant tumors. OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study was to relate the death rate from stomach cancer in Brazil and Piauí. The specific objective was to identify the sex and the age group most affected by this type of cancer. MATERIALS: This is a descriptive epidemiological study of historical series, based on secondary data from TABNET database provided by the Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). The population of Piauí and Brazil was studied in the period from January 2012 to April 2016, according to sex and age. RESULTS: It was found that, between January 2012 and April 2016, the hospital mortality rate in Brazil was 17.68 per 100,000 inhabitants, representing 17,612 cases. The number of deaths in males was 11,471 cases, predominantly in the age group 60-69 years, 3,392 cases (29.5%); in females, the number of deaths totaled 6,141 cases, being predominant in the age group 70-79 years (24.1%). In Piauí, in the same period, the mortality rate was 15.71 per 100,000 inhabitants. The total number of deaths was 186 (120 male and 66 female), mainly affecting the age group 60-69 years, both male, 38 cases (31.6%), and in females, 18 cases (27.27%). CONCLUSION: Therefore, it can be concluded that stomach cancer, although demonstrate a decreasing incidence also observed with high mortality. It is noticed that deaths outnumber the males and the most affected age group was 60-69 years, both in Brazil and Piauí. It was found also that the mortality rate of stomach cancer in Piauí is lower than in Brazil. Thus, the epidemiological study is critical to the development of preventive measures, and to investigate early signs for the performance of specific treatment of this condition in order to reduce deaths.

123. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MORBIMORTALITY HOSPITAL SUS BY EXTERNAL CAUSES BY LOCAL HOSPITALIZATION IN PIAUÍ 2011 TO 2016

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INTRODUCTION: The injuries caused by external causes of morbidity and mortality are responsible for a significant portion of health problems, besides having little-known data, as much is lost due to lack of information of urgent / emergency services. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the epidemiological profile of hospital morbidity and mortality from external causes at SUS, according to place of hospitalization, from 2011 until March 2016. METHODS: This was a retrospective quantitative epidemiological study drawn from the SUS Data Information System (SIH/SUS). Data on the number of hospitalizations, mortality and causes registered in the system, in Piauí, from 2011 to March 2016, were analyzed. The charts and tables were made

in Microsoft Office Excel 2016. RESULTS: There were 109,298 morbidities in the observed period, in which 64404 (58.01%) of them were attributed to other external causes of accidental injury and 32436 (29.68%) to transportation accidents. The years 2016, 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011 respectively showed 7728, 23342, 21351, 21201, 19000 and 16676 morbidities. The assaults accounted for 4,624 cases, but had the highest mortality rate (4.76). There was a high mortality rate in medical and surgical care of complications (3.87) and self-harm (3.78). There were 2545 deaths, the largest number of deaths was attributed to other external causes of accidental injury with 1213 (47.66%) deaths. CONCLUSION: It was noticed an increase in morbidities due to external causes when evaluating the period from 2011 to 2016. In addition, it is clear that transport accidents have remarkable relevance rate among the causes of hospitalizations, along with accidental injuries. Regarding the number of deaths, assaults, medical-surgical complications and voluntary self-injure are responsible for a considerable amount, although not listed among the leading causes of hospitalization. These data, in comparison, points to a lower recovery rate of patients and high mortality associated with these factors. Thus, it is important to identify and describe the characteristics of this problem, given the major impact on public health and thus provide data to enable it to draw preventive measures to care for the patient victim of external cause.

124. EFFECTS OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF GINGER (*Zingiber officinale*) ON ETHANOL-INDUCED GASTRIC ULCERS IN RATS

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INTRODUCTION: The ginger has as major constituents gingerols and shogaols (6-shogaol, 1-de-hydro-[10]-gingerdione, [10]-gingerdione, 12-dehydrogingerdione, [6] e [8]-gingerol). This species is used in folk medicine as anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, analgesic, gastrofunctional activity modulator and also as an agent to treat bronchitis, wounds and inflammatory skin diseases. OBJECTIVES: Analyze the effect of aqueous extract of ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) on ethanol-induced gastric ulcers. METHODS: Female *Rattus norvegicus* were maintained in light-dark cycles of 12 hours. After a fasting period of 24 hours, the animals was divided in groups (6-8 animals/grupo) and orally treated with water (5 mL/kg, control group), Carbenoxolone (200 mg/kg, standard group) or aqueous extract of ginger 10% (5 mL/kg, experimental group). After 60 minutes of treatment, the gastric ulcers were induced by orally ethanol 99,5% administration (5 mL/Kg). After 30 minutes was realized the euthanasia of animals by overdosage of sodium thiopental (100 mg/Kg) and their stomachs were removed and opened along the lesser curvature to determine the Ulcerative Lesion Area (ULA), expressed as a percentage of stomach body, using the software ImageJ. Data were analyzed through ANOVA, followed of Tukey's post-test. This study was approved by the Committee on Animal Experimentation of the Federal University of Piauí (Nº008/12). RESULTS: The ULA (Mean ± SEM) was significantly lower (p<0.05) in the group treated with aqueous extract of ginger 10% (8,2 ± 1,2) compared to the control group (17,4 ± 3,0), revealing a gastroprotection of 52,9%. The group treated with carbenoxolone, standard substance for the gastroprotective effect, showed ULA (0,6 ± 0,2) significantly lower (p<0,05) compared to the experimental and control groups. CONCLUSION: The aqueous extract of ginger showed antiulcer activity in ethanol-induced gastric ulcers in rats.

125. THE EFFECTS OF LOW POWER LASER IN MYOSITIS ACUTE INDUCED RATS

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INTRODUCTION: The inflammatory process (IP) is characterized by inflammatory cells and vascular leakage into the interstitial contents. The PI is a progressive myositis in the muscular fibers which can cause muscle degeneration and originates from trauma, infection, autoimmune diseases, certain drugs or excessive physical exertion. In therapy the low power laser (LBP) is used to reduce the symptomatology of that lesion. The LBP is a non-

invasive, painless and low levels of side effects that modulates the IP. OBJECTIVES: Analyze the LBP effects in acute myositis induced in rats to evaluate the inflammatory process, measuring the variation of swelling and quantify fibroblasts For histopathologic analysis after treatment with LBP. METHODOLOGY: Experimental research, field and quantitative approach. Approved by the Research Ethics Committee and conducted in accordance with the Law About Scientific USE animals (Law number 11,794). Was used trial period of 7 days and sample of 15 male rats, with average weight of 220g, divided into 3 groups of 5. Group 1: control (C), group 2 induced myositis (IM) and group 3: myositis induced with LBP treatment (MT). The rats were anesthetized then held induction myositis (0.2 mL AC. Acetic acid) and TM in MI group. Only Group 3 used LBP GaAs applied as sweep (3J / cm² for 5 minutes). The animals were sacrificed on the 7th day. The measurement of edema was performed by measuring the anteroposterior diameter (DAP) and the lateral-lateral diameter (DLL) using a digital caliper. Was performed biopsy of the gastrocnemius muscle. It was observed under optical microscopy, at 40x magnification, 3 fields of each blade. Finally, there was the inflammatory cell counts with ImageJ software. RESULTS: In MT there was a reduction of inflammatory cells. The MT group compared to C and MI had an increase in the number of fibroblasts, resulting in tissue repair. The TM group reduced the DLL on the second day, reaching the same value C of the DLL on the 4th day, while the MI reduced the DLL only from the sixth day. There was no significant change in DAP MI and MT groups. CONCLUSION: The LBP had a positive influence on tissue regeneration, reducing inflammatory cells and increasing the number of fibroblasts. Laser reduced edema, as well as DLL measured during the experimental period. Therefore, the LBP is presented as an alternative treatment for myositis

126. MAPPING OF FORMS OF INFECTION OF CHAGAS DISEASE IN BRAZIL, IN THE PERIOD FROM 2000 TO 2013

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INTRODUCTION: Chagas disease (CD) is a parasitic zoonosis that affects tropical regions like Brazil and is caused by the flagellate protozoan *Trypanosoma cruzi*. The methods of Transmission occurs through contact of the skin or mucous membranes with the feces of the insect subfamily Triatominae, blood transfusions, organ transplantation (vector way therefore necessarily need insect presence to materialize), congenital transmission (vertical way, when the infected pregnant woman transmits the disease to her unborn child) or by eating food contaminated by the protozoan (orally way). The route vector was the most important since when the disease was detailed by Carlos Chagas in the early twentieth century until about 2005, when disease outbreaks due to contaminated sugarcane juice made orally get more attention. GOALS: Check the epidemiological data of Chagas disease in Brazil, as well as display and compare the rates of incidence of each route of transmission of the disease between different states in different regions of Brazil, in the years 2000-2013. METHODOLOGY: This is a cross-sectional epidemiological work. It conducted documentary research in which sought to examine the incidence of CD in all Brazilian states present in the Grievances Notifications Information System (SINAN), highlighting the way infection, from 2000 to 2013. RESULTS: The DC has high rates in all regions of Brazil, mainly in the North and Northeast. It was found that in all of them most really is transmitted orally, except in the Southeast, where the incidence of transmission orally is the smallest. In Brazil as a whole, about 25% of cases of DC has its mode of infection ignored, ie there is strong underreporting of this data. In the North, the state that stands out most is Pará, it is considered an endemic region and infection so ignored higher than the national average, reaching about 71%. In the Northeast, the states with the highest rates are: Maranhão, Pernambuco and Bahia. Among these, the transmission via oral stands in Maranhão and Bahia. In Pernambuco, the 19 reported cases, 15 had ignored the transmission mode, so it can be inferred that the ignored cases were distributed between vector and oral cases, but there was no collection of data. Ceará has about 90% of cases of oral transmission. In Piauí, is a peculiarity as it escapes the current trend of higher prevalence of oral form: were reported 4 cases of DC, of which 3 were via vector and 1 had ignored the transmission mode. However, this small number of cases may be linked more to a deficit in diagnostics that effectively the low occurrence. CONCLUSION: The oral mode of transmission of Chagas disease in Brazil stood out in most areas studied from 2000 to 2013, especially in the North and Northeast. It is believed that the increase in this form of transmission is due to two factors: the poor

sanitization of food products, especially of açai and sugarcane juice, and also reducing the number of cases of transmission through vector due to public policies effective that targeted the improvement of housing in hazardous areas and the frequent visits of inspections of community health agents responsible for the control of endemic diseases.

127. MAPPING OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2010 AND 2014

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INTRODUCTION: Violence against women is known as gender violence, which can result in physical, sexual or psychological harm. Sexual violence against women is a serious violation of human rights and constitutes itself as a public health problem, because its incidence in the world and its consequences for the victim and to the community. This type of violence is harmful to the health of women, due to the vulnerability of these sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies, and the psychological damage. Brazilian regions, such as the Northeast and Southeast, have the effect of such violence so significantly that are considered to be endemic character. OBJECTIVES: To Indicate and compare the incidence rates of sexual violence against women in the Northeast region, as well as checking the epidemiological data of such violence between different cities in the state of Piauí, in the years from 2010 to 2014. METHODOLOGY: Research was carried out by documentary of reports of sexual violence against women in all states of the Northeast region present in the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificações (SINAN), highlighting the age and schooling in the cities of the state of Piauí, in the period from 2010 to 2014. RESULTS: The Northeast region has prepared it 15.404 registered cases of sexual violence against women between the years of 2010 and 2014. The year in which they are notified larger quantities of cases was in 2013 (4.180), followed by the year of 2014 (3.679). Pernambuco (33.2%), Bahia (20.3%) and Piauí (9.4%) stood out by higher rates. The state of Piauí showed 1.426 reported cases, of which approximately, 81% were in Floriano. The cities with smaller quantities of cases were: São Raimundo Nonato and Bom Jesus. In this period, the state of Piauí had all age groups affected by sexual violence against women, however those with higher incidences were between 5 and 14 years old, about 65% of cases. The least affected were those less than one year. Sexual violence against women affects all levels of schooling, especially women from fifth to eighth grade of primary education. A large part of the notifications, around 30% of the cases was not informed of the level of schooling. CONCLUSION: Despite high, these indexes do not reflect exactly the sexual violence against women. This is due to the underreporting of cases, by inhibiting the victim or the difficulty of identifying and registering the cases of violence.

128. SITUS INVERSUS TOTALIS (SIT): CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: The term situs means position or location. Situs solitus refers to the normal arrangement of the cardiac atria and abdominal organs corresponding to the normal organization of the organs. Situs inversus totalis refers to an mirror inversion of the habitual location of the thoracic and abdominal organs. SIT occurs in 0.01% of children born, being an inheritance transmitted by autosomal recessive genes with no gender preference. CASE REPORT: V.S.N. 44, female, born in Teresina-PI, sought health services in her area, when she was 12, with symptoms of chest discomfort, tachycardia, and pain in the thoracic spine. She fulfilled an electrocardiogram (ECG) and an chest X-ray. The first one showed an unnatural and not known standard; The second one revealed a herniated disc, located between the ninth and the tenth thoracic vertebra, and Dextrocardia, which is not relevant for the clinical condition of the patient. The second ECG done by de patient made with precordial reversed electrodes showed arrhythmia. Six years ago she was diagnosed with labyrinthitis, mild hypertension and heart failure, using digoxin, furosemide,

losartan and cinnarizine since then. **CONCLUSION:** It is very importante the knowledge of SIT condition for both the surgical specialty and for the clinics, since by defining it as a congenital alteration can be associated with other cardiac problems. The patient remains without conditions of any kind.

129. THE CESAREAN PREVALENCE IN CAXIAS MUNICIPALITY - MA IN PERIOD 2010 2014
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INTRODUCTION: The medical approach during childbirth, initially in the eighteenth and XIV made him a hospital-centered event in which the introduction of surgical practices had predominant expression. The process of giving birth has undergone changes throughout the history of obstetrics, mainly due to advances in technology and medicine. Currently, Brazil stands out for presenting high rates of cesarean births, about 53.7%, according to Information System live births (SINASC), showing thus a pathological view of interventionist birth. In this sense, the monitoring of the delivery number, and the correct conduct of procedures related is essential for the Ministry of Health in order to eliminate unnecessary cesarean deliveries to be achieved. **OBJECTIVE:** To determine the prevalence of cesarean sections in the city of Caxias-MA in the period 2010 to 2014. **METHODOLOGY:** The study it is an epidemiological analysis with quantitative approach. Information was collected on DATASUS platform (SUS Department of Informatics), the System Health System Information from TABNET program, the Vital Statistics section - Mortality and Live Births. The evaluated data include all births registered in the city of Caxias-MA, in the period 2010-2014, through the use of statistical calculations of mean and percentage for data analysis. **RESULTS:** In 2010, of 2,834 births in the city of Caxias-MA, in 1049 (37%) were cesarean, in 2011 of the 2959 deliveries were 1139 (38.5%) cesarean. In the year 2012, the 2720 were in 1105 cesarean sections (40.6%) in 2013 of 2609 births in 1228 (47%) were caesarean and last year analyzed the 2,544 births registered, 1,255 (49.3%) were cesarean. **CONCLUSION:** In the city of Caxias-MA between the years 2010-2014, there was a considerable progressive increase in the percentage of cesarean deliveries, from 37% in 2010 to 49.3% in 2014. Although at the beginning of the reporting period, rate was not ideal, over the years, especially the percentage follows the national trend in that it further distance indices recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) from 10% to 15%. Therefore, in order to reduce the high rates of cesarean deliveries is necessary to encourage normal delivery, eliminate unnecessary cesareans and humanizing delivery.

130. ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAXIAS-MA
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BACKGROUND: Tuberculosis (TB) has a strong social component and falls as health problem worldwide, remaining as second cause of deaths from infectious diseases and is responsible for 8.6 million cases with 1.3 million deaths associated with the disease. Brazil is included among the 22 countries with the highest burden of disease, accounting for about 80% of existing cases mundialmente and receiving particular attention to the TB control since 2000. In the country, it was reported in 2013, 71,123 new cases of the disease. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the epidemiology of TB patients, registered by SUS in the city of Caxias- MA. **METHODS:** Prevalence study, descriptive and retrospective collection involving the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN). Collected was previously selected features of each case and confirmed tuberculosis registered in 2001 and 2014. **RESULTS:** In the time interval established was confirmed 846 cases of TB. Affected individuals were, in most men (60.47%), including in the range between 20 to 34 years (32.51%). Most patients represented in the study (89.47%) was detected in lung clinical form, 80.26% was obtained RFT. Most, 81.79% of the cases are new cases, and in 92.55% of cases was not performed sputum test and 51.30% bacilloscopy gave positive. **CONCLUSION:** The formulation of a profile of TB patients provides greater efficiency in tackling the problem

of management, promotes access to skilled care services in health and encourages participation and social articulation. Enabling thus decline in epidemiological indices presented. From this it is possible to propose actions to control and carry out specific epidemiological studies and evaluate the surveillance system.

131. DIFFERENT THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES IN DIFFERENT CASES OF RUPTURED HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA
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INTRODUCTION: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) is related to environmental factors, and as it's main agents : ethanol , virus hepatitis B and C. The diagnosis by ultrasonography (US) with Doppler, computed tomography (CT), allows early identification of tumor . The treatment is done by resection , transplantation , percutaneous ablation by radiofrequency or alcoholization and by systemic or regional chemotherapy . Spontaneous rupture of HCC is a very rare complication , around 0.8 % . It is most common in Africa and Asia and is associated with high mortality rates. **CASE REPORT:** Three patients (1), (2) and (3) males aged 93, 78 and 42 years were admitted to the emergency room with sudden intense abdominal pain. Physical examination showed marked pallor, dehydration, hypotension, tachycardia, distended and painful abdomen. Signs of peritonitis present only in (2). Laboratory tests: hematocrit between 15 and 18%, hemoglobin ranged between 5.5 and 6.5 g / dL and positive serology for hepatitis B only in (3). The US in (1) showed massive hemoperitoneum with hepatic nodule in the left lobe measuring 5.7cm. In patient (2) ultrasound revealed a large amount of free fluid in the abdomen and hypochoic lesion 4.0cm in the left hepatic lobe. While in (3) the US and CT showed large amount of fluid in the abdominal cavity and hypervascular liver lesion measuring 4,1x3,8 cm in segment VIII. All underwent emergency laparotomy which was found on (1) the presence of tumoral route lesion in the left hepatic lobe with active bleeding; In (2), lesion with massive hemoperitoneum route the II-III segment of the liver and (3), hepatic injury route segment VIII. Two of the patients underwent radical techniques: left hepatectomy emergency (1) and segmentectomy side emergency left (2). The third patient was opted for the use of hemostatic agents (fibrin sealant human) successfully being routed to the liver transplant, unlike others who evolved to death postoperatively. Histopathology confirmed HCC in all patients. **CONCLUSION:** It is observed that conservative treatment with the use of hemostatic agents resulted in greater control of bleeding in the intra and postoperative period, so it was the most effective approach, considering the emergence of CHC and the patient's age.

132. RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF AMERICAN CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN THE CITY OF CAXIAS-MA.
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INTRODUCTION: The American Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (LTA) has worldwide distribution and in the American continent, it is estimated that there are approximately 65,000 cases per year, distributed from the extreme southern United States to northern Argentina, with the exception of Chile and Uruguay, and 79% from Brazil, Peru and Bolivia. It is considered by the World Health Organization as one of the six most important infectious diseases, for its high detection rate and ability to produce deformities in humans, beyond the psychological involvement, reflected in the social and economic field, given that, in most cases, it can be considered an occupational disease. **OBJECTIVE:** This paper aims to discuss the eco-epidemiological aspects of LTA in this county. **METHOD:** Cross-sectional study with retrospective collection involving the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAM). Collections of independent and dependent variables were conducted from January 2009 to December 2014. Data were collected and exported to Microsoft Excel 2010 and later analyzed. **RESULTS:** According to the SINAM, the data relating to cases of LTA showed a total of 142 cases in the city of Caxias - MA from 2009 to 2014. The majority, 68.30% were male,

71.12% brown-skinned people, with incomplete primary education (30.98%) and residents of urban areas in 51.40% of cases. Cutaneous clinical form prevailed in 97.18% of cases and 97.88% had skin lesions and 97.18% showed no mucosal injury. In pregnant women affected in 77.42% it did not identify which trimester of pregnancy and 54.92% of patients had no HIV. CONCLUSION: According to the studies, it is clear that combating the transmission of cutaneous leishmaniasis is difficult, given that the occurrence of the disease is related to a low human development, social, economic, political and cultural factors. Thus, prevention of disease involves several preventive measures (effective), should be flexible and specific to each endemic region taking into account the particularities of each physical space.

133. CLINICO-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CAESAREAN BIRTHS IN THE CITY OF CAXIAS-MA IN THE PERIOD 2010 TO 2014

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INTRODUCTION: The international medical community recommends cesarean rate between 10% and 15% since 1985. However, currently, according to the World Health Organization, cesareans are common in developing countries. In Brazil, between 2010 and 2014, according to the HUS (Health Unic System), the rate reached 55.1%. The high rates are a reflection of the medicalization process, which began in the nineteenth and twentieth century, in which the delivery was institutionalized, mechanized, considered pathological and interventionist. In the regional scenario in 2015, Carmosina Coutinho maternity, macro-regional reference in Caxias-MA, stood out in the media due to the high rate of cesarean sections complaints. Thus, monitoring the number of births and the variables involved is critical, as are concerns of the Ministry of Health and the National Humanization of Parto. OBJECTIVE: To analyze clinical and epidemiological profile of cesarean births in Caxias-MA between 2010 and 2014. METHODS: This is an epidemiological study with a quantitative approach. Information was collected on DATASUS platform, the HUS (Health Unic System) from TABNET program, the Vital Statistics section - Mortality and Live Births. The data are the records of births in the city of Caxias-MA, from 2010 to 2014, with the variables place of occurrence, mother's age, marital status, color / race, education, type of pregnancy, duration of pregnancy and number of prenatal consultations in order to establish a profile of mothers who underwent cesarean sections that period. Data analysis includes percentage calculations. RESULTS: In the years 2010-2014, 5776 (42.3%) deliveries in the city of Caxias were cesarean, of which 5678 (98.3%) performed in hospital. The most recorded age, 1693 (29.3%), was 20 to 24 years. In addition, in 2615 (45.3%) single, 5390 (93.3%) and brown 3015 (52.2%) were from 8 to 11 years of study. Regarding pregnancy, 5643 (97.7%) were unique and 2823 (48.9%) had a duration of 37-41 weeks. Moreover, in 2508 (43.4%) were between 4 and 6 prenatal consultations. CONCLUSION: In the aforementioned period, the prevalence of cesareans was in women between 20 and 24 years with education from 8 to 11 years old, single and brown. Furthermore, it was found that most were singleton pregnancies, were 37-41 weeks and made from 4 to 6 antenatal clinics. Therefore, reducing cesarean rates, requires encouraging normal delivery, eliminate unnecessary cesareans and humanizing delivery.

134. DYNAMICS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL LEPROSY CASES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF

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INTRODUCTION: Leprosy, a disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*, remains as a chronic infectious process of high magnitude in countries around the world. In 2012, there were approximately 233,000 new cases of the disease worldwide, and 16 countries reported more than 1,000 cases. The Americas recorded approximately 17% of all such cases, with Brazil accounting for 93% of cases. Although Brazil record declines in new cases of leprosy detection rates in 2012 were registered 33,303 cases, and the North, Northeast and Midwest the most endemic areas with major maintenance of transmission. OBJECTIVE: To describe the epidemiological profile of leprosy patients, registered by SUS (Sistema Único de Saúde) in the city of Caxias-

MA. METHODS: Prevalence study, descriptive and retrospective collection involving the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN). Collected was previously selected features of each case of confirmed and registered leprosy in 2001 to 2014. RESULTS: In the time interval set was confirmed 1,868 cases of leprosy in the city. Affected individuals were, in most men (53.31%), including in the range of 35 to 49 years (25.91%). Most patients represented in the study (54.60%) is the operating Multibacillary class. In 89.23% of cases were new cases, of which 82.38% was discharged for healing and about 51.12% used the MDT / MB / 12 doses. CONCLUSION: The formulation of a leprosy patient profile provides greater efficiency in tackling the problem of management, promotes access to skilled care services in health and encourages participation and social articulation. Enabling thus decline in epidemiological indices presented. From this it is possible to propose actions to control and carry out specific epidemiological studies and evaluate the surveillance system.

135. CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED IN PARNAIBA-PI, BETWEEN THE YEARS 2010 AND 2015

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INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis (TB) is a serious public health problem, not only in Brazil but all over the world. It is estimated that about one third of the world's population is infected with *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Each year, are reported approximately 70,000 new cases and occur 4,600 deaths from the disease. According to the Ministry of Health, the age group most affected by TB is between 15 and 49 years. Epidemiological studies such as these are sources for the theoretical basis for more effective actions to combat the disease. OBJECTIVES: The objective is to critically describe the clinical and epidemiological profile of TB cases reported between 2010 and 2015 in the city of Parnaíba-PI. METHODS: The research, quantitative nature, was carried out through a retrospective epidemiological study from 2010 to 2015, the survey and comparative type, conducted in the city of Parnaíba-PI and national databases, and had as a source of information TB cases notified at SINAN (Diseases Information System Notification). Clinical and epidemiological aspects (shape, gender and age) were evaluated in 418 notifications. The data were tabulated and organized into spreadsheets using Microsoft Excel software. These data were submitted to simple percentages and crossed with the ministerial epidemiological bulletin data. RESULTS: We analyzed 418 reports with TB in this period, and 61.2% (256) were male, and 38.8% (162) are female. Of these, 83.2% (348) were the pulmonary form, 15% (63) were extrapulmonary form, and 1.8% (7) were pulmonary and extrapulmonary form concurrently. Within this sample, 3.1% (13) were aged 0-14 years old, 61.9% (259) were aged 15-49 years and 35% (146) had more than 50 years. CONCLUSION: The predominant age group is between 15 and 49 years, which is in line with the national epidemiological bulletins annually issued by the Ministry of Health, and the male have a higher incidence, as well as national figures, which depict two men for every woman with the disease. Also in agreement with these data, the pulmonary form has the greatest number of notifications, which represents a greater risk of transmission, if bacilliferous.

136. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES ADVISED BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015 IN PARNAIBA-PI

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INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the oldest infectious diseases that we know of. The incidence of the disease in Brazil has been reducing over the last 17 years, which represents the national effort to stop the spread of the disease. However, the country occupies the 17th place among the 22 countries responsible for 80% of TB cases in the world, according to the Brazilian Ministry of Health. The coinfection HIV / AIDS increases the chances that the individual will develop the disease caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, changing its potential severity. Thus, the epidemiological analyzes are sources for the foundation for more effective actions to combat TB. OBJECTIVES: It aims to describe the epidemiological profile of cases reported between 2010 and 2015 in the city of Parnaíba-PI,

taking into consideration coinfection HIV / AIDS and TB, comparing it with the national profile. METHODS: The research, quantitative and comparative nature, was carried out through a retrospective epidemiological study from 2010 to 2015, the type survey, carried out with national and local data, taking as a source of information TB cases reported at SINAN (Diseases Information System Notification). Epidemiological aspects (sex, new cases and coinfection with HIV / AIDS) were evaluated in 418 local notifications. The data were tabulated and organized into spreadsheets using Microsoft Excel software. These data were submitted to simple percentages and crossed with the ministerial epidemiological bulletin. RESULTS: 418 reports with TB in this period were analyzed, and 61.2% are male and 38.8% are female. Of these, 82.3% were new cases and 17.7% were recurrences, transfers and re-entry. Within this sample, 27.1% did not undergo testing for HIV, 72.9% took the test, and of these, 4.6% were positive, and 95.4% were negative. CONCLUSION: The male has a higher incidence, as well as national figures, which depict two men for every woman. Furthermore, new cases represents the largest number of notifications, having an average incidence of 38.47 cases to 100 thousand inhabitants, which is not far from the national media, suggesting adherence and drug suitability. Finally, it can be stressed the testing deficit to HIV / AIDS in patients diagnosed with TB, representing a major flaw in the treatment protocol proposed by the Ministry of Health, making it difficult to compare this item.

137. FACTORS RELATED HEADACHE IN MEDICAL STUDENTS IN EVERYDAY TERESINA
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INTRODUCTION: Sorehead or headache is a common symptom, experienced by the human being throughout his life. Represent a significant public health problem in Brazil and in the world due to individual impact, social, the high incidence and the high potential that this clinical condition causes, in addition to the economic costs and reduced quality of life of their patients. OBJECTIVE: This study aims to evaluate and identify the prevalence and headache characteristics among students in the first period of the medical students of private institutions of Teresina- PI. METHODS: Through a descriptive, exploratory study with a quantitative approach, with 73 students in the first period of the medical school of private institutions of Teresina-PI, with the application of a structured questionnaire addressing the main headache of the occurrence characteristics of the chosen sample. RESULTS AND CONCLUSION: It was observed that the sample showed equivalence between the sexes, with a slight prevalence of females. The age range was mostly 18-21 years old, who did not work and did not practice any physical activity. It was noticed that the headache was initiated after school, lasting minutes to hours, of medium intensity starting light and increasing with time. The most common type of pain was throbbing or pulsating, being located mainly in front and side of the head. With the results, there were the many factors that contribute to the occurrence of headache among the students, their interference in school performance and how information on the subject and management correctly, headache, can contribute to reverse this situation.

138. ACUTE APPENDICITIS: ASSESSMENT 1120 OPERATED CASES IN URGENCY
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INTRODUCTION: Acute appendicitis is the leading cause of surgical acute abdomen in children, adolescents and adults. It is a disease whose treatment is surgical and immediate and has satisfactory progress since promptly diagnosed and treated. OBJECTIVE: To characterize the profile of the patient undergoing the surgical treatment of acute appendicitis in a public referral hospital in the state of Piauí, and to determine the mortality and length of stay of these patients. METHODS: A retrospective study was performed at the Emergency Hospital in Teresina where the data were collected through review of 1120 medical records of all patients undergoing appendectomy for the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2011. The following were analyzed variables: age, gender, origin, mortality, reoperations and length of stay. Data were collected and entered into a

research protocol and subjected to statistical analysis. RESULTS: We observed that most patients were male (64%), young adults (50%) from the interior of Piauí (55%), with an average hospital stay of 3.4 days, mortality rate postsurgery 0.44% (5 deaths), 1.16% (13 cases) of reoperations. CONCLUSION: Acute appendicitis is the most prevalent disease in adult men. Appendectomy has a short hospital stay, low death rate and low reoperation rate, when compared to other emergency surgeries.

139. KASABACH-MERRITT SYNDROM IN HEMANGIOMA IN LIVER: CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Hepatic hemangioma is the most frequent benign tumor of the liver, which has the probable causes hamartomatous congenital liver injury. The diagnosis often is incidental, and the differentiation between benign and malignant tumors usually can be done only based on clinical data and imaging. Surgical treatment is considered based on the size (> 4 cm), clinical symptoms, diagnostic uncertainty, the nature and location of the lesions in cases of patients refractory to medical treatment, the growth of the lesion, patients undergoing activities with risk of abdominal trauma and involvement by the Syndrome Kasabach-Merritt (SKM), an association of capillary hemangioma and thrombocytopenia. REPORT: C.R.A, female, 30, with reported petechiae, spontaneous bleeding of the oral mucosa after brushing your teeth and abdominal pain in the right upper quadrant. Laboratory tests showed anemia and hypofibrinogenaemia (177mg). Magnetic resonance and computed tomography of the abdomen showed giant hemangioma of 13,6cm in right hepatic lobe. It was opted for resection of the lesion in two stages, with previous embolization of the right hepatic artery and, four days later, the final surgery, which was performed hepatectomy regulated right and cholecystectomy, lasting four hours, without complications and without transfusion blood products. The histopathology of the lesion confirmed hemangioma with SKM. CONCLUSION: Most liver tumors are benign, and expectant management is the clinical observation. The operative treatment indications are restricted to cases of complications directly related to the injury: abdominal pain, compressive symptoms, atypical growth, rupture, hemorrhage, SKM and diagnostic doubt as to malignancy. The hepatectomy indications have increased due to improvements in surgical and anesthetic techniques and their results have been getting better.

140. MICROBIOLOGICAL EVALUATION IN PATIENTS WITH ERYSIPELAS ADMITTED IN MEDICAL CLINIC IN A HOSPITAL PUBLIC CAXIAS-MA
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INTRODUCTION: Among like skin infections caused by bacteria, stands out erysipelas. What is characterized as a sudden onset of acute infection with erythematous plates with defined limits and generally well located on the Lower Limbs. OBJECTIVE: This ISOLAR Project aims potentially pathogenic micro-organisms Associated erysipelas boards at the Medical Clinic no Municipal General Hospital Gentil Filho any city of Caxias-MA. METHOD: The study was conducted at the Municipal General Hospital Gentil Filho in the municipality of Caxias- Ma, the processing of samples. Clinics As the sow, isolation, identification and establishment of Susceptibility profile. Were not done Microbiology and Immunology Laboratory of the Center for Superiors of UEMA studies in Caxias-Ma. The sample was composed of patients Adults Children OR of both sexes admitted with a clinical diagnosis of erysipelas. Clinical specimens Were collected WITH swab and placed in test tubes containing BHI with approval Preview Hair Research Ethics Committee. After cultivation for 24 hours, rates of broths with Growth Were sown in agar culture media eosin methylene blue (EMB) and blood agar. As plates with OS semeios Were incubated in an environmental chamber at 36 ° C for 24 hours. RESULTS: We identified NAS samples collected as following bacteria: Staphylococcus epidermidis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterobacter spp and Klebsiella spp. The Susceptibility Profiles of Isolated micro-organisms Were done with the following antibiotics: Polymyxin B, Meropenem, Gentamicin, Amikacin, Imipenem, Aztreonam, Cefepime, piperacillin, levofloxacin,

ceftazidime and ceftriaxone. The First *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* sample was resistant When Meropnem, imipenem and ceftriaxone as the Second Sample SAME bacterial species was sensitive to all antibiotics tested. The First Sample *Enterobacter* spp was resistant to ceftriaxone as The Other Sample *Enterobacter* spp were resistant to gentamicin, Azetronam, Cefepime, ceftazidime and ceftriaxone. Already Eight Sample (*Klebsiella* spp) was sensitive to all antibiotics tested as Sample ten Also *Klebsiella* spp LITTLE was sensitive to ceftriaxone and resistant to polymyxin B. CONCLUSION: Given the testicles Susceptibility done, there was the importance of these Accomplishment profiles For a Correct Definition of antibiotics, one administered be the patient.

141. RECORD SKIN REACTION INDUCED CARBAMAZEPINE IN THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY

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INTRODUCTION: Epilepsy is a serious health problem affecting individuals of all ages, races and socioeconomic classes. Use for the treatment carbamazepine (CBZ), an anticonvulsant well tolerated, however, frequently associated with severe skin reactions such as, for example, Steven-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (NET). The objective of this study is to report a case of SJS / NET secondary to the use of CBZ for epilepsy. CASE REPORT: A female patient, 39, treated for epilepsy for two years. With the shortage in the local market the drug prescribed initially, there was a change of phenytoin treatment to carbamazepine. After 21 days of this change, it was hospitalized with ++ / 4+ edema frame, painless, elastic, hot and itchy in MMII.Relatava also malaise, fever, muscle aches and joint pain followed by the appearance of hives, generalized rash erythematous rash, bullous and purpuric stains throughout the body. Printing was SJS / NET induced by carbamazepine. There was progressive worsening, increasing the number and size of skin lesions and rash generalized erythematous macular, areas of necrosis and erosions with symmetrical of the epidermis in the face, scalp, neck, chest, back and affecting more members 50% of the surface area, apart from engagement of the buccal mucosa and conjunctival erosions with vesicular. Presented progressive functional improvement with the removal of CBZ, evolving afebrile, without pain or discomfort, and was discharged 20 days after admission. CONCLUSION: The SJS / NET is a severe skin reaction with potential for morbidity and mortality, which is receiving early intervention and treatment, is controlled effectively. It also draws attention to the change of phenytoin treatment to carbamazepine should always be supervised, especially in the elderly.

142. THE INCIDENCE OF PERTUSSIS, IN 9 YEARS, IN STATE PIAUÍ

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INTRODUCTION: Pertussis is an acute infectious disease caused by *Bordetella pertussis* coccobacillus that affects the human respiratory tract, presenting prolonged cough paroxysmal as typical symptom. Despite decades of vaccination programs, the disease has great relevance due to the current significant increase in incidence globally of affected individuals, especially in childhood. This Represents the alarming resurgence of whooping cough since 2011 as a public health concern. OBJECTIVE: This study has as main objective to characterize and epidemiologically interpret cases of whooping cough in Piauí and as a specific objective, describe the comparative cases between periods 2007-2011 and 2012-2016 according to gender, age, age <1 year, evolution, area of residence and confirmation criteria. METHODS: This is a comparative analysis of descriptive data taken from the Diseases Notification Information System (SINAN) Piauí, in the periods 2007 to 2016. RESULTS: It was found that between 2007 and April 2016 were reported a total of 634 cases. Between the years 2007 and 2011 were confirmed altogether 3 cases, and 66.7% refers to the male, the most affected age group is between 1-4 years, aged <1 year predominates in <1 month of life, 100% of the cases were cured, 100% occurred in a rural area and there were no records for the confirmation criteria variable. By comparison, in the

period 2012-2016 amount to a total of 631 confirmed cases, were prevalent among females (58.8%), the most infected age group was between <1 year (49.5%), among this prevails <1 month of age (87.1%), 88.2% of the cases were cured, the urban area concentrated 88.1% of the occurrences and among the criteria registered confirmation 53.3% refers to laboratoriais. CONCLUSIONS: It perceives that from the year 2012 the number of confirmed cases of pertussis in Piauí increased exponentially, reflecting the situation in Brazil and the world, being predominant among women and children. The causes of re-emergence of this disease are not yet defined, however, it is possible to infer that the immunization coverage is not being effective and is necessary to improve the forms of diagnosis and treatment.

143. VON HIPPEL-LINDAU'S DISEASE: A CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: The Von Hippel-Lindau's (VHL) disease, which has an incidence of 1 in 31,000 to 36,000 live births, is an autosomal dominant genetic disorder by inactivating the tumor suppressor gene VHL (3p25), with the appearance of central nervous system (CNS) and retinal hemangioblastomas (HB) and cysts in visceral organs. CASE REPORT: A 34-year-old female patient, evaluated in the neurology clinic at Getúlio Vargas Hospital in 2010, presented with moderate occipital-cervical pain, continuous and pulsatile, relieving partially with common painkillers. The neurological examination was normal. She reported excision of an ovarian cyst besides having a pancreatic cyst. Detailed family history revealed that her identical twin sister and brother died due to cerebellar cancer when they were 19 and 36 years old, respectively. A brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) was done and showed three intra-axial tumor lesions well defined in bulb, left cerebellar hemisphere and cerebellar vermis, with 1.8cm x 1.6cm in this last region and therefore it was completely dried out. The histopathological examination of the tumor revealed being a HB. She returned to the hospital in 2013, with a brain MRI without contrast, because she was pregnant, and it showed consistent findings with nonspecific gliosis. In 2015, after a history of recurrent headaches, vertical nystagmus and dysdiadocokinesia, a new brain MRI was done and revealed four small lobulated infratentorial nodules, one with 2.8cm x 2.3cm, which was resected. Patient had no postoperative complaints. CONCLUSION: In 80% of patients with VHL, there is a family history, requiring only a manifestation (central nervous system or visceral) to confirm the diagnosis. The patient in question presents VHL type I and familiar, with cerebellar HB (80% of cases) and brainstem (up 25%), besides presentation in atypical age because VHL disease is most commonly diagnosed in individuals around the 60 years.

144. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN PIAUÍ FROM 2004 TO 2014.

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INTRODUCTION: Visceral leishmaniasis (VI) is a chronic, severe and lethal disease, which reaches more than 60 countries. In Brazil, it is caused by *Leishmania infantum chagasi* and it is transmitted by phlebotomines of the genus *Lutzomyia*. The disease is characterized by hepatosplenomegaly, anemia and pancytopenia. It is diagnosed clinically and through laboratory test. OBJECTIVES: Describe the epidemiological profile of patients with VL in Piauí during 2004 to 2014 following the criteria: gender, age group, evolution and county of infection. METHOD: It is a quantitative epidemiological research in which were analyzed 2004-2014 data from "Sistema de Informação de Agravos e Notificação" (SINAN). The results were grouped into Microsoft excel spreadsheet software, and exposed in graphs and tables. RESULTS: From 2004 to 2014, 2574 cases of VL were reported in Piauí: 94.6% of Brazil's cases (2722). The largest number of cases, in Piauí, was 349 in 2004 (13.5%) and the lowest number, in Piauí, was 153 in 2010 (6%), with annual average of 234 cases reported. In the last three years, the number

of cases increased, reaching 273 reported cases in 2014 (10.6%). Of all the municipalities of Piauí, Teresina had the largest number of cases: 968 (37.6%), followed by Parnaíba, which had 109 (4.2%). The infection rates were higher in male, 1674 cases (65%), age groups 1-4 years (28.04% of cases) and 20-39 years (23.38% of cases). From the cases' evolution in the first five years of study, 67.2% were cured, 26% had the evolution ignored and 6.6% died. In the last five years, 57.4 % were cured, 32.1% had the evolution ignored and 6.7 % died. CONCLUSION: The number of cases in Piauí is very high and Teresina has the largest number of the state because it is a health pole. Male patients are more affected because they are exposed to more mosquitoes due to their working conditions, as well as children because of the low immunity. The mortality from visceral leishmaniasis was very high in the study, given that the medication for treatment is provided free by "SUS". The percentage of cured people had a considerable reduction, in the first five years of study, showing a deficiency in the state's health system. One may suggest that the diagnosis is not being found properly or it is done late, which determines that there must be better professionals' training to, efficiently, diagnose the disease.

145. THERAPEUTIC PROFILE OF PSORIATIC PATIENTS USING BIOLOGICS AT A REFERENCE CLINIC
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INTRODUCTION: Psoriasis is a chronic, systemic and inflammatory disease that affects skin, semi-mucosa and may affect joints. Chronic and recurrent psoriasis requires a strategic approach to improve the patient's life quality. Biologic drugs are first-line therapy in the disease control. Nowadays in Brazil, the following biologic drugs are approved: Infliximab (IFX), Etanercept (ETN), Adalimumab (ADA) and Ustekinumab (USK). OBJECTIVES: identify the gender and age of psoriatic patients using biologics; the biologics most used in monotherapy and the ones associated with other therapies; the previously used therapies, as well as the patients that already used other biologics; and the recurrence rate of the disease during biologic therapy along with its complications. METHODS: it's a descriptive, retrospective research with a quantitative approach. The subjects were psoriatic patients in use of biologics that matched the inclusion and exclusion criteria. RESULTS: the sample were 68 patients, among which 63.2% were men and 36.8 were women. The average age was 50.65 years old. Most patients were using ADA (63.2%), followed by IFX (16.2%), USK (14.7%) and ETN (5.9%). Also, 19.1% of the patients were using biologics associated with traditional therapies; among them 11.8% were using only methotrexate (MTX) associated and 2.9% were using MTX and topical corticosteroid along with the biologic drug. Only 7.4% used 3 types of biologics. 54.4% had several treatments before the biological therapy. The MTX and topical corticosteroid were the most used drugs among the patients. Among the patients, 30.9% had recurrent lesions and 52.9% had complications, being urinary tract infection and infliximab-related infusion reaction the most common, both with a 11.8% rate followed by anaphylactic reaction to IFX (7.4%) and tuberculosis (4.4%). CONCLUSION: there's a bigger frequency of persistent lesions in responders because of the recurrence rate in patients treated with biologics. On some patients side effects were verified, some with significant relation to the biological therapy while others weren't. The IFX had a high infusion reaction rate.

146. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS BY EXOGENOUS INTOXICATION IN TERESINA IN THE PERIOD FROM 2007 TO 2015
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INTRODUCTION: The suicide is a public health's problem of global relevance and it is defined by World Health Organization (OMS) as an intentional act of an individual to extinguish his own life. According to WHO estimates, about 1.53 million people will commit suicide by 2020. There is an underreporting of suicide mortality that varies with regional, cultural and socio-demographic characteristics, which can lead to an underestimation of suicide deaths. OBJECTIVES: To describe the epidemiological profile of

suicide attempts by exogenous intoxication in Teresina in the 2007-2015 period, considering factors such as gender, education, age, toxic agent and evolution. METHODS: This is a quantitative epidemiological study using data from 2007 to 2015 of Injuries and Notification Information System (SINAN). The results were arranged in the spreadsheets of Microsoft Excel software and showed in graphs and tables. RESULTS: During the study period was observed 534 cases of attempted suicide by exogenous intoxication in Teresina (42.6% of Piauí's cases), and from 2007 to 2012 there was a continuous increase in cases, marking 109 cases and from 2013 there was a slight decrease, but with even higher numbers, with 91 cases in 2015. It was noted prevalence of females (76.2%) and the age group of 20-39 years (61.4%) among the cases. Moreover, in most cases it was ignored schooling (27.5%) and then there is a predominance of individuals group from 5th to 8th incomplete series (17.2%) and with high school education (15.7%). In the age group mentioned, in 27.3% of cases the education was ignored, followed by 18% with complete secondary education. Of the cases, 71.9% has involved medicament as toxic agent, and 15% rodenticides. CONCLUSION: The study made it possible to trace an epidemiological profile of suicide attempts by exogenous intoxication in Teresina (Piauí), observing the predominance of cases among females, young adults (15-39 years) and among people with low or intermediary level of education. Differently from observed in the rates of general suicide attempts, in cases of exogenous intoxication has predominance of female. Furthermore, easy access to drugs and toxic products favor attempted suicide by poisoning. Therefore, the practice of suicide prevention measures, especially among risk groups is required in order to prevent death and higher rates of suicide attempt.

147. PROFILE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ IN PERIOD OF 2008 UNTIL 2015
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INTRODUCTION: The amount of hospitalizations by sensible conditions in primary attention show the quality of the ambulatory attention network relational with the diseases that precocious diagnosis and treatments are effective in the prevention of complications, preventable immune diseases and the diseases that the accompaniment, management and control prevent hospitalizations. In Brazil, excluding care delivery, pregnancy and puerperium, respiratory system diseases shows as principal cause of morbidity, follow by circulatory system diseases. It has been observed growing proportions of hospitalizations by cancer, circulatory system diseases, digestive system diseases and external causes, corresponding to these in higher average spending and hospitalizations custody in compare with natural causes, despite minor proportion of hospitalizations and minor average time of permanency. OBJECTIVE: Draw the profile of hospitalizations in the state of Piauí in period of 2008 until 2015. METHODOLOGY: It is about a research of quantitative observational approach of transversal kind, grounded in statistics data provided by DATASUS. RESULTS: All the hospitalizations in period of 2008 until 2015 based on CID-10 chapter, 23% of hospitalizations in state of Piauí refers to pregnancy, parturition and puerperium, follow by infections and parasitic diseases (15%), respiratory system diseases (14%), digestive system diseases (9%) and circulatory system diseases (8%), and there was a significant reduction in the amount of hospitalizations in current year. In the question of race and color, 52% of hospitalizations predominated in the people that self-declared brown. Regarding of days of hospitalizations by year of processing, the infections and parasitic diseases they led with 14%, follow by respiratory system diseases (13%), pregnancy, parturition and puerperium (12%) and mental and behavior disorders (11%). It can be highlighted that the age group predominantly of hospitalizations focus between 20 and 29 year old representing 22% of all hospitalizations. The numbers of deaths it was bigger in 2015 (15%) and the main cause it has been circulatory system diseases representing 22% of all causes, the women representing the most of hospitalizations (62%). It emphasizes yet, that the average spending in hospitalizations it has been R\$ 693, 97 and the value spending presented a growing of 40% in the analyzed period. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION: The present work evidence a process, which Omran (1971) described as epidemiologic transition, featuring by progressive evolution of a profile of high mortality cause by infection diseases to another dominated by death associated with cardiovascular diseases, neoplasia, external causes and other chronic and degenerative diseases.

148. RELATION BETWEEN THE NUMBER OF CONFIRMED MENINGITIS CASES BY ETIOLOGY IN PIAUÍ AND TERESINA SECOND TO AGE GROUP, FROM 2007 TO 2015.

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INTRODUCTION: Bacterial meningitis is characterized by an inflammatory process of the subarachnoid space and meninges membranes (arachnoid and pia mater) in response to an offending agent, most often infectious. Bacterial meningitis, remain a serious global public health problem. **OBJECTIVES:** The main objective of this study was to relate the number of meningitis cases in Piauí. The specific objective was to identify the etiology of the disease, the most affected months, the number of deaths and also the level of education of the sick. **MATERIALS:** This is a descriptive epidemiological study drawn from data on meningitis removed from the database TABNET provided by the Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). Data were analyzed according to the etiology, months and age groups most affected, number of deaths and level of education of the sick population of Piauí and Teresina between 2007 and 2015. **RESULTS:** It was found that, between January 2007 and August 2015, the number of confirmed cases of meningitis in Piauí was 3,049, with 1,862 men (61.06%) and 1,187 women (38.93%). Also noted is that the higher incidence of the disease occurred between the months of December to May (59.29%), time of humid and rainy climate in the state. Regarding to the etiology of the disease, 1,583 cases were registered (49.75%) of viral meningitis (MV), 371 (11.66%) of bacterial meningitis (MB), 827 (25.98%) of unspecified meningitis (MNE) and 268 (8.42%) from other sources. The most affected age group was 20-39 years (25.61%), being the same among the cases of MB and MNE and 5 to 9 years (20.13%) among the cases of MB. The number of deaths by injury was 194 cases, predominantly aged 20 to 39 years, of which 72 cases were by MNE and by 31 MB. Teresina in the same period, the level of education leading to the sick male sex was between 5 and 8 incomplete series EF (22.1%), also for females (20.5%). **CONCLUSION:** The high proportion of unspecified etiology and high mortality may reflect care process problems and / or selection of cases. In the cold months there is a higher incidence related to people confined indoors and the increased occurrence of respiratory diseases.

149. ACUTE EFFECTS OF STRESS ON MENTAL EXTENDED ACTIVITY CORTICAL CORTICAL AND AREAS OF CENTRAL AND FRONT IN HEALTHY ADULTS: A EEG STUDY

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INTRODUCTION: acute mental stress refers to the effects that people can experience from engagement on mental tasks in everyday situations require sustained / surveillance attention, in which acutely can collaborate in the installation of psychological stress. However, little is known about the effects of prolonged mental stress on the cortical activity of the sensory and central areas. **OBJECTIVES:** To investigate the acute effect of prolonged mental stress induced by a sustained attention test / surveillance on the cortical activity of the frontal and central areas in healthy adult men. **METHODS:** The sample consisted of 16 male participants (30.93 ± 5.85 years; 69.33 ± 7.36 kg, 1.75 ± 0.05 m; 22.42 ± 2.40 kg / m²). Participants underwent two conditions (control - 30 minutes bedrest experimental vs - 30 minutes of psychological stress, via RVIP test), in random and counterbalanced order with an interval between the conditions of 72h. The data of cortical electrical activity were collected by EEG unit (*NeuroSpectrum 5*, Russia) and stored in software (*Brain Products GmbH*, Germany). The regions of the pre-motor cortex (positions F3 and F4) of the primary motor cortex (Cz position) and sensory (P3, P4 O1, O2) were used. *two Way ANOVA* for repeated measures and *post hoc Bonferroni* test were used to compare the effects of the conditions (experimental vs. control), as well times (pre vs. post) NAA dependent variables. The experimental procedures used in this study were reviewed and approved by institutional CEP (opinion number 04254112.9.0000.0029 / 2012). **RESULTS:** there was a decrease of alpha rhythm in FP1 electrodes ($p = 0.05$), FP2 ($p = 0.008$) and Cz ($p = 0.001$); increasing the beta rhythm high frequency (HF) in FP1 ($p = 0.01$) and FP2 ($p = 0.02$), no significant changes in Cz ($p = 0.09$); increase low frequency beta (BF) in FP1 ($p = 0.02$), no significant changes in FP2 ($p = 0.93$) and Cz ($p = 0.08$), while no significant changes theta in FP1 ($p = 0.21$), FP2 ($p = 0.33$)

and Cz ($p = 0.73$). **CONCLUSION:** These findings suggest that acute mental stress alters cortical activity in the frontal and central regions, generating decreased alpha rhythm and increased beta rhythm.

150. GLUTARIC ACIDURIA TYPE 1

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INTRODUCTION: glutaric acidemia type 1 is a recessive autosomal disorder resulting from a defect in the glutaryl-CoA dehydrogenase enzyme, which is dependent on the flavin dinucleotide adenina. Esta metabolic disorder with an estimated prevalence of 1: 100,000 newborns compromises of acute and chronic forms the sist. central nervous by AC buildup. glutárico. Clinicamente characterized by macrocephaly, progressive brain atrophy, subdural hemorrhage and encephalopathic crises in infection and fasting stress, often determining a dystonic-discinética. Diante syndrome clinical suspicion, the diagnosis is established by means of urinary dosage with increase glutaric acid and 3-OH-glutárico. Objetivo is to report two familial cases of patients with glutaric aciduria type 1 with suggestive initial symptoms of cerebral palsy; **CASE REPORT:** Patient 7 year old male, late history psychomotor development and psychomotor clinical initially characterized as extrapyramidal cerebral palsy: choreoathetoid movements and dystonia. Teve delayed motor development: cephalic support 8 months, sat with 10 months, walked with three years; Symptomatology current dominated by extrapyramidal signs and cognitive. Exame commitment NMR showed lesions affecting the white matter and centrum semiovale and cortical atrophy subcortical. A another familiar female, 1 year and 3 months old has a delay history psychomotor development seen in the first months of vida. Ainda without support of cefálico. Hipotonia segment tronco. Movimentos coreoatetóides. Crises focal epilepsy, even with some primitive reflexes such as palmar. Controlados pinch with fenobarbital. RMN was observed impairment of white matter and center laboratory semioval. Exames of the two patients was found acidemia profile glutaric type 1, by observing was a significant decrease in free carnitine and a significant increase in the proportion glutarilcarnitina concentration acilcarnitina. Foi observed the increase in the concentration of glutaric acid, acid-3-methylglutaric, acid-2-hydroxyglutaric, hydroxy-3-methylglutaric acid; **CONCLUSION:** this report promotes discussion about the importance of the differential diagnosis between non-progressive chronic encephalopathy, and glutaric aciduria type 1 which has a slow evolution generating difficulty in diagnosis.

151. METHYLMALONIC ACIDEMIA – CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: methylmalonic aciduria consists of a defect in metabolizing orgânicos.O AC acids. methylmalonic is formed from the catabolism of amino acids isoleucine, valine, threonine and metionina. Ele results from carboxylation AC. propionic, this reaction catalyzed by propionyl-CoA carboxylase enzyme methylmalonyl-forming Coa. Este is converted into succinyl-CoA via a reaction catalyzed by the enzyme methylmalonyl-CoA mutase with vitamin B12 acting as cofator. A methylmalonic acidemia It can be caused by a deficiency vit. B12, or by default the methylmalonyl-CoA enzyme mutase. A clinical presentation is variada. A most have manifestations in the first week of vida. Objetivo the report is to describe two cases familiares with methylmalonic aciduria with late symptomatic manifestation. **CASE REPORT:** A 9 year old male patient, early metabolic decompensation to 4 years of age with focal seizures and tonicoclônicas and frequent coma. Internações in urgência. Tais episodes lasted services around 3-5 days with need for mechanical ventilation and hospitalization in UTI. Ocorriam mainly in presence of some infectious process or more intense physical exertion. Episodes of decompensation and seizures generally improved significantly after the patient received support with correction of any hidroeletrólitos. Paciente disorders, when the first evaluation, was making use of the following anticonvulsant medications: Phenobarbital and hidantal. A frequency of cases of decompensation got on every 2 meses. Foram harvested the following tests: acilcarnitine profile, free and

total carnitine, amino acids chromatography blood all normal; dosage of organic acids in urine: an increase in the concentration of Ac. Lactic and Metilmalonico. Após diagnóstico definido, the patient began to make use of a formula that involves the use of carnitine, riboflavin, biotin, thiamine, vit. B12 and piridoxina. Desde the implementation of this therapy, the patient presents controlled. O patient has an 11-year-old brother who has a similar clinical picture, with normal levels of vitamin B12 and low levels of methylmalonyl-CoA mutase; CONCLUSION: The report presents a picture of the case with later manifestation that the most prevalent form, the form neonatal. A acidemia is caused by a defect in the enzyme methylmalonyl-CoA mutase. Outros case in the family is indicative of a genetic determinant.

152. EFFECTS OF GINGER AQUEOUS EXTRACT (*Zingiber officinale*) ON INDOMETHACIN INDUCED GASTRIC ULCER IN RATS

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INTRODUCTION: Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) is used in folk medicine as anti-inflammatory, antipyretic, analgesic and modulates gastrofunctional activity. It is also used as an agent to treat bronchitis and inflammatory skin diseases. Its main constituents are the gingerols and shogaols (6-shogaol, 1-of-tetrahydro- [10] -gingerdione [10] -gingerdione, 12 dehidrogingerdione, [6] and [8] -gingerol). OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the effect of aqueous extract of ginger (*Zingiber officinale*) on gastric ulcers induced by indomethacin. METHODS: Experimental work. Male *Rattus norvegicus* (263.1 ± 12.4 g), kept fasting for 24 hours were orally treated with water (5 mL / kg; vehicle control-CV), Ginger extract 10% (5 mL / kg, Ginger group), ranitidine 60 mg / kg (ranitidine) half an hour prior to receiving indomethacin (30 mg / kg in 0.2 M NaHCO₃, sc). After three hours, the treatment was repeated for each group. After six hours after the injection of indomethacin, was performed euthanasia. The stomachs were removed (laparotomy) and open by its lower bend for determining the average rate of ulcerative lesions (IMLU). The data were analyzed by ANOVA and Tukey's test. Project approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Experimentation of UFPI. RESULTS: No significant difference Ginger IMLU group (1.9 ± 0.9) compared with the CV group (3.2 ± 0.6). On the other hand, the IMLU ranitidine group (0.2 ± 0.1) was significantly lower (p < 0.05) than that found in CV group, revealing a gastroprotection percentage of 93.8% for this drug. CONCLUSION: The aqueous extract of ginger in dose, form of preparation and gastric ulcer experimental model used did not show anti-ulcer activity.

153. SURVIVAL OF 6 YEARS AFTER HIPEC FOR OVARIAN CANCER RELAPSED: REPORT OF A CASE

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INTRODUCTION: Ovarian cancer is the most difficult and the lowest gynecological tumor to diagnose, with a low chance of cure. About 3/4 of ovarian cancers are diagnosed in an advanced stage, when treatment options are restricted to cytoreductive surgery and chemotherapy based on platinum derivatives. The surgical cytoreduction associated with intraperitoneal hyperthermic chemotherapy (HIPEC) is under investigation for the treatment of primary or recurrent ovarian cancer. Studies in the literature show a gain in the survival of patients undergoing this type of treatment, but in Brazil, technical and conceptual aspects need to be improved to diffuse this type of treatment. We present a patient with ovarian cancer treated with HIPEC. CASE REPORT: A female patient, 55, underwent complete cytoreduction and HIPEC for ovarian cancer recurrence after primary treatment with non-cancer surgery and platinum-based chemotherapy. Patient had extensive peritoneal recurrence with ascites and PET CT did not show metastasis. The surgery performed consisted in resection of all peritoneal implants, bilateral diaphragmatic peritonectomy, emptying of the hepatic hilum, pelvic and paraortic lymphadenectomy, subtotal colectomy, bowel resection, primary rectal ileum anastomosis and splenectomy. Patient developed Ogilvie syndrome in the postoperative, being treated with decompression colonoscopy and parenteral nutrition. She was discharged on the 15th day after surgery and received platinum-based chemotherapy. After 77 months of surgery, patient is asymptomatic,

with excellent quality of life and with no evidence of cancer disease activity. CONCLUSION: The complete cytoreductive surgery followed by HIPEC is a surgical procedure with high morbidity rates, but can determine a long survival in a serious condition like carcinomatosis by reason of relapsed ovarian cancer, as in this report. Randomized studies are expected to define its role in this scenario. Currently, HIPEC is a standard procedure for peritoneal mesothelioma and pseudomyxoma.

154. RESEARCH ABOUT THE SAFFRON'S ANTIULCER ACTIVITY IN ETHANOL-INDUCED GASTRIC ULCERS IN RATS

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INTRODUCTION: The saffron comes from the pistils of flowers of *Crocus sp.*, It's a plant from the family of the Iridaceae and it's used in the popular medicine as a healer, anti-inflammatory, hepatoprotective, antitumor, and as an agent to treat cardiovascular, gastrointestinal and skin diseases, like acne. Choleric effects, bile duct and liver protector were demonstrated through the use of this plant. OBJECTIVE: Evaluate the administration effects of the saffron's aqueous cold extract on gastric ulcers induced by ethanol in *Rattus norvegicus*. METHODS: *Rattus norvegicus* females (159 ± 1.7 g) were kept in a light-dark cycle of 12 hours. After a period of fasting of 24 hours, the animals were divided in groups (6/8 animal per group) and treated orally with water (5 mL/kg, Control group), Carbenoxolone (200 mg/kg, Standard Group), or saffron's cold aqueous extract 2% (5 mL/kg). After 60 minutes of treatments the gastric ulcers were induced by oral administration of ethanol 99.5% (5 mL/kg). Thirty minutes later it was performed the euthanasia of the animals by overdose of sodium thiopental (100 mg / kg) and their stomachs were removed and opened by the lesser curve to the determination of Ulcerative Lesion Area (ALU), expressed as a percentage of the stomach's area of the body, using the software ImageJ. The data were analyzed by ANOVA followed by Tukey's post-test. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Experimentation of the Federal University of Piauí (No. 008/12). RESULTS: There was no statistically significant difference between the ALU (medium ± SEM) in the group treated with saffron (13.0 ± 2.2) compared to the control group (17.4 ± 3.0). The group treated with carbenoxolone showed ALU (0.62 ± 0.2) significantly lower (p < 0.001) compared to the control group, giving a gastroprotection 96.4% for this drug. CONCLUSION: Under the conditions tested, saffron did not present antiulcer activity in ethanol-induced gastric ulcers in rats.

155. RUPTURED ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM: A SUCCESSFUL CASE REPORT WITH RADIOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION BEFORE AND AFTER SURGERY

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INTRODUCTION: Abdominal aortic aneurysms are considered the most common types of aneurysms. They result from the degeneration of the arterial tunica media, which causes a slow and steady increase of the vessel lumen. Often, patients with abdominal aortic aneurysms are asymptomatic until it begins to expand when there is perception of pulsatile mass, and there may be local symptoms due to compression of nerves and vessels, such as pain and venous stasis, and the most feared complication, rupture, with mortality estimated at 90% of cases. CASE REPORT: R.V.B., male, 73 years old, longstanding hypertension with abdominal pain for 03 months, on 06/23/2016 evolved with improvement in pain, pulsatile mass in the right iliac fossa. Abdominal Ultrasonography (US) showed aneurysm of the distal abdominal aorta, extending to the right common iliac artery lobulated and extraluminal content along, as a buffered ruptured aneurysm. A computerized tomography (CT) confirmed the diagnosis and an emergency surgery followed - endoaneurysmorrhaphy and placement of a bi-iliac bifurcated graft of 16x8mm measures. US postoperative showed resolution of the aforementioned aneurysm. Patient remained stable during days after the surgery, without pain or functional limitation. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: Abdominal aortic aneurysm rupture is the major complication of aneurysm, responsible for massive bleeding associated with high mortality. Here it is

a successful case, widely documented by images both before and after surgery, of ruptured aneurysm, confirming that early diagnosis and prompt treatment can save the lives of patients with this medical emergency.

156. BREAST CANCER SPECIAL TYPES: CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
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INTRODUCTION: Special types of breast cancer account for about 15% of all invasive breast carcinomas, and in order of frequency: medullary carcinoma, tubular, mucinous, metaplastic, papillary and apocrine. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the clinical and epidemiological profile of women with special types of breast cancer treated in clinical Teresina-PI between 2001 and 2014. **METHODOLOGY:** Observational, retrospective, descriptive, involving with special types of breast cancer treated in clinical Teresina-PI between the years 2001 and 2014. The data were collected, having evaluated the age, parity, histopathology, biomarkers, treatment and follow-up. **RESULTS:** 9 patients were treated, with medullary 1, 2 tubular, mucinous 4, 1 metaplastic and 1 apocrine. Their ages ranged between 50 and 75 years (mean 60.2 years), 5 (55.6%) were between 50-60 and 4 (44.4%) greater than or equal to 60 years. The parity of 7 replies, 1 (14.3%) were nulliparous, 1 (14.3%) primiparous, 1 (14.3%) secundiparous, and 4 (57.1%) multiparous. As for lymph node involvement was positive in 3 (50.0%) of 6 responses; one of these (33.3%) over 10 lymph nodes. Obtained the degree of differentiation of 8 patients with the disease, and 4 (50.0%) grade 1, 1 (12.5%) grade 2 and 3 (37.5%) grade 3. For biomarkers, HER -2 was positive in only 1 (16.7%) of 6 analyzed; estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone (PR) (6 responses), 4 (66.7%) were positive; as Ki-67 antigen 2 (100.0%) 2 responses showed index greater than 15.0%. Regarding treatment, 6 (66.7%) had received chemotherapy, 5 (55.6%) and 7 hormone tamoxifen (77.8%) radiation. Regarding the type of surgery, 6 (66.7%) underwent segmental resection, 1 (11.1%) to mastectomy, 6 (66.7%) the sentinel lymph node biopsy and 2 (22.2%) the axillary dissection. As for the follow-up, 1 (11.1%) evolved with recurrence and death and 3 (33.3%) had distant metastasis; three patients with positive axillary, 1 evolved with relapsed / death and the other 2 with bone metastasis. **CONCLUSION:** Special types of breast cancer were more common in women between 50 and 59 years and multiparous. Most were well-differentiated, no lymph node extension, ER and PR positive and HER2-negative. Treatment was by chemotherapy, radiotherapy and hormone therapy and segmental resection, with follow-up without complications. Patients with lymph node involvement had worse follow-up.

157. USES OF CORPSES AND ALTERNATIVE METHODS IN TEACHING OF ANATOMY IN MEDICINE COLLEGES OF BRAZIL
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INTRODUCTION: The Human Anatomy is the study of the human body structure. It is considered one of the oldest basic medical sciences. The study of human anatomy has always been related to the use of cadavers. However, the use of human corpses has presented obstacles over time, due to the difficulty of obtaining these cadavers. Therefore, for an appropriate use of cadaver a proper preservation is required in order to preserve their anatomical characteristics and this can be made with the use of formaldehyde, glycerin or plastination. However, other teaching methods have gained space in the teaching of Anatomy, as the use of artificial models and software development. **OBJECTIVE:** The aim of this study is to evaluate the use of human corpses in the practices classes of Human Anatomy in Brazil's faculties of Medicine, as well as identifying alternative methodologies and new technology in the teaching of Human Anatomy. **METHODOLOGY:** Since this research involving humans, this study was submitted to the Research Ethics Committee (REC) of the Differential Integral Faculty - FACID/DeVry and it was also registered in the Platform Brazil with the number of authorization CAAE 39683714.7.0000.5211. The data were collected through an online questionnaire to the email address of the responsible for the discipline of Human Anatomy of the 242 medical schools

in Brazil. Of this total, were obtained 81 responses. The data were stored and analyzed using GoogleForms® and Microsoft Excel®. **RESULTS:** The data showed that 96% of Brazil's medical schools make use of human corpses in practical classes of Anatomy, and only 4% said they did not use them. It also can be observed that 42% of surveyed medical schools make use of only formaldehyde, 37% make use of formaldehyde and glycerine, 15% make use of only glycerin, 4% adopt three or more methods, 1% makes use of only plastination, and 1% did not inform. It can be noted that 84% of medical schools make use of artificial models, while 16% affirmed not to use. It is noted that 46% of faculties make use of diagnostic images, 33% make use of software, 18% make use of simulators, and 3% make use of other technologies. **CONCLUSION:** Based on the results it is concluded that the use of human cadavers in teaching of anatomy is adopted by a significant part of the Brazilian faculties of Medicine and the method most used in the conservation of corpses is still formalization. It can be also concluded that artificial models are widely used in the teaching of anatomy, as well as new technologies such as simulators and software.

158. ULTRASSONOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS AND POSTNATAL ACCOMPANIMENT OF ARNOLD-CHIARI TYPE II MALFORMATION: CASE PRESENTATION

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BACKGROUND: The Arnold-Chiari malformation is characterized by an herniation of the posterior cranial fossa structures, at the level of the foramen magnum going towards the spinal canal, and might be associated with skeletal abnormalities and neurological dysfunction. There are three types: in Type I, the hemispheres and cerebellar rhombic lip are lowered; In type II, cerebellum, IV ventricle, pons and medulla; and in Type III, there is a large herniation of the content of the posterior cranial fossa. **CASE PRESENTATION:** The patient is a 29-year-old, at her second gestation, that searched ultrasonography service at her 20th week of gestation, to perform her first exam. **She couldn't inform the date of last period. Began the prenatal care with 18 weeks, without complaints and without relevant background. Laboratorial exams didn't show abnormalities. The ultrasound, at 20th week, showed at the cephalic pole, a dilatation of the ventricular atrium with ventriculomegaly measuring 14mm and an alteration in the shape of the skullcap, that presented a tapering form on frontal portion. At the posterior cranial fossa, there was noticed a cerebellum with contour bad defined, loss of the rounded shape of the cerebellar hemispheres and the notch of the vermis also was bad defined, with continuity aspect with cerebellar lobes. At the spine analyses, it was found a skin and a lumbosacral spine discontinuity, evidencing a myelomeningocele. Congenital crooked foot was also diagnosed. The birth was cesarean, at 39th week. Newborn weighed 3,100g, Apgar 8 and 9, and at the birth room it was evidenced the lumbosacral spine discontinuity. Transfontanelar ultrasound at second day showed hydrocephaly. Newborn was submitted to a ventriculo-peritoneal shunt at 4th day of life and myelomeningocele correction. Nowadays, follows with 3 months been attended in neuropediatric ambulatory and doing physical therapy; About his neurodevelopment, he still can't lift or hold his head. **CONCLUSIONS:** The real incidence of Arnold-Chiari Type II malformation is unknown and its pathogenesis is bad comprehended, but it is believed that a defect on embryogenesis causes the bad development of the posterior cranial fossa. The early diagnosis is important for performing intrauterine surgeries, or, right after birth, the correction of bifid spines and therefore reduce neurological complications.**

159. CLINICAL-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDED IN HEALTH UNITS OF PARNAÍBA AND THE QUALITY OF THE SERVICE

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BACKGROUND: At many Brazilian regions, more than 95% of pregnant women are attended at prenatal care, yet, the maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality remains high, reflecting defects in this assistance. Therefore, **there's and urge for data to help a better planning for a directed care.** **OBJECTIVES:** Describe clinical-epidemiological profile of pregnant women attended in Family Health Strategies of Parnaíba, and the quality of the

prenatal care assistance provided. **METHODS:** A prevalence, observance, cross-sectional study was conducted on six Basic Care Units of Parnaíba. All participants signed a Written Informed Consent. Data collection was performed through interviews and review of medical records. For statistics analysis, we used the program Epi-Info 3.5.1. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Universidade Federal do Piauí Campus Ministro Reis Velloso, that delivered an opinion of 1.393.201. **RESULTS:** One hundred and twenty-nine pregnant women were interviewed, from those, 20,9% were teenager; 20,9% single and 23,3% white. The majority were unemployed (58,9%), nulliparous (52,7%) and had less than nine years of study (48,8%). According to the Body Mass Index, 20,9% were overweight and 9,4% obese. Most pregnancies were unplanned (68,2%). About obstetrical history, 21,7% had an abortion and 13,2% performed a cesarean. Among the participants, 41,9% consumed alcohol, 23,3% smoked and 9,3% used drugs before getting pregnant and 6,2% remained drinking and 1,6% smoking. Over the diseases detected, there was a prevalence of 12,5% of anemia; 16,3% of urinary infection; 2,3% of syphilis and hypertensive disturb and 1,6% of diabetes. Only 39,4% initiated prenatal care at first trimester of gestation. **CONCLUSIONS:** Among the pregnant women interviewed at health care units, the prevalence of teenagers, single and brown women were similar to literature. Otherwise, syphilis amount was high (2,3%). On the other hand, anemia was lower than predicted in literature, which is 50%. Works like this exists in literature, but not about Parnaíba, coastal city of Piauí State with about 150,000 inhabitants. Prenatal care is attending more women, but the quality of care still must improve. This is represented by the low percentage of women that initiated prenatal care at first trimester of gestation.

160. SERIES OF CASES OF HERPES-ZOSTER: RETARDMENT ON SEARCH FOR TREATMENT

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BACKGROUND: Herpes-Zoster is an infectious disease caused by a relapse of varicella-zoster virus, manifested by a painful rash spread by a dermatome self-limited after few weeks. The incidence is variable, but studies suggests an annual rate of 215 cases per 100,000 persons, having increasing 64% on the last 30 years. The prognostic has direct relation with the period until the begin of treatment, that must be initiated until 72h since the outset of the eruption. The delay on treatment is frequent, and it shows better results once earlier established. **CASE PRESENTATION:** All three cases related occurred with patients over 50 years. The first case was a male, 53 years, that searched emergency service after a week of progressive pain on right flank and appearing of rash in the same place, surrounding right hemithorax. The two other cases were with female patients, one was 50 years old and other was 64. Both searched health care service referring burning and uninterrupted pain for three days on posterior right hemithorax radiating to frontal region, with erythematous base vesicles, and without crossing midline. Both female patients referred previous episode. The last patient was diabetic and hypertensive. The male patient was previously healthy and denies previous episodes. None of them presented laboratorial alterations and all of them referred pruritus and hypersensitivity on the place of the lesion. In the case of the male patient, the appearance of flictenaes occurred three days after the diagnosis of Herpes-Zoster and begin of treatment, when the rash got worse, while the female patients have searched the service already presenting, besides de rash, vesicles. A week after the diagnosis, the male patient referred pain regression and increase of lesions at the dermatome, with ending of treatment. Five days after this evaluation, he proceeded with lesions and local pain. **CONCLUSIONS:** Even though there are certain prevalence of this pathology on middle-age healthy people, there are higher chances for older people and immunosuppressed of pain and complications, neuralgias and neuropathy. At all three cases there were retardment on the search for treatment, which is ideally initiated until 72 hours after the begin of the eruptions. This may be an outcome for unknown of the disease aspects, distance from health service or embarrassment due the lesions.

161. MULTIPLE ANOMALIES OF THE URINARY TRACT: ECTOPIC KIDNEY, URETEROLITHIASIS AND URETEROHYDRONEPHROSIS

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INTRODUCTION: Many pathologies, like position anomalies and nephrolithiasis, can be placed in the urinary system. Ectopic kidney is a congenital malformation that originates from the non-migration of the kidneys, in the embryonic period, from the pelvis to its normal position. This pathology shows an incidence of 1:500 to 1:1200 births. Ureterolithiasis it is the aggregation of crystalline material in an organic matrix, located at some point of the ureter. Their main clinical aspects are renal colic, with a complication of ureterohydronephrosis - dilation of the pelvis and renal calices due to fluid accumulation. **CASE REPORT:** The patient is a 45 years old woman that came to the hospital with an acute lower back pain, in the right side. She had been experiencing recurrent episodes of colic, with low intensity, in the same region: the pain radiates to the flank and the right iliac fossa, without aggravating factors or associated symptoms. In the last crisis, intensity got higher, which led her to search the hospital. After the medication - ketoprofen and intravenous dipyrone -, she was sent to the ultrasonography. The exam showed a right kidney with bipolar diameter of 11 cm (reference value: 9-13 cm), dilatation of the pelvis, renal calices and proximal portion of the right ureter, where it was noted a hyperechoic image producer of a posterior acoustic shadowing, measuring 1.4cm. The right ureteral jet was not visible in the vesical evaluation. The left kidney it was not visualized in the left renal store; although it was identified adjacent to the uterus, in the pelvic region. Considering the results of the ultrasonography, it came to the conclusion that the patient has pelvic left kidney, ureterolithiasis and right ureterohydronephrosis. The patient was referred to urologic evaluation and was submitted to ureterolithotripsy, endoscopically, without complications. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Renal ectopy is generally asymptomatic, with higher incidence in women. This renal anomaly can be associated with hydronephrosis or vesicoureteral reflux - approximately 50% of cases -, facilitating the obstruction, infection or pelvic pain; although, in this case the ureterohydronephrosis and the ureterolithiasis did not occurred in the ectopic kidney. Ecography is an image exam that allows a fast diagnostic, leading to a differential treatment that is capable to obtain satisfactory and long lasting results, bringing symptomatic relief and suggesting an instant improvement in the physical well-being of the patient.

162. EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILE OF ADMISSIONS IN PEDIATRIC WARD ON ALBERTO NETO MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL

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PREFACE: The pediatric ward is the hospital place responsible for accept anmonitoring the daily progress of sick children, persueing, above all, to provide healing and improvement of life quality for interned patients. According to the Ministry of Health (2010), about 16% of brazilian hospitalizations in 2009 were children between zero and nine years, verifying an increase on the number of clinical cases that could have been treated an ambulatory basis. **OBJETIVE:** Trace the epidemiologic profile of admissions in pediatric ward on Alberto Neto municipal hospital, on the period of january to may of 2016. **METHODS:** This is a quantitative transversal approach, based on data from medical records regarding to 76 admissions in pediatric ward of Alberto Neto municipal hospital, located on Teresina, from january to may of 2016. **RESULTS:** On the analysis, it was observed equivalent prevalence between sexes, the majority of patients being brown (52%), between 1 and 4 years (59%). The average of hospital stay period was 4,2 days, especially for children under 1 year old (on average, 4,9 days). About the causes of hospitalization in the ward, the most common were gastrointestinal diseases (35%), above all gastroenteritis followed by respiratory tract diseases (25%), among which bacterial pneumonia accounted for 89%. Then, there are skin infections (10%) and hematological diseases (6%), especially sickle cell anaemia. Other causes, such as trauma, viruses, and others bacterial infections account for 24%, and among such bacterial infection, staphylococcus and streptococcus genres were the most relevant. **CONCLUSION:** The data pointed to an epidemiological profile in which there is no prevalence of one sex, but indicate that most children were brown and aged 1 and 4 years. There was a high prevalence of hospitalizations for infectious diseases that affect mainly the gastrointestinal tract and respiratory system. These diseases suffer strong socioeconomic influence and, therefore, may be evidence of deficits in the

quality of life of the population adjacent to the hospital. Moreover, these data can be salutary for future studies, since there is scarce literature focused on the epidemiology of hospital admissions in pediatric wards.

163. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CONSOLIDATED CASES OF CERVICAL CANCER IN PIAUÍ STATE THE PERIOD 2010-2014

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INTRODUCTION: Cervical cancer, also called cervical, is etiologically related to a persistent infection caused by the Human Papillomavirus - HPV. In this perspective, it is the third incident in the Brazilian female population and thus their study is of considerable importance, having justifiable priority in strengthening plan of the network of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer launched in 2011 by the federal government. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the epidemiological aspects of the reported cases of Cervical Cancer in the state of Piauí, in the period 2010 to 2014. **METHODS:** We conducted a cross-sectional, descriptive, retrospective and quantitative the period 2010 to 2014, from a compilation of secondary data from the database available on the digital platform of the National Cancer Institute (INCA), Ministry of Health and the Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). The variables used were Amount of tests per year of competence, age and follow-up of the frame. Because it is a public domain database was not necessary to refer to the Research Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:** up period, 61,746 cases were reported this carcinoma in the IP, and much, 53,428 (86.53%), are considered no action for lack of information or failure to locate the patient. In addition, it has 4,715 (7.64%) ongoing cases and 3,421 cases with completed follow-up; the evolution of the majority of the reports was to cure with 3,318 (5.37) cases, followed by 84 (0.14%) deaths. The municipality with the highest prevalence of cases was Teresina capital with 17,466 reported cases, followed by Piripiri with 5,973 cases and Pedro II with 1969 cases. In another perspective, analyzing the data on the amount of pathological examinations of the cervix performed by patients with abnormal colposcopy in the same period, it is possible to see 2010 as a year of higher frequency, 716 cases, while in 2014, the year of lower frequency there were 306 cases. With respect to age, the group of 35 to 39 years had the highest mark with 420 cases added in these five years, and the group between 12 and 14 years only 1 reported case of changed pathology. **CONCLUSION:** It is inferred that the IP, the study period showed a small decrease in the number of reported cases, but Colo carcinoma of the uterus is still prevalent and considered a public health problem. There are many factors that contribute to this scenario, but three stand out: the coverage of the Pap test, its performance and the staging in which cases are diagnosed. Thus, the correct notification and the study of these epidemiological data are important to understand the magnitude, distribution and factors associated with this disease. However, data show that there are already positive results in early detection in the state.

164. COMPLICATED ACUTE DIVERTICULITIS, PERFORATED, DEVELOPED WITH FISTULA TO THE SKIN: A CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: The diverticular disease is usually asymptomatic. Most of colonic diverticulum is acquired, similarly affecting women and men, and its incidence increases with advancing age. Less than 2% of patients less than 30 years have diverticulosis, while more than 40 and 60% of patients with 60 and 80 years acquire diverticula, respectively. The evaluation of patients with suspected acute diverticulitis or diverticular disease should be based on clinical history and detailed physical examination. It is important to characterize the pain, define associated symptoms and be aware to evidences of possible complications of disease.1. The additional assessment should include a complete blood count and routine urine analysis. The imaging methods, besides to reinforce the diagnosis, allows to define the localization and extent of disease, evaluate the involvement of adjacent organs and identify the presence of complications. Computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis is, for many authors, 2,10,11,12 the imaging test of choice, once presents sensitivity (93-97%) and specificity (nearly 100%) higher for diagnosis of colonic diverticular disease and their complications.1,2. It characterized by being a benign disease, responsive to clinical treatment instituted with changing eating habits, higher

consumption of fiber, powerful antibiotic therapy in simple inflammatory processes and use of interventional radiology in abscesses. Surgical indication is restricted to the failure of medical therapy and the most severe forms of the disease, like stenosis, abscesses and perforations. About 10-25% of patients with diverticulosis may present episode of acute diverticulitis of varying intensities in the 20 years following the diagnosis, requiring additional tests due to various differential diagnoses. Surgical intervention should remove the septic focus, with resection of the colonic segment affected, including abscess or phlegmon, and the decision on the transit reconstitution, is immediate or in the second act, depends on the general conditions and co-morbidities of the patient, as well the degree of inflammation and local infection. The Hinchey classification is generally used to grade the severity of clinical diverticulitis associated with abscesses (Table 1). The risk of death is less than five, approximately 13 and 43% for patients in stages Hinchey 1 and 2, 3 and 4, respectively. **OBJECTIVE:** To report a case of complicated acute diverticulitis, perforated and blocked on the retroperitoneum, with fistulization to skin, treated in a public hospital in Piauí. **METHODOLOGY:** It is a case report of medical record review, interview with the patient and operative description. **CASE REPORT:** JRF, 57, male, married, autonomous, born and resident in Teresina-PI, says that about 02 months has pain in the left lower back of progressively worse, in this period sought medical attention a few times, making use of symptomatic patients with transient improvement. Over the past 15 days was worsening pain, abdominal distension, episodes of vomiting and feverish peak, causing him to seek care in HUT. When the patient gave input at the hospital, he was conscious and oriented, feverish, pallor, anicteric, dehydrated (+ / 3 +), tachycardia (110 beats / min), and worsening back pain / left. The abdomen was flat and flabby, defenseless except in the lower left quadrant where there was cravat and pain on palpation, still had cellulite with subcutaneous emphysema and necrotic areas on the skin, extending from-thoracic area to the left thigh root. intravenous hydration was established, broad spectrum antibiotics and symptomatic requested biochemistry and computed tomography total abdominal (CT), which showed respectively, leukocytosis (15500 / ml) with 24% rods, normal renal function and electrolytes. CT showed a collection of thick liquid density and gas bubbles in its interior, thick-walled, located in retrocavity within the left flank contiguous with the descending colon, and fistulization to the abdominal wall in correspondence with densification subcutaneous and interposed gas (figures 01 and 02). Patient was known to be hypertensive. It was carried out surgical treatment, left colectomy and colostomy Hartman in the transverse colon, and debridement of necrotic tissue flank and left lumbar region (Figure 03). A good evolution was discharged on the 25th postoperative day. **CONCLUSION:** It is a well-defined case report of a fistula to skin result from an episode of acute diverticulitis complicated. Acute diverticulitis is a prevalent disease that must be diagnosed always remembered to the high morbidity if not treated properly.

165. ANALYSIS OF ADHERENCE TO THE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE TREATMENT IN PRIMARY CARE

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INTRODUCTION: High Blood Pressure (HPB) is an important public health problem considering its high prevalence, low control rates and high morbimortality rates related to its risk factors and complications. The low adherence issue is apparent from the unsatisfactory maintenance of blood pressure levels within the physiological limits, despite the large use of drug therapy and educative actions for lifestyle change. **OBJECTIVE:** The goal was to evaluate the adherence to antihypertensive treatment among hypertensive patients who were receiving primary care. **METHODS:** A descriptive, transversal and quantitative study among 105 hypertensive patients who were receiving primary care in the Basic Health Unit of Planalto Ininga, located in Teresina, capital state of Piauí, Brazil. A survey was applied regarding sociodemographic and clinical variables and evaluation instruments of adherence (Morisky, Green and Lavine (1986) and Rodrigues (2012)). Blood pressure, weight, height and waist circumference were objectively checked. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Piauí (Protocol N° 17042713.3.0000.5214) and it is part of the Institutional Program of Scientific Initiation Scholarships (PIBIC). **RESULTS:** The results revealed a predominance of patients who are females, elderly, retired, illiterate and married, whose income is lower than 1 (one) minimum wage. Most of patients state that they are not alcohol and cigarettes consumers; also, they state that they do not perform regular physical activity, and they deny history of cardiovascular disease. Regarding

clinical characteristics, the patients presented abnormal values of blood pressure, waist circumference and Body Mass Index with predominance of overweight and obesity. Most of patients reported that they do not have complications related to HPB. Regarding the adherence to the treatment, there was a higher incidence of nonadherence when they were assessed by the Morisky test. Regarding the Rodrigues instrument, it is possible to affirm that most hypertensive patients did not show appropriate level of adherence. Most of patients reached the level 90, where they quit taking the medication at the set times at least once a month, and they reduce only half of salt, sugar, deserts and drinks with sugar. CONCLUSION: Hypertensive patients presented low rate of adherence to the treatment and they presented cardiovascular risk factors. In this regard, it highlights the importance of health interventions in order to seek efficient strategies to stimulate proper treatment.

166. THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF REPORTED CASES OF PERTUSSIS BETWEEN 2011 AND 2014, IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ
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INTRODUCTION: Pertussis is an acute, universally distributed, transferrable infectious disease affecting the respiratory system. It is caused by the *Bordetella pertussis* bacterium, and is characterized by dry coughing paroxysms. OBJECTIVE: Analyze and describe the epidemiology of reported cases of pertussis between 2011 and 2014, in the State of Piauí. METHODOLOGY: This is a retrospective, descriptive study with a quantitative analysis of confirmed cases of pertussis between 2011-August 2014 in the state of Piauí. The epidemiological survey was conducted by SINAN (Notifiable Diseases Information Systems). RESULTS: 340 confirmed cases of pertussis were reported in Piauí during the period studied. The study reported only one case in 2011 (0.29 %) and nine cases in 2012 (2.64 %). The number of cases significantly increased in 2013 and 2014, with 103 (30.29 %) and 227 (66.76 %) cases reported respectively. Regarding to the municipalities with notifications, Teresina had 216 (63.52 %) cases, followed by Picos with 6 cases (1.76 %), and at the end, Altos, Piripiri and União, with only one case (0.29 %) each. Regarding to age group, there were 163 (47.94 %) cases in children under 1 year, 64 (18.82 %) cases between 1 and 4 years, and only 2 (0.58 %) cases in patients over 80 years. CONCLUSION: The highest incidence of pertussis cases in Piauí occurred in 2014. The data showed that Teresina was the city with the highest number of cases in the reporting period, with Altos, Piripiri and União having the lowest rates. It has also shown that the most affected age group was children under 1 year, with the least affected being adults over 80 years. Furthermore, pertussis can lead to serious complications and death in newborns, highlighting the importance of prevention and treatment.

167. THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF REPORTED CASES OF SYPHILIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2006 AND 2013
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INTRODUCTION: Congenital syphilis results in the transmission of the *Treponema pallidum* bacteria from mother to child. In 1986, the notification of syphilis has become mandatory. A pregnant woman is considered to be infected when the mother shows clinical evidence of syphilis through curettage during the prenatal intrapartum, with a positive test or not. Most of the time, syphilis is transmitted during sex. OBJECTIVE: Analyze and describe the epidemiology of reported cases of syphilis in pregnant women in the State of Piauí. METHODOLOGY: This is a descriptive, retrospective study with a quantitative analysis of data during the period of 2006-2013, in the State of Piauí, regarding to confirmed cases of syphilis in pregnant women. The epidemiological survey was conducted by SINAN (Diseases Information System Notification) website. RESULTS: We reported 436 confirmed cases of syphilis in pregnant women in Piauí during the period studied. The year 2006 displayed a lower occurrence of syphilis, with just one (0.22 %) case. In contrast, 2012 displayed the most, with 101 (23.16 %) cases. 2013 showed a decline in occurrences, with 33 (7.56 %) cases. Regarding the age distribution, the 20 to 39 age range had a higher occurrence with 316 (72.47 %) cases, followed by the 15-19 age range, with 101 (23.16 %) cases and 40 to 59 with 10 (2.29 %) cases. The 10-14 age range showed the lowest

incidences, with 9 (2.06 %) cases. the non-treponemal test was reactive in 395 (90.59 %) cases, non-reactive in 11 (2.52 %) cases, not performed in 16 (3.66 %) cases and ignored / clear in 14 (3.21 %) cases. The treponemal test was reactive in 53 (12.15 %) cases, non-reactive in 8 (1.83 %), not held in 331 (75.91 %) and ignored / blank in 44 (11.11 %) cases. Regarding the municipalities with the highest population of the state, the most affected were Teresina, with 210 (48.16 %) cases and Picos with 123 (28.21 %) cases. Campo Maior showed a much smaller occurrence, with only 1 (0.22 %) case. CONCLUSION: The highest incidence of syphilis in pregnant women in Piauí took place in 2012. The data showed that Teresina was the city with the highest number of cases in the reporting period, with Campo Maior reporting the fewest. Furthermore, the most affected age group was the 20-39 age group. It is therefore important that women perform nontreponemal tests during pregnancy regardless of their sexual history, since syphilis in newborns can cause birth defects or miscarriages.

168. PREMATURE AMNIOREXUS WITH OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS: A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Premature rupture of membranes (PROM) is a common condition that affects about 10% of pregnancies, occurring when there is interruption between the chorion and the amnion membranes that limit the amniotic cavity throughout pregnancy before onset of labor. When RPM occurs preterm, with gestational age of 37 weeks, it accounts for about 30% to 40% of premature births; however, when it comes to a term pregnancy, the disease progresses well. The main complications involving preterm RPM, especially with prolonged latency period, are maternal and perinatal infections, cord prolapse, abnormal uterine motility and oligohydramnios. The significant decrease in amniotic fluid volume brings ominous consequences to the fetus, since the proper amount of this liquid is indispensable for the development of the fetal lung, allows the movement of the fetus, as well as acting as a barrier against infection. The consequences to the fetus due to oligohidramnia ranging from the death of the fetus, to situations such as pulmonary hypoplasia and skeletal and facial abnormalities (Potter syndrome). CASE REPORT: An initial FSS, 29, coming from Teresina, was received at the Evangelina Rosa Maternity Hospital complaining of loss of amniotic fluid for seven days. Reports that have been through three previous cycles gravidic of which occurred in a miscarriage. On physical examination to normotensive patients, normocárdica, normal respiration and flushed. The examinations was contacted alive and cephalic. Doppler ultrasonography revealed severe oligohydramnios (2.8). The initial treatment with the use of Dipyron 500 mg ferrous sulfate and stabilization of the patient until the frame is proceeded. CONCLUSION: The high incidence of complications and miscarriages caused by frame amniorrhexis highlights the need for attention to patients affected. Rapid change to frameworks such as oligohydramnios demonstrates the need for rapid action from the professional in order to avoid or limit the damage to the mother and fetus.

169. CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND THE PRACTICE OF BINGE DRINKING IN MEDICAL ACADEMICS
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INTRODUCTION: Congenital syphilis results in the transmission of the *Treponema pallidum* bacteria from alcohol abuse, even occasional, among college has the potential to represent a major public health problem. Recently there have been more frequent approaches directed to binge drinking among young people. OBJECTIVE: The objectives were to evaluate the use of alcohol and binge drinking practice among medical students; verify the incidence of alcohol consumption and the practice of binge drinking among academics; identify factors associated with binge drinking; describe the socio demographic profile of academics. METHODOLOGY: The research was submitted to the Ethics in Research Committee (CEP) of FACID Devry, and evaluation of Brazil platform with number CAAE 32911314.5.0000.5211, the Informed Consent was adopted, according to Resolution 466/2012 of National Health Council, in order to guarantee the rights of non-exposure, and voluntary participation in the study.

Quantitative research approach in students of an institution of higher learning enrolled in medical school between the first and eighth course period. It was used the AUDIT questionnaire and issues considering the socio-demographic profile and identify the problems experienced by the university after the use of alcoholic drinks. RESULTS: 291 questionnaires were applied, noting 145 male students and 146 female. 52.23% said they consume beer. 51.20% reported consumption of vodka, 22.68% consume wine, 82.47% are aged between 18 and 25; 75.60% reported living together with family and 79.09% said the religious segment as a Catholic, 48.5% reported practice of binge drinking CONCLUSION: The binge drinking is present in the course, and is associated with driving after drinking, involvement in traffic accidents, low academic performance, loss of activities at the university, involvement with fights and / or trouble with the law. The male and the Catholic religion are the main risk factors associated with binge drinking with statistical significance found in the group studied. This work allowed a better understanding of the prevalence of binge drinking in addition to the main risk factors and risk situations associated with binge drinking, showing the need for social programs aimed at reducing the consumption of alcoholic beverages

170. CYSTIC FIBROSIS DIAGNOSED IN ADULTS: A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Cystic fibrosis (CF) is lethal autosomal recessive disease most commonly affects people Caucasoids, the incidence is one per 2000 or 3000 births in various countries: an individual in 25 in these populations is asymptomatic carrier of the gene. The diagnosis is suggested by the clinical characteristics of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, persistent pulmonary colonization (especially with mucoid strains of *Pseudomonas* sp.), Meconium ileus, pancreatic insufficiency at the expense of development or family history of the disease. In the presence of these, the diagnosis is confirmed by chlorine concentration in sweat greater than 60 mEq / L or by FC pathological mutation in the chromosomes. CASE REPORT: EVB, 25, born and raised in Teresina-PI, was admitted to the HU-UFPI on March 30, 2015 complaining of fatigue and shortness of breath. Denies alcoholism and smoking. Family history: two brothers carriers of bronchitis, sinusitis carrier father, diabetic and hypertensive, hypertensive mother. It makes use of inhaler for asthma for three years and reports successive hospitalizations for pneumonia and asthma attacks since he was 2 months old. In 2007 he attended the HGV Pneumology sector with respiratory symptoms and suggested the hypothesis cystic fibrosis. Performed chest X-ray which showed bronchiectasis in the right lung. The following medications were prescribed: Formoterol Fumarate Dihydrate, Budesonide, Budecort and Alenia. In use of oxygen inhalation since February 2015. During her stay at HU-UFPI the possibility of cystic fibrosis was again considered. To treat pneumonia during hospitalization was used Piperacillin-Tazobactam and azithromycin, as well as acetylcysteine and Alenia to other respiratory symptoms. In April 2015 it was held the sweat test which confirmed the diagnosis of cystic fibrosis. After confirming were prescribed Alfordonase, Ventolin and Alenia. The patient reported symptom improvement and is making monthly medical follow-up. CONCLUSION: Recent years have seen increased survival of CF patients, thanks to the research and scientific advances that have provided a better understanding of doença. No However, being a disease usually diagnosed in childhood, few studies in the country approach their diagnosis at the age adult. The FC should be investigated in patients with recurrent respiratory infections, sinusitis and bronchiectasis, regardless of age.

171. BODY IMAGE PERCEPTIONS AMONG BRAZILIAN MEDICINE STUDENTS
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INTRODUCTION: The female ideal of beauty in the Western societies is linked to thinness which causes for many women inserted in this context a strong dissatisfaction with their body image. Concerning these issues undergraduate students, specially in the health area courses, are considered as a group of risk, due the relation between body image and prevalence of eating disorders. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the perceptions medicine about their body image and weight, analyzing its relationship with socio-economic factors and academic requirements of the course. METHODS: The study was approved by the Ethics Committee on Health Research of the Hospital Clementino Fraga Filho, linked to the Federal University of Rio de

Janeiro. The questionnaire applied was the Body Shape Questionnaire (BSQ), in a Portuguese translated version, which assesses the perception and satisfaction with body image. In addition, it was employed the body mass index (BMI), based on self-reported data of weight and height. The study adopted a cross-sectional design and the sample female included students between 18 and 34 years who were attending from the first to last (12th) semester of medicine course in a public university in the city of Fortaleza, Ceará (Brazil). RESULTS: The sample consisted of 202 females undergraduate students with average (standard deviation - SD) age of 21.8 (2.8) years and BMI of 22.2 (3.3) kg / m². The average BSQ score was 84.2 (34.0) points. 6.9% of students showed serious dissatisfaction while 13.4% moderate dissatisfaction with body image by the BSQ. 43% of students considered themselves fat or too fat; and even 78.7% presented adequate BMI, 66.5% indicated desire to loose weight. In this group, 22% wanted to loose up to 2kg while 44.5% wanted to loose more than 2kg, despite presenting normal BMI. 32% of participants had already submitted to plastic surgery procedures, being the implant breast prosthesis the most significant (81.25% of cases) showing the adoption of cultural hegemonic ideal of body. Finally, 27 participants had scores indicating an eating problem, of which seven have been high risk to anorexia nervosa (AN) and / or bulimia nervosa (BN). CONCLUSION: In this particular group, there is an important concern about body image which justifies a especial attention directed to this subject during the formation, considering they are the future professionals responsible for the diagnose of these disorders. The fact of being carriers can reduce their potential as caregiver figure of patients with this specific health problem wich incidence has been increasing in most regions and countries in the world.

172. HYDATIDIFORM MOLE IN PATIENTS WITH PREVIOUS HISTORY OF MISCARRIAGE: A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) are a group of disorders characterized by hyperplasia of the trophoblastic tissue, in which there is loss of control over the cell cycle, proliferation and invasion. The hydatidiform mole (MH) is a complication of pregnancy with potential to progress to malignant forms which require systemic treatment and can be life threatening. In the West, it comes at a ratio of one case to 1000-2000 pregnancies, the most frequent DTG. Molar pregnancy can occur gradual and painless bleeding, with exacerbation of symptoms of pregnancy. Physical examination may reveal a uterine size larger than expected for gestational age, cervix and uterus softened and increased ovarian volume due to the presence of thecaluteinicos cysts. This scientific work aims to report the case of a patient diagnosed with MH with previous history of miscarriage. CASE REPORT: Female (JSS), 20, from the municipality of Joaquim Pires - IP, with gestational age of 10 weeks and six days, checked into a Piauí reference maternity complaining of pain in the lower abdomen. At 17, she had a miscarriage 11 weeks as a result of trauma caused by fall, having performed curettage in Esperantina Hospital. In the second pregnancy, age 20, was diagnosed with hydatidiform mole, later performing curettage in reference motherhood. The patient had fetal heart rate (FHR) absent. Routine tests for material was collected: VDRL + and TS performed the following examinations: transvaginal ultrasound and β HCG nonreactive less than 25mUI / ml, which proved the hydatidiform mole. Patient had to discharge. CONCLUSION: The hydatidiform mole has high epidemiological indices. Therefore, it is important to recognize its pathophysiology and its most frequent clinical elements. In addition, conducting a very detailed medical history is crucial for identification and prevention of its metastatic stage (MH of malignancy).

173. VITAMIN-D-DEPENDENT RICKETS TYPE 2: A RARE CAUSE OF ALOPECIA
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INTRODUCTION: Vitamin-D-dependent rickets type 2 (VDDR2) is the more severe and rarer type of hereditary rickets. It is caused by a autosomal

recessive mutations of the vitamin D receptor gene, which leads to resistance to the actions of 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D. Some findings include early alopecia, rachitic bone changes, hypocalcemia and secondary hyperparathyroidism. Therapy with high doses of calcium and intra venous calcitriol usually have limited success. Thus, in some cases, intra venous calcium is necessary in long-term treatment. CASE REPORT: We present a case of a 8-year-old female patient with cesarean delivery at term and without complications, whose parents are first cousins. At birth, she presented partial alopecia on the scalp, which, progressed to total alopecia up to the third month, and lack of eyebrows and eyelashes. She developed bone changes of the inferior limbs, which were compatible with rickets, and significant height and weight retard. Around 2 years old, she presented normal level of calcium (8.9mmol/L) and phosphate (3.3mmol/L) and increased level of PTH (436pg/ml and alkaline phosphatase (461UI/L). Thus, the patient was diagnosed with rickets. Oral therapy with calcitriol, calciferol and carbonate was prescribed, then we could observe good evolution of weight and height, regular eyebrows and eyelashes, however, there was still alopecia on the scalp, milia on the face, forearm and high as well as intense cutaneous xerosis. We ran the last tests on March and they revealed regular level of calcium (1.2mmol/L) and phosphate (5.3mmol/L) and an increased level of PTH (81.9pg/ml). Patient is still under the same treatment regimen. CONCLUSION: VDDR2 is a rare recessive autosomal disease caused by heterogeneous mutations within vitamin D receptors, which leads to alopecia and rickets. In the case reported above, alopecia was essential to the early diagnosis. Oral therapy with calcitriol, calciferol and calcium was enough to promote clinical improvement of the patient as well as good development of height and weight.

174. SNEDDON-WILKINSON DISEASE AND PHARMACODERMIA DURING CHEMOTHERAPY FOR BREAST CANCER: A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Sneddon-Wilkinson Disease is characterized by annular or circinate lesions common in women 40-50 years old, benign, and may be associated with cancer. Pharmacodermia is a rash that arises as a result of an allergic reaction to medication use. OBJECTIVE: To clarify the clinical signs, symptoms and diagnosis and therapeutic management of a rare disease in clinical experience. CASE REPORT: RCSP, 41, female, white, holder of breast cancer, complains of pain in the left lower limb (LLL), associated with hyperemia, local heat, edema, with progressive necrosis and abrupt worsening. Seven days ago, it began scaly lesions in the face, trunk, arms and legs. On physical examination, LLL was with necrosis associated with hemorrhagic suffusion, blisters sero-hematic content, blood perfusion globally slowed, cyanosis and signs of severe edema, and erythematous, crusted papules associated with diffuse pustules. The patient is known to be a carrier of breast cancer since 2012 (invasive ductal carcinoma grade 2; immunohistochemistry compatible with negative hormone receptors and HER2 positive, early clinical stage IIIA - T2N2M0). At the time, she underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy (CT), shortly after, there was surgery. Following, she was submitted to adjuvant radiotherapy (RT). It evolved later with distant metastasis (lung, mediastinal and brain). It was decided to initiate adjuvant chemotherapy and palliative RT (central nervous system), and currently was using Lapatinib, Trastuzumab and Gemcitabine. The diagnosis was rumored drug eruption with secondary skin infection focus. In biopsy (right knee), a result consistent with spongiform subcorneal pustule. Patient showed significant improvement after chemotherapy suspension, introduction of antibiotics and stomatherapy and dermatological support. CONCLUSION: Because of drug rash be observed in 0.1 - 1% of most studies, it was decided to report this case, in which it was observed adverse drug with important secondary cutaneous involvement. It might also increase knowledge about Sneddon-Wilkinson Disease, rare condition of unknown etiology associated with the presence of other comorbidities and worse prognosis when related to cancer.

175. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MEASLES IN THE REGION OF NORTHEAST BRAZIL BETWEEN 2009 AND 2014
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INTRODUCTION: Measles is an infectious disease of the respiratory system of viral etiology, characterized by generalized maculopapular rash. Because of its high potential to be complicated and not have a specific treatment, is a considerable problem for public health. After the Plan to Eradicate Measles, its index in Brazil has reduced drastically, with only sporadic cases over the years. However, recently, new outbreaks have occurred. OBJECTIVE: To characterize the epidemiology of measles cases recorded in northeastern Brazil between 2009 and 2014. METHODOLOGY: This is a descriptive and retrospective epidemiological study of measles cases reported in northeastern Brazil between the period 2009 and 2014. There was the data from the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN). Next, the data were analyzed and displayed in tables in Microsoft Excel software. RESULTS: Between 2009 and 2014, were reported 526 cases of measles in the Northeast, and only one case was reported in 2009 occurred in Pernambuco. In 2010, 59 cases occurred in the way that 98.03% of these cases occurred in the state of Paraíba. In 2011, five reported cases of measles, in 2012 only two cases that occurred in Pernambuco. In 2013, three cases were reported in Ceará and Pernambuco in 187, totaling 38.02% of cases of measles. Already in 2014, there were 235 cases in Ceará and 24 in Pernambuco, corresponding to 49.23%. In the states of Maranhão, Alagoas, Rio Grande do Norte and Sergipe, no cases have been registered. Piauí and Bahia, only one case was reported in every state, which occurred in 2011. In Ceará, they found 238 cases, of which three occurred in 2013 and the remainder in 2014. 67 cases occurred in Paraíba and 218 in Pernambuco. The most prevalent gender was male, corresponding to 55.89% of cases. As for the age group, 41.25% of the cases were in children under one year. CONCLUSION: It was observed that states with more cases of measles were Ceará, Pernambuco and Paraíba, and there was a significant increase in the number of measles cases in Ceará, suggesting a re-emergence of the disease in this state. It is believed that one of the factors for this is the possible resurgence by vaccine coverage, which does not cover 100% of the population.

176. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE PERTUSSIS PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2011 AND 2014
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INTRODUCTION: Pertussis is an acute infectious disease caused by Bordetella pertussis. It mainly affects children and is an important cause of morbidity and mortality in this age group. Transmission occurs by direct contact with symptomatic individuals through droplets expelled by sneezing, coughing or talking. The introduction of cell DPT vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) in Brazil reduced the number of reported cases. However, it is clear that there has been a change in the epidemiological situation of the disease. OBJECTIVES: Evaluate the occurrence of pertussis cases in Piauí, between 2011 and 2014, according to gender, age, region and time of year. METHODOLOGY: This study is an epidemic, cross, quantitative and retrospective. The data were collected from an active search in the database of System Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN). We analyzed all cases according to gender, age, region and time of year, between 2011 and 2014 in Piauí. Next, the data were analyzed, grouped into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets software and displayed in the table. RESULTS: Of the 352 reported cases, only 1 (0.28%) occurred in 2011, 6 (1.7%) in 2012, 97 (27.55%) in 2013 and 248 (70.45%) in 2014. Was observed a slight predominance of females (54.82%), based in the proportion of 1.2: 1. As for the age group, 46.87% of reported cases of pertussis occurred in infants under one year of age and only 3 (0.85%) cases were reported in the elderly. However, the age group that had the greatest proportional increase in cases was that of 10-14 years. 88.92% of the cases were reported in the urban area and 59.37% in the period from March to July. CONCLUSION: Was noted significant increase in the number of cases in recent years, and of these, the age group 10-14 years was the one that had the greatest proportional increase, featuring a possible resurgence of the disease. There was a predominance of cases in children under one year of age, female gender, urban areas and from March to July. This epidemiological profile reveals the association between the crowding and the higher incidence of infection, as well as the seasonal nature of the condition and the age of risk.

177. SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PLACENTAL INSUFFICIENCY: A CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Some challenges may arise during pregnancy, one of them is related to syndromes Hypertensive Pregnancy, severe preeclampsia (PEG) and are characterized as presents: diastolic blood pressure equal to / greater than 110 mm Hg; proteinuria equal to / greater than 2.0 g in 24 hours or 2+ in urinary tape; oliguria smaller than 500ml / day or 25ml / hour; serum creatinine greater than 1.2 mg / dL; clinical evidence and / or laboratory coagulopathy; presence of schistocytes in peripheral blood smear. Other signs that may suggest the diagnosis is placental insufficiency and consequent intrauterine growth restriction and / or oligohydramnios. Placental insufficiency includes a gradual reduction of nutrients to the fetus, which as a defense mechanism, is an adaptive response that favors the nutrition of the brain and heart. When the fetus can not keep the adaptive response, heart failure occurs, increasing the acid-base imbalance, culminating in death. Therefore the PEG is a major cause of hospitalization in obstetric intensive care units. This paper describes the clinical picture of a patient with PEG and placental insufficiency. **CASE REPORT:** ARS Patient, 20, was admitted to the ALA The Piauí a reference maternity on 05/18/15, with PEG, edema in the lower limbs, referring frontal headache associated with scotoma, pelvic pain of colic type and fluid loss. 34 weeks for gestational US IG, PA = 180x110 mmHg, BCF 133bpm. After examination there was a slight decrease in platelet count and the US, along with the calculation of the amniotic fluid, it was noticed the decrease of the net being an intermediate level of 7.2 cm below the reference values for normal. After confirmation of PEG diagnosis the patient was maintained on conduct Hellp routine, assessing liver enzyme levels, platelet count, prescribed schedule by the Ministry of Health **CONCLUSION:** Due to 34 weeks' GA, high levels of PA and insufficient placental conduct was the anticipation of childbirth. Thus, it is clear that the monitoring of blood pressure levels and the evaluation of fetal well-being are important data for the management of cases. In this sense, health professionals should be well prepared to analyze these data and, given the results, take the necessary steps for the best progress of the case.

178. **CASE REPORT: PROSTATE CANCER WITH CUTANEOUS METASTASIS**
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INTRODUCTION: Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men in Brazil, after skin cancer, and it represents the second most common death cause in men around the world. 68,800 new prostate cancer cases were estimated in Brazil in 2014, which corresponds to a risk of 70.42 new cases out of 100,000 men. Predominant metastases occur in bones, lymph nodes, lungs, liver, brain, pleura and adrenal glands. Cutaneous metastasis is rare in urinary tract cancers, with a 1.3% prevalence rate. It is even rarer when it comes to prostate cancers, with a prevalence rate around 0.36% and 1%. The most frequent skin lesions are infiltrative plaques and nodules on the abdominal and genital regions and inferior limbs. **CASE REPORT:** A 87-year-old male patient was diagnosed with prostate acinar adenocarcinoma 6 years ago. He had both of the lobes affected, Gleason score 7 (3+4), infiltration of the seminal vesicle and urethral margin compromised as well. The initial treatment was prostatectomy and later the patient went under adjuvant therapy with GnRH analogue. He was then asymptomatic and his PSA was balanced with changes in the therapy regimen. 1 year and 8 months ago, the patient started to feel pelvic pain. He lost weight and his PSA increased to 1,180 ng/mL. He presented a skin lesion, which corresponded to a scleroderma squamous erythematous plaque on the anterior left thorax and left shoulder (Fig. 1). Treatment with abiraterone and goserelin was prescribed and the patient was sent to a dermatologist. The skin lesion biopsy revealed a G3 stage metastatic carcinoma. Nowadays, the patient is under the same therapeutic regimen. He claims improvement of the pain and his weight has stabilized. **CONCLUSION:** Cutaneous metastases are very rare in prostate cancer. They usually occur during the late stages of the disease and signal poor prognosis. Thus, physicians should be aware of any significant changes of PSA as well as dermatologic lesions that may suddenly appear.

179. **INCIDENCE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND DEATHS FROM BURNS AND CORROSION IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS IN THE NORTHEAST**
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INTRODUCTION: Burns are a major cause of trauma in all age groups and entail consequences from a physical point of view, including death, and also psychosocial impact. They represent the fourth leading cause of death in the United States and the fifth leading cause of accidental death in the world. As a result, hospitalizations for burns are an important public health problem, as they amount to significant morbidity and mortality and generate high costs for the Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS), for being a trauma of major complexity. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze evolution of the incidence of hospitalizations for burns and corrosion in the last five years in the Northeast (NE), assessing potential changes in this incidence and number of deaths. **METHODS:** For data collection were used secondary data from the Departamento de Informática do Sistema Único de Saúde - DATASUS, from May 2010 to May 2015. **RESULTS:** In Brazil, in the period analyzed according to the Ministry of Health, there were 129,057 hospitalizations for burns, mostly in the Southeast and Northeast. Of the 38,813 hospitalizations in the NE region, we observed a higher prevalence in the state of Pernambuco with 14 667 (37.8%) hospitalizations and corrosions, significant difference to other states. The state of Sergipe presents fewer hospitalizations - 929 (2.4%) - though it was not the state with fewer deaths, with 31 (3.35%), this title was given to the State of Piauí (30 deaths). The largest number of these occurred in the state of Bahia, with 340 among 9476 hospitalized. Deaths in general were 930 (2.4%) of admissions during the study period. **CONCLUSION:** The number of admissions is not directly proportional to the number of deaths in the health service, what may suggest the efficiency of assistance in health in the region. Furthermore, there was no significant change in the incidence of hospitalizations, which highlights the need for educational campaigns for the general population and in workplaces, in order to avoid such accidents.

180. **SELF CARE ASSESSMENT IN DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2 (DM2) PATIENTS USING THE SUMMARY OF DIABETES SELF-CARE ACTIVITIES**
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INTRODUCTION: The incidence and the prevalence of chronic diseases have been increasing in the last few years. Among them stands out the diabetes mellitus type 2 (DM2) that is associated with severe complications, becoming one of the major public health problems in Brazil. The unsuccessful control of the disease leads to disabilities that can cause death to the individual, and also reduction in life quality and expectancy. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze self-care of patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 in the Family Health Strategy (FHS), in the city of Picos-PI, featuring their sociodemographic and clinical profile. **METHODOLOGY:** The study was based on the resolution 466/2012 of the Ministry of Health, which only started after approval by the Ethics Committee in Research. This is a quantitative, exploratory, descriptive and cross-sectional research that examined the self-care of a sample represented by 93 patients with DM2 mediated by the Summary of Diabetes Self-Care Activities (SDSCA). The research was conducted in two Family Health Units, which were chosen due to their larger number of registered diabetics in the HIPERDIA of the FHS. **RESULTS:** There was a predominance of females (59.1%). As for the age group, 51.6% were concentrated in the category 50-70 years. With regard to schooling, 32.3% were illiterate and 44.1% did not finish elementary school. As for the occupation, 53 (57%) were retired. A little over a third of the sample (41.9%) have diabetes associated with two or more comorbidities, highlighting arterial hypertension in conjunction with other variables (obesity or heart disease). By evaluating the number of days per week, during the last month, in which patients followed a recommended eating plan by a professional, it could be seen that 73.1% were concentrated in the range 0-4 days. Of these, the majority reported not following any kind of diet. With regard to the days when the blood sugar was evaluated, 92 (98.9%) mentioned the realization in the range 0-4 days, predominantly not monitored. As for physical activity, the majority of participants (84.9%) reported having practiced within 4 days during the last week, where the lack of practice predominated. **CONCLUSION:**

It was found no compliance to accept appropriate self-care, chiefly related to following balanced diets guided by professionals, consumption of fruits and vegetables (low intake) and inadequate physical exercise practice.

181. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PACIENTS WITH AMERICAN TEGUMENTARY LESHMANIASIS, IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ, BETWEEN 2007 AND 2013

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INTRODUCTION: American tegumentary leishmaniasis (ATL) is an infectious disease, non-contagious, cause by protozoa of the Leishmania genus, which affects skin and mucosa and it is transmitted by phlebotominae of the Lutzomyia genus. It has a high detection rate and is able to produce deformities, causing psychological damage, affecting the social and economic fields. In South America, Brazil is the country with the highest number of cases of LTA, with wide distribution and registration in all regions. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to characterize the epidemiology of patients with LTA in the state of Piauí, between 2007 and 2013, grouping them on the clinical form, age range, gender and race. **METHODS:** Retrospective research, descriptive, made through quantitative analysis of cases of cutaneous leishmaniasis notified in the System for Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) between 2007 and 2013 in the state of Piauí. It was analyzed the following aspects: clinical form, age, gender and race. **RESULTS:** 883 cases were reported, distributed according to clinical form: cutaneous 809 (91.6%), mucosal 64 (7.3%) and ignored 10 (1.1%). Of the total, 11 cases (1.2%) were in children under 1 year of age; 80 (9%) between 1 and 14; 538 (67%) occurred in patients between 15 and 59 years and 201 (22.8%) in patients over 60 years. 522 cases were reported (59.1%) in the male gender and 361 (40.9%) in females. As for the race, 142 cases occurred in whites (16.1%), 91 in black (10.3%), 5 in yellow (0.57%), 633 in browns (71.7%), 2 in indigenous (0.23%) and 10 (1.1%) cases were considered ignored or were blank. **CONCLUSION:** It was observed that the vast majority of reported cases was the cutaneous form. The highest prevalence in the age group between 20-59 years and for males is justified because it is more likely to come into contact with the vector through activities such as deforestation, agricultural and military training. This disease causes serious economic damage, as occurs in a portion of the productive population. The vast majority of cases found in people considered to be brown, which is the largest part of the piauiense population. The epidemiology of this leishmaniasis is of paramount importance for the diagnosis, prognosis and therapeutic strategy.

182. TETANUS EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INCIDENTAL IN BRAZIL IN THE 2010-2014 PERIOD

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INTRODUCTION: The tetanus is a preventable disease by immunization. However, it is still common in underdeveloped and developing countries. The bacteria causing the disease, Clostridium tetani, can not survive in the presence of oxygen and is in spore form in places like soil, feces, unsterile injection needles, as well as the tips of rusty metal. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the epidemiological aspects of the reported cases of tetanus in Brazil, from 2010 to 2014. **METHODS:** This was a retrospective epidemiological quantitative study. The survey was conducted through the System for Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) and all data were analyzed according to sex, age, educational level and evolution of the frame. Then they were tabulated using Microsoft Office Excel® 2014. **RESULTS:** There were 1489 reported cases of tetanus in Brazil during the study period, the largest number, 494 (33.2%) cases occurred in the Northeast. In 2011, most often occurred 332 (22.3%) cases, while in 2014, the year of lower frequency, there were 246 (16.5%) cases. Regarding gender, male gender was the most affected in all the years surveyed, 1 257 (84.4%) cases. According to age group, the majority, 573 (38.9%) cases occurred in the age group of 40-59

years, followed by ages 20-39 years with 334 (22.4%) confirmations. Observing the degree of education, 693 (46.5%) cases were ignored or white, followed by 239 (16%) cases in individuals who had from 1st to 4th grade of elementary school (EF) incomplete. The lowest rates were in people with incomplete higher education and complete higher education, with a total of 9 (0.6%) and 12 (0.8%) cases, respectively. The evolution of the majority was to cure with 804 cases (54%), followed by 463 (31.1%) deaths caused by injury. It is worth mentioning that the lethality of tetanus compared to the cure rate, was higher in the age group over 60 years with 191 (12.8%) cases. **CONCLUSION:** It can be seen that the accidental tetanus in Brazil during the study period, decreased in incidence rates from previous studies, although the lethality is still present fairly high amounts. Note, too, the high prevalence in males aged 40-59 years and in people with incomplete schooling from 1st to 4th grade of EF, and the majority of the cases evolved to cure.

183. GITELMAN SYNDROME: CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Gitelman syndrome (GS) is an hereditary renal tubular disease with a prevalence of 1/1000000 million of habitants. GS is an autosomal recessive disorder that occurs as a result of decreased sodium absorption in the distal convoluted tubule, due to inactivation of the co-transporter Na⁺ + -Cl⁻ (NCCT). It is characterized by hypokalemia, hypomagnesemia, hypocalciuria, metabolic alkalosis and hiperreninêmico aldosteronism. The first clinical presentation is generally observed during adolescence and may include transient episodes of fatigue, weakness, paresthesia and progressive muscular paralysis. **CASE REPORT:** A male patient, 37, hospitalized for two years with complaint of muscle weakness accompanied by paralysis of the lower limbs that progressed upward way for trunk and upper limbs. It also reported back pain with low-intensity continuous and nocturia. In the Laboratory tests stands out Urea (Ur) of 55 mg / dl; Creatinine (Cr) 1.4 mg / dl; K 1.8 mmol / L; In the 137 mmol / L; Ca 8,7 mg / dl; P of 4.6 mg / dl; Mg of 1.24 mg / dl, confirming the diagnosis of GS. The patient began treatment with magnesium pidolate, syrup, potassium chloride and spironolactone. Six months after the diagnosis, it was again hospitalized due to asthenia. Laboratory tests revealed Ur 60 mg / dl; Cr of 1.6 mg / dl K 3.1 mEq / L; In 140 mEq / L; Ca 8,7 mg / dl; P of 2.9 mg / dl and 1.9 mg Mg / dl, and then increased the dose of the potassium chloride, syrup and kept spironolactone and magnesium pidolate. **CONCLUSION:** The SG mimics the use of thiazide diuretics and the most important differential diagnoses are Bartter syndrome and Guillain Barré. The Most patients have a good prognosis and the progression of kidney diseases is extremely rare.

184. PROFILE OF LIVER DONOR IN PIAUÍ

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INTRODUCTION: The standardization of liver transplants technics associated with immunosuppression schemes and social stimulus to perform the transplantation are factors that, together, contribute to increase the rate of liver transplants nationwide. The therapeutic benefit of liver transplantation in the treatment of incurable diseases requires logistics for organ capitation and transplantations based on a high quality standard hospital structure, **professional training and country's legislation. Although there has been progress in the effectiveness of organ donations, these, however, are still insufficient to supply the demand.** In 2011, Piauí accredited the first liver transplantation team, an affordable alternative, yet incipient. Thus, researches that concern the donor study and the quality of the organs donated aim to contribute to develop public policy in order to accomplish the effectiveness process of organ capture and transplantation. **OBJECTIVES:** To determine the main epidemiological characteristics of liver donors and document the destination of the transplanted organs. **METODOLOGY:** It is a documentary, retrospective research, with descriptive and quantitative approach. The data were acquired by reviewing medical records and reporting forms of liver donors who underwent surgery through the appropriate form from June 2011 to July 2014, after approval by the Research Ethics Committee - CEP / FACID registered at Plataforma Brasil. The data

were acquired and organized in Microsoft Excel 2010 spreadsheet and analyzed as descriptive statistics. RESULTS: It was donated 19 liver grafts, with prevalence of male accounting for 68% of Piauí donors and with an average age of 32 years. Causes of Brain Death were: traumatic brain injury (53%) and hemorrhagic stroke (37%). Donors, 95% were not cardio-respiratory arrest and 76% used vasoactive drugs. Regarding the serological findings, 53% were negative and as main finding the Cytomegalovirus (47%). The serum levels of creatine and sodium were on average 1.80 md / dl and 156.83 mEq / L respectively. The destinations of grafts were Ceará (58%) and Pernambuco (26%). DISCUSSION: There was a significant increase in the number of organ donation in the state of Piauí in recent years, thus contributing to this study. The main cause of brain death donor, in Piauí, was the TBI, unlike the national framework (AVC). Due to the logistics of transportation, most of the organs were transplanted in neighboring states (CE and PE). CONCLUSION: Thus, Piauí donors have characteristics compatible with registered nationwide with an exponential donor liver graft, attending to the satisfaction of the demand of potential recipients. The major liver donor profile is male, average age of 32 years, main cause of brain death was head trauma and the main graft sites destination were Ceará and Pernambuco.

185. URGENCY CHOLECYSTECTOMIES IN PUBLIC REFERRAL HOSPITAL IN PIAUÍ STATE
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INTRODUCTION: The cholecystitis is inflammation of the gallbladder and is still one of the most common diseases in emergencies worldwide. It is caused in 90 % of cases, the bile duct obstruction by a calculation (lithiasic) leading to acute inflammation of the gallbladder. About 20 % of the population develops gallbladder calculation lifelong, incidence increases with age and is twice as common in women. OBJECTIVES: To determine the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of patients with acute cholecystitis underwent emergency cholecystectomy in public referral hospital in Teresina-PI. METHODOLOGY: The information was obtained through medical record review of all patients undergoing emergency cholecystectomy in the period from January 1st, 2009 to December 31st, 2014 in public referral hospital in Teresina-PI. The study included patients with suspicious of acute cholecystitis alithiasic and lithiasic undergoing surgery. The following variables were analyzed: age, gender, origin, length of stay, mortality and reoperation rate. The research has been submitted for analysis and approved by the Ethics Committee in Research - CEP/FACID and submitted request for prior authorization to the hospital to conduct the research. RESULTS: Of the 298 patients analyzed, there was a higher prevalence in females 59%. In terms of age, it was found that 69 % were between 18 and 59 years; 30% were 60 years or more and 1% between 12 and 17 years. On the merits, 54% were from Teresina (PI), 43% of the countryside of Piauí and 3% from other states. 51% remained hospitalized two days, 22% were hospitalized over three days, and 20 % for 3 days. The postoperative mortality rate was 5.3 % and only 2.01% of reoperations. All patients underwent by laparotomy. The laparotomy cholecystectomy is a procedure with a low rate of mortality and complications, provided it is done early. CONCLUSION: Cholecystectomy is the simplest bile duct surgery, but when performed urgency must be done by a surgeon with experience, since the complications and mortality rates are much higher when compared to elective surgery. Acute cholecystitis is one of the most frequent emergencies around the world, with high mortality rate if not treated properly and early. However, with appropriate treatment, it can be noted a low rate of mortality and complications.

186. IMPACT OF CANCER IN COLECISTECOMIAS GALLBLADDER ELECTIVE
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INTRODUCTION: The gall tumor was described in 1777 by DeStoll as the most important and deadly disease that affects the biliary tract occupying the 7th place among malignant diseases of the digestive system. Even with all the advances of the surgical approach to gallbladder, it is still considered a difficulty in the medical field because of the low incidence and poor prognosis. The incidence increases with age and affects both sexes. There

are several risk factors identified such as: female gender, advanced age, abnormal hepatobiliary junction, focal microcalcifications in the mucosa and especially gallstones, considered the most prevalent and important risk factor for neoplastic development. Regarding variety histopathological, adenocarcinoma is the most common tumor totaling 80% of cases and the rest are undifferentiated squamous cell carcinoma and acantomas. OBJECTIVE: To carry out epidemiological study of cancer incidence in elective cholecystectomies performed in the public referral hospital in Teresina, Piauí in 2012. METHOD: Documentary research, retrospective, descriptive and quantitative approach. Data collection occurred by reviewing the histopathological records of patients undergoing elective cholecystectomy. The parameters evaluated were gender, age and histological type. RESULTS: Among 948 patients undergoing cholecystectomy in 2012 observed an incidence of 0.8% (8 patients) of the cases were diagnosed with gallbladder cancer, 93.8% (889 patients) with chronic calculous cholecystitis, 3.2% (30 patients), chronic cholecystitis, 2.1% (20 patients) with acute exacerbation chronic cholecystitis and only 0.1% (1 patient) with mucosal polyps. Of patients with bladder cancer 87.5% (7 patients) were female and 12.5% (1 patient) were male, aged 49-82 years, mean 66 years. As for the histological pattern, we found that 6 cases were well-differentiated type of adenocarcinoma (75%), 1 mucinous type (12.5%) and 1 biliary malignancy metastatic poorly differentiated (12.5%). Gallbladder cancer according to the literature is found incidentally in 1-2% of elective cholecystectomies. The gallstone is undeniable factor in the pathogenesis of cancer, chronic trauma and inflammation of the lining of the bladder produced by calculations may induce biliary epithelial dysplasia. Liver resection of segments IV and V can be a good alternative to increase survival. CONCLUSION: The prevalence of gallbladder cancer in elective cholecystectomy was 0.8% in the study, the most prevalent histological type was adenocarcinoma. Thus, the outpatient follow-up with the appreciation of the histopathological after discharge are extremely important for the prognosis of the disease.

187. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ABOUT CASES OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS IN PIAUÍ, BRAZIL, FROM 2007 TO 2013
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INTRODUCTION: Syphilis is an infectious disease of compulsory notification caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*, which has predominantly sexually transmitted. However, pregnant women, untreated or inadequately treated can transmit the disease through the placenta to the fetus and generate various clinical manifestations. OBJECTIVES: To describe the epidemiological profile of cases of congenital syphilis in the state of Piauí 2007 to 2013. METHODS: an epidemic study, cross-sectional, quantitative and retrospective. We conducted an active search in the Notifiable Diseases Information System database (SINAN) and the Department of SUS (DATASUS). They analyzed 273 confirmed cases of congenital syphilis using the following criteria: age, gender, realization of prenatal care and outcomes of patients, from 2007 to 2013 in the state of Piauí. Subsequently, data were tabulated and analyzed using Excel spreadsheet. RESULTS: Of the 273 reported cases of congenital syphilis, 46 cases occurred in 2007 (16.85%), 17 cases in 2008 (6.23%), 16 cases in 2009 (5.86%), 32 cases in 2010 (11.72%), 37 cases in 2011 (13.55%) 2012 88 cases (32.24%) and 37 cases in 2013 (13.55%), obtaining an arithmetic average of 39 cases per year. In the analysis, it was noted that 225 (82.4%) pregnant women received prenatal care, 38 not held (13.9%) and 10 (3.7%) cases were not classified. Among the patients, 237 (86.8%) were diagnosed in up to 6 days old, 13 cases (4.7%) of 7 to 27 days, 20 (7.32%) cases of 28 to 1 year, 2 cases (0.73%) between 1 and 2 years, and 1 case (0.36%) 2-4 years. Of the total of diagnosed individuals, 136 (49.82%) were female, 134 (49.08%) were male and 3 patients (1.1%) were not classified. They were registered seven deaths resulting from injury, which reports lethality of 2.6%. There was no evolution of patients notifications in 8.05% of cases. CONCLUSION: We highlight the years 2012 and 2009 for having the highest and lowest percentage, respectively. It was observed prevalence in cases diagnosed in the first six days of life and similar occurrence in both sexes. The relatively low lethality in the state and a considerable lack of patient evolution of notifications demonstrate the need for greater attention on this assessment, in order to better define their epidemiological profile and thus optimize the prophylaxis and treatment of this disease.

188. INCIDENCE OF DRUG INTOXICATION IN THE ELDERLY IN THE NORTHEAST REGION FROM 2002-2012 PERIOD

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INTRODUCTION: Ageing is a natural process that involves a variety of physiological changes in the individual organism and is characterized by progressive loss of the ability to maintain homeostasis in functional overload conditions. With the accumulation of deficits and typical chronic diseases of the elderly, often, it is what is called polypharmacy, where there is daily use of five or more drugs, increasing the risk of cases of poisoning. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the incidence of drug intoxication in individuals aged less than 60 years in northeastern Brazil. **Methods:** The study was based on data provided by the SINITOX System (toxic pharmacological information) of 2002 by 2012 by focusing on the figures provided to the variables, age and Northeast. The research population is made up of seniors who covers people aged over 60 years, and of this total 869 cases corresponded to poison a drug source distribution among 18 other variables such as causing agents. **RESULTS:** The pharmacodynamic and pharmacokinetic changes, incorrect prescriptions and incorrect tracking of prescriptions are factors that can contribute to greater drug toxicity in the elderly. In the age groups between 60-69 years between 2002 and 2012 the prevalence of cases of drug intoxication ranged from 48.80% to 64.90% in the 70-79 group there was a variation of 17.8% to 37, 4% and in the age group above 80 years, there was change of 7.2% to 24%. Increasingly chronological age ceases to be limiting because most patients still enjoys independence and good functional capacity, facilitating access to medications usually in large quantities due to chronic pathologies that are acquired during life. However, problems arise when the elderly becomes dependent due to decrease in their daily life functions. As drugs, benzodiazepines, antidepressants, diuretics have been linked to increased risk. **CONCLUSION:** it is imperative the institution of a pharmaceutical care for the elderly, especially young people the elderly and their caregivers.

189. SCALP ABSCESS IN NEWBORN: CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: the different obstetric maneuvers, prolonged or very fast labor, the delay in the second stage, can cause lesions in both the pregnant woman and the fetus. **CASE REPORT:** teenager, admitted at a public motherhood of Teresina, forwarded to another city, with a history of 14 hours of rupture of membranes, prolonged labor and realization of episiotomy without success. On admission, presence of severe vulvar edema. Performed vaginal delivery with forceps, gave birth to a child of 40 weeks of gestational age, hypotonic and in apnea. Resuscitated in the delivery room, successfully. Forwarded to the rooming presenting serossanguínea bossa. The patient was discharged with approximately 48 hours of life. On the seventh day of life, the child returned to motherhood, with ulcerated lesion, deep, with large amounts of pus in the occipital region, and a second hardened lesion with hyperemia, suggestive of abscess without fluctuation. Mother reported that on the day following the child's birth, she noted a hardened lesion in the occipital region, suggesting abscess. By the fourth day of life, the child developed fever, irritability and foul odor in scalp. On the sixth day of life, the lesion evolved with spontaneous drainage abundant purulent discharge, for which returned to service. Performed blood count (leukocytosis), PCR (33.4), swab the wound with collection of material for culture and blood culture. Done cleaning, occlusive dressing with mupirocin and started empiric therapy with oxacillin and amikacin, which was maintained after the results of cultures. Evaluated by a pediatric surgeon and neurosurgeon, who recommended continuing treatment already started without the need for additional measures. During hospitalization, made two lumbar punctures for cerebrospinal fluid collection, unsuccessfully due to puncture accident. After 10 days of treatment, the child was discharged with the injury in satisfactory healing and recommended dressing kolagenase at home. About 30 days after hospital discharge, the wound had completely healed. **CONSIDERATIONS:** we present a case of neonatal injury possibly resulting from trauma during labor, requiring hospital readmission. We emphasize the importance of maternal and newborn care, with attention to possible complications that may occur resulting from labor.

190. MATERNAL HEART DISEASE IN ICU: PROFILE OBSTETRIC

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INTRODUCTION: During pregnancy the mother's body undergoes a series of changes ranging from posture, walking until cardiovascular changes. However patients who has heart disease may, often, not tolerate such changes on the cardiac system, which would justify the need for a close monitoring in the intensive therapy unit, especially if consider, universally, heart diseases are the first cause of no obstetric maternal death in pregnancy and postpartum. **OBJECTIVES:** Evaluate the obstetric profile of admitted patients with diagnosis of heart disease in maternal ICU and identify the types of heart disease most incidents in these patients. **METHODOLOGY:** After submission and approval by a Research Ethics Committee, a retrospective analysis of 40 medical records of patients admitted at the maternal ICU of a state reference maternity hospital was conducted from February 2012 to February 2014, by extracting of these, the following data: age, parity, gestational age, type of disease, number of prenatal consults, types of childbirth, number of abortions, number of live newborns, number of fetal deaths, number of days of hospitalization at the ICU, resolution to cure or death. These data were organized in Excel, graphics and tables, analyzed using simple descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation and frequency analysis). **RESULTS:** Of all admissions in obstetric ICU from 2012 to 2014, 3.25% (40) it was for heart disease during pregnancy. The average age of patients was 25.9 years, the most common obstetric profile was G1P1A0, with a mean gestational age of 34 weeks, cesarean section predominated over vaginal delivery and the type of heart disease most frequent was the Mitral Regurgitation. **CONCLUSION:** Heart diseases in the ICU are mostly found in young primiparae admitted in the third trimester of pregnancy, the most common type is the Mitral Regurgitation and has the urinary tract infection as the most associated comorbidity.

191. PARTICIPATORY ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS OF A BRAZILIAN HEALTH CARE CENTRE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF FORTALEZA/CEARÁ

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INTRODUCTION: Recognizing the role of health workers in the health-disease process is still a challenge for the health sector. Despite sharing the morbidity and the mortality profile of the general population, health sector workers may fall ill or die due to specific causes related to their profession. Thus, health professionals working in health care centres are of particular interest often because they are exposed to a variety of specific occupational risks. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt safety measures for worker health in order to promote early identification and analysis of occupational and environmental risks existing in Brazilian health care centres – Unidade de Atenção Primária em Saúde (UAPS). **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze occupational and environmental risks present in Brazilian health care centre located in Fortaleza/Ceará. **METHODS:** The analysis was guided by the principles and guidelines of government health and safety regulations – Regulatory Norm No 05 Internal Commission of Accident Prevention. It was executed in two phases. First, a bibliographic study was performed in order to achieve theoretical and conceptual justification of the main occupational and environmental risks present in health units. Second, an in situ visit was made, during which semi-structured interviews were conducted and photographic records of the various sectors of UAPS were made. **RESULTS:** After collecting and analyzing information on occupation and environmental risks in the health unit, the team produced a technical report containing the main occupational and environmental risks present in the UAPS, as well as recommendations to the Professional service about individual and collective preventive measures which are necessary in the workplace. A Risk Map (previously nonexistent in the UAPS) was also produced. Finally, informative pamphlets describing the specific risks of each professional category were prepared, as well as self-explanatory signs displaying safety and health information for patients and professionals from every sector of UAPS. **CONCLUSION:** This study helped raise awareness and prevent environmental and occupational risks to UAPS healthcare professionals. Through the adoption of participatory methodologies, it was possible to use

prior knowledge of worker-place practises to implement health promotion measures for them. In addition, it sensitized public managers to the importance of preventing occupational risks in UAPS.

192. PROFILE OF HEPATITIS B CASES NOTIFIED IN CITY OF TERESINA-PI BETWEEN 2004 AND 2014
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INTRODUCTION: The Hepatitis B consists of a serious world public health problem. The estimatives reveal that over two billion people are infected by the virus, 370 million suffer cronic infection by this agent and about a million die every year as the result of sicknesses related to hepatocellular carcinoma. There are several diverse viruses transmission ways: parenteral, blood contact and other fluids of infected individuals by horizontal or vertical transmission ways. **OBJECTIVES:** This essay aims to characterize the Hepatitis B cases notified in Teresina city, Piauí state, Brazil, between 2004 and 2014. **METHODS:** This is a transversal study, made using the DATASUS database (The database of brazilian public health system). The studied population were Teresina-PI inhabitants diagnosed with Hepatitis B between 2004 and 2014. Data were processed electronically by the software Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 20.0 and organized in graphics and tables. The submission to Ethics Research Committee was not necessary because this essay used only public domain information. **RESULTS:** From January first of 2004 to December thirty-first of 2014, 125 cases of hepatitis B were notified in Teresina-PI. According to sociodemographic data, it was observed the prevalence of male 70 (56%), incomplete high school level 24 (19,2%), "pardo" (more than one race) 96 (76,8%) and young adults between 20 and 39 years old 58 (46,4%). **CONCLUSION:** The conclusion is that the Hepatitis B infection rate in Teresina-PI is high and affects mainly male young adults. It is recommended the development of other studies to clarify the problem and identify the main situations in which infection occurred and classify the infected people.

193. CONGENITAL SYPHILIS IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL: EPIDEMIOLOGY ADVISED OF CASES BETWEEN 2009 AND 2013
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INTRODUCTION: Systemic infection with chronic disease, bacterium *Treponema pallidum* caused syphilis, transmitted by sexual, blood contact or vertical transmission across the placenta or birth canal, this one features the congenital syphilis (SC). In 2013, the incidence of SC in the country was 4.7/1000 live births in the Northeast, that number was 5.3/1000 live births. The SC is a notifiable disease and indicator of prenatal care, considered premature when it manifested before 02 years of life and late when the changes exceed this range. **OBJECTIVE:** To present the epidemiological profile the SC of reported cases in northeastern Brazil between 2009 and 2013. **METHODS:** A descriptive, retrospective study with a quantitative analysis of secondary data reported in the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) for the period from January 2009 to December 2013, considering the variables: number of notifications by year, age child, and realization of prenatal diagnosis and time of the mother. Data were tabulated in spreadsheets using Microsoft Excel software. **RESULTS:** 12,903 cases have been reported, and its largest number occurred in 2012, 3675; followed by 2011, 3212; 2010, 2302 and 2009 to 2074; the year with the lowest record was 2013 with 1640. The diagnosis of SC was confirmed by the sixth day of life in 12375 (95.9 %) cases, 486 (3.7%) between the sixth day of life and 2 years and 42 patients (0.3%), between 2 and 12 years. Prenatal was held 9191 (71.2 %) patients, 2561 (19.8%) reported not having performed and in 1151 (8.9%) records, this item was ignored. The mother syphilis in the identification took place in 4526 (35.1%) cases in the prenatal, 5807 (45%) at delivery and in 1836 (14.2%) after delivery; in 734 (5.7%), the information is ignore. **CONCLUSION:** The Northeast region had cases of SC in ascending scale between 2009 and 2012, and fall in number in 2013; the diagnosis was mostly up to the sixth day of life, and prenatal was done in most cases, but to the mother Syphilis identification occurred at delivery. Syphilis has easy diagnosis and treatment available, so the SC is considered a sentinel event of care during pregnancy, indicating that it has been performed correctly.

Therefore, the realization of appropriate prenatal it is necessary, identifying cases, treating them and preventing complications.

194. PORPHYRIA CUTANEA TARDA IN DIALYSIS PATIENT: CASE REPORT
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INTRODUCTION: Porphyría Cutanea Tarda (PCT) is a rare entity (0.004%) caused by the decrease in the enzymatic activity of uroporphyrinogen decarboxylase, involved in heme biosynthesis. From multifactorial etiology, the cases manifest themselves sporadically and can be triggered by alcohol, tobacco, estrogens, iron overload, hemodialysis and infection by HIV and HCV. **CASE REPORT:** A 52 years old patient, female, black, housewife, from Teresina-PI. She is hypertensive and conducts periodic sessions of hemodialysis for presenting chronic renal failure. Complained of blisters that appeared 1 year and 6 months ago, that evolved into exulcerations and scabs on her left arm which subsequently appeared in upper limbs, face, and finally the feet. She reported pruritus and burning, in addition to skin darkening and appearance of hair on her face about 1 year. Denied alcohol or illicit drugs consumption. Dermatological examination: presence of lanugo in frontotemporal region and malar of the face, hypochromic spots on the forehead, eyebrows and nasal dorsum; blisters, scabs and exulcerations in the upper limbs; ulcer on the medial face of the left foot. Electromyography showed moderate impairment of both median nerves and accentuated polyneuropathy to the sensory component of the lower limbs. Presented hemoglobin: 11.6 g / dl; normal white blood cell count; platelets: 250,000 per microliter of blood; electrophoresis of serum proteins altered, showing a reduction of albumin and serological increase of gamma globulins. Elevated liver enzymes (AST and ALT). Negative viral serology. A biopsy was performed, that by pathological examination, showed subepidermal blister with scalloped dermal papillae. With these data, it was indicated chloroquine 200 mg / day. The patient did not return to continue her treatment. **CONCLUSIONS:** The appearance of blisters on exposed areas, with concomitant growth of lanugo on the face, implied in making a differential diagnosis of porphyria with other photosensitive diseases. For this purpose, were requested dosage tests of blood, urinary and fecal porphyrins.

195. THE NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS INTERFERE IN CONTROL GLYCEMIC OF DIABETIC PATIENTS?
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INTRODUCTION: Diabetes mellitus is a disorder of multiple etiologies, frequently occurring, whose incidence is growing worldwide and reaching currently epidemic characteristics. The disease, which now affects more than 370 million people around the globe, is mainly responsible for nearly 5 million deaths a year. Thus, adherence to available therapies, with a focus on glycemic control is extremely important, since it minimizes the characteristics complications of this chronic illness. **OBJECTIVES:** Evaluate glycemic control in patients with type 2 diabetes through adherence to drug therapy and routine visits arranged in primary health care. **METHODS:** a descriptive study with a quantitative approach and cross-sectional design. The target population involved adult patients of both sexes, with a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus, registered and tracked in basic health units of Floriano city, Piauí. The sample was calculated by applying the formula for finite populations stratified according to the analyzed units. The data were analyzed using SPSS 20.0 software and to analyze the variables we used t tests and chi-square student. The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Piauí (CAAE: 07054412.6.0000.5214). **RESULTS:** There were 63 patients with a mean age of 61 years, predominantly male (77%), followed by four Family Health Strategy in the city of Floriano, Piauí. The Morisky-Green-Levine test found that 77% of diabetic patients do not properly adhere to the drug therapy. Of the total, 75.5% did not have adequate glycemic control (measured by HbA1C). 31% of patients have an illness associated with diabetes, and in 98.2% hypertension was this disease. The study also revealed that 50% of those who have good glycemic control attend the consultations on a quarterly basis, 40% monthly and 10% every two weeks. The data also show that only 7% of patients lacked the appointments. **CONCLUSION:** They become necessary promotion strategies and health education capable of providing a care based on prevention of acute and chronic complications and focusing on better quality of life.

196. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS CASES NOTIFIED AT PIAUÍ FROM JANUARY 2007 UNTIL APRIL 2015

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INTRODUCTION: The viral hepatitis is caused by several number of viruses and affects a significantly portion of the population, having an important impact on the health system and on the national economy. Hepatitis A, B and C viruses are the most known and common. Reliable sources about hepatitis incidence and prevalence are rare due to a high percentage of subclinical infections, an inefficient notification system and a lack of laboratorial confirmation, hindering the development of public health strategies. The disease's presentations are acute, fulminant acute, chronic and relapsing form. The hepatitis relevance isn't only about the number of cases, but due to the complications, too. Therefore, it's highly necessary to establish the epidemiologic data aiming to a better prevention and control of the disease. **OBJECTIVES:** Identify cases of viral hepatitis in the state of Piauí, from 2007 to April 2015, ranking the main aspects of the disease's epidemiological profile. **METHODOLOGY:** It's a descriptive epidemiological study. Data obtained from the analysis of the records in the Information Technology Department of the Public Health Care System -SUS (DATASUS) and the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN). **RESULTS:** In Brazil, Piauí is the state with the lowest absolute number of cases (1922) of the disease in the period. There was a reduction in incidence over the years, in 2008 the peak was 381 cases and in 2014 just 150. A greater number of cases was observed in urban areas 67.7% and on males 53.4%. Moreover, among the 895 women diagnosed 10% were pregnant. The most affected age group was 5-9 years 25.4%. Laboratory confirmation was obtained in 72.5% of cases. A higher occurrence of cases was verified in the brown race 67.8%. As the etiologic classification, 71.9% of hepatitis A cases, 11.3% of hepatitis B cases, and 9.9% hepatitis C cases. About the clinical form, 76.2% acute hepatitis, 15.3% chronic hepatitis, 15.3% Carrier and 0.15% fulminant hepatitis. **CONCLUSION:** The number of reported cases decreased from 2007 to April 2015. This change may be due to underreporting of the disease and the improvement of the population's hygiene conditions, as most of the cases were hepatitis A. The expansion of epidemiological information about viral hepatitis is essential in preventing and controlling the disease.

197. USE OF CERVICAL PESSARY IN PREGNANCY WITH SHORT CERVIX: A CASE REPORT IN PARNAÍBA-PI

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INTRODUCTION: The incidence of preterm birth is a common cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality, accounting for over 60% of causes of death in newborns. One way to prevent premature delivery is to use cervical pessary, silicone product that fits the uterine cervix, keeping it closed, preventing therefore the birth prior to 37 weeks gestation. Given the importance of this issue, with regard to the reduction of neonatal mortality, this study reports a case of using the cervical pessary in a pregnant woman who presented 18 mm measurement of the cervix in the 26th week of pregnancy. **CASE REPORT:** Pregnant patient, 34, tercgesta, two previous cesarean deliveries. In the current pregnancy, showed shortening of the cervix. The first measure in the 24th week of pregnancy, performed transvaginal at the time of fetal morphological examination of the 2nd quarter was 22mm. It instituted the use of vaginal progesterone. In the ultrasound segment of cervical length, we observed a decrease thereof to 18 mm. At this time, the use of the pessary has been suggested, to avoid the occurrence of preterm birth. The patient accepted the offered option and signed a consent form Clarified for the use of the product. Thus, the pessary, which has the release number 80086720036, the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA), was introduced into the patient during the 26th week of gestation, when the measure of your cervix reached 18 mm. During the 32 weeks of gestation, it was also used corticosteroid therapy based on betamethasone, aiming fetal lung maturation. The patient spontaneously went into labor at 37 weeks and 3 days of gestation. The pessary was removed immediately and birth via Caesarean was instituted. Regarding the neonate, this presented 3505g weight and Apgar index in 9/10 scale, respectively at 1 and 5 minutes after birth. **CONCLUSION:** The use of pessary in pregnant women who have short cervix is an innovative measure

in the state of Piauí. The reported case, as several studies in the area, demonstrates its effectiveness, being a measure of fundamental importance in combating the high levels of morbidity and neonatal mortality from prematurity.

198. STUDY OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, CYTOTOXIC AND MUTAGÉNIC OF N- [3- (1,3-BENZOXAZOLE-2-YL)- 4 HYDROXYPHENYL] ACETAMIDE FOR POSSIBLE USE AS SOLAR FILTER

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INTRODUCTION: The incidence of damage from ultraviolet (UV) radiation on the skin are frequent, and the UVB radiation (290-320 nm) and UVA (320-400 nm) responsible for photoaging and carcinogenesis. In this sense, sunscreens represent products of growing interest to avoid such damage. However, few inputs are marketed worldwide with characteristics of photostability and efficiency at wavelengths greater than 340 nm (long UVA), explaining research of new molecules. **OBJECTIVES:** In this light, the aim of this study was to study the physicochemical and toxicological properties of the synthetic product N- [3- (1,3-benzoxazole-2-yl) -4-hydroxyphenyl] acetamide (5'-acetylated). **METHODS:** This product belonging to the family of benzazoles was synthesized by acetylation of 2- (5'-amino-2'-hydroxyphenyl) benzoxazole acetic anhydride in the presence of acetic acid. The obtained product was analyzed by UV / VIS between 250 and 500 nm to assess the absorbance. Moreover, irradiation test for evaluating the photostability was conducted in a room lamp for 3 hours. Analysis of the ¹H NMR spectrum and melting point of acetylated compound was also performed in addition to solubility test. To evaluate the toxicological aspects, cytotoxicity and mutagenicity tests were conducted using the colorimetric MTT assay and Salmonella / microsome assay (Ames test), respectively. **RESULTS:** The acetylated derivative was synthesized in a yield of 87% and showed absorption bands in the 320-370 nm range. In turn, the photostability test, the absorption loss was about 14.2% ethanol and 18.0% TCM and solubility test, showed the molecule is soluble in alcohol and MCT, with the aid of ultrasound bath for 2 minutes. The ¹H NMR results confirmed the structure of the molecule and the melting point was in the range of 258-260 ° C. In the evaluation of cytotoxicity, the maximum score achieved and were moderately cytotoxic in the Ames test, it had negative results in mutagenicity. **CONCLUSION:** The tests showed that the new derived benzoxazólico shown a broad spectrum absorber and presents high cytotoxicity or mutagenicity not being, therefore, a potentially promising molecule for use in the photoprotection segment.

199. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN THE CAPITALS OF BRAZILIAN STATES AND THE FEDERAL DISTRICT RECORDED IN HIPERDIA: DESCRIPTION OF FIVE YEARS

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INTRODUCTION: The Systemic Arterial Hypertension (SAH) is a chronic, multifactorial clinical complication whose diagnosis is established by the finding of pressure levels permanently above the normal range, when blood pressure is determined through appropriate methods and conditions. Population surveys in Brazilian cities over the past 20 years showed a prevalence of hypertension over 30%, over 50% of the population aged 60 to 69 years and 75% over 70 years. This work aims at presenting the epidemiological profile of cases of hypertension reported in HIPERDIA in Brazilian state capitals and the Federal District (DF) between 2009 and 2013. **METHODS:** Descriptive study with retrospective approach, held in System Registration and Monitoring Hypertensive Diabetics (DATASUS / HIPERDIA), by collecting information for the period between January 2009 and April 2013, whose population is made up of all cases registered in that system, considering the variables: gender, age and main risk factors for hypertension. Data were tabulated and organized into spreadsheets using Microsoft Excel software. **RESULTS:** In the study, cases were studied in the capitals of the twenty-six states and the Federal District, but were only found records in 17 capitals, totaling 186,565 cases, of these, 66,929 (35.9%) were female, and 119 636 (64.1%), male. In terms of age, occurred in 1067 (0.6%) records of individuals up to 14 years; between 15 and 29, 5798 (3.1%) cases; between 30 and 49, 52013 (27.9%) cases; between 50 to 69 years, 91 336 (48.9%) and from 70, 36 351 (19.5%) records. In the investigation of the main factors for hypertension, it was observed that in all cases, 71,013 (38.0%) were sedentary; 61348 (32.9%) were overweight and 16 197 (8.7%)

smokers. CONCLUSION: The hypertensive population in the capitals of Brazilian states and DF constitute, mostly of women; the predominant age group was at between 50 and 69; there was not a risk factor for hypertension that prevail in more than half of the study population, and there was a higher incidence of sedentary, followed by overweight individuals and, soon after, smokers. The epidemiological profile of SH allows to know the protective and risk factors of affected individuals, and from that, there is the possibility to devise strategies to prevent complications and promote the quality of life of the population assisted.

200. EXOGENOUS POISONING IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2010 TO 2015
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INTRODUCTION: Exogenous poisoning (EP) is the adverse effect produced by contact with a chemical or physical agent that interacts with the biological system. It may cause severe and potentially fatal metabolic disturbance in humans. In Piauí, EP is among the the most common methods for suicide. A more effective prevention and control of these violent acts are dependent on their correct classification. OBJECTIVE: To generate the epidemiological profile of the occurrence of EP in Piauí, from 2010 to 2015. METHODS: This is a quantitative retrospective epidemiological study constructed from data obtained from the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). Data on age group, gender, toxic agent, circumstance and progression of cases in Piauí from 2010 to 2015 were assessed. Graphs and tables were created in Microsoft Office Excel 2014. RESULTS: In Piauí, 3631 cases of EP were notified, with 1524 (41.97%) in males and 2107 (58.03%) in females. The majority of cases occurred in 2014, totaling 1009 (27.79%) cases. In this year, the majority of notified EP were due to drugs (430 cases, 42.62%); 69 cases (6.84%) were due to household cleaning products; 67 (6.64%) were due to food and beverage ingestion; 45 (4.46%) were due to rodenticides, and 41 (4.06%) were due to non-specific chemical products. Of the notified forms of poisoning, 288 cases (28.54%) were declared suicide attempts; 206 (20.42%) were reported to be accidental; 77 (7.63%) were due to therapeutic drugs; 76 (7.53%) were due to habitual drug use; 43 (4.26%) were due to food ingestion; and 36 (3.57%) were due to self-medication. The majority of cases progressed to cure. Of the 737 cases (73.04%), 726 (71.95%) cases were cured without sequelae and 12 cases (1.19%) progressed to cure with disability. In the same year, 12 deaths were notified (1.19%) due to EP. The highest incidence of EP occurred in individuals under 20 years, (439 cases, 43.51%), followed by the 20-39 year age group (356, 35.28%) cases. CONCLUSION: It was observed that EP occurs more commonly in the female population and in individuals under 20 years of age. There was a predominance of drug toxicity, due in large part to suicide attempts. The majority of cases notified in 2014 progressed to cure. It is vitally important to identify and describe epidemiological characteristics of cases in order to plan treatment and take preventive measures.

201. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MENINGITIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2009 TO 2015

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INTRODUCTION: Meningitis is a clinical condition characterized by inflammation of the membranes (meninges) covering the brain and spinal cord, associated with viral, fungal or bacterial agents. Fungal and bacterial meningitis are usually more severe, owing to higher mortality rates and risk of sequelae. Aseptic meningitis is another type of meningitis. OBJECTIVES: To generate the epidemiological profile of meningitis in Piauí, from 2009 to June 2015. METHODS: This is a quantitative retrospective epidemiological study, using data from the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). Data on meningitis, including age group, gender, school education, disease etiology and progression were assessed in Piauí from 2009 to June 2015. Graphs and tables were created with Microsoft Office Excel 2014. RESULTS: In Piauí, 3130 cases of meningitis were notified: 1945 (62.1%) in males, 1185 (37.9%) in females. The highest rate of meningitis occurred in 2009, totaling 1172 cases (37.4%). In 2010, there were 551 cases (17.6%);

in 2011, 421 cases (13.5%); in 2012, 400 cases (12.8%); in 2013, 333 cases (10.6%); in 2014, 228 cases (7.3%). Until June 2015, 25 cases were recorded. Most patients (2772 cases, 88.6%) received hospital discharge and 188 (6.0%) died. The majority of cases occurred in individuals aged less than 20 years (1934 cases, 61.8%), followed by individuals ranging in age from 20 to 60 years (1117 cases, 35.7%). In individuals over 60 years, the number of cases decreased to 79 (2.5%). Regarding school education, the highest rate (1704 cases, 54.4%) was found among those in elementary school. The incidence of meningitis (334 cases, 10.7%) decreased in individuals with middle-school education. Disease incidence (41 cases, 1.3%) decreased in subjects with higher school education. There were 53 cases (1.7%) among the population lacking in school education. Concerning etiology, most cases (1644, 52.5%) were viral meningitis, 793 cases (25.3%) were non-specific meningitis and 381 cases (12.2%) were bacterial meningitis. CONCLUSION: The disease was most common in men under 20. Hospital discharge occurred in the majority of patients, while a small number died. Viruses were usually the leading cause of specified meningitis, followed by bacteria. The number of cases decreased over time in literate individuals. It was noticed that incidence rate was inversely proportional to an increased level of school education.

