

## ABSTRACT BOOKS

- Abstracts of the International Medical Students' Congress of Bucharest (IMSCB) 2019
- Abstracts of the UNICAMP Academic Medical Congress (CoMAU), 2019
- Abstracts of the 6th International Academic Medical Congress of Maranhão (VI COIMAMA) 2019
- The XXVII Medical Academic Congress of Unicamp (CoMAU)
- Abstracts of the Academic Medical Congress of Piauí (COMAPI) 2019



## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL *of* MEDICAL STUDENTS

***International Journal of Medical Students***

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## Table of Contents

	Page
<b>Abstract Books</b>	
Abstracts of the International Medical Students' Congress of Bucharest (IMSCB) 2019	S7
Abstracts of the XXVII Medical Academic Congress of Unicamp, CoMAU, 2018 Editorial: Isabella Batistela Inhesta Sacho, Andrelisa Marina de Albuquerque.	S31
Abstracts of the UNICAMP Academic Medical Congress (CoMAU), 2019	S60
Abstracts of the Academic Medical Congress of Piauí (COMAPI) 2019	S80
Abstracts of the 6th International Academic Medical Congress of Maranhão (VI COIMAMA) 2019	S101

# Abstracts of the International Medical Students' Congress of Bucharest (IMSCB) 2019

## 01. A CASE OF HBV/HCV COINFECTION: AN UNEXPECTED AFTERMATH

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**BACKGROUND:** Hepatitis B virus (HBV) along with hepatitis C virus (HCV) infections often lead to the development of chronic liver disease worldwide. HBV/HCV co-infection occurs due to the common routes of transmission and this particular situation represents a great challenge for clinicians considering the complex interactions of HBV and HCV. The severity of liver disease and the increased rate of complications, compared to mono-infection, contributes to its complexity and to the challenge of its treatment. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 69-year-old female patient was admitted to the internal medicine department to investigate the cause of progressive fatigue, associated with dizziness. Medical history comprised Hashimoto's thyroiditis treated with Euthyrox, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II, essential hypertension under treatment and a post-transfusion acute hepatitis in 1980, following a complicated abortion. The patient didn't undergo any therapy for the post-transfusion viral infection and in 2017 she was diagnosed with chronic viral hepatitis with HBV and HCV, stating she had no symptoms. The physical exam of the patient revealed abdominal excoriations and signs of insulin-use, and no clinical manifestations of ascites, splenomegaly or hepatic encephalopathy could be observed. Blood tests showed unbalanced blood sugar levels with an HbA1c=9.3%, thrombocytopenia, hepatic cytolysis, increased coagulation time, hypocholesterolemia, an elevated level of gamma-glutamyltransferase and the presence of HBsAg and anti-VHC antibody. Abdominal ultrasonography indicated a thin lining of perihepatic fluid and portal hypertension. A CT scan was performed and there were no signs of an advanced degree of necroinflammation, therefore the diagnosis of a decompensated cirrhosis was unlikely. Differential diagnoses included the severe complication of the disease, hepatocellular carcinoma, as well as the possibly mixed aetiology of liver disease, other factors contributing to its progress. Treatment incorporated a more controlled administration of insulin shots regarding the correct monitoring of her metabolic disease. Doubtless, the most important issue of the treatment was focused on her antiviral therapy. **CONCLUSION:** We present a case of HBV/HCV co-infection, which has the particularity to be in a state of compensated liver function and to be overlapped with Hashimoto's thyroiditis and insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus type II, conditions which can be manifestations of the infection.

**Key words:** HBV/HCV, coinfection, cirrhosis, associated conditions.

## 02. A CASE OF MARFAN SYNDROME IDENTIFIED UPON OPHTHALMOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Andreea Maria A.D. Neamtu<sup>1</sup>, Ioana Maria C.V. Mureşan<sup>1</sup> and Simona Bucerzan MD, PhD<sup>1</sup>

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**BACKGROUND:** Marfan syndrome is a disorder that affects the connective tissue which provides strength and flexibility to bones, ligaments, muscles, blood vessels, and heart valves. It is an autosomal dominantly inherited connective tissue disorder with an incidence of approximately 1:5000. Around 25% of Marfan syndrome cases result from a new mutation in the FBN1 gene. The features of this genetic disorder can start manifesting anytime between infancy and adulthood. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We describe a case of a 4 years old male patient who presented to the ophthalmology

with vision problems. The diagnosis was bilateral subluxation of the lenses and the ophthalmologist referred him to the pediatric genetic department for further investigations. On clinical examination we identified joint hypermobility (loose joints), arachnodactyly, positive wrist (Walker-Murdoch) and thumb (Steinberg) signs, sunken chest (pectus excavatum). The phenotypic changes suggesting the disorder were validated by paraclinical investigation. Echocardiography showed dilatation of the aorta with a Z score of 4.25, minor mitral valve prolapse, tricuspid valve regurgitation. We are waiting for the genetic test results to confirm the diagnosis. **CONCLUSION:** The particularity of this case is the fact that the suspicion of Marfan syndrome appeared after a control at the ophthalmology for vision problems, caused by dislocated lenses in both eyes.

**Key words:** Marfan syndrome, collagen disorder, bilateral dislocated lenses

## 03. A HAPPY ENDING TO BOERHAAVE SYNDROME- CASE REPORT

Ioana I. Chirvasa<sup>1</sup>, Diana-Elena G.L. Spînu<sup>1</sup>, Moufida B.D. Benhenni, Nada A.N. Achouri<sup>1</sup>, Mircea Florin Costache MD<sup>2</sup>, Lect. Nuţu Vlad<sup>2</sup>, and Lect. Dan-Constantin Andronic<sup>2</sup>

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**BACKGROUND:** Boerhaave syndrome is a spontaneous perforation of the esophagus that occurs with a sudden increase in intraesophageal pressure. It is one of the rarest and lethal diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. One of the main complications would be chemical mediastinitis but this patient fully recovered after 3 months being treated. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present a case of a 59-year-old woman who came for medical examination because of symptoms like: dyspnea, anterior chest pain, cough, dysphagia, fever and altered general condition. She was treated for pneumonia but none of the results were positive. After performing a chest x-ray a large left pleural effusion was discovered and a pleurotomy minima with drain tube insertion was performed. The suspicion of an esophageal rupture was confirmed by a methylene blue administration and the patient was transferred immediately to the surgery clinic. She was tachycardic and the vesicular murmur of the left lung area was absent. Ten days after the first emetic episode, the upper gastrointestinal series showed a perforation in the lower 1/3rd of the esophagus and a left esophageal fistula with no signs of mediastinitis. After a hydro electrolytic rebalancing the following procedures were performed: cervical lateral esophagostomy, exploratory laparotomy with identification of the esophageal perforation and suture of the left transpleurally externalized Kehr tube, jejunal feeding tube, left thoracotomy with the functional releasing of the left lung and insertion of two drain tubes. The post-operative evolution was satisfying, the case being cured with the removal of the jejunostomy. **CONCLUSION:** Boerhaave syndrome is a very rare disease that needs to be treated immediately. Although the postemetic perforations have a higher mortality rate than the iatrogenic perforations, they can be cured if treated correctly, in this case by T-tube placement.

**Key words:** Boerhaave syndrome, esophageal fistula, anterior chest pain, cough, vomiting, oesophageal rupture.



04. **A RARE CASE OF PERITONEAL HIGH-GRADE SEROUS OVARIAN TYPE CARCINOMA WITH BRCA1 MUTATION**

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**BACKGROUND:** High-grade serous carcinoma of ovarian type is a kind of tumor arising from ovaries, fallopian tube or peritoneum. It was previously thought to develop from the "coelomic epithelium" layering the ovary, but new findings indicate that its origins might be in the fallopian tube epithelium, at least in certain cases if not in all. Prophylactic salpingo-oophorectomy is associated with reduced risk of developing ovarian cancer in women with BRCA1 or BRCA2 mutations. Breast cancer type 1 susceptibility protein is a protein that, in humans, is encoded by the BRCA1 gene, which is involved in DNA repairing and tumor suppression mechanisms. Mutations found in the BRCA1 gene are associated with a high risk of developing breast and ovarian cancer. **CASE PRESENTATION:** Herein we present the case of a 50-year-old woman with BRCA1 class 5 mutation who underwent an unilateral breast sectorectomy with axillary lymphadenectomy after being diagnosed with breast cancer. Eleven years later, discovering that it carries a mutation of her BRCA1 gene, she had prophylactic bilateral mastectomy, followed by total hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy. Pathological examination of the ovaries and fallopian tube showed no evidence of tumor or dysplasia. After another 10 months, not only did the patient develop a high-grade serous peritoneal carcinoma of ovarian type despite her prophylactic hysterectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy, but also underwent rapid tumor development. **CONCLUSION:** Although the patient followed the standard protocol, she still developed an aggressive carcinoma. More research needs to be done in this field to determine the efficacy of standard prophylactic measures in patients with specific BRCA1 mutations.