202. NEONATAL SCREENING FOR HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES: A ONE-YEAR EXPERIENCE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM IN THE PIAUÍ STATE, BRAZIL
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INTRODUCTION: Hemoglobinopathies result from mutations in the genes that encode the globin chains alpha (α) and beta (β) of the hemoglobin molecule. These mutations have pattern of inheritance autosomal recessive, and it affects about 7% of world population. In Brazil, approximately 3.08% of newborns have abnormal hemoglobin patterns. In March 2014, Piauí began the Phase II of the National Neonatal Screening Program (NNSP). From this, it was initiated a search for sickle cell anemia and hemoglobinopathies on newborns screened by the program. OBJECTIVE: To describe the results of neonatal screening program for sickle cell disease and hemoglobinopathies in Piauí state during the year of 2014. METHODS: It was made a descriptive cross-sectional study based on the database of the central laboratory of Public Health Dr. Costa Alvarenga - LACEN-PI by analyzing the results of results of 36,847 screening of newborns (NB) attended by the Unified Health System (UHS) from 01/01/2014 to 12/31/2014. The hemoglobin patterns of all infants who underwent neonatal screening were analysed. The profiles were classified according to the standards Hb FAS, Hb FAC, Hb FAD, Hb FS, Hb FSC, Hb FCA, Hb FSA, Hb ACF, Hb ASF and Hb Var (variants unidentified). The patterns classified as normal were Hb FA and Hb AF. RESULTS: From the newborn screening done in 36,847 newborns, 35,532 (96.44%) had normal hemoglobin standard, and 1,315 (3.56%) altered hemoglobin pattern: an incidence of 1:28 newborns. The data also showed that from the total of screened newborns: 1,033 (2.80%) had sickle cell trait (Hb FAS); 213 (0.58%) were Hb FAC; 41 (0.11%) were Hb FAD; 15 (0.04%) were Hb FS; 3 (0.22%) were Hb FSC; 2 (0.15%) were Hb FCA; 1 (0.07%) was Hb FSA; 1 (0.07%) was Hb ACF; 1 (0.07%) was Hb ASF; and 5 (0.38%) were Hb Var. In addition, it was observed that the macro-region of Piauí with lower incidence of sickle cell anemia was the semi-arid, mainly the territory of the Vale do Rio Caninde, with only 24 cases detected. On the other hand, the territory Entre Rios of the macro-region of Mid-North of the state had the highest number of cases of the disease: 348. CONCLUSION: It is suggested that new methodologies need to be introduced in NNSP in order that the diagnosis of sickle cell anemia and hemoglobinopathies can be realized uniformly throughout the state. It is expected an increase of funds to the program and its focus on areas with few resources, and that had a small number of cases of the disease, such as the macro region of the Semi-Arid. In addition, it is also suggested a greater contribution of health professionals to work with a multidisciplinary view to improve the prevention and identification of these pathologies in the Unified Health System (UHS).

203. THE OCCURRENCE OF SYPHILIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN TERESINA-PI IN THE PERIOD 2007 TO 2013

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INTRODUCTION: Gestational syphilis, caused by *Treponema pallidum*, is a preventable cause of stillbirth and other adverse perinatal outcomes, occurring mainly in less developed regions of the world. In Brazil, the vertical transmission of the disease remains a major public health problem and may be related to the level of education of the mother. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the occurrence of syphilis in pregnant women in Teresina-PI in the years 2007 to 2013. **METHODS:** This is an epidemiological quantitative study prepared from syphilis in pregnant women related data. The data was taken from the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN). Syphilis data in pregnant women were analyzed according to the level of education, temporal distribution and age. The graphs and tables were made in Microsoft Office Excel 2014. **RESULTS:** In the period of 2007-2013, were reported 210 cases of syphilis in pregnant women in Teresina-PI. The highest occurrence was registered in 2012 with 70 cases (33.4%); on the other hand, the lower occurrence was in 2009 with 9 cases (4.3%). In 2007 there were 32 cases (15.2%); in 2008, 13 cases (6.2%); in 2010, 29 cases (13.8%); in 2011, 39 cases (18.6%); in 2013, 14 cases (6.7%). As for education level, 17 cases were ignored or blank cases and 4 corresponding to illiterate. The highest occurrence was in women with schooling limited to elementary school with 123 cases (58.6%); there was a lower occurrence in pregnant women in high school with 62 (29.5%) and the lowest occurrence was in pregnant woman with incomplete higher education, with 4 cases (1.9%). The highest frequency of cases was registered in the age group of 20-39 years with 149 cases (70.9%), followed by the age group of 15-19 years with 52 (24.8%); in the 10 to 14 age group there were 4 cases (1.9%) and in the group of 40-59 years old, 5 cases (2.4%). **CONCLUSION:** Based on the data, it was noted that the incidence of syphilis in pregnant women between 2007 and 2013 in Teresina predominated in the age group of 20-39 years and in pregnant women in elementary school. It was observed that in literate pregnant women, the number of cases is inversely proportional to the increased level of education. In addition, the temporal distribution of cases follows no steady growth or decline and the largest number of cases is concentrated in the years of 2010-2012.

204. EPIDEMIOLOGIC ASPECTS OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIOSIS IN PATIENTS COINFECTED WITH HIV

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INTRODUCTION: Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is a systemic disease that, if untreated, can lead to death in most cases. The co-infection of HIV and VL has been considered a major public health problem and is an emerging situation in several countries, due to internalization of HIV infection and urbanization of leishmaniasis. As a result of immunosuppression caused by HIV, several resurfaced diseases such as atypical forms of LV. Patients coinfecting with HIV-LV develop a fever, hepatomegaly and splenomegaly more pronounced than in patients with LV only. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiology of visceral leishmaniasis in patients coinfecting with HIV in Teresina-PI, from 2008 to 2013, and relate the number of cases of VL-HIV coinfection according to sex. **METHOD:** The study is characterized as retrospective epidemiological quantitative, where they analyzed data on co-infection between visceral leishmaniasis and HIV, in Teresina-PI, 2008-2013, obtained from the official database of the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). The data were processed using Excel 2010 for Windows in the construction of graphics. **RESULTS:** During the study period were reported 402 cases of VL, with 260 (64.68%) male and 142 (35.32%) in females. The largest number of cases occurred in 2008, adding 88 (21.90%) cases. Of the 402 cases of VL, 93 (23.13%) had co-infection with HIV. Of co-infected cases, 77 (82.80%) were male, and only 16 (17.20%) in females. The highest proportion of cases of coinfection between LV-HIV occurred in 2012, with 28 (30.11%) of the cases reported from 2008 to 2013. **CONCLUSION:** The co-infection with HIV is seen as the main factor responsible for LV deaths. Thus, it is important to offer serological tests for HIV in patients with LV, for early diagnosis of co-infection. The epidemiological study of coinfection

among HIV-LV is important because it is two endemic diseases in Brazil, especially in the Northeast, contributing to the development of health strategies at the individual and collective prevention of patients.

205. CLINICAL-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF DIAGNOSED LEPROSY PATIENTS ON A BASIC UNIT IN ALTOS HEALTH, CITY OF PIAUÍ, IN THE PERIOD 2010 TO 2014

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INTRODUCTION: Leprosy is a chronic infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*, being transmitted through prolonged contact with active tuberculosis patient in the forms borderline and lepromatous untreated. Remains a public health problem for Brazil, which is the second country with the highest incidence, second only to India. Piauí, in 2012, was the sixth state with the highest incidence of the disease and the second in the Northeast, totaling 968 records, that being Altos, one of the Piauí state cities with the highest prevalence of leprosy, introduced in 2014, a rate incidence of 39 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants, high rate compared to the national and state rates in the same year. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the clinical and epidemiological profile of leprosy cases in a basic health unit in the city of Altos-PI, between the years 2010-2014 and verify the incidence of disability among patients studied. **METHODS:** It is a retrospective and descriptive study, with data collected from the Book of registration and control of leprosy cases from the Municipal Secretariat of Health of Altos-PI, from January 2010 to December 2014. These data were submitted to simple percentage. **RESULTS:** Were reported 34 patients with leprosy in this period, 56% (n = 19) were male and 44% (n = 15) were female. 44% (n = 15) were residents of rural and 56% (n = 19) of the urban area. 91.2% (n = 31) were the age group most productive (20-59 years). The predominant clinical form was tuberculoid with 47% (n = 16), and operational classification 71% (n = 24) were paucibacillary. Only 23.5% (n = 8) had indeterminate and 64.6% (n = 22) had some degree of disability. 94.1% (n = 32) had their registered shutdown, and of these, 78.1% (n = 25) were shown to be cured with those at outcome. **CONCLUSIONS:** The prevalence of leprosy in this basic health unit, was higher in adults, male and living in the urban area. The tuberculoid and indeterminate forms were the most prevalent, indicating good immunity of patients. Of the cases examined, the majority showed some degree of disability, showing the social and psychological damage to them. The minority behaved the way lepromatous and borderline disease, pleasant fact, since untreated patients who have these forms, are the main sources of transmission of the disease.

206. MELANOMA OF THE NAIL APPARATUS: REPORT OF A CASE OF RARE MELANOCYTIC MALIGNANT NEOPLASM

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INTRODUCTION: Melanoma is a malignant tumor that arises from melanocytes, usually in primary cutaneous site, but may possibly arise in other areas (mucous membranes, eye, choroid, etc.). These tumors are characterized by their metastatic potential and consequent mortality. The acral lentiginous melanoma (ALM) is the rarest form of melanocytic malignant neoplasm, accounting for 1 to 7% of all cases of melanoma. It is characterized by an initial frame of brown or black stain of jagged edges, located on palmar, plantar and terminal phalanges, possibly with evolution to lump or ulceration. Melanoma of the nail unit (MNU), ALM variant has an incidence which varies between 0.7% and 3.5% of all cases of melanoma, and routinely causes deformity of the blade nail. **CASE REPORT:** Male patient, 41, mulatto, born and raised in Teresina-PI, appeared in consultation in public medical service in Teresina with brownish stain abuse the nail on the left hallux 6 years ago, and biopsy was indicated, but patient did not return and lost tracking. There are about three months noticed the lump appearance on the injury, returning to private medical service consultation in Teresina about 10 days complaining of vegetating lesion, friable, painless and quite sore in the left big toe nail matrix, no other associated complaints. Denied any kind of trauma. Patient underwent blood tests, CT scan and

abdominal ultrasound, all unchanged. Magnetic resonance imaging of the left foot identified heterogeneous mass lesion, ill-defined, irregular contours. Histopathology was consistent with ulcerated melanoma in the vertical growth phase. The patient was referred to the orthopedic surgeon to perform the orthopedic surgery. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: MNU is the most common type of melanoma among Asians, and occurs more frequently in elderly, in the sixth decade of life. The histopathology is the gold standard for definitive diagnosis of MNU and the treatment of choice is early amputation at the time of the proximal joint. The prognosis is poor because of their aggressive behavior and above all, by late diagnosis in most cases.

207. LYMPOCYTOMA SKIN IN THE INGUINAL REGION: REPORT OF A RARE CASE OF BENIGN LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDER

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INTRODUCTION: The linfocitomas skin or B cell psedolinfomas are inflammatory skin lesions that simulate clinically and histologically malignant lymphoma. They may be idiopathic, which occurs most of the times, or triggered by diverse stimuli, such as insect bites, tattoos, injections and herpes zoster. Clinically the lesions are papules, plaques or nodules, soft consistency, erythematous, preferably located in the upper and side members. The disease course is chronic, but mild and asymptomatic, with a tendency to spontaneous resolution without leaving residual scar. CASE REPORT: A female patient, 16, student, born and living in Teresina-PI, sought medical attention for about one month reporting history of emergence of papules framework that were grouping and turning into a linear tumor lesion papilomatous located in the right inguinal region, about 2 years. He said that the lesion is asymptomatic, no bleeding and denied triggering factors, as well as previous pathologies. Skin biopsy was performed which showed a dense lymphoid heterogeneous inflammatory infiltrate in the dermis, in nodular arrangement, suggesting lymphocytoma complexio. Immunohistochemical analysis showed a mixed population of B lymphocytes (CD 20) and T lymphocytes (CD3), supporting the hypothesis pseudolymphoma. The patient was referred for surgical removal of the lesion. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The lymphocytoma skin is a rare disease that has the highest incidence in young adults, the white race, being more prevalent in females at a ratio of 3: 1. To confirm the diagnosis is necessary a histopathological study, being able to make use of immunohistochemistry, if necessary. The infiltration with corticosteroids, cryosurgery, PUVA therapy, radiotherapy and surgery can be therapeutic options in cases requiring immediate treatment.

208. NUTCRACKER ESOPHAGUS: CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECT IN A NUMBER OF CASES

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INTRODUCTION: The esophagus Nutcracker (EQN) is a gauge abnormality classified as disturbances primary esophageal motor, characterized by **peristaltic waves that reach high amplitude in the distal esophagus** (180 mmHg in the distal third). The most common clinical complaints are alone or in combination, chest pain and dysphagia. Recently, it has raised the importance of the presence of heartburn, it can be a condition secondary to gastroesophageal reflux disease by up to 40 % of cases. OBJECTIVE: To identify epidemiological aspects in a group of 18 patients diagnosed with EQN and assess the main symptoms related to this condition. METHOD: This was an observational and retrospective study, which assessed the clinical features of 18 patients with EQN diagnosed by esophageal manometry in a private clinic from June 2014 to June 2015. Data were collected through local database. RESULTS: Of the 18 cases , 10 were females and 8 males only ; the age range 30-61 years, mean age of 46 ; The most common clinical complaint was non cardiac chest pain (DTNC) (12), followed by dysphagia (4) and heartburn (2); the average pressure in the distal esophagus varying was 200 mmHg 180 mmHg 250 mmHg. CONCLUSIONS: It affects a population in the most productive group (young adult), there is no prevalence by sex, the most common clinical complaint is DTNC.

209. THE CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND THE CHALLENGES OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE PSYCHOLOGIST AND PEDIATRICIAN: EXPERIENCE REPORT Jordan de Maria Barros¹, João Pedro Oliveira do Vale Batista¹, Carlos Magno Costa Coaracy Sobrinho¹, Jorge Everton de Medeiros Nogueira Júnior¹, Afonso Alves Leite¹ and Vicente de Oliveira Lopes Neto¹.

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INTRODUCTION: The methodology used in the hospitalization of patients, it is often not appropriate because it does not take into account psychological, pedagogical and sociological aspects involved, preventing thus the proper rehabilitation of the patient to the new lifestyle. So when it comes to children, the therapy with the psychologist are more delicate, because in this phase is the behavioral and intelectual development of the individual. In this context, the preparation of children for invasive or aversive interventions, which can have high levels of anxiety and unwanted behavior and, finally, repudiation of the methodologies used during the pre and / or post-hospital, is extremely important. OBJECTIVE: This paper describes a positive experience made with a psychologist at a private hospital in the city of Teresina-PI. METHODOLOGY: was elaborated a questionnaire with twelve questions directed to a professional. Realized questions involved topics such as the importance of psychology in pediatric diseases therapies, children's responses to these treatments, the difficulties faced by the profession in the health team, the most common types of mental health problems in low-income children and their and which causes the most common age group. RESULTS: It was felt that without the psychologist, the child becomes the longest treatment, lack of understanding of team and family about language and the child's behavior. Regarding the difficulties faced, it was noted that the lack of credibility in the psychologist's work, the need for immediate results and little information about the work of these professionals are framed in this regard. With regard to mental health problems found in low-income children, they cite the lack of parental time to devote to their children and low understanding of human behavior, as well as hospitalization this. Also noteworthy is that there is no specific age for these types of problems and the causes may be situations or disasters, such as parental separation, death or abandonment. CONCLUSION: This experience can contribute to the improvement of the working methods used by psychology, ways of relating to the child and the daily lives of professionals of science in relation to such patients. It was considered also the contribution of the psychologist by the clinical point of view and educational, prevention and seeking recovery of psychic ill.

210. SHARPS OBJECT SWALLOWED BY AUTISM: A CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Ingesting foreign bodies is a common attitude among the elderly, children or adults with psychiatric disorders. Usually, the bodies ingested go easily through the gastrointestinal tract without major complications. When it happens, they are directly related to the body characteristics such as type, shape and size as well as the impaction place, which can damage the tract function. REPORT: This study reports the case of a male patient, 15 years old, autist, who sought the emergency in a public hospital in Fortaleza with his mother that said he had swollen a knife a few hours before. The physical examination: patient who refused to cooperate, hyperactive, but with a painless abdomen in superficial and deep palpation. Abdomen radiography: radiopaque body, in epigastric region, compatible with the knife his mother had described, and also other radiopaque images, but undistinguishable (see images). The exploratory laparotomy was chosen to remove the foreign body, as following: abdominal cavity without lesions or perforated signs, abdominal esophagus, stomach and duodenum showed integrity. Gastrotomy was carried out with the following findings: 1) a twenty-centimeter knife.2) three plastic knife handles like the one in item 1, measuring around 10 centimeters each. 3) toothbrush for adult , around 20 cm. 4) clothespin measuring around 7cm. Gastrorrhaphy was carried out and cavity closed without problems. The post-operative was good and the discharge was on the fifth day after the surgery. Most objects like those found in the patient can cause obstruction, bleeding or perforation. Some patients complain about discomfort or severe abdominal pain, mainly if the **know about such foreign bodies. What impresses us is not only the patient's** absence of signs and symptoms, partially explained by this psychiatric

condition, but also the integrity of the route by the bodies in the alimentary tract. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The preferred conduct in most cases is the endoscopic removal, but, in this case, besides the foreign body being pointed there were many bodies in the organ cavity, which made us decide on the laparotomy gastrotomy. This surgical procedure is not common, unless in cases of complications and perforation.

211. SUBCUTANEOUS PHAEOPHYCOMYCOSIS IN IMMUNODEPRESSED PATIENT

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INTRODUCTION: Phaeophycomycosis is the term used to describe a heterogeneous series of superficial, cutaneous, subcutaneous or systemic infections caused by several genera of dematiaceous fungi which contain melanin on its hyphae and yeast-like cells. This condition is usually cosmopolitan, usually at tropical and subtropical areas, can occur in immunosuppressed and immunocompetent patients and it can be deadly if not treated. The subcutaneous variation of phaeophycomycosis is defined by the presence of inflammatory solitary cysts on body extremities and it has low incidence in Brazil, since only 21 cases were registered on websites such as PubMed and SciELO during the period of 1979 to 2012. The case reported in this article is an subcutaneous hyphomycosis in immunodepressed patient. CASE REPORT: MLS, masculine, 80 years old, medical history of hanseniasis and diabetes mellitus type 2, farmer. In the beginning of 2014, the patient searched for medical attendance at a local health center due to the appearance of an asymptomatic nodule on the dorsal surface of his right foot, between second and third toes, that evolved to painful tumor with discharge of seropurulent secretion. At the health center, the lesion was drained happening a relapse few weeks later. In January of 2015, the patient checked in the Hospital Universitário da Universidade Federal do Piauí (HU-UFPI) where he was attended at the dermatology ambulatory with the same complaint as before. After dermatologic exam, the doctors asked for an ultrasonography of the right foot that revealed presence of cystic collection with heterogeneous echoes. Also, it was requested cutaneous biopsy, mycological research and fungal culture. The histopathology exam result showed derma with edema, vascular neoformation, discrete fibrosis, areas of necrosis and ulcerated epidermis. The mycological research result showed melanized structures suggestive of phaeophycomycosis and the fungal culture confirmed this diagnosis. Then, the patient was forwarded to surgical excision of the lesion which was not performed yet. FINAL CONCLUSIONS: Phaeophycomycosis is a rare condition with few epidemiologic data; therefore, there is a need of more researches about it to promote fast diagnosis and adequate treatment so mortality is reduced and chances of cure and control of the disease are enhanced.

212. PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS VEGETANS

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INTRODUCTION: The term Pemphigus describes a group of autoimmune bullous diseases involving skin and mucosa. It has as histological feature the formation of intraepidermal acantholytic blister and IgG deposition in the surface of the keratinocytes. One of the main types is the Pemphigus Vulgaris, in which the acantholysis occurs in the suprabasal split and generally affects individuals between their forty and sixty years of age. It starts with flaccid blisters that evolve to painful erosions covered by hematic crusts. It has a rarer variation, the Pemphigus Vulgaris Vegetans, that measures up to circa 2% of the cases, in which the injuries are characterized by warty and scaly plaques, predominating in flexion areas. The treatment generally consists in the use of corticosteroids, associated or not with azathioprine or mycophenolate mofetil, that controls the disease, without curing it, with possible relapse. CASE REPORT: IRS, woman, 39 years old, resident in urban area. Checked in the dermatology clinic with complaints of bullous blisters in the skin. The patient related that the condition started two months earlier with seborrhea scalp that progressively evolved to the face, with injuries in the mouth and trunk, presenting fever only in the first day. In the moment of the first consultation, the exam

showed warty injuries in the periorbital region and in the nasal dorsum with no injuries on the mucosa, besides burst blisters and painful erosions, some of them bleeding and others with hematic crusts predominating in flexion regions, cervical, inguinal, from breasts to the thighs. The patient also featured non-burst flaccid blisters in the thighs with positive Nikolsky's sign and vegetating diffuse injuries affecting the entire dorsal region. The palmar and plantar regions were spared. The patient denied the disease in family history and other comorbidities as well. After dermatological test, biopsy of the injured skin was required, which revealed suprabasal and acantholytic intraepidermal vesicular dermatitis, confirming the diagnosis of Pemphigus Vulgaris. Thereby, the treatment with methylprednisolone pulse 1 g/day during three consecutive days and prednisone 40 mg/dia. With the significant improvement of the patient's condition, there was a gradual reduction of the administration of the corticoid. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: It was reported a case of Pemphigus Vulgaris Vegetans, a disease of small incidence in the society. This case illustrated the need to diagnose the disease as soon as possible with the intent to administer the right medication and to revert to the maximum as possible the intensity of the dermatological damages to the patient, therefore avoiding complications.

213. LEPTOSPIROSIS PROGRESSING TO DIALYSIS IRA

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INTRODUCTION: Leptospirosis is a zoonosis of worldwide importance and endemic in Brazil. It is caused by *Leptospira* transmitted by contact with urine of infected animals or water, mud or contaminated soil. The clinical manifestations may be: (I) self-limiting febrile illness anicteric (85% -90%), (II) Weil syndrome characterized by jaundice, kidney failure, bleeding and myocarditis (5% -10%), (III) meningitis / meningoencephalitis and (IV) pulmonary hemorrhage with respiratory insufficiency. The diagnosis is based on clinical and epidemiological data, and confirmed by laboratory tests (isolation of *Leptospira* / detection of IgM antibodies). Renal involvement may range from subclinical course, a frame Acute Renal Injury (AKI) severe, with rapid rise in urea and creatinine. Moreover, the ultrasonographic findings show enlarged kidneys with relatively normal parenchymal echogenicity, indicating tubulointerstitial nephritis. Pulmonary complications, hyperbilirubinemia, oligoanuria, diarrhea, hyperkalemia, old age and associated infection indicate poor prognosis, with a mortality of 12% to 36%. CASE REPORT: ACFS, male, 56 years old, married and sales representative. In June 2015, he presented with fever, progressing to severe and limiting arthralgia. Five days later, the patient developed abdominal distension and pain, diarrhea, headache, dark urine and jaundice. Required Intensive Care Unit (ICU), ARI and sepsis. Admission to the ICU physical examination, the patient was in poor general condition, jaundice, tachypnea, tachycardia, with semigloboso and painful abdomen. The general and specific tests: leukocytosis (21 500 leukocytes) with left shift (6.0% rods), creatinine of 5.6, thrombocytopenia 27,000 and positive serology for *Leptospira* (anti-IgM positive). During hospitalization, total bilirubin reached 16.8, 80 AST, ALT and GGT of 65 336. It took two and eleven hemodialysis units of platelets. After treatment of the infection, the IRA regression and stabilization of the clinical picture, the patient was discharged. CONCLUSIONS: Leptospirosis is a disease course, usually self-limited. But can lead to severe, involving impaired renal function and bleeding. The present case report aimed to quote the main clinical manifestations of this pathology, as well as highlight the importance of early diagnosis and appropriate clinical management of its complications.

214. MICROBIOLOGICAL EVALUATION INDOOR HAND LESOF A PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN CAXIAS – MA

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INTRODUCTION: Numerous microorganisms form the normal microbiota and every anatomical site features characteristic microbial agents. The flora of each location has a colonization practically stable compared with microorganisms that compose it. But these are not fixed and they may change according to genetic and environmental factor and in situations of weakness of the immune system can become pathogenic. GENERAL

OBJECTIVE: To isolate and identify potentially pathogenic microorganisms present on door handles of a public hospital in the city of Caxias-Ma. **METHODS:** They were obtained fifty-five samples, among which eleven were handles of emergency doors; twenty-two of them were of the male and female wards; four home medical, nursing and technical nursing; ten surgical center and eight of Intensive Care Unit. The specimens were collected with swab moistened in BHI broth and led the microbiological testing. After the incubation period, aliquots from tubes with microbial growth were plated on agar culture media eosin methylene blue (EMB) agar and blood. After seeing the result, the plate was incubated in an environmental chamber at 36° C for 24 hours. Colonies suggestive of pathogenic microorganisms were re-isolated and identified through macroscopic analysis and / or biochemical tests. **RESULTS:** In the emergency door handles species were found: *Alcaligenes spp*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. On the wards, they were found: *Alcaligenes spp*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Enterobacter spp*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Proteus spp* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. At home: they were found *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus epidermidis*. In the surgical center, they were identified: *Enterococcus faecalis*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Escherichia coli* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*. In the Intensive Care Unit, they were found: *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Enterobacter spp* and *Alcaligenes spp*. **CONCLUSION:** The door handles in hospitals are potential sources of contamination and this increases the risk of nosocomial infection, it is emphasized the importance of washing hands immediately before each direct patient contact and after any activity or contact that potentially result in recontamination.

215. DIABETIC FOOT IN A POPULATION SUBMITTED TO SCREENING FOR RETINOPATHY: A PROSPECTIVE STUDY

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INTRODUCTION: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is associated with several micro and macrovascular complications, with an increased risk of chronic kidney disease, visual impairment, cardiovascular disease and lower limbs amputation. Even DM is responsible for 6.8% global mortality, the attention to this disease remains superficial (AL-QAISI, et al, 2009). Microvascular complications are commonly associated with DM, and its research and management are fundamental to provide early diagnosis and prevention of sequelae. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the protective plantar sensibility in patients submitted to the diabetic retinopathy screening and the association between loss of protective plantar sensibility and retinopathy. **METHODOLOGY:** After approval by the local Ethics Committee (CAAE No. 13266513.1.0000.5210, August 29th, 2013), an observational cross-sectional study was held in the Ophthalmic Foundation of Piauí (Fundação Oftalmológica do Piauí) from August 2013 to June 2015. The patients answered a standard epidemiological survey and were submitted to a detailed examination of their lower limbs, including dermatological, structural and neuropathic conditions. Diabetic foot was investigated through tactile sensibility examination, by using 10-gram Semmes-Weinstein Monofilament on three specific points of the feet. Diabetic retinopathy was defined by indirect ophthalmoscopy. **RESULTS:** 239 patients with diabetes mellitus were studied. Absence of sensibility to the monofilament was observed in 26,78% of the patients. Regarding assistance, 92,89% of them related never had their foot examined by health professionals. Retinopathy was diagnosed in 12,97% of the patients. Patients with retinopathy had 2,6-fold increased risk of developing full loss of protective plantar sensibility. **CONCLUSION:** Our data show an association between Diabetic Retinopathy and Diabetic Foot, suggesting the importance of performing standardized protocols that address several changes related to DM in an integrated way.

216. MANIC EPISODE AFTER ANTIDEPRESSANT WITHDRAWAL IN PATIENT WITH UNIPOLAR DEPRESSION: A CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Manic episode is defined as a delimited and persevering period, during which there is an abnormally high mood, boisterous or

irritable. In the treatment of depression, the use of antidepressant drugs can trigger, during therapy, manic episodes in patients as a side effect, as has been reported in the literature. These side events are commonly associated with bipolar disorder. However, there are almost none reports of such episodes with unipolar depressive patients after suspending their medication. **CASE REPORT:** F.M.R., male, 17, student, began depressive disorder, presenting hypothyria, anhedonia, insomnia, psychomotor slowing, ruin thoughts and lack of appetite. Patient had no personal or family history of psychiatric disorders. He had a shy personality, although had a good degree of sociability before the depression outbreak. Given this situation, paroxetine was prescribed. Approximately 15 days after starting the treatment, he showed improvement in his mood. However, between the 3rd and 4th week of treatment, developed an allergic attack, which was attributed to the medicine, because there was no other known factor that could precipitate similar picture. For this reason, his mother suspended paroxetine without any medical advice. In the interval between the medicine withdrawal and the return to the doctor, the patient began to show tachypsychia, tachylalia and increased impulsivity. The patient was aware of his behavioral inadequacy, but could not control these manifestations. He acted without thinking and then wondered why he acted like that. He reported that he felt more compelled to commit extreme acts. Such episodes provided a clinical diagnosis of hypomania. Due to suspicion of allergic attack for paroxetine, the doctor opted to try fluoxetine. The therapy with fluoxetine allowed improved hypomanic situation with resolution of symptoms, including depression, which was the symptom that led to the main complaint. **FINAL CONCLUSIONS:** We report a patient who had completely opposite effects to what was expected in the administration of antidepressants during treatment. We stress the importance of clarity elucidate the mechanisms of action of these medicines and their possible adverse effects and peculiarities in patients with psychiatric disorders.

217. ASSESSMENT OF THE VISUAL RESULTS OF LASIK TREATMENT OF MYOPIA AND MYOPIC ASTIGMATISM IN PATIENTS OPERATED AT THE HOSPITAL DE OLHOS FRANCISCO VILAR, TERESINA-PIAÚI, IN THE PERIOD 2013-2014

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OBJECTIVE: To present the clinical results of patients operated on refractive surgery service Eyes Francisco Vilar Hospital in Teresina Piauí, from July 2013 to August 2014. **METHODS:** Retrospective evaluation of the electronic medical records of 198 eyes of 99 patients operated by Laser-Assisted in Situ Keratomileusis technique (LASIK), the period from July 2013 to August 2014, followed for a minimum period of 30 days. The eyes were distributed in accordance with the diagnostic groups, with 44 eyes carriers of myopia and 154 eyes carriers of myopic astigmatism (AM). Visual acuities were measured before and on the 30th postoperative correction in Greens apparatus, and on 1st and 15th postoperative days without correction, using the Snellen chart. **RESULTS:** Preoperatively, both on the AM group and in the group of short-sighted, most eyes had corrected visual acuity 20/20 (85.0%) of astigmatism and (93.1%) of short-sighted. Thirty days after surgery, only one eye had AV 20/40 (1.9%) belonging to the AM group. In this group, the number of eyes with 20/20 vision was greater than preoperatively, 90 eyes (90.9%). In myopic, we had 100% of eyes with AV C / C 20/20. The mean spherical equivalent before surgery was - 4.40 D postoperatively the mean spherical equivalent was -0.8 D. **CONCLUSION:** LASIK surgery proved to be safe and effective for the treatment of myopia and myopic astigmatism, with results consistent with other refractive surgery services.

218. MORTALITY TRENDS IN THE PRINCIPAL GYNECOLOGICAL TUMORS (BREAST, CERVIX, OVARY AND ENDOMETRIUM), IN PIAÚI, IN THE PERIOD OF 2002-2012

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INTRODUCTION: The main gynecological malignancies include OS breast, cervical, endometrial and ovarian cancer. These constituent important cause

of cancer death, representing the leading cause of death between women of 10-49 year in Brazil, corresponding to approximately 24.4 % of female deaths nationwide. GOALS: Check the evolution of the mortality of the main gynecological tumors (cervical, endometrial, ovarian and breast) in the state of Piauí in the period 2002 to 2012. METHODS: It is descriptive epidemiological study with quantitative approach. Data were obtained from retrospective analysis of Department of the database of the Unified Health System (DATASUS) and the National Cancer Institute (INCA), from 2002 to 2012. RESULTS: Between 2002 and 2012, there were 2733 deaths from gynecological tumors. The Cancer de Mama (1195) and Cervical Cancer (1152) were those with the highest mortality, with 43.72% and 42.15% respectively, followed by ovarian cancer with 11.42% and endometrial cancer with 2.71% deaths. The mortality from breast cancer had increased gradual and steady getting to 143% in 2012. Mortality from cervical cancer was less increased (61% in 10 years). Ovarian Cancer showed marked increase from 2006, coming in 2012, an increase of 181%. Endometrial cancer had increased from 3 cases in 2002 for 7 cases in 2012 (133%), but with peaks in 2010 and 2011 of 12 and 15 cases, respectively. As for the ages, the peak mortality from breast cancer and cervical cancer was higher among women of 80 years old and over, with 44.4% and 49.06% respectively. In the ovarian and endometrial tumors, the highest peak mortality was between 70-79 years old, with 11.93% and 4.3% respectively. CONCLUSION: The breast cancer and cervical present themselves as a public health problem in the state, in view of their high mortality rates. In the last 10 years is observed an increase in mortality of all kinds of gynecological cancer studied, being the highest percentage for breast and ovarian cancers. The most affected age group is older women, especially for breast and cervical tumors.

219. PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY AMONG ADULTS OF RIPARIAN QUILOMBO REMNANT COMMUNITY IN AMAZONIA
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INTRODUCTION: Overweight and obesity are growing health problems in the poorest areas of Brazil, especially in certain vulnerable groups. Studies show high prevalence of these problems in quilombo remnant communities, areas inhabited by descendants of enslaved, ex enslaved and free black people. Riparian quilombo people in Amazonia reside, work and live with interrelation with nature and survive from the extracted features. Their diet is based in fish and mandioca flour. OBJECTIVES: Estimate the prevalence of overweight and abdominal obesity among adults living in a riparian quilombo remnant community from Amazonia. METHODS: Transversal study collected in May 2015. The study sample was composed of fifty-five adults descendants of quilombo people, between 18 and 80 years old, living in Acaraqui River community, in Abaetetuba, Pará, Brazil. Anthropometric variables were measured (weight, height, abdominal, waist and hips circumferences), Body Mass Index (BMI) and Waist-Hip Ratio (WHR) were calculated and classified according to the World Health Organization's (WHO) values. RESULTS: The studied group was predominantly female (61,8%). More than half were more than 40 years old (56,4%), which is considered the critical age of appearing chronic diseases. Only twenty-one individuals (38,2%) had the body mass index classified as normal range. Twenty (36,4%) were overweight, twelve (21,8%) were obese class I, and two (3,6%) were obese class II. 67,6% of the studied women were beyond the normal weight range, and almost half (47,6%) of the studied men were classified as the normal range. Just one man and one woman had the WHR below 0,9 and 0,85 respectively. 38,1% of the men had abdominal circumference beyond 94 cm, and half of these were larger or equal to 102 cm. 85,3% of the women had more than 80 cm of abdominal circumference and 75,9% of these were larger or equal to 88 cm. CONCLUSION: The results showed that the most prevalent nutritional alterations were the overweight and the abdominal fat accumulation, mainly among women. The obtained data is worrying and reinforces the need to formulate programs for promotion of healthy eating habits and physical activities to prevent or to correct the overweight, respecting and valuing the cultural and social specificities of these communities.

220. PATAU SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH PULMONARY ARTERY ATRESIA: CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: At live births, trisomy 13 or Patau syndrome (PS) is the 3rd most common autosomal trisomy, behind only the syndromes of Down and Edwards. The PS is a disease with variable clinical expression, characterized by a pattern of abnormal prenatal development, with facial dysmorphism, polydactyly and serious defects affecting the heart and brain that generate increased mortality. The median survival in the PS is 130 days. Only 9% reach one year of age. They have a better prognosis in cases of translocation or mosaic. CASE REPORT: VSS, female, term, low birth weight, born by normal labor in Bodocó-PE, was admitted to the Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira (IMIP) Recife-PE, with 30h of life due to multiple malformations: cleft palate / cleft lip, post-axial polydactyly in hands, micrognathia, low-set ears with dysplastic curvature, microcephaly, breast hypertelorism, aplasia cutis, pear-shaped thorax and short neck. Shewent to the hospital with significant respiratory distress and episodes of central cyanosis, being treated with antibiotics for 10 days to respiratory tract infection due to the presence of risk factors for infection during prenatal and compatible clinical symptoms. The patient has overcome the respiratory distress, but still had saturation measurement <90% non-response to oxygen therapy. Thus, we began to suspect cyanotic congenital heart disease, confirmed by echocardiogram that showed small interventricular septal defect (VSD) and pulmonary artery atresia (right: hypoplastic / left: not displayed) with sistêmico-pulmonary collateral originating from the brachiocephalic trunk. Abdominal ultrasound was performed and transfontanelar that showed increased kidney size and echogenicity of the renal parenchyma bilaterally and dysgenesis of the corpus callosum. Karyotype 46XX + 13 (free trisomy). Patient was discharged with improvement of respiratory discomfort, feeding by orogastric tube and guidance to the mother about the cyanosis, once there is no surgical indication. CONCLUSION: The pulmonary artery atresia is not common in PS, but when present, is usually associated with VSD. The PS is a serious condition by the presence of various defects, the most defining prognosis is the genetic pattern and cardiopulmonary changes, justifying the importance of knowing them.

221. OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA IN HEMOPE FOUNDATION: ANALYSIS OF 10 YEARS

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INTRODUCTION: Infection is a main complication in patients with chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL), the leading cause of death in these patients. OBJECTIVE: Evaluate the incidence of infection on Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia (CLL). METHOD: Retrospective and descriptive study of serial cases of patients diagnosed with CLL monitored at Fundação HEMOPE between January 2002 and December 2012. RESULTS: 146 medical records from adult patients of both genders were analyzed, with a predominance of mixed race, 119 (81,50%) alive patients and 27 (18,50%) deaths. The average number of cases during the analyzed period was 12,8 patients/year. The average age of diagnosis was 69±11,6 years, 85 (58,21%) of the male gender and 61 (41,78%) were female. The majority (50%) of the patients were under the BINET stage A of diagnosis. During the course of evolution, 96 (65,75%) presented an infectious condition, being the respiratory tract the most affected site (32,38%), followed by skin/mucosa (26,66%), gastrointestinal tract (13,33%) and urinary tract (10,47%). The average of infectious episodes by patient was 4,72 in the course of 10 years. *Escherichia coli* was the most found infectious agent during cultures. The majority of deaths were caused by sepsis (55,55%) being a third with respiratory focus. The average time of evolution to mortality was 31,22 months. CONSIDERATIONS: The found clinical-epidemiological profile was similar to the ones described in other series and the infection, mainly of pulmonary focus, was the key comorbidity and the main cause of death within this essay.

222. ANALYSIS OF THE CONTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS FOR SENSITIVE CONDITIONS AT PRIMARY HEALTH IN THE MARANHÃO ADMISSIONS PROFILE BETWEEN 2010 AND 2014

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INTRODUCTION: The Primary Health Care (PHC) is the preferential first contact services of the public health system, it can solve until 90% of cases that are demanded. So its no effectiveness increases demand in other levels of care and affects solving them. In order to evaluate the efficiency of PHC, the Admissions indicator for Primary Care Sensitive Conditions (APCSC) was developed, in other words, the admissions would be preventable if the primary care services were effective and available. In Brazil, the APCSC is listed by the Ministry of Health (MOH) in Ordinance N° 221, April 17, 2008, 19 groups of causes of hospitalizations and 74 diagnoses. **OBJECTIVE:** Identify the contribution of APCSC on the total admissions which were recorded in Maranhão between January 2010 and December 2014 observing the number, financial cost and group of cause. **METHODOLOGY:** Retrospective descriptive study from search in the Hospital Information System of DATASUS APCSC defined by MOH. The datas collected for the Maranhão were: number and

cost of hospitalizations, number of APCSC (total and cause-group), cost of APCSC (total and cause-group). Data were organized in spreadsheets and analyzed in Microsoft Excel. **RESULTS:** Over the period, the APCSC represented less and less of total admissions in number (37,6% in 2010 compared to 34,7% in 2014) and in costs (28,3% of hospital costs in 2010 was by APCSC, but in 2014 it became 24,4%). Among the 19 groups, the Infectious Gastroenteritis and Complications, Pneumonia Bacterial and Urinary Tract infections were the most significant, representing 61,4% of APCSC while Preventable Diseases Immunization, Anemia and Diseases Related of Prenatal were the least representative APCSC of 0,8%. On the other side, Angina, Heart Failure and Cerebrovascular Diseases were those that had the highest cost, representing about 45% of hospitalization costs among the ICSAP. **CONCLUSION:** Despite the reduction in the contribution of APCSC for total admissions in Maranhão between 2010 and 2014, the numbers are still high. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen PHC and the Family Health Strategy, with emphasis on earlier detection and treatment of Infectious Gastroenteritis Bacterial Pneumonia and Urinary Tract Infections, because they have high numbers of APCSC as well as Angina, Heart Failure and Diseases Cerebrovascular, because they represent the highest costs of APCSC.

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01. COVERAGE OF BASIC HEALTH CARE AND INCIDENCE OF UTERINE CERVICAL CANCER IN A BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST CAPITAL
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BACKGROUND: Cervical cancer is considered one of the main types of cancer to reach the female population, especially in less developed regions. Comprehensive coverage of basic care is vital for the implementation of prevention actions such as vaccination campaigns and conducting preventive screenings for early detection and disease control. This study aims to analyze the coverage of basic care and the incidence of cervical cancer in Northeastern capitals, verifying a possible relationship between these data. **METHODS:** Descriptive study with a quantitative approach, based on secondary data collected from the Department of Primary Care (DAB) and the National Cancer Institute (INCA). We analyzed the coverage of basic care in capital cities in the northeastern region of Brazil in 2016 and the estimates of gross rates of incidence of cervical cancer per 100,000 inhabitants in the same year. **RESULTS:** From the data analyzed, it can be noted that, in 2016, the coverage of basic care (AB) in Aracaju - SE is 79.5% and the incidence rate of cervical cancer is 16.67 %. In João Pessoa - PB, AB coverage is 93.44% and the disease incidence rate is 19.39%. Regarding Recife - PE, it presents a coverage of AB of 61.56% and a incidence of cervical cancer of 17.74%. In Fortaleza - CE, AB coverage is 62.68% and the incidence of the disease is 21.47%. In São Luís - MA, AB coverage is 43.16%, while the incidence of cervical cancer is 42.58%. **CONCLUSION:** It is not possible to establish a direct relationship between the coverage of primary care and the incidence of cervical cancer in the capitals studied only with the type of analysis performed in the study, but it is observed from the data obtained that these variables communicate between each other in a decisive way. More scientific research should be developed on the subject, ratifying the role of primary care in the promotion of preventive health.

Keywords: basic health care, coverage, cervical cancer, prevention

02. ACTIVITY OF HEALTH PROMOTION ON SEXUAL EDUCATION IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL OF SÃO LUÍS-MA
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BACKGROUND: According to the 2013 document of the Ministry of Health (MS) "Basic guidelines of comprehensive health care for adolescents in primary health care schools" educational actions in schools can be carried out by partners in the community. In this perspective, as an intervention proposal of the students of the first period of the Medical School of the Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA), in the discipline integrating Axis, an action was taken at the Basic School Unit Professor Rosália Freire, which aimed to guide students about sex education and contraception. As a basis for the activity was used the adolescent health booklet, made available by the Ministry of Education in partnership with the MS. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** The action consisted of classes separated by sex to students of both sexes and age group between 11 and 15 years of age. The guidance provided to adolescents was about the rights and duties of the public health care user, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), teenage pregnancy, use of

contraceptives and how to obtain them. The importance of basic care was emphasized, indicating the names of the health units closest to the school as well as information on how to schedule consultations and update vaccination portfolios, focusing on the human papillomavirus vaccine. Finally, the speakers drew doubts from some students, who were very receptive throughout the action. Many of them thanked the visit and asked for it to occur more often. **CONCLUSION:** In the action, there was a great informational discrepancy among the students, since they demonstrated knowledge related to the initiation of sexual life and, however, they do not know about contraceptive methods and the risk of pregnancy. In this perspective, it is important to take actions of this nature with greater frequency in order to reduce the occurrence of STIs, unplanned pregnancies and poor coverage in the vaccination network among adolescents.

Keywords: Health Education, Sexual Education, Contraception.

03. PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH GYNECOLOGICAL CANCER REGISTERED IN THE HOSPITAL ALDENORA BELLO
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BACKGROUND: In Brazil the estimates for the biennium 2018-2019, is the occurrence of 600 thousand new cases of cancer, for each year. Of these new cases, 16,370 are of cancer of the cervix, 6,600 are new cases of cancer of the body of the uterus and 6,150 are cases of ovarian cancer. Thus, it is evidenced that the collection of statistical data about cancer is of fundamental importance in order to outline the best strategy to combat the disease and the best conduct for each case. **OBJECTIVE:** to analyze the characteristics of the cases treated in HOSPITAL DE CANCER ALDENORA BELLO in 2014, highlighting the age range of risk, clinical staging and treatments performed. **METHODS:** The medical records collected correspond to the year 2014. The data cataloged were analyzed in the SISRHC program (Hospital Registry of Cancer), version 3.2, made available by the National Cancer Institute. **RESULTS:** cases: 3561; deaths: 606; age 20-29 years: 137; 30-39 years: 523; 40-49 years: 828; 50-59 years: 884; 60-69 years: 659; 70-79 years: 373; 80-89 years: 115. Staging 0: 428; 1: 15 cases; 1A: 195; 1B: 341; 1C: 18; 2: 14; 2A: 169; 2B: 739; 2C: 3; 3: 16; 3A: 73; 3B: 956; 3C: 44; 4: 61; 4A: 156; 4B: 164. First treatment none: 233; surgery: 1126; radiotherapy: 1650; chemotherapy: 533; hormone therapy: 3; other: 16. **CONCLUSION:** The data analyzed showed a higher incidence of gynecological cancer between 40 and 59 years. The number of deaths is mainly due to the number of new cases arriving at an advanced clinical stage. Effective actions to detect pathology in early clinical stages should be adopted urgently in our state.

Keywords: Gynecological Cancer, Epidemiology, Cérvis

04. NURSING PROCESS: IMPLEMENTATION OF A PATIENT CARRIER OF ANOREXIA
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BACKGROUND: Anorexia is characterized by severe weight loss caused by an extremely rigid diet, long periods of fasting, where there is a constant search for thinness, morbid fear of fattening and distortion of body image, and negation of the pathological condition itself. Anorexia is a disorder of eating behavior and considered as a psychiatric condition. Clinical case study developed during the practical activities of the discipline (SAE) Systematization of nursing care, Nursing Undergraduate course, held in the first semester of 2018, in a mixed unit of São Luís - MA, supervising the teacher and counselor Anielly Silva, aimed to implement the Nursing Process in the care of a patient with anorexia. The data were obtained through physical examination and report of the patient A.K.P.F., after evaluation and clinical judgment to elaborate NANDA-I diagnoses, NIC intervention and evaluation of NOC results. **RESULTS:** The results showed that the nursing interventions performed positively contributed to improve the patient's condition, helping her to better understand her condition as an anorexia patient, which led to her involvement in self-care. **CONCLUSION:** It was concluded that a systematized and individualized assistance allowed a better organization of the work and care provided, providing, during the implementation of the actions, better evaluation of the results and, whenever necessary, modification or completion of some interventions. It is important to emphasize the importance of the process as a focus of the nursing professionals' work in hospitals, with a view to favoring the return of patients to their family context, as well as reinforcing the credibility of nursing work.

Keywords: Anorexia, Nursing care, Nursing process, diagnose, implement

05. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF EXOTIC INTOXICATIONS IN BRAZIL IN THE PERIOD 2007 TO 2017**

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BACKGROUND: Intoxication is the manifestation, through signs and symptoms, of the harmful effects produced in a living organism as a result of its interaction with some chemical substance, venomous animals, plants, pesticides or medicines. Intoxications can be accidental or intentional causes and result in a significant portion of health expenditures, in addition to promoting numerous clinical complications to patients. Therefore, the objective of this study was to conduct a retrospective analysis of a quantitative approach to the incidence profile and evolution of exogenous intoxications in the Brazilian population from 2007 to 2017. **METHOD:** The methodology used involved the evaluation of the data obtained in the (SINAN) of the Ministry of Health. **RESULTS:** During the 10 years, 804,797 cases were reported, the most prevalent being the Southeastern region, equivalent to 47.6%. Most of these cases (23.29%) resulted from accidental ingestion of medications by children aged 1-4, followed by adults aged 20-29 years (13.06%), being more prevalent in females (55, 8%) and in the white race (37.6%). The data collection identified flaws regarding the filling of the notification fields, which made it impossible to know the totality of the cases. The underreporting was responsible for the alleged decrease in poisoning and poisoning in the country, a fact evidenced by the reduction of the participation of the Information and Assistance Centers (CIATs) in these surveys. **CONCLUSION:** The high prevalence of exogenous intoxications combined with social and economic impacts in Brazil reveals the importance of this study, since there is a shortage of current research in the literature. Therefore, it was possible to verify that exogenous poisonings still represent a serious problem for the country, reflecting high public health costs and significant morbidity / mortality rates.

Keywords: Poisoning, Epidemiological profile, SINAN

06. **APPROACH ON ELDERLY'S LIFESTYLE IN A HEALTH CENTER**

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BACKGROUND: The choices of elderly's lifestyle are modulated by the socioeconomic context in which they are inserted, and it may contribute to

or impair the quality of life. Thus, it is understood that health promotion and disease prevention are related not only to medical measures but also to proactive behaviors in relation to health promotion. This is an experience report of a work promoted during the obligatory curricular nursing traineeship of Elderly Health in a Center for Integral Health Care of the Elderly in São Luís, MA, during July of 2018. The strategy used was the active methodology "dialogue circle." The topics discussed were about the lifestyle of elderly people who frequent the place, and it was performed while they were waiting for the consults and physical activities. **RESULTS:** The following items were discussed: 1. Eating healthy 2. Exercise, 3. Solar exposure, 4. Excessive use of medication, 5. Overweight, 6. Hydration and 7. Stress and fatigue. Elderly self-rated on a scale of 0 to 10. The lower the score for items 1, 2, 3 and 6 the more compromised was the lifestyle, and the smaller the score for the items 4, 5 and 7 less compromised. It was observed that the majority of the elderly tried to maintain a healthy diet; frequently participated in the physical activities offered by the health center; denied use of sun block; used more than 3 medicines for chronic diseases, but affirmed not to self-medicate; were overweight; consumed more than 2 liters of water per day; and did not feel very stressed and / or tired. **CONCLUSION:** This learning approach contributes not only to the elderly, but also to professionals, in the search for new and better ways to promote knowledge and care for this age group. It is also noticed that the use of active methods that include the elderly in the care process values the elderly, because it allows the expression of opinions and the adaptation of the lifestyle according to the possibilities of each one.

Keywords: Life Style, Health, Aged.

07. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF LEPTOSPIROSE CARRIERS IN MARANHÃO IN THE YEARS FROM 2007 TO 2017**

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BACKGROUND: Leptospirosis is a zoonosis transmitted through water or urine with *Leptospira*. In Brazil, there are about 13,000 reported cases per year, with a lethality of 10.8%, on average. In the urban area, the main reservoir is rodents. This pathology is of a compulsory nature, aiming the implementation of interventions to the population and especially to groups at risk. In view of the above, we intend to describe the data of leptospirosis in Maranhão, from 2007 to 2017. **METHODS:** Retrospective longitudinal descriptive study. The data were obtained from the Notification of Injury Information System (SINAN). The collection took place in July 2018, with analysis of data from 2007 to 2017 of reports of confirmed cases of leptospirosis in children less than 1 year to 80 years or more of age. Descriptive exploratory analyzes of the data were performed, based on the calculation of absolute and percentage frequencies for the categorical variables. **RESULTS:** A total of 319 cases were recorded, of which 262 (82.1%) progressed to cure and 59 (18.5%) died, 254 (79.6%) were male, and 67 (21.0%) were female. The majority of the subjects were aged 20-39 years, with 149 (46.7%), brown race 241 (75.5%), followed by black race with 39 (12.2%) and schooling from 1st to 4th grade 65 (20.3%) and the minority, incomplete higher education registering 1 (0.3%). The urban area registers 219 (68.6%) and rural 75 (23.5%). **CONCLUSION:** The results suggest that the majority of cases occur among brown males, in urban areas and with low schooling, and may be related to the fact that they are more exposed to environments with inadequate infrastructure conditions, in urban agglomerations, associated to infestations of rodents and floods that spread the pathogenic leptospires. It is important that there are more studies collaborating in the creation and implementation of public health policies that encourage their prevention and adequate conditions of infrastructure and basic sanitation to the population.

Keywords: Leptospirosis, Public Health, Prevention.

08. **CASE REPORT: POLYARTICULAR CHRONIC TOPHACEOUS GOUT IN A YOUNG PATIENT**

Mirla Kalina Silva dos Santos; Thais Costa Alves; Nayanna Láyza Oliveira de Sousa; Nicya Maria Paiva Batista Santana; Elaine Pereira de Andrade; Nathalia Farias Pereira; Francisco Ailton Veras de Araújo
Centro Universitário do Maranhão (CEUMA), Hospital Dr. Clementino Moura

BACKGROUND: Gout is an inflammatory arthritis that affects mainly middle-aged men. The crises are characterized by excruciating pain, edema and inflammation. It may present as acute arthritis, usually monoarticular, intercritical period and chronic tophaceous gout associated with hyperuricemia and the presence of crystals of sodium monourate. After several seizures, synovitis and chronic polyarthropathy may develop. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** I.F.G, 29 years old, male, black, natural and resident of São Luís- MA, sought care due to left knee and elbow pain for 5 weeks. He reported edema and severe pain in the joints mentioned with periods of remission and activity that made it difficult to walk for 2 years without medical follow-up. Physical examination: REG, lucid, eupneic, hydrated, tachycardic, febrile and normotensive. In the locomotive he presented muscular hypotrophy, arthritis and multiple joint deformity, especially in bilateral knees, elbows, ankles and podagra, besides hot, hard edema with positive locker and intense pain (EVA: 09) in left knee and ankle, preventing his locomotion. No change in other systems. Negative morning stiffness, alcoholism and family history of arthropathies. Laboratory tests revealed Hb: 8.71 g / dl; Leuc: 7,790; B.C. uric acid: 8.6mg / dl; Cr: 1.4mg / dl and Ur: 54mg / dl. Analysis of synovial fluid: glucose: 30mg / dl; global and specific cytology: numerous amounts of uric acid crystals; proteins: 6mg / dl; albumin: 1.8g / dl. CT revealed polyarticular deforming arthropathy in the knees, ankles and joints of the feet, with bone erosions, reduction and incongruence of joint crevices, synovial thickening, joint effusion and gross periarticular calcifications, characteristic of deposit arthropathy. **CONCLUSION:** The diagnosis and late treatment of gout corroborate a disabling and irreversible condition. Therefore, adequate and early treatment prevents comorbidities and contributes to a better prognosis.

Keywords: Gout, Hyperuricemia, Treatment, Gouty arthritis

09. **CHARACTERIZATION OF HOSPITAL INSTRUMENTS BY ASTHMA IN BRAZIL**
 Werbene Caroline de Queiroz Gomes; Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz; Gideon Batista Viana Júnior; Fernando Cleydon Lima Paiva Filho; Raynnara Carvalho Silva; José de Ribamar Rodrigues dos Santos Júnior; Orientadora: Jessica Sâmia Silva Tôres Ribeiro
 Universidade Estadual do Maranhão (UEMA); Universidade Estadual do Piauí (UESPI).

BACKGROUND: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 235 million people suffer from asthma in the world, constituting the most common chronic illness of childhood. Asthma is a common chronic disease characterized by recurrent episodes of shortness of breath and wheezing that cause limitation to day-to-day activities and may require urgent care, including hospitalization and risk of death. The objective of this study was to demonstrate the Brazilian epidemiological survey of asthma cases from 2010 to 2017. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. The data collection was done through the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS), made available by the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). **RESULTS:** From January 2010 to December 2017, 1072021 cases of hospitalizations for Asthma in Brazil were reported. In the period under study, 2010 was the year that presented the most cases, with 193,197 (18.02%). With regard to the geographical regions of the Country, the Northeast Region leads with 473857 (44.20%) cases. It was observed that 543962 (49.26%) cases are female patients. Regarding the age group, there was a predominance of the under 10 age group, with 574089 (53.55%) cases. Regarding the character of the service, there were 1030545 emergency calls, pointing out 96.13% of the total number of calls. In 5276 (0.5%) cases, the final outcome was death. **CONCLUSION:** In the country, asthma was predominant in the Northeast, in children less than 10 years of age. In this perspective, it is worth emphasizing that the disease has high morbidity, when not adequately managed, leading to the development of complications that reduce the quality of life in children and adolescents. Therefore, the control of environmental triggering factors is necessary, as well as the correct adherence to drug treatment in the prevention of future risks.

Keywords: Asthma, Chronic Disease, Hospital Instruments.

10. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MENINGITIS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO**
 Rodrigo Mitoura Rocha; Isabella Lima Chagas Reis Batista; Heitor Queiroz Torres; Lise Gabrielle Alves Rodrigues dos Santos; Luiz Felipe Bezerra de Sousa; Lucyia Alves de Carvalho Silva
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BACKGROUND: Meningitis is a disease whose pathophysiology consists of inflammation of the meninges, caused mainly by bacterial or viral infection. This research aims to trace the epidemiological profile of patients affected in the State of Maranhão, as well as to analyze the evolution of the disease and its most recurrent subtypes. **METHODS:** Descriptive observational study, based on information contained in the Notification of Injury Information System. All cases reported and diagnosed with meningitis were included. **RESULTS:** In the period from 2013 to 2017, 750 cases of meningitis were diagnosed in the study region, which is equivalent to a detection coefficient of 10, 71 per 100 thousand inhabitants. Among these, 61.7% of the cases occurred in males. The ethnicity most affected was brown with 78.5%. In relation to the age group, the highest prevalence occurs between 20 and 39 years (23.6%), followed by children under 1 year (16.5%). Among the subtypes, 357 cases are of "unspecified" meningitis (lethality = 29.4%), 51 of other etiologies (lethality = 41.1%), 152 viral (lethality = 7.5%) and 190 are meningitis (lethality = 30.9%). The lethality rate for all meningitis was 26.5%, corresponding to 197 deaths. Among the cities with the highest prevalence, São Luís stands out with 425 cases diagnosed, followed by Imperatriz with 34. **CONCLUSION:** The results of the study indicate a lethality that exceeds the common disease rates in relation to the national territory. The high proportion of unspecified etiology may indicate both the deficiency of diagnostic methods and infrastructure, and the inability of health professionals to classify the disease. The actions of epidemiological surveillance to control the evolution of meningitis in Maranhão can be improved to reduce these indices.

Keywords: Meningitis, Epidemiological surveillance, Public health

11. **TREATMENT OF SENSITIVE-MOTOR DIABETIC NEUROPATHY IN A PAIN CENTER IN SÃO LUÍS - MA**
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BACKGROUND: Peripheral neuropathy is a common neurological disorder in diabetic patients. This study aims to describe how a pain reference center in São Luís, Maranhão, conducts the treatment of diabetic neuropathy and the response of patients to the prescribed intervention. **METHODS:** The sample consisted of 20 patients with diabetes mellitus and symptomatology of diabetic sensory-motor neuropathy, accompanied at the Chronic Pain Service of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA), whose last consultation took place between January 2013 and May of 2017. Data were collected from charts and the variables evaluated were: location and intensity of pain, associated symptoms, previous pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment, prescribed treatment, response to medication and adherence to therapy instituted. **RESULTS:** Lower limbs were the most affected (80%), with intense pain being 45% and moderate pain in 50% of cases. The most associated symptoms were alterations in sensitivity (75%), burning (55%) and pinning (50%), as well as reports of sleep disturbances (70%) and limb edema (50%). The medications most used as the first treatment option were gabapentin (40%) and pregabalin (30%), with response rates being 71.4% and 87.5%, respectively. Amitriptyline was associated with 30% of the treatments, and tramadol 25%. Three-quarters of the patients showed some improvement. The rate of adherence to pharmacological treatment was 55%, while non-pharmacological treatment was 64%. The main causes for nonadherence to pharmacological treatment were adverse effects (42.8%) and economic condition (28.5%). **CONCLUSION:** Anticonvulsants are the predominant medications in the initial treatment, associated or not with a tricyclic antidepressant. The majority of patients reported improvement. However, better adherence rates to pharmacological treatment and rehabilitation therapies could reflect better pain control.

Keywords: peripheral neuropathy, diabetes, pain, treatment

12. **PERCEPTION OF HUMANIZATION IN A NEFROLOGY CENTER OF A HOSPITAL IN SÃO LUÍS, MA**
 Adriana Leite Martins; Dina Stefany de Oliveira Moreira; Filipe Tamburini Brito; Igor Matheus Lima Cruz Fortaleza; Livia Anniele Sousa Lisboa
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BACKGROUND: Chronic kidney disease is one of the main public health problems in the country and has hemodialysis as one of the most used treatments for renal function replacement. The provision of a humanized care is necessary so that the therapy is adhered in a continuous way and so that the harmful biopsychosocial consequences that the process can cause are mitigated. As a proposal for the activity of the Integrative Axis discipline of the Federal University of Maranhão, a visit was made to the hemodialysis program of the University Hospital Presidente Dutra (HUUFMA) and observed the humanization provided at the site. **RESULTS:** It was observed that the patient has three shifts for hemodialysis, with the support of a trained multiprofessional team, which is available for continuous monitoring and individualized care. As a long-term treatment, which can be exhaustive and expensive, it is offered the Out-of-Home Treatment, in order to help it to adapt to the conditions of hemodialysis therapy and to guarantee its adherence according to its specificities. In addition, the ABC Nefro project is organized in order to promote patient literacy and help in the understanding of treatment information and related materials, making them aware and autonomous in the therapeutic process. Thus, from the visit it was possible to observe that the conditions of the offered service are favorable to the patient and capable of integrating him to his healing process. **CONCLUSION:** The provision of a humanized care to patients allows them to deal with difficulties related to dialysis, such as physical and emotional exhaustion. In addition, it encourages greater adherence to the procedure, due to the adaptation to some conditions of care according to the patient's needs, and allows the organization of proposals that guarantee their socio-cultural enrichment and social reintegration.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, Chronic Kidney Disease, Humanization

13. **MAIN AMPUTATIONS OF LOWER LIMBS AT CEMESP IN SÃO LUÍS-MA**
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BACKGROUND: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a set of metabolic diseases that have high glycemia in common, being a product of distortion in the production of insulin, in action or in both. DM is responsible for half of the non-traumatic amputations in the world. (MATHEUS and PINHO, 2006). One of the most serious and costly vascular complications of DM is partial or total amputation of the lower limbs (LLL) or the formation of wounds that are difficult to heal. The present study has the objective of identifying the most frequent levels of AMI by DM in patients attended at a specialized center in the city of São Luís, Maranhão. **METHODS:** A retrospective, descriptive study was carried out with quantitative data analysis through medical records analysis of the years 2015 and 2016. The final sample consisted of 30 medical records of both genders over 50 years of age at the Medical Center Specialized CEMESP São Luís - MA, with amputations of MMII due to vascular complications caused by DM. **RESULTS:** There was a higher prevalence of males (73%) and the majority of the sample had diabetic diagnoses between 11 and 20 years old (54%). Concerning comorbidities, the medical records included only the presence or absence of systemic arterial hypertension, being present in 67% of the analyzed cases. The highest prevalence of MMII amputations was of the Hallux, with 30%, followed by metatarsus (20%) and the 5th toe (17%). It is observed that 97% of the total sample underwent standing amputation. **CONCLUSION:** This study shows that the most frequent levels of amputations were distal amputations. It is relevant because it may help health professionals to perceive the situation in the region when talking about amputees due to vascular causes due to DM, since it is a public health problem, in addition to adding to the scientific environment, since there are few publications on the subject at the national level, mainly in the state of Maranhão.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus; amputations; diabetic foot

14. **FOURNIER'S SYNDROME DUE TO POSTECTOMY: A CASE REPORT**
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BACKGROUND: Fournier syndrome is a condition associated with factors such as alcoholism, diabetes, patients undergoing urologic surgery, colorectal disease, advanced age, among others. It is characterized by tissue necrosis

of the perineal region, originating in the penis and testis in men, and vulva and groin in women, and was formerly described as having idiopathic cause. However, it is now known that such a condition can be triggered by bacterial infections. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** LBR, 75 years old, male, diabetic, natural and resident of a small city, after elective postectomy at a medical center in his city of origin, evolved with surgical site infection, developing Fournier's Syndrome and urethral stenosis. He was admitted, 39 days ago, to the regional hospital of the city of Pinheiro, with perineal necrosis associated with acute urinary retention, and an opinion was requested for the surgical clinic. At the time of admission, the patient was in a regular general condition, with blood pressure of 140x90 mmHg and Glasgow: 15. As a procedure, debridement of necrotic tissue and cystostomy were performed. After the procedures were carried out, the testicles were protected with wet dressings, which were changed twice a day, while the patient was transferred to a reference medical center for the purpose of performing the surgical reconstruction, by means of a graft, of the injured area. **CONCLUSION:** The patient in the case in question had some conditions that are associated with the development of the Fournier Syndrome, such as the urological procedure, diabetes and old age. These factors are not pathognomonic of perineal necrosis, but are characteristics that need attention in the management of patients with such clinical presentations, especially those affected by surgical site infection.

Keywords: Fournier's syndrome, infection, urethral stenosis, cystostomy.

15. **15Q TETRASSOMY IN A CHILD OF PARENTS WITH MULTIPLE ABORTIONS IN SÃO LUÍS-MA**
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BACKGROUND: The term repeat abortion (RA) is defined as two or more consecutive gestational losses before the 20th week of pregnancy. Although it is a heterogeneous condition, most of the time, RA is caused by genetic abnormalities in the embryo. Its overall incidence is approximately 3%. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 2-year, 7-month-old female, natural and resident in São Luís. Daughter of non-consanguineous parents. Advanced maternal and paternal age (35 and 40 years, respectively). Mother G5P2A3, all abortions were first trimester. It denies smoking and alcoholism. The child was born of elective cesarean delivery, term, weight suitable for gestational age and without malformations at physical examination. He was discharged after 2 days. It evolved with delay in neuropsychomotor development, initiating cephalic sustentance at 6 months and crawling only at 15 months; at 2 years and 7 months, mumbles words, accompanies objects with his eyes and stands with support. Diagnosed at 7 months with bilateral hip subluxation. It presents discrete dysmorphism, such as low nasal root and short neck. Thorax, spine, abdomen, limbs, genitalia without significant changes. Magnetic resonance imaging of the skull showed hypersignal in T2 in the bilateral periventricular white matter, and may correspond to terminal myelination. Karyotype: 47, XX, + sea [20]. Karyotype with G band of parents within normal range. Array (SNP) revealed 15q11.1q13.3 X 3-4: compatible with tetrasomia (4copies) in most segment-arr [GRCh37] 15q11.1q13.2, with a smaller region containing 3cop-arr [GRCh37] 15q13.2q13.3. Other tests, normal. **CONCLUSION:** The chromosomal changes encompass rare conditions, such as tetrasomy 15q of the case in question. Early identification and management of the child with delayed acquisitions of neuropsychomotor development is fundamental. If this is of a genetic / chromosomal cause, it is essential to guide the risk of recurrence, and the options against risk.

Keywords: repetitive abortion, delayed neuropsychomotor development, tetrasomy 15q, genetic counseling

16. **PERIPHERAL POLYUROPATHY ASSOCIATED WITH HIV AND CHRONIC OSTEOMYELITIS: CASE REPORT**
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BACKGROUND: Osteomyelitis is a bone infection caused by colonies of microorganisms involved in biofilm, increasing its protection against the immune system and antibiotics. Thus, when it affects immunocompromised

patients, there is a predisposition for its chronification, configuring a difficult to control picture. CASE DESCRIPTION: EDM, male, age 38, bricklayer, was referred to the specialized pain department of the Presidente Dutra University Hospital by the infectology team reporting pains of strong intensity, continuous character, on burning, that worsened with cold or movement and improved with medications or rest. The pains extended through the thoracic and lumbosacral regions, left upper limb and lower limbs. He presented limitation of the movements, hypoesthesia to the touch in upper and lower left limbs and diminished muscle strength (grade 4). Diagnosed with HIV since 2010, he reported onset of pain in 2014, being diagnosed with osteomyelitis. Bone scintigraphy revealed the presence of osteoblastic lesions on the left humerus. Bone densitometry showed a high risk of lumbar spine fracture and ENM indicated sensitive peripheral polyneuropathy of the upper and lower limbs. Treatment with Gabapentin 400 mg (three times daily), Amitriptyline 25 mg (one tablet in the evening) and Tramadol 100 mg (twice daily) have been proposed. Upon his return, he reported partial improvement of the pain (EN = 7), complaining of pain in the left hemibody. Methadone 2.5 mg every 12 hours was added and Tramadol and Amitriptyline withdrawn. In more recent consultation, the patient continued to report pain in the left upper and lower limbs. We chose to maintain methadone and increase the dose of gabapentin to two tablets three times a day. CONCLUSION: The case shows the difficulty in controlling the pain of an immunocompromised patient with peripheral neuropathy and chronic osteomyelitis, implying the use of several medications for pain management.

Keywords: Chronic osteomyelitis; Polyneuropathy; Pain.

17. SURGICAL PROCEDURES FOR BREAST CANCER TREATMENT IN BRAZIL
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BACKGROUND: Breast cancer is the second most frequent type of cancer in the world and the most common among women, accounting for 25% new cases a year. Currently, there are several means of treatment to combat breast cancer, varying according to tumor characteristics and staging, in addition to the physical conditions of the patient. Thus, the objective of this research is to identify the surgical procedures used to treat breast cancer in Brazil. METHODS: This was a quantitative descriptive study based on secondary data collected from DATASUS / Hospital Production, with a cut from January 2008 to June 2018. Six categories of procedures were evaluated: radical mastectomy with lymphadenectomy, simple mastectomy, reconstructive mammary reconstruction, sectorectomy-quadrantectomy, glanglionar emptying and radical mastectomy with axillary lymphadenectomy, and used in the data layout the 02 procedures with the most significant numbers: sectorectomy-quadrantectomy and radical mastectomy with lymphadenectomy. RESULTS: A total of 217,213 surgical procedures were performed to treat breast cancer in Brazil. Of these, 20.85% (n = 45,307) refer to data from the Northeast region, presenting the second highest percentage among the regions. In Maranhão, 3,852 surgeries were performed. Thus, the breast-lumpectomy-in-oncology sector was performed in 2,031 of the cases, presenting the highest frequency (52.72%). Radical mastectomy with lymphadenectomy, in turn, was performed in 893 women (23.18%). It is noteworthy that, although the number of procedures is high, only 28 of these are related to reconstructive mammary plastic post mastectomy. CONCLUSION: The data show that surgeries performed in the country still do not meet the real demand of the population, leading to queues in the Unified Health System and consequent aggravation in the patients.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Breast Surgery, Cancer Treatment

18. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN MARANHÃO
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BACKGROUND: Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) is an acute coronary syndrome, characterized by ischemia of the cardiac muscle tissues, due to obstruction and interruption of blood flow in the coronary arteries. This pathology causes serious dysfunctions in the affected organ and its

prognosis may even result in death, especially among the more advanced ages. This study aimed to analyze the epidemiological profile of patients with AMI in Maranhão between 2012 and 2017. METHODS: A quantitative descriptive study was carried out, using a cross-sectional study, based on data obtained from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS), referring to the state of Maranhão between the years of 2012 and 2017. RESULTS: During the period evaluated, 5,625 AMI cases were identified in the State of Maranhão, among which there is a predominance of males (61%). Despite this, the mortality rate was higher among women, with a rate of 16.84%, as opposed to 15% among men. The most frequent age group was 60 to 79 years, with about 50% of the cases. However, it is after 80 years that the disease is more devastating, since it has the highest mortality rate (27%). In addition, according to the period studied, 2014 and 2017 had the highest number of cases (1,081 and 1,054, respectively). CONCLUSION: According to the present study, although the prevalence of infarction was higher among elderly men, the mortality rate was higher in females.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Infarction, Maranhão, Mortality, Public Health.

19. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF HANSENÍASE IN THE CITY OF CAXIAS-MA BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2014 TO 2017
Thiago Paiva de Sousa; Brenda Cavalcanti de Oliveira Melo; Ana Valéria Melo e Silva; Mathews Resplandes Batista Batista; Marcos Santos Luz Leal; Lucano André Assunção Barros
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BACKGROUND: Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* that affects skin and peripheral nerves. It is a public health problem in Brazil, with Maranhão leading the ranking of prevalence among states. The objective of this study was to evaluate the cases reported by leprosy in the municipality of Caxias (MA), from 2014 to 2017. METHODS: This is a retrospective cross-sectional study based on the cases reported in the Notification of Injury Information System (SINAN) for the years 2014 to 2017, according to the variables: gender, age group, diagnostic operational classification, mode of entry, clinical form and type of output. RESULTS: In the analyzed period, 426 cases were reported. In 2014, the highest prevalence was obtained (37.08%) and the year 2017 was the lowest (11.73%). As for sex, 230 cases (53.99%) were male and 196 (46.01%) were female. The most affected age group was 50 to 69 years (18.77%), followed by 40 to 49 years (15.96%). Regarding the operational diagnostic classification, there is mainly multibacillary (60.79%). Regarding the mode of entry, there are 385 (90.37%) new cases and 15 (3.52%) recurrences. On the clinical form, the most common was the dimorphous (40.37%), followed by the indeterminate (20.89%). Regarding the type of output, it is noteworthy that 34.97% of the patients were cured, but 57.74% of the outcomes were left blank. CONCLUSION: It was observed that in the evaluated period the year of 2014 had the highest prevalence, affecting more males and the age group from 50 to 69 years. The cases of leprosy are mainly presented as multibacillary and dimorphic. Regarding the type of output, more than half of this criterion was not filled, which may represent a failure to follow up these patients. The analysis of clinical and epidemiological data is essential for choosing the best course of action in order to maximize cure rates and prevent possible complications.

Keywords: Leprosy, epidemiological profile, Caxias

20. PREVALENCE OF HIATAL HERNIA BY SLIDING ASSOCIATED WITH ESOPHAGITE IN ADULTS AND ELDERLY
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BACKGROUND: Hiatal sliding hernia (HHD) is an anatomical condition characterized by the displacement of the cardiac portion of the stomach into the thoracic cavity through the esophageal hiatus. Its pathophysiology is due to the loosening of the brainstem-esophageal ligaments, which is responsible for the maintenance of the anti-reflux mechanism. Currently, HHD is considered an aggravating factor in the pathogenesis of reflux esophagitis. The main risk factors involved in the onset of HHD are: age over 60 years, obesity, pregnancy, smoking, chronic cough and multiparity. To resolve such cases, High Digestive Endoscopy (EDA) is used as a diagnostic method. Considering the increasing number of HHD cases in the adult population, the interest in conducting a study with the objective of

identifying the prevalence of this anatomical dysfunction in adults and the elderly was aroused. **METHODS:** A cross - sectional, descriptive and quantitative study was carried out through the analysis of medical records in the database of the private network endoscopy service in São Luís, Maranhão. **RESULTS:** A total of 91 HHD cases were analyzed in patients aged 19 to 100 years, from July 21, 2017 to July 21, 2018. Of these 91 cases, 35.17% were male and 64.83 % to female. Regarding the age group, 3.29% of the cases are in patients between 19 to 29 years of age, 6.59% between 30 and 39 years, 14.28% between 40 and 49 years, 14.28% between 50 and 59 years, 24.17% between 60 and 69 years, 19.80% between 70 and 79 years, 11% between 80 and 89 years and 6.59% between 90 and 100 years. 83 patients, ie, 91.2% of the cases present associated esophagitis and only 8.8% do not. **CONCLUSION:** Data analysis revealed that the highest prevalence of HHD is in the age group from 60 to 69 years and more frequently in females, being this a risk factor and severity of esophagitis. EDA is indicated as the best diagnostic method.

Keywords: Hiatal Hernia, Esophagite, High Digestive Endoscopy.

21. **ABDOMINAL TRAUMA CLOSED BY "BULL HORN"**
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BACKGROUND: Trauma represent a serious public health problem and are among the first causes of mortality, causing a high economic and social cost. Abdominal trauma is one of the most prevalent in the context of trauma, and liver injury is very common in closed trauma. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** C.R.P., 31 years old, male, brown, natural and resident in Santa Inês - MA. From a regional hospital with a history of abdominal trauma, closed by "bull horn", undergoing exploratory laparotomy (LAPE) where hepatic laceration of zone III and IV was identified, with active arterial bleeding, suggesting left hepatic artery injury, being performed hepatorrhaphy and Damage Control. It evolved with 4 episodes of bleeding per abdominal drain, being carried out a new approach. He was admitted after 1 month in a hospital of High Complexity in São Luís, to confirm left hepatic lesion and, during hospitalization, he evolved again with live bleeding, abdominal pain and significant fall in hemantimetry. At the re-examination, a frozen abdomen was visualized, with clots and purulent secretion; performing only raffia of the skin for a new approach after an angiotomography report (ANGIOTC). ANGIOTC showed moderate / severe narrowing of the left hepatic artery. After hepatic arteriography, a massive pseudoaneurysm was visualized in the left left / accessory hepatic gastric artery. Superstructure catheterization of the aforementioned branch was performed. Embolized pseudoaneurysm with glue + Lipiodol. After 24 hours, the abdominal wall was closed and the patient evolved stable, being discharged. **CONCLUSION:** The management of closed abdominal trauma is challenging, since intra-abdominal injuries and LAPE indications are not as clear as in penetrating trauma. Therefore, Damage Control is of paramount importance and is essential to increase patient survival and promote a favorable prognosis.

Keywords: Abdominal trauma, hepatic artery injury, hepatic laceration, damage control.

22. **EFFECT OF PERIOPERATIVE VENOUS LIDOCAINE ON THE INTENSITY OF PAIN AFTER GASTROPLASTY**
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BACKGROUND: Pain is an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience associated with tissue injury. Lidocaine, through its anti-inflammatory properties, has been shown to promote important relief of postoperative pain. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate pain intensity after laparoscopic gastropasty with intraoperative intravenous lidocaine. **METHODS:** Prospective, comparative, randomized, double-blind study. Inclusion criteria were patients undergoing gastropasty, between 18 and 60 years, with ASA 1 or 2. These were randomized and divided into two groups. Patients in group 1 (n = 28) received IV lidocaine 1.5 ml / kg administered for 5 min before anesthetic induction and group 2 (n = 24) received saline solution 0.9% in

equal volume. Then, lidocaine infusion (2mg / kg / h) or 0.9% saline solution was started throughout the surgery. Postoperative analgesia was performed with patient-controlled pump morphine. Patient demographic, clinical and surgical characteristics, pain intensity (through the verbal scale) 30min, 1h, 2h, 4h, 6h, 12h and 24h after surgery, duration of analgesia, use of complementary morphine, volume of sevoflurane, time to wake up and side effects were evaluated. **RESULTS:** Patients in group 1 presented a reduction (p <0.05) in pain intensity soon after anesthesia was awakened compared to group 2. Mean sevoflurane consumption was lower (p <0.05) in group 1 (39 ± 6) than in group 2 (62 ± 12). In group 1, a smaller amount (p <0.05) of people presented side effects than in group 2. Regarding pain in the other postoperative times and the time to wake up, there was no difference between the groups (p > 0, 05). **CONCLUSION:** The use of IV intraoperative lidocaine has been shown to reduce pain after laparoscopic gastropasty, to increase the duration of analgesia, to reduce the consumption of morphine, to decrease the volume of sevoflurane used and to reduce the occurrence of side effects.

Keywords: Postoperative Pain, Lidocaine, Gastropasty.

23. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN THE CAXIAS MUNICIPALITY, FROM 2013 TO 2017**
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BACKGROUND: Tuberculosis is caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* or Koch's Bacillus, which mainly affects the lungs and may affect other organs and systems. The bacillus is transmitted person to person by inhalation. Its common symptoms are dry or productive cough for more than three weeks, the diagnosis is usually made by sputum analysis and the main prophylaxis is the BCG vaccine. In Brazil, tuberculosis is still evident, making the disease a public health problem. Thus, reporting and outlining the epidemiological profile of tuberculosis cases in the municipality of Caxias-MA contributes to the planning and development of preventive actions. **METHODS:** Quantitative research was carried out through the retrospective epidemiological study from 2013 to 2017, using the Information System of Notification Diseases (SINAN) as a source of information. The following criteria were analyzed: sex, age, presence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and disease outcome. The data for the Numbers software for study were exported. **RESULTS:** During the study period, 303 new cases of tuberculosis were reported, of which 197 patients (65.01%) were male. The prevalent age range was 20-39 years, with 104 cases (34.32%). Of the patients, 15 (4.95%) were HIV positive. Regarding the outcome, 14 patients (4.62%) abandoned treatment, 211 cases (69.63%) progressed to cure and 13 (4.29%) died of tuberculosis. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, it is evident that the most affected are adult males. In addition, the low dropout rate and the high cure rate show the efficacy of care for patients with tuberculosis in Caxias. It is seen that the low number of seropositive patients with tuberculosis indicate the good performance of antiretroviral drugs. However, the total number of cases reiterates the relevance of the elaboration of educational measures focused on the prevention of tuberculosis, aiming at reducing the incidence of the disease

Keywords: Tuberculosis, Epidemiology, Public health, Maranhão

24. **CRANIOENCEPHALIC TRAUMA BY COLD WEAPON WITH EXPOSURE OF ENCEPHALIC MASS**
Thaíse Maria de Moraes Carvalho; Emanuel Henrique Cardoso Muniz; Isabella Caldas Bastos; Jéssica Mendes Costa; Mateus Guimarães Bervindo; Luan Pinheiro Domingues Moreira; Acacia Pinto Moraes
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BACKGROUND: currently, trauma is the main cause of death in individuals between 5 and 44 years of age, being responsible for 10% of the total deaths throughout the world, with a higher prevalence between 19 to 30 years. Within this group, cranioencephalic traumatism (tce) is the main determinant of morbimortality and disability. In Brazil, in 2006, 74.4% of the homicides had as an instrument of firearms and 16.1% of the white gun. The whole weapon (fab) breakdown traumas depends only when compared with fire gun failures, are not less important. The damages caused by these injuries are restricted to the penetration area of the objects, since these, different of the firearms, do not accompany the shock waves produced by the penetration of the projects at high speed. In this context, the objective of the present work is to report a case of trauma perfurocortant encephalic

skull by white arm with exposure of encephalic mass with positive blamping in a public hospital of são luis, maranhão. CASE DESCRIPTION: patient 37 years, male sex, deu entrance in the municipal hospital djalma marques (hmdm) branched by samu with a wheel drilling frame in frontal region of skull. For physical examination: airplanes periods with cervical immobilization in rigged plane, presenting single perfurocant injury in frontal region of skull with exposure of encephalic mass, without other changes to physical examination. Attended by the neurocirurgy that performed surgical distraction and durorrhage immediately. On the 7th post-operative day, the patient evolves with operating wound of good aspect, without neurological deficits, obtaining high hospital with indication of ambulatorial accompanying. CONCLUSION: in this way, it is of still important in clinical practice, which present high morbimortality with a great potential of reversibility when treated early.

Keywords: White Arm, Perfocortant Trauma, Neurosurgery.

25. SLEEP HABITS ON SPORTIVE PERFORMANCE IN FOUNDING AMATEUR CORRIDORS
Diogo Matheus Barros Da Silva; Raimunda Silva e Silva; Ester da Silva Caldas; Bruno Luiz Galvão de Miranda; Ezequias Rodrigues Pestana; Marlon Lemos de Araújo
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BACKGROUND: The rustic race is a sporting modality of athletics, where it requires the participation of aerobic metabolism predominantly and anaerobic in short moments, and the training intensity parameters used are: Vo2max is a cardiorespiratory component that determines the amount of oxygen consumed during exercise and the anaerobic lactic power that matches the maximum energy generated by the glycolytic system. Currently, much is discussed in the scientific community regarding sleep in the quality of life population. Sleep is seen as a component of paramount importance in high performance sports, derived from its restorative and physiological ability. In view of this perspective, this study aims to correlate sleep quality with Vo2max and anaerobic potency. METHODS: Twelve male suit runners with a mean age of 29.17 ± 5.64 were analyzed. The assessment of sleep habits was measured by the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI-BR). The Vo2max was evaluated by means of the 3200m test. Anaerobic power was measured by the Running Anaerobic Sprint Test. BioStat 5.0 software was used for the statistical treatment, performing a descriptive analysis followed by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and Pearson's correlation. RESULTS: Runners have poor sleep quality with a sleep duration lower than that recommended for adults. They have an excellent Vo2max and a high lactic acid resistance. A significant negative significant correlation was observed between sleep quality and Vo2max, sleep quality and fatigue index per m / s showed a significant strong positive correlation, sleep quality and significant negative power peak (watts). CONCLUSION: It was concluded that the corridors present a poor sleep quality having a correlation with Vo2max and anaerobic power. Checking this situation requires a sleep repair in terms of quantity and quality for a good sporting performance.

Keywords: Sleep, Vo2max, Anaerobic power, Running

26. THE STUDENT OF MEDICINE: AN ASSESSMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND ASPECTS OF MENTAL HEALTH
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BACKGROUND: The student, when entering the Medicine course, experiences joys and achievements, however, during the course of the course, he is faced with stressful situations that can compromise his quality of life. With this, the objective was to know and compare the perception about quality of life and mental health aspects of 190 medical students in public and private institutions of Rio Grande do Norte. METHODS: This was a descriptive, cross - sectional, quantitative study. A self-reported and anonymous electronic questionnaire was used through the Google Forms platform. Participants were informed about the terms of the research and signed the Free and Informed Consent Term. RESULTS: Of the interviewees, 86.4% were

16 to 24 years old and 62.1% were women. Most are in the initial periods and are from public institutions. Regarding course satisfaction, more than 80% rated higher than 8 on a scale of 0 to 10. Faced with evaluative activities, 52% judged with 8 or more anxiety and 38.9% said they felt panic or fear of some teacher. On a scale of 0 to 10, 73.2% reported at least 5 degrees of competitiveness among colleagues. Almost 90% feel some kind of pressure from family or society. Only 52.6% are excited about the future. Of the participants, 44.8% had had at least one suicidal thought and 72.6% reported having little time to take care of themselves. Only 21.6% have 7 to 8 hours of sleep, the rest sleep less. Among those interviewed 10% feel depressed and 32.1% think they can. Regarding psychological or psychiatric care, 44.2% already sought some kind of help, of these 22.7% started after entering the course. CONCLUSION: The study revealed that students have several stressors, such as level of competitiveness, lack of sleep, fear of teachers, anxiety and pressure, and may lead to a psychological situation that requires attention, and an amparo by institutions and community is required.

Keywords: Mental health, Medical student, Quality of Life.

27. ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AND RENAL ARTERY STENOSIS IN TAKAYASU ARTERITIS: CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: Takayasu arteritis (TA) is a progressive, idiopathic systemic vasculitis that affects the aorta and its main branches. The inflammatory process causes narrowing of the artery wall. Its initial symptomatology is nonspecific, and it evolves with manifestations according to the location and degree of the lesions. CASE DESCRIPTION: Q.T.S.D., female, 25 years old, sought ophthalmologist with severe headache complaint, associated with nausea, vomiting, dizziness. At examination, blood pressure (BP): 170x100mmHg. Referred to the cardiologist, where there was no palpable pulses in the left lower limb. An electrocardiogram was requested, which had no abnormalities and abdominal and thoracic aortic angioresonance, which detected mural thickening of the abdominal aorta transition, with signs of wall edema and marked focal stenosis, suggestive of TA. She was submitted to angioplasty, with stent insertion in the proximal abdominal aorta. After the procedure, the patient remained asymptomatic for 6 months using only methotrexate. After this time, the patient returned to the initial symptoms. Angiotomography of the abdominal aorta was performed, which did not observe flow in the right renal artery, right kidney with reduced dimensions. Referred to nephrology, who requested a renal scintigraphy, confirming functionally excluded right kidney. Patient started lower limb edema and uncontrolled BP, prescribed antihypertensive drugs and requested angiotomography, which showed left renal artery with significant reduction of the caliber, indicating disease activity. She initiated therapy with methylprednisolone and methotrexate. CONCLUSION: We can conclude that for the diagnosis of this entity with such a variable clinic it has been of particular importance the creation and evolution of diagnostic criteria towards a diagnosis and earlier therapy.

Keywords: Takayasu arteritis; Vasculitis; Diagnostic imaging

28. ANALYSIS OF THE ORGAN DONATION AND TRANSPLANTATION IN MARANHÃO BETWEEN 2015 AND 2017.
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BACKGROUND: In Brazil, the National System of Transplants (SNT) is responsible for the transplants' administration. It is unfolded in States through the Centrals of Notifications, Reception and Donation of Organs (CNCDO). According the Law 10.211/2001, the donation is authorized by the family starting from the diagnosis of brain death without clinical contraindications. In Maranhão, the organs and woven's donation and transplant service (kidney and cornea) is structured by the Academical Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (HUUFMA) with the support of the Hospital Santa Mônica (Imperatriz) and of the Hospital Carlos Macieira (São Luís), headquarters of CNCDO in the State. Then, the study's target is analyze the conjuncture of those services in Maranhão between the years of 2015 and 2017. METHODS: A quantitative study was delineated using the RBT (Brazilian Registration of Transplants) as source of data, which were

exported for the software Microsoft Excel and later analyzed according to the potential / effective number of donors and of active patients in wait list, the family refusal and the amount of absolute transplants. RESULTS: Of the 419 notified potentials donors, only 48 (11,45% - 18 in 2015, 16 in 2016 and 14 in 2017) were executed in State. Besides, there were 115 cases of family negative (27,44% - 55 in 2015, 32 in 2016 and 28 in 2017). Considering the active patients in wait list, in 2015 there were 847; in 2016, 925; in 2017, 672. Besides, in the marked period, there were 568 and 141 cornea and kidney transplants, respectively. CONCLUSION: The main obstacles to effect those services in Maranhão are: the subnotification of potentials organs and **woven's donors; the reduced number of donors; the human resources' deficiency; the insufficient support of the civil society, of the media, and of the public organs.** Then, the difficulty is observed in the donation culture related to issues of affection, of religion and of explanation lack.

Keywords: Organ donation, Transplant, Maranhão, Effectiveness.

29. NURSING ASSISTANCE IN POST CARE DEATH: ETHICS AND PROFESSIONALISM
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BACKGROUND: According to the resolution COFEN n° 311/2007 that regulates professional practice based on the preservation of human rights to a dignified care, it brings in its article n° 19 that care should be provided to the patient with respect and preservation of privacy of the human being in all circumstances of life, including the preparation of the body after death. Death can be defined as the end of the vital activities of an organism ceasing to live the definitive cessation of life, between the time when the disease becomes irreversible to that in which the individual stops responding to any therapeutic measure, progressing to the death. Methodologically, this is a study based on a case report of a nursing student from the 5th graduation period of a university in Maranhão, the author used a death scene that occurred during an internship in an intensive care unit) in a large public general hospital. In view of this scenario of human finitude demanded of the professional C.N.R, humanized practice and scientific technical preparation to perform palliative care of the body after death. RESULT: It was observed that although death is a natural process of the life cycle, being still seen as the finitude of the relationships, the professional presented reactions and feelings of fear, anguish, sadness but behaved with ethics and professionalism, making respect and knowledge important, as well as the preservation of patient and family dignity in the execution of procedures by nursing professionals. CONCLUSION: The nursing professional needs to be aware of the ethical and legal principles that govern his profession, using them as the main part in caring for the patient whether in life or after death.

Keywords: Nursing care, Palliative care, Humanized practice, Professional ethics.

30. ASSOCIATION OF SPYGLASS WITH LASER LITHOTRIPSY AS A THERAPEUTIC ALTERNATIVE FOR MIRIZZI'S SYNDROME
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BACKGROUND: Mirizzi syndrome (MS) consists of a rare condition, characterized by mechanical obstruction of the main biliary tract (VB), secondary to calculus impaction in the infundibulum of the gallbladder. The importance of its diagnosis comes from the high risk of bile duct damage during surgical procedures. The objective of this study is to report the use of the new spyglass endoscopic technology associated with laser lithotripsy (LML) as a less invasive and safer therapy alternative for type IV MS. CASE DESCRIPTION: W.C.C., female, 43 years old, complaining of intense abdominal pain in the epigastrium and right hypochondrium, irradiated to the back, 4 days ago, worsening after fatty eating, associated with jaundice. At the physical examination, the patient had poor general condition and abdominal pain with diffuse deep palpation. Cholangioresonance showed signs of choledocholithiasis and cholelithiasis with dilatation of BV. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy was then chosen. During the intraoperative period it was evidenced the presence of MS type IV, with a 1 cm impacted in the main

bile duct of diameter disproportionate to the distal bile duct. As a result of the risks of surgical exploration, endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) + Spyglass associated papillotomy was performed, which enabled LML. Patient progresses clinically well, without complications. CONCLUSION: In advanced cases of this syndrome, as reported, open surgery is considered the ideal. However, due to the extensive inflammatory process that can de-structure the anatomy and the high risk of iatrogenic in both conventional and laparoscopic surgery, a less aggressive form of treatment was chosen through the use of spyglass via ERCP followed by LML of the calculation, a procedure rarely described in the literature, being even rarer for type IV, which until then has the treatment by open surgery as the only option.

Keywords: Endoscopy, Mirizzi's syndrome, Spyglass.

31. ALGIC MANIFESTATIONS OF A PATIENT WITH FALCIFORM ANEMIA IN AN AMBULATORY OF PAIN IN THE SEA
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Sickle cell disease encompasses a group of hereditary hemolytic anemias that have in common the presence of hemoglobin S comprising the red blood cell. It is the most prevalent hereditary disease in the world. Chronic refractory pain in this situation arises from the microcirculatory obstruction caused by red blood cells, commonly reaching the bones and may be accompanied by fever, edema, neuropathy, necrosis and local heat. The subjectivity of pain is a challenge to treatment, given the need to stick to the already proven correlation between pain persistence, life-style impairment and risk of sudden death. In this way, it is justified the diffusion and detailed description of this case.

Keywords: Anemia, Pain, Therapy, Osteonecrosantes

32. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF ACTIVE AND ELDERLY ELDERLY PEOPLE IN SÃO LUÍS - MA
João Florêncio Monteiro Neto; Regislene Bomfim de Almeida Brandão; Ivana Mota Soares; Ingrid Mendonça Lourenço; Luciene Cipriano de Andrade; Jessica Kerly Garcês Campos; Lídia Maria Lopes da Silva
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BACKGROUND: An individual aged 60 or over for developing countries or 65 years for developed nations is defined as an elderly person. Demographic projections of international base indicate an accelerated growth of the Brazilian population over 60 years for the coming decades. But as chronological age increases, people become less active, which facilitates the onset of chronic and degenerative diseases. And, to try to minimize or even delay this process, physical activity has been indicated as a fundamental part of the global health promotion programs. METHODS: This cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out in São Luis, MA, Brazil, with a sample of 40 elderly women divided into two groups. The objective of this study was to analyze the sociodemographic profile of elderly women practicing physical activity and sedentary elderly in São Luis. distinct: 20 physical exercise practitioners and 20 sedentary. Data collection was done through a sociodemographic questionnaire for geriatric evaluation, which was applied to the active elderly women attending the PAI (Integrated Action Program for the retiree) and the sedentary elderly women in the Vila Nova Mothers Association. RESULTS: The group of sedentary elderly women 40% had a 53-63 age group, 40% were single, 45% retired, 55% had complete primary education, 55% had income between 1 and 3 minimum wages and 95% did not live alone, while 50% of the active elderly women are aged 64-74, 40% are widowed, 70% are retired, 65% have completed elementary education, 60% have income with more than 3 minimum wages, and 85% do not live alone. CONCLUSION: In view of the results, it can be concluded that active elderly women have higher income, age and grade and independence when compared to sedentary women, showing that physical activity is linked to an improvement in quality of life.

Keywords: Elderly, Physical activity, Sedentary lifestyle

33. KNOWLEDGE REGARDING YELLOW FEVER BETWEEN PHYSICIANS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO

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BACKGROUND: Yellow fever is a non-contagious infectious disease caused by an arbovirus maintained in wild cycles in which monkeys act as hosts and mosquitoes are the vectors. Despite advances in prevention, the disease once again scared Brazilians in 2017, with the proliferation of cases of wild yellow fever. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess the knowledge of Maranhão physicians about yellow fever and to suggest if there is a relationship between the very low incidence of yellow fever in Maranhão and the lack of technical knowledge about the disease. **METHODS:** Observational, analytical and cross-sectional study. A questionnaire was prepared by the authors containing 5 objective questions on epidemiology, vaccination, symptomatology, transmission and notification of yellow fever. The questionnaires were administered individually, with physicians working in public and / or private institutions in Maranhão, in May 2018. **RESULTS:** 34 physicians were interviewed, the average age group being 45-60 years and the majority with more than 10 years of formation. None of the questions was answered by 100% of respondents. The first question on epidemiology was answered by 18 (52%) doctors. The second question on the current vaccination scheme was correct in 16 (47%) responses and the third, on symptomatology, were 14 (41%) correct. The fourth question had a higher percentage of correct answers: 28 professionals (82%) pointed out the correct answer regarding the form of transmission of the disease. The fifth issue, on yellow fever notification, was answered by 23 doctors (68%). **CONCLUSION:** It was observed that the physicians interviewed presented low level of knowledge about yellow fever. This questionnaire raises the suspicion that the low level of knowledge of the disease may lead to an underreporting in the state and even an increase in recurrence of the disease did not show an increase in the level of knowledge on the part of the professionals interviewed.

Keywords: Yellow fever, Knowledge, Medical, Medical education

34. ACUTE PRIAPISM IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT CARRIER OF SICKLE CELL ANEMIA

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BACKGROUND: Priapism is defined by prolonged and painful penile erection not accompanied by sexual desire or stimulation. This condition can be considered a urologic emergency and erectile dysfunction is a common sequel to inadequate treatment. The typical form of priapism in patients with sickle cell disease is that of low flow, which may occur acutely or recurrently. Acute priapism is characterized by episodes of painful and / or persistent erection for more than 4 to 6 hours. In sickle cell anemia, priapism is associated with low hemoglobin levels and changes in markers of hemolysis. **PURPOSE:** This study aims to report a case of acute priapism in a pediatric patient with sickle cell anemia in a public hospital in. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** F.K.D.S.M., 10 years old, male, was attended at the Municipal Hospital of Buriti presenting painful and persistent erection upon waking in the morning. He remained in the unit for 6 hours and was medicated with diazepam and was referred to the Djalma Marques Hospital for specialized treatment of Pediatric Surgery. At admission, the patient had worsening of the pain and penile cyanosis for 12 hours. The companion reported that the patient had sickle cell anemia and was not being seen at a hemocenter. At physical examination, the penis was erect, painful, cyanosis (2 + / 4 +), with no signs of necrosis. The treatment was performed with Dipirone, Tramal, Simple Ringer's hydration and red blood cell transfusion. **CONCLUSION:** In acute priapism in sickle cell patients, prevention is better than cure and limitation of duration of recurrent episodes are important. The evidence is conflicting between conservative and surgical therapeutic efficacy in the case of acute priapism. Surgery is reserved for severe and prolonged cases, and it is possible that subsequent erectile dysfunction is related more to duration of the condition than to surgical intervention

Keywords: Priapism, Sickle cell anemia, Surgery

35. THE CHALLENGE OF DIAGNOSING ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN WOMEN

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BACKGROUND: The challenge of the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction in women is pertinent in view of the different clinical manifestations of acute myocardial infarction in women and men. In their majority women feel atypical symptoms and the symptoms men call typical (classic). This study aims to clarify this difference of symptoms and, consequently, to contribute to the improvement of the recognition and diagnosis of such pathology by health professionals. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** During the observation of reality, several topics were proposed, where it was decided to speak of acute myocardial infarction in women. It has been observed that many women are rescued in emergency rooms, hospitals or emergencies with atypical pains of an acute infarction, which are often attributed to fatigue, stress, stomach pain, among other causes. In the theorization of the work, key points were decided: epidemiology, pathophysiology, differences in the clinical manifestation of signs and symptoms of acute myocardial infarction in women and men, factors that lead to late diagnosis, consequences of late diagnosis and treatment. During the stage of the intervention of reality, an Educational Search was proposed in the Environmental Park of the Itaipiracó reserve. The action aimed at approaching people (mainly women) and delivering an educational pamphlet. In addition, it was explained about the content of the pamphlet, which contains epidemiological data, risk factors, symptoms, and where to seek help when suspected acute myocardial infarction. **CONCLUSION:** In view of this problem, it was observed that the intervention proposal was pertinent due to the lack of knowledge of atypical symptoms by the population, besides instructing on the risk factors, for the reduction in the number of cases and mortality.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial Infarction in women, Atypical symptoms, Late diagnosis.

36. SYSTEMATIZATION OF NURSING ASSISTANCE TO THE ANCHILASANT SPONDILITE CARRIER

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BACKGROUND: Ankylosing Spondylitis (AS) affects the cartilaginous joints of the spine and adjacent tissues, lumbar pain is the main symptom. It is most prevalent in men, it is usually diagnosed in the second or third decade of life. The progression of the disease can affect the ankylosis of the entire spine, leading to respiratory compromise. The aim of this study was to report the experience in the application of Systematization of Nursing Care (SAE) to a patient with AD based on Wanda de Aguiar Horta's Basic Human Needs Theory of Nursing Process in 1979. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Adult male, 21 years old, brown, natural and resident of Paço do Lumiar-MA. He sought care presenting persistent fever for 15 days, headache, chest pain, polyarthralgia and weight loss. After laboratory and imaging exams, he had a diagnosis of AD presenting complication, diagnosed with pneumonia. From the problems, Nursing Diagnoses with the affected NHBs were raised: psychobiological (immunological, thermal and neurological regulation, oxygenation, nutrition, sleep, hygiene, therapeutics, exercise / physical activity and environment), psychosocial (health education). Among the conducts: check vital signs, weight, administer prescribed medication, evaluate respiratory pattern, perfusion, pain management, make thermal change, help and guide correct decubitus and stretching, guide breathing exercises, walking, diet and water intake, capillary stimulation and on the disease, refer to the nutritionist, dentist and physiotherapy. **CONCLUSION:** The application of the Nursing Process was of paramount importance in the complete assistance to the patient, provided us with a rich experience, in which the implantation of all stages of the process contributed to the improvement and clarification of the patient, with satisfactory response, resulting in a good prognosis.

Keywords: Nursing, Ankylosing Spondylitis, Nursing Process, Adult Health.

37. EMBOLIZATION OF PSEUDO-ANEURISM OF HEPATIC ARTERY - CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Aneurysms are defined as a localized increase in more than 50% of normal arterial diameter and occur, among other factors, due to weakening of the muscular layer of the vessel. Visceral aneurysms are rare entities and correspond to 5% of intra-abdominal aneurysms. Intrahepatic pseudoaneurysms, in this context, are difficult to diagnose and generally result from penetrating abdominal trauma (TAP). The present report seeks to explain one of these rare cases, diagnosed after trauma with firearm perforation (FAP). **CASE DESCRIPTION:** CJC, male, 24 years old, a TAP victim with a firearm for 3 months, was treated in a hospital in the city of Humberto de Campos, MA, and was referred to the Barreirinhas hospital. bleeding. After that, as the bleeding was not contained, he was transferred to the Djalma Marques Municipal Hospital, where he underwent computed tomography (CT) of the upper abdomen with contrast, showing liver damage with hepatic artery pseudoaneurysm (HA), remaining hospitalized for 20 days. During hospitalization, the patient was maintained with a high head, venous access saline and bladder catheter delay. He was referred to the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (HUUFMA) to perform AH embolization. Procedure occurred without intercurrents. On the 1st postoperative day, the patient did not present complaints, accepting the diet. Wound clean and dry wounds without phlogistic signs. Patient was transferred to another hospital, returning to HUUFMA for contrast control CT after 14 days. **CONCLUSION:** Treatment for splanchnic pseudoaneurysms should be individualized according to the severity, location of the lesion and available methods. Embolization has lower morbidity and mortality compared to surgery and has proved to be an efficient method for the treatment of this patient.

Keywords: Development of pseudoaneurysm, Penetrating hepatic trauma and therapeutic embolization.

38. THE PREVALENCE OF LEPROSY IN CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS IN A HYPERENDEMIC REGION OF MARANHÃO

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BACKGROUND: Leprosy is a chronic infectious contagious disease. Detection in children younger than 15 years indicates an active and recent transmission of the infection, especially in endemic areas, such as in the Region Tocantina of Maranhão. The objective of this research was to verify the prevalence rate of the disease in the age group and region mentioned above, as well as to determine the results of the current operational classification and clinical forms. **METHODS:** Observational descriptive study, based on information contained in the Notification of Injury Information System. We included all the cases reported and diagnosed with leprosy residing in the municipalities that make up the 4th Health Regional of Imperatriz-MA. The survey was carried out with the help of the population estimate of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics of 2017. Data were analyzed through SPSS software (version 22). **RESULTS:** Between 2016 and June 2018, 71 cases of leprosy were diagnosed in children under 15 years of age in the study area, which corresponds to a detection coefficient of 14.23 per 100,000 inhabitants (hyperendemia). Among these, 57.7% of the cases occurred in males. Regarding the current operational classification, 38% comprise paucibacillary forms, indeterminate (19.7%) and tuberculoid (18.3%), opposed to 61.9% of the multibacillary forms, with a predominantly dimorphic form (54.9%), followed by Virchowian (5.6%) and unclassified (1.4%). Regarding the age groups, the current operational classification of children under 15 years of age is 9.5%, while in those over 15 years this percentage is 90.5%, thus there was a significant statistical association ($p = 0.005$). **CONCLUSION:** The results confirm the high incidence of leprosy in the region, with a predominance of multibacillary forms, indicating late diagnoses and revealing the lack of control actions of this disorder, requiring a greater active search and expansion of the early diagnosis of the cases.

Keywords: Leprosy, Endemic Diseases, Child, Teenager

39. USE OF THE THERAPEUTIC TOY IN HOSPITALIZED CHILD HEALTH CARE: CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: In the area of pediatrics, the use of therapeutic toy is one of the main strategies used to create a more humanized hospital environment, since it contributes to the reduction of fear and anxiety of the child in relation to the situation experienced, involving it in therapeutics and facilitating their understanding regarding the procedures to be performed by the health professional. This is a qualitative study, with the purpose of reporting the experience of the use of the therapeutic toy during the nursing care to a hospitalized child. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** The therapeutic toy inserted in the nursing care stimulates the interaction of the child with the environment and favors a greater bond between the child, the family and the team, besides representing an efficient resource for teaching about the practices of care. Through the use of therapeutic toys in the pediatric sector, a number of benefits have been identified, including encouragement for fun and entertainment, age-appropriate educational development through playfulness, and prior demonstration of invasive and / or painful procedures to which the child would be subjected, causing a decrease in stress and anxiety. Given this, not only the evolution in the treatment itself, but an improvement in the care provided by the nursing, bringing together the physical and emotional care of the child. **CONCLUSION:** The therapeutic toy has been shown to be fundamental in minimizing the impact of hospitalization. It is of great importance the incentive to use the therapeutic toy, since this practice makes possible the provision of a more humanized and welcoming care, being important in the treatment and recovery of the pediatric patients.

Keywords: Pediatrics; Child hospitalized; Nursing care.

40. EFFECT OF PERIOPERATIVE LIDOCAINE ON POSTOPERATIVE ILEUS AND HOSPITAL DISCHARGE

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BACKGROUND: Obesity is a chronic disease and a primary cause of death that can be prevented, which has led to bariatric surgery gaining much space. Postoperative ileus (PI), characterized by nausea, vomiting and abdominal distension, is a common complication of surgery and causes increased hospital admission. Opioids used in the postoperative period are among the causes. Intravenous lidocaine may promote decreased opioid consumption, faster return of bowel function and early discharge. **OBJECTIVE:** The objective of this study was to evaluate the IP time after laparoscopic gastric bypass with perioperative intravenous lidocaine. **METHODS:** Prospective, randomized, comparative, double-blind study. Patients were allocated into two groups by lot, and the researcher responsible was not aware of the distribution. The sample was defined in 60 patients. The time of elimination of the first flatus and of hospitalization were evaluated. The level of significance was set at <0.05 . **RESULTS:** Twenty-one patients were collected and analyzed, 11 females and 10 males, with a mean age of 34.4 ± 10.8 years, and predominance of obesity grade 3 and ASA 2. Most patients had comorbidities (hypertension, diabetes) and the mean hospital stay was 48 hours. The group that did not receive lidocaine (9) had mean time of elimination of the first flatus (TF) of \bullet 26h and 31 minutes, and 66% of patients with early discharge criteria (up to 18h). The group receiving lidocaine (12) had TF of \bullet 26h and 29 minutes and 50% of patients with early discharge criteria. There was no significant difference between the groups between the groups ($p > 0.05$), as well as the analysis of the criteria for discharge and collateral effects. **CONCLUSION:** It is not possible to draw definitive conclusions from the study, since only 21 patients were analyzed, but there was no significant difference when comparing the main variables between the two groups of patients ($p < 0.05$).

Keywords: bariatric, lidocaine, complications

41. CORRELATION OF THE COGNITIVE LEVEL BETWEEN ELDERLY AND ELDERLY SEDENTARY PEOPLE IN SÃO LUÍS, MA
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BACKGROUND: The aging process is characterized by impairment in the functioning of all systems, with the CNS being one of the most affected. An important factor that may contribute to the worsening of this cognitive loss is sedentarism. Estudos suggest that practitioners of physical activity have lower risk of presenting mental disorders than sedentary ones, with a better cognitive processing. The objective of this study was to correlate the cognitive level among elderly women practicing physical activity and sedentary elderly women. **METHOD:** This is a cross-sectional analytical study. The population was composed of 49 elderly women aged . 60 years old, healthy and divided into two groups, the first one composed by active elderly women and the second by sedentary elderly women. The data collection instrument was a pre-structured sociodemographic questionnaire, the IPAQ questionnaire for classification of the level of physical activity and the MMSE to evaluate the cognitive level. In the statistical analysis SPSS 18.0 and Mann-Whitney were used in the comparison of age and cognitive level, being significant $p < 0.05$. **RESULTS:** Among the 49 elderly women, 21 belonged to the sedentary group and 28 to the physical activity group. The median age of the sedentary group was 66 years and the active group was 68. In the comparison of the cognitive level between both groups it was verified that the median of the sedentary group (G2) was 25, with a minimum of 17 and a maximum of 29, of the group practicing physical activity (G1) was 27, with a minimum of 23 and a maximum of 30 with a p -value of 0.000. **CONCLUSION:** The results show that regular practice of physical activity is essential for the maintenance of cognitive processes once a statistically significant difference is found when compared to a sedentary state. The results corroborate with most of the findings in the literature and reinforce the importance of the implantation of physical activities in programs of attention to the elderly, providing quality of life.

Keywords: Cognition, Physical inactivity

42. PROGRESSIVE OSSIFICANT FIBRODISPLASIA: A CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: Progressive Ossificans Fibrodysplasia (FOP) affects one in 2 million people worldwide. It is a genetic disease of autosomal dominant inheritance that causes gradual ossification of the connective tissue. Thus, it constitutes a disabling factor for the patient of the disease, since it limits or extinguishes joint movements. This work intends to show the evolution of the disease, from the first symptoms to the diagnosis and current situation. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 42-year-old female patient, with no relevant family history, had FOP. At age two, he suffered a fall that resulted in arm injury and syncope. He underwent surgery in the cervical region, which, due to procedural error, caused a compromise in the position of the neck, with permanent horizontalization. At age seven, she had falls in an attempt to get back on her feet and was encouraged to move, succeeding. However, due to the advancement of the disease and the aftermath of the surgery, he could not remain in the orthostatic position and began to feel pain. At age 13, he suffered a fall that injured his leg and caused severe pain that stopped over a period, with the application of injectable painkillers. However, there was consequent extinction of joint movements and the patient stopped walking. During this period, edema appeared through the body, clinodactyly and swelling. At the age of 27, the diagnosis of FOP was confirmed, even in the advanced form, when the body was almost paralyzed. Currently, the treatment aims to slow the progression of the disease and is done with the drug Fopcon and Ibuprofen. Despite the joint limitation caused by FOP, the patient does not present any impairment of respiratory capacity. **CONCLUSION:** From this report, we can see how late the diagnosis of the disease was, greatly affecting the quality of life of the patient. Studies are needed to understand precisely the progression of the disease and to enable more effective treatments, bringing better quality of life.

Keywords: Fibrodysplasia Progressive Ossificans, Heredity, Joints

43. WOLF-HIRSCHHORN SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: Wolf-Hirschhorn Syndrome (WHS) is a chromosomal disorder caused by the deletion in the short arm of chromosome 4, which has a facial appearance characteristic of the "Greek warrior's helmet", delayed growth and development, intellectual disability, hypotonia and seizures. Skeletal abnormalities, congenital heart defects, hearing loss, malformations of the urinary tract and / or brain abnormalities may also occur. The size of the deletion varies between people with WHS, and larger deletions tend to result in more severe characteristics. Most WHS cases are not inherited, but some cases are inherited from a parent who does not have WHS, but carries the gene. It has a rare incidence (1: 50000), in order to compromise the female sex (2: 1). **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Child, currently 1 year, which presents cleft palate, low weight-stature gain, hypotonia in cheeks, tongue and lips, in which these are thin and with wings facing downwards. Echocardiography revealed an oval fossa blade with wide opening, with FOP E-D flow. It manifests global development delay. It has in the MPLA deletion of the WHSC genes (exons 5,9,25) TACC3 located in the 4p16 region and, also, the presence of duplication (X3) of the NSD1 gene (exons 2,15,24) located in the 5q35 region, the suspected diagnosis of WHS. She presented 2 hospitalizations per respiratory picture and today is accompanied by a multidisciplinary team. **CONCLUSION:** Due to the diverse clinical manifestations that the patient can present and its similarity with other syndromes, the WHS has a difficult diagnosis, being essential more research about the subject and, also, it is necessary to associate the clinical examination with the genetic research for diagnostic confirmation, thus promoting adequate follow-up for better patient development.

Keywords: Pediatrics, Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome, Genetics, Chromosomeopathy, Case report.

44. CERVICAL RADICULOPATHY: CERVICAL ARTIFICIAL DISK
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BACKGROUND: Cervical radiculopathy is characterized by involvement of cervical nerve roots, which are compressed by disc hernias, stenosis of the spinal canal, or trauma to vertebrae and inflammation, generating symptoms such as pain, numbness or tingling, and loss of muscular strength corresponding to the root dermatomes. This occurs because the nerves and their nerve roots are responsible for carrying information between the brain and the extremities of the body, so when they undergo injury, the functions of the areas innervated by the affected roots are compromised. Arthroplasty is one of the surgical treatments used to correct instabilities, caused by diseases that affect the spine. This method consists in implanting an artificial disc in the injured segment, which ensures the maintenance of the natural mobility of the spine and also preserves the disc height. In this case, there is no fusion of vertebrae, as in conventional arthrodesis. Although surgical access is similar, the differential is the maintenance of spinal extension and flexion movements, which is especially important for young patients. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** the patient was 29 years old, a female patient, a pregnant right education student with no major morbid antecedents, who had a left cervicobrachial -gia with involvement of the c6 and c7 dermatomes one year ago. A six-month clinical-conservative treatment was instituted, but there was no response. **CONCLUSION:** The artificial cervical disc implant was used to correct the patient's symptoms and thus maintain the spinal movements in the long term, considering their age and the need to maintain their quality of life. In addition, the technique has a lower risk of refractory symptoms, thus reducing the need for subsequent surgeries.

Keywords: Radiculopathy, Nervous Root, Arthroplasty.

45. EVALUATION OF THE HORMONAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME
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BACKGROUND: The Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome (PCOS) is the most common endocrinopathy in women of reproductive age, affecting between 6 and 15% of these women. In Brazil, PCOS presents some regional variations, however, its prevalence is estimated in 13% of the women in the menacme. Its high prevalence has attracted attention in terms of public health. Being a complex endocrinological condition due to its heterogeneity and uncertain etiology, the syndrome is still the main focus of many studies. The objective of this study was to evaluate the hormonal levels of patients with PCOS in comparison with the control group. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional study of analytical character, accomplished at the Gynecology Outpatient Clinic of the University Hospital Materno Infantil the period from December 2017 to May 2018. Values of Luteinizing Hormone (LH) and Follicle Stimulating Hormone (FSH) of 59 patients in test group and 41 in control group were evaluated. **RESULTS:** In the group of women with PCOS, LH and FSH had average values, respectively, of 17,22mUI/mL and 5,24mUI/mL. In the group of women without the diagnostic of PCOS, the average values were of 8,16mUI/mL and 7,72mUI/mL, respectively. In the group of PCOS, 96,6% presented values of the relation LH/FSH above 2, while only 12,2% in the control group. **CONCLUSION:** High levels of androgens are a key factor in the pathogenesis of PCOS. Hyperandrogenemia of PCOS is attributed to elevated levels of LH, which positively regulates the production of androgens by theca internal cell of ovarian. This situation is contrasted with a reduction of FSH levels, which results in less estrogen synthesis in the follicle granulosa cell. Therefore, understanding and better characterizing the changes and mechanisms of PCOS becomes a public health issue, because of the prevalence and severity of the implications that may result from the syndrome.

Keywords: Hormonal profile, Polycystic ovarian syndrome, Hyperandrogenemia

46. TUMORATION OF CECAL APPENDIX: A CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: Tumors of the appendix are less frequent, accounting for 0.5% of intestinal tumors, possibly due to the small size of the organ. Embryologically, the vermiform appendix and the large intestine have the same origin, thus, cases favorable to the appearance of colon tumors may also be associated with those of the appendix. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** L.R.P.C, 51 years old, female, admitted to a regional hospital with a history of abdominal pain in the lower abdomen located in the right iliac fossa. At physical examination, the patient had a inespecific volume in the lower abdomen, was oriented, eupneic, normotensive, acyanotic and afebrile. The initial diagnostic suspicion was of uterine myomatosis. The surgical finding was a vermiform appendix with an exacerbated volume increase, hyperemic, adhered to the cecum and part of the ascending colon with cystic appearance forming at macroscopy. An appendectomy was performed to remove the tumor. The patient evolved well postoperatively, being discharged on the second day of post-surgical. Histopathological examination revealed that the nodule consists of proliferation of spindle cells, without atypia, and is covered by typical squamous epithelium and cecal appendix with reactional lymphoid hyperplasia. **CONCLUSION:** In general, appendage tumors are rare and are associated with acute appendicitis. However, there may be cases with nonspecific, diverse and even asymptomatic symptoms. Preoperative diagnosis is rare, and is usually curable with surgical treatment, especially if precocious. Whole-colony research is important for detecting synchronous tumors.

Keywords: Tumor of appendix, Appendectomy, Uterine myomatosis.

47. RAMSAY SYNDROME AND SERIOUS FACIAL PARALYSIS: CASE REPORT
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Clínica Othos e Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)

BACKGROUND: Ramsay-Hunt syndrome is a rare condition that presents with vesicular eruptions in the outer ear, otalgia, facial paralysis and cocleovestibular symptoms due to the reactivation of the herpes zoster virus. This syndrome accounts for 7-16% of non-traumatic unilateral peripheral facial palsies (PFP). The purpose of this paper is to describe a typical case of this syndrome with sudden and severe presentation of facial paralysis. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** DSP, male, 24 years old, presented with an emergency with complaints of intense otalgia and pre-auricular pain associated with the appearance of vesicular lesion that evolved to ulcerated lesions in the right ear accompanied by otorrhea, vertigo and emesis 7 days after hospitalization. Associated with this, he reported alteration of the facial mimic on the right. At the examination, the patient showed significant peripheral facial dysfunction in the right hemiface according to the House - Brackmann scale (Grade 5), with facial asymmetry at rest, absence of right frontal movement, incomplete closure of the ipsilateral eye and discreet movement of the oral rhyme. Patient denies fever and other comorbidities. In the audiometric examination, deep sensorial hearing loss was observed. At admission, high-dose venous corticosteroid therapy, ceftriaxone antibiotic therapy and then ceftazidime, plus topical acyclovir and oral valaciclovir for 6 weeks were initiated. After improvement of PFP (grade 3) and other symptoms, the patient was discharged and oral corticosteroid and oral valaciclovir were prescribed for 2 weeks. Patient is followed up with speech therapist for facial mimic rehabilitation. **CONCLUSION:** It is essential to emphasize the importance of early diagnosis of this condition, as well as the monitoring of its evolution, since it is a syndrome that presents multiple manifestations and can lead to significant neuropathic complications, such as facial paralysis, which is a major challenge in practice.

Keywords: Ramsay Hunt Syndrome, Peripheral Facial Paralysis, Herpes Zoster.

48. CITATION OF RECURRENT UPRACUS: A CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: The persistence of the urachus is an infrequent finding and has clinical importance in the presence of infections, neoplasias or cystic dilatation, the latter complication corresponding to 36% of the non-oblation situations of the canal. The urachus cyst is a pathology difficult to diagnose, and usually diagnosed incidentally. Embryologically, the urachus channel extends from the apex of the bladder to the umbilicus, and its closure occurs around the 4th and 5th month of gestation, with the bladder descending into the pelvis during embryonic development, becoming a structure obliterated fibrotic tubular. The objective of this study is to report a case of a patient with recurrent urethral cyst, diagnosed by symptomatology and submitted to surgical management. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Patient, male, 22 years old, admitted with severe abdominal pain in the hypogastrum, irradiated to periumbilical region with inflammatory signs, associated with fever and without other systemic alterations. With previous history of urachal cyst surgery 2 years ago. After preoperative exams were requested, the case was performed with surgical reassessment. Excision of all fistulous pathways was performed on the eighth day of hospital stay, with immediate postoperative without intercurrents, with resolution of the symptom, being discharged on the second postoperative day. **CONCLUSION:** The definitive diagnosis of urachal abnormalities can be made through a good physical examination associated with an appropriate imaging study. Among them, ultrasonography has been presented as the main diagnostic method in this type of disease. The patient's knowledge of the patient's progression by the attending surgeon assisted in the diagnosis of recurrence of urachus cyst, and the cyst itself was difficult to diagnose and, therefore, referred to surgical treatment

Keywords: Cyst of urachus, Relapse, Surgery.

49. HEART FAILURE: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN HUUFMA
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BACKGROUND: Heart failure (HF) is one of the main causes of hospitalization in adults in Brazil. We searched for evidences of factors already related to HF that had significant relevance in the clinical outcomes found in patients with IC diagnosis at university hospital of Maranhão. The present study is linked to the research project entitled "BREATHE Extension. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the epidemiological, clinical and therapeutic profile of patients with HF admitted to HUUFMA. **METHODS:** Retrospective, descriptive and observational study of HF patients hospitalized at the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (HUUFMA). Eligibility criteria: diagnosis of HF in any functional class; both sexes, with no age limit. Data collection included: demographic aspects, medications in use at the time of admission, LVEF up to 6 months before admission, laboratory tests and clinical outcome (discharge or hospital death). **RESULTS:** We evaluated 169 medical records of patients whose mean age was 58 ± 18 years, most of them male (55.6%); in functional class III or IV (61.5%); and reduced LVEF (58%). The main etiologies of HF were: ischemic (33.1%), hypertensive (27.2%), idiopathic or other (22.5%) and valvular (11.8%). Among risk factors and/or comorbidities, 58% had 3 or more of hypertension, DM, anemia, or coronary artery disease. The most prescribed drugs before admission were beta-blocker (89.5%), ACEI or ARB (74.3%), aldosterone antagonist (67.1%), diuretic (63.8%), antiplatelet (50%) and Hypolipidemic (46.7%). Better hospital outcome was observed with diuretic use. Elevated urea and creatinine values were associated with worse clinical outcomes; respectively, $54.2 (\pm 30.7)$ mg/dL and $1.47 (\pm 1.03)$ mg/dL. Hyponatremia showed significant significance: (<135 mmol / L), 45.5% of deaths ($p = 0.003$). Intrahospital mortality was 16%. **CONCLUSION:** The diagnosis has been shown at earlier ages and the treatment does not follow the current guidelines published in its entire

Keywords: Heart Failure/Clinical outcomes; Epidemiology; Comorbidities; Therapy; Breathe Extension Study

50. ANALYSIS OF OBSTETRIC FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH LOW BIRTH WEIGHT IN MARANHÃO
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Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA); Centro Universitário do Estado do Pará (CESUPA)

BACKGROUND: Low birth weight (LBW) represents a serious public health problem and is highly related to perinatal morbidity and mortality due to biological immaturity and psychic disorders in adult life. And several factors can be determinant for BPN such as the age of the pregnant woman, gestational duration, number of prenatal consultations, socioeconomic and educational conditions as well as behavioral conditions. Thus, we highlight the analysis of some obstetric factors to understand the association with low birth weight. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out through the analysis of the numbers of prenatal consultations, age and duration of gestation related to low birth weight in Maranhão collected in the database of DATASUS (SUS Department of Informatics) in the year 2016. **RESULTS:** Mothers without prenatal care had 8.91% of children with LBW, while those attended had a frequency of 5.04%. There was a greater number of LBW among the adolescents up to 19 years old with 8.89%, whereas in the age group of 20 to 29 years old it was 6.45% of low birth weight infants. Regarding the gestational age of delivery, the relationship with LBW up to 36 weeks with 31.78% was notorious, whereas in the gestational period of 37 to 41 weeks it reduced dramatically to 4.03% and further reduced to 2.94% when it reaches 42 weeks or more. **CONCLUSION:** In this way, the role of prenatal care is highlighted, since it promotes the recognition and management of modifiable conditions, aiding in fetal health and growth. And the importance of improving primary care in Maranhão, a region of low prenatal care in the country, is highlighted, with public policies that increase access to these services, especially in places where there is no effective coverage.

Keywords: Low birth weight, Obstetric factors, Prenatal.

51. METHODOLOGY OF PROLEMATIZATION AS A LEARNING STRATEGY FOR SUICIDE PATIENTS
Vitor Paixão Cruz; Maria das Graças de Oliveira Souza Aragão; Luis Cleiton Callegario; Danilo José Brito de Arruda; Ester Ercília Borges; Daniella Pereira da Silva; Solano Kaluangila Andreino Santiago
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BACKGROUND: Suicide is one of the three main causes of death among people between the ages of 15 and 44, with Brazil among the ten countries with the highest absolute numbers of suicides in the world. This paper aims to report an action proposed by the Axis-integrator (EI), Federal University of Maranhão, on the problem of suicide. **RESULTS:** The EI is based on the methodology of the problematization and has as reference the method of the Maguerez arch, made in five stages (observation of the reality and definition of the problem, key points, theorization, hypotheses of solution and application to reality). The EI meetings are mediated by the teacher-counselor. The subject of suicide addressed to prevention and intervention was addressed. The key points defined were: concept of suicide, associated diseases, protective and risk factors, epidemiology in Brazil and Maranhão, interventions with patients in crisis and treatment. In the Theorization stage, research was carried out to support the debate from the defined topics and possible interventions. The Reality Intervention was a panel discussion composed of a psychiatrist, an occupational therapist, the teaching staff and a medical student with the theme: "Multiprofessional interventions in potentially suicidal patients." The event was held at the Faculty of Medicine with the target audience of professionals and students in the health area and counted on 50 participants. Participants discussed: how to perceive suicidal attitudes, protective and risk factors, psychological aspects of suicide, how to intervene with the patient and referral. **CONCLUSION:** Patients with mental disorders are at-risk populations and preventive care is essential to intervene in suicide. Therefore, empowering academics through transdisciplinary activities becomes useful in preparing them for dealing with critical patients.

Keywords: Axis-Integrator; Suicide; Prevention.

52. WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE PAPANICOLAOU TEST IN AN EXTENSION PROGRAM
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BACKGROUND: Cervical cancer (UCC) results from disordered replication of the lining epithelium of the organ. Maranhão has cervical cancer as the most prevalent in the female population, accounting for a gross incidence rate of 30.55 / 100,000 in the state and 41.78 / 100,000 in the capital of São Luís. Thus, the present study aims to **evaluate the women's knowledge** degree regarding the prevention of cervical cancer. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional, analytical-descriptive, quantitative study of 97 women attended at the Nucleus of Basic and Applied Immunology of the Federal University of Maranhão. Data collection was carried out in the period from May 2016 to June 2017 through the application of a semi-structured questionnaire, with information necessary for the study of the topic. It was considered appropriate knowledge: situation where the woman reported having heard about the exam and knew that it was to detect precursor lesions of cervical cancer. The data were analyzed by the statistical program Epi Info 7.2.1.0®. **RESULTS:** Appropriate knowledge about the Papanicolaou Test was 97.4%; other objectives for the examination, such as the investigation of Sexually Transmitted Infections and other pelvic diseases, were reported by them. **CONCLUSION:** Women's knowledge about cervical cancer prevention was considered adequate despite the myths surrounding the exam. This suggests that the high incidence of the neoplasia in question in the State is due to the search for health care only in the presence of symptoms together with the difficulty of access to services.

Keywords: Uterine Cervical Neoplasms; Knowledge; Perception; Papanicolaou Test.

53. HEPATO-BILIARY ASCARIASIS IN PATIENTS AT A PRIVATE CLINIC IN SÃO LUÍS: RESULTS
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BACKGROUND: Ascariasis is a human parasitosis produced by the nematode *Ascaris lumbricoides*, from the *Ascarididae* family. Its cycle is composed of 2 stages: migratory, from the intestine to the lungs, and chronic in the small intestine. When the anomalous migration of the helminth to the bile ducts occurs, the condition of Hepato-biliary ascariasis (HAB) takes place. The objective of this study was to report the prevalence of HAB in patients at a

private clinic in the city of São Luís – MA. METHODS: A cross-sectional study was carried out through the review of electronic medical records in a private clinic in the city of São Luís – MA. The data collection was done through the completion of a questionnaire prepared for this research. 18 medical records were analyzed. The most prevalent age group was 21 to 30 years (44.4%), prevailing in the female sex (66.7%). Most patients had a family income of less than the minimum monthly wage (77.8%) and lived in urban areas (100%). RESULTS: All patients presented pain in the upper right quadrant of the abdomen and palpation sensitivity. HAB was evidenced by ultrasonography in 100% of the cases. The treatment of choice was endoscopic (100%) and in (88.9%) the living worm was found located in the common bile duct (100%). The use of anthelmintic was performed after Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) in (100%) of the cases. CONCLUSION: The present study shows the need to track the prevalence of hepato-biliary ascariasis, as well as to describe the socioeconomic and demographic conditions of the patients affected, the therapeutics used and their efficacy.

Keywords: Hepato-biliary ascariasis. Prevalence. Parasitosis.

54. AMNIOTIC BAND SYNDROME: CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Amniotic band syndrome is a rare congenital disorder that results in poor formation and can reach any part of the body, resulting in amputation and abortion. It is believed to have etiology in the embryonic matrix, being explained by two theories. The first, extrinsic, proposed by Forpin and Faulkner, according to which the amniotic membrane that makes contact with the chorionic surface is broken causing a grip of this structure with the various body segments of the fetus, leading to the fetal body imprisonment. It is also believed that this process occurs in the first trimester of gestation. The second, endogenous, created by Streeter is associated with intrauterine bleeding, that is, if bleeding occurs and that blood clumps in the form of a fibrin tract, a part can adhere to the baby and restrict its movement, altering the functionality and aesthetics. It is an exploratory field study of the case report type that aims to describe the framework in question. CASE DESCRIPTION: In this case, the female LMF patient, born at the end of normal delivery, on May 14, 2018, at the Dr. Deodato Cartaxo maternity hospital, in the city of Cajazeiras, PB presented acrossyndactyly in both upper and lower limbs and bands of constriction in the left leg, in addition to congenital crooked foot, being thus diagnosed with amniotic flange syndrome at birth. The mother also reported that four ultrasonography, including morphology, were performed during prenatal care, in which no signs of the syndrome were detected. Radiographic examinations detected a syndactyly, caused by a vascular compression in the development of the child, in addition to an equinovular foot. The conduct will be the accomplishment of reconstructive plastic and a treatment after the correction of the deformity in the fascia of the leg. CONCLUSION: The treatment of this dysplasia is most often surgical and requires follow-up by a multidisciplinary team.

Keywords: amniotic flange syndrome; newborn; congenital abnormalities

55. NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND FOOD HABITS OF ADOLESCENTS FROM MARANHÃO

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BACKGROUND: Nutritional status and feeding and nutrition of adolescents are related to chronic diseases in adulthood. The present study aims to characterize the nutritional status and dietary intake of adolescents. METHODS: A cross-sectional study was carried out with 20 students of both sexes, from elementary school to public school in the municipality of Paço do Lumiar, Maranhão. Weight, height and age anthropometric data were collected for Body Mass Index (BMI) according to age (BMI / I) and Height for Age (BMI). The Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) was used to evaluate food consumption and the recommendations of the Nutrition Committee of the American Academy of Pediatrics (2012) and the recommendations of daily portions of the food groups (cereals (65% eutrophic), the majority of

the adolescents presented adequate EN (65% eutrophic), with a high percentage of animals, (35%), although the dietary intake was not adequate for all food groups, whereas the diet was not adequate for all food groups, (90%) consumed sugars and sweets in excess, contrasting with the low consumption of Fruits and Vegetables and legumes, respectively (70% and 65%). the low intake of animal proteins present in meat and eggs and milk and dairy products (both 70% of inadequacy). CONCLUSIONS: The alteration of EN combined with inadequate dietary practices evidences the urgent need for interventions that reach the internal and external environment of the school and thus contribute to prevent health problems related to food.

Keywords: Adolescence, Nutritional Status, Food Consumption, Food Standards, Food.

56. THE NURSING CARE OF THE PATIENT SUBMITTED AMPUTATION OF THE LOWER LIMB

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BACKGROUND: Amputation is the term used to define the total or partial withdrawal of a limb, which is a treatment method for several diseases. The objective of this study is to implement the Systematization of Nursing Assistance (SAE) to the elderly patient submitted to amputation of the lower limb. RESULTS: The data collection was based on the history, based on the Wanda Horta theory, then nursing diagnoses were elaborated from the NANDA taxonomy, the results according to the Nursing Results Classification (NOC) and interventions through the Classification of Nursing Interventions (NIC). 14 diagnoses were found. These are: Fragile elderly syndrome, Unstable glycemia risk, Impaired transfer ability, Deficit in self-care for bath, Risk of ineffective renal perfusion, Risk of impaired cardiovascular function, Risk of decreased cardiac output, Risk of low chronic self-esteem, Risk with a feeling of impotence, impaired dentition, impaired tissue integrity, risk of infection, risk of pressure injury and acute pain. From the diagnoses raised, nursing results and interventions were established. At the end of the care, the client was discharged. At the time, he received guidelines on locomotion, care in the transfer of the bed to the wheelchair and adequate positioning of the stump to avoid contractures. CONCLUSION: This report confirmed the importance of SAE, favoring a care planning for a patient undergoing surgery amputation of the lower limb, seeing not only disease and other comorbidities, but the person in all its aspects, verifying their basic human needs affected and the care to rehabilitate them according to the steps of the SAE, providing better quality and safety to the client and greater autonomy for professionals.

Keywords: Nursing, amputation, care.

57. CONSUMPTION OF HEALTHY EATING MARKERS BY BRAZILIAN CHILDREN

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BACKGROUND: Food consumption is influenced by several factors such as socioeconomic, cultural, regional, among others. This study aims to analyze the food consumption of Brazilian children, according to race, in order to identify groups in nutritional vulnerability. METHODS: Cross-sectional study with secondary data collected in Sistema de Vigilância Alimentar e Nutricional (SISVAN) [Food and Nutrition Surveillance System] on the consumption of markers of healthy eating. A total of 38,375 Brazilian children aged 5 to 9 years old were enrolled for the year 2016. Filters were selected by macroregions of the country, for all peoples and communities, schooling and sex. For the race the data were obtained for blacks and browns (grouped) and white. In order to verify differences in food consumption according to race, the Chi-Square Test was used, being considered a level of significance of 5%. RESULTS: Among the healthy eating markers, it was observed that the percentage of bean (83.0%) and vegetable consumption (63.0%) was higher ($p < 0.001$) among white children. The percentage of fruit consumption (97.0%) was higher among black or brown children ($p < 0.001$). The most consumed healthy food among white children was beans, followed by fruits and vegetables in all regions. Among the black or brown color were the fruits, followed by the beans and vegetables. Bean consumption was higher in the Southeast among children of both breeds.

The highest consumption of fruits by white children occurred in the South region. Among the children of black or brown color the highest consumption was in the North and Northeast regions. As for vegetables, white children consumed more in the South and Southeast, and those of black or brown in the Southeast. **CONCLUSION:** The food intake of the children differed according to race. The highest consumption of healthy foods was observed among white children, evidencing that black and brown children are at nutritional risk.

Keywords: Racial inequality, Food consumption, Children

58. **ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND SLEEP HABITS IN STREET CORRIDORS**
 Diogo Matheus Barros Da Silva; Raimunda Silva e Silva; Ester da Silva Caldas; Bruno Luiz Galvão de Miranda; Ezequias Rodrigues Pestana; Marlon Lemos de Araújo
 Centro Universitário Leonardo Da Vinci (Uniasselvi), Universidade Federal Do Maranhão (UFMA) Centro Universitário do Maranhão (CEUMA)

The rustic race is one of the fastest growing sport modalities in Brazil and in the world, and for the accomplishment of a good sport performance besides the training there are other factors that influence in this segment being: nutritional status is an associated health condition between consumption and utilization of nutrients already sleep has the function of recovering the physiological and psychological aspects. Verifying their respective importance, this study aims to correlate nutritional status with sleep quality in street corridors. The sample consisted of 12 male amateur players with a mean age of 29.17 ± 5.64 years. Nutritional status was verified by Body Mass Index (BMI) = [Weight (kg) / Stature² (meters)]. Sleep habits were assessed by the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI-BR). The statistical treatment was performed by BioEstat 5.0 software, performing a descriptive analysis. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests and Pearson's correlation were used. Runners are classified as eutrophic, presenting poor sleep quality. There was no correlation between body mass index and sleep quality of the runners. Based on the results obtained, no correlation was found between nutritional status and sleep quality in the corridors.

Keywords: BMI. Quality of sleep. Running

59. **BOTHOPICAL OFFICIAL ACCIDENT EVOLVING WITH RENAL INSUFFICIENCY AND COAGULOPATHY: CASE REPORT**
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BACKGROUND: Snakebite accidents represent a serious public health problem in tropical regions due to its high incidence and associated morbidity and mortality. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 2.5 million poisonous snake accidents are reported annually worldwide, resulting in 125,000 deaths. Recent studies estimate that the annual number of snake poisonings may reach 5.5 million, with up to 94,000 deaths. Most ophidian accidents occur in Africa and Asia, and Latin America appears in third place. The botrópico genus, of which the snakes are popularly known as jararacas is the most frequent, with 87.5% of the cases. Critical cases are uncommon and the most serious complications are acute renal failure (ARF) and blood clotting disorders. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** J.C.P.C., 40 years old, male, brown, farmer, natural and resident of Vitória do Mearim-MA, victim of botrópico accident for 2 days, used antivenom serum after 24 hours of the event. It evolved with MID 2 + / 4 + edema with locker, gingivorrhagia, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, asthenia and generalized myalgia making ambulation difficult. It also presents hematuria associated with oliguria that evolves with anuria. Deny comorbidities. On examination: REG, lucid, oriented, eupneic, acyanotic, tachycardic, febrile, normotensive. Respiratory and cardiovascular devices without changes. Abdominal semiglobular, painful to palpation diffusely ecchymosis, edema at extremities. Laboratory tests of admission: HB: 14.4, Ht: 44, Pgt: 30,000, Leuco: 22,200, Ur: 102, Cr: AST: 710, CPK: 385, Bt: 2.5, BD: 0.4, INR: 2.2, Na: 134, K: 3.7. Ultrasonography of the urinary tract with signs of bilateral acute parenchymal nephropathy. During hospitalization he needed renal replacement therapy. **CONCLUSION:** In the case described, the patient

presented some of the rarer complications such as ARF and coagulation disorder.

Keywords: Botrópico Accident, Acute Renal Failure, Coagulopathy

60. **ACHALASIA IN CONSEQUENCE OF MEGAESOPHAGUS CHAGASICO IN YOUNG PATIENT**
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BACKGROUND: Achalasia is a motor disease of the esophagus characterized by partial or absent relaxation of the lower esophageal sphincter (EIS) and nonperistaltic contractions in the esophageal body. The primary disease, when it compromises only the esophagus, has no known etiology. The secondary disease, when a systemic disease, causes the motor alteration of the esophagus, being the main consequence the Chagasic megaesophagus. Achalasia caused by Chagas disease, the leading cause in Brazil, affects 7% to 10% of people infected with *Trypanosoma cruzi*. **PURPOSE:** This study aims to report a case of achalasia secondary to a chagasic megaesophagus in a young patient in the city of São Luís, Maranhão. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** E.B.S., 29 years old, female, was attended at the outpatient department of Digestive System Surgery at the University Hospital Presidente Dutra with a history of conduction dysphagia with worsening in the last 3 months, presenting a weight loss of 20 kilos. Does not tolerate food, denies fever and other comorbidities. Physical examination: patient malnourished, hydrated, stained, normocardial, eupneic, afebrile and anicteric. Computed tomography without contrast: liquid distention of the thoracic esophagus, discretely thickened wall. At high endoscopic examination: bulky esophageal stasis, moderate intracutis pangastrite. Serology for Chagas was positive. In the treatment, Heller-Pinotti cardiomyotomy was performed with partial antireflux valve addition. There was a complete solution of achalasia, with the patient being asymptomatic one and a half months after surgery. **CONCLUSION:** Surgery is recognized as the most effective form of treatment and with longer results, but it is accompanied by some morbidity, although in a low percentage. The one that presents the best result and safety, with a lower rate of complications and a low degree of achalasia, is the Heller-Pinotti Cardiomyotomy.

Keywords: Achalasia, Megaesophagus Chagásico, Cardiomyotomy

61. **NEW HYPODERMOCCLISE PUNCTURE SITE: CASE REPORT**
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BACKGROUND: Hypodermoclysis consists of subcutaneous fluid administration, indicated in clinical practice in the elderly and palliative care. It presents a lower rate of infectious complications and is easy to apply, implying lower costs. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** JSS, 61 years old, male, previous diagnosis of chronic lymphocytic leukemia, hospitalized in an Oncology Reference Hospital with diffuse exfoliative exfoliative bullous mucosal erythema (suspicion of Stevens-Johnson syndrome). It presented lesions on the face, anterior and posterior thorax, cervical region, upper limbs, abdomen and thighs. He reported generalized, intense and burning pain. The preparation of the dressing increased the intensity of the pain, causing a drop in oxygen saturation with a record of up to 78%. 3 mg morphine was started subcutaneously, due to the impossibility of puncturing peripheral or central vein. Due to the extension of the lesions, there was no site available for subcutaneous puncture according to sites described in the literature. Thus, hypodermoclysis was performed in the lateral distal region of the left thigh, with patient and family consent. During the hospitalization, two changes were made to the puncture site, in a region contralateral to the first one. Each puncture lasted 7 days. After administration of the first dose, it was observed an important control of pain and oxygen saturation, facilitating the accomplishment of dressings. The patient tolerated hypodermoclysis and morphine bolus administrations without hyperemia or site hardening. He evolved with resolution of the lesions and complete relief of pain, allowing his hospital discharge after 33 days of hospitalization. **CONCLUSION:** Although the hypodermoclysis is more used in palliative patients and in the elderly, there was benefit of this

access since the impossibility of another route in the patient. The chosen area was chosen due to the impossibility of puncture in regions described in the literature. Thus, a new puncture site is created that will benefit other patients.

Keywords: Hypodermoclast; Pain; Palliative care

62. CASE REPORT OF GUILLAIN BARRÉ SYNDROME AFTER YELLOW FEVER VACCINE

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BACKGROUND: The yellow fever vaccine is composed of attenuated virus and is contraindicated in immunosuppressed patients. A rare adverse effect to its use is the neurological complication, which may develop sequelae or lead to death. Clinical signs and symptoms usually occur within a month after vaccination and among them fever, headache, encephalitis, meningitis, focal neurological deficit or Guillain Barré syndrome. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 24-year-old male patient started a progressive picture of pain and ascending muscular weakness in LMW, paraesthesia in the 5th left heel and difficulty in walking. It evolved with worsening of the condition and onset of low back pain with irradiation to the posterior aspect of the thighs and ascending muscular paralysis with bilateral Achilles tenderness and bilateral patellar hyperreflexia. With a history of Crohn's Disease 5 years ago, he used Adalimumab, with prior use of Azathioprine for 2 years. Preceding the symptoms referred immunization against Yellow Fever a month ago. Electromyography showed alterations compatible with early inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, Guillain Barré Syndrome (GBS). He was hospitalized and used Immunoglobulin 400mg / kg for 5 days. He currently denies pain or difficulty walking, presenting only mild tremors in MMSS. **Complementary Examinations:** Liquor-Glucose: 49, Total Proteins: 126, Cytometry: 152mm3, Total Leukocytes: 14% Polymorphonucleated, 86% Mononucleated. ; MRI of the encephalon: Hypersignal area in FLAIR affecting the cortical-subcortical region around the left pre-central sulcus. Rare hypersignal foci in periventricular white matter and bilateral occipital subcortical. **CONCLUSION:** It is important the knowledge of the health professionals about the contraindications of vaccination, in the case in question against yellow fever, in order to avoid adverse effects.

Keywords: Vaccine, Immunosuppressed, Guillain Barré

63. CASE REPORT: COMPLICATION IN GLUTEA REGION AFTER INTRAMUSCULAR ADMINISTRATION OF DICLOFENAC

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BACKGROUND: Intramuscular (IM) administration is performed when the disease or property of the drug prevents its use orally. Injections have disadvantages: injury of nerves, muscles and blood vessels. The areas for IM administration are: ventrogluteal region, dorsoglutea, anterolateral aspect of the thigh and deltoid. The application of irritating substances, mechanical injuries and contamination in the execution can cause abscess, which is the inflammation surrounded by a membrane from which the pus is generated, of traumatic or pyogenic origin, characterized by edema, pain, heat, erythema. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe case of abscess due to administration of Diclofenac IM. **METHODS:** A descriptive study was carried out in a hospital in. **RESULTS:** KNS, 29 years old, female, brown, merchant. She sought first aid (PS) with myalgia, headache, fever, chills, being diagnosed with virose, medicated with plasilil, dipyrone IM in the left buttock and back in the right buttock (ND). He was discharged, however, on the same day, he started pain in ND, hyperemic gluteus right, edema and pain, returned to PS, diagnosed with infection, prescribed cephalexin. With worsening, she returned to PS, medicated with analgesics and underwent soft tissue ultrasonography, revealing abscess in ND. He was discharged. On the 8th day, he returns to the PS with fever, chills, sweating and scotomas, transferred to hospital and submitted to ND fasciotomy, followed by 2 surgical debridements, total ND muscle loss, within 5 days. Antibiotic therapy: vancomycin 500mg, amikacin 1g, meropenem 1g, metronidazole 500mg and fluconazole 200mg. Therapeutic institution with hyperbaric

sessions. After the first session, patient in use of vacuum dressing, evolving with good prognosis. **CONCLUSION:** IM administration, when incorrect, can cause infection, abscess and major complications. Treatment should eliminate pus and prevent further contamination. Correct diagnosis and approach are essential for better patient prognosis.

Keywords: Intramuscular injection, infection, abscess

64. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF LEPROSY IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO
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BACKGROUND: Leprosy is a chronic/infectious disease caused by the etiological agent *Mycobacterium leprae* (also called Hansen's Bacillus). It has a slow evolution and several clinical categories such as Indeterminate, Virchowiana or Tuberculoid, besides being treated as paucibacillary or multibacillary. The low rate of detection, followed by a late diagnosis amplifies its magnitude, classifying it as a major public health problem. The objective of this abstract is to analyze the epidemiology of leprosy in the state of Maranhão from 2014 to 2017. **METHODS:** Epidemiological, retrospective, quantitative study using data from the Department of Informatics of the National Health System (DATASUS) and Epidemiological Bulletins of the Ministry of Health related to the period from 2014 to 2017. **RESULTS:** Maranhão had a detection rate of 53.91%, with a male / female ratio of 1.3 per 100,000 inhabitants, predominance in males and in the elderly population followed by grade 2 of disability. Cases of leprosy have increased since 2014, with 359 cases (3%) registered out of a total of 12,105 cases nationwide, to 4,103 (34%) in 2015, and decreasing in 2017 with 3,548 cases (29%), being predominant in the city of São Luís (16% of cases), followed by Imperatriz with 685 cases. The socio-demographic profile of the population diagnosed by leprosy in Maranhão is predominant in the male sex (7,045 cases) as opposed to the female sex, with 5060. When related to age, a predominance is observed in the age group of 20-79 years with 9,923 cases (82 %). When analyzing the relationship between the sequelae of leprosy and the clinical forms, there was an increase of 8 cases in 2014 to 47 cases in 2017, possibly related to the predominance of multibacillary forms, Dimorfa and Virchowiana. **CONCLUSION:** Leprosy in Maranhão has an important epidemiology for the implementation of existing public policies, and should be further studied for the benefit of public health.

Keywords: Epidemiology. Leprosy. Public Health.

65. ATYPICAL SPONDYLODISCITIS: A REPORT CASE

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BACKGROUND: Spondylodiscitis is a infection of intervertebral disc and contiguous vertebral bodies. Men are affected in a ratio of 3:14. The transmission path is hematogenous in 70% cases, and *Staphylococcus aureus* is the most frequent pathogen. The diagnosis is hard since the clinic is non-specific. Most patients have risk factors like diabetes or kidney failure. MRI is essential because of its greater sensitivity at earlier stages. Spondylodiscitis affects more the lumbar spine, then the thoracic and lastly the cervical. **RESULTS:** A 72-year-old female patient, with no prior comorbidities, had a chronic low back pain after a mean height fall 2 years ago. In 2 months, she evolved with worsening of back pain, with irradiation to the trapezius. In the neurosurgery department, she underwent a spine MRI that revealed spondylodiscitis in D6 and D7 characterized by fluid in the disc space, with gadolinium uptake and severe spinal edema with expansive extraosseous image, compressing the dural sac and spinal cord. She was hospitalized with an empiric venous antibiotic therapy with Cephazolin and Vancomycin. On the 3rd day of hospitalization, the patient presented crural paraparesis and reduction in level of consciousness and was then transferred to a larger complexity hospital. Admission exams: Leukocytosis: 16,120, elevated CRP, Cr 2,43, Ur 67; discrete leucocyturia, hematuria and frequent bacteria; uroculture and blood cultures were negative. Cranial CT scan was normal. After antibiotic therapy, she underwent a decompressive laminectomy. **CONCLUSION:** The case reported calls attention to its peculiarities, mainly because it's a patient without comorbidities and of infrequent location. Therefore, it's necessary to consider spondylodiscitis as a differential diagnosis of cases with back pain, undetermined fever and constitutional symptoms. Finally, it was described

a successful treatment, despite empirical antibiotic therapy and the need for associated surgical treatment.

Keywords: spondylodiscitis, back pain, infection

66. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH POST-LEPROSY NEUROPATHY FROM A PAIN CENTER IN SÃO LUÍS
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BACKGROUND: Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*, which affects the skin and peripheral nerves, which can lead to neuritis. This study aims to describe the epidemiological profile of patients with post-leprosy neuropathy treated at the Pain House of the University Hospital of UFMA (HUUFMA). **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study was carried out based on the analysis of the medical records of 20 patients diagnosed with post-leprosy neuropathy and assisted at the Pain House of HUUFMA, São Luís - MA, from 2006 to June 2017. age, color / race, schooling, residence, clinical manifestations and treatment of leprosy. **RESULTS:** Regarding the gender, 60% of the patients attended were female, and 40%, male. As to age, 15% of the patients were 31 to 40 years old; 40% from 41 to 50 years; 20% from 51 to 60 years; 20% from 61 to 70 years; and 5% from 71 to 80 years. Regarding color / race, 65% of the patients were classified as brown; 15% as white and 15% as black. In terms of schooling, 5% of the patients were illiterate; 30% had incomplete primary education; 15% had completed elementary education; 5% incomplete high school; 20% of high school; and in 25% of cases there was no record. It was observed that 85% of the patients were residents in the capital, and 15%, in the other cities of the State of Maranhão. Regarding the clinical picture, 100% of patients reported pain, 75% paraesthesia, 70% hypoesthesia, 50% had muscle strength reduction, 35% limb edema, 20% allodynia and 15% had frequent cramps. Regarding the treatment of leprosy, it was observed that 75% of the patients were treated and 25% did not have a medical record on the treatment. **CONCLUSION:** Post-leprosy neuropathy is characterized as a frequent condition in the HUUFMA pain service, representing an important clinical condition that affects individuals in the adult and economically active age groups, bringing important damages in their daily lives.

Keywords: peripheral neuropathy, leprosy, pain, epidemiology

67. PERCEPTION OF THE PROFILE OF PATIENTS IN HEMODIALYSIS IN A HOSPITAL DE SÃO LUÍS, MA
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BACKGROUND: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is characterized by a decrease or progressive loss of kidney function. One of the main methods of treating the disease is hemodialysis, a process capable of removing catabolites from the body and correcting changes in the internal environment through specialized equipment. This therapy leads to significant changes in the patient's lifestyle. From this perspective, a visit to the nephrology center of the Presidente Dutra University Hospital (HUUFMA) was carried out by medical students who made it possible to observe the profile of the patient on hemodialysis. The analysis of this profile has great importance for the maintenance of the dialysate's life, since it is possible to develop strategies that facilitate coping and better coexistence with the disease. **RESULTS:** Through a round of conversations held in April 2018 between university students and HUUFMA staff, it can be noted that the majority of patients attended at the center were adults from the interior of the state seeking treatment in the capital of Maranhão. An expressive number of children also came from the interior, even among them indigenous. In this context, it was observed that some patients came from cities that had hemodialysis centers, but because of the lack of information, they ended up traveling long distances in search of care. This is a very exhausting affair because their socioeconomic status largely seems to be low income, making it difficult to maintain them outside the home. **CONCLUSION:** It was noticed that the dialysates need to have more information about the treatment in which they are submitted, so that it can avoid access difficulty and excessive displacement. In addition, analyzing their profile is an important management tool for hemodialysis centers, since the obstacles to effective

therapy can be identified and, in this way, strategies to prevent these problems can be created.

Keywords: Chronic renal disease; Hemodialysis, Perception; Profile

68. EXTENSIVE CERVICAL TRAUMA WITH ZONE 1 INJURY
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BACKGROUND: Penetrating cervical injuries represent 1% of all trauma. Penetrating cervical trauma, even when punctiform, can lead to injuries with a high risk of morbidity and mortality. Some signs and symptoms are relevant and guide the diagnostic investigation and the immediate surgical exploration, but also this type of trauma can be oligosymptomatic, even with a high complication rate. Zone I comprises the area between an imaginary horizontal line passing through the clavicles and sternal furcula to another line passing over the cricoid cartilage, this area containing structures such as the large vessels at the base of the neck, the trachea, the pulmonary apices, the esophagus and the thoracic duct. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 28-year-old male, a victim of white-arm drilling, admitted to the Municipal Hospital Djalma Marques - Socorrão I, from São Luís-MA, brought by SAMU, without cervical immobilization, wandering. On examination: A = patent airways; B = eupneic; C = hemodynamically stable; D = Glasgow 15. It presented extensive incised incision, with linear borders, in anterior region - sternocleidomastoidea - and posterior, which extended to the trapezoid musculature, without bone deformities or vascular compromise. Plan suture was performed. The patient had a good prognosis with this approach. **CONCLUSION:** Cervical puncture wounds need to be carefully evaluated for a better approach decision, even if it is only suture by planes in lesions without compromising noble structures.

Keywords: trauma, cervical, zone 1

69. TREATMENT OF POST-HERPETIC NEURALGIA IN THE PAIN SERVICE OF UFMA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
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BACKGROUND: Post-herpetic neuralgia (NPH) is defined as pain with neuropathic characteristics maintained for more than three months after resolution of herpes zoster skin manifestations, characterized as a response to the damage suffered by the peripheral nerves during the reactivation of the varicella-zoster. Antidepressants, anticonvulsants, opioids and lidocaine topical are among the first lines of treatment, while radiofrequency and spinal cord stimulation are some of the other therapeutic possibilities currently available. **METHODS:** A descriptive study was carried out by reviewing the medical records of the patients treated at the chronic pain service of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (HUUFMA). We included all the patients diagnosed with NPH whose last consultation occurred between January of 2013 and April of 2017, totaling 12 medical records. The analyzed variables were indicated treatment, response to medication, adherence to treatment and reason for non-adherence of these patients. **RESULTS:** The drugs most prescribed in the initial treatment were gabapentin (69.2%), amitriptyline (46.2%), pregabalin (30.8%) and topical lidocaine 5% (30.8%). In current treatments, pregabalin (46.2%) and amitriptyline (46.2%) are the most prescribed, followed by gabapentin (38.5%) and topical lidocaine 5% (30.8%). Complete or partial improvement was more frequent in patients taking gabapentin (80%), amitriptyline (67.6%) and topical lidocaine at 5% (50%). No improvement was reported more frequently in those taking pregabalin (50%) and 5% lidocaine (50%). There was no fidelity to treatment in 30.7% of the cases, of which 25% were due to adverse effects and another 25% due to financial conditions. **CONCLUSION:** This study demonstrates that the drugs used in the HUUFMA pain service follow the main recommendations of the current guidelines. It also shows that the cost of medications can negatively impact adherence to treatment.

Keywords: Pain, Neuralgia, Herpes Zoster

70. VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS - EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE IN MARANHÃO, PERIOD FROM 2013 TO 2017
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BACKGROUND: Visceral Leishmaniasis (LV) is a serious public health problem with a wide distribution worldwide. Brazil is responsible for 90% of the cases of LV registered in Latin America, being considered the third country with the highest occurrence in the world. Maranhão is among the states of the federation with the highest number of LV cases. Therefore, the objective of the present study is to trace the epidemiological profile of visceral leishmaniasis in Maranhão from 2013 to 2017. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective observational study on the epidemiological profile of visceral leishmaniasis in the state of Maranhão, in the period from 2013 to 2017. The data obtained were collected in the Notification of Injury Information System (SINAN). **RESULTS:** Maranhão consists of the Brazilian state with the highest number of notifications in the period from 2013 to 2017, accounting for 3439 cases, followed by Minas Gerais with 2676 cases and Ceará with 2362 cases. In relation to sex, in Maranhão, there is a predominance of males with 64.9% of the cases in females, with 35.1% of cases. As for race, there was a superiority in the number of cases for the brown race, accounting for 76.28% of the total, followed by black race (9.42%), white race (8.73%), indigenous race (2.58 %), yellow race (0.81%), others (2.18%). A greater number of cases occurred in the age group of 1-9 years of age with 40.13% of the total, followed by the age group of 20-39 years with 20.62%, less than 1 year of age. age group with 14.45%, 40-59 years with 12.01%, 10-19 years with 7.85%, 60-79 years with 4.5%, over 80 years with 0.35%, and ignored / in white with 0.09%. **CONCLUSION:** In the state of Maranhão, in the period of 2013-2017, the population most affected by visceral leishmaniasis comprises males, of the brown race and in the age range of 1 to 9 years.