**Key words:** High-grade serous ovarian type carcinoma, peritoneal origin, BRCA1 mutation, prophylactic hysterectomy and salpingo-oophorectomy.

05. **ABDOMINAL AND BACK PAIN AFTER ROUX EN Y GASTRIC-BY-PASS – DO NOT FORGET INTERNAL HERNIA!**

Rares Constantin R. Moldovanu<sup>1</sup>, Stefana Eugenia R. Moldovanu<sup>1</sup>, Iuliana M. Stefanuca<sup>1</sup>, Ilinca L. Bărbulescu<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Timofte<sup>1,2</sup>

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**BACKGROUND:** Laparoscopic Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (LRYGB) is a common bariatric surgical procedures. LRYGB is associated with different complications: metabolic, nutritional and internal herniation. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 48-year-old woman was admitted in emergency for abdominal and back pain. Physical examination showed no signs acute abdomen. Laboratory investigations revealed no abnormalities (CRP 2.0 mg/L, white blood count 4100/mm<sup>3</sup>). She's past medical history revealed: appendectomy at age of 16; laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding in 2005 (initial weight at 123 kg / BMI at 48 kg/m<sup>2</sup>); redo laparoscopic adjustable gastric banding in 2008 for lap band migration; cholecystectomy in 2009; sleeve gastrectomy in 2012 (weight at 106 kg / BMI at 41.4 kg/m<sup>2</sup>); redo sleeve for gastric dilatation in 2016; LRYGB in 2018 for severe GERD after sleeve in 2018. Actually she's weight is stable at 66 kg (BMI at 25.8 kg/m<sup>2</sup>). A CT scan was performed and revealed dilated small bowel loops and the swirling of mesenteric vessels ("swirl sign"). An exploratory laparoscopy was performed and an internal herniation through Petersen's space was found. The closure of the mesenteric defects was performed by laparoscopic approach using a non resorbable barbed suture. The post-operative course was uneventful. **CONCLUSION:** Diagnosing an internal herniation is difficult due to the nonspecific clinical presentation. The CT scan can affirm the diagnostic. This sign is present in 74% of the cases with this herniation. A missed diagnosis of internal herniation may cause potentially serious complications. A patient with a gastric bypass who experiences intermittent abdominal complaints should undergo laparoscopy to rule out internal herniation.

**Key words:** Roux-en-Y gastric bypass, Peterson's space, Herniation, Laparoscopy.

06. **ABDOMINAL BRUITS REVEALING A HIDDEN SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPLETE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION**

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**BACKGROUND:** Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune disease involving the joints. Extra-articular manifestations develop in 40% of the patients resulting in increased morbidity and mortality. Rheumatoid vasculitis (RV) is a rare complication of RA, occurring in longstanding disease. Its incidence was reduced by the use of disease-modifying drugs. RV can involve any type of vessel, from small vessels (in cutaneous vasculitis and the bland vasculitis at the pressure sites) to medium-size vessels (similar to polyarteritis nodosa) and large vessels respectively (similar to giant cell arteritis). **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 63-year female patient from the rural area, diagnosed with RA since the age of 47, with an inconstant disease-modifying drug therapy, presented for intense abdominal pain, mainly in the para-umbilical area, with lateral irradiation. Examination revealed joint deformities and limitation, with synovitis of the small hand joints, knees and ankles, but also intense bruits para-umbilical, in the flanks and over the iliac arteries. Laboratory revealed intense inflammation (erythrocyte sedimentation rate 88 mm/h, C-reactive protein of 33 mg/dL (normal <6 mg/dL), elevated rheumatoid factor and anti-citrullinated peptide antibody titers and low C3 and C4 complement fractions. All the other tests (including anti-neutrophil cytoplasm antibodies ANCA, antinuclear antibodies, hepatitis B and C tests, amylases, urinalysis) were normal. A medium-vessel RV was diagnosed on clinical basis and methylprednisolone and cyclophosphamide pulse-therapy was immediately introduced, with rapid resolution of the clinical picture. Notably, the abdominal bruits also disappeared. The abdominal echo-Doppler and enhanced angio-MRI (performed from administrative reasons after 10 and 14 days) were normal as well. After completing the pulses she received azathioprine and hydroxychloroquine, and afterwards adalimumab and rituximab (anti-CD20) along with tapering glucocorticoids, with favorable outcome. **CONCLUSION:** RV involving abdominal vessels is a rare complication of RA with lethal potential. Even when ancillary examinations are normal, a simple clinical sign may help identify and treat early this rare disease.

**Key words:** rheumatoid vasculitis, abdominal bruits, clinical examination.

07. **AN UNUSUAL CASE OF CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY DEMYELINATING POLYNEUROPATHY ASSOCIATED WITH SERONEGATIVE CHURG-STRAUSS VASCULITIS**

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**BACKGROUND:** Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) is a rare autoimmune neuropathy which causes the demyelination of the peripheral nerves and their roots, leading to important motor deficit characterized by a common fluctuating evolution, rarely a progressive one. Churg-Strauss systemic vasculitis (now known as eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis) is an extremely rare disorder that causes eosinophilic inflammation of the small vessels, resulting in axonal and internal organ ischemia. As each disease can have debilitating consequences on motor function, the synergistic action of both can worsen a patient's prognosis by the complexity of the pathologic processes and clinical presentation. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a 52-year-old man with known chronic inflammatory demyelinating polyneuropathy, diagnosed in 2009 following a progressive and steady motor impairment mainly affecting the lower limbs and gait; Churg-Strauss vasculitis since 2009, which posed as a diagnostic challenge because of the uncommon evolution, debuting with fever and digestive symptoms (in the absence of the characteristic respiratory features), for which repeated endoscopy examinations, imaging studies, and an enteral biopsy were performed; corticosteroid-induced osteoporosis, complicated by a pathologic tibial fracture in 2011 and corticosteroid-induced diabetes mellitus since 2015, which is believed to have further aggravated the patient's motor symptoms by its ischemic axonal neuropathic effect. After three years of no follow-up and no physical rehabilitation, the patient was admitted for aggravation of the known motor deficit. Physical examination revealed the following: normal cranial nerves function; 3/5 lower limbs, 4/5 lower limbs flaccid



tetraparesis (distal>proximal); deep tendon reflexes were present, yet diminished in the upper limb and abolished in the lower limbs; generalized atrophy (distal>proximal); superficial palmar and plantar hypoaesthesia and severe proprioceptive deficits; inability to stand or walk, even with bilateral aid.

**CONCLUSION:** The concomitant association of two autoimmune diseases which damage the peripheral nervous system by different pathogenic mechanisms (as inflammatory demyelinating in CIDP and axonal ischemia in Churg-Strauss vasculitis) is an extremely rare finding. As both the diagnostic methods and treatment options are completely different for each disease, this case represents a true challenge for the physician.

**Key words:** CIDP, neuropathy, Churg-Strauss vasculitis.

#### 08. AORTIC VALVULOPATHY IN OCHRONOSIS

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**BACKGROUND:** Ochronosis (alkaptonuria) is a very rare metabolic disease. This pathology has autosomal recessive transmission and is manifested by the progressive and irreversible impairment of the connective tissue. Alkaptonuria occurs as a result of the innate defect of tyrosine metabolism due to the homogentisic acid oxidase deficiency (enzymopathy), which causes the accumulation of homogentisic acid in the collagen structures of the body. Clinical manifestations of alkaptonuria are homogentisic aciduria, specific staining of conjunctival structures (ochronosis) and arthropathy of large joints. Cardiovascular disorders involving the aortic, mitral valve and coronary arteries in alkaptonuria are less common, and their incidence remains unclear. **CASE PRESENTATION:** In this clinical report we present the case of a 57-year-old female, with a history of progressive blue pigmentation of the integuments, sclera and auricular cartilages, as well as hyperchromic urine, which the patient reports having it since childhood. Four years ago, the patient had total bilateral hip arthroplasty, and at the moment presents with clinical signs of severe aortic stenosis and ischemic cardiomyopathy. **CONCLUSION:** We will refer to the etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and possibilities of treatment during ochronosis discussion. In particular, we will describe the cardiac conditions detected in this case, the intraoperative findings and the results of the surgical treatment performed.

**Key words:** alkaptonuria, autosomal recessive disease, blue pigmentation, aortic valvulopathy.

#### 09. ARTERIAL DISEASE WITH MULTIPLE LOCATIONS AND THE HEART TEAM DECISIONS

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**BACKGROUND:** Multiple location arterial disease is defined as the simultaneous presence of atherosclerotic lesions with clinical significance in at least two vascular major territories. The management and the treatment for such a patient needs to be strategic and must be chosen individually, based on both clinical and technical points of view. It is mandatory to have a multidisciplinary team to approach it. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a 57 years old woman who was admitted to the Cardiology Clinic IBCV Iași for pain in the right lower limb when walking and in orthostatism started one month ago. The patient is known to have high blood pressure grade III with a very high additional risk, type II diabetes, metabolic syndrome. In addition, she has ischemic heart disease with triconary lesions, percutaneous angioplasty on the anterior descending and marginal oblique artery and angioplasty on the left carotid artery and also stenting of the left superficial femoral artery. After angiography of the lower limbs, significant stenoses were objectified at the level of the bifurcation of the right femoral artery with the indication of surgical treatment. **CONCLUSION:** In this patient with an arterial disease with a given location, the coexistence of an atherosclerotic determination in another vascular territory, has increased the risk of recurrence of symptoms and complications for the first manifest location of atherosclerotic disease. After all of the surgical interventions, she is still presenting with pain in the right lower limb, in addition to the comorbidities, clinical and biological signs she is presented with. After her hospitalization, her symptomatology improved due to the medication she was given. Given the risk factors and the overall clinical status of this patient, the decisions which concern the

treatment should be discussed by a multidisciplinary team in order to develop the strategy perfectly elected for this individual case.

**Key words:** angioplasty, stenosis, stent, hypertension.

#### 10. ASSESING THE ETIOLOGY OF INTESTINAL INTRAMURAL HEMATOMAS IN A PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT

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**BACKGROUND:** While non-traumatic spontaneous intestinal hematomas usually reflect an underlying hematologic disease or over-anticoagulation, small-bowel intramural hematomas mostly result from blunt trauma. The aim of our case presentation is to raise awareness about their potential complications and the challenges encountered in determining their etiology.

**CASE PRESENTATION:** The 40 year-old patient presented to the Emergency Room for acute abdominal pain, along with vomiting, flatulence and no bowel transit for two weeks. The patient's medical history revealed no conditions, except significant congenital mental retardation. The patient had undergone several investigations, among which the abdominal ultrasound and CT scan showed a thickening of the transverse colon wall (up to 9mm) as well as gastric, duodenal and small-intestine occlusion, lacking any signs of pneumoperitoneum. The only noticeable change in lab results was an increased number of white blood cells (WBC) 14100/mcL. The data suggested a high intestinal obstruction and after a 4-hour intense hydroelectrolytic re-equilibration, exploratory laparotomy with mesenteric infiltration of procaine 1% and peritoneal lavage were performed. Multiple intramural hematomas were discovered in the middle portion of the jejunum-ileum. The postoperative evolution included restoration of bowel transit and oral alimentation. Six days later, the patient presented with acute surgical abdomen, clinical signs of peritoneal irritation and lack of bowel function. WBC escalated to 35800/mcL, serum proteins decreased to 4.2 g/dL and serum urea was 116 mg/dL. Second exploratory laparotomy revealed abundant purulent and faecaloid fluid in the peritoneal cavity and multiple perforations of the hematomas discovered during the first surgery. Adhesiolysis, enterectomy, ileostomy and elastic abdominal belt contention were performed. Postoperative treatment included analgesics and antibiotics. The patient developed subsequent infections, which were treated according to the antibiogram. **CONCLUSION:** The patient's recovery was slow, due to his noncompliance caused by his degrading mental state. After two weeks of recurrent attempts of self removing the drainage tubes with subsequent worsening of the overall status, the case ended with exitus. Spontaneous intestinal intramural hematomas are rare complications of anticoagulant therapy. Given the patient's noncompliance and unclear history, the possibility of hematomas being post-traumatic is raising a flag in the outcomes of internal injuries.

**Key words:** Intestinal hematomas, perforation, mental retardation.

#### 11. ATYPICAL CASE OF MULTIDERMATOMAL HERPES ZOSTER IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT PATIENT

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**BACKGROUND:** After the primary infection with Varicella-zoster virus it becomes latent in the dorsal root ganglia and is reactivated at people with a decline in cell-mediated immunity. The reactivation causes herpes zoster which presents as a dermatomal vesicular rash, associated with severe pain. Lesions are typically unilateral, involving one dermatome and continue to form for 3 to 5 days. Among the risk factors for reactivation are advanced age, diabetes mellitus, malignancy, HIV infections, organ transplantation and immunodeficiency. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A case of shingles in an immunocompetent 34 years old male patient, who presented an eruption on the right flank, being extended on the back and limited by the spine. It involved multiple dermatomes and was preceded by severe pain along the affected dermatomes. The patient experienced an itching and burning sensation with intermittent stabbing pain, which was followed in 2 days by a vesicular eruption in a herpetiform pattern, on an erythematous base. The eruption started after a prolonged sun exposure in a patient with an unbalanced lifestyle. Firstly, the patient was thought to have immunodeficiency or neoplasm, but further extensive workup turned out to be negative for both of them. Diagnosed with herpes zoster, he was administrated brivudin therapy and responded well to treatment. The

patient was discharged home with severe post herpetic neuralgia. **CONCLUSION:** This case illustrates the need for physicians to be extra vigilant for immunodeficiency or neoplasm in cases of young patients presenting extensive herpetic rash.

**Key words:** extensive herpes zoster, multidermatomes zoster, Varicella-zoster virus, post herpetic neuralgia, herpetic rash.

## 12. ATYPICAL SEVERE WEST NILE MENINGOENCEPHALITIS. CASE REPORT

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**BACKGROUND:** West Nile Virus (WNV) has historically been known to be the least virulent viruses of the arthropod-borne flaviviruses. WNV is now one of the most widely distributed arboviruses worldwide. Although 80% of infected individuals are asymptomatic, 20% develop West Nile fever, a self-limited influenza-like illness. Less than 1% of cases are represented by neuroinvasive disease, in which patients present meningitis, encephalitis and acute flaccid paralysis, as a result of direct invasion of neurons, especially those found in the brainstem, deep nuclei and anterior horn of the spinal cord. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a 70-year-old woman, who was brought into our clinic, presenting fever, altered mental state and staring gaze. On clinical examination, the patient was partially cooperating, with altered temporal and spatial orientation and altered self-perception, without neurological deficits. Even more, the patient presented nuchal rigidity. The blood sample revealed leukocytosis with neutrophilia, lymphopenia, moderate microcytic hypochromic anemia. The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis showed elevated protein with positive Pandy's test, a cell count of 477/mm<sup>3</sup>, 81% being PMNs and 19% mononuclear cells. Gram stain of CSF showed no organisms. The patient was empirically started on Vancomycin and Ampicillin, which were stopped after the CSF positive results for IgM antibodies to West Nile Virus. The patient made a full recovery with no residual neurological deficits after a 14-days hospital course. **CONCLUSION:** In Romania, after a major outbreak in 1996, West Nile neuroinvasive disease (WNND) was reported only in a limited number of cases annually. During 2016-2017, a significant increase in the number of WNND cases was reported at the national level, associated with high mortality rates. Almost all mortality from WNV is confined to patients with neuroinvasive disease. Aging remains a dominant risk factor for susceptibility to infection with WNV and aging-associated changes in innate and adaptive immunity may contribute to increased illness among the elderly. In the present case, the West Nile infection manifested as a neuroinvasive disease which usually occurs in less than 1% of cases. Furthermore, the investigations initially performed suggested a bacterial infection rather than a viral one.