Keywords: Visceral leishmaniasis, Calazar, Maranhão.

71. NURSING DIAGNOSIS IN PATIENTS SUBMITTED TO CARDIAC SURGERIES
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BACKGROUND: Cardiovascular diseases are among the main causes of morbidity and mortality in Brazil. With the technological advances some of these diseases are already treated by minimally invasive procedures, however the majority of patients are still submitted to cardiac surgeries, which in these cases are considered the only form of treatment for the survival of these individuals. In this sense, the objective of this report is to identify nursing diagnoses by the NANDA taxonomy in the perioperative of three cardiac surgeries. **RESULTS:** In the preoperative period of the pacemaker surgery, 5 diagnoses were identified, one of which was risk: Anxiety, Impaired sleep pattern, Unbalanced nutrition: less than body needs, poor knowledge and risk of infection. In the transoperative period of the Valve Exchange surgery, 8 diagnoses were recorded, 4 of which were at risk: Risk of infection, Risk of perioperative hypothermia, Risk of perioperative positioning injury, Impaired cardiac output risk, Impaired spontaneous ventilation, Impaired tissue integrity, Impaired urinary elimination and Mobility impaired. In the postoperative period of myocardial revascularization surgery, 7 diagnoses were identified, one of which was at risk: Infection risk, Impaired tissue integrity, Impaired transfer ability, Ineffective respiratory pattern, Unbalanced nutrition: less than bodily needs, Ineffective gastrointestinal motility and Pain acute **CONCLUSION:** In the study, 20 different nursing diagnoses were identified in patients submitted to cardiac surgeries, which were defined based on the care needs in which the patients presented. These results mean the importance of a nursing team attentive to the problems that patients develop or may develop in the perioperative period so that there are timely interventions and minimization of harm to them.

Keywords: Cardiac disorders. Perioperative Care. Nursing Diagnosis

72. COINFECTION BETWEEN HEPATITIS C, KAPOSI'S SARCOMA AND HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS
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BACKGROUND: HIV-positive individuals are at high risk of developing Kaposi's sarcoma (SK), a neoplasm that develops in connective tissue, the associated agent of which is Herpesvirus type 8 (HHV-8). However, a coinfection between the two mentioned diseases and Hepatitis C virus (HCV) may occur among injecting drug users, since HHV-8 can be transmitted through needle sharing, albeit with less efficiency than HCV or HIV. The present study reports the case of a 55 year old male, black color / race, who sought oncological care for the treatment of cutaneous lesions in the hands and feet due to recurrent Kaposi's sarcoma. It shows to be diagnosed of Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) 7 years ago and of Kaposi Sarcoma (Stage IV) 4 years ago. Refers to previous non-completed 1st, 2nd and 3rd line chemotherapy treatments using antiretroviral therapy irregularly. It states past history of risky sexual behavior and injecting drug use. **RESULTS:** Normal hemogram. Chest CT scan demonstrated mediastinal, axillary lymphadenomegaly and diffuse bullous emphysema. Computed tomography of the whole abdomen revealed splenomegaly, mesenteric and inguinal lymph node enlargement. Serological test for anti-HCV antibody reagent. It awaits infectology results for the current burden of CD4 lymphocytes and HCV nucleic acids. **CONCLUSION:** Although Kaposi's sarcoma and hepatitis C are not proven to be cofactors, it is important to investigate clearly the common means of transmission of both diseases: injecting drug use. Thus, an adequate orientation of patients at risk regarding the pathological potential and the search for rehabilitation of this factor, when necessary, is essential not only for the resolution of the pathological situation, but also to stimulate the prevention of other cases

Keywords: Kaposi's sarcoma, HIV, Hepatitis C

73. THE PATIENT OF THE 21ST CENTURY AND DR. GOOGLE: A NEW PERSPECTIVE?
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BACKGROUND: The search for information, mainly about symptoms and diseases, has become a habit. Thus, the term "expert patient" emerges and the concerns that emerge along with it, such as erroneous self-diagnosis and self-reproach. Thus the objective of this work is to evaluate the use of the Internet as a tool in the search for self-knowledge about the diseases and the therapeutic use of the drugs. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional, quantitative and descriptive study was carried out with 171 high school students from two public schools in Pau dos Ferros, Rio Grande do Norte. A self-answered and anonymous electronic questionnaire was used as a research tool. The data obtained were statistically treated by SPSS software (version 22). Participation in the research was consented through the acceptance of the Informed Consent Term. **RESULTS:** The average age of the interviewees was 16.6 (\pm 1.37) years, being 66.9% female and 42.1% with monthly family income up to a minimum wage. Of the youngsters, 47.1% stated that they first search the Internet with source of information about diseases that affect them, later doctors with 32.6%. In addition, 77.3% stated that their research resulted, at least once, in misdiagnoses about their pathologies. Regarding medicines, 67.4% stated that they did not take medicines indicated by the Internet; however, the other 32.6% said they had taken them one or more times; of these, 81.7% were successful at improving their illness at least once. In addition, 50% of the interviewees reported that after a medical visit they sought information about prescription drugs, the main reasons being curiosity and lack of medical clarification. **CONCLUSION:** Although the Internet is an inexhaustible source of information, because users can not filter it correctly, it still does not replace the role of the doctor in the 21st century.

Keywords: Patient expert, Self-medication, Internet, Misdiagnosis.

74. PROFILE OF THE NEOPLASIA CASES OF THE INTESTINAL GASTROUS TREATMENT: SELF-BASED STUDY

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BACKGROUND: Early diagnosis of gastrointestinal tract cancers is one of the most difficult due to the non-specific symptoms. Therefore, they are usually diagnosed in advanced stages, which contributes to high their high mortality. Tumor neoplasm, for example, becomes the third leading cause of death worldwide. The objective of the present study is to describe the profile of gastrointestinal tract tumors in the São Luís-MA death verification service. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive study, based on the retrospective data of the death certificate of the Death Verification System of São Luís, MA, Brazil, from 2011 to 2017, where epidemiological information and associated factors were collected. The analyzes were performed in STATA 14.0. **RESULTS:** There were 157 deaths due to neoplasms, and in 47.77% of the cases the tumor site was in the gastrointestinal tract (GIT). 54.60% were male. The age ranged from 1 to 104 years (mean of 66.53 ± 17.46 years), and a large part (48.77%) were older than 70 years. The majority of the deaths were at home (56.75%). Among the tumors of TGI, the most affected sites were stomach (24%), pancreas (17, 33%) and colorectal (14.67%). The main comorbidity was smoking (53.85%). Regarding the complications of the neoplasias that caused the death, the most prevalent were cachexia (45.61%), septic shock (22.81%) and hypovolemic shock (12.28%). **CONCLUSION:** This information allows the implementation of a better clinical management, mainly because it is a neoplasm that presents high mortality and late diagnosis in the country. Thus, knowledge about the complications that lead to death may help to avoid the same outcome

Keywords: Autopsy, Neoplasia, Gastrointestinal tract, Profile

75. PORTRAIT OF INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF CHRONIC RHEUMATIC CARDIOPATHY IN THE NORTHEAST

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BACKGROUND: Rheumatic heart disease is a serious non-suppurative complication after infection with *Streptococcus pyogenes*. Acutely, rheumatic carditis generates lesions that, if untreated, progressively evolve due to the fibrosis process with consequent valve stenosis. Chronic sequelae in the heart valves are called chronic rheumatic heart disease (CRD), which can lead to heart failure and progressive myocardial dysfunction. In Brazil, echocardiographic screening studies performed in schoolchildren in Belo Horizonte (MG), showed a prevalence of around 40 / 1,000, which represents an important public health problem. **METHODS:** An epidemiological, quantitative and retrospective study was carried out in which data on the incidence and mortality of chronic rheumatic heart disease in the Northeast region of Brazil were collected through DATASUS data analysis between 2008 and 2017. The variants analyzed were sex, race, age group and number of deaths and hospitalizations. **RESULTS:** 21,293 hospitalizations for chronic rheumatic disease were recorded in the northeast region and 4,135 cases were reported in the age group 40-49, followed by 3,967 cases between 30-39 years and 3,420 cases aged 50-59 years. From 2008 to 2017 there is variation between the age groups. Regarding gender, females were the most affected in the period studied, corresponding to 58.2% ($n = 12,396$), with a higher incidence in 2013 with 1,484 females and 1,113 males in the same year. The most affected race was brown with 31.9% ($n = 6,811$) of the cases. There were 1,326 deaths. **CONCLUSION:** The number of hospitalizations is significant in the northeast, the second largest in relation to the other regions. The CRD profile in the northeastern region is female, between 40-49 years and brown. There is insufficient data to analyze the character of care and hospitalization to correlate with the causes of death.

Keywords: Rheumatic cardiomyopathy, mortality, hospitalization

76. MORTALITY RATE FOR MEDICAL AND SURGICAL COMPLICATIONS IN BRAZIL FROM 2012 TO 2016

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BACKGROUND: External causes are growing and they are one of the most frequent causes of death in the world. This growth occurred from the 80's, when they came to occupy the second position among the deaths in general. In Brazil, in 2000, there were 118,367 deaths from these causes, which represented 12.5% of all deaths. Complications for medical and surgical care (CMC) are in Chapter XX of the ICD-10, but studies about them are still scarce. This study proposes to analyze the mortality rate by CMC in 5 regions of Brazil from 2012 to 2016. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional study, with secondary data from the years 2012 to 2016, from SINAN (National Institute of Public Health Information System). All Brazilian regions were analyzed: North, Northeast, Southeast, South and Center-West. Statistical analysis included Kruskal Wallis tests and Pearson correlation tests ($\alpha = 5\%$). **RESULTS:** The average CMC mortality rate of the regions was: North (NO) 3.14; Northeast (NE) 3.68; Southeast (SE) 2.84; Sul 2.57; Center-West (CO) 2.56 and Brazil - 2.96. The highest national rate was in 2014: 3.07. In the same year, Northeast was highlighted: 4.11, the highest among all regions. A statistically significant difference was observed between mortality rates among all regions and the general Brazilian total ($p = 0.0095$); there was a correlation between mortality rates: NO and SE $p = 0.0196$; NO and south $p = 0.0458$; NE and total Brazilian total $p = 0.005$; SE and South $p = 0.0026$. **CONCLUSIONS:** There is a high mortality rate due to CMC. The NO and NE lead above the national average, the NE has the lead. CMC death is not related to population numbers, they are due to factors intrinsic to the practice of medicine. Improving medical and surgical care in the NO and NE regions is a major factor in reducing these rates.

Keywords: Mortality, Epidemiology, External Causes

77. REPORT OF DIAGNOSTIC EXAMINATIONS FOR BREAST CANCER IN MARANHÃO

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BACKGROUND: Breast cancer constitutes a serious public health problem, being the second most common carcinoma in women in Brazil and worldwide. In the Plan of strategic actions for coping with chronic non-communicable diseases, neoplasia control is present with actions that highlight early detection, using mammography as the main tool in the screening. Thus, the objective of this research is to know the numbers of diagnostic exams for breast cancer performed in Maranhão. **METHODOLOGY:** This is a quantitative descriptive study, based on secondary data collected from DATASUS / Breast Cancer Information System (SISMAMA) with a cut from January 2010 to April 2014. It was determined as criteria for the obtaining the data, the state of Maranhão and the diagnostic methods represented by cytopathology and mammography. **RESULTS:** Between January 2010 and April 2014, 253 breast exams were performed in Maranhão, and the city of São Luís presented the highest percentage (79.45%). Regarding mammography, when the number of exams was evaluated according to the municipality of residence, in the same time interval, we can observe that 86,297 examinations were performed in the state, the capital presented an absolute value of $n = 35,716$. In Brazil, data from the National Cancer Institute (INCA) for the biennium 2016-2017, indicate that the estimate of new cases of tumors with primary location in the female breast represent 57,960 women who were affected. **CONCLUSION:** It is possible to notice the lag of the data available in SISMAMA, which may imply a non-realistic view of the scenario under study. The main function of breast cancer screening is to enable early diagnosis, with less aggressive and more effective treatments, reducing the mortality rate.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Diagnostic Tests, Mammography

78. GASTRIC ULCER IN LESSER CURVATURE CAUSED BY INTRAGASTRIC BALLOON: CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: In patients with morbid obesity, the use of an intragastric balloon (IG Balloon) may be the intermediary for a bariatric surgery or a temporary therapeutic conduct to patients that aren't eligible for the surgical procedure. However, complications may occur during use of the IG Balloon - such as a gastric ulcer, which has been noted in about 8% of

patients, one of which will be reported below. LANF, 58 years old, male, white, married, resident of São Luís – MA, looked for private service in gastroenterology for the treatment of Class I Obesity two years ago. The patient, who presented a BMI of 35.3, was clarified about the installation procedure for the Spatz IG Balloon, oriented about the liquid-pasty diet and, **in case of any discomfort, to follow the prescription's guidelines.** 27 days after the procedure, he proceeded with the diet, presented a BMI of 33.0 and related hunger before and after lunch, nausea and vomiting. An Upper Gastrointestinal Endoscopy (EGD) demonstrated remainders of food and a displacement of the IG Balloon, which had been positioned at the gastric fundus. The patient was readvised about diet and medications. RESULTS: Ten months after the gradual volume increase of the IG Balloon – which has now 1,100 ml - patient had a BMI of 25.9. The Balloon was then removed and a different EGD presented an acute ulcer with necrosis in the lesser curvature. After two months of treatment with Tecta and Motilium, patient presented an ulcerated lesion in healing in EGD and evolved well. CONCLUSION: IG Balloon is an effective method in the process of weight loss in patients with morbid obesity. Nausea and vomiting are expected complications and with the proper treatment and follow-up, complications such as ulcers can be avoided.

Keywords: Ulcer. Intra gastric balloon. Obesity.

79. CASE REPORT: KEARNS SAYRE SYNDROME

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BACKGROUND: Kearns Sayre Syndrome (KSS) is caused by a deletion in mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA), which usually occurs sporadically with prevalence of 1.6 per 100000. It is characterized by starting before 20 years old, progressive external ophthalmoplegia and retinitis pigmentosa, and may also affect the cardiac, nervous and endocrine systems. This case report aims to contribute to early diagnosis and morbidity and mortality reduction. RESULTS: male patient, 11 years old, with astigmatism, bilateral palpebral ptosis, short stature, tremors, fatigue after exercise, total atrioventricular block and bilateral deafness. Non-consanguineous parents and no personal or family background. At the clinical examination: bilateral palpebral ptosis, cutis marmorata, ataxic gait, climbs stairs with support, weight and height inferior to the age standards, with no other alterations. Complementary tests: neonatal screening indicated just sickle cell trait. Brain magnetic resonance imaging showed lesions on pale globes, substantia nigra and pontine tegmentum, cerebellar white matter alteration; Electroneuromyography showed initial myopathy; echocardiogram showed mitral prolapse with mild reflux; audiometry revealed right mixed hearing loss and left conductive hearing loss; funduscopy showed atrophy area adjacent to the inferior temporal vascular arcade and perimacular area. In the CGH array no pathogenic chromosomal segments were detected and molecular analysis detected 6.8Mb deletion in the mtDNA in heteroplasmy in the MT-ATP6 gene. CONCLUSION: The KSS diagnosis can be established by clinic, genetic and imaging studies, in general, and the muscle biopsy is dismissed. **There is no specific treatment, however, it's recommended to avoid substances that are toxic to the mitochondrial respiratory chain.** Although coenzyme Q10 and L-carnitine are commonly employed, further studies are needed. The genetic counseling and a regular multiprofessional follow-up are fundamental.

Keywords: Kearns Sayre Syndrome, Deletion of Mitochondrial DNA, Progressive External Ophthalmoplegia, Pigmentary Retinosis, Hearing Loss.

80. CLINICAL STUDY OF PRUNE BELLY SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Prune Belly syndrome (SPB) or abdomen in prune is a rare congenital condition characterized by the triad: agenesis, deficiency or hypoplasia of abdominal wall muscles, bilateral cryptorchidism and urinary tract abnormalities. With no defined etiology, it affects more males and presents an incidence of 1: 35,000 to 1: 50,000 live births, according to Guerrero et al. In addition, other malformations may occur, such as: heart disease, pulmonary hypoplasia, orthopedic and musculoskeletal disorders.

CASE DESCRIPTION: Patient M.V.D.S.S, male, 1 year and 6 months, brown; mother of 21 years, gesta II for II (n) abortion zero. During gestation, prenatal care was started late, gestational ultrasonography revealed increased fetal kidneys (bilateral hydronephrosis) and megabexiga, suggestive of PBS. She was born of normal term birth and weight of 3.040g; after birth, was referred to the Dr. Juvêncio Mattos Children's Hospital (São Luís-MA) with renal insufficiency, being submitted to peritoneal dialysis. It presents with complete vaccination situation, tests of neonatal screening carried out and normal physiological elimination. At physical examination: bilateral cryptorchidism, thin and wrinkled abdominal wall. During the hospitalizations, urinary tract ultrasonography and renal scintigraphy were also performed, which corroborated the clinical suspicion of SPB. Over a year, he had been hospitalized for recurrent urinary tract infections, developing with hydroelectrolytic disorders, metabolic acidosis, hypovolemia and sepsis, requiring hospitalization in a pediatric ICU. After clinical improvement, he was discharged from hospital and was referred for outpatient follow-up with a nephrologist and pediatrician. CONCLUSION: In SPB survival depends on the degree of anatomic and functional impairment of the involved organs. However, rigid prenatal care, early intervention and multiprofessional care can guarantee a better prognosis for the child.

Keywords: Prune Belly, malformations, cryptorchidism, abdominal wall

81. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF LEPROSY CASES IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN THE YEAR OF 2017

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Faculdade Estácio São Luís

BACKGROUND: Leprosy is a chronic disease of compulsive notification, infectious and contagious, having as its etiological agent mycobacterium leprae, it has high infectivity and low pathogenicity, affecting skin and peripheral nerves, ranging from simple symptoms to major disabilities. The mechanism of transmission is based on the direct contact of a healthy person with a bacilliferous patient through the upper airways. The present article aims to raise the epidemiological profile of leprosy in the state of maranhão in the year 2017. METHODS: This is a quantitative research carried out in the databases of the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System (DATASUS). Based on the state of maranhão, the year of notification, sex, and the operational classification of leprosy. At the end the data were tabulated and presented in exact numbers. In the case of public domain data with unrestricted access to said research is exempt from analysis in ethics committee. RESULTS: There were 4067 cases of leprosy in the state of Maranhão in 2017, of which 2336 were women and 1731 were men, with ages ranging from 1 to 80 years or more, the highest prevalence among those aged 30 to 39 years. What draws attention are the case numbers among children in the age group of 1 to 14 years and a total of 383 cases. Regarding the operational classification, 825 were paucibacillary and 3240 multibacillary. CONCLUSION: We can conclude that leprosy still registers a large number of cases in the Brazilian population. Being the male, the age group of 30 to 39 years, and the multibacillary form the largest number of cases. Thus, we can conclude that even with outpatient treatment policies, control campaigns and guidelines, such as the institution of polychemotherapy and early diagnosis actions, leprosy still presents a serious problem as a major public health challenge.

Keywords: Leprosy, Epidemiology, Public Health.

82. RESEARCH DESIGN OF VISUAL ACUITY DECREASE IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT DUE TO ZIKA

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BACKGROUND: This paper describes the case of a pediatric patient with decreased visual acuity whose mother reports a diagnosis of Zika during pregnancy. Zika virus is considered an emergent arbovirose with possible permanent clinical repercussions in the central nervous system, affecting neonates whose mothers were infected during pregnancy. An early follow-up of pregnant women through prenatal care is essential for both initial diagnosis and to alert about the risks and complications of this disease in order to effectively carry out the prevention. CASE DESCRIPTION: IWFP, male;

White color; 1 year and 11 months; from São José de Ribamar - MA. Mother sought a referral service in Neurodevelopment, Assistance and Rehabilitation of Children (Ninar) with an 11-month-old infant, reporting suspected blindness. During anamnesis, she reported late prenatal onset and Zika's history in the first trimester of gestation. Exclusive breastfeeding up to six months. At physical examination he presented implantation of normal ears, decreased babinski reflex, normal eye test, normal plantar and palmar grip. For a better investigation, he was referred to the ophthalmologist and returned to the pediatric consultation with an ophthalmological opinion of nystagmus, strabismus, optic nerve hypoplasia and diagnosis of partial visual acuity impairment. CONCLUSION: The Brazilian Ministry of Health was a pioneer in recognizing the implication of the ZIKA virus in the occurrence of the microcephaly outbreak, an unprecedented association of the scientific literature. Despite the significant expansion of scientific publications on the subject since 2015, many unanswered questions remain. Thus, the work aims to make public one more possible consequence of arboviruses, and to alert society to the implications of inadequate prenatal care within this context.

Keywords: Zika Virus, Optic Nerve Hypoplasia, Nistagm

83. DISSECTING ANEURYSM OF THORACIC AORTA BY BLUNT TRAUMA
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BACKGROUND: Aneurysm is defined as a localized dilatation of a vessel. In the dissection of the aorta, there is a laceration of the intima, exposing the middle layer, and the separation of these layers, due to the infiltration of blood into a false lumen with the formation of a hematoma. It is a rare, usually fatal, disease that usually affects older men. Among the main causes we have arterial hypertension and iatrogenic traumas, which usually occur in the ascending aorta with clinical picture of chest pain and sweating, making confusion in the differential diagnosis with acute myocardial infarction. This study aims to address a clinical case of dissecting thoracic aortic aneurysm due to automobile trauma. CASE DESCRIPTION: Patient RLRA, male, 43 years old, victim of car-truck collision on 04/20/18, with history of chest pain associated with dyspnea. Hemodynamically stable, flaccid abdomen, no visceromegalias. He reported being hypertensive. Chest X-ray revealed chest fracture of right costal arches, left pleural effusion with pulmonary atelectasis, and widening of the mediastinum. The electrocardiogram did not change. When a computerized angiography of the abdominal and thoracic aorta was requested, the latter revealed intimate flaps in the transition from the aortic arch to the proximal segment of the descending aorta, 2cm away from the left subclavian artery (Stanford B). The patient was hospitalized and on 05/05/18, endovascular correction of thoracic aortic dissection with a Zenith 22x115mm endoprosthesis was performed. Control arteriography confirmed the absence of intercurrences in the postoperative period and the patient was referred to the ICU using Profenid and Cephalotin. He was discharged from hospital in the 2nd postoperative period. CONCLUSION: Aortic dissecting aneurysm is not a common condition, but it should be considered as a possibility in patients with chest pain in the emergency department, since the evolution without treatment has a high potential for lethality.

Keywords: Dissecting aneurysm, Dilation, Aorta

84. FLOPPY EYELID SYNDROME
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BACKGROUND: Described in 1981 by Culbertson and Ostler, great looseness and distensibility of the upper eyelid that is easily everted with slight digital traction. The tarsus is extremely malleable, with loss in usual tonicity, folding over itself. The lateral cantal tendon may be elongated. More frequent in middle-aged men, with no predilection for race. 5-15% associated with sleep apnea or collagen diseases and obesity. Generally bilateral, but can be isolated in one of the eyelids. It can affect even the lower ones. It can lead to ectropion, ciliary ptosis, tarsal ulcers, meibomian gland dysfunction, palpebral ptosis or blepharocalase. Spontaneous, nocturnal, palpebral eversion with direct eye contact with sheets and

pillowcases has already been well documented by most authors. CASE DESCRIPTION: A 57-year-old male, male, from Buriticupu-MA, referred by a colleague from the region with a diagnosis of bilateral ectropion. He had been referring for more than 40 years to red eye, photosensitivity, mucus secretion, foreign body sensation, dryness and visual haze worsened five years ago. At the ophthalmologic examination: bilateral cataract, severe ptosis, lower ectropion, normal intraocular pressure, unopposed funduscopy, conjunctival papillae, conjunctival hyperemia, mucoid secretion, visual acuity of 20/60 and 20/40 with correction in right and left eyes, respectively. Presence of xanthelasma on the right. CONCLUSION: Although not classified as common, it is not so rare and should always be considered in the presence of chronic ocular inflammation refractory to previous treatment, in which other causes have already been excluded.

Keywords: Eyelid, Distensibility, Eversion, Ectropion, Blepharocalase

85. EVOLUTION OF ALZHEIMER'S MORTALITY IN THE NORTHEAST COMPARED TO OTHER COUNTRY REGIONS
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BACKGROUND: Alzheimer's disease is one of the most serious neuropathologies affecting the elderly population of the country, since it is quite common and causes great mental limitations, affecting the social and family life of the affected person, and in more extreme cases leading to death. The objective of this study is to compare the evolution of Alzheimer's mortality in the Northeast with that of the other Brazilian regions, from 2011 to 2015. METHODS: This is an ecological and analytical study, in which the data collection was done in the System (TABNET) using the vital statistics tab in the general mortality section. In the line option the region variable was searched; in the content option, deaths per residence were chosen; in the available selection option, CID-BR-10 Alzheimer's disease was chosen and the years 2011 to 2015 were chosen. RESULTS: The annual deaths caused by this disease increased during this period, a growth of 85.10% in the Northeast, 103, 70% in the North, 34.34% in the Southeast, 37.52% in the South and 62.58% in the Midwest. There was also an increase in the ratio between Alzheimer's deaths and total deaths by region, with a growth of 67.27% in the Northeast, 75.00% in the North, 26.72% in the Southeast, 32.30% in the South and 45.68% in the Midwest. CONCLUSION: In all regions, the number of deaths due to Alzheimer's disease has increased every year. Thus, the growth of the ratio between death by disease and the total number of deaths shows that the increase in deaths is not only a consequence of population growth, but also of the aging population and the progression of this disease in the elderly. This, in turn, demands more public attention for this population, especially in the Northeast, which is the second region in which there is more growth of Alzheimer's deaths.

Keywords: Epidemiology; Alzheimer; Deaths;

86. BILATERAL EXTRADURAL HAEMATOMA BY INJURY OF UPPER SAGITTAL SINUS
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UFMA, UNICEUMA e HOSPITAL JOÃO XXIII

BACKGROUND: Extradural hematoma (HED) is characterized by bleeding within spaces around the brain and spinal cord. HED is uncommon, but it is a serious complication of Cranial Brain Trauma (TBI). This is found in 1 to 4% of cases of TBI. It has a higher incidence in adolescents and young adults, mainly related to car accidents and falls. CASE DESCRIPTION: Patient of 41a, male, with a report of fall of height for more than 12h, found unconscious at home. He was admitted to the intubated emergency room, presenting nonspecific withdrawal to the painful stimulus in the 4 limbs, and without ocular opening (ECG 6T - AO 1, RV 1T, RM 4), with anisocoric pupils (Right Dysrhythmia). Computed tomography of the skull was performed, evidencing an extensive bilateral frontal HED. Patient was then referred to the surgical block and submitted to craniotomy for drainage of the hematoma. During the surgical procedure, it was decided to keep part of the hematoma located above the superior sagittal sinus, fill the subdural space with saline and anchor the dura mater, filling the extradural space with hemostatic foam (Gelfoam). After 11 days of ICU stay, the patient was

unable to protect the airway. Therefore, he underwent tracheostomy. Patient was placed in the ward, in the process of decannulation, with spontaneous ocular opening, obeying commands, without appendicular deficits and awaiting further evaluations. CONCLUSION: Bilateral traumatic frontal HED resulting from sagittal sinus lesion is rare. In such cases, surgical evacuation is urgent and necessary.

Keywords: Extradural hematoma, Cranioencephalic trauma, Upper sagittal sinus lesion

87. NORWEGIAN SCABIES - AN EXUBERANT CASE WITH UNFAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT.

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BACKGROUND: Human scabies affects all social classes and different races throughout the world. It is highly contagious. Norwegian scabies is a rare and severe form of infestation by *Sarcoptes scabiei* var. *hominis*, characterized by a large number of parasites on the skin. It is commonly seen in immunocompromised patients, including AIDS, but it also occurs in institutionalized patients with neurological disorders. The lesions are crusty, thick, grayish, and extend beyond Hebra's circle, affecting the scalp, palms of the hands, plantar and subungual regions. Severe erythroderma may be present on more than 90% of the body surface, with erythema and severe desquamation. CASE DESCRIPTION: A case of a 64-year-old man, born and living in Alto Alegre-MA, who complained of pruritus in the body for one year with worsening in the last month, in addition to fever and fatigue one week ago. Physical examination shows malnourishment, erythrodermic with thick and diffuse scabs all over the body, including face, hands, feet and nails. Based on the Norwegian scabies hypothesis, material was collected for direct examination and the diagnosis confirmed. Ivermectin 9mg, Ceftriaxone and Oxacillin were started and serologies were requested, which were positive for hepatitis C and syphilis, but the patient evaded. Five days later, he was admitted again with severe sepsis, requiring orotracheal intubation and was transferred to Getúlio Vargas Hospital in São Luís, where we lost the follow-up. CONCLUSION: it is important to note that late diagnosis and treatment of Norwegian scabies can lead to severe conditions such as this, in which the patient reached at a very advanced stage, malnourished and with secondary infection, being necessary his transfer to a hospital with Intensive Care Unit.

Keywords: Norwegian scabies, Parasitic diseases, Malnutrition

88. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SEPTICEMIA ODPES IN CHILDREN IN MARANHÃO BY REGIME

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BACKGROUND: Septicemia is characterized by a complex and generalized reaction of the immune system caused by the presence of microorganisms and their toxins in the bloodstream, being one of the main causes of death in children in Brazil. The objective of this study is to create an epidemiological profile of the deaths caused by septicemia in children, making a parallel between the public and private health system in Maranhão, in order to contribute to the reduction of these pictures. METHODS: This is an ecological and descriptive study, using data from the Health Information System (TABNET) provided by the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian National Health System (DATASUS) from January 2011 to April 2018. state of Maranhão and obtained data from the Epidemiological and Morbidity tab. In the "Line" option, Age Range 1 was selected, already in the "Column" option, Regime was selected and in the "Content" tab, Deaths. In the "ICD-10 Morbidity" option, Septicemia was selected and the age range was between 0 and 14 years. RESULTS: 502 deaths were recorded, 53.58% of this total in Public Regime, 7.37% in Private Regime and 39% were ignored. Among the Public Regime, 63.94% of the deaths occurred in children under one year, 16.72% between 1 and 4 years, 8.55% between 5 and 9 years and 10.78% between 10 and 14 years. In Private, 78.37% in children under one year, 13.51% between 1 and 4 years,

5.4% between 5 and 9 years, and, finally, 2.7% between 10 and 14 years. Of those ignored, 74.48% were under one year old, 14.79% were between 1 and 4 years old, 5.61% were between 5 and 9 years old, and 5.1% were between 10 and 14 years old. CONCLUSION: It is concluded, therefore, that the number of deaths of children between 0 and 14 years, in Maranhão, is significant, especially in the public health network, being more expressive in individuals younger than one year. From the study data, it is evident, therefore, the need to improve health services, in order to mitigate this scenario.

Keywords: Epidemiological profile, Septicemia, Deaths

89. PALATO INJURY INJURY AND NASAL ASA BY PARACOCIDODOMYCOSIS

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Centro Universitário do Maranhão (CEUMA)

BACKGROUND: Paracoccidioidomycosis (PHC) is a systemic mycosis caused by the thermo-dimorphic fungus *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*, being the age group more affected from 30 to 50 years, preferentially reaching the male sex. It has chronic clinical forms - predominant in adults - and acute or subacute - in children and adolescents. When undiagnosed and properly treated, it can lead to severe and lethal disseminated forms involving the lungs, integument, lymph nodes, spleen, liver and lymphoid organs of the digestive tract. CASE DESCRIPTION: BM, male, 63 years, faidermo, farmer, natural and resident of Cedral-MA. He was referred to a reference hospital in oncology in the city of São Luís-MA, with lesion of inflammatory aspect of soft palate and left nasal wing suggestive of tegumentary leishmaniasis, with IgG positive for *Leishmania*. Laboratory tests requested prior to biopsy revealed eosinophilia (1,369.80 / mm³), present in granulomatous reactions, such as the patient's. The patient was submitted to skin biopsy of the back of the nose and soft palate that presented inconclusive. A second biopsy was performed 3 months later and the patient progressed well. The material was sent for histopathological analysis with dorsal skin of brownish color, elliptical form and firm consistency, measuring 1.4 to 0.6 cm; and soft palate with irregular fragment of brownish color, firm and elastic consistency, measuring 1.4 x 0.6 cm. The final diagnosis by histopathological report was paracoccidioidomycosis, presenting chronic granulomatous inflammatory process, associated with fungal structures compatible with *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*. CONCLUSION: This infection is an important public health problem due to its high limiting potential and the number of early deaths caused, especially in specific social strata, such as rural workers, who have access to restricted health, making it difficult to diagnose early.

Keywords: Ringworm, Paracoccidioidomycosis, Leishmaniasis, nasal wing, soft palate

90. ACUTE CONTROL IN ARNOLD-CHIARI SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Arnold-Chiari I malformation is a rare, difficult to diagnose, clinically unspecific and sporadic / congenital severe condition in which there are herniated cerebellar structures that may or may not involve the brainstem. It is characterized by: headache, progressive loss of strength, dizziness, dysphagia, paresthesia, gait ataxia and visual and respiratory changes. CASE DESCRIPTION: ECGL, mechanic, 38 years old, brown, ex-smoker for 6 years. In July 2009, she reported progressive cervicalgia with irradiation for 3° / 4° MSD, left unilateral headache and paresthetic lombocitalgia for MMII for more than 10 years. He denied chronic diseases. To the exams: Lasegue +, muscle strength 4 + / 5 + in MMSS and RNM informing Sd. of Arnold-Chiari I, associated with vertebro-basilar invagination. After surgical treatment of herniation in 2010, returned to the Pain Service with worsening and headache change, which became bilateral, in tightness and shock. Started codeine 30mg 6 / 6h, Miosan 10mg at night, physical therapy and acupuncture, however with limitations. After addition of methadone 10mg 12 / 12h and 25mg amitriptyline at night, there was moderate improvement of headache and good adherence to treatment. One half-year after adjusting for methadone in 10mg of 8 / 8h, there was a reduction in the frequencies of low back pain and a significant improvement in headache, however with a sensation of hand edema and postural imbalance. In 2016, 5mg of

methadone 8 / 8h, amitriptyline 25mg at night and the addition of gabapentin 300mg 8 / 8h allowed the report of effective pain control and little impact on daily activities. In 2017, with physiotherapy and maintenance of doses, the repair of sleep and the fine adjustment of pain symptoms were achieved. CONCLUSION: The singularity of Sd. of Arnold-Chiari which requires careful technical accuracy, fine management for analgesic adjustments and the beneficial impact of refractory pain control on the quality of life in patients with difficult pain control symptoms.

Keywords: Arnold-Chiari syndrome, algic control, anesthesiology

91. ABDOMINAL TRAUMA CONTENT WITH SPLENDID AND RENAL INJURY - CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Trauma represents a serious public health problem in the world and is among the main causes of mortality and disability in developed countries. Among the types of trauma, the abdominal is one of the most prevalent in the context of polytrauma, being classified as open or closed. The success in the management of this pathology is characterized by the efficiency of the initial approach that allows to establish the early diagnosis and the timely treatment of the intra-abdominal injuries, when present. RESULTS: L.S.E.S, female, 21 years old, victim of a motorcycle accident with a history of blunt abdominal trauma in the left flank. Admitted to hospital in the interior of the state of Maranhão with abdominal pain at deep palpation, without signs of peritonitis. He performed a total abdomen ultrasonography, in which splenic hematoma was associated with subcapsular left renal hematoma. A computed tomography scan of the abdomen with contrast was suggested, which found laceration in a 3 cm deep spleen not involving trabecular vessels (Grade III) and enlarged left kidney with severe lesion (Grade V) by avulsion of the renal wire with devascularization. She was transferred to a public health service in the state capital on the same day, with no signs of hemorrhagic shock. Exploratory laparotomy and left total nephrectomy were performed to correct the above mentioned lesions. In the postoperative period, the patient remained hospitalized for 4 days on antibiotic and symptomatic use. She presented good evolution and was discharged in good general condition. CONCLUSION: The assessment of the abdomen is one of the most crucial segments in the initial approach of the traumatized. Undiagnosed intra-abdominal injury is a common cause of avoidable deaths. Any patient suffering from blunt or penetrating abdominal trauma should be regarded as having a surgical lesion until proven otherwise.

Keywords: trauma, abdomen, injury, renal

92. BYPASS AORTO-FEMORAL IN PATIENT WITH LERICHE SYNDROME

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BACKGROUND: Leriche's syndrome is a chronic bilateral aorto-iliac occlusion (OCAI) due to the presence of a thrombus in the aortic bifurcation. It is an unusual variant of arterial disease that affects the Abdominal Aorta and / or both iliac arteries. Characterized by the triad: absence of bilateral femoral pulse, gluteal claudication, impotence in men and secondary amenorrhea in women. The case reported here explains about a case conducted at Presidente Dutra University Hospital (HUPD). CASE DESCRIPTION: JMR, male, 66 years old, presenting extensive lesion in the lower left leg, diagnosed with OCAI. Patient admitted to HUPD to undergo aorto-bifemoral bypass with a bifurcated prosthesis. Firstly, inguinal longitudinal incisions were made, diuresis planes with dissection and repair of the common femoral artery (AFC), superficial and deep. After that, the retroperitoneum was opened with dissection and isolation of the infrarenal abdominal aorta and left common iliac, and then proceeded with the confection of the retroperitoneal tunnel communicating with the bilateral inguinal accesses. Systemic heparinization and infrarenal aortic clamping were initiated. Then, aortic arteriotomy, aortic anastomosis and passage of legs of the bifurcated prosthesis through the retroperitoneal tunnel to the femoral ones.

Continuing, right and left AFC clamping and arteriotomy were performed, as well as anastomoses. Finally, the prosthesis and release of the aortic and femoral clamp were removed, with palpable pulses after a distal anastomosis. The patient progressed satisfactorily in the postoperative period, with left leg granulation. On discharge, patient without complaints and with wounds without phlogistic signs. CONCLUSION: The described behavior was efficient for the treatment of symptoms of Leriche Syndrome, with improvement in the quality of life of the patient. In addition to a small exposure to blood loss and a good postoperative and also the improvement of the ulcer present in the left leg.

Keywords: abdominal aorta; thrombosis; surgical procedures

93. LATE DIAGNOSIS OF ECTOPIC PREGNANCY

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BACKGROUND: This paper describes the case of a patient with tubal pregnancy who evolved to death after hypovolemic shock and cardiorespiratory arrest (CRA). The relevance of this case is justified by the complications resulting from the pathological finding that has a simple diagnosis, but when it is late, it progresses fatally. CASE DESCRIPTION: SDPA, 43 years old, female, married, white, administrator, chronic smoker and from São Luis. On July 13, 2018, she was receive at the Death Verification Service due to CRA at the Emergency Care Unit (UPA) of Araçacy. After being rescue and performing the resuscitation maneuvers, she persisted with asystole and thus declared her death at 08:33 in the morning. In the initial evaluation, distended abdomen, cutaneous pallor and mucosa were observe, with no other changes relevant to physical examination. On necroscopic examination, an area of intense hemorrhage was observe in the pelvic cavity, and death was evidence due to hypovolemic shock with CRA. The investigation identified right ovary cystic and left ovary and ruptured trunk with extensive area of blood clots due to ectopic pregnancy, being evidenced male fetus, 3.5 cm indicative of about 10 weeks. Other findings include mild anthracosis in the lungs, gallstones and right ventricular hypertrophy and mild atherosclerosis in the heart. CONCLUSION: Ectopic pregnancy corresponds to the nidation of the ovum outside the uterine cavity and it is considered the major cause of maternal death in the first trimester of gestation. Among the associated risk factors, we highlight the use of intrauterine device, emergency contraception, smoking, previous ectopic pregnancy and endometriosis. The clinical manifestations are abdominal pain, menstrual delay and irregular vaginal bleeding. Diagnosis occurs after HCG and transvaginal ultrasound, and the standard treatment is surgery.

Keywords: ectopic pregnancy; tubal

94. BEHAVIORAL PROFILE OF WOMEN AT THE CENTER OF BASIC AND APPLIED IMMUNOLOGY/UFMA

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BACKGROUND: Cervical-uterine cancer results from disordered replication of the lining epithelium of the organ. Although not the only risk factor, Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection is imperative for the development of cancer. It is considered a public health problem, and its detection and prevention are easy. The present study aims to characterize the behavioral profile of women submitted to Pap smears attended in the University Extension Program linked to the Pathology Department of the Federal University of Maranhão in the city of. METHODS: A cross-sectional, analytical-descriptive and quantitative study was carried out with 97 women attended by university extension programs linked to the Pathology Department of the Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA), Bacanga campus. Data collection was initiated through a structured questionnaire, whose questions addressed the behavioral characteristics of these women. The data was compiled into a Microsoft Excel 2010® spreadsheet for both exploratory and descriptive analysis. RESULTS: 95 women between the ages of 18 and 73 years were included in this study, being more prevalent women who started sexual activity between 16 and 18 years (41.05%); who had only one sexual

partner (41.05%); who never use condoms (57.89%) who had one to three births (68.42%); who did not present a history of Sexually Transmitted Infection (82.11%); who reported going to the gynecologist once a year (43.16%) and did not use cigarettes (89.47%). CONCLUSIONS: Even when performing the Pap smear, it is important to note that most women still have behaviors considered at risk, such as non-use of condoms. Therefore, counseling with a focus on these behaviors that are considered at risk for the transmission of sexually transmitted infections, among them HPV is necessary.

Keywords: Behavior; Prevention; Cervical-uterine cancer; HPV

95. AGE OF MENARCHE IN THE MOTHER-DAUGHTER BINOMIAL: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY IN SÃO LUIS, MA.

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BACKGROUND: The sexual maturation in the girl includes the telarche (appearance of the breasts), the pubarche (appearance of pubic hair), the development of the genital apparatus, menarche (first menstruation) and, finally, the beginning of ovulation, which determines the capacity reproduction. Menarche has occurred three to four months earlier every decade for the same population. The aim of the research is to investigate possible differences in the age of menarche in adolescents and their mothers. METHODS: A cross-sectional study was carried out in São Luís, Maranhão, Brazil, with girls aged 12 to 17 years (n = 510) in whom menarche had already occurred, and their mothers. A questionnaire was applied to each adolescent and each mother in order to verify socio-demographic and behavioral factors, as well as the age of the menarche of the mother-daughter binomial. Data analysis included descriptive statistics and Student's t-test. RESULTS: The mean age of menarche in adolescents was 12.1 years (SD \pm 1.2) and its occurrence at 13 years was more frequent (32.5%). There was a statistically significant difference (p < 0.01) in mean age of menarche between adolescents and their mothers. CONCLUSION: In the present study, menarche occurred earlier in adolescents when compared to their mothers, showing a tendency to decrease the age of menarche over time in the local population.

Keywords: Menarche, Age, Maturation, Sexual

96. PROFILE OF THE PAWLERY IN MEDICAL STUDENTS OF A PRIVATE INSTITUTION

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BACKGROUND: Headache is an important public health problem in Brazil and in the world due to the individual and social impact that this clinical condition entails. It is a limiting condition that interferes with the quality of life and productivity, as well as compromising the social and affective relationship. OBJECTIVE: To analyze the prevalence and profile of headache in medical students. METHODS: This was a descriptive and quantitative field study, where 71 medical students enrolled in the first (51) and seventh semester (20) of the Faculdade de Medicina Estácio in Juazeiro do Norte were investigated, requesting participation of the person with prior consent (ICF). A previously tested form was used to collect the data. RESULTS: The most prevalent headache profile is the type of tension pain, presented by 69.7% of women and 50% of men. Regarding the classification of headache according to the site of the head, the most frequent type is the pain felt in the frontal region of the skull, being reported by 45.5% of the women and 47.1% of the men. Regarding the triggering factors, 81.8% of the women and 90% of the men present the complaint of headache triggered by stress peaks, while 54.5% of the women and 45.7% of the men present the pain triggered by the sleep disorders. In the relationship between headache and academic activities, 78.8% of the women interviewed adding the variables during and after the academic activity confirm this association, whereas among men there is a percentage of 60.0%. CONCLUSION: Headache is a very

frequent symptom, which is more prevalent in females. The clinical aspects found in this study were that the most prevalent profile is tension-type headache, of moderate intensity and location in the frontal region of the skull.

Keywords: Headache, Medical Students, Pain.

97. KLATSKIN TUMOR: A CASE REPORT

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UNITPAC

BACKGROUND: Cholangiocarcinomas have an incidence around 0.01% to 0.8% of gastrointestinal neoplasms, and among these, Klatskin tumors, also called hilar cholangiocarcinomas, are tumors of the proximal extrahepatic biliary bifurcation of the hepatic duct, correspond to 25% of the total number of cases. Its main clinical presentation is the presence of obstructive jaundice, abdominal pain, pruritus, coluria and acolyte. The objective of this study is to report a case of Klatskin's tumor diagnosed after surgical intervention. CASE DESCRIPTION: A 71-year-old male, hypertensive was admitted with abdominal pain in a right hypochondrium region, a type of colic, a Murphy's signal present on abdominal palpation, associated with vomiting. USG of total abdomen was performed, which showed cholelithiasis, and a conventional cholecystectomy was performed. In the postoperative period, the patient still complained of abdominal pain, epigastric, tightness, severe intensity, associated inappetence, intense asthenia, and weight loss of 4 kilos in 2 weeks. On the 24th postoperative day, the patient underwent cholangioronography, showing dilatation of the intrahepatic biliary tract and enhancement of the wall of the common hepatic duct (inflammatory process), segmental signal failure, linear (without calculation aspect), supraduodenal choledochus measuring 7.0 mm longitudinal, 7.3 mm in the retroduodenal portion and 5.0 mm in the intrahepatic portion, thus, surgical resection was indicated, performed without intercurrences and subsequent improvement of the patient's symptoms. CONCLUSION: Klatskin tumor is a rare and difficult disease with high morbidity and mortality, so its early diagnosis for the appropriate management of these patients is extremely important.

Keywords: Tumor, Cholangiocarcinoma, Klatskin

98. PIOGENIC SPONDYLODISCITIS IN VERTEBRAL COLUMN: CASE REPORT

Cindy Dannyelle Ferreira Brandão Silva; Jessika Freitas de Sousa; Jane Augusto Guimarães Gonçalves
UNITPAC

BACKGROUND: Spondylodiscitis is an inflammatory process that affects the vertebral discs and the vertebrae of the vertebral column. It occurs in about 0.5 to 2.5 cases per 100,000 inhabitants per year, the male being the most affected in a ratio of 3:14. It has a higher incidence in patients over 50 years of age, and is related to complications such as intense pain and persistent neurological deficits. Piogenic spondylodiscitis affects the lumbar spine more frequently (60%) in a more localized way, affecting only one vertebral segment. The objective of this study is to report a case of a patient with spondylodiscitis in the vertebral column, whose diagnosis can be quite difficult due to the rarity of the disease and the high prevalence of low back pain in the general population. RESULTS: Patient, 61 years old, was admitted with low back pain for approximately 2 months, with a high intensity, continuous, worsening of movement. At physical examination, cutaneous lesions of the right thorax, dorsum and forearm, irregular, of a heterogeneous color, greater than 5 mm. Laboratory tests were requested resulting in increased anemia, HSV and CRP, and unchanged EAS. Image exams, including computed tomography of the chest with signs of spondylodiscitis and magnetic resonance imaging of the thoracic spine with findings of an infectious process (spondylodiscitis). Conservative treatment is indicated in cases of recent infection, absence of neurological deficit or comorbidities that prevent surgery, and antibiotic therapy is initiated in the patient in question. CONCLUSION: Agility in diagnosis allows appropriate treatment and can avoid complications. Imaging tests are essential for the diagnosis and follow-up of the lesions, and magnetic resonance imaging is the exam of choice. Treatment of spondylodiscitis is based on eradicating the infection, relieving pain, and restoring or preserving the function and structures of the spine.

Keywords: Spondylodiscite, pyogenic, spinal column.

99. INTERVENTION REPORT ABOUT STIMULATION OF THE ELDERLY FROM PINHEIRO-MA TO THE PRACTICE OF EXERCISES
 Glaucia Galindo Silva; Mateus de Sousa Cavalcante; Marcelo Batista Suehara; Ana Clara Sousa Cruz; Sanny Pinheiro Oliveira; Thayná Rocha Coimbra
 Universidade Federal do Maranhão

BACKGROUND: The practice of physical exercise in the elderly presents several benefits, being an important agent promoting health and improving the quality of life. In addition to disease prevention, its practice for the elderly still provides benefits both physically and mentally and socially. The objective is to report an intervention that focused on the awareness and stimulation of the elderly of the Pinheiro-MA city to the practice of physical exercises. **METHODS:** A situational analysis was carried out in which the sedentary lifestyle of the elderly population in this area was observed, followed by a more adequate intervention planning. With a partnership with the Pastoral of the Elderly Person, Nutritionist of the Family Health Support Center and a physical education teacher, an action took place in the neighborhood of Leonor Island. Then, on the Elderly day were provided interactive lectures, screening for observation of blood pressure and identification of the elderly hypertensive and finally a small class demonstrating exercises; the action served 28 elderly in the area. **RESULTS:** Although this population layer is sedentary, becoming aware of the importance of its practice through professionals has generated great acceptance and adherence, in which the elderly have committed themselves to a change of habits of life. During the action it was possible to observe their engagement with the proposal, besides the interest in deepening the knowledge through questions about a healthy life and its benefits. **CONCLUSION:** Even with a great benefit, it was observed that a large part of the elderly population of this city of the Maranhão state is sedentary. This experience demonstrated that a possible cause of this sedentary life would be due to lack of stimuli, since empirical knowledge does not motivate them enough.

Keywords: Elderly, physical exercise and health.

100. FETAL DEATHS IN BRAZIL: SCENARIO OF THE MAIN CAUSES
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 Universidade Estadual do Maranhão (UEMA); Universidade Estadual do Piauí (UESPI); Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA).

BACKGROUND: Fetal death is characterized as the death of the product of conception, occurring before its complete expulsion or extraction from the maternal organism, independently of the time of gestation. It is diagnosed when, after the separation of the maternal organism, the fetus does not breathe or show any other sign of life. Thus, this study aimed to characterize the cases of fetal deaths occurred in Brazil between the years 2010 to 2016. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through data collection from the Mortality Information System - SIM, made available by the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). **RESULTS:** During the study period, 222,101 fetal deaths occurred in the country, with the Southeast Region having the highest number of deaths, with 82071 (36.95%). Regarding the frequency of fetal deaths according to maternal age, it indicates the predominance of occurrence in pregnant women aged 20 to 24 years, representing 20.99% of the cases. The majority of deaths (23.89%) occurred mainly between 32 and 36 weeks of gestation. It was observed that in 24.97% of deaths are related to intrauterine hypoxia, followed by unspecified (22.22%) fetal death and by fetus and newborn affected by complications of the placenta, umbilical cord and membranes with 19.12% of the cases. **CONCLUSION:** Fetal deaths in Brazil occurred in the majority of cases in 2014, but there was no significant change in the quantity in the previous years and in subsequent years and were caused in greater quantity by intrauterine hypoxia. In this way, the need for solid prenatal measures is known, with a view to the early identification of risk factors for fetal death. In addition, individualized procedures should be drawn up and detailed, with a view to defining behaviors that may minimize the high rates of fetal intrauterine mortality.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Fetal death, Mortality records.

101. DEEP VENOUS THROMBOSIS IN THE PUERPERAL PREGNANCY CYCLE
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BACKGROUND: Deep venous thrombosis is the formation of thrombi within the deep veins. Partial or complete blockage of the lumen of the vessel may occur, which is more frequent in the lower limbs (80-95%). In pregnancy, there are intensification of the 3 etiopathogenic factors of the Virchow triad, they are: Venous stasis, due to venous compression by the gravid uterus and reduction of venous tone due to myorelaxant action of progesterone; hypercoagulability, stimulated by induction of hepatic synthesis of coagulation factors by placental estriol, increase of fibrinogen and inhibitor of plasminogen activator type I and II, in addition to the decrease of protein S synthesis; and endothelial injury, which occurs in the nidation. This explains the six-fold increased risk of DVT in pregnancy, in which there is an incidence of 1 to 2 cases per thousand pregnancies. This is an exploratory field study of the case report that aims to describe the association of risk of deep vein thrombosis with the gravid cycle. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** The patient, RCFs, 40 years old, female, born and resident in the city of Cajazeiras-PB, was admitted at 2:00 pm on 08/11/2018 at the maternity unit Dr. Deodato Cartaxo and submitted at 3:30 pm the same day cesarean delivery of her second child. During the puerperium, the patient began to report pain that intensified when she wandered and paraesthesia in the right lower limb, in addition to headache. On the physical exam of the patient, edema (+++ / ++++), muscle tenderness and pain on palpation, and varicose veins (CEAP III) were also observed in the lower limbs, which raised the suspicion of deep vein thrombosis. Patient was referred on August 12, 2018 for vascular evaluation, and Ultrasonography with Venous Doppler of the inferior limb in question was requested. In view of the clinical picture and a high probability of DVT diagnosis up to the present moment, resting was indicated and Enoxiparin 2 mg / kg 2x daily was started until confirmation of the ultrasonographic examination.

Keywords: puerperium, deep venous thrombosis, pregnancy

102. EXPERIENCE REPORT ABOUT THE EARLY INSERTION OF THE MEDICAL STUDENT IN SEMIOLOGICAL PRACTICE
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 Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)

BACKGROUND: Semiology, by tradition, consists of the agglutination of principles and bases for medical practice that guide the professional or student in the management of anamneses, in the development of clinical reasoning and in the conduction of physical exams. The objective of this work is to report the experience of early insertion of the medical student in the community to semiological practice. **METHODS:** Descriptive study of the experience report, based on interviews with students from the first semester of the Semiology course of the Federal University of Maranhão, Campus Pinheiro. **RESULTS:** The interviews showed that the students, who started with a theoretical moment in the classroom and later inserted with knowledge to begin their experiences through home visits, anamnesis and physical exams, are able to sharpen their abilities listening, emotional control and communication, which are the basis for building a good doctor-patient relationship favoring the collection of a good anamnesis and the accomplishment of the first clinical examinations. It was also reported the construction of a space of bond in which the patient can feel welcomed, recognizing their role in the student's learning process. The students also reported that health care professionals provide the necessary support for academic performance, which suggests their understanding of interventions as an extension of health promotion, as well as a reinforcement of commitment to general well-being. **CONCLUSION:** The inclusion of Semiology in the first period of Medicine challenges the potential of the student to enter the academic dimension, since it contributes to the formation of clinical knowledge and biopsychosocial skills. This approach generates a critical posture to the students and enables theoretical and practical support in terms of maturation and comprehensive experience throughout the training.

Keywords: Semiology, Community, Experience

103. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF WHOOPING COUGH IN THE NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL IN THE PERIOD 2007 TO 2017**
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BACKGROUND: Whooping cough is an infectious disease that affects the respiratory tract, affecting mainly the trachea and the bronchi. It has as its etiological agent the microorganism *Bordetella pertussis*, being transmitted mainly in the catarrhal phase and places with large agglomerations of people. Thus, the objective of the study was to draw a retrospective analysis of the quantitative approach to the epidemiological profile of whooping cough in the Brazilian Northeastern population from 2007 to 2017. **METHODS:** The methodology used involved the evaluation of the data obtained in the Aging Notification System (SINAN) of the Ministry of Health. **RESULTS:** Over 11 years, 7313 cases were reported. The highest recorded index was in the year 2014, with 2939 notifications (40.18%). The states with the highest number of cases were Pernambuco and Bahia, with 2850 and 1552 records of the disease, which corresponds to 38.98% and 21.22% of the total, respectively. With regard to sex, a proportional relationship was observed in all States. The race with the highest prevalence was the ethnic group with 3993 cases, representing 54.60%. It was also observed that in the last decade, whooping cough was prevalent in the urban area with a total of 6091 cases (83.30%). Regarding the clinical evolution, there were 315 cases of cure (4.3%) and 1 death. **CONCLUSION:** Despite the evolution of public health policies in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases, it has been observed that the Brazilian Northeast still has a prominent position in the number of cases of pertussis, evidenced by a three-fold increase in notifications in the last five years. This may be a reflection of the discontinuation of the vaccination schedule. Additionally, the sub-notifications concealed the actual outcome of the clinical evolution of the patients, making it difficult to monitor the epidemiological surveillance of the disease. Therefore, the adoption of control measures capable of preventing the spread of the disease are necessary.

Keywords: Whooping cough, Epidemiology, Northeast

104. **MENINGOCOCCAL PNEUMONIA**
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Pascal Hospital UDI

BACKGROUND: Meningococcal disease ranges from transient fever to fulminant disease. It can be invasive and manifest as meningococcemia, with meningitis being the main manifestation, occurring in 70% of the cases and fulminating disease in 4%. Fifteen meningococcal serogroups cause most cases. They are: A, B, C, W and Y. In Brazil, in 2014, considering all age groups, meningococcus C was responsible for 70% of the cases of the disease; or serogroup B, by about 20%; and the remaining 10% were caused by W and Y serogroups. Meningitis is caused by groups A, B and C in most cases, with W and Y serotypes causing pneumonia. Certain conditions increase the risk for meningococcal disease, such as the absence of spleen (or malfunctioning of the organ) and certain immunity deficiencies, including those caused by immunosuppressive treatments. Invasive disease can be complicated by pneumonia (8-15%), arthritis, myocarditis, pericarditis. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** The present case is ILF, 80 years old, diabetic, hypertensive, breast neoplasm, admitted to the emergency room with fever 2 days ago, productive cough and torpor. Chest tomography showed consolidation with air bronchograms of permeation and centrilobular opacities, resulting in an inflammatory / infectious process. CSF puncture was performed, and the result was normal. It had 19,500 mm² leukocytosis, no deviation, sodium hyponatremia of 127 meq / l, creatinine 2.5 mg / dl; C reactive protein of 17.24 mg / dl. Collected blood cultures, whose growth showed in the three samples *Neisseria meningitidis* and w135. Patient made use of ceftriaxone 4 g day. Received high with all his normal examinations on June 22. Patient returned on July 4 with good general condition and exams without changes. **CONCLUSION:** The present case has its importance to alert the medical community to the need to be aware of the various possibilities of meningococcal infectious processes.

Keywords: pneumonia, meningococcus, sepsis

105. **THE MAGNITUDE OF THE MOST LETHAL NEOPLASMS AMONG BRAZILIAN REGIONS**
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BACKGROUND: Among the diseases that affect the population of the country, cancer is one of the most worrying, since, besides presenting high mortality rates, it is limited to those affected, it requires a great deal of effort in its prevention and early detection. Thus, this study aims at comparing the types of cancer that cause the most deaths among the Brazilian regions, in a way that helps to better target health resources in order to combat this disease. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive ecological study with data collected in the Health Information System (TABNET) from the tab "vital statistics" in the section "general mortality". In the "line" option, neoplasms were selected in ICD-BR-10 and in the "column" region. The period chosen was from 2007 to 2016. **RESULTS:** The total number of deaths due to neoplasia in the country was 1,880,293, which corresponds to 16.03% of all deaths. Of these, 12.39% of the respiratory tract (NTR), 7.66% of the colon (ANC), 7.24% of the stomach (NET) and breast (NM), 7.04% 11% in the esophagus (NEF) and 2.79% in the cervix (NCU). In the Central West Region (OC), 116,631 deaths were recorded, 15.45% of total deaths in the region (TO), 12.78% NTR, 7.67% NCA, 6.63% NET, 7.11% NM and 7.81% NP. In the South (S) 365,312 deaths, 19.92% of TO, being 15.75% NTR, 8.63% NCA, 6.48% NET, 6.65% NM, 6.29% NP and 5.34 % NEF. In the Southeast region (SD) 911,276 deaths, 16.80% of TO, being 12.18% NTR, 8.93% NCA, 7.13% NET, 7.71% NM and 6.30% NP. In the Northeast (NE) 398,830 deaths, 13.16% of TO, being 10.34% NTR, 5.06% NCA, 7.54% NET, 7.11% NM and 9.11% NP. In the North region (N) 88,244 deaths, 12.81% of TO, being 11.09% NTR, 4.66% NCA, 11.00% NET, 5.56% NM, 7.44% NP, and 7, 40% NCU. **CONCLUSION:** The NCU and NET in the N, the NP in the NE, the NTR and the NEF in the S, and the NCA in the SD present more than 1% of the national average, evidencing the need for a greater performance of the health services that the improvement of this scenario.

Keywords: Cancer; Mortality; Epidemiology

106. **SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE IN A HEALTH CENTER OF PARÁ**
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BACKGROUND: Systemic Arterial Hypertension (SH) is a complex chronic disease, a multifactorial clinical condition characterized by elevated and sustained blood pressure (BP) levels; is the main risk factor for chronic noncommunicable diseases; have high prevalence and low control rates. Therefore, the present study aims to analyze the epidemiological profile of hypertension in individuals residing in the area corresponding to the 1st Regional Health Center of Pará. **METHOD:** This is a descriptive, retrospective study performed in DATASUS / HiperDia, through the collection of information from the HiperDia database from January 2012 to January 2017. The sample refers to users with high blood pressure belonging to the 1st Regional Health Center of Pará. **RESULTS:** It is estimated that in Pará there are 757,634 hypertensive patients, 58.6% of whom belong to a regional health coordinator, in which a greater frequency of hypertensives is found in the city of Belém, about 41.4%, and a smaller non-Municipality of Santa Bárbara of Pará, with 1.3%. A higher frequency of female hypertensive individuals was identified, with a total of 906 individuals, which corresponds to 65.6% of the total studied, most prevalent in the 55-59 age group. **CONCLUSION:** The frequency of SAH is greater in females, cardiovascular diseases are more prevalent in males. The highest incidence of hypertension is found in the city of Belém and the lowest in the municipality of Santa Bárbara of Pará.

Keywords: Systemic Arterial Hypertension, epidemiology, blood pressure.

107. **ANXIETY SYMPTOMS EVALUATION IN PRE ENTRANCE EXAM'S STUDENTS FROM TWO BRAZILIAN CITIES**
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BACKGROUND: Entrance exam is a selective process which enables students' admission in colleges. Although, according to some committees, only one fifth of the students reaches that goal. Therefore, mental health may be affected by the search for approval and anxiety uses to be a possible outcome from the process. In that scenario, this study has been performed in order to **quantify the anxiety symptoms in pre entrance exam's students.** **METHODS:** A descriptive, quantitative study has been performed, applying a questionnaire based on Beck Anxiety Inventory, in an adapted and simplified way, within 127 students, selected by convenience in schools and preparatory courses from Fortaleza-CE and São Luís-MA. The obtained data was tabulated and statistically analyzed by SPSS (version 22) software and Pearson q-square test has been used to associate variables. **RESULTS:** The **interviewees' average age was 18,54; the prevailing gender was female (74%).** From the interviewees, 61,4% sought biological sciences, 16,5% human sciences, 13,4% law sciences and 8,7% exact sciences. The most reported anxiety symptom was nervousness (78%), followed by fearing the worst could happen (63%) and inability to relaxing (44,1%). When they were asked if they feared they could disappoint their family and friends, 84,3% said yes; 83,5% were afraid of reproving and the attending pre entrance exam's pressure was reported by 67,7% of the students. Besides, by crossing obtained data, it could be observed that fear of reproving prevails between those who seek biological and law sciences ($p < 0,05$). When related to the symptomatology, it's possible to emphasize the different anxiety levels in students. **CONCLUSION:** This paper has shown that most students presented one or several anxiety symptoms related to fears and expectations towards pre entrance exam. Then, the psychological support plans' offering is clearly needed by this group of students.

Keywords: Anxiety, Students, Questionnaires

108. HUMANIZATION OF CHILD CARE DURING VACCINATION
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BACKGROUND: During the first years of life, children need to receive several doses of immunobiological, which are necessary for healthy growth and development. Most doses are given through injections, and the pain can lead to fear, physical and emotional distress. The approach and embracement by the health professionals are fundamental to promote the quality of childcare and the minimization of possible traumas. Experience report of a work created during the curricular traineeship of Nursing in primary Care, in a Primary Health Unit of São Luís, MA, during April and May of 2018, that included playful interventions and embracement in order to humanization. **RESULTS:** The strategies adopted to humanize the care of the children consisted of caretaker embracement, emphasizing the importance of including the child in the vaccination process, dialoguing about the procedure; the vaccine calendar; clarifying doubts; and using balloons and "courage certificates" to provide support during and after the painful experience. It was observed that children who received balloon cried less or did not cry during and after vaccination. Children from 3 years old who received information about the procedure and gained a courage certificate did not present crying episodes or cried less than those who did not receive these interventions. **CONCLUSION:** The care of the emotional dimension of the child and family had a positive influence on vaccination and humanized the practice. The less traumatic the experience, the greater the trust in the health service and in the health professionals, which favors the assiduity in the fulfillment of the vaccination calendar. In addition, the use of play techniques that include the child in the care process values the child being, as it allows the expression of feelings and opinions and explicitly states that the health service is also for child care.

Keywords: Vaccination, user embracement, Child

109. EXOGENOUS INTOXICATIONS CARE IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2012 TO 2017
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BACKGROUND: Exogenous intoxications are considered one of the main reasons for emergency services, covering all age groups in different circumstances. It is defined as a clinical manifestation of adverse effects through its interaction with exogenous substances. Each year thousands of poisoning cases are reported in Brazil, caused by ingestion of contaminated food, medicines, pesticides, household or veterinary cleaners and other chemicals. **METHODS:** This is an epidemiological, descriptive, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach, based on data collected from the Department of Information Technology of the SUS, in the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN) of Maranhão, between 2012 and 2017. The variables used were: sex, age, toxic agent, circumstances, evolution, confirmation criterion and final classification. **RESULTS:** There were 2,867 cases with exogenous intoxication, of which 53.6% were female. The most affected age group was between 20 and 39 years 29.3% ($n = 842$) followed by the age group of 1-4 years 27.5% ($n = 791$). Accidental cases were the most frequent circumstances 29.6% ($n = 851$), followed by suicide attempts 18.8% ($n = 541$) and therapeutic use 9.6% ($n = 278$). Among the toxic agents, 39.1% ($n = 1121$), followed by food and beverages 13.5% ($n = 388$) and rodenticides 8.2% ($n = 237$). The cases, in the majority, are classified into intoxication confirmed 58% ($n = 1665$). The most frequently used confirmatory criterion was the clinical 63% ($n = 1813$). Regarding the evolution of the cases, the cure without sequela was more prevalent 76.3% ($n = 2190$). **CONCLUSION:** Exogenous poisoning is a serious public health problem, especially in the attempt to commit suicide, in addition to targeting children significantly and requiring effective interventions and preventive actions in populations of greater vulnerability.

Keywords: Toxicology, Medication, Public Health

110. TREATMENT PROFILE OF PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH PELVIC PAIN IN SÃO LUÍS, BRAZIL
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BACKGROUND: Pelvic pain is defined as localized or referred pain in the lower abdomen, pelvis or perineum and may be acute, cyclic or chronic. Among the treatment options, there are non-invasive therapies, pharmacological management and invasive therapies. In view of this, this study aims to perform a screening of the treatment of patients with pelvic pain treated at the Pain Department of the Presidente Dutra University Hospital. **METHODS:** This study was carried out based on the research and analysis of medical records of 4 patients with a diagnosis of pain whose main site is the pelvic region and are treated at the referred service. We analyzed intensity and characterization of pain in the first and last consultation, continuity of treatment in the service, diagnosis of the patient and proposed therapies. **RESULTS:** 100% of the sample is composed of women with a diagnosis age between 29 and 52 years. Of these women, 100% reported experiencing severe pain at the start of treatment. The characterization of the pain was as lancinate in 100% of the cases; weight and tightness in 75%; stabbing, pinching, throbbing and burning by 25%. The diagnoses were chronic pelvic visceral pain, interstitial cystitis and dysmenorrhea. Medicinal treatment was proposed in all patients, being used: pregabalin, tramadol, amitriptyline, scopolamine butylbromide, codeine, mefenamic acid, tenoxicam, venlafaxine and gabapentin. In 75% of the cases non-medicated treatments were proposed, being: physiotherapy, psychotherapy, hydrotherapy, occupational therapy and hypogastric plexus block. Only 25% of them did not return for continued treatment. Among those who returned, 66% had continued treatment for more than 5 years. 100% of these report improvement, 66% still feel intense pelvic pain yet. **CONCLUSION:** Despite the small sample, a prevalence of female involvement and a difficult control and relevant intensity of pelvic pain in the patients was perceptible.

Keywords: Pelvic pain, pain control, multidisciplinary treatment

111. INTERFERON FREE TREATMENT FOR HEPATITIS C IN ARAGUAINA-TO, BETWEEN 2015 AND 2017
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 Centro Universitário Tocantinense Presidente Antônio Carlos (UNITPAC), Liga Araguaense de Infectologia (LAIA)

BACKGROUND: Hepatitis is one of the causes of slowly evolving symptoms, up to 85% of chronic cases with development of cirrhosis. The pioneer treatment of interferon alpha monotherapy, however, a sustained virological response (SVR) did not exceed 20%. The current system without the use of sofosbuvir (SOF), daclatasvir (DAC) and simeprevir (SMV). An RVS in this therapy reaches values above 90% for all genotypes. The study is a study on the profile of patients treated for non-interfering hepatitis C between 2015 and 2018 at the Araguaína-TO Reference Hospital, with a mean age, sex, SVR and a comparative indicator between genotypes 1, 2 and 3. **METHODS:** We included clinicians treating chronic hepatitis in the hospital and previously mentioned. A descriptive analysis of the study period was performed, were registered in 37 cases. **RESULTS:** The mean age of the patients was 57.6 years (42-76). As for sex, 56.8% are men (21) and 43.2% are women (16). As for the genotype, 75.7% of the patients were infected by genotype 1 (28), 5.4% by genotype 2 (2) and 18.9% by genotype 3 (7). Regarding SVR, of the 37 patients who received the treatment, 1 of them (no cure). RVS in the sample presented a value of 97.29%. **CONCLUSION:** The mean age found represents the slow deity of the disease. In the research there was a predominance of the male sex infected by the virus C, however it was not important meaning, since there is no tropism by one of the sexes. The most prevalent genotype was type 1, followed by type 3 and 2. A sample of SVR converged with the national results. Although a sample is confirmed, the effectiveness of the new drugs that provide greater chances of cure for patients with hepatitis is confirmed.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Hepatitis c, Therapeutics

112. **NEUROCYSTICERCOSIS IN A CITY INSIDE THE STATE OF TOCANTINS - CASE REPORT**
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BACKGROUND: Neurocysticercosis is the most frequent parasitic disease in the central nervous system, being the most common cause of late onset epilepsy and hydrocephalus in adults in Brazil, characteristic of regions with poor sanitary conditions. The infection of the nervous system is caused by the larva of *Taenia solium*, *Cysticercus cellulosae*. Established in nerve tissue, the cysticerci suffer degeneration, triggered by the host's immune system, and reach degrees of development. **RESULTS:** Patient DPLS, 42 years old, female, was hospitalized at the Regional Hospital of Araguaína (HRA). He sought medical attention for severe headache, nausea and vomiting. The patient reported that she had chronic headache, frontal, throbbing and severe intensity, daily starting two years ago, with no improvement with analgesic and worsening with stress, when waking and lowering the head. It is associated with fainting, dizziness, blurred vision, burning eyes and memory impairment. He also reported that he had an episode of syncope two years ago and had an anxiety problem in the past, treated with a clinician with improvement in three months of treatment, and increased pain in the last 15 days. Patient has myopia and astigmatism 4.5 degrees in the right eye and 4 degrees in the left eye. On neurological examination he presented ocular pain when moving the orbit up and down and moving from right to left, in addition to photophobia. Computed tomography of the skull was requested in which lumps of nodular calcification were identified in the right and left parietal lobes, probably corresponding to the calcified nodular phase of neurocysticercosis. **CONCLUSION:** The late diagnosis can lead to the manifestation of several symptoms by the patient, worsening if not treated in time. The case reported reveals how important the early diagnosis of neurocysticercosis is for a good prognosis of the patient. Besides that it shows the existence of neurocysticercosis in the region.

Keywords: Neurocysticercosis. Parasite. Vesminosis. Public health.

113. **PROFILE OF NEOPLASIA CASES: STUDY BASED ON THE DEATH VERIFICATION SERVICE**
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BACKGROUND: Cancer is an important public health problem. By 2014, 14.1 million people were expected to develop cancer annually according to WHO. The current cancer risk framework in Brazil and its trends show relevance in the field of public health and show the continuing need for research on this topic. The objective of this study was to evaluate the cases of death related to neoplasms. **METHODOLOGY:** This is a descriptive study, based on the retrospective data of the death certificate of the Death Verification System of São Luís, MA, Brazil, from 2011 to 2017, where epidemiological information and associated factors were collected. The analyzes were performed in STATA 14.0. There were 3754 deaths, of which 157 (4.18%) were tumors. 54.60% were male. The age ranged from 1 to 104 years (mean of 66.53 ± 17.46 years), and a large part (48.77%) were older than 70 years. The majority of the deaths were at home (54.90%). Gastrointestinal tumors (47.77%) and lung tumors (14.01%) were the most frequent. The main comorbidity was smoking (75.76%). Regarding the complications of the neoplasias that caused the death, the most prevalent were cachexia (39.68%), septic shock (14.29%) and respiratory insufficiency (7.14%). **CONCLUSION:** The Death Verification Service corroborates the profile of cases involving tumors, which allows us to know the most frequent neoplasms, comorbidities and, mainly, the main complications that lead individuals with this disease to death. This information allows the implementation of a better clinical management when showing how the evolution of these cases may occur.

Keywords: Autopsy, Neoplasm, Description

114. **ANALYSIS OF THE MORTALITY OF ISCHEMIC DISEASES OF THE HEART IN PINHEIRO, 2006-2016**
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BACKGROUND: Cardiovascular diseases (CVD), especially ischemic heart diseases, have a great impact on the life of the individual, due to the vasoconstrictive pathophysiological mechanism, base of the ischemic manifestations of the heart, whose outcome generates a high mortality rate, require early identification, specialized and complex care from hospital care to home care. **METHODS:** Descriptive, epidemiological study, carried out in 2018, covering the years 2006 to 2016, in the municipality of Pinheiro, with a population of 82,374 inhabitants. The data were collected from the Department of Informatics of the National Health System (DATASUS) of the Ministry of Health. **RESULTS:** According to a survey, the death outcome for ischemic heart diseases, in all, was $n = 242$, which corresponds to 0.29% of the population, of which male predominates, $n = 144$ (59.5%); present in the age group greater than or equal to 60 years, $n = 170$ (70.2%); in pardos, $n = 140$ (57.8%) and in none / low schooling, $n = 176$ (72.7%). The episodes of this outcome occurred predominantly in the hospital area, $n = 197$ (81.4%); in elderly individuals over 60 years of age, $n = 140$ (57.8%); with the highest number of cases in 2016, $n = 38$ (15.7%). **CONCLUSION:** Although the occurrence of death corresponds to less than 1% of the population, given the significant population of the municipality, it is inferred the existence of cases of underreporting of a disease of great prevalence in the population. The vast majority of the contingent affected, consisting of male, brown, elderly and low education subjects, concerns a population at risk and greater susceptibility to the fragility of public health preventive policies, as well as other levels of care.

Keywords: mortality, myocardial ischemia, public health

115. **BILEO-PLEURAL FISTULA AFTER TRAUMA BY FIREARMS: A CASE REPORT**
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BACKGROUND: Pleural effusion, whose composition is bile, is a rare condition, but of considerable severity. Most cases reported were results of direct bile flow into the pleural space through a fistula, or other defect in the diaphragm. The table should be considered in patients who develop a progressive effusion after gastrointestinal surgery, as well as in cases of penetrating trauma. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** L.C.L, 31 years old, male, victim of a firearm injury in the thoracoabdominal region, admitted to a regional hospital, coming from a transfer, where he underwent exploratory laparotomy, with gastrorrhaphy and bilateral thoracic drainage. Physical

examination: 68% saturation, tachycardic, dyspneic, with abdominal drain on the left flank and bilateral thoracic drains. It was stabilized with orotracheal intubation, but progressed with a new dyspneic condition. After computed tomography of the abdomen and thorax, pneumoperitoneum and suggestive of liver injury were evidenced; presence of bilateral pleural effusion, subcutaneous emphysema, right pneumothorax and bilateral atelectasis, in addition to signs of inflammatory bronchopathy. After repositioning of the thoracic drainage through radiography, repositioning was performed, with bile finding in the thoracic cavity due to biliary fistula, with drainage of about 500 ml of secretion. The patient evolved with occlusion of the fistulous path and good prognosis. **CONCLUSION:** Injuries from penetrating trauma may progress with silent manifestation, with no clear evidence during exploration, raising the challenge in surgical practice. In the case in question, the patient had an evolution of 6 days to his finding, whose drainage of the liquid demonstrated a high flow rate due to poor drainage positioning. A more thorough analysis of patients at greatest risk for developing the condition is necessary for urgent resolution and treatment.

Keywords: Biliary fistula, Pleural effusion, Trauma.

116. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AMERICAN CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN MARANHÃO FROM 2012 TO 2016**
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BACKGROUND: American Tegumentary Leishmaniasis (ACL) is an infectious, non-contagious disease of eminently chronic evolution that affects humans in several wild and domestic animals. In Brazil, the species *Leishmania (Viannia) guyanensis*, *L. (Viannia) braziliensis* and *L. (Leishmania) amazonensis* are the most common species. The manifestations of the discipline are induced by the leishmania involved, by the characteristics of the host and the response of the infected individual. **METHODS:** This study aims to describe the epidemiology of ACL in the state of Maranhão, between 2012 and 2016, through the Information System of Data Diseases Available from the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian National Health System – “DATASUS”. **RESULTS:** According to the data found, there were 9.673 reports of confirmed cases of American tegumentary leishmaniasis in Maranhão during the period studied, resulting in an annual average of 1934.6 cases. The West was the most prevalent mesoregion in the state, reaching a 51% percentage. The male sex was the most related in all analyzed years, accounting for 71.07% of the cases; in addition, the age group most affected was mainly from 20 to 40 years, with the economically active population accounting for 41.83%, and the clinical form was mainly cutaneous, with more than 90% of the analyzed cases. **CONCLUSION:** The correct diagnosis through appropriate means and the effective notification and monitoring of the cases are functional contributions to collective health, benefiting the population and the researchers. It is necessary to develop more effective ways of filling out the compulsory notification sheets to make them more reliable to the epidemiological reality of the regions studied.

Keywords: American cutaneous leishmaniasis, Epidemiological profile, Leishmania.