**Key words:** West Nile Virus, cerebrospinal fluid, neuroinvasive disease.

## 13. BEARING THE FLAME: MEVALONATE KINASE DEFICIENCY

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**BACKGROUND:** Hereditary periodic fevers are monogenic diseases belonging to autoinflammatory diseases, due to innate immune system alterations resulting in inflammatory flares. The mevalonate kinase deficiency (MKV) results in a spectrum of phenotypes, from the hyperimmunoglobulinemia D syndrome manifesting with periodic fever with lymphadenopathy, to the mevalonic aciduria evolving with severe inflammation, a particular facies and cognitive deficiency. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 26-year female patient presented for recurrent bouts of oral and sometimes genital aphthae, cervical lymphadenopathy, headache, disseminated arthralgia, abdominal pain and nausea, since the age of 5. She recalled that the attacks appeared monthly, with a 5-7 duration, regressing spontaneously, but being shortened by prednisone. She was repeatedly admitted over the time and even lost a school year because of uncontrolled disease. She was suspected of familial Mediterranean fever, Behcet's disease or inflammatory bowel disease. Apart from glucocorticoids, no other therapies employed (colchicine, azathioprine, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs etc) were

useful. Upon presentation in a flare the laboratory revealed inflammation (erythrocyte sedimentation rate mm/h, C reactive protein mg/dL, normal <6 mg/dL) and leukocytosis (11 000/mm<sup>3</sup>) with monocytosis (13%). The immunoglobulin D value was markedly elevated (800 U/mL, normal <100 U/mL), and IgA was also high (470, normal 70-400 mg/dl). The urinary mevalonic acid was elevated. A diagnosis of mevalonate kinase deficiency was made. The mutational analysis is underway. She was started on glucocorticoids before the presumed flare start, with good clinical control. However, serum amyloid A between flares was elevated, suggesting a smoldering inflammation with systemic amyloidosis risk, therefore Colchicine was added. Efforts are being made for her to receive anti-IL-1 therapy (which is currently unavailable locally). **CONCLUSION:** Recurrent aphthae, cervical lymphadenopathy and digestive symptomatology may point to a mevalonate kinase deficiency. The appropriate therapy may increase the quality of life in these patients and lower the risk of systemic amyloidosis, a dreaded complication of inflammation with life-threatening potential.

**Key words:** mevalonate kinase deficiency, hyperimmunoglobulinemia D syndrome, aphthae.

## 14. CARDIAC TRANSTHYRETIN AMYLOIDOSIS – DOES GENETIC SCREENING TESTING OF AT-RISK ASYMPTOMATIC FAMILY MEMBERS MAKE A PROGNOSTIC DIFFERENCE?

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**BACKGROUND:** Transthyretin amyloidosis (ATTR) is a fatal disorder that is characterized primarily by progressive neuropathy and cardiomyopathy. It occurs both as a mutant form (mATTR) (with autosomal dominant inheritance) and a wild-type form (wtATTR) (predominant cardiac involvement). Deposition of amyloid into the myocardial wall causes diastolic dysfunction, restrictive physiology with late loss of systolic function, arrhythmias, conduction system disease and heart failure (HF). **CASE PRESENTATION:** We report the case of a 41-year old woman, with positive family history for transthyretin (TTR) gene mutation who was admitted to the hospital because of dyspnea and lower-extremity edema. The patient refused genetic screening testing 4 years ago, when her mother's sister was diagnosed with TTR gene mutation. Clinical evaluation revealed NYHA class III HF. Laboratory findings included NT-proBNP=3845 pg/ml and cholestasis. Electrocardiogram showed low QRS voltage and grade I atrioventricular block and echocardiogram revealed thickened left ventricular (LV) walls, moderate LV systolic dysfunction (LV ejection fraction=39%), restrictive filling pattern, pericardial effusion. Electromyogram showed carpal tunnel syndrome and lower extremity sensory-motor axonal polyneuropathy. Abdominal subcutaneous fat aspiration was positive for amyloid. Further investigations included Cardiac Magnetic Resonance Imaging and Radionuclide Imaging with 99m-Tc HDP (myocardial uptake of the tracer suggestive for amyloid deposits). Considering the family history and the paraclinical tests a diagnosis of mATTR was suspected and confirmed by genetic testing (Mutation E54Q). The patient was treated with loop diuretics and pharmacological therapy for ATTR was started (Tafamidis, Doxycycline and Ursodeoxycholic Acid). At 1 and 3-months follow-up the patient's clinical status and echocardiographic parameters of LV function were significantly improved (NYHA II class, no pericardial effusion, improved relaxation filling pattern). **CONCLUSION:** Here we report the case of a patient with hereditary ATTR (E54Q) associated with severe cardiomyopathy and neuropathy, with a favorable early response to treatment. Recent studies demonstrating greater benefit of Tafamidis in patients with less severe HF (NYHA class I and II) suggest that an early diagnosis may improve prognosis. Thus, genetic screening of at-risk asymptomatic family members of patients with hereditary ATTR can play a significant role in timely detection of the disease and initiation of disease modifying measures, thereby improving clinical outcomes.

**Key words:** Transthyretin amyloidosis, cardiomyopathy, diastolic dysfunction, genetic screening.

## 15. CASE REPORT: BOWEL OBSTRUCTION DUE TO PHYTOBEZOAR IN A PARKINSON'S DISEASE PATIENT

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**BACKGROUND:** A phytobezoar is a well trapped mass at the gastrointestinal level, that consists of indigestible plant material, such as fibres, skins and seeds. A phytobezoar may generate specific symptoms: nausea, vomiting, gastric outlet obstruction, perforation, abdominal pain, bleeding. Patients who suffer from Parkinson's disease are prone to bowel obstruction, due to non-motor symptoms such as lack of peristalsis and constipation. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We report the case of a 70-year-old male, known with Parkinson's disease, who was admitted to the Gastroenterology Department of the Clinical County Emergency Hospital of Târgu Mureș with: severe microcytic hypochromic anemia (haemoglobin 6.2 g/dl, haematocrit 20.8 %), dehydration. During hospitalization, the patient presented bowel obstruction symptoms, and after computed tomography scan (CT-scan) a cecal tumour suspicion was raised, so he was transferred to our department for surgical treatment. We performed an exploratory laparotomy that revealed bowel obstruction due to phytobezoar (grape seeds) with ileal necrosis; we decided and practiced terminal ileum and caecum resection with termino-lateral ileocolic anastomosis. After surgery, the patient was transferred to the Intensive Care Unit. The following days we sent samples for bacteriological analysis and coagulase-negative staphylococci and *Acinetobacter* infection was discovered; a treatment according to the antibiogram was prescribed. Postoperative evolution was favourable, therefore the patient was discharged with a good general condition, surgically cured, haemodynamically and respiratory stable and with restored bowel motion. **CONCLUSION:** In conclusion, we can state that patients with Parkinson's disease are more likely to develop bowel obstruction because of the autonomic features/symptoms associated with this particular pathology. The aim of this case report is to raise awareness on the importance of personalized treatment. Being such a complex and challenging condition, trying to improve quality of life is essential for these Parkinson's disease patients.

**Key words:** phytobezoar, Parkinson's disease, non-motor symptoms, ileum and caecum resection, personalized treatment

#### 16. CLINICAL ANALYSIS OF FEVER IN ASSOCIATED PATHOLOGIES

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**BACKGROUND:** This case highlights a patient with associated pathologies along with a persistent fever which complicates a possible good evolution and response to the treatment. The challenge encountered can be observed in the need of different approach treatment and perspective of the medical team. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 33 years old patient referred to the hospital of infectious diseases from a pneumology unit with a history of prolonged fever, being diagnosed with HIV infection. In the last two months he had fever almost daily accompanied by cough, loss of appetite and significant weight loss. On admission were visible scratching lesions on the legs, laterocervical microadenopathy and a right painless axillary lymphadenopathy. It was also identified pneumocystosis and a special treatment was begun, in association with HIV medication. Despite the administered antibiotics against fever, the patient felt worse and the medication needed to be changed with antifungal. A computed tomography revealed the existence of pulmonary nodules suggestive for a miliary tuberculosis and by bronchoscopy followed by sputum harvesting the diagnosis of tuberculosis has been confirmed. Pulmonary tomography shows a small number of infectious outbreaks and the treatment with first-line anti-TB drugs was started. Despite this, the patient did not respond well. He experienced pain at the hypogastric level and right axilla which has been initially painless, due to an extending tuberculosis. Lymph nodes increased so much in volume so that an extraction surgery was scheduled and the tests done after the lymphadenectomy revealed nodes full of *Koch-bacillus*. After the intervention, the fever has been still increasing and the antifungal were replaced with antiparasitic, associating the leg lesions presents on admission with a possible parasitosis. That helped the patient to remain afebrile and a few weeks later he was discharged. Not long after, due to his low immune system, he came back at the hospital because of varicella and fever. He also experienced pain again at the axilla and he needed to be reoperated, helping him otherwise to remain afebrile for more

than two months. **CONCLUSION:** After multiple drugs combinations and a lymphadenectomy intervention, the condition of the patient improved.

**Key words:** fever, infection, parasitosis.

#### 17. CNS MIXED GERM CELL TUMOR (GCT) PERITONEAL SEEDING: CASE PRESENTATION AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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**BACKGROUND:** The Central Nervous System (CNS) is the second most common manifestation location for extragonadal GCTs. GCTs account for 3-5% of intracranial tumors in individuals younger than 20 yo and they predominantly affect men. KIT/RAS signalling or AKT1/mTOR pathways associated mutations have been detected in more than 50% of all patients. Diagnostic workup includes imaging (brain and spine MRI), laboratory investigation ( $\beta$ -hCG, AFP in serum and CSF) and tumor biopsy while the current treatment guidelines include radiotherapy and chemotherapy. The 5-year survival rate of these patients has been calculated between 60-80%. Peritoneal metastasis is quite rare and the existing interpretations have conceptualized the so called "seeding hypothesis". **CASE PRESENTATION:** A young man developed a tumor in the pineal region that grew along ventricular surfaces and caused obstructive hydrocephalus. Cytopathologic investigation demonstrated malignant cells consistent with mixed GCT. Following a ventriculoperitoneal shunt and radiotherapy – chemotherapy, the tumor and the hydrocephalus regressed. Almost ten years later, a vast abdominal – super-pubic tumor appeared. Transcutaneous biopsy specimen was diagnosed as a yolk sac tumor, a subcategory of GCTs. The patient has been referred to the surgical oncology department for further treatment. **CONCLUSION:** To our knowledge, 9 cases of VP shunt mediated abdominal metastasis have been reported so far. In 2 cases the abdominal tumor was identified as a yolk sac tumor with a teratoma or a germinoma as a primary tumor. A primary mixed GCT metastasizing as a yolk sac tumor has not been reported so far. Abdominal tumor development almost 10 years after the treatment of the primary tumor although the patient's VP shunt has been regularly checked. This case illustrates the need for further research on seeding and on potential prophylaxis. Taking into account the social history of the patient, this case also underlines the challenges of close cooperation between patient's family, primary care and tertiary hospital (impaired patient – residing in a rural area).

**Key words:** Germ cell tumor, peritoneal seeding, oncology.

#### 18. COMPLETE ANDROGEN INSENSITIVITY SYNDROME – CASE REPORT

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**BACKGROUND:** Complete Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome (CAIS) is a type of male pseudohermaphroditism characterized by a female morphotype in individuals with 46,XY karyotype and it represents an X-linked recessive disorder described for the first time by Morris. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present a case of a 21-year-old woman who came for medical examination for primary amenorrhea. The patient was 165 cm tall and weighed 68 kg. After the physical examination it was established Tanner stage IV breast development, absence of pubic and axillary hair and a coarse voice. The external genitalia appeared entirely female, the vagina was approximately 8-10 cm depth but it ended blindly. The ultrasound revealed that the uterus was absent and to obtain a clear status of the uterus and ovaries a computer tomography (CT) was performed. The CT also confirmed the presence of two normal sized testes into abdominal cavity near iliac vessels. After hormonal examinations serum testosterone was elevated and gonadotropins were in normal ranges. A cytogenetic analysis was also performed and it revealed that the karyotype was 46,XY. Both testes were removed using laparoscopic surgery. The pathology report showed testes with seminiferous tubules and the presence of Sertoli cells. Three other sisters of the patient with primary amenorrhea were investigated and the diagnosis was confirmed in all of them. **CONCLUSION:** CAIS is a disorder characterized by a female phenotype with a 46,XY karyotype and its diagnosis and management are typically established in a multidisciplinary team specialized in disorders of sexual differentiation. It is preferred to do a gonadectomy after puberty unless there is risk of malignization. The



genetic examination is important to find secondary cases in the same family and to accord a correct genetic counseling.

**Key words:** androgen insensitivity syndrome, laparoscopic gonadectomy, primary amenorrhea.

#### 19. COMPLICATIONS OF A ST-ELEVATION ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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**BACKGROUND:** ST-elevation myocardial infarction is one of the most common causes of mortality and morbidity. Survival after acute STEMI in the last time is improved, despite this mortality remains especially at high risk patients. Factors like increasing age, comorbidities can complicate the recovery and influence the survival. For these patients investigations such as electrocardiogram, chest x-ray, echocardiography and angiocoronarography are essential to discover the severity of STEMI episode. The objective of this case report is to raise awareness of a rare but possible ischemic coronary disease with a high mortality rate if no treatment is applied. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 66 years old male patient presented at the Emergency department complaining chest pain, dyspnea and palpitations. Patient's medical history revealed essential arterial hypertension stage II with high cardiovascular risk, because of factors such as smoking, diabetes type II (treated with oral antihyperglycemic agents), obesity grade II, dyslipidemia and left ventricular failure. Following the clinical and paraclinical examination the patient was diagnosed with acute coronary syndrome, hypertensive cardiopathy, bivascular ischemic coronary disease (ADA, ACX) ventricular extrasystoles, intermittent atrioventricular block type Mobitz I. The EKG identified acute lower ST elevation myocardial infarction in D III and aVF, with T wave inversion in D I and aVL. The echocardiography revealed mild mitral regurgitation with the pumping functionality preserved and hypertensive and ischemic cord appearance. The angiocoronarography carried out urgently highlights at ADA and ACX level a long stenosis (90%). After angioplasty the patient continues to report ventricular extrasystoles. So, he underwent Holter monitoring and the results showed low ventricular arrhythmia, episodes of severe bradycardia (35 beats/minute) with aspect of atrioventricular block type Mobitz I and trigeminal ventricular extrasystole - thus explaining why the patient has been implanted a bicameral pacemaker ST Jude Enduring Core. The patient received treatment with acetylsalicylic acid, Ticagrelor, Atorvastatin, Pantoprazole, Amlodipine, Perindopril, Amiodarone, Metformin. The evolution was unfavourable with the following complications: heart failure, right ventricular infarction and broken ventricular free wall, interventricular septum and papillary muscles. **CONCLUSION:** This case presented the following particularities: the patient with heart stroke and ventricular extrasystoles had bradycardia despite undergoing the angioplasty procedure.

**Key words:** myocardial infarction, cardiovascular risk, mitral regurgitation, echocardiography, bradycardia, pacemaker, EKG Holter, angioplasty.