117. **PRESENTATION OF BILIARY LITHIASIS AND CONFLICTS GENERATED BY THE REQUEST OF SUBSIDIARY EXAMIN**
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BACKGROUND: Biliary lithiasis corresponds to the presence of calculi in the gallbladder and biliary tract, and can progress to choledocholithiasis, cholangitis and cholecystitis. The symptomatology is well defined, and the diagnosis is made by clinical, laboratory and ultrasonographic criteria. Therefore, it is essential to have a quality anamnesis and a careful physical examination in order to avoid additional costs. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** C.S.M., 53a, admitted to the surgical clinic of a reference hospital, São Luís - MA, complaint of severe pain in the epigastric region for seven days associated with nausea and vomiting, with the accentuation of the condition 3 days ago. Constipation 2 days ago. Negative cholestatic symptoms and fever. Flaccidity and palpation pain in the epigastric region. LEU14.850; POT135.000; INR1,24; Ur83; Cr1,8; AST72; ALT180; FA1,64 :: BD5,79 , B7.76, B7.56, Mg56,

GGT372. Colangiogram: 7mm calculations in the middle third of hepatocolédoco, small dilatation of biliary tract and thin-walled gallbladder with thick bile. CPRE: hardening of duodenal papilla mucosa, performed biopsy, moderate dilatation of biliary tract, passage of biliary prosthesis. EDA: mild antral enantomatous gastritis. TC of the abdomen: oval cystic formations with parietal impregnation, in the upper segment of the left lobe, suggestive of secondary implants or abscesses. Upper abdomen MRI: perfusion alteration in segment 4 of the left lobe. Gallbladder thickened in the fundic region with cystic formations. Dystrophy dilatation of the intrahepatic bile ducts in the common bile duct with suggestive calculus. A cholecystectomy was performed with biliary tract exploration. It evolved well postoperatively. **CONCLUSION:** The diagnosis is clinical, associated with laboratory tests and confirmation by abdominal USG. Overconfidence in complementary tests makes medical practice less personal and more technical, compromising the physician-patient relationship.

Keywords: Cholangitis; cholecystitis; physician-patient

118. **CLASSIFICATION OF SARCOPENIA AMONG PATIENTS IN HEMODIALYSIS, SÃO LUÍS - MA**

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BACKGROUND: Loss of muscle mass is a natural process, but in patients with renal disease this loss is aggravated, leading to sarcopenia. Sarcopenia is influenced by several complications associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD), which hampers the process of protein assimilation and induces the loss of muscle proteins, worsening sarcopenia. As a consequence, sarcopenia causes great damage to the quality of life of these patients, increasing the morbidity between them. Thus, the objective of this study was to classify sarcopenia among hemodialysis patients. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study with 149 patients over 20 years of age, in a regular hemodialysis program for at least 3 months. For the identification of the degrees of sarcopenia, cut-off points for lean mass were determined by means of the electric bioimpedance, integrity, through the manual grip strength test (FPM) and physical performance, through the walking speed. To determine the degrees of sarcopenia, the following cutoff points were considered: Sarcopenia Grade I: IMM between 5.75 and 6.75 kg / m² for women and > 8.5 kg / m² and , 10.75 kg / m² for men, and Sarcopenia Grade II: IMM , 5.75 kg / m² and , 8.5, women and men, respectively. In addition, socio-demographic variables, nutritional status and laboratory tests (creatinine and vitamin D) were verified. **RESULTS:** Of the total number of patients, (96%) had reduced FPM and low muscle mass (46.9%). The prevalence of grade 1 sarcopenia was (14%) and grade 2 (40.3%). Of the biochemical parameters evaluated, it was observed that among those diagnosed with severe sarcopenia, 37.5% had vitamin D insufficiency and 43.7% creatinine decreased, indicating loss of muscle mass. **CONCLUSION:** Sarcopenia is a powerful complicator for patients with CKD. Early diagnosis and treatment help reduce mortality in this group.

Keywords: Sarcopenia, renal dialysis, nutritional evaluation, nephropathy

119. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF LEPROSY IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO, 2014 TO 2017**

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BACKGROUND: Brazil is a country where leprosy presents an average of more than 30000 new cases per year at the present time, and until 1976 was a disease in which the patients had compulsory hospitalization, isolation in colonies and great stigmatization. Leprosy is a granulomatous and curable infection, which has the etiological agent Hansen bacillus, which has high infectivity and low pathogenicity. Contamination occurs mainly through the upper airways and depends heavily on immunity. Early diagnosis followed by treatment with polychemotherapy prevents and interrupts cutaneous involvement and its dermatological and neurological manifestations. At the conclusion of the diagnosis, the case must be notified to SINAN, since it is a notifiable disease. One of the states with the highest rate of leprosy cases is Maranhão, which justifies the relevance of this study, which aims to make an epidemiological analysis of leprosy in Maranhão from 2014 to 2017 and to emphasize the appropriate approach to disease control. **METHODS:** This is retrospective documentary research and a qualitative approach, with a

survey in the SINAN database. RESULTS: Between 2014 and 2017 there were 13,781 new cases of leprosy in the state of Maranhão. The age group of 20-64 years was affected in 69.96% of the cases, in the period 3646 cases with 2 to 5 lesions, paucibacillary, and 1089 with more than 5 lesions, multibacillary. Worth mentioning is the ignored number of 8955 cases without this definition. In this period the form of dimorphic leprosy surpasses all other joints, indeterminate, Tuberculoid and Virchowiana, with 7408 cases. CONCLUSION: This situation is a direct factor of lack of education, adequate nutrition, hygiene and basic sanitation, besides the population distribution in conglomerates or communities that facilitates the dissemination, factors that involve a large part of the population of Maranhão. In addition, underreporting of cases exists.

Keywords: Leprosy, epidemiology, Maranhão.

120. ASSOCIATION OF CLINICAL AND ULTRASONOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS IN DIFFICULT INTUBATION FORECAST
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BACKGROUND: Difficult intubation is seen as the need for three or more intubation attempts or total process duration that exceeds 10 minutes. The importance of predicting this event is based on the possibility of predicting complications, reducing morbidity and mortality during orotracheal intubation, especially when it comes to the obese population. The use of ultrasound along with clinical indicators can identify such an eventuality by reducing the risks to the patient. In this perspective, the present study aims to determine which clinical and ultrasonographic parameter (s) correlate with the difficulty in performing orotracheal intubation. METHODS: A prospective, observational study with 75 obese patients indicated for videolaparoscopic gastroplasty who presented ASA II or III. Held during the period of July 2017 and July 2018 at the Hospital São Domingos located in the city of São Luís. Approved by the hospital's ZIP code (2,114,516), for each patient, the ICF was presented. The following variables were collected: gender, weight, height, age, modified Mallampati index, thyrotonian distance, sternomental distance, cervical perimeter, buccal opening, and finally the skin-epiglottic distance by ultrasonography. The Stata 12.0 program was used for statistical analysis. RESULTS: Among the variables collected, only three were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), that is, they showed a difference when compared to the easy and difficult intubation groups: age ($p = 0.0072$), Mallampati index ($p = 0.005$) and mouth opening ($p = 0.0212$). CONCLUSION: Age, Mallampati index mouth opening showed good clinical parameters for prediction of difficult intubation.

Keywords: DIFFICULT AIRWAY; OBESITY; ULTRASONOGRAPHY.

121. CHARACTERIZATION OF MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ IN THE PERIOD FROM 2012 TO 2016
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BACKGROUND: Maternal mortality is the death of the woman during the gestational period or within 42 days at the end of gestation, occurring independently of the duration, due to causes related or aggravated by pregnancy or measures taken in relation to it. It represents an aggravation to public health, being an important indicator of the health of women and the population, since it depends on the quality of medical care during prenatal, delivery and postpartum. METHODS: This is a retrospective quantitative epidemiological study whose data source is the Mortality Information System between 2012 to 2016, in the state of Piauí. The variables considered were: age, macro-region of health and obstetrical cause. RESULTS: 48 maternal deaths occurred in 2012, of which 25 were from direct obstetric causes and 22 from indirect obstetrical causes. In 2013, there were 44 maternal deaths, 26 of which were caused by direct causes and 16 by indirect causes. In 2014 there are 33 maternal deaths, 25 of which are caused by direct causes and 8 by indirect causes. In 2015, there were 41 maternal deaths, 30 of which were caused by direct causes and 10 by indirect causes. In 2016, 38 maternal deaths occurred, 33 of which were caused by direct causes and 4 by indirect causes. The higher prevalence of deaths due to direct obstetric causes indicates difficulties in access to quality care, a factor that is notable in the macroregions of the interior of the state, and the macro region of Floriano presented higher numbers of

maternal deaths in relation to the others in the period analyzed. A higher rate of maternal death was recorded in the age group with the highest number of births, although there is a higher risk for those under 15 or over 35 years of age. CONCLUSION: Over the years, there has been a slight reduction in maternal mortality over the years. However, training of professionals, based on public policies, would enable an early diagnosis of the vulnerability of the pregnant woman.

Keywords: Mortality, Maternal, Epidemiology, Piauí.

122. APPENDIX MUCOCELE - CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: The mucocele of the appendix is a dilatation of this organ due to the accumulation of mucoid secretion. This accumulation occurs slowly and gradually, with no signs of infection. The patient is most often asymptomatic. The most common symptom is abdominal pain, and the presence of palpable mass in the right iliac fossa and weight loss may also be observed. CASE DESCRIPTION: Patient F.P.C, 58 years old, male. He was undergoing treatment for hepatic steatosis, with changes in his life habits and interruption of alcohol consumption, however, without improvement of the condition. He performed a nuclear magnetic resonance, which identified cystic appearance tubuliform formation in the topography of the cecal appendix, and may correspond to the appendicular mucocele. The patient then performed a computed tomography scan of the abdomen, which suggested the same diagnosis. The patient was admitted and admitted to a private hospital in São Luís, Maranhão, asymptomatic. Laparoscopy was performed, and during the procedure, the appendix and cecum were released until the right colon was fully detached. Once the appendix was mobilized and exposed, resection of the cecum part of the appendix was performed. The cecum was released into the cavity, reassessed after restoration of the pneumoperitoneum and surgery was terminated with the placement of a drain. In the postoperative period, the patient remained hospitalized for 4 days in the use of antibiotics and symptomatic patients. She presented good evolution and was discharged in good general condition. CONCLUSION: The diagnosis of this pathology is confirmed in the majority of cases only in the postoperative period. It is important to keep in mind the possibility of this diagnosis when there is an appendicular tumor with these characteristics. During surgical removal of the appendix, care should be taken to avoid rupturing the appendicular mucocele, because in case of malignant etiology, it may disseminate neoplastic cells into

Keywords: mucocele, appendix, abdomen

123. PREVALENCE OF ENTEROPARASITOSIS IN CHILDREN HOUSED IN A SUPPORT HOUSE IN SÃO LUÍS / MA
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BACKGROUND: Intestinal parasites are one of the main public health problems and are closely related to sociodemographic and environmental factors. Among these, we can mention the precarious socioeconomic conditions, consumption of contaminated water, nutritional status of individuals, among others. Several studies of the prevalence of parasitoses have been carried out and it is observed that the infant population is the most affected by enteroparasitoses. This study aimed to evaluate the occurrence of intestinal parasites in children of a shelter in the city of. And present prophylactic measures to the study group. METHODS: A field study was conducted, stool specimens were collected from children 0 to 12 years of age living in the Casa de Passagem Shelter. Samples were analyzed for their macroscopic and microscopic characteristics. In the macroscopic analysis, the consistency, odor, presence of mucus or blood and parasites or parts of them in the feces were evaluated. The spontaneous sedimentation method was used for the microscopic evaluation of the presence of morphological forms of parasites. In order to present prophylactic measures, health education, play activities were carried out with the group of children. All individuals participating in the study signed the Informed Consent Term. RESULTS: Eleven samples (73.3%) were found

in the 15 analyzed samples, 92.8% for protozoa and 7.2% for helminths. The most frequent parasites were *Entamoeba coli* (42.8%), *Endolimax nana* (35.7%) and *Giardia lamblia* (14.2%). **CONCLUSION:** This study confirms the high occurrence of intestinal parasites in children, mainly due to socioeconomic conditions and precarious health education habits, demonstrating the need for actions aimed at prophylactic measures as a means of preventing the increase of the rate of parasitosis and guaranteeing an improvement quality of life.

Keywords: Enteroparasites, Children, Health Education.

124. **EVOLUTION OF MORTALITY BY MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN STATE OF MARANHÃO FROM 1996 TO 2015**
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BACKGROUND: Ischemic heart disease is an important cause of morbidity and mortality in Brazil, and acute myocardial infarction (MI) is one of the main causes of death, especially in regions with lower socioeconomic status. In recent years, the epidemiological transition, which occurred late in the northeast region of Brazil, contributed to the increase of chronic-degenerative diseases, causing changes in the panorama of the incidence of MI in the State of Maranhão. **Objective:** To describe the evolution in the mortality of acute MI in Maranhão over the last two decades, identifying the highest prevalences, according to age and gender. **METHODS:** Epidemiological and descriptive study, with data from Department of Informatics of the Brazilian National Health System (DATASUS), analyzed by Excel 2016 software. The population of study was composed of all deaths recorded by acute MI in the state between Jan/1996 and Dec/2015. **RESULTS:** The total number of deaths increase substantially. In 1996, 432 were reported; and in 2015 a total of 3159. The prevalence between the genders remained approximately constant: $37.6\% \pm 2.1\%$ (Mean \pm SD) in female, and $62.2\% \pm 1.9\%$ in male. There was significant difference ($p < 0.05$) in the number of deaths by sex. The most affected age group was 70-79 years, concentrating 24.16% of the total deaths of the period. As of 2013, mortality in the age group of over 80 years exceeded that of 70-79 years. **CONCLUSION:** The data presented demonstrate the relevance of acute MI as a serious public health problem in the State. The increase in the mortality rate can be explained by the incomplete and late epidemiological transition of the region, leading to an increase in life expectancy and, together, an increase in its complications without adequate health care for the demand generated. Thus, we can see the Brazilian epidemiological transition not in a unified form but with specific socioeconomic, environmental, demographic and cultural specificities.

Keywords: Acute Myocardial Infarction, Epidemiological Transition, State of Maranhão

125. **TECHNIQUE OF HYBRID REVASCULARIZATION IN A PATIENT WITH PERIPHERAL OBSTRUCTIVE BLOOD DISEASE**
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BACKGROUND: Critical ischemia of the lower limbs consists of an advanced stage of peripheral arterial obstructive disease (PAOD) in which there is pain at rest or presence of trophic lesions. There is a risk of limb loss. To approach this condition, hybrid surgery has been used. Hybrid vascular surgery consists of the use of the two main approaches to peripheral obstructive arterial disease - surgical bypass and endovascular angioplasty. It aims to combine the advantages of each method - such as the long-term patency of the grafts, associated with the greater speed and the lower morbimortality of the endovascular procedures. This paper aims to report the case of a patient with PAD undergoing the hybrid revascularization technique. **RESULTS:** R.R.A, male, 72 years old, SAH and DM, with lower right leg pain (MID) for 3 years, associated with paraesthesia increased for 3 weeks. At the examination: necrotic lesion in the calcaneus, third and fourth toes. Hyperpigmentation and hyperemia in the distal region of the limb, with unfixed cyanosis in the second pododactyl. Arteriography: right deep femoral artery with multiple stenoses; superficial femoral occluded after the

origin, refilling in the channel of Hunter; with occlusion in the joint line. Arteries anterior tibial, posterior tibial and fibular occluded, without formation of the plantar arch. Ankle-brachial index (ABI) can not be assessed. Performed suprapatellar femoropopliteal by-pass with ITB: 0.41. Due to the persistence of pain, a new Arteriography (7 days after) was performed with evidence of previous graft and submitted to angioplasty with fibular artery ballooning. Patient evolves without pain, with wound healing and new ITB 0.8. **CONCLUSION:** The procedure demonstrates numerous advantages, evidenced by its increasing use in surgical practice. In the case, the surgery by hybrid technique brought satisfactory results, demonstrating clinical and functional improvement of the affected limb.

Keywords: Hybrid Revascularization, Peripheral Obstructive Artery Disease, Bypass, Angioplasty.

126. **OCULAR JUVENILE HERPES ZOSTER, A CASE REPORT**
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BACKGROUND: Herpes zoster (hz) is a disease caused by the reactivation of varicela-zóster virus, which presents painful skin and bubbles, especially in thorax and abdome. Occurring in any age group, entretanto is more common in patients greater than 40 years old with varicela history or in immunodeprimidos. The objective of this is to report a case of eye hz eye, of inadequate initial management, generating compromise of the cornea and visual acuity, despite of correct therapy therapy. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** mnf, 12 years, parda, natural of rosary, seek medical attendance in the municipal hospital djalma marques with complaint of pain in the right eye there is 8 days. Refer also that there is 8 days presented pain in straight hemiface, followed by bubbles that burst and evolve for wounds in this region. Pallotage bleed and patient lost vision from this side. Three days after the beginning of the frame, looking for upa from his city, where had received medication for pain, antibiotic for domiciliary use (do not know what) for a week and the orientation of cleaning the wound with water and soap and passing nebacetin in skin injuries. Without better, he stopped medication after 5 days and decided to come to são luís. Ectoscopy infectious, coalescent ulcerated injuries, in right face, important bipalpebral edema, impossibilitating the view of the right eye. To the biomicroscopic exam: corner ulcer, involving any extension of this. Visual acuity of vultures. Prescription aciclovir 5% oftalmic ointment, systane ul 3/3 hour column and aciclovir oral 200mg of 6/6 hours. The patient evolved with 20/200 visual acuity correction in this eye and was enrolled in the row of the cornea transplant. **CONCLUSION:** HZ has become more frequently, accompanying an important number of children, which requires a minuting ophthalmological evaluation to prevent and treat serious injury and to avoid greater damages, like the irreversible loss of vision.

Keywords: herpes zoster, cornea, virus.

127. **ANALYSIS OF DEATH CERTIFICATE IN MARANHÃO BY ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION AND CEREBRAL VASCULAR ACCIDENT IN THE PERIOD FROM 2007 TO 2016**
Lucas Henrique Ferreira de Sousa; Ítalo Henrique Pereira Lima; Dayna Maria Caldas Diniz; Beatriz Ferreira Feitosa; Sueli de Souza Costa
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BACKGROUND: Noncommunicable Chronic Diseases represent an important part of the number of deaths in the world population, especially Cardiovascular Diseases. Cerebral Vascular Accident (CVA) and acute myocardial infarction (AMI) are within this group. Some of the risk factors for these diseases consist of being male and of a more advanced age. **METHODS:** A quantitative epidemiological study of a descriptive approach with data collection of death certificates digitally available in DATASUS, with a basic cause, ICD I64 and I219, in the State of Maranhão (MA) in the 2007-2016 period. Descriptive statistics were used using the Tabwin 4.1.3 and Microsoft Excel 2010 programs. **RESULTS:** In the study period, 15.5% of the deaths in the State of Maranhão were caused by unspecified stroke or non-specified AMI, the former corresponding to 7.4% of deaths in this period and the second to 8.1% . Between 2007 and 2011, stroke mortality was higher than that for AMI, however, as of 2012, this situation reversed, leading to a higher number of AMI deaths. During the period, there was a

decrease in the percentage value of mortality due to stroke, while mortality from AMI increased both percentage and absolute numbers. In relation to sex, both men predominate. Regarding the age group, in both CIDs the mortality is higher in the 60-79 years, followed by the age group of 80 to 99 years in stroke; already in the IAM it was observed alternation of the age groups of 40 to 59 and of 80 to 99 years, being this predominance in the last years. **CONCLUSION:** The mortality from cardiovascular diseases is high, with stroke and AMI accounting for almost 1/6 of the deaths, as a whole, during the period studied. It was observed that there is predominance in males, as predicted in the literature. In this way, it suggests that more campaigns aimed at the prevention of these diseases are practiced.

Keywords: Mortality; Myocardial Infarction; Stroke

128. **BOCHDALEK HERNIA IN ELDERLY: CASE REPORT**
 Jessica Freitas de Sousa; Evandro Oliveira Rodrigues de Sousa; Jane Augusto Guimarães Gonçalves
 UNITPAC

BACKGROUND: Bochdalek hernia is caused by the inadequate embryological development of the diaphragm, usually left, with postero-lateral location, manifesting in the first months of life, with systemic impairment. In adults, a rare occurrence with slightly more than 100 cases described, these are generally asymptomatic and may present gastrointestinal symptoms and rarely, non-specific respiratory symptoms. The aim of this study is to report a case of Bochdalek hernia in an elderly patient diagnosed as incidental radiological findings. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Patient, male, 97 years old, admitted to the Regional Hospital of Araguaína with right hemiplegia, dysarthria and deviation of right labial commissure, associated with agitation and disorientation. After the initial examinations, it is evidenced in anteroposterior chest radiograph, diaphragmatic dome elevation on the right and an image suggestive of an intestinal loop in the chest. Requested computed tomography of the chest without contrast that evidenced in axial section at the thorax intrathoracic intestinal loops. It was decided not to surgically approach the patient, since the abdominal apparatus was unchanged and because of the benefit-risk considering the patient's age and maintaining the clinical conduct of the presented neurological picture. **CONCLUSION:** The patient in question did not present complaints or compromise the physical examination of these devices, being the Bochdalek hernia, in this case, to the right and a radiological finding and without systemic alterations. Unlike the others that present with respiratory and abdominal manifestations with life-threatening to the patient, whose immediate surgical intervention is impartial conduct.

Keywords: Hernia, Bochdalek, radiological finding

129. **A CASE OF ANTIDEPRESSANT DISCHARGE SYNDROME: DULOXETINE**
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BACKGROUND: Antidepressant discontinuation syndrome is a set of symptoms that may occur after a sudden cessation (or marked reduction in dose) of an antidepressant medication taken continuously for at least one month. Duloxetine is a drug with a high potential for the development of the discontinuation syndrome, as it is an antidepressant for the reuptake of serotonin and noradrenaline with a half-life of only 12 hours, considered to be very short compared to other drugs. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 30-year-old female patient arrives at a neurology clinic with complaint of severe headache. The doctor prescribed Duloxetine 60mg. After 45 days of use, the patient discontinued treatment. On the third day after the interruption, episodes of hypertension with peaks of 170 X 100 mmHg, excessive weariness and perspiration, sensation of face fractures, delusions, nightmares, vivid dreams, insomnia, dizziness, acute anxiety, irritation, euphoria, nervousness, difficulty expressing themselves through speech and mood swings. All these symptoms remained for a period of 08 days, until on her own the patient returned to use the medication. The day after his return, all these symptoms had already ceased. The patient started the weaning process. At the end of this, withdrawal symptoms resurfaced. Thus, the patient sought care with a psychiatrist, who prescribed Agomelatine, anti-depressant melatonergic agonist and serotonergic antagonist. After 15 days of initiation of treatment, the patient stopped presenting symptoms

of the syndrome caused by the discontinuation of Duloxetine. **CONCLUSION:** The prescription of antidepressant drugs deserves special attention by physicians, and one of the reasons for this is the risk of developing Discontinuation Syndrome, which can cause great harm to the patient's quality of life.

Keywords: Duloxetine, Abstinence, Syndrome, Discontinuation, Antidepressants.

130. **HEALTH EDUCATION: PREVENTION OF PENIS CANCER IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF PINHEIRO -MA**
 Jéssica Ferreira Bertoldo; Taynah Calixto Martins; Amanda Cristina dos Santos; Lucas Henrique Ferreira de Sousa; Ítalo Henrique Pereira Lima; Ana Paula Gameiro Capelli; Sueli Souza Costa
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BACKGROUND: Penile carcinoma or penile cancer (PC) is a malignant neoplasm characterized by persistent wounds or ulcers on the glans, with discoloration. The main risk factors associated are poor hygiene, phimosis, human papillomavirus (HPV), low socioeconomic levels, smoking, and uncircumcised individuals. In Brazil, it accounts for 2% of all cases of male urogenital cancers. In Maranhão, 22.7% of the cases were counted, with 15 deaths in 2015. The main objectives of the study were to analyze the knowledge of the population about the CP, and to raise awareness and enable the target public to carry out prevention and early detection. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive study based on a pre-elaborated questionnaire distributed to participants in a circuit. Each participant answered the questionnaire before and after the circuits and these were analyzed and tabulated through Microsoft Excel 2010. **RESULTS:** With regard to CP prevention through lavage, the results obtained previously inferred that 82.4% of respondents answered correctly, to 97.8% after the completion of the circuit, and the remaining 2.2% said they did not know. Regarding the appearance of a wound as a precipitating factor, it was recorded that 73.6% responded correctly, passing to 92.3% at the end of the course, with 3.3% who answered wrong and 4.4% did not know. Regarding the treatment, the initial results showed that 36.2% of the participants responded correctly, and at the end of the lectures it rose to 60.4%. **CONCLUSION:** It can be noticed that the circuit about the CP obtained positive results in relation to the information provided, since we obtained increase of the correct assertions in the post-circuit questionnaires. With this, it is observed that it is necessary to carry out more work aimed at informing the population about this type of cancer and even other subjects with few debated ones, with the purpose of disease prevention.

Keywords: Penile Neoplasms; Health education; Men's Health

131. **CLINICAL PROFILE OF LEPROSY IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF PINHEIRO: RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS**
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BACKGROUND: Leprosy is a chronic, granulomatous, slow - onset disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* and considered a public health problem due to peripheral neural involvement and its incapacitating potential. In Brazil, 151,764 new cases were registered, from 2012 to 2016, of these 25,218 cases only in 2016, representing a detection rate of 12.2 / 100 thousand inhabitants. Deficiencies in the active search of the patients, delayed diagnosis, the precariousness of the public system and lack of information about the damages caused by the disease, make the situation of this infection in the country alarming, despite being considered easy diagnosis and treatment. Thus, this paper attempts to trace the clinical profile of patients with the disease in Pinheiro - MA. **METHODS:** A descriptive, epidemiological study, carried out in 2018, for the year 2016, in the municipality of Pinheiro, in the state of Baixada Maranhense, with a population of 82,374 population. Data were collected from the Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), the Ministry of Health. **RESULTS:** A total of 55 reports were identified in the year 2016, of which 3 were 0 to 14 years old and 52 were aged 15 years or older. Of all these cases, three were of the indeterminate form, 13 of the tuberoid form, 20 of the dimorphous form, 16 of the Virchowian form, one unclassified case and two cases ignored. **DISCUSSION:** The notification of 3 cases in children under 15, indicates that there is still a high rate of transmissibility in the region. Among the clinical-operational classification, there is a greater number of

cases with multibacillary leprosy (36), which proves the need for immediate therapeutic intervention, combined with early diagnosis, leading to interruption of the transmission chain. It is noteworthy that more than 5% of the cases were not classified or ignored, which shows failure to follow the patients.

Keywords: Leprosy, Mycobacterium leprae, Public health.

132. EVALUATION OF THE RISK OF DEVELOPMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN USERS OF A SHOPPING MALL
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BACKGROUND: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2) is a metabolic disease characterized by high levels of blood glucose, a situation that chronically leads to cardiovascular, renal, ocular and other complications. Because of their morbidity and mortality, prevention and screening are key to avoiding comorbidities. In this scenario, the Finnish Diabetes Risk Score (FindRisc) questionnaire is an instrument that assesses the risk for the development of DM2 in the next 10 years, with sensitivity of 81% and specificity of 76%; thus, the objective was to evaluate the risk of part of the population that goes to a mall in Imperatriz - MA - and to identify the predisposing factors most involved. **METHODS:** The approach chosen was the transversal approach with non - probabilistic sampling by traffic in a mall in a city of Maranhão during one day. Anthropometric data were measured, such as height, weight and abdominal circumference, followed by application of the questionnaire with FindRisc and socioeconomic data. A total of 120 individuals participated. The data were tabulated in Excel® and the statistical analyzes performed in BioEstat 5.0®. **RESULTS:** It was observed that 16.6% of the interviewees had a high or very high risk, implying that such individuals may up to a 50% chance of being affected by DM2. Of these, 16 individuals (80%) were female. There were general findings: 40% had a first-degree relative with DM; 31.7% had the abdominal circumference above the recommended one; 36.7% in overweight and 20.9% in obesity. Statistically, the variables that showed the greatest significance were female gender, schooling below the ninth year, age above 45 years, family history for DM2, use of hypertension and obesity. **CONCLUSION:** The use of FindRisc should be encouraged because it is a reliable, fast, low-cost and non-invasive instrument that allows the identification of predisposing factors. In addition, it can be used as a basis for health education in public places.

Keywords: Preventive Medicine; Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus; Predisposing Factors; Health education

133. SCREENING AND EARLY DIAGNOSIS
Werbene Caroline de Queiroz Gomes; Gideon Batista Viana Júnior; Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz; Fernando Cleydson Lima Paiva Filho; Raynnara Carvalho Silva; Mayara Pessoa Feitosa; Orientadora: Eliana Campelo Lago
Universidade Estadual do Maranhão (UEMA); Universidade Estadual do Piauí (UESPI).

BACKGROUND: Breast cancer is the most common neoplasm among women worldwide. It is considered a cancer of relative good prognosis, when diagnosed and treated early. Age is the major risk factor for female breast cancer. The objective of this study was to present the Brazilian epidemiological survey comparing the different regions of the country regarding the prevalence of breast cancer in the period from 2010 to 2017. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS), provided by DATASUS. **RESULTS:** Between January 2010 and December 2017, 433,204 cases of breast cancer hospitalizations were reported in Brazil, the majority of which were female patients, with 427,705 cases (98.73%), and the highest number of cases was 2017, with 64,931 (14.99%) cases of hospitalizations. In this interval, the Southeast Region had the highest number of cases, with 223,145 (51.51%), mainly 50-59 years old, representing 62,877 (28.18%) cases, mostly white, totaling 115,071 (51, 57%) cases with 19,877 (8.90%) deaths. The Northeastern Region was followed by 90,094 (20.80%) cases, mostly 50-59 years old, with 23750 (26.36) cases, and brown, making up 55,057 (61.11%) of the cases. cases, of these 7,032 (7.90%) evolved to death. In Brazil, the number of deaths was 36,309 (8.38%). **CONCLUSION:** Based on

the data presented, it can be observed that the prevalence and mortality due to neoplasia present differently among the regions of the country. It is worth emphasizing the need to know better the different social strata with the objective of establishing effective strategies for better screening and early diagnosis, essential for a better therapeutic result and prognosis of the cases.

Keywords: BREAST CANCER, PREVALENCE, EARLY DIAGNOSIS

134. PHOTOPROTECTION BEHAVIOR AND SELF-EXAMINATION IN SÃO LUÍS- MA (BRAZIL)
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BACKGROUND: Photoprotection is a set of habits that helps minimize the damage caused by sun exposure. With the increase of numbers of cutaneous neoplasms in the Brazilian population, these protection mechanisms have become, together with self-examination, an important tool in health promotion. The objective of the study was to carry out a situational diagnosis of the behavior of photoprotection and skin self-examination in users of basic care in São Luís-MA. **METHODS:** Observational and transversal quantitative study. A questionnaire validated by the Brazilian Society of Dermatology containing 27 objective questions about the characteristics of the participants, behaviors in photoprotection and self-examination of the skin was used. **RESULTS:** Our sample had the following characteristics: 68% of the female sex (n = 77), with higher education (31%, n = 31), phototype III (41%, n = 44). The majority of respondents stated that they never get sun exposure with the intention of sunbathing (47%, n = 54), never had sunburn (55%, n = 64), photoexposure <30min from 11-15h (66%, n = 77), did not wear long clothing (60%, n = 65) or headgear (47%, n = 55), always protected in shade (49%, n = 57), and (36%, n = 42). As for self-examination, most consider it important (58%, n = 65), source of anxiety (33%, n = 37), and do it regularly (42%, n = 47) (36%, n = 41), and in that case, they would seek the doctor (46%, n = 52), who would be able to make the diagnosis (41%, n = 46). **CONCLUSION:** It is observed that, even in the face of a low daily exposure to the sun's rays, the population studied does not cultivate the habit of using mechanisms with a sun protection factor, so it is still necessary to consolidate their need in view of the risk development of skin cancer.

Keywords: self-examination, cutaneous neoplasms, self-care

135. PREVALENCE OF METABOLIC SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME
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BACKGROUND: Metabolic Syndrome (MS) can be defined as a complex disorder characterized by central obesity, dyslipidemia, hyperglycemia and systemic arterial hypertension, representing a great challenge to public health. According to Ehrmann et al, in women with Ovarian Syndrome, the prevalence of MS is about 33.4%. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional study in patients attended at a Gynecology Outpatient Clinic of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão. For the determination of MS, the criteria of **National Cholesterol Education Program's Adult Treatment Panel III (NCEP ATP III)** were applied. We evaluated 100 patients, 59 in the test group and 41 in the control group. The prevalence of MS and its components HDL, Waist Circumference, triglycerides, blood pressure and fasting blood glucose were evaluated. **RESULTS:** The MS was present in 35.6% of women with PCOS and in 7.3% women without diagnostic of PCOS. In the group of PCOS, among the components of MS, it was obtained a prevalence of 76.2% of women with HDL values lower than 50mg/dL, 54.2% of women with Waist Circumference values higher than 88cm, 47.4% of women with triglyceride values higher or equal to 150mg/dL, 27.1% of women with blood pressure values higher or equal to 130 by 85mmHg and 6.7% of women with glycemic values higher or equal to 110mg/dL. While in the control group it was obtained a prevalence of 60.9% with HDL of less than 50mg/dL, 21.9% with Waist Circumference higher than 88cm, 7.3% with triglycerides higher than or equal to 150mg/dL, 4.9% with blood pressure values higher or equal to 130 by 85mmHg and there was not register of patients with fasting glycemia higher or equal to 110mg/dL. **CONCLUSION:** It is observed the high prevalence

of Metabolic Syndrome in patients with PCOS. In order to prevent future complications, treating early manifestations and insulin resistance is crucial in the management of these patients.

Keywords: Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome, Hyperinsulinemia, Metabolic Syndrome

136. PROFILE OF THE USE OF VASOACTIVE DRUGS IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH SEPSIS OR SEPTIC SHOCK

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BACKGROUND: In the intensive care units, vasoactive drugs are among the most widely used drugs, since they aid in the treatment of patients with the aim of correcting hemodynamic instability. Thus, the present study aims to describe the profile of the use of vasoactive drugs in patients with sepsis or septic shock in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of a public hospital in São Luís, Maranhão. METHODS: This was a retrospective study, based on the analysis of hospital records of 55 patients admitted to the ICU of a public hospital in São Luís, Maranhão, Brazil, with a diagnosis of sepsis or septic shock during hospitalization from January 2017 to December 2017. Patients less than 18 years of age and those with a hospitalization time of less than 24 hours were excluded from the study. RESULTS: Of the 55 patients included in the study, the mean age found was 64 years, with 54.5% men. 41.8% of patients diagnosed with sepsis or septic shock were not medicated with vasoactive drugs. As for those who underwent this class of medication, 90.6% were medicated with noradrenaline and 9.3% received noradrenaline and dobutamine concurrently. The mean time of use of vasoactive drugs was 4.5 days. CONCLUSION: Observed data reveal a high prevalence of vasoactive drugs in patients with sepsis or septic shock. Norepinephrine, on the other hand, is widely used in this class of drugs.

Keywords: intensive therapy, vasoactive drugs, shock, sepsis, septic shock, hemodynamic instability

137. POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS IN PREGNANCY TOXEMIA TRACING IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

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BACKGROUND: Pregnancy toxemia is multisystemic disease, occurs late in pregnancy with clinical manifestations associated with hypertension and proteinuria; with risk of developing post-traumatic stress disorder, which is a disorder due to traumatic situations related to childbirth that are major risk factors. OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the presence of symptoms of posttraumatic stress in pregnancy toxemia in women attending Primary Health Care. METHODS: Cross-sectional study, data collection by filling out a sociodemographic questionnaire and posttraumatic stress evaluation in 72 Attention women Primary School in São Luís (MA), from February / 2016 to February / 2018. Data analyzed in STATA 14.0 software; qualitative variables by absolute and percentage frequencies; Qualitative and nominal categorical variables by Chi-square test with significance level of .05. Poisson regression and Test Parm for non-binary variables. RESULTS: Prevalence of first pregnancy age range 18-21 years 46 (63.89%); between 1-3 pregnancy 56 (77.78%); elementary school 67 (93.06%); brown color 46 (63.89%); marital status with partner 52 (72.22%); Catholic religion 45 (61.36%); without renounced activity 43 (59.72%); use of alcohol before pregnancy 64 (91.67%); denies smoking in pregnancy 68 (94.44%); smoking during pregnancy 42 (95.45%); denies hypertension 54 (75.00%); denies diabetes 67 (94.06%). Association of variables with the Perceived Stress Scale, there was statistical significance for the age range of first pregnancy 18-24 with ($p = 0.05$); schooling ($p = 0.03$); race $p,0.01$; religion ($p = 0.03$); use of alcoholic beverage $p,0.01$; smoker $p = 0.05$; hypertension $p = 0.05$. CONCLUSION: High prevalence of this disorder in women who had pregnancy toxemia, reiterates the need for perinatal follow-up in order to provide treatment, ensuring psychological well-being, preventing chronicity and improving quality of life.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Toxemia, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

138. OVERLAP SYNDROME: DERMATOMYOSITIS AND SCLERODERMA, ASSOCIATED WITH ACUTE BILIARY PANCREATITIS

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BACKGROUND: Inflammatory myopathies are systemic diseases of connective tissue with clinical effects of chronic muscular inflammation. The most common forms are polymyositis and dermatomyositis. More prevalent in women, in the proportion 2: 1. They rarely manifest as overlap syndrome when there are 2 or more autoimmune connective tissue diseases. CASE DESCRIPTION: Patient, female, 37 years old, Caucasian, with dermatomyositis diagnosed 7 years ago, on regular use of prednisone 20mg / day. She sought emergency treatment with acute upper abdominal pain and uncontrollable vomiting. Concomitantly, there was a decrease in muscle strength in the upper and lower limbs. At examination, presence of scleroderma facies, sclerodactyly, thickening of the skin proximal to the metacarpophalangeal joints, Raynaud's phenomenon and Gottron's papule scars. Laboratory: Amylase 3,438; Lipase 1,591; AST 635; ALT 514; Total bilirubin of 3.05; direct bilirubin 2.84; FA 352; GGT 777; CPK 4,184; LDH 1,131; Aldolase 57.5. The positive FAN (1/340), of fine dot pattern. Anti-Scl, anti-RNP and anti-centromere negative. Tomography of the corresponding abdomen with Balthazar C pancreatitis of biliary origin. The histopathological examination of the skin confirmed scleroderma. Initiated therapeutic support for acute pancreatitis with zero and symptomatic diet, in addition to prednisone 1mg / kg / day, followed by pulse therapy with methylprednisolone 1g / day for 5 consecutive days. After clinical and laboratory stabilization, she underwent endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography and videolaparoscopic cholecystectomy, and was discharged for outpatient follow-up. CONCLUSION: Inflammatory myopathies should be treated according to their evolution and, the case reported, aims to call attention to pancreatitis as a triggering factor of the disease activity and to describe its therapeutic management. In addition, it contributed to the diagnosis of overlap syndrome, being an unusual case of overlap of der

Keywords: overlap, dermatomyositis, scleroderma, pancreatitis

139. UTERINE COLUMN NEOPLASIA - A CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Cervical cancer presents an estimated 16,370 new cases for the year 2018. Even with the existence of several programs carried out in Primary Care that aim at the prevention of this type of cancer, cervical neoplasia still presents high mortality. In this context, it is still known the difficulty that exists for the understanding and acceptance of the disease by the patient, which characterizes a communication challenge for health professionals. Thus, the objective of this report was to present the risk factors presented by the patient, as well as to know the mechanisms that the patient used to cope with the disease when performing the treatment. CASE DESCRIPTION: A.Z.L.S., 42 years old, female, living in the interior of Ceará; initiated with an increase in menstrual volume, abnormal vaginal bleeding associated with continuous pain in hypogastric and right iliac fossa, adynamia, episodes of dizziness, fever, hyporexia. When she noticed abnormal vaginal bleeding, she sought the Basic Health Unit, where she underwent transvaginal ultrasonography and was diagnosed with cervical cancer. She was referred to treatment at the Ceará Cancer Institute, where she underwent chemotherapy and radiation therapy. As for the pathological antecedents, G7P4A3, performed curettes after the abortions. It has systemic arterial hypertension (SAH) and family history of neoplasia. She receives family support from her children and siblings. He also said that spirituality was an essential factor to reinvigorate and help her in coping with the disease. CONCLUSION: Therefore, despite the constant efforts of the programs offered by basic care, it is verified that the cases of cancer continue to persist. This reveals that there are barriers to care as well as access barriers that hamper both prevention and early screening. It is worth emphasizing the importance of offering psychological assistance as an essential support for coping with the disease.

Keywords: Cervical Neoplasms; Primary Health Care; Diagnosis

140. BURNOUT SYNDROME IN HEALTH PROFESSIONALS: A CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: Burnout syndrome, recognized in the 1970s as determined by a triology of proportions (Depersonalization, Emotional Stress and Attenuation of Personal Achievement), is a requirement for work organization, and has been targeted in hospital settings. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** After the diagnosis, the health professional was removed from his position, presented in a depressive state, present in the burnout being temporary and associated with a specific condition of his personal life, in the case the work. Report of the case of Health Professional A.S.L, 52 years old, married, Nurse of an Intensive Care Unit (ICU), employee of the current Institution for 20 years. His problems began in 2012 with successive administrative changes. She was transferred 3 times in the Public Health Unit, and assumed a management position (General Coordinator of the Nursing Sector) in the last unit, thus increasing her duties, while restricting the number of people. Among its functions, it granted the resignation of employees. She began to feel very tired physically, tense and anxious, deep sadness, weight loss, among other signs and symptoms that prevented her activities within the hospital environment. In addition to physical exhaustion, he felt emotionally limited. Initial treatment with guidance from psychologists and psychiatrists, and antidepressant ingestion. **CONCLUSION:** It is evident how important is the beginning of a treatment soon after the diagnosis, in addition to developing and implementing effective strategies in search of quality of work of these health professionals in front of the hospital environment.

Keywords: Burnout Syndrome, Diagnosis, Health Professionals.

141. THE GROWTH OF PREMATURE NEWBORNS IN THE NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
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BACKGROUND: The study addresses the growth rhythm of preterm infants hospitalized in a Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU). The NICU is the ideal therapeutic environment for the treatment of newborns at risk, since they present greater vulnerability to infections and complications, moreover, in the NICU they receive accentuated care that contribute to survival and decrease mortality. Preterm infants have their uterine development interrupted and are born before the period of greatest somatic growth. The measurement of growth during hospitalization in the NICU is a simple way to analyze the evolution of the newborn in the first days of life. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the growth of preterm infants, according to sex and gestational age during the period of hospitalization in a NICU. **METHODS:** Data from 90 preterm newborns from the NICU database of a University Hospital of São Paulo Luís MA in the year 2017. **RESULTS:** Data from 90 premature children, whose hospitalization time ranges from 16 to 144 days, of gestational age ranges from 24 to 37 weeks; being 49 girls and 41 boys. Boys with a gestational age of 24 to 28 weeks had on average a growth of 6.2 cm, from 29 to 31 weeks had on average a growth of 5.5 and from 32 to 33 had on average 2.9 cm and from 34 to 37 weeks had on average a growth of 3.1. In relation to girls with gestational age from 26 to 29 weeks had on average a growth of 7.4 cm, from 29 to 31 weeks had on average a growth of 5.7 and from 32 to 34 had on average 3.2 cm. **CONCLUSION:** Although preterm infants represent a risk group, they have the potential to regain their growth, if accompanied by adequate nutrition in the NICU. Thus, they present rapid neonatal growth, recovering the interrupted growth in gestation. Growth in cm and weight gain demonstrate suitability to the new medium.

Keywords: growth rate, preterm infants, NICU

142. CO-INFECTION BETWEEN VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS AND HIV IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO: GENERAL ASPECTS
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BACKGROUND: Visceral leishmaniasis (LV), a pathology transmitted by sandfly mosquitoes, has been receiving increasing attention from the scientific community. With the establishment of the epidemic of HIV infection, cases of co-infection began to appear between the two pathologies, which led to the need to study these cases. The objective of this study is to describe the epidemiological, clinical and laboratory profile of LV cases co-infected with HIV. **METHODS:** A prospective and retrospective study of the cases of VL, co-infected with HIV, regardless of whether they developed AIDS, was conducted with individuals attended at a referral hospital for HIV / AIDS patients in the state of Maranhão. Data collection was done through a protocol record developed for the study; demographic, epidemiological, clinical, laboratorial and evolutionary characteristics were considered. **RESULTS:** The sample consisted of 35 individuals in the prospective study and 52 in the retrospective study. In the prospective study, 34 patients were male and 1 female, all cases are autochthonous from the state of Maranhão. Among the clinical manifestations, fever, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly and anorexia were the most frequent ones. HIV treatment among co-infected patients ranged from 8 groups of antiretroviral combinations. Regarding VL, the treatment performed in the entire prospective sample was with Liposomal Amphotericin B. **CONCLUSION:** With this study, it can be concluded that the clinical manifestations of VL in co-infected patients are more evident, frequent, and sometimes severe compared to patients with VL monoinfected, but it is confusing with other opportunistic diseases, which sometimes overlaps with LV. The rate of relapse is greater, which sometimes makes it difficult to manage. In addition, the risks inherent in HIV infection are added. Thus, such patients should be subject to close and constant follow-up.

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, HIV, Co-infection.

143. HOMICIDES OCCURRED IN MARANHÃO IN 2013: A DATA ANALYSIS
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BACKGROUND: Homicide is the elimination of extrauterine life from one person to another. This parameter has a great impact on public health indicators, and the Northeast is the Brazilian region with the highest number of homicides since 2009, justifying in-depth studies about its occurrences, to analyze and intervene on the issue. Maranhão is not among the states with the highest number of homicides, although these proportions may occur through underreporting of data. The present study aims to analyze the predominant profile of the victims and the place of occurrence of homicides occurred in Maranhão during the year 2013. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional epidemiological descriptive study was carried out, data provided by the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System, referring to homicides that occurred in the state of Maranhão in the year 2013. A quantitative-qualitative analysis of these 1420 deaths was performed, considering age, sex, color, schooling and marital status of the victims, as well as the place of occurrence. **RESULTS:** The profile found follows the national pattern, with non-white adult males being highly affected by the reality of urban violence. Individuals with student training lasting 4-8 years are the most victimized, totaling 38.7% of the total. Singles are 67.76% of the victims, suggesting a possible relationship between family ties and reduced exposure to violence. The public road was the site of approximately 45% of the deaths in question. **CONCLUSION:** The black man mortality pattern is an important facet of the marginalization of this group and an information tool about the black family's family context. As far as the predominant place of occurrence is the public highway, there is a demonstration of possible failures in public security in favor of immediate victim assistance. These findings contribute to the defense of new strategies, focused on public education and security, aiming at citizenship exercised with ethics and respect for the other.

Keywords: Epidemiology, Homicide, Maranhão, Violence

144. IDIOPATHIC THROMBOCYTOPENIC PURPURA REFRACTORY TO SPLENECTOMY: A CASE REPORT
Cícero Emerson de Araújo Sena; Augusto Ramires Costa Coronheiro; Fernanda Santos Magalhães; Luiz Venícios Resplandes Gomes; Cecília Miranda de Sousa Teixeira; Nadja Nadyne Beserra dos Santos; Pedro Antônio Borges Melo
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BACKGROUND: Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP) is a frequent hematological disease, characterized by the production of autoantibodies directed against platelet membrane proteins, which leads to the sensitization of platelets that are phagocytosed by macrophages, mainly of the spleen. Treatment of ITP, in general, includes the use of corticoid and splenectomy, and the use of intravenous immunoglobulin in high doses. The purpose of this case report is to emphasize the behavior of an infrequent clinical situation of refractoriness and splenectomy in the treatment of ITP. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Patient, 38 years old, female, without comorbidities, with previous diagnosis of ITP for seven years, treated with glucocorticoid Prednisone at a dose of 50 mg orally for 4 weeks. Without improvement, it evolved with recurrent hemodynamic instability and was then submitted to splenectomy, after vaccination for anti-pneumococcus, Haemophilus type b and meningococcus, evolving with progressive improvement in the number of platelets until their stabilization. After one year of the procedure, he presented important thrombocytopenia and hemorrhagic signs. Serologies for secondary causes such as HIV, Lupus and Viral Hepatitis were obtained, obtaining all the negative results, besides the bone marrow aspirate, which was compatible with ITP. With other causes ruled out, the association of Prednisone and Rituximab was prescribed for four weeks, which resulted in a significant improvement in the clinical picture and in the platelet count, maintaining the stable condition, and the patient is currently under clinical follow-up. **CONCLUSION:** It is understood, therefore, that in cases of ITP refractory to initial corticosteroid therapy, Rituximab alone, or after splenectomy, the association of Prednisone with Rituximab may be an effective management in the clinical stability of these patients.

Keywords: Purpura, thrombocytopenia, splenectomy, refractoriness.

145. AMERICAN TEGUMENTARY LEISHMANIOSIS PREVALENCE IN BRAZIL FROM 2007 TO 2016
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BACKGROUND: American cutaneous leishmaniasis (ACL) is transmitted by females of sandfly mosquitoes. The skin disease has a painless ulcer, preceded by a papule. Its diagnosis is clinical and by direct research or IDRM (intradermal test), the treatment is with Glucantime. It is a public health problem, with 0.7 to 1.3 million new cases / year in the world: ACL is among the 6 most important infectious diseases. Brazil added 6 countries are responsible for 90% of the cases. **METHODS:** This is a cross-sectional study, with secondary data from the 05 Brazilian regions from 2007 to 2016, from the SINAN (National Institute of Public Health Information System). The Kruskal Wallis and Pearson Correlation tests were used for statistical analysis ($\alpha = 5\%$). **RESULTS:** ACL cases are more prevalent in the north region (NO) - 42% of the total cases, followed by the northeast region (NE) - 31%. There was a tendency for cases of this disease to reduce - all regions - from 2007 to 2016. There is a statistically significant difference in the cases among the Brazilian regions $p < 0.0001$. Analyzing one region with another, we found statistically significant differences between the north and south-east, south, and center-west regions, all with $p < 0.05$, as well as differences between the northeast and southeast and south with $p < 0.05$ and between the south and center-west with $p < 0.05$. **CONCLUSIONS:** NO and NE respond for more than 70% of national cases, emphasizing the importance of health actions specific to these places. The statistical difference observed in the comparison between the regions shows that the spatial distribution of the disease in Brazilian territory is a result of different ecological/ geographical conditions, poor government planning for control and prevention.

Keywords: Leishmaniasis, Epidemiology, Public Health

146. HIRSCHSPRUNG'S DISEASE: A CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: Hirschsprung's disease, also known as congenital intestinal aganglionosis, is characterized by the absence of the intramural neurons of the parasympathetic nerve plexuses, affecting the large intestine, usually in its more distal segments, such as the rectum and the sigmoid colon. alters the relaxation by keeping the affected segment contracted, preventing

the progression of the fecal content. It is a relatively common anomaly in children, accounting for one-third of neonatal bowel obstruction, ranging from 1/2000 to 1/5000 live births. About fifty percent of committed and untreated children die in the first years of life and the vast majority do not reach adulthood. This report aims to present a case of a patient, diagnosed with Hirschsprung's Disease, presenting chronic constipation and recurrent fecaloma, being submitted to surgical treatment. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Patient, E.A.S., female, 15 years, admitted to the Regional Hospital of Araguaína, with chronic intestinal constipation since childhood and recurrent fecaloma. On physical examination, abdominal apparatus presenting palpable mass in the left iliac fossa. A diagnosis was made through anorectal manometry, which evidenced a negative retinal inhibitory reflex. For definitive treatment, sigmoid colon and rectum colon resection was performed with reconstruction of the intestinal transit using the Duhamel technique. **CONCLUSION:** Reconstruction of intestinal transit by Duhamel surgery is the technique of choice for the treatment of Hirschsprung's disease due to the low rate of complications and a higher rate of reestablishment of anal sphincter function.

Keywords: Aganglioneurosis, HIRSCHSPRUNG, Duhamel

147. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIOSIS FROM 2013 TO 2017 IN MARANHÃO
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BACKGROUND: Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is a chronic and systemic disease that, when left untreated, can progress to death in more than 90% of cases. The etiologic agent is protozoan trypanosomatids of the genus Leishmania. Transmission occurs through the bite of the infected vectors. The disease is more common in children younger than 10 years. The reason for the greater susceptibility of the children is explained by the state of relative cellular immunological immaturity aggravated by malnutrition, so common in the endemic areas, besides a greater exposure to the vector in the peridomicile. The objective of the study was to describe the LV data between 2013 to 2017 in the state of Maranhão (MA). **METHODS:** This is a descriptive, retrospective study, carried out in January 2018, with analysis of secondary data, obtained in the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). All the information obtained gave rise to a database, which was stored and analyzed in Microsoft Excel 2013. **RESULTS:** There were 3439 confirmed cases of LV in MA. In 2017, it was the year with the highest number of notifications with 831 cases and 2014 was the year with the lowest number with 571 cases. Between 2013 to 2017, 359 cases with incomplete 1st to 4th grade schooling and 5 cases with complete higher education, 1740 cases did not apply. 1081 confirmed cases in the age group of 1 to 4 years, 2351 residents in urban areas and 951 in the rural area, 2623 of confirmed cases are brown, 2232 are male and 1207 are female. In relation to the evolution, 1911 cases were cured and 236 died from VL. **CONCLUSION:** The study made it possible to know the epidemiological profile of the disease, besides confirming that LV is a problem of public health in the MA, demonstrated by the number of cases reported. Because it is a notifiable disease and with clinical characteristics of severe evolution, the diagnosis must be made as accurately and as early as possible.

Keywords: Visceral Leishmaniasis, Public Health, Compulsory notification.

148. ANALYSIS OF HANSEN'S DISEASE CASES AT A REFERENCE HOSPITAL OF SÃO LUÍS IN 2017
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BACKGROUND: Hansen's disease is a chronic, infectious granulomatous disease caused by the Mycobacterium leprae bacillus, required investigation and compulsory notification throughout the national territory. Data from 2015 show a reduction in Hansen's disease cases in Brazil and Maranhão. In view of the significance of this disease and its direct impact on health, it was aimed to identify the aspects of its treatment offered by the Aquiles Lisboa Hospital, a reference in the diagnosis and treatment status of this disease, and, therefore, it was also aimed to trace the epidemiological profile of patients and highlight the prevalent forms of the disease, as well as evaluate the quality of medical records. **METHODS:** The epidemiological profile of the patients, reasons for discharge, the form of the disease and

the treatment adopted were analyzed and 128 medical records were analyzed in 2017 and closed until May 2018, with complete and legible data, 75 of the total 203, due to inadequate filling. RESULTS: According to the results obtained, 41.41% of the patients had the sensitivity preserved, whereas 35.16% had loss of sensitivity grade 1; In addition, 14.84% presented visible deficiency and 4.69% were not evaluated for this issue. 59.38% presented the second most severe form of dimorphism, and there was a slight predominance of the most severe forms in men. 80.47% were treated with polychemotherapy for a multibacillary form, with the majority of patients remaining in the hospital for up to 30 days. The main reason for leaving was the transfer discharge. CONCLUSION: The findings reveal some inefficiency in avoiding the progression of the disease, as well as late diagnosis and evolution of some patients to the infecting forms. Thus, it is necessary to invest in information systems as a form of epidemiological surveillance. It is also necessary to seek to reduce the epidemiological indicators of the disease by educating people about the demands of treatment.

Keywords: Hansen's disease, Epidemiology, Treatment, Maranhão

149. MAIN SEPSIS FOCUS IN A INTENSIVE CARE UNIT IN SÃO LUÍS
Larissa Rolim de Oliveira Sales; Francisca Luzia Soares Macieira de Araújo; Beatriz Moraes Costa; Yanca Lacerda Albuquerque; Maira Letícia Souza de Carvalho; Wellington Alves Serra; Raphael Jesus Lara Chacon
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BACKGROUND: Sepsis can be defined as a potentially fatal organic dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection, and is the leading cause of death worldwide in noncardiologic intensive care units. It is known that a more detailed study of the septic foci can optimize the diagnosis and treatment of this disease. Thus, the present study has the objective of analyzing the main infectious foci causing sepsis in an Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of a public hospital in São Luís, Maranhão. METHODS: This was a retrospective study, based on the analysis of hospital records of 55 patients admitted to the ICU of a public hospital in São Luís, Maranhão, Brazil, with a diagnosis of sepsis or septic shock during hospitalization from January 2017 to December 2017. Patients less than 18 years of age and those with a hospitalization time of less than 24 hours were excluded from the study. RESULTS: Of the 55 patients analyzed, the mean age found was 64 years, being 45.4% female and 54.5% male. The main foci of sepsis were the respiratory system (58.1%) and the urinary tract (20%). In 12.7% of cases it was not possible to determine the focus of the infection and in 5.4% of the cases the infection affected more than one system. The mean duration of hospitalization of patients included in the study was 9.4 days. In the respiratory infectious foci, the mean duration of hospitalization was 9 days, while in those with urinary tract infection it was 7.3 days. CONCLUSION: Data show a higher prevalence of outbreaks of respiratory and urinary infections. The hospitalization time was higher in patients with respiratory tract infection.

Keywords: sepsis, infection, intensive therapy, infectious focus

150. REPRESENTATION OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE IN BRAZIL DURING THE LAST DECADE
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BACKGROUND: Parkinson's disease (PD) is the second most frequent neurodegenerative disorder of movement disorders, affecting the central nervous system with reduced nigrostriatal and cortical dopaminergic influence. Its prevalence is 550 cases per 100,000 inhabitants at 70 years of age. The instability of the disease and the fact that it is incurable constitute a difficult reality to be faced for the rest of life, accompanying individuals in their relationships and in their daily lives. The objective of this study was to conduct an epidemiological survey of hospital admissions of patients with PD in Brazil in the last 10 years. METHODS: This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS), made available by the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). RESULTS: As to the

number of hospitalizations, there was a prevalence of males with 5071 (55.85%) and the age group from 70 to 79 years of age, with 2551 (28.10%) cases. Of the five Brazilian regions analyzed, the Southeast Region is the region with the highest absolute number of hospitalizations with 3936 (43.35%) hospitalizations in the period compared to the other regions. When color / race, white was predominant with 4331 (47.70) cases. The number of deaths related to hospitalizations was 470 (5.18%). CONCLUSION: In the country, the predominance of PD was predominantly in the Southeast region, in males, whose mean age of admissions was 70 years. From this perspective, it is worth emphasizing that the disease has a high impact on the quality of life of the individuals affected. In addition, it is necessary to increase the specific public health policies for individuals affected by PD, with a view to reducing the stigma of chronic disease and improving care with these clients.

Keywords: Parkinson's disease; Chronic diseases; Hospital admissions.

151. JUVENILE MYASTHENIA GRAVIS IN CHILDREN OF A HOSPITAL UNIT IN SÃO LUÍS – MA
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BACKGROUND: Myasthenia gravis (MG) is an autoimmune disease of the postsynaptic portion of the neuromuscular junction, characterized by oscillating muscle weakness, which improves with rest. It may be limited to specific or generalized muscle groups. It is a rare disorder in childhood and its main etiology is the destruction of neuronal acetylcholine receptors. There is a slight predominance of the disease in women. When diagnosed before 18 years of age, it is called Juvenile Myasthenia Gravis. CASE DESCRIPTION: A 13-year-old female patient started progressive rhinorrhea, palpebral ptosis, and reduced strength in cervical, facial, upper and lower limbs. He also presented dysphagia and gastroesophageal reflux. There were multiple medical consultations in public and private units due to exacerbations of the condition and diagnostic difficulty. He sought medical attention again at an emergency unit in São Luís, due to severe dyspnea secondary to bronchospastic pneumonia. He needed hospitalization and invasive ventilatory support in an intensive care unit. She performed electromyography with a response indicative of MG. Anti - acetylcholine receptor: positive. Muscle - specific anti - thyrokinase (Musk) antibody: negative. Magnetic resonance imaging of the mediastinum: normal. Further investigation revealed no other conditions. The patient was treated with pyridostigmine and prednisone. It evolved with progressive and total remission of symptoms. She was discharged from hospital and was referred for outpatient follow-up. CONCLUSION: MG is an infrequent disorder in childhood, a reason that makes recognition and its early treatment difficult. These would reduce morbidity, mortality, hospitalization time and treatment costs for the patient and public health services. It is hoped that this study may draw attention to the importance of MG and rare diseases as a whole.

Keywords: Myasthenia, Gravis, Acetylcholine, neuromuscular

152. EVALUATION OF COGNITIVE PERFORMANCE IN ELDERLY PARTICIPANTS OF THE 2018 GLOBAL ACTION IN SÃO LUÍS
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Centro Universitário do Maranhão

BACKGROUND: With age there is a significant decline in functions, such as attention, memory and executive functions, even in the elderly who are not affected by diseases. Because of this, it is important to make use of geriatric assessment instruments that include the evaluation of the elderly from the cognitive point of view. One of the instruments of evaluation of cognitive function, widely used in hospitals and clinics, is the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE). Thus, the objective of this research was to evaluate cognitive performance in elderly participants of a global action in the city of São Luís MA. METHODS: This is a cross-sectional descriptive study, conducted in May 2018 during the global action in the city of São Luís / MA. The instrument used was the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE), which evaluates the cognition of the elderly. We evaluated 27 elderly people of both sexes, being included in this research only people with minimum age

of 60 years, being excluded 2 participants because they were not within the age group, having a final sample of 25 elderly. Statistical analysis was performed through the Excel 2017 program, with results expressed as mean, minimum and maximum, and absolute and relative frequency. RESULTS: The sample consisted of the majority of females representing 56% of the total. The mean age of participants was 67.88 years, with the minimum age being 60 years and the maximum being 88 years. The highest prevalence was of literate elderly (72%), representing a minority of illiterates (28%). The results of the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) were 20.71 for illiterates ranging from 14 to 28 and 25.89 for literates ranging from 18 to 35. A score equal to or above 19 was used for illiterates and the same or above 24 for those with schooling. CONCLUSION: The study showed that the literate people present a higher cognitive performance, revealing that schooling reduces the cognitive decline present in aging.

Keywords: cognition, elderly, mini mental state examination

153. EVALUATION OF INFERTILE WOMEN WHO WAS SUBMITTED TO MINILAPAROTOMY FOR MYOMECTOMY
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BACKGROUND: Uterine leiomyomas are benign tumors most common in women of reproductive age. They appear in the myometrium with different volume and location characteristics. The highest prevalence occurs in black women aged less than 45 years. They are associated with infertility in 2 to 3% of cases, directly influencing the quality of life of women and couples who wish to become pregnant. We evaluated infertile women with uterine leiomyomas with a desire to become pregnant who underwent a minilaparotomy for myomectomy at a private clinic in. METHODS: a quantitative (descriptive and analytical of a retrospective) and qualitative study, a convenience sample of 68 women aged between 20 and 45 years who underwent minilaparotomy for infertility treatment at a private hospital in. from 2014 to 2016; after one year of the surgical procedure, the patients were followed up and evaluated on the following items: desire to become pregnant prior to surgery, pregnancy after surgery, complementary clinical treatment with goserelin acetate and treatment satisfaction. RESULTS: 20.6% achieved a pregnancy, 14.2% had abortion in the first trimester and ectopic pregnancy, mean age was 30.1 years, minimum age 32 years and maximum age 36 years. The average age of women who did not get pregnant was 38.8 years and those who are trying to get pregnant was 34.72 years. The action of goserelin acetate was evaluated by the time of menstrual delay, 58.8% used, 30% with three doses of 3.6mg and 70% with a dose of 10.8mg; the highest time of amenorrhea was 13 months, and the shortest time was one month. 97% reported satisfaction with the surgical procedure. CONCLUSION: Minilaparotomy for myomectomy combined with goserelin acetate has proven to be a viable treatment for infertile women with leiomyomas who wish to become pregnant.

Keywords: Leiomyoma, Infertility, Myomectomy, Goserelin acetate.

154. DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA PROTUBERANS - CASE REPORT
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Martins; Taciana Gabrielle Pinheiro de Moura Rodrigues
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BACKGROUND: Cutaneous tumors of mesenchymal origin are rare neoplasms, with protruding Dermatofibrosarcoma (DFSP) being one of the most frequent tumors in this unique group of neoplasms. DFSP can occur at any age, but prevails among adults 20-50 years. Located preferentially in the trunk, it has slow and sluggish growth and may sometimes be associated with previous traumas. Clinically it presents as agglomerated nodules in hardened plate, protuberantes, being able to have surface and eventually ulcerate. This fibro-histiocytic tumor has intermediate malignancy, rarely occurring metastases. Usually, it presents as a tumor-like tumor lesion, but there is a pigmented variant that is called the Tumor of Bednar. In histopathology, we have spindle cells in storiform pattern with areas "swirling", invading deep dermis and hypodermis. Immunohistochemistry reveals characteristic positivity for CD34. The treatment is surgical with variable relapse rate, depending on the method employed. RESULTS: A.C.P., a 52-year-old black female worker, sought out the HUUPD Dermatology Service because of the spontaneous appearance of a keloid-like tumor lesion in the right clavicle region at 1 year of evolution.

He vehemently denied previous traumas. He was submitted to skin biopsy and sent material for histopathological analysis and culture for fungi. There was no growth of microorganisms in the culture and histopathology was observed atypical fusiform cells in a fibrotic stroma, in the dermis and involving the subcutaneous, organized in irregular, intertwined fascicles, mitotic activity is light and nuclear pleomorphism is minimal, confirming the diagnosis of DFSP. CONCLUSION: The present report emphasizes the importance of clinical examination as a fundamental tool in Dermatology for the differential diagnosis of nonspecific cutaneous tumors, which will only have the diagnosis of certainty after histopathological analysis.

Keywords: Dermatofibrosarcoma, cutaneous neoplasms, differential diagnosis.

155. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY SPIDERS IN MARANHÃO FROM 2013 TO 2016
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BACKGROUND: An average of 5,000 cases of accidents caused by spiders are notified per year in Brazil. According to the Ministry of Health, there are three medically important genus of spiders in the country: Phoneutria (armed spiders), Loxosceles (brown spiders) e Latrodectus (black widow spiders). Accidents caused by other genus like Lycosa and Mygalomorphae are less important in regard of clinical severity. In this context, the purpose of the present study is to analyze the epidemiological scenery of the araneism in Maranhão. METHOD: It is an exploratory-descriptive and documental study, with a quantitative approach. The data were collected from the notifications available in the database System Diseases Information and Notification (SINAN), referent to the period of 2013 to 2016. The aspects evaluated were: number of cases per year, type of spider, evolution of the case and affected micro-regions. RESULTS: It was found out that, in the analyzed period, 339 cases of accidents caused by spiders were notified. From this perspective, the lowest number of notifications was found in 2014, with 68 cases, while the highest number was evidenced in 2016, with its 104 registers, among the occurrences, four deaths were registered exclusively due to the accident. Among the cases which the specie of the spider was indentified, the Loxosceles genus has the highest number of notifications (72 cases). With respect to the micro-regions, the greatest number of notifications was found in Pindaré (47 cases), followed by Imperatriz (33 cases) and Baixada maranhense (32 casos). CONCLUSION: Besides the rising of the cases since 2014, another worrying factor is the prevalence of accidents caused by the Loxosceles genus. Since this genus corresponds to the more serious form of araneism in Brazil and, although been typical from the south region, this study ratifies the consulted literature which confirms the presence of the Loxosceles amazonica specie in the northeast of Brazil.

Keywords: Accidents caused by spiders, public health, epidemiology.

156. DEATHS BY RENAL COMPLICATIONS IN INSULIN-DEPENDENT PACIENTS IN MARANHÃO AND PIAUÍ 2007-2016
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BACKGROUND: Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease, resulting from the absence of insulin and / or the latter's inability to exercise its actions. It is accompanied by several complications such as retinopathy, nephropathy and diabetic neuropathy. The Brazilian Society of Nephrology reports that 25% of people with type I DM and 5% to 10% of type II patients develop renal insufficiency, being a process of invisible and irreversible damage that can progress to the terminal chronic kidney form. The present work makes a comparative analysis about the deaths occurred in the states of Maranhão (MA) and Piauí (PI) due to insulin-dependent DM with renal complications (ICD-10: E102). METHODS: Quantitative epidemiological study of a descriptive approach with data collection of death certificates digitally available in DATASUS, with basic cause, CID E102, in Maranhão and Piauí in the 2007-2016 period. Descriptive statistics were used using the Tabwin 4.1.3 and Microsoft Excel 2010 programs. RESULTS: Proportional mortality as cause CID E102 was higher in the MA during the whole period, being 92 deaths, in which both sexes had 46 cases. In the IP, there were 15 cases, 10 males

and 5 females. Between the years 2010-2012, the MA increased by 140% (from 5 cases to 12), and in the IP this number remained unchanged. Between 2015-2016, the IP had a large increase in mortality (400%), from 1 case to 5. In the same period, the MA had a 23.6% drop in cases, from 17 to 13. CONCLUSION: When comparing the number of cases of deaths in which the underlying cause is CID E102, the MA presents 77 cases more than the state of the PI in a period of 10 years. In relation to the involvement by sex, the MA state presents an equivalent proportion, whereas in the PI the highest incidence occurs in the male sex. Finally, it can be seen that, in the last two years analyzed, Piauí presented an important increase of cases whereas in Maranhão there was a moderate decline.

Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus; Nephropathies; Mortality

157. KLIPPEL-FEIL SYNDROME CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Klippel-Feil Syndrome (SKF) is a complex congenital anomaly that commonly affects the cervical vertebrae. Characterized by defective segmentation or fusion of 2 or more cervical, thoracic or lumbar vertebrae, occurring between 3 to 8 weeks of gestation. It is a rare disease that affects 1 in 42,000 individuals and presents a triad described by fusion of vertebrae, limitation of the movements of the neck and low implantation of the scalp in the posterior part. In addition, clinical manifestations such as scoliosis, hemivértra and respiratory disorders may also be present. This paper aims to report the case of a patient diagnosed with the syndrome. CASE DESCRIPTION: The patient I.G.S.C., 15 years old, male, presented for 3 months an increasing loss of motor force with presence of headache and oscillating gait. In the last crisis he presented cyanosis and evolved with respiratory insufficiency, being taken by the SAMU to the Municipal Hospital Djalma Marques after a cardiorespiratory arrest (PCR) of approximately 10 minutes. Scanning tomography showed extensive pleural effusion, tetraventricular hydrocephalus, hemi-vertebrae in L3 with fusion, determining lumbar scoliosis. In addition, he presented the classic SKF triad. Thoracic drainage, external ventricular shunt (PVD), cystostomy (due to urethral injury) and peritoneal ventricular shunt (DVT) were performed. The patient evolved with pneumonia and peritonitis evidenced by purulent secretion. He continued with worsening of the overall picture and acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), evolving to death after 7 days of hospitalization. CONCLUSION: SKP is a rare pathology with severe neurological, cognitive, musculoskeletal and functional repercussions. The knowledge of its etiopathogenesis and its management has great value for the adequacy of the care provided and the reduction of morbid and fatal outcomes related to the population affected by it.

Keywords: Klippel-Feil syndrome, fusion of vertebrae, congenital anomaly

158. BRAZILIAN CONTEXT OF ENDOMETRIOSIS IN THE LAST 5 YEARS

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BACKGROUND: endometriosis is defined as the presence of endometrial glands and stroma in extrauterine locations, usually in the pelvis. Is with great morbidity and disease is considered to be the main risk factor for ectopic pregnancy. Endometriosis presents itself almost exclusively in women of reproductive age, average between 25 and 29 years, being rare not only in pre-pubescent and climacteric, but also before the menarche and tending to decrease after menopause. The objective of this work was to carry out an epidemiological survey on the cases of endometriosis in the last 5 years. Methods: this is a descriptive exploratory study with quantitative approach. Data collection was carried out through collection of data from the hospital information system of SUS (SIH/SUS), provided by the Department of Informatics of the unified health system (DATASUS). RESULTS: were recorded 56059 hospitalizations for endometriosis in hospital services linked to the SUS of Brazil in the period between 2014 and 2018, and the year 2014 was the highest number of hospitalizations, with 14947 (26.66%) cases. With regard to socio-demographic characteristics, the majority of patients were aged 40 to 49 years, with 23367 (41.68%), white color, with 21575 (38.49%), with large resident participation in the Southeast, totaling

23391 (41.73%) hospitalizations. CONCLUSION: in the country, the occurrence of endometriosis predominated in the Southeast region, in women in the age group of 20 to 49 years, corroborating with literature. In this context, although endometriosis is a benign disease, malignant transformation can occur, making the diagnosis and the early crucial in tracking women's approach in their different social contexts.

Keywords: Endometriosis, Hospitalizations, Women's health.

159. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ACCIDENTAL TETANUS IN MARANHÃO IN THE PERIOD FROM 2013 TO 2017

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BACKGROUND: tetanus is a non-contagious bacterial infection, caused by the *Bacillus Clostridium tetani*, able to reach the Central Nervous System after entering the bloodstream through a mild or severe injury. In Brazil, most of the cases is linked to individuals not immunized that enter accidentally contact the Etiologic Agent. Figuring the Maranhão among the Northeastern States with the largest number of confirmed cases of the disease. Given this, the goal is to draw an epidemiological profile of accidental tetanus in the State of Maranhão, in the period from 2013 to 2017. METHODS: this is a retrospective study of information present on epidemiological investigation of confirmed cases of accidental tetanus Bank of SINAN (Information System of reportable diseases) in the period from 2013 to 2017. RESULTS: the data analyzed for the period from 2013 to 2017, totaling 62 confirmed cases of accidental tetanus in Maranhão. Most occurred in people male (90.3%) and race with the highest number of cases is the Brown breed (70%), followed by the black race (23.3%). The age group with the highest incidence was people aged 40-59 years (38.7%), followed by people aged 20-39 years (27.4%) and the greater coefficient of incidence occurred in the urban area (59.3%). The lethality of the disease in the studied period was 64.4%. CONCLUSION: the population most affected by accidental tetanus in Maranhão in the period from 2013 to 2017 comprises individuals from Grizzly male, aged 40-59 years, residents of urban areas. It can be concluded that, even immunoprevenível, tetanus is an important public health problem in the State of Maranhão, given that the lethality of the disease in the State (64.4%) follows quite high.

Keywords: accidental Tetanus, epidemiology, Maranhão

160. PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER AT THE ALDENORA BELLO HOSPITAL BETWEEN 2009 AND 2014

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BACKGROUND: breast cancer ranks first in cancer mortality in women in the world and is responsible for 28% of the cases of the disease in Brazil. It is a rare pathology, i.e. 90% shows no association with hereditary factor. The main risk factors are related to exposure to ovarian and exogenous estrogens, diet, high levels of stress and sedentary lifestyle. In Brazil your incidence varies with the region, as it is a heterogeneous country in racial, cultural and socioeconomic aspects, the study of the role of these variables in pathology becomes important. Objective: to Analyze the profile of cases treated in the Hospital of cancer between 2009 and 2014 Nupur Bello, highlighting the age of risk, clinical staging, diagnosis and treatments. METHODS: Medical records raised for the years 2009 to 2014 of the cases of malignant neoplasm (analytical), with information available registered in standardized plug. For the staging of tumors, TNM Classification was used, the International Union against cancer (UICC-6th Edition). The data were analyzed and cataloged in the SISRHC program (Hospital cancer registry system), version 3.2, provided by the National Cancer Institute. RESULTS: the study showed 2229 cases, with predominance (99.3%) in women, 26.7% between 40-49 years, 21% in stage 2A at the moment of diagnosis, 36.5% presented a family history of cancer. In 95% of cases the diagnosis was made by primary tumor histology, 57.3% were treated with surgery and 40.5% of patients had complete remission at the end of the first treatment, 11.3% of patients came to death. CONCLUSION: the research demonstrated high incidence in women, with a peak in the fourth decade of life and demonstrated the importance of histology in the diagnosis and surgery in

the treatment. The large number of diagnoses in advanced stages underscores the need for a more effective screening.

Keywords: breast cancer, Maranhão, Aldenora Bello Hospital

161. BOTULISM SCENARIO IN BRAZIL

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BACKGROUND: Botulism is a notifiable disease, resulting from the action of a potent toxin that has high lethality and should be considered a medical emergency and public health. The disease is a rare illness, however, it is of worldwide distribution and attacks on family outbreaks or in isolated cases, bringing misfortune to public health due to its high lethality and severity. The objective of this work was to demonstrate the Brazilian epidemiological survey of cases of botulism in the period from 2010 to 2015. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data were collected through data collection of the information system of notifiable diseases-Sinan, made available by the Informatics Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). **RESULTS:** Between 2010 and 2015, 30 cases and 6 deaths diagnosed as botulism were recorded in Brazil, with an incidence of 5.0 cases/year and 1 death/year, and the South region was the most affected, with 13 (43.33) cases. Of the 30 cases, 28 (93.33%) were due to food. The age group with the highest number of cases was from 20 to 39 years of age, with 17 (56.67%). Regarding the sex of the diagnosed population, there was no difference, since 15 (50%) cases were men and 15 (50%) cases were women. **CONCLUSION:** Regarding the characterization of the cases, there was a predominance in the South region, affecting men and women equally, in the age range from 20 to 39 years. In view of this, it is necessary to pay attention to food safety, quality control and sanitary conditions. These measures should be monitored by governmental agencies, avoiding occurrences of food-borne diseases. Therefore, it is necessary to create specific nutritional policies that aim to change the Brazilian parameters.

Keywords: botulism, clostridium botulinum, sanitary surveillance.

162. LAPAROSCOPIC MULTIVISCERAL SURGERY FOR REMOVAL OF TWO SYNCHRONOUS MALIGNANT TUMORS

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BACKGROUND: Multiple primary neoplasms are coexistent tumors that have different histology and site. Its possible causes are the increased survival of cancer patients, hereditary and risk factors to which they were exposed. The aim of this study is to report the case of a patient presenting synchronous primary tumors, where the laparoscopic surgical technique was successfully employed. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** S.N.T., 63 years old, male, admitted with abdominal pain type colic in hypogastrum and pelvis associated with Hematochezia for 7 days. Physical examination showed a painful abdomen with diffuse deep palpation, without further alterations. Abdominal ultrasonography showed a solid-cystic mass in the left kidney, which was seen in computed tomography as an expansive lesion of the neoplastic aspect. Colonoscopy already identified a pedicled polyp in sigmoid. Polypectomy and Histopathologic study were performed, which showed well-differentiated adenocarcinoma with invasion of the lamina propria and compromised surgical margins (TisNOMO). A laparoscopic approach was performed (left radical nephrectomy + rectosigmoidectomy). The renal pathology defined adenocarcinoma of clear cells (pT2a, PNX), and the sigmoid colon, the absence of residual neoplasia. There was no indication for adjuvant therapy and the clinical evolution occurred without complications. **CONCLUSION:** Laparoscopic access for the treatment of primary neoplasms has been defined as a safe and respectful technique to the Oncologic principles (precepts of radicality) comparable to conventional surgery. The advantages of laparoscopy are emphasized: less need for postoperative analgesia, reduced length of hospital stay, faster return to habitual activities and superior aesthetic effect. In a literature review, few

reports were found in which the technique was extended to the Multivisceral concept, justifying access to more than one organ by maintaining the benefits of the laparoscopic approach.