#### 20. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CARDIAC FAILURE IN PATIENT WITH MULTIPLE COMORBIDITIES

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**BACKGROUND:** Mitral insufficiency can be caused by dilation of the left heart, often a consequence of heart failure: the left ventricle becomes enlarged and causes displacement of the attached papillary muscles, which control the mitral valve. It is present in over 9% of people over 75. Processes that lead to aortic insufficiency usually involve dilation of the valve annulus, thus displacing the valve leaflets. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 68 years old, male patient known with arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia, insulin requiring type 2 diabetes is admitted accusing dyspnea with orthopnea and fatigability. The patient has a recent history of a triple aortic coronary bypass, left leg amputation, moderate mitral valve regurgitation and hypoxemic respiratory failure. Clinical examination reveals bilateral subcrepitant rales, rhythmic cardiac sounds, systolic murmur in the mitral area, BP = 150/100 mmHg, HR = 93 bpm and no palpable peripheral pulse. The EKG presents sequelae from a previous anterior myocardial infarction, and unspecific changes of the depolarization phase in DII and aVF. CT showed cardiomegaly, minimum pericarditis and bilateral pleurisy. The spirometry reveals the patient is suffering from mixed respiratory failure with a 64% reduction of FEV1. The echography exam shows posterior mitral

annular calcification, moderate LV hypertrophy, moderate LV dysfunction (EF - 40%) and type II diastolic dysfunction. Considering medical investigations the patient was diagnosed with: heart failure NYHA III-IV, moderate mitral insufficiency, degenerative mild aortic insufficiency, type II diabetes, AHT gr. II, hypertensive cardiopathy, COPD, chronic respiratory failure. During hospital admission the patient received diuretic treatment and his general state improved significantly. Laboratory results came back positive for urinary infection with *Klebsiella Pneumoniae* and the amputated area positive for *Staphylococcus Haemolyticus*. The patient was administered Colistin. He is undergoing treatment with: Furosemide, Spironolactone, Clopidogrel, Acetylsalicylic acid, Carvedilol, Trimetazidine, Magnesium citrate, Allopurinol, Ramipril, Amlodipine, Formoterol, Tiotropium bromide and Albuterol sulfate and has to come back for check-ups every month. **CONCLUSION:** The particularity of this case consists in a patient with multiple comorbidities, complex diseases and in need for increased medical care. His potentially lethal medical state imposes periodic monitoring to avert possible infections and complications.

**Key words:** Heart failure, Valvular failure, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.

#### 21. DOES THE ADDITION OF BITE TECHNOLOGY TO THE CLASSIC HSCT SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE CLINICAL COURSE IN B-ALL?

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**BACKGROUND:** Acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) results from malignant transformation and clonal proliferation of lymphoid progenitors in the bone marrow, blood and extramedullary sites. More common in children, where cure rate reaches 80%, it represents a devastating disease in adults, with only 30-40% long term remission. In recent years, novel immunotherapies like bispecific T-cell engagers (BiTEs) or chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cells showed the capacity to eliminate the residual chemotherapy-resistant B-ALL cells. The only BiTE approved for clinical use is blinatumomab, a bispecific CD19-directed CD3 T-cell engager that promotes the immune synapse formation. In clinical trials, it showed an increase in overall survival from 4.0 months to 7.7 months when compared with traditional chemotherapy. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 24 years old man presented in June 2013 at Hematology Hospital for bilateral laterocervical adenopathies, dysphagia, cough, mild fever and weight loss for the last weeks. The final diagnosis was Philadelphia chromosome negative (Ph-) precursor B-cell acute lymphoblastic leukemia (B-ALL) with a common immunophenotypic profile. A complete remission was achieved after HyperCVAD induction chemotherapy, but he was diagnosed as MRD positive. Blinatumomab treatment led to complete molecular response and the patient followed POMP maintenance therapy until December 2016. The second relapse was treated again with HyperCVAD followed by blinatumomab and the patient acquired a second complete molecular remission, but had a persistent hypogammaglobulinemia. The patient received an allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (alloHSCT) with consequent complete post-transplant chimerism. On July 2019 he presented with an episode of generalized seizures and a brain MRI was performed, finding lesions suggestive for recent ischemia on both precentral gyri as well as some millimetric demyelinating lesions. He was diagnosed with CNS relapse after performing a PET-CT examination and died soon thereafter. **CONCLUSION:** The aim of this presentation is to illustrate the therapeutic efficacy and safety of blinatumomab treatment in B-ALL and to rise clinician's attention on how to combine chemotherapy, immunotherapy and HSCT for a better disease course. It also shows that blinatumomab has hypogammaglobulinemia as a persistent adverse effect and that the isolated CNS relapse can support the idea that blinatumomab cannot penetrate the CNS.

**Key words:** HSCT, blinatumomab, MRD, CNS relapse.

#### 22. ENDOVASCULAR APPROACH OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE WITH TANDEM OCCLUSION - CASE REPORT

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**BACKGROUND:** Acute Ischemic Stroke caused by large vessel occlusion can lead to disabling neurological deficits by causing important cerebral lesions. In this cases, the main goal is to provide a normal blood flow as fast as possible, in order to minimize the effects of cerebral ischemia, using thrombolytic agents or endovascular techniques. Tandem occlusion is a challenging condition regarding the endovascular revascularization, requiring a combined approach with intracranial thrombectomy and extracranial stenting or angioplasty. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 56 years old man presented with acute installed aphasia, palsy of right arm, inferior right facial paresis, NIHSS score = 9. CT angiography showed a stenosis at the origin of left internal carotid artery and a decrease in caliber of middle cerebral artery. CT perfusion demonstrated a large area of hypoperfusion in the territory of the left middle cerebral artery, with a mismatch volume of 73 ml. During cerebral angiography, a 99% stenosis at the origin of left internal carotid artery and occlusion of left M2 parietal branch were observed. The angioplasty of left internal carotid artery was performed, followed by stent placement, obtaining a 90% improvement in caliber. Complete recanalization of the left MCA territory was achieved through thrombaspiration and stent retriever thrombectomy 7.5 hours after the onset of symptoms, the patient being thrombolysed 4 hours after onset. One hour post- thrombectomy non-contrast CT revealed multiple hyperdense areas in the left parieto- temporal region, which disappeared after suppression of the iodinated signal, corresponding to the destruction of the blood-brain barrier, remaining a discrete hyperdensity at the level of sylvian valley, indicating a subarachnoid hemorrhage. At 24h non-contrast CT, the parieto-temporal hyperdensities disappeared, persisting only the sylvian valley hyperdensity previously described, and also left parietal and superior temporal areas of recent ischemia were described. The patient was transferred to another institution with a NIHSS score of 11 and modified Rankin score of 3. **CONCLUSION:** According to the literature, tandem occlusions have a worse outcome than single large vessel occlusion due to the prolonged puncture-to-recanalization time. Identifying the stenotic lesion and setting the optimal endovascular strategy can lead to a faster recanalization and a better functional outcome for the patient.

**Key words:** Acute Ischemic Stroke, Thrombectomy, CT Perfusion, Recanalization, Endovascular.

### 23. HAMMAN'S SYNDROME AS PART OF THE CHEST PAIN DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS

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**BACKGROUND:** In the U.S.A alone, over 5 million patients present to the emergency department with the chief complaint of 'chest pain', the majority (55%) of whom are found to have a noncardiac cause for their symptoms. Such an acute and rare cause is Hamman's syndrome which is characterized as spontaneous pneumomediastinum (SPM) presenting with subcutaneous emphysema. SPM is defined as the presence of interstitial air in the mediastinum without any apparent etiology. The absence of clear guidelines and the lack of results from large study groups make the management of these patients challenging. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 19-year-old healthy female patient presented in our hospital's emergency department with a severe retrosternal chest pain radiating to the neck, back and left arm. The pain was aggravated by speech and deep inspiration. She also reported dyspnea, cough and numbness of the left palm and fingers. On clinical examination the patient was tachypneic with crepitation upon palpation of the neck and thoracic wall, pointing towards subcutaneous emphysema. ECG showed sinus rhythm while blood tests revealed a leukocytosis, increase in C - Reactive protein and negative cardiac enzymes. On chest X-Ray massive subcutaneous emphysema with pneumomediastinum was depicted. We performed also a chest CT-Scan in order to make sure the absence of pneumothorax and try to search for an etiology. The patient was hospitalized for 24 hours being treated with oxygen, NSAIDs, prophylactic antibiotherapy and nebulizer containing bronchodilators. Few hours after the onset of the treatment most of the patient's symptoms were diminished and in the two-week follow-up chest X-Ray there was a total resolution of the pneumomediastinum. **CONCLUSION:** This case underlines the diagnosis challenge of Hamman's syndrome, as it should be differentiated rapidly

from other acute pathologies causing chest pain, like pericarditis, coronary syndromes, pneumothorax, aortic dissection, pulmonary embolism and Boerhaave syndrome. Thus physicians should be alert to include Hamman's syndrome in the differential diagnosis of young patients presenting to the emergency department with chest pain and take advantage of the fast information that can be gained from the clinical examination in order to have the best prognosis.

**Key words:** Hamman's syndrome, Pneumomediastinum, Subcutaneous emphysema, Chest pain, Pneumology.

### 24. HEARING THE UNHEARD. INTRICACIES IN TREACHER COLLINS SYNDROME- CASE REPORT AND EVOLUTION IN TIME

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**BACKGROUND:** Treacher Collins syndrome (TCS, OMIM 154500) is a rare autosomal disorder that impairs craniofacial development by affecting the maturing of the first and second branchial arches. The estimated incidence is 1:50,000 live births. Mutations in TCOF1 (5q32) (78%-93%) and POLR1C or POLR1D (8%) cause the disease. TCS is classically characterized by bilateral mandibular and malar hypoplasia, downward-slanting palpebral fissures, coloboma of the lower eyelid, and external ear abnormalities. About 40%-50% of individuals have conductive hearing loss attributed to malformation of the ossicles and hypoplasia of the middle ear cavities whilst, inner ear structures tend to be normal. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present a 10-year-old male patient to discuss the evolution in time (starting from the age of 11 months till the age of 12 years) the frequency of clinical features, illustrating evocative and particular features, correlations between clinical signs and hearing loss. The patient is the only child of an apparently healthy, young, unrelated couple. Repeated clinical evaluations revealed: microcephaly, characteristic facial dysmorphism with bilaterally symmetric convex facial profile, downslanting palpebral fissures, depressed zygomatic arches, dental malposition, cleft palate, micro-retrognathia; deformed and lowset ears with bilateral auricular tags; delayed speech development; weight deficiency. Audiometry investigation has shown mild to severe bilateral conductive hearing loss (HL) and both the neurological and surgical exam revealed epilepsy and hiatal hernia. **CONCLUSION:** The case reported is a variation of TCS. Although TCS is a rare autosomal disorder, caught in its early stages it may ensure a life expectancy in neonates with the syndrome similar to general population. We present illustrative and particular features, as well as the importance of the multidisciplinary management approach in treatment of the patient. Early diagnosis of TCS and detection of hearing loss allows prompt and appropriate treatment of great importance for aesthetic and functional development in these patients.

**Key words:** hearing loss, treachercollins, tcs, tcof1.

### 25. IMPALEMENT INJURY - CASE REPORT

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**BACKGROUND:** Impalement, the penetration of the human body by using objects such as stakes, spears, hooks or poles has been documented as a torture or execution method since the beginning of recorded history. This is a successfully treated case of impalement injury. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present a case of a 62-year-old man who was brought to the emergency room with a walking stick inserted into his rectum by multiple strong kicks. The tip of the stick was palpable on the right supraclavicular fossa, under the skin and the end of the stick was still out of the anal canal. The patient was hemodynamically stable and he was breathing spontaneously. The trajectory of the walking stick was established using a CT scan. Emergency laparotomy and thoracotomy have been performed and revealed the lesions of the following organs: rectum, right colon mesentery, liver, diaphragm, right lung, right second rib. Using a pendular bone saw, the stick was sectioned below the liver and the distal portion was removed transanal. The other end was pulled into the abdomen. The patient presented minimal hemoperitoneum and hemothorax which have been drained, the lung and the diaphragm have been sutured and in the transhepatic lesion we have applied TachoSil Fibrin sealant. Due to the mesocolic wounds, a right hemicolectomy has been performed and also a lateral sigmoid colectomy.

The colostomy was reversed 3 months later. **CONCLUSION:** In conclusion, this type of trauma, meant to prolong the post-impalement suffering of the victim, can be survivable if the treatment is initiated immediately.

**Key words:** impalement, emergency, laparotomy, thoracotomy, colostomy.

**26. INCIDENTAL FINDINGS OF AN ADVANCED, INFECTED, ASYMPTOMATIC HYDATID CYST OF A FORMER SHEPHERD**

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**BACKGROUND:** The hydatid cyst is an endemic parasitic disease in our country. The parasite, *Echinococcus granulosus*, can only affect people that consume contaminated food. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 59-yrs-old patient, ex-smoker, former shepherd, admitted to the ER for trauma on his left hand, underwent a chest X-ray and the diagnosis revealed a right medio-pulmonary macronodular opacity which was followed by several investigations at the pneumology clinic. The CT examination could not make the distinction between hydatidosis and neoplastic mass. Moreover, the investigation highlighted the presence of 2 hepatic cysts at the IVa and VI segments. There was taken sputum which was tested for AARB with negative result, and lung biopsy. Despite the inflammatory aspect that underlined the possibility of hydatidosis, the investigation was not able to exclude a small cell carcinoma. In this case, the immunohistochemistry denied the presence of a tumoral pathology and supports the presence of inflammation and additionally asymptomatic infection. Ten days later, the patient is admitted to the surgery clinic for exertional dyspnoea, orthopnoea and hemoptysis. The treatment involved right superior lobectomy under general anesthesia after the evacuation of the cyst and the membrane because the lobe presented numerous supurated zones which were deemed unrecoverable. The functional status of the patient is considered surgically improved. **CONCLUSION:** The case has some several points of interest, one of them being the incidental discovery of the already complicated but asymptomatic disease after assessing the patient for another pathology which concluded with late presentation to the medic. Moreover, there were problems choosing the priority in the surgical act between the lung and hepatic cysts. Nevertheless, the difficulty in the multidisciplinary assessment consisting in numerous investigations was to exclude different pathologies such as neoplasia. Also the patient will continue to require surgical treatment for the liver hydatidosis.

**Key words:** hydatid cyst, biopsy, lobectomy, incidental finding, asymptomatic.

**27. INSIGHT INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF MULTIPLE UROTHELIAL CARCINOMA**

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**BACKGROUND:** Urothelial tumors are tumors that can occur in the urinary tract and represent 0.03% of all cases of carcinoma. 95% of these tumors are bladder carcinoma and only 5% can be localized in the upper urinary tract. Moreover, only 1-4% are bilateral. We herein report a case of a bladder carcinoma and bilateral upper ureteral carcinoma in a patient with a single functioning right kidney. We present this case to give a deeper insight into management, treatment and prognosis of multiple urothelial carcinoma, because of the particularities of the case, it being rare. **CASE PRESENTATION:** The patient presents with the following symptoms: recurrent hematuria, biological inflammatory syndrome, lower back pain. Echography, CT and cystoscopy images gave information that helped determine a superficial tumor of the bladder, a right upper urothelial tumor and left pyelocaliceal tumor. Left renal excretion was absent. Further investigation was done and a specimen was taken using transurethral resection of bladder tumor (TURBT). The histopathological exam report revealed a highly differentiated non-invasive papillary urothelial carcinoma. After 4 weeks, the patient returned to continue therapy regarding the right upper urothelial tumor. Right segmentary lomboureterectomy and temino-terminal anastomosis on double J ureteral stent was performed, with simple secondary evolution. The patient returned 2 months later: the right double J ureteral stent was suppressed, cystoscopy control exam was performed and showed no sign of recidive regarding the bladder carcinoma. The patient then underwent

left nephroureterectomy with perimeatic cystectomy for the left pyelocaliceal tumor with simple evolution. The histopathological exam revealed chronic pyelonephritis and von Brunn nests in the transversal section of the ureter. The post-operative course was uneventful. **CONCLUSION:** The association of a bladder carcinoma with an upper urothelial carcinoma and the bilaterality of the last mentioned is the particularity of this case. The post-operative evolution was uneventful, and the living quality of the patient was improved thanks to the good management of the case.

**Key words:** bladder carcinoma, upper urethral carcinoma, double J ureteral stent, left nephroureterectomy with perimeatic cystectomy, transurethral resection of bladder tumor.