Keywords: Surgery, Laparoscopy, Multiple neoplasms

163. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CASES OF STROKE IN PINHEIRO-MA OF 2010-2015

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BACKGROUND: cerebral vascular accident (CVA), ischemic or hemorrhagic, is a neurological disorder, with duration of more than 24 hours and rapid development of symptoms. In Brazil, it's the disease that kills more and have high rate of sequels, with impediment of return to work at 70%. The main risk factors are: age, sex, race and smoking. This study traces the epidemiological profile of the patients suffering from STROKE, in Pinheiro-MA. **METHODS:** descriptive study of STROKE in Pine-epidemiological/MA between 2010 and 2015, collected in the Department of Informatics of the unified health system (DATASUS). **RESULTS:** we analyzed 803 cases of hospitalization for STROKE, of these: 721 cases-(89.7%)-50 years, 82 > (10.3%) of 50 years-<. The age group most affected: 70 to 79 years-222 cases, 40 to 49 years-only with more women than men (24 m: 29F). Breed: 549 (68.36%) Browns, 9 (1.12%), blacks (1.24%) white 10 and 208 (25.9%) reported. There were 198 death patients (106M: 92F)-death rate in 24.66 (reason deaths and hospitalizations x 100). **CONCLUSION:** the largest number of cases in men (426M: 377F). Between 40 and 49 years rate of 20% more cases of women versus men. Very high death rate of 24.66%, showing high lethality, failure in prevention and management of the disease. The higher incidence in Browns blacks contradicts the world epidemiological profile. The confirmed cases in the basic attention corroborate the hypothesis of lack of identification and prevention to early signs of stroke.

Keywords: stroke; Epidemiology; Collective Health

164. NURSING DIAGNOSES OF A PEDIATRIC PATIENT WITH MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS

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BACKGROUND: Mucopolysaccharidosis (MPS) is a hereditary metabolic disease severe, chronic, multisystem in which there is a Lysosomal Storage occurring accumulation of mucopolysaccharides non-degraded in cells and tissues, caused by deficiencies specific enzyme. This accumulation results in impairment of cell function and organic, leading to numerous progressive clinical manifestations affecting multiple organs. The objective of this report fits in apply systematization of nursing care (SAE) to a pediatric patient, gradual serious genetic disease: Mucopolysaccharidosis. This is a case report carried out in a University Hospital of Saint Louis in the medical clinic, with nursing diagnoses proposition based on taxonomy II of NANDA-I. **RESULTS:** the main nursing diagnosis (of) identified were: delay in growth and development as a result of disability-related, evidenced by growth changes (pathological change); situational low self-esteem related to change in body image, evidenced by verbalized autonegativas; impaired physical mobility related to the stiffness of joints evidenced by limited amplitude movements; impaired verbal communication related to physiological conditions evidenced by speaks with difficulty; impaired dentition related to genetic predisposition, evidenced by misalignment of teeth; risk of vascular trauma related to difficulty to see the vein. **CONCLUSION:** the identified are of paramount importance in patient care and management, serving as facilitator subsidizing an individualized care plan based on the needs of each patient, stressed the importance of the commitment of multidisciplinary team in the care of this patient, which provided improvement in response patterns and the involvement of the patient in your self-care.

Keywords: nursing Diagnoses; Mucopolysaccharidosis; NANDA

165. PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS REGISTERED IN THE HIPERDIA IN MARANHÃO
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BACKGROUND: Hypertension (HAS) is a medical condition defined by the persistence of blood pressure > 140 and/or 90 mmHg, and one of the risk factors for cardio and cerebrovascular diseases. Multifactorial causes, is associated with the functional alterations and metabolic diseases: diabetes mellitus, overweight and sedentary. [1] 2016 data indicate that more than 50% of the Brazilian population and 44% of the Northeast are overweight [2], and, in Brazil, 32.5% is hypertensive. [3] objective: to describe the prevalence of overweight in hypertensive patients enrolled in the HIPERDIA program in the State of Maranhão in the period Jan/2002 to Apr/2013. **METHODS:** Descriptive epidemiological study, which used data from the DATASUS, analyzed by 2016 Excel software. The study population was composed of all patients enrolled in the HIPERDIA program with HAS, in Maranhão, in the period referred to, evaluated by sex and age group. **RESULTS:** The patients presented the characteristics: 65.3% women (n = 169,905), of which 31.0% overweight. The male portion, 20.7% *sobrepesados*. The prevalence of overweight has grown with age, reaching a peak between 55-64 years (n = 19,290), and displaying decrease thereafter. **CONCLUSION:** The overweight was not as prevalent risk factor for HAS in the State. This can be elucidated to low socioeconomic conditions, corroborating with malnutrition endemic to the region. The higher prevalence of overweight in the age group 55-64 years, can be explained by factors associated with the metabolic transition common to this population, such as decreased physical activity, basal metabolic rate and body stature. [4] the lowest prevalence after 64 years is given by the direct relationship between weight loss and longevity, because of the limitations of senility and nutritional consumptivas syndromes. Furthermore, the reduction in life expectancy generated by overweight confirms to the lower prevalence of this comorbidity in the far superior old.

Keywords: Hypertension, Overweight, Maranhão, Prevalence, HIPERDIA

166. PATIENT WITH OSTEOGENESIS IMPERFECTA UNDER PALLIATIVE CARE: A CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: Osteogenesis imperfecta (OI) is a rare genetic condition that leads to bone fragility due to the formation of collagen. The Sillence classification was created due to the various clinical manifestations, ranging from predisposition to fractures to high perinatal lethality. The team approach to palliative care is required in these cases, in order to adopt measures of comfort for better quality of life of the patient and family. The study reports a case of a patient of 11 months with HI grade II. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** W.L.P. C, male, 11 months, born in São Luís. He was born at Hospital Universitário Presidente Dutra, cesarean birth, showing hip dislocation, malformation and bone structure, in need of neonatal resuscitation and permanence in CPAP. Maternal obstetric ultrasound image with suspicion of HI. First x-ray showed rib fractures, spine, femur, humerus, RADIUS, tibia, bones of the hand and feet, most already consolidated, as well as deformity in the bone framework and bluish sclerae. Such findings contribute to the diagnosis, being confirmed grade II in the classification of disease Sillence, most severe form of HI, with high prevalence of intrauterine or perinatal death. At 6 months after acute respiratory infection, called the palliative care team, which found Dyspnea and pain presumed (crying) left untreated. After two meetings with the family, the team adopted measures of comfort for the patient, introducing morphine 0, 1 mg/kg of 6/6:00, initially denied by the mother and nursing staff. With more meetings with the family, the conduct was accepted, controlling pain and reducing cry, enabling extubation. Awaits transfer to home monitoring. **CONCLUSION:** the relevance of this report is given on the severity of the disease and low prevalence of HI, being estimated 12,000 cases in Brazil. It highlights the importance of palliative care for the improvement of the functionality and quality of life for the patient and your family.

Keywords: Osteogenesis Imperfecta, Palliative care, Genetics, Pain

167. ANXIETY IN ASTHMATICS: PREVALENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS IN THE CONTROL OF ASTHMA

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BACKGROUND: Living with a chronic disease is a potential source of anguish and concern. Bronchial asthma is a chronic disease affecting about 10% of Brazilians. In Brazil, according to the WHO, the prevalence of anxiety disorder affects 9.3% of the population. There is evidence that asthma is associated with increased psychiatric symptoms and mental disorders. Thus, in view of the impacts of a mental disorder in a patient with chronic disease, it was sought to verify the prevalence of anxiety in asthmatic patients and to evaluate its relationship with asthma control. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional analytical study carried out at the university Hospital of the Universidade Federal do Maranhão with patients diagnosed with moderate or severe asthma by the criterion of the Global Initiative for Asthma (GINA) 2017, aged . 18 years and in Outpatient follow-up for more than 06 months. We used the Asthma control Test (ACT) to evaluate asthma control and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale for the score or diagnosis of anxiety. The chi-square test was used to analyze the proportions, considering statistical significance values of $p < 0.05$. **RESULTS:** Of the 48 patients evaluated, 20.8% (10) presented components for probable anxiety and 16.7% (8) for possible anxiety. Correlation between asthma control and anxiety score revealed a statistically significant difference ($p < 0.05$). Thus, it was observed that of the 33.3% (16) who had uncontrolled asthma, 43.75% (7) scored for probable anxiety and 18.7% (3) for possible anxiety. **CONCLUSION:** This study showed that, in moderate and severe asthma patients, the prevalence of anxiety was higher than that found in the general population. In addition, it was observed that patients in this group, more frequently, had uncontrolled asthma. Therefore, a better understanding of this correlation is necessary for a more adequate approach in the treatment of asthmatics.

Keywords: Asthma, Anxiety, Mental Disorder.

168. ANALYSIS OF CAROTID ENDARTERECTOMIES IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF SÃO LUIS-MA

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BACKGROUND: carotid endarterectomy (ACE) is the surgery that aims to remove the wall plate arterial atherosclerosis or atheroma of carotid artery. Is a prophylactic procedure on brain ischemic injury prevention. **METHODS:** a cross-sectional study and retrospective analysis of medical records of 17 patients with carotid stenosis submitted to ECA, between 2012 and 2017 in vascular surgery service at the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão. Epidemiological, clinical and surgical aspects inherent to the technique have been assessed. **RESULTS:** among the 17 patients studied, 58.8% were men and 41.2% were women, with age ranging from 59 to 84 years, and the average age of 70 years and 10 months. One of the comorbidities, 94.1% were hypertensive, 47.1% dislipidemicos 41.2%, 58.8% smokers and diabetics. The right carotid artery was the most affected (52.9%). The patch was used in 82.4%, with prevalence of Polytetrafluoroethylene. The Shunt was used only in two patients. Three patients did not use drain suctor. In relation to surgical complications, two patients had cervical bruise immediately after the procedure, a pneumothorax during central venous puncture performed by the team of Anesthesiology, and another developed carotid thrombosis common at the operated side. In relation to the clinical outcome, there was clinical complication in 70.6% of cases, 41.17% for hypertension and 35.39 percent for cerebrovascular accident (AVE) in the postoperative period. Of all patients, only one evolved into death, caused by BIRD. **CONCLUSION:** Carotid disease is prevalent in men and people over 60. The main risk factors are Hypertension (SAH), smoking, Dyslipidemia, and diabetes. The use of patch and drain kept the trend of other studies. In relation to postoperative complications, HAS been the most prevalent and the BIRD in the most serious, being the immediate cause of death only.

Keywords: carotid stenosis, carotid endarterectomy, cerebrovascular accident

169. HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS AND DEATHS IN THE BRAZILIAN CAPITAL DEATH CHECK SERVICE
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BACKGROUND: Liver cirrhosis is a chronic disease, with several etiologies and that leads to high rate of hospitalization due to complications from liver failure and hypertension door, high morbidity and mortality. **OBJECTIVES:** To Analyse the main causes of death and associated factors in patients whose diagnosis was defined as liver cirrhosis in verification Service of deaths (SVO). **METHODS:** this cross-sectional study performed in the city of São Luís SVO-Maranhão, from may 2014 and may 2017. Socio-demographic characteristics were identified, causes of death and etiology of cirrhosis. The analyses were made with the SPSS program 23.0. **RESULTS:** During the period, 3,009 cases were analyzed, of which 57 (1.8%) had cirrhosis of the liver. Among these, 84.2% (48/57) were men. Most had skin color black/brown, 95% (54/57). The schooling measure in years of study showed that 72.4% had more than 8 years. The average age was 51.8 ± 16 years (3.5% had less than 20 years, 43.85% had between 20 and 49 years, 35.1% had between 50 and 69 years and 17.55% had more than 70 years). The main causes of death were upper gastrointestinal bleeding (HDA) (45.6%, 26/57), infection (31.6%, 18/57), acute liver failure (15.8%, 9/57), acute oedema of lung (5.2%, 3/57) and cerebral edema (1.8%, 1/57). The causes of cirrhosis were reported in 70% of cases (40/57): alcoholic etiology in 87.5% (35/40), viral hepatitis in 10% (4/40) and autoimmune hepatitis in 2.5% (1/40). **CONCLUSIONS:** among individuals undergoing autopsy in São Luís (MA), liver cirrhosis was infrequent. Among the immediate causes of death the HDA, infection and exacerbation of liver failure were the most described. Alcohol intake was the most frequently described as a cause of liver cirrhosis.

Keywords: Liver Cirrhosis, SVO, Deaths

170. DERMATOPOLYMYOSITE WITH DERMATOLOGICAL INJURY
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BACKGROUND: Dermatomyositis is a connective tissue disease of idiopathic, inflammatory and chronic origin that affects skin, muscles and organs. Its etiology may be associated with autoimmunity, histocompatibility antigens, viruses and drugs. The female gender is most affected, and the median age of diagnosis is 40 years. Cutaneous manifestations, muscle weakness, respiratory changes and dysphagia are among the most frequent repercussions. The main diagnostic criteria are proximal muscle weakness, increased muscle enzymes, myopathic changes in electroneuromyography and the presence of characteristic cutaneous lesions. The importance of the knowledge about the immunological factors, clinical characteristics and systemic manifestations incapacitating of the disease is emphasized. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** We report the case of a 47-year-old diabetic, hypertensive, smoker, diagnosed in 2016 with Dermatomyositis, using weekly methotrexate and folic acid, in addition to daily prednisone. He presented symptomatology of muscular weakness, besides several dermatological manifestations as fotosensibilidade, cajal paste, heliotrope, Gottron's papules, periungual capillaritis, erythema on extensor surfaces of elbows. In addition, several painful nodules appeared on the arms and thighs compatible with septal and lobular panniculitis, which was confirmed by biopsy in 2018. Laboratory tests showed increased Aldolase, CPK, ASL, ALT. **CONCLUSION:** Dermatomyositis is a rheumatologic disease, but which presents many dermatological manifestations. In this case, the exuberance of the cutaneous symptoms is emphasized, besides the presence of panniculitis that is not common. The more assertive and early the diagnosis and the implementation of the treatment, the better the prognosis and the lower the chances of a serious evolution of the disease that, although it has no cure, can be well controlled.

Keywords: Dermatomyositis; Autoimmune Diseases; Cutaneous manifestations

171. SOCIO DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE IN SCREENING OF CERVICAL CANCER AN EXTENSION PROJECT
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BACKGROUND: Maranhão has cervical cancer as the most prevalent in the female population, accounting for a gross incidence rate of 30.55 / 100,000 inhabitants in the state and 41.78 / 100.000 in the capital city of São Luís. has the objective of characterizing the sociodemographic profile of women submitted to the Pap smear attended in the University Extension Program linked to the Pathology Department of the Federal University of Maranhão in the city of. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional, analytical-descriptive and quantitative study with 97 women attended by university extension programs linked to the Pathology Department of the Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA), Bacanga campus. The data was compiled into a Microsoft Excel 2010® spreadsheet for both exploratory and descriptive analysis. Quantitative, descriptive study, with application of a questionnaire related to the sociodemographic profile performed in the women attended in the University Extension Program submitted to the Papanicolaou screening exam. **RESULTS:** 95 women were included, with the predominant age group being 40 to 49 years (29.47%). In relation to schooling, women with more than 8 years of schooling predominated (54.74%). As for the marital status, 54.74% married or in a stable union. In relation to race, the majority of the women declare themselves brown (49.97%). Regarding family income, 71.58% reported between one and three minimum wages. **CONCLUSIONS:** The prevalence was found in women of childbearing age, brown, married or in stable union. It suggests that more and more young women are among those affected by the disease and the importance of screening for early detection and diagnosis.

Keywords: Uterine cervix neoplasms; Screening; Sociodemographic profile

172. AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS: CASE REPORT
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Centro Universitário Uninovafapi

BACKGROUND: Autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) is caused by a disorder of the immune system, leading to progressive destruction of the liver and fibrosis. In Brazil it is responsible for 5-19% of liver diseases. The clinical picture has insidious onset, lethargy and asthenia associated with laboratory abnormalities and findings of physical examination suggestive of chronic liver disease. In younger patients, it presents acutely, mimicking viral or drug-toxic hepatitis, and half of them refer to previous or current jaundice episode. The conventional treatment consists of prednisone (PD) monotherapy at the dose of 60mg / d, or at the dose of 30mg / d associated with azathioprine (AZA) 1-2mg / kg / d, both with similar response rates. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 19-year-old female patient reports that for 5 years she presented with asthenia, adynamia and jaundice, was hospitalized with suspected diagnosis of hepatitis A, with exclusion of this hypothesis, negative serologies for viral hepatitis, and began the investigation for HAI. She complained of edema in the face and limbs, polyarthralgia and alopecia. The hypothesis of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) was raised. Laboratory tests: Protein electrophoresis: hypergammaglobulinemia, TGO: 105, TGP: 88; FAN: homogenous nuclear standard positive and FAN-hep2: reagent, USG with heterogenous liver and discrete splenomegaly. Biopsy showed altered architecture at the expense of fibrosis and intense predominantly mononuclear inflammatory infiltrate. Conduct: AZA 100mg and PD 20mg, later suspended. **CONCLUSION:** HAI associated with other autoimmune diseases may delay its diagnosis. Despite having suggestive FAN, the patient does not have all the criteria necessary for the diagnosis of SLE according to Systemic Lupus International Collaborating Clinics. He evolved without complaints, followed up with Rheumatology, using methotrexate, with persistently normal biochemistry and with ambulatory follow-up every 2 months.

Keywords: Autoimmune hepatitis, Lupus, Autoimmunity.

173. **SCHOOLING AS A FACTOR FOR PROTECTION OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES IN ADULTS OF SÃO LUÍS, MA**
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BACKGROUND: Schooling is widely studied in global epidemiology due to the importance of life habits in the prevalence of many diseases. In Brazil, due to the epidemiological transition, there is an increase in the incidence and prevalence of Noncommunicable Chronic Diseases (NCD), such as Diabetes Mellitus (DM) and Arterial Hypertension (AH), which have the main Risk Factor (RF) associated with overweight. Thus, it is important to describe the prevalence of HA and other cardiovascular RFs in a sample of an adult population in São Luís - MA. **METHODS:** A sample of 201 patients, aged 21 years and older attended at an event (World Heart Day 2016) in São Luís-MA. Two groups were divided, according to self-reported schooling: A) Without Higher Education (n=102) e B) With Complete or Incomplete Higher Education (n=89). The following variables were analyzed: age, sex, Body Mass Index (BMI), Abdominal Circumference (AC), and Systolic Blood Pressure (SBP) and Diastolic Blood Pressure (DBP). For the statistical analysis, the software Microsoft Excel 2016 and Student's T test were used. **RESULTS:** 43,57 ± 13,72 years of average age; 59,2% women (n=113); BMI average (Kg/m²) of 27,92 ± 5,14; AC average (cm) of 89,63 ± 10,96 for A and of 86,17 ± 12,12 for B (p<0,05). Group A presented higher values of SBP and DBP respectively (124,36 ± 16,29 and 81,03 ± 12,44mmHg) than group B (119,79 ± 14,35 and 80,76 ± 9,79mmHg); however, this difference was statistically significant only for SBP. **CONCLUSION:** One of the factors related to the high prevalence of NCD and increase in AC is the limited education of the population. Longer access to education has been associated with lower incidence of smoking and BMI, a favorable lipid profile and a reduced prevalence of DM and sedentary lifestyle. These findings raise the need for greater investments in access to education for the Brazilian population.

Keywords: Schooling, Cardiovascular Diseases, Blood Pressure

174. **ANTHROPOMETRIC INDICATORS AS A RISK FACTOR FOR CARDIOVASCULAR IN ADULTS OF SÃO LUÍS – MA**
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BACKGROUND: Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) are important in clinical management in Brazil, since they are the leading cause of death in the world. The proven relationship between the incidence of these diseases and the risk factors, such as dyslipidemia and obesity, requires tools such as screening, prevention and control of CVD. Among these, anthropometric indicators are a simple and effective measure of abdominal adiposity - one of the best predictors of CVD1, 2, 3. Thus, it is sought to evaluate with such tools the cardiovascular risk in a sample of the adult population of São Luís. **METHODS:** The sample included 193 patients over 21 years attending an event allusive to World Heart Day 2016, in a public place of São Luís-MA. Group A: 21 to 40 years (n = 85), Group B: 41 to 60 years (n = 86), and Group C: 61 to 80 years (n = 22). The following variables were analyzed: Age, Sex, Body Mass Index (BMI) and Abdominal Circumference (CA). For the statistical analysis, the software Microsoft Excel 2016, and the Student's T test were used. **RESULTS:** Patients had: 43.16 ± 13.14 years of age; 62.7% women (n = 121); Mean BMI (kg / m²) of 27.99 ± 5.11 kg / m²; Mean CA (cm) of Group A of 85.60 ± 12.57, Group B of 89.49 ± 10.71 and Group C of 92.73 ± 8.48. There was a statistically significant difference (p < 0.05) in the comparison between Group A and Groups B and C. **CONCLUSION:** According to Haun et al., The anthropometric indicators IMC and CA are capable of indicating a high coronary risk.4 It was because of the lack of healthy habits of life, which, together with the natural conditions of aging, affect the population. Thus, it is necessary to seek to raise awareness of the issue, through campaigns of the Ministry of Health, acting in a more effective way in order to increase the expectation and quality of life for Brazilians.

Keywords: Cardiovascular diseases, Anthropometric indexes, Abdominal circumference, Abdominal adiposity

175. **TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH POST-LEPROSY NEUROPATHY AT SÃO LUÍS, BRAZIL**
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BACKGROUND: Maranhão is one of the states where leprosy is hyperendemic in Brazil. In 2009, the detection rate in the country is 67.26 per 100,000 inhabitants and the sequels rate is 5.82 in the state. In this context, the objective of this study is to delineate the treatment profile of patients treated at the Pain Service of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão. **METHODS:** This study was realized based on the medical records of nine patients diagnosed with post-leprosy pain treated at the referred service. In the first and last consultations, the intensity and characteristic of the pain, the proposed therapy and the continuity of the treatment were investigated. **RESULTS:** During the diagnosis, 78% of the patients reported severe pain and 22% moderate pain. After treatment, 45% presented mild pain, 33% moderate pain and 22% severe pain. The most prevalent symptoms include paraesthesia, present in all patients, changes in muscle strength, hypoesthesia on the touch, edema, changes in movement and allodynia. Regarding the therapeutic proposal, the following medications were prescribed during the follow-up of these patients: amitriptyline, gabapentin, pregabalin, methadone, tramadol and codeine. Regarding non-pharmacological therapy, physiotherapy was indicated in 44% of the cases; hydrotherapy and psychotherapy in 33% of cases; and acupuncture, 22% of the time. The rate of adherence to the proposed treatment was 56%, with the main reasons related to non adherence: lack of financial conditions and side effects of medications. **CONCLUSIONS:** Therapy presented a good response for the treatment of pain in patients with post-leprosy neuropathy, indicating that the use of tricyclic antidepressants, anticonvulsants and opioids act satisfactorily in the control of this type of pain. In addition, the use of non-pharmacological measures was also important in the management of these patients.

Keywords: Neuropathy, Leprosy, Pain Control.

176. **UTERINE ARTERY EMBOLIZATION FOR SYMPTOMATIC UTERINE MYOMA IN TRANSRADIAL ACCESS**
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BACKGROUND: The Uterine artery embolization (UAE) has been used in the treatment of symptomatic uterine fibroids since 1995 and is seen as an alternative treatment to hysterectomy in many studies. The UAE has traditionally been held by accessing transfemoral (ATF), however, evidence shows remarkable benefits in transradial access (ATR). The goal is to show the Uterine artery embolization using the ATR as a treatment of symptomatic uterine myoma through data collected during realization of the procedure at University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão. **RESULTS:** Patient, 39 years, G.M.M. began complaining of metrorrhagia, pelvic pain and dyspareunia. Performed ultrasound that showed suggestive of intramural myoma of 3 cm, the resonance of the pelvis showed intramural myoma in body wall right sidebar if hinting on endometrial cavity (submucosal component), measuring 4 cm. Checked to perform the fibroid embolization. Initially, accomplished access radial artery retrograde left for angiographic study of the arteries hipogástricas. This demonstrated hypertrophy of uterine arteries (to the right), nurturing multiple masses hipervasculares located in pelvic fossa, compatible with uterine myoma. Then microcaterismo took selective Uterine artery where it was injected (PVA) to 500 micro-700mc, leading to a subsequent distal occlusion of these vases, promoting satisfactory devitalization. In the first postoperative day (DPO) clinically stable patient evolved with pain in abdominal colic and two episodes of vomiting, with improvement after medication. Discharged in the 2ºpod without complaint, in good general condition, flabby abdomen and painless. Radial puncture site without changes. **CONCLUSION:** the Uterine artery embolization technique by ATR for symptomatic fibroids treatment proved to be an efficient, safe and method that provides rapid recovery to the patient.

Keywords: Uterine artery Embolization, Leiomyoma, Fibroids Treatment

177. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS FROM THE REGIONAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF THE BAIXADA MARANHENSE OF PINHEIRO (BRAZIL)

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Hospital Regional da Baixada Maranhense Dr. Jackson Lago

BACKGROUND: Knowing the epidemiology of health units help to define strategies to improve patient care, optimizing care, in view of the growing number of critical patients admitted to this sector and the high cost of the service, with High-tech equipment and qualified multidisciplinary team. **OBJECTIVE:** To outline the epidemiological profile of hospitalized patients from the hospital macrorregional de Pinheiro-MA. **METHODS:** A retrospective study using secondary data from patients admitted to the ICU of the Macrorregional hospital in the period from January to March 2018, with the following variables: Age, sex, month, days of hospitalization, provenance and diagnosis, and a database was created in the EPI Info statistical program. **RESULTS:** In the studied period, 54% of the hospitalized patients corresponded to males and 46% to females. As for the age group more than half had more than 60 years. Regarding the affected system, about 40% were due to neurological causes, with cerebrovascular accident (CVA) and Cranioencephalic Trauma (TBI) as main diagnoses, followed by 16.6% of orthopedic causes. The municipalities that most regulated patients were turilândia, Santa Helena and São Bento. The average occupancy rate per bed was 4 patients. **CONCLUSION:** Evaluating the data, it can be inferred that hospitalizations were more frequent in elderly patients, being the main causes of neurological, such as stroke and TBI, results that guide the strategy of optimization of resources directed to this profile of Patients.

Keywords: macrorregional; epidemiological profile; Icu

178. CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE: CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Congestive heart failure is a clinical syndrome characterized by a structural or functional alteration of the heart, which generates an inability to eject and/or blood accommodation within physiological pressure values. The diagnosis is based on the patient's clinical history, symptomatology and physical examination, complemented with laboratory and imaging exams are complementary. Treatment should be focused on three important objectives: tissue oxygenation, hemodynamic stabilization and congestion relief. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** All stages of the nursing process were performed and the main nursing diagnoses listed were: decreased cardiac output characterized by bradycardia related to altered heart rhythm; Impaired spontaneous ventilation characterized by dyspnea related to accessory muscle fatigue; Excessive fluid Volume characterized by edema related to impaired regulator mechanism; Impaired tissue integrity characterized by injured tissues related to invasive devices; Acute pain characterized by facial expression of pain related to invasive device-thoracic drain. From the identified diagnoses, expected results and nursing interventions were established, which included monitoring of vital signs, control of water balance, evaluation of edema and peripheral perfusion, skin supervision, Preventive measures against infection, qualitative evaluation of pain and analgesic care for the patient as prescribed. **CONCLUSION:** Congestive heart failure has several clinical manifestations that impact on the quality of life of its carriers. Knowing the clinical profile of the patient is fundamental for the identification of nursing diagnoses and the implementation of nursing interventions in search of the expected results through the systematization of nursing care.

Keywords: heart failure, nursing, health care.

179. MESOTHELIOMA AS A DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISORDER SYNDROME

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BACKGROUND: Typically, the factors most associated with the development of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome are those that promote direct or indirect lung injury, such as pneumonia, aspiration of gastric contents,

sepsis and severe trauma with shock. However, some unusual pathologies may mimic acute respiratory distress and make accurate diagnosis difficult, such as Mesothelioma: a tumor arising from the mesothelial and submesothelial cells of the pleura, which can cause dyspnea, dry cough and chest pain. The present study reports the case of a female patient, 41 years old, caucasian, who sought the first aid presenting symptoms of fever, chest pain on the basis of the right hemithorax, cough and dyspnea after 45 days of hysterectomy for myoma removal. It denies a history of other previous diseases or occupational exposure to asbestos. **RESULTS:** Hemogram showed a very high C Reactive Protein (169, 9 mg / L, with reference value <6.0 mg / L) and other normal results. Postero-anterior Thorax X-ray showed erasure of the right diaphragmatic hemicure. Ultrasonography revealed a net collection in the right lung base. Relief and diagnosis thoracentesis was performed, whose histopathological examination showed negative results for bacterial cultures, positivity for expression of cytokeratin, calretinin, WT1 protein and presence of necrosis areas, being compatible with the diagnosis of mesothelioma. **CONCLUSION:** Mesothelioma's ability to mimic diseases such as Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome, added to its rarity without asbestos involvement, make it a difficult differential diagnosis. In this way, diagnostic research based on clinical, radiological and cytological aspects is essential to properly identify a mesothelioma, and to initiate treatment in a timely manner for patient improvement.

Keywords: Mesothelioma, Asbestos, Pleura.

180. DIALOGUE CIRCLE WITH PREGNANT WOMEN: A STRATEGY OF HEALTH EDUCATION

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BACKGROUND: The gestational period is characterized by physical, physiological and emotional changes in a woman, and can be the cause of joys and anxiety, doubts, uncertainties and concerns about the concept in development. It is common to raise doubts about various issues involving **the woman's body, her and baby's health. This is an experience report of a work promoted during the obligatory curricular nursing traineeship in primary health care, which occurred during April and May of 2018. The training field made possible to have a conversation with pregnant women, which addressed issues that involved from the first trimester of pregnancy to the puerperium, such as healthy food, breastfeeding, childbirth, and myths and truths about gestation. RESULTS:** The realization of the dialogue circle provided a space for listening and interaction between pregnant women health professionals, which is often not possible due to the great demand of the unit. In addition, the dynamic / interactive approach adopted allowed the appreciation of pregnant women's knowledge about the period experienced. It was possible to clarify doubts and strengthen the bond of the pregnant women with the primary care service. **CONCLUSION:** The dialogue circle was an experiment that reached the proposed objectives, increasing the interrelation and bonding of pregnant women with professionals and demonstrating the importance of including or expanding educational work with this group, taking into account the value of prevention and health promotion to always get quality service.

Keywords: Health education; pregnant woman, Primary health care

181. MIASTENIA GRAVIS AND IMMUNOSUPPRESSOR TREATMENT: A CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Myasthenia gravis (MG) is a chronic autoimmune neurological disease that affects post-synaptic structures of the neuromuscular junction of the skeletal striated muscles, characterized by localized or generalized muscle fatigue. The study aims to report the evolution of the treatment of the disease. **RESULTS:** A 32-year-old female patient, Caucasian, with no relevant pathological history, with MG. Symptoms manifested from the age of eight, with muscle weakness of the lower limbs, causing constant falls. Sickle cell anemia was the initial hypothesis. Faced with the erroneous treatment, signs and symptoms were aggravated and revealed by diplopia, dysphagia, nasal voice and facial paraesthesia. Therefore, the patient was

referred to the neurologist and, after clinical analysis, eyelid ptosis was observed, at which time complementary tests were requested, such as thymus computed tomography, electromyography and blood test to identify anti-acetylcholine receptor antibodies. The patient was then diagnosed with myasthenia gravis associated with follicular thymic hyperplasia. Initially, pyridostigmine and prednisone were given. Subsequently, she underwent thymectomy, which is why the symptoms remained controlled. However, at the age of 14, with the hormonal changes of puberty, new myasthenic crises occurred, accentuating, mainly, dysphagia. The patient was then given increased prednisone and pyridostigmine dosages and initiated pulse therapy with immunosuppressants. After successive therapeutic adjustments, clinical status has evolved significantly and is currently stable, performing plasmapheresis. **CONCLUSION:** The report shows the complex treatment of the disease, due to its aggravation with age and the need for surgery, plasmapheresis and immunosuppressive use for symptom stability. It is therefore seen the indispensability of differential and early diagnosis of the disease.

Keywords: Neuropathology, Myasthenia gravis, Immunosuppressants

182. **THE INFLUENCE OF THE INTERNET IN THE MEDICAL-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP IN THE BASIC UNITS OF IMPERATRIZ MA**
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BACKGROUND: The situation in which patients enter medical offices with "diagnoses" based on information from Cybermedicine is common, reflecting impacts on the physician-patient relationship. In view of this current scenario, this study aims to analyze the interference of the Internet in the physician-patient relationship in primary health care. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional, exploratory, descriptive and quantitative approach study. The sample consisted of 120 users of the Nova Imperatriz and Milton Lopes (Imperatriz – Maranhão) basic health units. The participants were between 18 and 59 years of age, of both sexes. A self-administered questionnaire of 20 questions was given to them, together with the Informed consent form (ICF). **RESULTS:** Of the volunteers 69.2% were female and 30.8% male, with an average of about 31 years. Of these 80.8% employ the Internet for auto diagnostics. Pharmacy Sites and Biochemical laboratories were the main research vehicles, with 36.7%. 50% of the participants reported the diagnostic research to the physician, and 12.5% of them affirmed the discouragement of the act by the professional. 65.8% complement or total office failure guidelines with the Internet. Moreover, 80.8% feel more comfortable in going to the medical consultation after carrying information obtained in the virtual environment. And, 47.5% use the Internet for Analysis of laboratory exams. **CONCLUSION:** The autonomy of the patient is amplified with the use of the Internet, especially for self-diagnosis, since those who use it, do it independently or not of consultations with physicians. Moreover, the patient's confidence towards the physician does not change significantly, and adherence to treatment is therefore not impaired. It was notorious that, due to failure in the doctor-patient communication, it is common for patients to use the network to clarify diagnoses and medications.

Keywords: doctor-patient relationship, cybermedicine, primary care

183. **USE OF THE INCP TAXONOMY FOR PATIENT WITH EMBOLISM AND THROMBOSIS OF THE LOWER LIMBS ARTERIES**
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BACKGROUND: This is a case report held on May 07 and 14, 2018, developed in a teaching hospital, a reference in high complexity for the northern region of Brazil. Female patient, 43 years old, Brown, single, rural worker, from Campo Maior. It presents extensive lesion in the right lower limb, with regular borders and occlusive dressing at the lesion site. It was transferred from the referral hospital in urgent care of the municipality, with initial medical diagnosis of embolism and thrombosis of lower limb arteries. She performed inferior limb arteriography that showed chronic occlusion of the superficial femoral artery. The objective of this study was to construct

statements of nursing diagnoses for patients with embolism and arterial thrombosis. The taxonomy of the International Classification for Nursing Practice-ICNP ® was used to systemize nursing care, based on the theory of basic human needs. **RESULTS:** Thrombosis is a disease characterized by the formation of Thrombi in the cardiocirculatory system, mainly affecting patients who present risk factors such as compromised mobility, presence of infection, recent surgery and age Advanced. It is noteworthy that surgical intervention is the main treatment. The nursing diagnoses listed above were: Pain per current wound in the right leg, compromised skin integrity and compromised mobility. Among the planned interventions, it was highlighted: to assess pain in the right leg frequently; Apply dressing using aseptic technique in right leg in the morning, after bathing, supervise right leg wound continuously and monitor tissue perfusion of the patient 6/6 hours. **CONCLUSION:** The use of ICNP ® enabled the operationalization of the nursing process in order to organize a holistic and targeted assistance to achieve the following results: pain and improved skin integrity, increased mobility level.

Keywords: Nursing; Nursing processes; Nursing diagnosis.

184. **AMYAND'S HERNIA**
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BACKGROUND: Amyand hernia is a rare surgical disease of the anterolateral wall of the abdomen, with a difficult preoperative diagnosis, in which it is defined as an inguinal hernia in which the vermiform appendix, inflamed or not, lies within the herniated SAC Inguinal. The name is due to the British surgeon Claudius Amyand, who in 1935 described the first case of perforated appendicitis in the hernia sac. The exact incidence is unknown, but it is estimated that the non-inflamed appendix is about 1%, while appendicitis is present in 0.3% of the inguinal hernias. The clinical presentation does not differ from the manifestations of any other inguinal hernia, such as swelling and pain in the inguinal region, especially efforts. In the presence of acute inflammatory condition, abdominal pain is more intense. Thus, the diagnosis is mostly, in an intraoperative manner. Thus, the report of the present case has the objective of alerting surgeons, especially those who work in the emergency sector, for the correct diagnosis and treatment of this rare surgical condition. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** In this sense, the report of the clinical case presented is a male patient, 68 years old, diagnosed with right inguinal hernia whose intraoperative finding showed Amyand's hernia, operated in the General Surgery service Of the hospital Santa Casa de Misericórdia, in São Luís-MA, presenting satisfactory clinical evolution postoperatively. **CONCLUSION:** Amyand's hernia is an uncommon pathology and is sometimes considered rare. However, it is important to orient physicians to a correct therapeutic approach in this surgical emergency, considering that there is the possibility of association between strangled inguinal hernia and acute appendicitis, avoiding, in view of this, the complications and decreasing the length of hospital stay.

Keywords: Amyand hernia, Appendix Cecal, Inguinal hernias.

185. **DERMOID CYST IN THE RIGHT SUBMANDIBULAR REGION**
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BACKGROUND: The Dermoid cyst is a developmental alteration in the form of a relatively rare cystic teratoma in the head and neck region. These cysts originate from epithelial remnants retained in the midline during closure of the mandibular branchial arches and hyoid bone. They are more prevalent in young adults, with no predilection for sex. They are presented as tumefaction, soft consistency and slow growth. Early diagnosis is essential for the prophylaxis of physiological disorders. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** W.L.T.B., Male, 18 years old, resident and natural of São Luís-MA, referred from Otorhinolaryngology to head and neck surgery, presenting sinusitis and tonsillitis of repetition and tumefaction with discomfort in the right submandibular region there Approximately 7 months. On physical examination, the lesion was painless, and soft consistency. Tomography revealed a cystic lesion of about 8 cm, with characteristics of congenital origin, suggesting lymphangioma due to the absence of symptomatology.

The biopsy aspirative puncture showed cells with nuclear atypias and overlap with proteinaceous and hemorrhagic background. Magnetic resonance imaging characterized the lesion as a solid aspect, confronting the results of the tomography. We opted for the realization of enlarged resection of soft tissue tumors, with an aciform incision in the cervical fold of 6 cm, rebating of the flaps, exposure and preservation of the right mandibular marginal nerve and right submandibular gland. Dissection and resection of a cystic-like tumor with viscous, greeny material and yellowed points of 10 cm in diameter. Histologica analysis confirmed the diagnosis of dermoid cyst. **CONCLUSION:** The Dermoid cyst in the head and neck is relatively rare and reveals the importance of discussing this case. The treatment of choice is surgical excision due to low risk of recurrence, and an early diagnosis is important for adequate intervention and prevention of complications.

Keywords: Cervical cyst, Submandibular teratoma, Dermoid cyst, Cervical tumor

186. **MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE THYROID GLAND: DEATHS IN MARANHÃO AND PIAUÍ DURING THE PERIOD 2007-2016**

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BACKGROUND: Malignant neoplasm of the thyroid gland is the most common in the head and neck region. The cause is not clarified, but factors such as irradiation of the neck area and positive family history for Neoplasia are important for the clinical history. The present work presents a comparative analysis of the deaths occurring in the states of Maranhão (MA) and Piauí (PI) due to malignant neoplasm of the thyroid gland (ICD-10 C73). **METHODS:** Quantitative epidemiological study of a descriptive approach with data collection of the death certificates available digitally in Datasus, with basic cause the ICD-10 C73 in the MA and PI in the period 2007-2016. The analysis was made through descriptive statistics using the programs Tabwin 4.1.3 and Microsoft Excel 2010. **RESULTS:** The proportional mortality of people who had the ICD-10 C73 as the basic cause was equivalent in both states throughout the period, except in 2011, which was higher in the IP. During the study period, the MA presented 164 deaths and the PI 115. Regarding gender, in the MA 43 cases (26.2%) were in males and 121 (73.8%) in females and in PI 36 cases (31.3%) were in males and 79 (68.7%) in females. Between 2009 and 2011 years, PI showed an increase of 633%, from 3 to 22 cases, while in the MA there was a small increase, ranging from 13 to 15. However, in the period between the years 2007 and 2013 the MA had an increase of 177.8% of the cases, which may be observed in the proportional mortality that increased in 113.2%. **CONCLUSION:** When analyzing proportional mortality due to thyroid cancer throughout the period, it is observed that in both states there was an increase, and the PI with a slightly higher rate. Mortality from thyroid cancer, although not one of the main causes of death in both states, has significant numbers in the period analyzed, with a prevalence in females and thus indicating the need for prevention policies.

Keywords: mortality; thyroid gland neoplasms; Epidemiology

187. **SCREENING OF DIABETIC FOOT IN THE BASIC CARE UNIT OF IMPERATRIZ-MA, BRAZIL**

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BACKGROUND: Diabetic Foot is one of the most frequent complications of Diabetes Mellitus (DM), and is responsible for 20% of hospitalizations of individuals with DM, which do not rarely culminate in amputation of the affected limb. This outcome can, however, be avoided through periodic screening and educative approach of people with DM. Thus, the aim of this study is to evaluate the feet of diabetic patients and investigate whether the risk screening for diabetic foot has been made in the units Basic health (UBS's) of Imperatriz - MA. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out with 153 patients diagnosed with type II DM, followed at UBS's of Imperatriz. Data were obtained from February 2016 to March 2018 through interviews, with the help of a semi-structured questionnaire addressing sociodemographic data of the patient, monitoring the disease

by the UBS and physical examination of the feet. **RESULTS:** The majority of the sample consisted of women (68.6%) with mean age of 64 years and mean time of diagnosis of 8 years. On physical examination, sensitivity depletion was observed in 14.3% of the cases, in addition to dryness (60%) and deformities (15%), suggestive of neuropathy. The deep pulses of the foot were diminished or not palpable in 49.6% of the cases, indicating angiopathy. Regarding the pathological history, 15.6% had a history of ulcers, and 4.5% had ulcers at the time of evaluation. When questioned about the follow-up of the disease, 72% of the patients reported regular consultations performed by a medical professional in 81% of the cases. It was observed that 61% of the patients reported never having received guidance on how to avoid foot injuries, and 82.4% stated that they had never had their feet examined during the consultation. **CONCLUSION:** Although a large part of the sample presented risk factors for diabetic foot complications, screening was not performed in most cases, demonstrating a deficit in this area of primary care in Imperatriz-MA.

Keywords: Screening, Diabetic foot, Diabetes Mellitus

188. **HEALTH EDUCATION ON TYPE 2 DIABETES IN CHILDREN AND TENEAGERS**

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BACKGROUND: In Brazil, overweight and obesity increased in all age groups, including children and adolescents. Such factors comprise a higher risk for the development of type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2), which favors the perpetuation of the prevalence of this disease in adults. Therefore, the present work aims to report an action proposed by the integrative axis (EI), which consists of a scientific branch of problem-based learning, from the Federal University of Maranhão, in the problem of DM2 in childhood and adolescence. **RESULTS:** An educational action was carried out at a public school in São Luís-MA, conducted by the group of the EI, which has 14 undergraduate students of medicine. At first, students were questioned about DM2 in order to identify what they knew about it. It was identified that most students did not know the prevalence of the disease in their age groups; Besides the risk factors (such as obesity) and life habits that favor prevention. In a second moment, there was an explanation to the students about the concept, prevalence, risk factors, prevention and treatment. After that, a playful activity was performed with the drawing in the table of a food pyramid, in which the students were instructed to fill them as they found it to be correct. With this activity, it was observed that the majority did not know how to complete it adequately, being promptly oriented about the correct and instructed way about which foods should consume more, and which should consume less. Finally, an educational leaflet was distributed regarding DM2, its risk factors and signs and symptoms. **CONCLUSION:** Although initially unaware about DM 2 and everything that involves it, the students showed interest in the activity with possible understanding of what was passed on, which corroborates that educational activities such as this are fundamental to Decrease in the prevalence of this disease in children and adolescents.

Keywords: Type 2 Diabetes mellitus; Prevention Child Teenager

189. **PERSPECTIVES OF PRENATAL ASSISTANCE IN BRAZIL AND MARANHÃO**

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BACKGROUND: Prenatal care has undoubted relevance in the protection and prevention of adverse events in obstetric health, since it allows the identification and clinical management of timely interventions on the various risk factors for maternal and neonatal health complications. Therefore, the failure to perform or inadequate prenatal care to understand the quality of this care in the care of the pregnant woman should be highlighted. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional descriptive study was carried out by analyzing the numbers of prenatal consultations with emphasis in Brazil and Maranhão collected in the DATASUS database (SUS Department of Informatics) from 2014 to 2016. **RESULTS:** At the Brazilian level, there were a gradual decrease of 12.27% in the number of inadequate consultations over the years, which could characterize an increase in the coverage of the health

system as well as greater access to information by pregnant women. The age group that performed the least prenatal visits was 15 to 24 years old, with 51.5%. In relation to Maranhão, there was also a reduction in the number of inadequate consultations with 12.96%, but despite the decrease proportional to the national level, the State is the second with the worst rates in the northeast region. The age group that performed the least prenatal visits was also 15 to 24 years old, with 57.37%. CONCLUSION: This research makes possible the understanding of the assistance to the pregnant woman in a region of low prenatal care in the country and can contribute to the evaluation of health system coverage in the State of Maranhão and Brazil, expose trends and promote a better understanding of the quality of the access to the least served age groups and the minimum number of consultations recommended by the Ministry of Health for the creation of public actions, especially in regions where there is no efficient coverage.

Keywords: Assistance, Prenatal, Pregnancy

190. INFLUENCE OF BREASTFEEDING ON THE HEAD CIRCUMFERENCE OF BRAZILIAN CHILDREN

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BACKGROUND: The first infant feeding is breast milk, which is necessary for the nutrition of every child. Difficulties in maintaining the supply of human milk contribute to the background of other types of milk. However, there are studies that prove that the type of milk offered to the baby influences their brain development. This study aims to evaluate the influence of breastfeeding types and other variables on head circumference growth in the first six months of life. METHODS: Cohort study with follow-up of children in the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th month of life of the municipality of Viçosa-MG. The cephalic perimeter evaluated through calculation of mean, standard deviation and percentiles 5, 50 and 95. Student's t-test or ANOVA (post-hoc test: Bonferroni) were used. The level of significance was 5%. All the statistical analyzes were conducted in the Stata statistical program, version 13.0. The results in percentiles were compared to the WHO / 2006 standard. RESULTS: Children with exclusive and predominant breastfeeding had higher head circumference measurements than those who introduced formulas ($p = 0.024$). Children who had difficulties in breastfeeding in the first month ($p = 0.002$) and who used pacifiers in the sixth month ($p = 0.036$) had lower cephalic perimeter means. The head circumference in both sexes followed the 50th percentile of the WHO / 2006 standard in the first semester. CONCLUSION: The results show that children who were followed up grew according to WHO / 2006 curves and suggest that head circumference measures are influenced by the type of breastfeeding, breastfeeding difficulties and pacifier use.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, Infant formula, Cephalometry

191. ACUTE HEART FAILURE CAUSED BY VIRAL MYOCARDITIS: A CASE REPORT
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BACKGROUND: Dilated cardiomyopathy is a dysfunction that occurs dilation of the ventricles and systolic dysfunction. Its etiology is multifactorial, but the infectious cases are due to previous infection, followed by the phases: latency, diffuse cardiomyocyte necrosis and chronic fibrosis. The symptomatology varies from imperceptible to arrhythmias, intense fatigue and precordial pains. CASE DESCRIPTION: A 32 - year - old female patient, from São Luís - MA, admitted to the hospital on June 18, 2018, complaining of progressive fatigue and dyspnea for 7 days, progressing with chest pain. He reports that a few weeks ago presented intense pharyngitis and self-medicated with anti-inflammatories. It presents afebrile, denies chronic, hereditary diseases and cardiopathies. Laboratory abnormalities were: erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) of 25mm / h, C-reactive protein (CRP) of 4.78mg / dL and positive serology for cytomegalovirus. Thus, the patient was referred to the cardiologist, who underwent electrocardiogram (ECG), which indicated alteration in lateral and inferior wall ventricular repolarization, 3-channel holter (1 ventricular tachycardia, 10 beats of 230

bpm), and echocardiogram ejection = 45%, enlargement of the left atrium and ventricle, and diffuse hypokinesia). Thus, the sum of the findings at the patient's clinic and the positive inflammatory markers confirmed an acute myocarditis. CONCLUSIONS: Infectious myocarditis should be considered as a cause of heart failure when presenting with recent infections, non-specific ECG changes, sinus tachycardia disproportionate to fever, cardiac arrhythmias or acute conduction disorders, a third right or left ventricular outflow, radiography and precordial discomfort. The drug treatment prescribed for the patient was carvedilol, naproxen, pantoprazole, ibuprofen and azithromycin, in addition to preventive measures for heart failure.

Keywords: myocarditis, infection, echocardiogram

192. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORBIMORTALITY AND HOSPITAL COST OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES, 2012-2017

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BACKGROUND: Cardiovascular diseases (CVD) stand out due to their high incidence and mortality in all regions of the country and in both sexes. Such involvement is so significant that when it does not lead to death, it causes sequelae, hospitalizations and costs, filling hospital and public hospital beds and burdening the public health service. The present study analyzes the relationship between admissions, deaths and value of hospital services by Brazilian region in the period from 2012 to 2017. METHODS: Cross-sectional study with secondary data from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System from 2012 to 2017. Descriptive statistics, Kruskal Wallis analysis of variance and Pearson's correlation test were performed. RESULTS: During the period analyzed, a high rate of hospitalizations for CAD was found among regions (with similar indexes) - a slight predominance of the Southeast region - as well as the increasing tendency of hospitalizations and high expenditures for services dispatched, respectively, with ($p < 0.0001$) and the value of hospital services provided ($p < 0.0002$). Death rates did not follow the pattern of hospitalizations in the period and did not follow the variation in service values. There was no correlation between deaths, number of hospitalizations and value of services provided in the Brazilian regions ($p < 0.05$). CONCLUSION: Deaths due to CAD are not associated with hospitalizations, however the value of hospital services provided is closely related to the occurrence of deaths in almost all regions of the country. The cost associated with unfavorable prognosis is costly since much is spent on hospital services in order to recover the individual without having the satisfactory evolution. The prevention of complications of these diseases should be a priority in Brazilian public health, in order to avoid such costly and fatal outcomes.

Keywords: mortality, hospitalization, cardiovascular system

193. LAMELLAR ICHTHYOSIS: A CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Lamellar Ichthyosis is an autosomal recessive genodermatosis, classified as non-syndromic congenital ichthyosis and affects the metabolism of keratin and cell transit in the epidermal layers. The clinical picture of this type of ichthyosis is marked by the presence of a skin in "armor" appearance due to thick corneal plaques, that is, lamellar scaling over the entire body, formed by adherent and dark scales. The prognosis of lamellar ichthyosis varies with the presence or not of associated complications due to the breakdown of the dermatological barrier, which is the gateway for secondary infections. CASE DESCRIPTION: A male patient, one year and three months old, presented desquamative lesions throughout the body and these are present from birth. At the clinical examination, hyperpigmented plaques and scales were observed throughout the skin, some areas exulcerated but without signs of infection. Laboratory tests were requested for the initiation of acitretin and, as a result, the patient presented hepatic enzyme alteration (TGO = 81 U / L and TGP = 32 U / L), therefore it was not possible to start treatment, and hydration was prescribed and new examinations to evaluate them. CONCLUSION: Ichthyoses are rare pathologies whose management is challenging, due to the potential risk of death of the patient. The treatment

aims to eliminate scales and reduce xerosis without irritating the skin. In newborns and young children, cleansing and moisturizing are the first therapeutic choice, to improve the barrier function of the skin and facilitate flaking. Caution in the management of acitretin is justified because it is an aromatic retinoid for oral use, which presents elevation of transaminases among the main adverse effects. Because of the recessive nature, genetic counseling is important to guide the family about the nature of the disorder, the mode of transmission and the risk of future manifestations in other members.

Keywords: Lamellar Ichthyosis, Harlequin, Acitretin

194. URETERO-VAGINAL FISTULA AFTER HISTERECTOMY IN URETER DUPLICATE: CASE REPORT

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BACKGROUND: Urogenital fistulas are abnormal communications between the female genital tract with bladder, urethra, or ureters. In developed countries, these are uncommon, in general, are sequelae of gynecological surgery, and in less cases as a result of obstetric injury, severe pelvic disease or radiotherapy. In developing countries, these fistulas are a common complication of labor and urinary incontinence tends to persist. RESULTS: E.C.F, female, 38 years old, in postoperative hysterectomy evolved with urinary incontinence. After URO-CT, vesicle-vaginal fistula was suspected, the bladder was slightly distended with slightly irregular walls, and failure of the floor revealed contrast to the vagina. A cystoscopy, which did not identify the presence of a fistulous orifice, after having submitted to the methylene blue test in the bladder, extravasated urine was not stained. In Uro-TC / Uretrocisto-CT, there was extravasation of venous contrast in the excretory phase into the vagina. The contrast used in the bladder revealed no escape into the vagina. Diagnostic impression of total duplication of the pelocalicinal system and left ureter, with anomalous insertion of the left ureter, with no anatomical distal definition possible. Ureterscopy was performed on the 3 ureters, with fistula in one of the ureters on the left, identifying it by double J placement and performing ureteral reimplantation using the Lich-Gregoir technique. CONCLUSION: There were differences between the radiological and urological findings. The hypothesis was raised that there was injury during hysterectomy of one of the duplicated ureters with subsequent fistulization to the vaginal wall. It is important to highlight the difficulty in identifying which of the two duplicated ureters fistulized, and then perform the subsequent correction.

Keywords: Uretero-vaginal fistula; Urinary incontinence; urogenital fistulas.
Palavras-chave: Fistula uretero-vaginal; Incontinência urinária; fistulas urogenitais.

195. SCENARIO OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE IN THE LAST YEARS IN BRAZIL

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BACKGROUND: Alzheimer's disease (AD) is classified as the most frequent behavioral and mental disorder among dementias. It is a neurodegenerative syndrome characterized by loss of cognitive functions, progressive

impairment of daily living activities and other changes that compromise the quality of life in aging. The objective of this study was to conduct an epidemiological survey on hospital admissions of patients with AD in Brazil from 2012 to 2017. METHODS: This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS), made available by the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). RESULTS: In the period between 2012 and 2017, 7803 AD hospitalizations occurred in Brazil. There was a prevalence of females with 5029 (64.45%) and the age group of 80 years and over, with 4384 (56.18%) cases. Of the five Brazilian regions analyzed, the Southeast Region is the region with the highest absolute number of hospitalizations with 4666 (59.80%) hospitalizations in the period compared with the other regions. When color / race, white was predominant with 3739 (47.92) cases. CONCLUSION: In the country, the hospitalizations for AD predominated in the Southeast region, in female individuals, whose average age was 80 years and over. In this sense, it is necessary to focus on the fact that the disease has high significance in the quality of life of the individuals and that, although there is no clinical intervention that can prevent the appearance of AD or cure it, there are the risk factors that need to be clarified, with a view to early diagnosis of the disease. Thus, the implementation of programs of early physical activity, more effective nutritional programs and changes in the food pattern of the Brazilian population, would be effective measures that could delay the onset of dementia.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, Neurodegenerative syndrome, Hospital admissions

196. TRENDS ON YOUTH SUICIDE IN THE NORTH AND NORTHEAST REGION OF BRAZIL FROM 2006 TO 2015

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BACKGROUND: Adolescence is characterized by a transition phase that encompasses anatomical and physiological changes that generate restlessness and expectation about the role of the adolescent in society and, consequently, behaviors marked by impulsiveness and difficulty to face problems, factors that can cause more serious situations such as death by violent forms, one of the main being suicide. METHODS: Data were collected from the Mortality Information System (SIM) of the North and Northeast Regions of Brazil in the period from 2006 to 2015 made available to the public by the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian National Health System (Datasus). RESULTS: An epidemiological study of suicide in Brazil identified a 21.8% increase in suicide in the age range of 10 to 24 years in the North region during the years of 2002 to 2012. Moreover, according to the same study, the Northeast region obtained the highest percentage increase in the suicide rate, with a 64.2% increase in the age group and in the period studied. In these regions, the tendency of such an event can be explained by the lack of opportunities, where social isolation and poor social support network persist and prevention efforts for this group are scarce. CONCLUSION: We emphasize the importance of the results obtained for the creation of intervention strategies and adolescent health management, contributing to the improvement of the quality of life of this age group.

Keywords: Mortality, Suicide, Teenagers, Northeast, North.

Abstracts of the International Medical Students' Congress of Bucharest (IMSCB) 2018

CASE REPORTS

01. ROBOTIC MYOMECTOMY – THE NEWEST APPROACH OF UTERINE FIBROMATOSIS

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BACKGROUND: Although benign, uterine leiomyoma is an affliction that the female population frequently confronts with and is associated with a significant morbidity. Because a tendency of delaying the pregnancies has been seen lately, uterine-sparing techniques are needed, hence the increased use of myomectomy, especially in women who intend to preserve fertility. The introduction of robotic surgery has expanded the indications for minimally invasive myomectomy to more complex cases previously performed by laparotomy. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We are presenting two cases of female patients that were diagnosed with uterine fibromatosis. Both presented to the hospital with a history of heavy menstrual bleeding prolonged for more than a week, metrorrhagia, and pelvic pain. Their past medical history showed no other significant ailments. The 40 years old patient is nullipara and she underwent a laparoscopic myomectomy in the past when she was diagnosed with severe anemia leading to a blood transfusion prior to the intervention. The latest MRI showed multiple (approximately 13) fibromatosis nodules with various locations: intramural, submucosal, subserosal and pedunculated subserosal or submucosal. They had dimensions varying from 4 to 8 centimeters. The 38 years old patient was diagnosed with a 7 centimeter intramural nodule. On both patients was performed a robotic-assisted laparoscopic myomectomy. They suffered no intra or postoperative complications, had a good outcome and a decreased blood loss (approximately 190 mL) and hospitalization (3 days). From the surgical perspective the primary advantages observed with this approach have been the improved dexterity and precision of the instruments coupled with three-dimensional imaging. **CONCLUSION:** These cases were chosen to be presented in order to demonstrate that myomectomy performed through robotic surgery is a safe and achievable procedure, with reduced blood loss, but having the inconvenience of a higher cost. Its role in the myomectomy field is to perform a surgery with an effectiveness compared to the transabdominal approach while preserving the benefits of minimally invasive surgery. As opposed to laparoscopy, robotic surgery allows the removal of larger and less accessible tumors.

Key words: Robotic Surgery, Uterine fibromatosis, Myomectomy, Leiomyoma

02. PEDIATRIC WANDERING SPLEEN: A DIFFICULT ASSIGNMENT

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BACKGROUND: Wandering spleen is an uncommon condition that appears when the spleen lacks one or more of the ligaments that hold the organ in its normal position in the upper left abdomen. The incidence of this disease is less than 0,2%. If a person is born with the anomaly it is called a

congenital wandering spleen. The condition is not hereditary. Treatment for this condition involves removal of the spleen. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 20 months old girl is hospitalized in another institution for fever and cough; a routine ultrasound was requested and it revealed a pelvic tumor of 70/40 mm, localized behind the bladder. At the clinical examination, the patient had a dystrophic facies, microcephaly, left polythelia and a tuberosus hemangioma on the left forearm. Positive history for occasional alcohol consumption during her mother's pregnancy and a diagnosis of fetal alcohol syndrome of the baby was established. The biological exam revealed hypochromic anemia with a low level of iron, eosinophilia, important thrombocytosis (952.000 / uL), elevated ESR and low alkaline reserve. A CT-scan was performed and it showed the absence of the spleen in the left upper abdomen, but a liquid structure with proteinaceous content located in the hypogastric region, postero-superior of the bladder and in front of the rectum and sigmoid. A laparoscopy was performed and the diagnosis of wandering spleen was confirmed. A splenectomy is decided to be performed, using a celioscopic procedure, with the fragments of the spleen being removed through the umbilical incision. The postoperative course was favorable. **CONCLUSION:** Wandering spleen is rare but it can be the source of ischemia or infarction. If the splenic pedicle is twisted the blood supply may be interrupted or blocked to the point of severe ischemia and damage of the parenchima (infarction). Laparoscopy is a safe and useful procedure for both diagnosis and therapy.

Key words: wandering spleen, laparoscopy, pedicle, splenectomy

03. NASAL RECONSTRUCTION WITH DOUBLE PARAMEDIAN FOREHEAD FLAP

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BACKGROUND: Basal-cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most common skin cancer and accounts for 32% of cancers globally. The nose is the facial area where most BCCs are seen. The forehead flap represents a useful flap for nasal soft tissue reconstruction. We present a case of subtotal rhinectomy reconstructed with double forehead flap. **CASE PRESENTATION:** An 82-year-old male patient presented with a progressively growing huge tumor on his nose. He was complaining of nasal cavity compression, pain and visual impairment as the tumor was obstructing his visual field. Physical examination revealed, a large exophytic, ulcerated, pedunculated mass covering the nasal sidewalls, alar regions, nasal dorsum, nasal tip and extending about 1-cm lateral to the right aspect of his nose over the cheek. The tumor was about 7x8cm. The lesion was painful, foul-smelling, with rolled border and a pigmented surface. Histopathologic examination demonstrated tubular BCC. CT scan was negative for metastasis. Subtotal rhinectomy was performed along with a two-stage nasal reconstruction surgery. In the first stage, two paramedian forehead flaps were used, one for the reconstruction of the nasal lining and the other, for the external coverage of the nose. Cartilage grafts from the right concha were obtained to rebuild the lower alar cartilage and provide support. The cheek defect was corrected by an advancement cheek flap. The second stage was performed 8 weeks from the date of the initial surgery to allow maximal neovascularization and healing at the recipient site. At this stage, the flaps were divided, and the inner eyebrows and normal intereyebrow distance

were recreated. The proximal inset flap was thinned and sculpted to reconstruct the nose. Further cosmetic improvement was possible with additional flap thinning and dermabrasion. **CONCLUSION:** Early diagnosis of BCC is critical since the size of the tumor is inversely related with the aesthetic result and positively related with the required flap size and number, complication rate, cost of treatment and healing time. The forehead flap represents an ideal donor for skin coverage due to the similarity of the tissue properties, the good color and texture match and the excellent donor-site healing.

Key words: Basal-cell carcinoma, Paramedian forehead flap, Nasal reconstruction.

04. **BLACK ESOPHAGUS – A RARE CAUSE OF GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING**
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BACKGROUND: Acute esophageal necrosis (AEN) or „black esophagus” is a rare clinical entity, diagnosed at the upper gastrointestinal endoscopy with the presence of strikingly black necrotic esophagus and associated with significant morbidity. It is thought to occur as a poorly elucidated ischemic phenomenon. We report the case of an elderly female who underwent surgery for a kidney tumor and whose recovery was hampered by AEN. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 69-year-old female, non-smoker, previously known with cardiovascular disease, on oral anticoagulant for atrial fibrillation, was admitted for nephrectomy in the Urology Department, being recently diagnosed with a right kidney tumor. The surgical intervention was carried out uneventful, but on post-operative day two she had an episode of coffee ground hematemesis and a 2g drop in hemoglobin levels. After hemodynamic and biological assessment and start of fluid resuscitation, an upper gastrointestinal endoscopy (UGE) was done, which revealed circumferentially black-appearing mucosa of the entire esophagus, with sharp transition to normal mucosa at the gastroesophageal junction, hematin residues in the stomach and duodenum - suggestive for AEN. The patient was started on intravenous fluids, antibiotics, high dose proton pump inhibitors and nil per os. Evolution was favorable, without rebleeding and with good transition to oral feeding. A control UGE after two weeks showed re-epithelization of the esophageal mucosa. **CONCLUSION:** AEN can complicate the post-operative course of surgical patients and should be considered in the differential diagnosis of gastrointestinal bleeding in these patients, for which stress ulcers are mostly blamed. Recognition of this pathological condition with prompt medical therapy is needed in order to avoid severe complications.

Key words: Acute esophageal necrosis, Black esophagus, Upper gastrointestinal endoscopy, Hematemesis

05. **THE NEGATIVE VAC PRESSURE METHOD IN DIABETIC FOOT THERAPY: PRESENTATION OF A CASE WITH A REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**
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BACKGROUND: It is estimated that 15 to 20% of patients with type II diabetes mellitus have diabetic foot ulcer. Approximately half of these patients will be diagnosed later than they should, resulting in long-term and costly complications, removal from their working environment or even amputation. The aim of this paper is to present the results of applying the negative pressure VAC method to a patient with a highly exudative diabetic foot ulcer that is monitored in our center. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 65-year-old man presents with a foot ulcer in the malleolus area. The patient is being treated and since 1990 he has been monitored at the Diabetic Foot Clinic of Tzanio GHP. More specifically, the patient is suffering from a venous ulcer in the lateral malleolus of the right leg and is being treated with antidiabetic tablets and insulin. He has a history of hospitalization for treating the ulcer with antibiotic treatment. The patient is hospitalized for ten days in the internal medicine clinic where the ulcer was treated by the VAC method. More specifically, a sponge set with a silver sulfadiazine patch and a hydrocolloid matrix with baseline molecules were applied to the ulcer for ten days exerting a negative pressure of 80mmHg. Changes were made

every three days. During hospitalization, there was a significant decrease in the depth and width of the ulcer, as well as a noticeable reduction in exudation extinction. In later monitoring, ulcer healing was faster compared to conventional cuff therapy while the patient returned to his daily activities and was satisfied with the overall treatment approach. **CONCLUSION:** Based on the case, the utility of the VAC method is documented in patients with severely exudative ulcers. The VAC ensures absorption of the exudate and reduces the humidity of the wound for at least 72 hours, which the conventional patches achieve for four hours. At the same time, the implementation of the VAC in the hospital is done according to guidelines and the application of the patches is done at the will of the patient.

Key words: Diabetic, Foot, Ulcer, VAC

06. **A CHALLENGING CASE OF SYNDROME OF INAPPROPRIATE SECRETION OF ANTIDIURETIC HORMONE WITH ASSOCIATED ACID-BASE AND HYDROELECTROLYTICAL DISTURBANCES**
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BACKGROUND: Although the Syndrome of Inappropriate Secretion of Antidiuretic Hormone (SIADH) represents one of the most common causes of euvolemic hyponatremia, both the diagnosis and the treatment of this condition remain a challenge. SIADH develops when there is a deficiency in suppressing the secretion of ADH, the etiology consisting of: nervous system disorders, pulmonary diseases and certain types of drugs. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a 69-year-old male patient, a chronic alcohol consumer, that was admitted in the Emergency Department (ED) for severe neurological symptoms (disorientation, confusion, alternative lethargy and psychomotor agitation), which had debuted 3 to 4 weeks prior to this episode, and had worsened progressively. Personal history includes Primary Hypertension (treated with beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, thiazide diuretics). Even if the neurological and imaging examinations were inconclusive, paraclinical testing revealed Hyponatremia, Hypokalemia, Hypochloremia, Hypomagnesemia and Metabolic Alkalosis. The differential diagnosis included Darrow Syndrome, Bartter Syndrome, Gittelman Syndrome, primary hyperaldosteronism and mineralocorticoid deficiency, but they were excluded on the base of further paraclinical testing and other investigations (superior digestive endoscopy, aldosterone, renin and cortisol dosing). At first, the hyponatremia was considered hypovolemic, due to digestive losses and low water intake, but after volemic resuscitation, the final diagnosis was euvolemic hyponatremia. Its etiology (thyroid/adrenal deficiency) was taken into consideration, but the final diagnosis of SIADH was confirmed after further testing (urinary osmolality 142 mOsm/kg, urinary Na level of 39 mEq/L). Other relevant findings included a Bosniak grade 3 cyst. After NaCl, KCl and oral Mg Spironolactone administration, the metabolic alkalosis and hypokalemia were corrected. There was also a small improvement in the hyponatremia after hydration. **CONCLUSION:** The particularity of this case is the conglomerate of hydroelectrolytical and acid-base disturbances, as well as the fact that there is no association in literature between a Bosniak 3 cyst and SIADH.

Key words: SIADH, Hypokalemia, Hyponatremia, Metabolic Alkalosis, Bosniak 3 Cyst

07. **PERIORBITAL NECROTIZING FASCIITIS – A RARE DISEASE WITH A FULMINANT EVOLUTION**
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BACKGROUND: Necrotizing fasciitis is a severe infection of the skin and the subcutaneous tissue with a significant rate of mortality. It is characterized by a rapidly extensive soft tissue infection and necrosis along the superficial fascia and systemic toxicity. Over the last 20 years, only 94 cases of periorbital necrotizing fasciitis were reported. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a 67-year-old, homeless, with psychiatric history, who suffers from a multiple wound aggression in the cephalic extremity. He addresses 14 days after the trauma with an infection, showing significant

edema of the left hemifacial with extension to the scalp and occipital region. The area of necrosis is about 10/7 cm in the vertex. For diagnosis, LRINEC (laboratory risk indicator for the diagnosis of necrotizing fasciitis) is used, obtaining a score of 9. The microbiological examination shows a polymicrobial infection. Under general anesthesia, necrectomy, enucleation of the left eyeball, and fasciectomy were performed. Parieto-occipital necrectomy leaves the bone exposed. On the 5th postoperative day, the patient's general condition is improved. It is surgically reintervened for the secondary suture of the wound and the coverage of the denuded bone with a rotation fascial flap and plastia with free split skin, as well as the orbit. During hospitalization, the patient undergoes a type A and B Clostridium Difficile infection, with a relapse 3 weeks after the first manifestation and he also suffers a psychiatric decompensation. The patient is discharged after 40 days of hospitalization, with a good general condition, sent to the psychiatric clinic to continue the specific treatment. The patient is completely cured and will need an ocular prosthesis. **CONCLUSION:** Necrotizing fasciitis is a rare, very aggressive pathology with high mortality potential, for which treatment should be established immediately.

Key words: Fasciitis, Infection, Necrosis

08. **EDGE-TO-EDGE (ALFIERI) MITRAL REPAIR COMPLICATED BY PAROXYSMAL ATRIAL FIBRILLATION AND SEVERE TRICUSPID INSUFFICIENCY**
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BACKGROUND: Patients with degenerative mitral regurgitation (MR) represent the largest subset of candidates for mitral valve surgery, with supporting evidence for repair over replacement being strongest in this population. While most repair techniques correct posterior leaflet prolapse, the edge-to-edge Alfieri stitch augments the repertoire of valvuloplasty procedures by addressing anterior leaflet repair, which continues to pose significant operative challenges. We present a case of Alfieri mitral repair accompanied by some of the most and least common associated pathologies of degenerative MR. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 60-year-old non-smoker male, NYHA I, negative for ischemic cardiomyopathy, reported to the Cardiovascular Unit of the San Raffaele Hospital following an episode of heart palpitations. Transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) primarily revealed a severe degenerative mitral regurgitation by prolapse of the A2-A3 segments of the anterior leaflet, due to fibroelastic deficiency, with a holosystolic regurgitation jet of centro-medial origin and intermediate risk of systolic anterior motion (SAM). A monophasic diastolic pattern of atrial fibrillation (AF) accompanied mitral insufficiency. Among cardio-pathological conditions, a severe tricuspid regurgitation by annular dilation was additionally described, with a central and eccentric double jet and severe pulmonary hypertension, characterized by a systolic pulmonary artery pressure (PAPs) of 55 mmHg. Surgical therapy was initiated by radiofrequency ablation of the AF through pulmonary vein antrum isolation (PVAI), followed by a Kay annuloplasty for correction of the tricuspid insufficiency. Mitral valvuloplasty was performed through an A2-P2 suture as part of the double-orifice or Alfieri technique, completed by placement of a posterior prosthetic hemi-annulus. Besides a recurrent episode of AF addressed through hydroelectrolytic reintegration, post-operative evolution was regular, with a normal transvalvular gradient and minimal regurgitation residue. **CONCLUSION:** While AF is present in 30-40% of patients with degenerative mitral insufficiency, tricuspid regurgitation is uncommon. Although both conditions have been reported to present recurrent activity, studies suggest that performing ablation and tricuspid valve repair initially in mitral valve surgery is superior to the outcome of isolated procedures. In terms of mitral repair, the Alfieri technique remains an effective method to restore mitral competence in degenerative regurgitation.

Key words: degenerative mitral regurgitation, mitral valve repair, edge-to-edge Alfieri technique, atrial fibrillation, tricuspid insufficiency

09. **DESCMET'S MEMBRANE ENDOTHELIAL KERATOPLASTY TRIPLE PROCEDURE**
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BACKGROUND: Fuchs endothelial dystrophy (FED) is characterized by an asymmetrical, bilateral, slowly progressive edema of the cornea in elderly patients and affects the endothelial cells. Descemet's membrane endothelial keratoplasty (DMEK) is a new minimal invasive surgical technique of corneal transplant used to treat FED. In this procedure, only the inner layers of the cornea are replaced (Descemet membrane-DM and endothelium). If cataract is associated with FED, surgeons can perform the phacoemulsification and lens replacement concurrently with the DMEK, procedure known as "DMEK triple procedure". **CASE PRESENTATION:** We report the case of an elderly patient with simultaneous FED and cataract. The patient presented to FISABIO Oftalmologia Médica (FOM) Valencia with right eye sensitivity, fotofobia and blurred vision. The visual acuity was 0.2. The corneal edema, the folds on DM, the corneal thickness of 643 micrometres were consistent with the expected findings of endothelial dysfunction secondary to FED. Also, the patient had grade 3 nuclear cataract in the right eye, so we performed DMEK triple procedure. A small incision was made on the side of cornea, we injected viscoelastic material and removed the lens by phacoemulsification; after cataract removal and intraocular lens (IOL) implantation, dysfunctional DM and endothelium were stripped from the host cornea. The visco was removed from anterior chamber to ensure the DM attachment. The healthy donor DM and endothelium were stained with trypan blue, positioned and unscrolled into the eye, after we injected sulfur hexafluoride (SF6) 20% to secure graft position and elevate intraocular pressure (IOP). In the first post-operative month, the anterior optical coherence tomography (OCT) scans confirmed graft adherence and demonstrated resolution of stromal edema and Descemet's folds. **The visual acuity improved to 0.65 with pinhole and pachymetry showed a decrease of corneal thickness to 536 micrometres.** **CONCLUSION:** DMEK triple procedure is an effective strategy in rapid visual rehabilitation and offers the advantage of having low risks of rejection, low infectious risks and costs. Technique standardization and confirmation of its success via further clinical study will make the procedure more accessible to surgeons all over the world and aid in its widespread adoption.

Key words: cataract, Fuchs endothelial dystrophy, Descemet membrane, DMEK triple procedure

10. **SLEEP-DISORDERED BREATHING IN A PATIENT WITH COCAINE-INDUCED DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY**
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BACKGROUND: Cocaine is a common recreational drug acting as a strong sympathetic agonist via the inhibition of norepinephrine re-uptake. Cardiac toxicity caused by cocaine abuse can manifest as arrhythmia, acute coronary syndrome, hypertension and other fatal cardiovascular complications. Sleep-disordered breathing, including central (CSA), obstructive (OSA) or mixed sleep apnea, is reported in more than 33% of patients with heart failure, and is associated with a poorer prognosis. Current therapy options for patients with CSA and heart failure with reduced ejection fraction include continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) or bi-level positive airway pressure (BiPAP). **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a 47-year-old male, admitted in our local Cardiovascular Rehabilitation Clinic, accusing shortness of breath upon moderate exertion, atypical chest pain and moderate-severe daytime sleepiness according to the Epworth Sleepiness Scale. Past medical history includes a resuscitated cardiac arrest at the age of 41, when the patient was diagnosed with toxic dilated cardiomyopathy due to cocaine abuse (normal epicardial coronary arteries upon angiography), NYHA class III chronic heart failure with severely reduced ejection fraction (25%) and persistent atrial fibrillation. Our patient is an active smoker (30 pack-years) but denies current alcohol or substance abuse. Upon admission: body mass index 29.2 kg/m², blood pressure 100/80 mmHg, heart rate 100/min, laterally displaced apical impulse, tachyarrhythmic heart sounds. Echocardiography confirmed dilated cardiomyopathy with severely impaired ejection fraction (29.3%), atrial

dilatation and mild tricuspid regurgitation. Cardiorespiratory polygraphy diagnosed a severe form of mixed sleep apnea (apnea-hypopnea index 33,6/h), and the patient started CPAP therapy - 4-8 cmH2O. Sadly, the subject returned the device after 2 weeks, motivating the inability to sleep due to high ventilation pressures. **CONCLUSION:** Cocaine is a strongly addictive recreational drug which can cause irreversible myocardial damage. Sleep apnea is still underdiagnosed in patients with cardiovascular disease. Cardiorespiratory polygraphy is an accepted alternative to polysomnography, although the latter remains the gold standard diagnosis test for sleep apnea. CSA treatment is difficult due to poor patient adherence to noninvasive ventilation, and high cost of the treatment.

Key words: dilated cardiomyopathy, sleep apnea, cocaine abuse.

11. **NITRITE POISONING IN INFANTS – THERAPEUTIC CHALLENGES**
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BACKGROUND: The incidence of nitrites poisoning (NP) in Romania has been decreasing in the last years: in 2011 there were only 84 reported cases while in 2006 there were 228 cases. Despite of the decreases, NP caused by water from contaminated wells is still a public health safety concern that affects primarily 0-1 year old infants. The classic symptom of NP is generalized cyanosis (that appears usually when the methemoglobinemia reaches 10-20%) that does not yield to oxygen therapy. The generalized cyanosis appears because nitrites stimulate the conversion of haemoglobin into methemoglobin, which is unable to release oxygen to the tissues, thus leading to a potentially life-threatening condition. It is very important to diagnose NP properly as soon as possible and start the appropriate medical treatment (that consists of blue methylene in a dosage of 1-2 mg/kg) before the symptoms induced by hypoxia start occurring. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of an one-month old male patient, with generalized cyanosis, who was transferred from a territorial hospital with the suspicion of bronchopneumonia. While being admitted into the emergency department of the Emergency Pediatric Hospital in Cluj Napoca, it was determined that the generalized cyanosis persisted under supplemental oxygen, with an 83% oxygen saturation level. However, no pulmonary rales or pathological heart sounds were heard. Furthermore, blood tests showed the chocolate brown blood that is characteristic for NP and a MetHb value of 58,5%, that could potentially have led to coma or even death. **Through the anamnesis, it was determined that the patient's milk was prepared using water from the well, which led to a diagnosis of NP with severe methemoglobinemia.** Because methylene blue was not available in Romania at that point, vitamin C (30 mg/kg) was administered intravenously and the MetHb levels dropped to 8% in a 12-hour range. **CONCLUSION:** NP must be included in the differential diagnosis when the patient presents generalized cyanosis that does not yield to oxygen therapy. Unfortunately, determining the MetHb levels and administering methylene blue are not available in a lot of the Romanian hospitals.

Key words: nitrites poisoning, methylene blue, nitrites

12. **A RARE JEJUNOILEAL ATRESIA CASE IN A NEONATE AND THE BEST SURGICAL MANAGEMENT**
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BACKGROUND: Jejunoileal atresia is a congenital bowel obstructive malformation related to a late intrauterine mesenteric vascular accident. Multiple intestinal atresia (MIA), type 4, represents 5 % of intestinal atresias, with an incidence of 1-3/10.000 live births. Several sections of the intestine are blocked, affecting its ability to absorb nutrients and surgical approach is urgently demanded. Thus, such surgery might be hazardous in a compromised newborn infant. **CASE PRESENTATION:** Male infant, born at 34 weeks of gestation, weighing 2800 g, presented in the Emergency Department of „Sf. Maria Pediatric Hospital Iasi” for neonatal intestinal obstruction syndrome. In the first 3 hours of life, the baby vomited biliary contents. Through a gastric tube, 40 mL of bile-fluid were aspirated. In 24 hours, no meconial stool was registered. At clinical examination, a distended abdomen arose up questions. Therefore, thermic comfort, fasting,

hydrostability and antibiotic prophylaxis were established. Abdominal X-ray and Webb Wangenstein findings indicated a diagnosis of congenital jejunal and ileal atresia on multiple levels. The opacity in the hypogastrium and the absence of gas in the pelvis correlated the symptoms. The surgical intervention was considered an emergency for the neonate. Consequently, a supraumbilical and subumbilical median laparotomy with the exploration of the peritoneal cavity was performed. After that, 6 segmentary resections on the atretic areas with termino-terminal anastomoses were done with the preservation of the ileocecal valve. Also, a jejunostomy and ileostomy were accomplished and a nasogastric tube had been left in place until the bowel functions returned. After 24 hours from surgery, he passed stool, bowel movement being recovered after 28 days, when the stoma was closed. Oral feeding was started gradually and he was discharged in good condition. **CONCLUSION:** For neonates with congenital multiple intestinal atresia, performing multiple anastomoses is preferable rather than performing an extensive resection of the intestine, so no short gut syndrome, dilated or paralyzed segments, malabsorption syndrome could be encountered. However, neonatal intestinal obstruction syndrome continues to be a diagnostic challenge and the best surgical management is absolutely demanded in order to assure the integrity of the digestive tract and fast recovery.

Key words: jejunoileal atresia, intestinal obstruction syndrome, emergency, congenital malformation

13. **LUNG CANCER REVEALED BY ADULT DERMATOMYOSITIS - THERAPEUTIC CHALLENGES**
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BACKGROUND: Dermatomyositis is a multisystem collagenosis affecting the skin, muscles and blood vessels. Its characteristic erythematous-edematous skin changes are usually associated with myositis phenomena. In adults it is commonly associated with carcinoma or lymphoma, the primary tumor being located in order of frequency in the lungs, female genital organs, stomach, rectum, kidney, and testis. In adults, paraneoplastic dermatomyositis accounts for 26% of all dermatomyosites. Typically, the course of paraneoplastic dermatomyositis parallels the course of cancer, and the treatment of the tumor may result in disease regression. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 46-year-old patient presented in May 2012 with skin lesions suggestive of the clinical diagnosis of dermatomyositis. To this clinical picture the patient also associated myalgias, especially in the pelvic girdle, and malaise with fatigue, weight and appetite loss. Histopathology of muscle-skin biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of dermatomyositis. Given the aggressive occurrence of skin and muscle lesions and cancer history (operated stage IB cervical cancer) a paraneoplastic dermatomyositis was suspected. Successive investigations to detect a neoplasm ruled out the suspicion of cervical cancer recurrence or metastasis, but diagnosed a left lung cancer, pathologically representing a poorly differentiated small cell squamous carcinoma with focal keratinization. General corticotherapy associated with medium potency topical corticosteroids were initiated. Six cycles of cisplatin-etoposide chemotherapy resulted in partial remission and disappearance of clinical signs of paraneoplastic dermatomyositis, followed by the surgical treatment of left lung tumor. Six month after surgery skin lesions reappeared, raising the suspicion of lung cancer recurrence or metastasis occurrence. Cranial- thoracic-pelvic CT detected the presence of brain metastases which were treated surgically. **CONCLUSION:** The particularity of this case is that paraneoplastic dermatomyositis has not occurred with the first tumor, cervical cancer, but was the accompanying paraneoplasia of the second tumor, lung cancer. Both tumors can be accompanied by paraneoplastic dermatomyositis. Currently, no predictive factors for the development of paraneoplastic dermatomyositis have been described.

Key words: dermatomyositis, paraneoplastic dermatomyositis, lung cancer, brain metastases

14. **SILENT HEART ATTACK HIDDEN BY A RESPIRATORY INFECTION**
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BACKGROUND: Acute myocardial infarction (IMA) is the leading cause of death through a single disease in the modern days. Mortality by IMA reached 30%, half of deaths occurring before reaching any type of medical attention. Even though this serious illness can be easily diagnosed, sometimes the signs can mislead. **CASE PRESENTATION:** An 83-year old woman, with a history of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), bronchiectasis, high blood pressure grade 2 (HBP) and Parkinson disease, is hospitalized for an infectious intercurrent episode with an insidious onset of about 3-4 days through fever, irritable cough, dyspnea, chest pain, polyarthralgias and headache. At the objective examination of the thorax, she had emphysema, bilateral symmetrical costal trips and rheumatism rinses disseminated on both pulmonary areas. From the anamnestic and clinical data, the following conditions could be concluded in a strong COPD – bronchiectasis, low urinary infection and algic and functional decompensated arthritic disease. The blood test resulted a CK-MB 51 U/L and Troponin 2.93 ng/ml. The electrocardiogram (EKG) revealed ST overdrive in V2 and V3. On the evolution of EKG, the pathologic Q did not appear, which can be alarming because studies showed similar or worse prognostic than those having this wave present. As a result of the clinical and anamnestic data and the paraclinical investigations, the positive diagnosis was: antero-lateral acute myocardial infarction, bacterial left-hand pneumonia, HBP grade 2 high-risk third stage, bronchiectasis – COPD. The treatment included: hygienic-dietary regimen, medication including Spiriva, Seretide, Bisoprolol, Nitromint, Plavix, Crestor and a return to the hospital after one month. **CONCLUSION:** This case illustrates the possibility of missing an acute myocardial infarction diagnose because of lack of clinical signs and of the value of all the paraclinical analysis which showed the problem behind. Recognition of this illness is critical to institution of appropriate therapy and to prevent heart necrosis.

Key words: acute myocardial infarction, bacterial left-hand pneumonia, high blood pressure, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchiectasis, electrocardiogram

15. **CYTOKINE ADSORBER TREATMENT IN SEPSIS – CLINICAL CASE**
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BACKGROUND: Sepsis is a life-threatening organ dysfunction that arises when the body mounts an inappropriate response to an infection with organ dysfunction. Sepsis is one of the leading causes of mortality in Intensive Care Unit (ICU), the proper management of septic shock being of paramount importance. The clinical syndrome of sepsis consists of a myriad of cellular and biochemical interactions between the pathogenic agent and the host that promote immuno-inflammatory responses. There are specific molecules within the microbial antigen called pathogen-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs) that can activate the innate immunity and trigger the inflammatory cascade. The primary proinflammatory mediators secreted by the organism as a reaction to an insult are IL-6, IL-8, and IFN- γ . A better understanding of the human immune physiology advocate in recent time the use of cytokine filters with the purpose of clearing out the proinflammatory cytokines, thus rendering hemodynamic stability to patients in septic shock. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a 44-year-old male patient admitted with sepsis through hepatic abscess with Acute Physiology and Chronic Health Evaluation score APACHE II of 27 and a Sequential Organ Failure Assessment score SOFA of 15. An empirical broad-spectrum antibiotic was administered, drainage of the liver abscess was performed, vasopressor and fluid therapy has been performed. The patient underwent one session of Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (CRRT) with a cytokine filter (CytoSorb®) that adsorbs and removes cytokines. A rapid hemodynamic stabilization with reduction of vasopressor needs was noted within 24 hours as well as a reduction in infection markers. **CONCLUSION:** CytoSorb application as an adjuvant therapy could be considered in septic shock because it reduces inflammatory response and decreases cytokine storm broadly.

Key words: Sepsis, cytokine adsorber

16. **FROM HPV VERTICAL INFECTION TO THORACIC SURGERY – 80 INTERVENTIONS IN A 25 YEARS OLD MALE**

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BACKGROUND: Human papilloma is a virus with tropism on the respiratory tract mucosa of the newborn. The contamination is vertical and the newborn has low probability of reaching the adulthood. The presented case is a 25-years old male, who has undergone 80 interventions in the otorhinolaryngology, pulmonology and surgery departments, aiming to preserve the patency of the upper and lower airways and the functionality of the lungs. **CASE PRESENTATION:** 25-years old patient was admitted in the Thoracic Surgery Department in 2015, presenting bilateral pulmonary pseudo-tumors of necrotic tissue and multiple pseudo-tumors of HPV origin. His medical history presents over 70 upper airway desobstruction interventions. The computed tomography reveals multiple air cavities in both lungs, with a right lung predominance in 2010, followed by a massive lesion of 7 cm in the right inferior lobe and multiple nodules in the left inferior lobe in 2015. After bronchial desobstructions, a 2-steps surgical intervention on his lungs is decided and performed in 2015 and 2016. A number of 3 bronchoscopy exams are performed between 2015 and 2018 describing the evolution. The patient evolution was favorable until 2018, when a relapse is suspected in the left inferior lobe and another surgical procedure is scheduled for December 2018. The HPV respiratory infections usually prevents the evolution of a pediatric patient. The desobstruction maneuvers of the upper and lower airways allow the development of the patients to an adult age. Due to the HPV descending colonization of the respiratory tract, the pseudo-tumor formations require an aggressive resection protocol, taking into account the danger of local dissemination and the possibility of oncological degradation. The anti-infectious treatment has moderate outcomes, unable to control the disease. **CONCLUSION:** Early desobstructive treatment in vertically infected patients with HPV leads to life prolongation. The advancement of the infection to the lower airways indicated successive pulmonary resection surgeries. The prevention of oncological shift is a major objective in HPV with lung determinations, antiviral treatment having limited effects in this pathology.

Key words: Human papilloma virus, airway desobstructions, bronchoscopy, thoracic surgery, right inferior lobectomy, pediatric development of respiratory HPV infection

17. **CHALLENGING LOWER LIP RECONSTRUCTION AFTER EXCISION OF A LARGE SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA TUMOR**

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BACKGROUND: Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common type of malignant oral cavity tumors that account for about 3-5 % of all tumors. The main etiologic factors for development of oral cavities cancers are smoking, alcohol consumption, sun exposure or chronic injuries. Despite their high prevalence, this pathology is rarely fatal. When it spreads, frequently can be life-threatening. Left untreated, they eventually penetrate the underline tissues and can become disfiguring. Removal of a larger tumor often requires reconstructive surgery. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 77 years old patient was appointed at the Colentina Clinical Hospital to a surgical treatment involving the removal of a giant tumor developing on the lower lip. The tumor was 3 centimeters length and covers about 70% of the lip surface. It is characterized as painless, with indefinite borders and slowly progressive evolution, unspecified in time. Under general anesthesia it was performed a complete excision of the entire tumor, removing all tissues involved in the hypertrophic process. This usually leaves a significant defect that must be addressed in the same session as the tumor surgery. The secondary defect was covered with the Camille Bernard flap, which is probably the most popular of all cheek advancement methods for lower lip reconstruction. Even though esthetic aspect is important, reconstruction was focused on the functional rehabilitation of the oral cavity as labial competence, preservation of sensation and unobstructed muscle activity. Two weeks later we removed surgical wires and were able to see final result with an acceptable lip shape and good function. **CONCLUSION:** Fortunately, lip cancer remains one of the most curable malignancies in the head and

neck region. The distinct advantage of this operation is its ability to reconstruct nearly the entire lower lip in a single-stage procedure despite of reduction in the size of the orifice of the oral cavity.

Key words: Squamous cell carcinoma, Camille Bernard flap, lower lip reconstruction.

18. A RARE CASE OF SURVIVAL FROM PRIMARY AMOEBIC MENINGOENCEPHALITIS
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BACKGROUND: Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM) is a fulminant disease of the brain, caused by *Naegleria fowleri*. Although the disease is rare, the case fatality rate is very high. The present case is one such case in which we have a favorable outcome. **CASE PRESENTATION:** The patient presented with sudden onset of seizures and fever on admission. On physical examination he was febrile, comatose and with a stiff neck. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) collected on admission did not reveal any organism on microscopy or culture, but showed elevated white cell count. A working diagnosis of severe septicemia with acute meningoencephalitis was then made and the patient was started on ceftriaxone and vancomycin, considering him a case of bacterial meningitis. Despite receiving treatment, his condition deteriorated. A second CSF sample collected on day 3 was also negative for bacteria and other organisms. However, the wet preparation of the CSF collected on day 5 revealed trophozoites of *Naegleria* species. Treatment was started with injection Amphotericin B and oral Rifampicin, apart from other antibiotics, with careful monitoring. The patient's condition improved and was extubated on the 10th day of admission. He had a full recovery without any neurological deficit. CSF examination done after 4 weeks was normal. **CONCLUSION:** The amoebic infection should be suspected in a patient who has signs and symptoms of encephalitis/meningitis and in whom CSF examination is negative for bacterial, fungal, tubercular, and viral infection, with increased polymorphs and high proteins. Ultimately, a timely diagnosis and early start of treatment may lead to a favorable outcome.

Key words: Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis, *Naegleria fowleri*

19. POLYMYALGIA RHEUMATICA - THE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS
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BACKGROUND: Polymyalgia rheumatica (PMR) is a relatively common chronic inflammatory condition of unknown etiology that affects the elderly. It is characterized by proximal myalgia of the hip and shoulder girdles with accompanying morning stiffness. PMR is a clinical diagnosis based on the symptoms and exclusion of other diseases. **CASE PRESENTATION:** An 86-year-old male patient was admitted to the internal medicine department in August 2018, accusing bilateral pain and stiffness of the shoulder, hip girdle and neck and jaw aches. The patient described sudden onset of symptoms, despite being in good health condition, 3 months prior to this. Firstly, the pain occurred in the left shoulder and mandible. Within a few weeks it became bilateral, also affecting the pelvic joints, accompanied by fatigue and low-grade fever. The patient denied muscle weakness and reported joint swelling. The patient was treated with naproxen with an insignificant effect. Paraclinically, blood tests revealed hypochromic microcytic anemia, neutrophilia, lymphopenia, slightly increased glycaemia. Elevated levels of fibrinogen, reactive C protein and erythrocyte sedimentation rate signaled the presence of inflammation, but clinically, signs of infection were absent. Correlating this with the age, a paraneoplastic syndrome was suspected. Further investigations showed the absence of rheumatoid factor, cancer antigen 19-9, carcinoembryonic antigen, prostate specific antigen and along with the absence of peripheral joint pain excluded rheumatoid arthritis and paraneoplastic syndrome. Other differential diagnoses like dermatomyositis, Parkinson disease, vasculitis, hypothyroidism,

polymyositis, osteoarthritis, remitting seronegative symmetrical synovitis with pitting edema (RS3PE), lupus-likely condition were considered, but not confirmed. Following the established criteria for PMR, resulted a score that suggested the diagnosis of PMR. Therefore, the next step to confirm it was to administer corticosteroids. The patient had a rapid positive response which is considered pathognomonic for PMR. **CONCLUSION:** This clinical case proves the importance of knowledge in diagnostic search, because upon suspicion of PMR it is necessary to exclude other rheumatic diseases, infections and neoplasm, especially in the group of patients at a very advanced age. Moreover, this case highlights the possibility of pharmacological test to diagnose and start sooner a proper management that will significantly **improve the patient's prognosis**.

Key words: polymyalgia rheumatica, differential diagnosis, corticosteroids

20. SMILE RECONSTRUCTION - A RELIABLE TECHNIQUE
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BACKGROUND: Facial expression is a complex neuromotor and psychomotor process that is disrupted in patients with facial paralysis breaking the link between emotion and physical expression. No single technique currently allows the complete restoration of an immediate, spontaneous smile, normal speech and satisfactory appearance in repose. In order to reduce the morbidity associated with early facial reanimation while maintaining a high rate of success, the masseteric nerve, branching from the trigeminal nerve, has already been shown to be a reliable alternative. **CASE PRESENTATION:** Two female patients aged 53 and 55 are diagnosed with facial paralysis due to acoustic neuroma which is a slow-growing tumor that develops on the vestibular nerve. It can cause hearing loss, ringing in the ear, and facial numbness, tingling or weakness. Treatments for acoustic neuroma include regular monitoring, radiation and surgical removal. The first attempts at the use of the masseteric nerve as a donor motor nerve in facial reanimation were done in 1925. Many surgeons have been reluctant to use this versatile source of axons because of difficulty in locating it intraoperatively. Beginning the dissection through the masseter muscle at a point 3 cm anterior to the tragus and 1 cm inferior to the zygomatic arch makes its use safer and more efficient. Dissection proceeds through a preauricular incision overlying the parotid-masseteric fascia. Masseteric-facial nerve anastomosis is a valid solution for early facial reanimation. The resulting preauricular scar generally heals very well and the patients are able to smile without thinking about it in approximately 4-6 months. **CONCLUSION:** In facial paralysis, a dynamic reconstruction of smile using the masseteric nerve offers several advantages. Its sacrifice produces little, if any, detectable morbidity, since the temporalis and pterygoid muscles can compensate for the denervation of the masseter muscle. Compared with other cranial nerve transfers, such as the hypoglossal nerve which carries a variable degree of morbidity or with a cross facial nerve graft, masseteric nerve provides more powerful reinnervation and faster clinical recovery, patients being able to produce a spontaneous, symmetrical smile in response to emotions and defined by the movement created.

Key words: Plastic-surgery, Smile reconstruction, Facial paralysis

21. AN UNCOMMON APPROACH TO A LARGE INCISIONAL HERNIA CASE COMBINING BOTULINUM TOXIN A ADMINISTRATION WITH POSTERIOR COMPONENT SEPARATION
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BACKGROUND: Complex ventral hernia repair techniques have become a focal standpoint in leading years designed to improve post-operative results, lower wound morbidity and reduce the chance of recurring hernias. The closure of these defects represents a significant problem because of post-operative complications such as abdominal compartment syndrome or respiratory problems. Posterior component separation via Transversus Abdominis Muscle Release (TAR) combined with temporary paralysis of the lateral abdominal wall muscles with local administration of Botulinum toxin A represents a novel approach in large incisional hernia repair. Why choose TAR? Transversus Abdominis Muscle Release allows for significant posterior

rectal fascia advancement, larger space for mesh reinforcement and maintains the neurovascular supply of the rectus abdominis muscle intact. CASE PRESENTATION: We present the case of a 59 years old male patient, admitted for a giant incisional hernia with loss of domaine, measuring 13 centimeters in diameter, M2-M4 W3 (after Chevrel and Rath classification), prior known of undergoing classical open-cholecystectomy. We performed posterior component separation by Transversus Abdominis Muscle Release, creating a wide space between the transversus abdominis muscle and fascia transversalis. After reintegration of visceral organs, a 30/30 centimeters mesh was placed in the retromuscular space. Prior to surgery, local administration of botulinum toxin A, under ultrasound guidance, was performed a month ahead in order to enhance the results of the operation. CONCLUSION: In our opinion, Botulinum toxin A administration, resulting in paralysis of the lateral abdominal muscles, combined with posterior component separation via Transversus Abdominis Muscle Release proves to be a worthy method of achieving primary fascial closure in cases of large hernia defects.

Key words: Botulinum toxin A, Incisional Hernia, Transversus Abdominis Muscle Release

22. SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS – A CHALLENGING DIAGNOSIS
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BACKGROUND: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease that can affect any organ and system. It classically manifests with fever, arthralgia and rash, existing predominantly among women. The autoimmunity is against nuclear and cytoplasmic components. Although rare, de novo systemic SLE can be diagnosed in context of pregnancy. CASE PRESENTATION: A 31-year-old female patient, with no significant medical history, primiparous, with normal progression of pregnancy until its last week, presents nitrogen retention (creatinine 1.58 mg / dL), anemia (Hb 9.6 g / dL), hepatic cytolysis (aspartat aminotransferase 60 U/l) and blood pressure <140/90 mmHg. Being diagnosed with preeclampsia, the patient undergoes caesarean section. Fever, shortness of breath and lower limb edema are encountered 3 days post partum. Clinically, there are to mention bilateral pleural effusion and hepatosplenomegaly. Biologically, there are an inflammatory syndrome (C reactive protein > 100 mg / dL, positive procalcitonin, erythrocyte sedimentation rate 112mm / h), positive LoHi cultures for E. coli and Klebsiella MRSA, normochromic and normocytic anemia (Hg 7.2 g / dL) and nephrotic syndrome (proteinuria 4.49 g / 24 h, serum Cr 4.57 mg/dl). The pleural fluid examination showed its exudate nature. Echocardiographically, there is a normal kinetic of the left ventricle and LVEF (left ventricle ejection fraction) > 60%. The suspicion of sepsis with multiple organ failure is therefore raised. Antibiotic therapy results in remission of fever and inflammatory response. Nephrotic syndrome persists, worsens kidney failure (requiring hemodialysis and kidney biopsy) and left ventricle systolic dysfunction progresses (LVEF from 38% to 25%), all in a favorable outcome of sepsis. Antinuclear antibodies are positive, Anti- dsDNA antibodies are 317 UI/ml, Anti-RO antibodies are 135.3UI/ml and the diagnosis of kidney biopsy is IgA nephropathy. The response to cyclophosphamide and corticosteroids is positive, so renal dysfunction disappears and left ventricle systolic dysfunction ceases to exist. CONCLUSION: The particularity of this case consists in the association of clinical and immunological criteria for SLE with renal biopsy outcome of IgA nephropathy, in the context of a multi-gram negative sepsis.

Key words: SLE, pregnancy, nephrotic syndrome, IgA nephropathy

23. TRIVALVULAR HEART DISEASE WITH A HISTORY OF NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA
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BACKGROUND: Valvular heart disease represents a defect of one of the four heart valves, which become unable to either open or close completely. Here we report a case of mitral, aortic and tricuspid insufficiency in a patient

with a history of non-Hodgkin Lymphoma treated with radiation therapy, one of the known causes of valvular heart disease. CASE PRESENTATION: 59-year-old female with severe mitral insufficiency in follow-up and non-Hodgkin lymphoma in remission (normal values of IgGK paraproteinemia) presents for surgery. Eco-Doppler investigation reveals additional moderate aortic regurgitation and mild tricuspid insufficiency. The latter is of functional type, due to a bicameral pace-maker placed for paroxysmal atrioventricular block, with normal flow in the suprahepatic veins and normal pulmonary pressure, so the decision is not to operate. The aortic valve presents with fibrosis and retraction of leaflets, tele-diastolic backflow and regurgitation jet of central origin. The mitral valve has two regurgitation jets: a main one of central origin and a secondary one originating near the postero-medial commissure. There are calcifications of the subvalvular apparatus present, corresponding to the anterior leaflet of the mitral valve. During surgery, the anatomical aspect of the aortic and mitral valves does not appear favorable for a conservative intervention, so the decision is to replace them with mechanical prostheses. Short-term (4 weeks) follow-up of patient is good. CONCLUSION: This case reveals the importance of taking into consideration the medical history of the patient in assessing the cause of valvular heart disease: treatment of non-Hodgkin lymphoma for the aortic and mitral valve regurgitations and treatment of paroxysmal atrioventricular block for the tricuspid insufficiency, and the surgical management depending on the valvular morphology.

Key words: Trivalvular heart disease; Non-hodgkin lymphoma

24. UNEXPECTED ETIOLOGY OF A THIRD-DEGREE ATRIOVENTRICULAR BLOCK
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BACKGROUND: Atrioventricular block (AV block) is a type of heart block in which the conduction between the atria and ventricles of the heart is impaired. The causes of pathological AV block are varied and include ischaemia, infarction, fibrosis or drugs, and the blocks may be complete or may only impair the signaling between the SA and AV nodes. However, another not so common cause of AV block is Lyme disease. Lyme borreliosis, or Lyme disease, is a globally occurring, systemic disease caused by the spirochete *Borrelia burgdorferi* and transmitted by the Ixodes tick. Lyme carditis is a manifestation of the early disseminated stage of Lyme disease and often presents as high-degree atrioventricular (AV) block. Cardiac complications are observed in approximately 1% of all Lyme disease cases. CASE PRESENTATION: We are presenting a case of a 39-year-old man who presented to the emergency room with a three-day history of dizziness, decreased exercise tolerance, dyspnea on exertion and one episode of syncope the previous day. Physical examination was inconclusive, except for a mild bradycardia. Electrocardiogram showed second-degree Mobitz type I AV block with a 2:1 conduction pattern. Cardiac laboratory tests and complete blood count were within normal limits, except for a slightly elevated white blood cell count. After that the patient was admitted to the cardiology department and kept under observation. That same night the patient progressed to complete heart block. After excluding all the common causes of cardiac conduction disorders, our suspicion was that of an infectious disease, such as Lyme Borreliosis. The patient confirmed that he was bitten by a tick three weeks before during a trip to the Carpathians. After discharge, his Lyme serological titers were positive and the patient was readmitted for parenteral antibiotic treatment. CONCLUSION: Lyme carditis must be considered in the differential in all patients who present with syncope and heart block even in those without antecedent or concurrent signs or symptoms of Lyme disease or known exposures. Heart block due to Lyme carditis can progress quickly from second degree atrioventricular block to high-degree block, requiring a high degree of clinical suspicion to ensure timely intervention.

Key words: Lyme disease, Atrioventricular block, Tick-bite

25. FOUR PRIMARY MALIGNANCIES IN BRCA1 MUTATION PATIENT
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BACKGROUND: Multiple primary malignancy (MPM) is defined as occurrence of two or more malignancies in the same individual without any relationship

between the tumors either simultaneously or with interval of time. An individual may develop MPM in lifetime due to genetic predisposition, environmental exposure to carcinogens, immunodeficiency or as a serious complication of chemotherapy or radiotherapy received for first primary malignancy. CASE PRESENTATION: We present a case of C.A., a 77 year old female, with important surgical history: ovarian cancer (1991) for which it was done total hysterectomy with bilateral aneectomy, gastric cancer of vertical portion (2003) for which it was done total gastrectomy with omentectomy and basal cell carcinoma (2016). After each operation she received adjuvant therapy (chemotherapy). This patient was redirected to 1st Surgery Unit (IRO) in Iasi, diagnosed in 2017 with right breast cancer. After the pre-operative treatment has been done, the surgery (modified radical mastectomy) is performed. **The evolution was a favorable one, that's why after 5 days she was discharged.** The patient had a very good survival after two well-known aggressive and rare cancers, which usually have a poor prognosis. CONCLUSION: In recent years, the number of patients who have been discovered with mutations are increasing due to all advanced genetic studies. Only 5-10% of breast cancer cases in women are attributed to BRCA1 and BRCA2 mutations, but the impact on women with the gene mutation is more profound. Although the patient was known with BRCA1 mutation and she had developed three cancers because of it, she lived until 77 years old due to early detection and an aggressive treatment.

Key words: BRCA1 mutation, malignancy, genetic predisposition, breast cancer

26. A NEW APPROACH IN THE CASE OF A PATIENT DIAGNOSED WITH AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS WHO DID NOT RESPOND TO TREATMENT WITH RILUZOLE
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BACKGROUND: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is a neurodegenerative disease characterized by progressive degeneration and loss of the upper and lower motor neurons (LMN). Muscle weakness develops, followed by disability and eventually death, with a survival period of 2-5 years. While **"amyotrophy" refers to the wasting of muscles due to denervation as their corresponding neurons degenerate, "lateral sclerosis" describes the histopathological changes present in the lateral columns of the spinal cord as the degenerated neurons are replaced by astrocytes (astrogliosis).** CASE PRESENTATION: A 41-year old male patient with medical history of multinodular goiter with normal thyroid function presented to our clinic for a 5-month-old progressive left upper limb weakness associated with fasciculations, followed after three months by the development of similar symptomatology on the contralateral arm. The neurology examination revealed the presence of brachial diparesis with hyperreflexia (left > right) **and bilateral Hoffman's sign, atrophy and weakness of the interosseous, brachial biceps, deltoid, triceps and other flexor and extensor muscles of the forearm and arm of both superior limbs, as well as the presence of fasciculations of the paraspinal, anterior and posterior thorax and upper limb muscles.** There was no cranial nerves or sensory involvement. The electromyography showed LMN involvement with subacute denervation in all the evaluated segments (bulbar, cervical, thoracic and lumbosacral). The transcranial magnetic stimulation revealed the absence of cortical motor evoked potential in the upper limbs (reduced cortical excitability) and prolonged central motor conduction time of the lower limbs. The cervico-thoraco-lumbar spinal cord magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was normal, but the cerebral MRI established the presence of corticospinal tracts hypersignal (suggestive for Wallerian degeneration). As the cerebrospinal fluid and the endocrinology examinations, the tumor markers and the whole-body computed tomography scan were normal, the patient was diagnosed with ALS. The patient received treatment with Riluzole with the exacerbation of his symptoms and he was switched to Edaravone with a good clinical response on successive follow-up visits. CONCLUSION: This case highlights that although ALS is incurable, there are new neuroprotective medications like Edaravone that could slow the evolution and increase the quality of life in such patients.

Key words: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, Riluzole, Edaravone

FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCES

27. ANGIOTENSIN II - A KEY FACTOR IN THE OCCURANCE OF RENAL FIBROSIS
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BACKGROUND: It is well-known that the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone hormonal cascade is part of the regulatory mechanism of the arterial pressure, by influencing hydroelectrolytic balance. Secondly, angiotensin II (Ang II) enhances the inflammatory response and fibrosis. Therefore, the aim of our study is to investigate the implications of angiotensin II in the renal fibrosis which developed in experimental animals (rats) with induced arterial hypertension. MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study was performed in a period of 14 days on 28 male rats, Wistar breed, which had been split into two groups of 14 rats each: the first group, used for control, were continuously infused with saline solution, while in the second group, Ang II was administered. The solutions were administered with Alzet osmotic minipumps 2001 model. Throughout the study, the animals had their arterial pressure monitored using the tail-cuff method. At the end of the experiment, they were euthanized in order to have their kidneys extracted. Kidney sections had been obtained and stained with hematoxylin-eosin for the identification of the inflammatory infiltrate, while Gieson and Szekely stains were used to reveal the renal fibrosis. RESULTS: In the group of rats treated with Ang II, the systolic arterial pressure registered higher values, compared to the control group (120 ± 5 mmHg control group vs 208 ± 2 mmHg Ang II group, $p < 0.05$). Also, the histopathological examination of the renal tissue extracted from the **"Ang II group" showed the presence of the lymphocytic inflammatory infiltrate and the renal fibrosis.** CONCLUSION: Regarding all those mentioned above, the results of the study had managed to show not only the raised systolic arterial pressure values, but also the occurrence of inflammatory fibrotic tissue, proving not only the proinflammatory, but also the pro-fibrotic effects of Ang II at renal level.

Key words: angiotensin II, fibrosis, systolic arterial pressure

28. CEREBELLUM AS A CONTROLLER OF OSCILLATORY CORTICAL ACTIVITY FROM NORMAL TO PATHOLOGICAL STATES
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BACKGROUND: Synchronies of neuronal activity in the sensorimotor cortices play a crucial role in motor skills and learning. They can be modulated through upstream activity in the cerebello-cortical network. Yet, the dialog between the cerebral cortex and the cerebellum remains poorly understood. Our aim is to study the contribution of the cerebellum to brain oscillatory activities, in particular in the case of dystonia, a very disabling motor disease associated with altered sensorimotor coupling. We used a kainic-induced dystonia model to evaluate the cortical oscillatory activity and connectivity during dystonic episodes. We performed microinjections of low doses of kainic acid into the cerebellar vermis in mice and examined activities in somatosensory, motor and parietal cortices. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Adult male albino mice were anesthetized with isoflurane for the surgical procedures. We inserted Electrocorticography (ECoG) electrodes through 4 small holes drilled in the skull at the corresponding sites for sensory, motor and parietal cortices. 7 mm posterior to bregma we inserted a cannula for performing kainic acid injections directly on the vermis surface of the cerebellum. Recordings were performed for 6 consecutive days. In the first day (baseline day), no injection was performed. On the next five consecutive days, recordings were performed before (10 min) and after kainic acid applications on the vermis surface of the cerebellum (150 min). RESULTS: During the baseline condition, we found a phenomenon of permanent adaptation with a change of baseline locomotor activity coupled with an ECoG gamma band increase in the motor and somatosensory cortices. Additionally, after kainate administration, we observed an increase in muscular activity, but fewer signs of dystonia together with modulations of the ECoG power spectra with an increase in gamma band in motor, parietal and somatosensory cortices. Moreover, we found a reduced coherence for all frequency bands between the motor cortex and somatosensory or parietal cortices during dystonia. CONCLUSION: In conclusion, examination of cortical oscillatory activities in this animal model

of chronic dystonia caused by cerebellar dysfunction reveals a disruption of the coordination of neuronal activity across the cortical sensorimotor/parietal network, which may underlie deficits in motor skills.

Key words: cerebellum, intra-cortical oscillations, dystonia, kainate, mice

29. **CONNECTOMICS ANALYSIS OF WIND-SENSING AND MEMORY RETRIEVAL PATHWAYS IN DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER**
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BACKGROUND: The *Drosophila* olfactory system is a highly attractive model for neurobiological investigation owing to its numerical simplicity and genetic tractability. Two higher brain centres, the mushroom body (MB) and lateral horn (LH), are respectively involved in the mediation of learned and innate behaviours. The LH receives projections from a region of the brain named WEDGE, with a strong mechanosensory input that was previously linked with wind sensation. WED-LH projection neurons receive strong inputs from MBON a'3 (an MB output cell type involved in flies' response to a novel odour), as well as glomerular projection neurons, carrying olfactory information and other modalities. Our objective was to classify the different types of WED-PNs and map their upstream and downstream partners in order to get some insight into the circuitry that instinct and memory information converge upon. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Neurons were reconstructed using a complete female *Drosophila melanogaster* brain volume from a 7-day-old adult [iso] w1118 x [iso] Canton S G1 female. This volume, comprising 7060 sections, was acquired with serial section transmission electron microscopy by the Bock Lab at Janelia Research Campus at a resolution of 4nm x 4nm x 40nm. Manual reconstruction or 'tracing' was conducted in CATMAID, a web-based interface for the collaborative annotation and preliminary analysis of large-scale biological image datasets. The placement of nodes in successive adjacent sections was used to iteratively trace neuronal skeletons. The WED-PN neurons were identified and manually reconstructed and their upstream and downstream synaptic partners were comprehensively mapped. **RESULTS:** This connectomic data reveals that there are 8 types of WED-PNs, differing both in morphology and connectivity; this likely implies significant functional difference. These neurons were placed in putative circuits, contributing to the understanding of memory retrieval and the novelty response (the recognition of a novel odour). **CONCLUSION:** Many of the same rules that govern the sense of smell are found both in flies and mammals. It is, thus, possible that these findings in the fly might translate to a greater understanding of the human brain that could one day impact the development of treatments for people suffering from memory loss, post traumatic stress disorder or dementia.

Key words: Connectomics, *Drosophila melanogaster*, Memory circuits

30. **DIABETIC RETINOPATHY – SENTENCE TO BLINDNESS?**
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BACKGROUND: Diabetic retinopathy is a dangerous complication that appears in 30% of the patients with diabetes mellitus, which may lead to blindness due to abnormal retinal vessels that affect the retina. Symptoms include blurred images with impaired colour vision and dark areas in the visual field. In the following study we try to establish the major risk factors and the best course of action for every patient. Risk factors for diabetic retinopathy include hyperglycemia, hypertension, dyslipidemia, tobacco use, duration of diabetes and a genetic predisposition. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study includes 89 newly diagnosed patients with type II diabetes mellitus, enhancing the retinal alterations produced over time in connection with other risk factors. In order to observe the evolution of retinopathy, all patients were given a full ophthalmologic examination including visual acuity tests, fundus examination, ocular fundus photography, retinal angiography and macular OCT (Ocular Computed Tomography). **RESULTS:** From 89 patients, 56 were found with non-proliferative and 33 with proliferative retinopathy, suggesting an advanced stage. Visual acuity tests showed a reduction of 50% in visual capacity, ocular fundus revealed haemorrhages, microaneurysms, and abnormal

retinal blood vessels. OCT allowed us to highlight the macular oedema, appearing in 51 patients, which is another major complication of diabetic retinopathy. Retinal angiography found the leakage zones, suggesting the laser treatment areas. 50% of patients underwent laser treatment, 11% were treated with local injections, 32% were recommended combined treatment and 7% resorted to surgical intervention. **CONCLUSION:** The data collected suggests that patients associated with risk factors have an increased possibility of developing diabetic retinopathy. Since this ocular complication has a multifactorial etiology, annually ophthalmologic examination should be considered in order to provide appropriate timely treatment, thus reducing the burden of blindness due to diabetes.

Key words: blindness, diabetic retinopathy, risk factors, retinal treatment

31. **EFFECTS OF TWO NITRATES IN NOCICEPTIVE REACTIVITY IN MICE – EXPERIMENTAL DATA**
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BACKGROUND: The salts potassium nitrates are chemical agents used as food additives, fertilizers, rodenticides and insecticides. Once, introduced into the organism, nitrates are transformed in different types of nitrites. We aimed to investigate the effects of sodium and potassium nitrates in cutaneous and visceral pain models in mice. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The experiment was carried out on Swiss mice, randomly distributed in 4 groups of 6 animals each, treated orally (using an eso-gastric tube) according to the following protocol: Group I (Control): saline solution 0.1 ml/10g body weight; Group II (coded ACET): ibuprofen 100 mg/kg body weight; Group III (NaNO₃): NaNO₃ 0.085 mg/kg body weight, Group IV (KNO₃): KNO₃ 0.1 mg/kg body weight. The nociceptive cutaneous test was performed using tail immersion model, to assess the mice's tail reaction when its introduced in hot water, by counting the latency time response 15, 30, 60, 90 minutes after the substances administration. The writhing test, consisting in chemical peritoneal irritation induced by acetic acid 0.6% was used as a visceral pain model. Pain responses were evaluated by counting the number of the behavioral manifestations (licking, stretching, abdomen contractions or writhes) every 5 minutes, during a 30 minutes period after acetic acid administration. The data was statistically analyzed using SPSS version 17.0 Software for Windows and ANOVA one-way method. Experimental protocol was implemented according to the recommendations of our University Committee for Research and Ethical Issues, in compliance with the international ethical regulations regarding the handling of lab animals. **RESULTS:** The treatment with NaNO₃ and KNO₃ induced a statistically significant increase in the latency time reactivity to thermal noxious tail stimulation, compared to control group. The use of NaNO₃ and KNO₃ was associated with a substantial diminution of the behavioral manifestations, compared to saline group. The effects of KNO₃ were more intense than NaNO₃, but less intense than the ibuprofen, with known analgesic effect in both somatic and visceral pain models. **CONCLUSION:** Oral administration of NaNO₃ and KNO₃ determined antinociceptive effects in tail immersion and writhing test in mice.

Key words: nitrates, nociception, mice, tail immersion, writhing test

32. **EXPERIMENTAL DATA REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF CODEINE – FLURBIPROFEN ASSOCIATION IN NOCICEPTIVE SENSITIVITY IN MICE**
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BACKGROUND: The phenanthrene derivative, codeine is a moderate opioid receptor agonist, indicated as weak analgesic and antitussive in the dry irritant cough. The phenylalkanoic acid derivative flurbiprofen, is a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug, indicated especially as analgesic and anti-inflammatory in arthritis and dental pain. The purpose of our study was the experimental researches on the effects of co-administration of low doses codeine-flurbiprofen in somatic and visceral pain models in mice. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The experiment was carried out with white Swiss mice (20-25g), arbitrarily assigned into 4 groups of 6 animals each, treated intraperitoneally, as follows: Group I (Control): saline solution 0.1 ml/10g weight; Group II (coded COD): codeine 15 mg/kgbw; Group III (coded FLU): flurbiprofen 5 mg/kgbw; Group IV (coded COD+FLU): codeine 15 mg/kgbw + flurbiprofen 5 mg/kgbw. The nociceptive somatic investigation was

performed using hot plate assay, in order to estimate the latency period of the response to heat noxious paw stimulation. In order to evaluate the visceral nociceptive sensitivity, writhing test was used as a standard experimental model. The data were statistically processed using SPSS 17.0 variant for Windows and ANOVA one-way method. The experimental protocol was approved by the Grigore T. Popa University Committee for Research and Ethical Issues, in agreement with the EU Directive 2010/63/EU, regarding the investigations performed on laboratory animals. **RESULTS:** The treatment with low doses of COD, respectively of FLU induced a slight increase in the latency time reactivity to noxious thermal paw stimulation, but statistically non-significant, comparing with saline solution group. The use of association COD+FLU resulted in a significant prolongation of the latency period of the response in hot plate assay. The administration of low doses of COD, respectively of FLU was associated by a minor decrease of the writhes number, but statistically non-significant, compared to control group. Intraperitoneal injection of the combination COD+FLU was accompanied by a substantial diminution of the behavioural manifestations number in writhing test in mice. **CONCLUSION:** The co-administration of COD+FLU proved to have synergic analgesic effects in both somatic and visceral pain models used.

Key words: Codeine, Flurbiprofen, Hot plate, Writhing test

33. IN VITRO CLEAVAGE OF TOTAL TAU BY HUMAN SERINE PROTEASE HTRA2/OMI
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BACKGROUND: Aside from being a devastating neurodegenerative disease affecting millions of people, Alzheimer's disease (AD) is generating a serious social and economic burden worldwide. Clinical manifestations of AD include progressive cognitive decline, cerebral atrophy and neuronal loss, leading to various associated disorders and a decreased quality of life. AD etiology is multifactorial and its pathogenesis is still unclear. However, increasing evidence suggests that neuronal inclusions of hyperphosphorylated and aggregated tau protein are correlated with dementia progression. This suggests that a potential therapeutic target for AD could be reducing the quantity of tau aggregates in neurons. Htra2/Omi, a mitochondrial serine protease involved in several neurodegenerative disorders has been shown to have an increased protease activity in the AD brain. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of Htra2/Omi proteolytic activity on total and aggregated tau. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We performed in vitro protease assays using recombinant human tau441 protein, full-length and aggregated, as a substrate for Htra2/Omi. Human calpain 1 and Htra1 were used as positive tau cleavage controls, as their proteolytic activity on tau has been previously described. Tau filament formation was induced in vitro using low molecular weight heparin as polyanionic cofactor. The efficacy of tau fibrillization was confirmed by the thioflavin T (ThT) fluorescence assay for amyloid fibril detection. **RESULTS:** SDS-PAGE gel electrophoresis followed by silver staining showed that Htra2/Omi can indeed cleave both full-length and aggregated forms of tau. Moreover, it seems that Htra2/Omi protease activity is more intense on the aggregated form of tau than on the normal, full-length tau. However, calpain has a more effective protease activity on these species of Tau, generating multiple Tau fragments after 2-h incubation period. **CONCLUSION:** This study stands as proof of concept that full-length and aggregated tau are substrates of Htra2/Omi. Our results suggest that Htra2/Omi protease might have a significant role in regulating tau homeostasis in vivo and raise new questions on its neuronal functions and implications in neurodegenerative diseases.

Key words: Alzheimer's disease, neurodegeneration, tau, Htra2/Omi

34. IN VIVO CHEMOGENETIC MODULATION OF SEIZURE ACTIVITY IN MICE
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BACKGROUND: Epilepsy is often characterised by a disruption to the normal balance between excitation and inhibition of the neuronal networks in the

brain. Parvalbumin-expressing (PV), somatostatin-expressing (SST) and vasoactive intestinal peptide-expressing (VIP) interneurons are thought to play a significant role in network activity regulation by targeting distinct sub-cellular post-synaptic domains, such as the cell body or distal dendrites of excitatory neurons, or even other inhibitory interneurons. The aim of this study was to investigate the ability of PV, SST and VIP interneurons to modulate epileptic behaviour by designing an in vivo model of pharmacoresistant epilepsy. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We used three strains of mice expressing Cre recombinase in either of the PV, SST or VIP interneuron populations. Adeno-associated virus (AAVs) carrying the double-floxed DREADDs (designer receptors exclusively activated by designer drugs) construct was used to transduce hippocampi bilaterally. After viral expression was achieved, the mice received a cannula implant which was used for the gradual intra-hippocampal infusion of the convulsant agent, 4-aminopyridine (4-AP). DREADDs were activated by intraperitoneal injections of clozapine-N-oxide (CNO) prior to the infusion. While freely behaving, the mice were administered with 200nL of 4-AP 2 mmol every 10 minutes until reaching a generalised convulsive seizure until a maximum of 600 nL. **EEG activity was recorded and the animals' behaviour** was scored using the Racine scale. **RESULTS:** Prior to the epileptic seizure, mice presented brief twitches and tail stiffening. Retrograde locomotion and complete loss of motor control usually followed absence seizures. When stimulating PV interneurons, the probability of a generalised seizure to happen decreased by 45%. However, when SST and VIP interneurons were recruited, no significant probability change was recorded. Epileptic behaviour was positively correlated with seizure-specific EEG alterations. **CONCLUSION:** Our study stands as a proof of concept, indicating that specifically stimulating distinct interneuron populations of the hippocampus via excitatory DREADDs has the potential to significantly alleviate epileptic behaviour in freely behaving mice, depending on which interneuron subtype is recruited. In addition, modulating the progression of epileptic behaviour towards generalised seizures may contribute to the development of new antiepileptic drugs.

Key words: DREADDs, Epilepsy, Parvalbumin, Somatostatin, Clozapine-N-oxide.

35. THE CORONARY SINUS: ANATOMIC CORRELATIONS AND IMAGE ORIENTATION
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BACKGROUND: The dissections of the fetal heart pursued the location and the aspects of the structures shaping the coronary sinus. The dissections of the adult heart followed the coronary sinus with its branches and their connections with important structures of the heart. The dissection technique started from the superficial layer of the epicardial surface to the profound layer with the removal of the atria for exposing the connection between the coronary sinus with internal structures of the heart. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The period of the study was 4 years (2012-2016). 23 hearts from adults conserved in formaldehyde solution 10%, provided from human bodies preserved in formaldehyde. 5 hearts from fetals and embryos aged between 9 weeks and 7 months. For the dissections we used the laboratory fully equipped with specific instruments belonging to the laboratory of the **Anatomy Discipline of the UMF "Carol Davila". Echocardiographies** were made in the Cardiology Clinic of the Emergency University Hospital of Bucharest and in the Cardiology Clinic of Klinikum Ludwigsburg, Germany. We used GE Healthcare-Vivid 7. Computed Tomographies were made in the Hiperdia Clinic of the Elias Hospital using Siemens SOMATOM Sensation 64 CT scanner. **RESULTS:** The coronary sinus is a structure that presents a considerable grade of variability, in the meaning of its valves, its branches and its connections with other intra or extra cardiac structures. The coronary sinus represents a way of transmission of the electric impulse from the right atria to the left atria, but also can represent a slow way for the re-entrant arrhythmia or an accessory atrioventricular path involved in pre-excitation syndromes. **CONCLUSION:** Imagistic evaluation of the coronary sinus is necessary in the modern practice era. Echocardiography, especially in preinterventional context, it can evaluate the coronary sinus ostium, its calibrium and its path for a variable length. Computed tomography provides semimandatory details of its position, its tributaries, its connections and it is also important in the treatment using cardiac resynchronization therapy and percutaneous mitral annuloplasty.

Key words: Dissection, Echocardiography, Computed Tomography

36. THE EFFECT OF IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES FUNCTIONALIZED WITH SALICYLIC ACID ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHORIOALLANTOIC MEMBRANE VESSELS OF THE AVIAN EMBRYO.
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BACKGROUND: Nanotechnology provides an attractive work platform for the development of new therapeutic anti-tumor products. Testing the biological properties of nanoparticles remains a challenge, in which in vitro tests have shown their limits, and in vivo tests are starting to raise more and more ethical issues. In this paper we propose to test on the avian in vivo model the effects of iron oxide nanoparticles functionalized with salicylic acid on the development of the chorioallantoic vessels. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Our study used a batch of 12 chicken embryos six days old and the chorioallantoic membranes were implanted with antibiotic probes impregnated with nanoparticles with different concentrations (0.356, 0.7, 1, 10 mg Fe / ml). As a control, probes impregnated with physiological saline were used. The evaluation of the chorioallantoic membrane vessel development was done by using an operating microscope for over 5-days period. **RESULTS:** The results of the experiment showed that iron oxide nanoparticles with a concentration greater than 0.7 mg Fe / ml showed a visible antiangiogenic effect on the chorioallantoic membrane vessels. The magnitude of this effect is dependent on the concentration of the nanoparticles and can be attributed to the salicylic acid used in their functionalization. **CONCLUSION:** In conclusion, through magnetic field manipulation, the studied nanoparticle can be used as a target blocking agent for angiogenesis of the chorioallantoic membrane vessels. Furthermore, this technique may come as an improvement in the oncology department through its mechanism of stopping tumor growth by antiangiogenesis.

Key words: Chorioallantoic membrane, Ferromagnetic nanoparticles, Salicylic acid, Angiogenesis

37. THE FEATURES OF THE HISTOCHEMICAL PECULIARITIES OF LIMITED PROTEOLYSIS IN THE PLACENTAL TROPHOBLAST ASSOCIATED WITH IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA OF PREGNANCY AND PREMATURE TERM OF THE CHORIONIC TREE
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BACKGROUND: Assessment of the processes of limited proteolysis is necessary to specify the mechanisms of preterm maturation of the placental chorionic tree and preterm labour. The study was first carried out in association with iron deficiency anemia (IDA) of pregnancy. The diagnostics of preterm maturing of the chorial tree is based on finding the fact of its preterm structure as compared to the parameters of a certain gestation period, which can be calculated on the percentage of various types of chorial villi. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 58 placentas were examined. The main group №1- the examination of combined IDA and preterm maturing of the chorial tree in 29-32 weeks of gestation (n=18); the comparison group №2 – the examination of preterm maturing of the chorial tree without anemia in labour in 29-32 weeks of gestation (n=19). In addition, morphology of physiological pregnancy are estimated (n=21). The technique for free amino groups of proteins by A.Yasuma and T.Ichikawa method was applied. Digital material was statistically processed by means of the bilateral odd Student criterion. The differences were considered statistically valued with $p < 0.05$. Optic density of staining was applied as a measure of immunohistochemical concentration. **RESULTS:** Average in dices concerning the processes of limited proteolysis in the trophoblast of the placental chorionic tree were determined in all the groups under study. The main results of quantitative staining assessment are: the main group №1 - the examination of combined IDA and preterm maturing of the chorial tree in 29-32 weeks of gestation - 0.245 ± 0.0018 (units of optic density); the comparison group №2 – the examination of preterm maturing of the chorial tree without anemia in labour in 29-32 weeks of gestation - 0.202 ± 0.0016 (units of optic density); physiological pregnancy - 0.164 ± 0.0014 (units of optic density). **CONCLUSION:** The highest level of limited proteolysis in the trophoblast cytoplasm of the placental chorionic tree was found in case of preterm maturation of the chorionic tree associated with iron deficiency anemia. In group with IDA the

indices is always lower in comparison with those observations without anemia.

Key words: preterm maturation of the placental chorionic tree, IDA of pregnancy, limited proteolysis, oxidative protein modification.

38. THE FREQUENCY OF HLA-A, -B AND -C ALLELES IN TRANSYLVANIA'S POPULATION
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BACKGROUND: The Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC) and molecular HLA typing techniques provide rich genetic information on the hereditary transmission of diseases. Their investigation has a real applicability in establishing the donor-recipient compatibility from organ transplantation perspective, especially since in Romania there is no data reported in the international anthropological data bases. The aim of this study was to determine the frequency of HLA alleles specific to the Transylvanian population. This study was approved by the Ethical Committee of the "Iuliu Hatieganu" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The target population was made up of people who had a Transylvanian genealogical tree. The study sample size was of approximately 300 people. The sex of the subjects was irrelevant to the present study because the analyzed genes are not on heterochromosome. The data was collected in a cross-sectional way. The following steps were taken: blood sampling; extracting whole blood DNA using the inno-train kit; purification and concentration of the extracted DNA: HLA typing by the PCR-SSP method for HLA-A, -B, and -C-alleles; visualization of HLA-derived PCR products by automatic fluorescence detection (under UV radiation) of the FLUOVISTA analyzer; analyzing and interpreting the results obtained (using the EXCEL program). **RESULTS:** Since it was of interest for us to quantify the relationship between the presence of a specific HLA allele (following HLA genotyping using the PCR-SSP method) and its belonging to a population group, it was possible to identify the most common alleles (specific alleles and allele combinations) present in the population of each county from Transylvania. The most common HLA alleles were HLA-A*02, HLA-B*18 and HLA-C*07. **CONCLUSION:** The HLA-A*02, HLA-B*18, HLA-C*07 alleles are the most frequent among Transylvania's population, which comes in correlation with the frequency found in the Caucasian population.

Key words: MHC, HLA, PCR, genotype, Transylvania

39. TUMOR ANGIOGENESIS IN COLON ADENOCARCINOMA - AN IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL POINT OF VIEW
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BACKGROUND: The tumor angiogenesis is intensely studied in the framework of tumor growth and progression, with results in the benefit of the specific oncotherapy with angiogenesis inhibitors. VEGF-A (vascular endothelial growth factor A), together with one of its receptors, VEGF-R2, represents the most important molecule of the VEGF family, being involved in the angiogenesis regulation not only in carcinogenesis and metastasis, but also in the normal processes. The evaluation of the angiogenesis amplitude can be achieved by correlating the expression of VEGF-A and its receptor with microvascular density (MVD), using endothelial markers. The aim of our study was to illustrate the diversity of tumor angiogenesis in colon adenocarcinoma. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Our study comprises 25 cases, histopathologically diagnosed on routinely processed and stained specimens as: well differentiated (3 cases), moderately differentiated (13 cases) and poorly differentiated (9 cases) colon adenocarcinomas. The immunohistochemical examination was performed by using anti-VEGF-A, anti-VEGF-R2 and anti-CD34 antibodies. The assessment of VEGF-A and VEGF-R2 expression was based on a semi-quantitative score system. The quantification of microvascular density (MVD) was done in hot-spot areas. **RESULTS:** Our study showed immunopositivity for VEGF-A and VEGF-R2 in all investigated cases. The expression of both markers was extremely heterogeneous. VEGF-A score was high in 16 cases and low in 9 cases, while VEGF-R2 score was high in 15 cases and low in 10 cases. MVD presented increasing values from the well differentiated forms to the poorly differentiated ones. The angiogenic profile of the colon adenocarcinoma was correlated with the differentiation degree, tumoral stage and MVD.

CONCLUSION: Although limited by the small number of investigated cases, our study supports the value of angiogenic response pattern through the VEGF-VEGF-R complex, and also sustains, through MVD assessment, the prognostic value of these markers. The heterogeneity of the VEGF-A and VEGF-R2 expression mirrors the particularity of each case and, consequently, the value of the personalized therapy.

Key words: adenocarcinoma, colon, VEGF-A, VEGF-R2, MVD

40. VARIANTS OF CIRCLE OF WILLIS AND THEIR CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE
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BACKGROUND: The aim is to identify and classify the anatomical variants of the circle of Willis, to compare our data with information available in literature and to emphasize the clinical importance of these variants by evaluating the cause of death by cerebro-vascular diseases in patients with variants of arterial circle. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Our study was carried out on 48 brains specimens obtained during autopsies performed in the laboratory of anatomical pathology in the "Prof.Dr.N.Oblu" Clinical Emergency Hospital Iasi. We macroscopically examined and measured the caliber of the vessels forming the circle of Willis, compared our results with previous findings reported in literature and classified our cases based on different types of anatomical variants, also taking into account the cause of death. **RESULTS:** Of the 48 cases, only 14 presented an unusual variant of the arterial circle, 7 found in male brains. Regarding the arterial territory, most of the anomalies affected both the anterior (the carotid artery system) and posterior (the vertebro-bazilar system) circulation. Moreover, in 6 cases variants of the vessels were present bilaterally. The most common variants were the posterior communicating artery (PCOM) or anterior cerebral artery (ACA) hypoplasia and the absence of the anterior communicating artery (ACOM). 70% of the cases presented multiple vessels anomalies. For example, we found a right and sinuous ACA associated with a fetal type PCOM, and in another case we could see the absence of the ACOM, along with the fenestration of the right ACA and hypoplasia of the right PCOM. **CONCLUSION:** Although we found more cases of the classical type of circle of Willis than reported in literature, in about two thirds of the cases of variants of the circle we could observe multiple anomalies, whereas in other studies the vast majority of cases had only one modified vessel. In our study we managed to identify 3 variants which were not previously published so that we could assert that these variants of the circle of Willis, although not so frequent, are polymorphic and present particular aspects. Multiple vessels anomalies could be correlated with the high mortality rate caused by hemispherical or cerebellar infarctions.

Key words: Arterial circle, Variants, Cerebro-vascular diseases

MEDICAL SCIENCES

41. A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY ON THE ATTITUDES AND PERCEPTIONS OF OUTPATIENTS TOWARDS PALLIATIVE CARE AT THE HONG KONG QUEEN MARY HOSPITAL HOSPICE CENTRE
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BACKGROUND: Palliative care aims to improve the quality of life for patients and their families, by helping them to cope with problems associated with illness. It targets four aspects of health: physical, psychological, social, and spiritual. Most of the current literature on palliative care is limited to the perspectives of health professionals. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This study aims to investigate the views of outpatients receiving palliative care at the Hong Kong Queen Mary Hospital Hospice Centre (HKQMHC), which offers outpatient palliative care services to cancer patients. The objective is to assess their attitudes and perceptions as well as their knowledge and beliefs, in order to achieve the outcome of gaining a better understanding for evaluation and future development. This observational cross-sectional study was performed with the completion of a single paper-based original questionnaire, during 18 afternoon clinic sessions on Thursdays and Fridays from December 2017 to February 2018 at the HKQMHC. In total, 100 outpatients participated. Descriptive and univariate analyses were performed. **RESULTS:** The study revealed that all the mean scores for aspects

of care offered at HKQMHC were above 8, on a scale of 0-10 with 0 being extremely inadequate and 10 being extremely adequate. Each respondent was able to identify an average of 1.82 of the 4 aspects of palliative care. 87% of respondents perceived the physical aspect of this care to be of the highest priority. Patients generally held very positive attitudes, reflecting that the services sufficiently met their needs. However, owing to their rather limited knowledge, this may have restricted their perspectives to a largely superficial level, as many discerned palliative care to be simply targeting physical health with medical consultations. **CONCLUSION:** Considering the implications of the results, the addition of components such as accessibility and education to Hong Kong's current system of palliative care are crucial in the betterment of such services for patients. During disease progression, a continued spectrum of services, such as physical and mental health activities and psychosocial counselling, may be reinforced, so as to better help patients to cope with illness.

Key words: Palliative care, Outpatients, Attitudes, Perceptions, Knowledge, Beliefs, Hong Kong

42. FEATURES AND DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF β_2 -MICROGLOBULIN IN THE BLOOD AND URINE OF PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS WITH KIDNEY DISEASE
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BACKGROUND: Proteinuria is one of the significant factors in the progression of kidney disease, a frequent and sometimes the only symptom of kidney disease. One of the diagnostic studies of pathological conditions, especially in uronephrology, is the determination of the level of low molecular weight protein β_2 -microglobulin (β_2 -MG) in the human body. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 109 patients with RA were examined. The patients with RA were divided into four groups by presence of CKD and its stages: Group I - RA without CKD (n = 20), Group II - RA and CKD I c. (N = 31), III group - RA and CKD II. (N = 30), Group IV - RA and CKD III Art. (N = 28). We determined the levels of β_2 -MG in blood and urine by using enzyme immunoassay. The studies were carried out in respecting with the main provisions of the Helsinki Declaration of the WMA on the ethical principles of scientific medical research involving human subjects. **RESULTS:** A significant increase in the content of β_2 -MG in the blood of patients with RA ($1.39 \pm 0.01 \mu\text{g} / \text{ml}$) compared with the group of practically healthy individuals was detected. In the presence of signs of CKD, the level of β_2 -MG in the blood of patients of group II and group III increased significantly. In the blood of the IV group of the examined, the content of β_2 -MG ($2.99 \pm 0.31 \mu\text{g} / \text{ml}$) was significantly increased compared with its content in the group of practically healthy individuals and other groups. The content of β_2 -MG in the urine in patients of group IV ($1.99 \pm 0.14 \mu\text{g} / \text{ml}$) was significantly increased compared with β_2 -MG of urine from practically healthy individuals and other groups. **CONCLUSION:** So, according to the progression of CKD and a decrease in the functional ability of the kidneys, the β_2 -MG level increases. Concentrations of β_2 -MG in the blood and urine are sensitive parameters to detect kidney involvement in the pathological process in RA, can be used for early diagnosis of CKD in patients with RA, as well as to determine signs of CKD progression.

Key words: CKD, RA, β_2 -MG

43. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THIRD VENTRICLE DIAMETER (TVD) AND VENTRICULAR INDICES AT THE TIME OF DIAGNOSIS AND DURING ITS EVOLUTION IN PEDIATRIC HYDROCEPHALUS
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BACKGROUND: Measurement of ventricular width is important in pediatric patients with hydrocephalus. At the present it is assessed using cranial MRI or CT, coming along with risks of anesthesia in small children or radiation. As the third ventricle is accessible via the temporal bone window using ultrasound, measurement of its diameter could be a reliable and radiation-free alternative to assess ventricular changes. A necessary precondition is, that changes of third ventricle diameter (TVD) correlate to changes of the whole ventricular system. In this study TVD was compared to standard ventricular indices to investigate its correlation. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

394 MRT/CT images from 117 pediatric patients (median age 6.5 years) with hydrocephalus were measured at the time of diagnosis and during acute and chronic changes. Measurements included axial TVD and three standard measures of the lateral ventricles (Evans Index, FOHR and Cella Media Index (CMI)). TVD and lateral ventricle measurements were compared using Spearman's and Pearson correlation coefficient at the time of diagnosis, therapy and acute shunt dysfunction. Furthermore, a correlation within subjects was calculated in 8 patients. RESULTS: The best linear correlation was found between TVD and CMI after initial therapy ($r=0.7$), at acute shunt dysfunction ($R=0.702$) and after shunt revision ($r=0.566$). After shunt revision changes of TVD correlated well to changes in Evans ($r=0.609$), FOHR ($r=0.74$), $p < 0.01$. The correlation within subjects were outstanding Evans Index ($r=0.988$), FOHR Index ($r=0.99$) and CMI ($r=0.99$). CONCLUSION: TVD showed a significant correlation with all lateral ventricle indices at the time of diagnosis, therapy, shunt dysfunction and during chronic changes. It is therefore an excellent mirror of ventricular changes in pediatric hydrocephalus. Thus, TVD measurements by ultrasound can potentially substitute standard imaging to assess changes in ventricular width.

Key words: Third ventricle diameter (TVD), pediatric hydrocephalus, ventricle changes

44. USP8 EXPRESSION IN PITUITARY ADENOMAS
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BACKGROUND: Ubiquitin-specific protease 8 (USP8) stabilizes epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) protein, which is overexpressed in various tumor types. USP8 mutation is known to be specific for corticotroph adenomas. Herein we aimed to determine expression status of USP8 in various types of pituitary adenomas. MATERIALS AND METHODS: A total of 43 tissue samples from human pituitary adenomas (7 non-secretory, 36 hormone secreting) and 16 from normal brain tissues were evaluated and compared for their USP8 expression levels. Tissues from pituitary adenoma were obtained during pituitary surgery of the adenomas, whereas normal brain tissues were obtained from temporal lobe during surgery of the patients for epilepsy. Of the 36 hormone secreting pituitary adenomas, 14 secreted FSH/LH; 3 secreted PRL; 6 secreted ACTH and 13 secreted GH. RESULTS: USP8 expression levels were 3.7 [IQR: 1.1-50.2] in pituitary adenomas and 1.1 [IQR: 0.7-1.4] in non-adenomatous pituitary (NAP) tissues ($p=0.002$). When pituitary adenomas were stratified by their secretory status, USP8 expression levels were 1.9 [IQR: 0.6-42.6] in non-secretory pituitary adenomas (NSPA) and 4.2 [IQR: 1.2-56] in hormone secreting pituitary adenomas (HSPA). There was a statistically significant difference for USP8 levels between NAP, NSPA and HSPA groups ($p=0.008$). The difference was due to higher expression of USP8 in SPA compared to that in NAP ($p=0.002$). Expression levels of USP8 were not different between NSPA and HSPA ($p=0.6$) or between NSPA and NAP ($p=0.09$). Additionally USP8 expression levels were not different among subtypes of hormone secreting pituitary adenomas ($p=0.6$). CONCLUSION: In conclusion USP8 may have a role in tumorigenesis of hormone secreting pituitary adenomas. Since USP8 downregulates EGFR expression which promotes tumorigenesis, we may speculate that USP8 carries out its task in pituitary tumorigenesis via a different route.

Key words: Pituitary Adenomas, Gene Expression, Ubiquitin-specific Protease 8 (USP8)

SURGICAL SCIENCES

45. EAR REPLANTATION – A REAL CHALLENGE
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BACKGROUND: Although not common, the traumatic amputation of the auricle has a major psycho-emotional impact over the patient as a result of

the aesthetical prejudice determined by it. Often, with the traumatism taking place by avulsion, the microsurgical replantation of the auricle represents a challenge for any microsurgeon. MATERIALS AND METHODS: The study included three male patients aged between 45 and 56 years old, all presenting complete amputation of the auricle following a work-related accident. The doctors have performed microsurgical replantation, in all three cases, which meant arterial anastomosis and venous anastomosis. In two cases, only venous anastomosis was possible. In the third case, due to the impossibility of venous repairing, the posterior face of the auricle was deepithelialized along with the incision of the posterior face of the cartilage and enlargement of the receiving area. Post-operative, the leech therapy was used in order to realize the venous drainage by alternating the biological leech with the biochemical one (represented by local heparin administration). Immediately after the operation, anticoagulants were administered. Also, a system allowing the exposure of the replanted ear to heat in order to have a vasodilatation effect was put in place. RESULTS: In all three cases, the post-operative evolution was favorable. In only one case the venous suffering was important, but the leech therapy improved the results. CONCLUSION: Because of the important emotional impact that the amputation of the auricle exerts, efforts must always be made for its reconstruction, being it microsurgical replantation or non-microsurgical techniques using skin flaps. We must not forget that leech therapy can be used when venous anastomosis is not possible during microsurgical replantation.

Key words: Ear, Replantation, Amputation

46. EVALUATING TRAUMA MANAGEMENT, OUTCOMES AND ECONOMIC DATA IN A SYSTEM IN CRISIS: CHANGES REQUIRED FOR IMPROVEMENT
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BACKGROUND: The goal is to record and evaluate trauma management in our University Hospital, while laying the foundations for a national database. MATERIALS AND METHODS: Retrospective study of trauma patients (N=2320) between 2014 and 2015, through our single-center registry. Demographic information, injury patterns, hospital transfer, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, duration of hospitalization, ISS, outcomes, complications and cost were recorded. RESULTS: For the total 2,320 trauma patients, RTAs(23.2%) were the most common injury pattern after fall traumas(36.3%) and presented the highest associated injury severity (mean ISS=5.49). RTAs were decreased during the study period (from 25.6% in 2014 to 21% in 2015). Regarding prehospital management, after applying the EMS triage algorithm criteria [1], we found that over-triage of trauma patients to our facility was high(52.1%) and was not reduced during the study period. Hospital transfer by the National Emergency Medical Services was provided in 6.4% (n=76/1192) of patients in 2015 and in 9.7%(n=109/1128) in 2014.Overall , 3.9%(n=91) of our trauma patients received operative management (4.2% in 2015 and 3.5% in 2014, with 30 days surgical mortality been 7,5% and 7,3% respectively).2.8%(n=64) of our patients were considered polytrauma(ISS>17) and their mortality was 37.5%. Overall non-salary cost for trauma management was 623,322Euros.50% of overall costs was attributed to managing RTAs' victims.A significant reduction of costs (mean 24%, CI95%:12%-60%) could have been achieved if prehospital triage was more effective. CONCLUSION: There is a need for improved prehospital triage in order to increase the cost-effectiveness of trauma care. Road safety programs and further training of medical personnel in treating critical traumas are necessary.

Key words: Trauma registry, Trauma database, trauma databank, Greece

47. IN VIVO ELECTRIC CONDUCTIVITY STUDY REGARDING NEW RECONSTRUCTION METHODS USED IN NERVE REGENERATION
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BACKGROUND: Peripheral nerve reconstruction is a very debated subject nowadays, that's why new surgical techniques are performed. It has been

demonstrated that after a complete section of a peripheral nerve, the healing process takes time, and most **frequently the recovery isn't complete**. One possible but important factor in this process is the formation of **scar tissue at the repair site, and the development of a neuroma, that's why special care should be taken to minimize scar formation when operating on peripheral nerves**. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effect of wrapping a muscle flap or an adipose flap around the primary suture repair on motor nerve regeneration in a rat model using in vivo electric conductivity. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Twenty-four adult Wistar Albino rats were divided in three equal groups. The left sciatic nerve was trans sectioned and reconstructed with primary suture. For the first group the primary suture was left alone, for group no. two the reconstructed site was wrapped in a local muscle flap, and the third group was wrapped in adipose flap harvested from the interscapular region of the same rat. The right sciatic nerves were used as control group. At 4,6,8 and 10 weeks, in vivo electric measurements were performed for all rats. **RESULTS:** In the injured nerve were observed a significant increase in the stimulation threshold and a decrease in conduction velocity when compared with the healthy nerve in all groups. The conduction velocity increased progressively from 4 to 10 weeks in the first group, compared with the other two groups where it decreased. There is also a difference between the second and the third group, the conduction velocity being the smallest in the group where we used adipose flap. **CONCLUSION:** Significant functional differences were observed between the direct sutured group but no flap around the repair and the other two groups. From the average voltage response point of view, **the rat's sciatic nerve from the first group is healed at 10 weeks** after surgery. These differences between the healing process of all three groups may be the result of a new formatted neuroma.

Key words: Peripheral nerve, Neuroma, Regeneration

48. **INCIDENCE OF PRECANCEROUS LESIONS DURING SCREENING IN THE RURAL AREA**
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BACKGROUND: With a global incidence of 527.624 cases in 2014, and 85% of the cases emerging from the developing countries, cervical cancer represents a public health challenge. Published data showed a steep reduction in the USA mortality rate due to an efficient screening (75% in 50 years). In contrast, in our country due to insufficient medical education and lack of a national screening program the standardized mortality ratio occupies the first position in the European rank. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** During a national campaign aimed towards low income rural areas with difficult access to proper healthcare services we performed cervical exams and collected samples for Pap smear and microbiological analysis. **RESULTS:** Analysis of 337 pap smears showed 316 (93.76%) normal results, 10 (2.96%) ASC-US (atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance), 1 (0.29%) LSIL (Low grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion) with HPV (Human Papilloma Virus) atypia, 4 (1.18%) ASC-H (atypical squamous cells, cannot exclude high-grade lesion), 4 (1.18%) HSIL (high grade Squamous Intraepithelial Lesion), and 2 (0.59%) HSIL with features suspicious for invasion. Most of the patients presented various degrees of inflammation or atrophy. The mean age of the patients is 47 years old. **CONCLUSION:** This study shows an incidence of 6 high grade and 15 low grade precancerous lesions in the rural area. Considering the fact that our country does not have a national screening program yet, most of the examined patients have not had done another pap smear prior to this campaign. Because of this fact and insufficient medical education the target population is at risk which is consistent with occupying the first place as mortality due to cervical cancer in Romania. We also want to highlight the importance of additional screening services and establishing a health education campaign in the population. For a better understanding of the prevalence of precancerous lesions, a comparative study between the incidence of this lesions in rural and urban areas would be useful.

Key words: Pap smear, Intraepithelial lesions, Precancerous lesions, Screening, rural area

49. **JUVENILE PILOCYTIC ASTROCYTOMA OF THE POSTERIOR FOSSA**
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BACKGROUND: Pilocytic astrocytoma (PA) is the most common primary brain tumor in children and is seldom reported in adults. The most common sites are the posterior fossa (about 60%) and the optic pathway (25-30%), with locations like cerebral hemispheres and spinal cord being rare. Obstructive hydrocephalus is common at presentation and bulbar or cerebellar symptoms may also be present. There is a strong association with neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1). **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** A database screening from our Department of Neurosurgery was conducted to identify cases of juvenile PA. Further, we performed a literature review in PubMed and summarized the current knowledge. **RESULTS:** Over the last decade we were able to identify 12 cases of juvenile PA located in the posterior fossa (70.6% from a total of 17 cases of PA). The ages of patients ranged from 2 to 17 years (median, 8 years) and only 4 patients were boys (33.3%). Signs of raised intracranial pressure were present in 9 patients. Headache, vomiting, vertigo, gait abnormalities and vision disturbances were common symptoms. These tumors had a range of imaging appearances, with the majority presenting as a large cystic lesion with a brightly enhancing mural nodule. Although one case of NF1 was confirmed, it was localized on the optic pathway. Gross total resection was performed in 10 patients, whereas resection was partial in 2 (one of them had tumor regrowth two months after surgery). All patients were treated without cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) drainage and the hydrocephalus persisted in only one case. There were no significant post-operative complications except for one patient which developed a CSF fistula. In the literature the overall prognosis was favorable, with a 2-year survival rate of 97.6% and 94.6% at 10 years. The value of postoperative adjuvant radiotherapy for residual low-grade gliomas is not clearly assessed at the moment. The role of chemotherapy (temozolomide, vincristine and carboplatin) is limited. **CONCLUSION:** Knowledge of the clinical presentations and imaging findings is essential for an accurate diagnosis. Gross total resection resulted in the best prognosis. Long term follow-up, preferably by MRI, is essential.

Key words: pilocytic astrocytoma, brain neoplasm, glioma, posterior fossa

50. **THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN PRIMIPAROUS PATIENTS ACCORDING TO DELIVERY METHOD**
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BACKGROUND: The patients quality of life represents an actual interesting domain in surgery and obstetrics. There are multiple recent studies regarding the postoperative or postpartum patients' evolution related to surgical technique. We evaluated the impact of the method of delivery in patients' life. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We realized an observational prospective study on primiparous women who delivered in "Bucur" Maternity, "Sf. Ioan" Emergency Hospital, between January 2017 to January 2018. The patients were asked to respond to our questionnaire at the end of the puerperium about life changes in postpartum. **RESULTS:** Our study included 78 patients. The mean age was 27.72 years of age. The birth distribution was: 24.4% patients delivered vaginally and 75.6% delivered by cesarean section. The patients who delivered vaginally mobilized earlier after birth (73.68% under 6 hours postpartum). Depression feelings after the cesarean section were more frequently compared to the vaginal birth (30.51% versus 21.05%). The patients who delivered by cesarean section felt a higher support due to the obstetrician care („excellent" in 61.02% of cases). The majority of patients (21.05%) who delivered vaginally reported the birth event as being very traumatic (10/10). The postpartum complications were more frequent after vaginal delivery (10.53%) compared to cesarean section (6.78%). Patients who delivered vaginally described that birth method did not influenced the new-born care (94.74%), but it had important impact for 88.14% of the patients who underwent cesarean section. The mode of delivery influenced the patients' decision of not choosing the same method again for 8.70% of cases. **CONCLUSION:** The method of delivery represents a significant parameter in postpartum period. The vaginal delivery was characterized by early mobilization and breast

feeding. The patients who delivered by cesarean section felt more comfortable and had less complications.

Key words: primiparous, quality, life, delivery, cesarean

51. THE USE OF VANCOMYCIN AS AN EFFECTIVE ELEMENT IN MEDIASTINITIS PROPHYLAXIS
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BACKGROUND: Sternal mediastinitis known as a complication of a post-operative infection especially after cardiac surgery. Analyzing international data on this serious complication, its morbidity varies between 0.25% and 2.5%, with mortality varying between 7 and 45% in different patient groups. Using different prevention methods is the objective. MATERIALS AND METHODS: In the period of 2011 – 2018 years in Medpark International Hospital - 1800 patients had open-heart surgery. From 2015, for 98% of patients (in exception of patients with allergy) was used the method of sternal interior surfaces impregnation (post-sternotomy) with Vancomycin 1,5 gr powder, applied 2 times: before the pericardiotomy and upstream of sternal suturing, via the topical techniques. RESULTS: The rate of postsurgical complications with deep sternal wound infection in our Hospital was about 2% (N18). After starting using Vancomycin in 2015 there were no postoperative infections, deep sternal infections were not registered, reducing the cases up to 70% the number of superficial infections. CONCLUSION: The results are soothing, because after 2015 when this method is used Vancomycin 1.5 gr powder forming a homogeneous paste with 1 ml NaCl solution, applied 2 times: before pericardiotomy and upstream of sternal suturing. The hazard of deep mediastinal complications is evidently reduced due to the surgical management optimized in correlation with the impregnation of powder. It is necessary to continue detailed study with the identification of the optimal formula of application.

Key words: Vancomycin, Pericardiotomy, Sternal Mediastinitis, Postsurgical mediastinal, Superficial infections.

52. THREE EDITIONS OF NATIONAL SURGICAL SUMMER SCHOOL IN POLAND AS A SIGNIFICANT TOOL IN IMPROVING SURGICAL MEDICAL EDUCATION

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BACKGROUND: Surgery - the art of medicine which has fascinated students for centuries. From scientific achievements of Sushruta in Ancient India, through beginnings of Halsted's school of surgery, to modern times, it has always been considered a profession requiring manual abilities and practical training of surgical skills. Answering the need for more practical undergraduate surgical training, we decided to provide more concrete practice for medical students and create opportunities to experience practical surgical reality, resulting in three editions of National Surgical Summer School in Poland - course designed for undergraduate surgical enthusiasts. The aim of the study is to present the effectiveness of Surgical Summer School training in increasing knowledge on surgical practice, and improving surgical skills as well as confidence of the participants. MATERIALS AND METHODS: During three years of National Surgical Summer School 150 hours of surgical training for 92 students from all of Medical Universities in Poland were performed from various disciplines (general surgery, cardiosurgery, vascular surgery, thoracic surgery, among others), accompanied by workshops on essential skills from other specialties relevant to surgery, (e.g. trauma radiological examination, anesthesia aspects for surgeons). We measured the knowledge on practical surgical information with self-designed questionnaire before and after the course, surgical skills within time of performance and durability of the performed sutures in days 1 and 4. RESULTS: The increase of knowledge was 14,29%. As for the practical aspect, students decreased the time of performance by 35-70%, as well as improved the aesthetic effect of the sutures (mean score in day 1= 2 points, mean score in day 4 = 5 points/5 points scale). 100% participants recommend our course for surgery enthusiasts, 85% of students would participate again in the course. 81,5% of participants feel definitely more confident with surgical equipment and 72% of participants feel confident to perform the sutures learnt during the course if asked by the senior staff in the future. CONCLUSION: Effectiveness of National Surgical Summer School proves the importance of implementing significant changes in surgical medical education in Poland.

Key words: Surgical skills, Medical education, Surgical education