**28. LEFT VENTRICULAR NON-COMPACTION CARDIOMYOPATHY: INCIDENTAL DIAGNOSIS AFTER AN ACUTE PULMONARY EDEMA**

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**BACKGROUND:** Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy (LVNC) is a primary genetic disorder characterized by abnormal prominent trabeculae in the left ventricle, forming deep intertrabecular recesses. The main concern resides in its complications: heart failure, thromboembolic events, malignant arrhythmias and sudden death. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We report the case of a 43-year-old male patient with past medical history of arterial hypertension and poor adherence to therapy who was admitted to Emergency Department with signs and symptoms suggestive of acute pulmonary edema. Patient accused dyspnea and excessive sweating. Clinical examination revealed diffuse bilateral coarse crackles consistent with pulmonary congestion, grade 3 hypertension (185/100 mmHg) and discrete edema of the lower limbs. After diuretic and vasodilator treatment, patient's condition improved. The ECG examination displayed a left bundle branch block of uncertain onset with ST-T changes. Transthoracic echocardiography revealed a dilated left ventricle with severe systolic dysfunction. Considering the ECG pattern and echographic aspect, a coronary angiogram was performed which ruled out an ischemic pathology. The patient was discharged home with recommendation for further diagnostic procedures. For this purpose, the patient is admitted to The Central Military Hospital of Bucharest. Holter ECG examination displays premature ventricular complexes on sinus rhythm background. Contrast enhanced transthoracic and transesophageal echocardiography is performed and the echographic aspect is consistent with dilated subtype of LVNC, with a ratio of non-compacted to compacted layer greater than 2:1 at the end of the diastole, criteria for left ventricular dilation (End-diastolic diameter of 83 mm, end-systolic diameter of 79 mm) and systolic dysfunction (left ventricular ejection fraction of 20%). Cardiac MRI is performed and confirms the diagnosis of LVNC. Taking into account the low ejection fraction, the Sacubitril/Valsartan (24mg/26mg) therapy is initiated. Furthermore, the patient is referred to the Interventional Arrhythmology Department where undergoes a Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy. **CONCLUSION:** Contrast enhanced echocardiography is unquestionably a facile investigation which proves high diagnostic value in LVNC. We believe that our case report should be an incentive for the medical community to take into account more often this diagnosis, considering both the availability of the diagnostic procedures and its life-threatening yet manageable consequences.

**Key words:** Left ventricular non-compaction cardiomyopathy, acute pulmonary edema, contrast enhanced echocardiography.

**29. LOSING YOUR SIGHT. A RARE CASE OF DEVIC'S DISEASE**

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**BACKGROUND:** Optic Neuromyelitis (NMO) is a rare inflammatory non-infectious multifocal disease of the nervous system. It manifests as rapid onset blindness in one or both eyes, followed by varying degrees of motosensorial deficiency. The pathology is characterized by the demyelination of the optic nerves and spinal cord, lesions of the encephalus being possible in advanced stages. Optic Neuromyelitis mainly affects



women and most cases present several relapses. In the past, this disease has been considered a severe variant of multiple sclerosis (MS) because both can cause optic neuritis and myelitis. Now, the use of anti-aquaporin 4 serum antibodies have distinguished the two pathologies. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 57-year-old Caucasian male presented with sudden blindness, consequently to a viral infection he experienced 3 weeks prior. Ophthalmologic examination identified bilateral papilloedema, abolished photomotor reflex and absent foveal reflex. Neurological examination highlighted global, symmetrical and diminished osteotendinous reflexes and negative Babinski sign. A widening of the optic nerve sheath was found on cerebral MRI, being compatible with anterior inflammatory optic neuropathy. The patient responded well to corticosteroids, the symptoms partially disappearing. After 5 weeks from the initial attack, the patient noted a gradually increasing motor deficit, that evolved in paraparesis and paraplegia. Demyelination between T6-T10 was identified on spinal MRI and led to a diagnosis of transverse myelitis. The diagnosis of Devic's disease was based on the association between optic neuritis and acute myelitis with positivity for anti-AQP4 antibodies. Immunosuppressive therapy (methylprednisolone) and plasmapheresis led to a partial recovery of visual and neurologic functions with (measurable) increases in range of motion. **CONCLUSION:** While a gradual decrease in eye and motor function is expected with age, sudden blindness and sudden loss of lower limb function are uncommon. Devic's disease is diagnosed based on clinical and imaging characteristics and also on an additional positive test for AQP4-IgG autoantibody. The acute treatment of the condition consists of glucocorticoids and plasmapheresis, while in the long term immunosuppressives and vitamin B supplements are also prescribed. Although our case is currently relapse-free, 80% of patients have recurring attacks.

**Key words:** Devic's disease, rapid sight loss, progressive motor deficit.

30. **MALIGNANT DISEASE - CAUSE OF THE RENAL DYSFUNCTION. CASE REPORT**  
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**BACKGROUND:** Multiple myeloma (MM) or Kahler's disease represents 1% of all cancers and approximately 10% of all hematologic malignancies, with an incidence in Europe of 4.5-6.0/100,000/year. Almost all patients with MM evolve from an asymptomatic premalignant stage called monoclonal gamopathy with unspecified significance. For the diagnosis of MM there are necessary the detection and the evaluation of the monoclonal component, the evaluation of plasmacyte infiltration of the bone marrow, the evaluation of the lithic bone lesions. The presented case concerns a patient with chronic kidney disease in whom the diagnosis of the malignant disease was not easy. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a 64 years-old male patient, admitted to the Emergency Department of Craiova County Clinical Emergency Hospital in March 2019 for diffuse lumbar pain with anterior irradiation, pain in the cervical-dorsal-lumbar spine, oliguria, physical asthenia and increased nitrogen retention (creatinine=12.3mg/dl, urea=215mg/dl). The patient was known having diabetes for about 4 years, hypertension with outpatient treatment. At the hospitalization, the patient presented spontaneous and movement-evoked pain of the spine, more accentuated by movements and which disappears with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. Considering the important and constantly increasing nitrogen retention, a central venous catheter is mounted on the right femoral vein and the renal replacement therapy by haemodialysis is initiated. The neurological and neurosurgical interdisciplinary approach consider a lumbar polydiscopathy and recommend performing a nuclear magnetic resonance examination of the thoracic-lumbar spine. This indicates the presence of disc herniation and hydric disc degeneration on several levels. During hospitalization, a mild anemia syndrome is detected with normal erythrocyte indices and also the HBs antigen is present. Despite the painkiller treatment, the pain of the patient is not remitted and it is recommended to perform the serum protein electrophoresis that identify a monoclonal spike. The bone marrow biopsy confirms the diagnosis of multiple myeloma. **CONCLUSION:** Finding disc herniations and the lack of the specific bone lesions may delay the diagnosis of multiple myeloma. The renal injury which occurs in multiple myeloma may be the main reason for a patient to come to the hospital.

**Key words:** multiple myeloma, chronic kidney disease, polydiscopathy.

31. **MALIGNANT TRANSFORMATION OF A PANCREATIC CYST AFTER ACUTE PANCREATITIS: 15 YEARS FOLLOW-UP**

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**BACKGROUND:** Our aim is to present the malignant transformation of a benign pancreatic cyst and showing the importance of follow-up investigations in similar cases. **CASE PRESENTATION:** 61-year-old female patient was admitted in 03/2018 because of abdominal pain. She was treated in 2003 for acute pancreatitis. At that time Computed Tomography (CT) showed a 2.2 cm necrosis of the pancreatic cauda and peripancreatic infiltrates. The cystic lesion increased to 12 cm. The Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP) has excluded a pancreatic duct fistula. An Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS) with pigtail drainage was carried out. Stent was removed one month later after cyst resolution. In 2007, the pancreatic cyst recurred and grew up to 12 cm until 2010. The patient remained asymptomatic until 2018 (2018: cyst size: 20 cm and patient presents abdominal pain). EUS drainage with plastic stent was performed. One day after the intervention, there was a marked increase in C-Reactive Protein levels. The CT showed free air and fluid. A surgery was performed showing a dislocated stent. The perforation site was closed but the supposedly benign cyst was not removed because of the massive pericystic collateral circulation. The patient was resumed in 05/2018 due to abdominal pain. EUS drainage with a Hot AXIOS® stent was performed. Three days after the procedure, one Haemoglobin drop was observed. The CT showed a 5 mm pseudoaneurysm. The angiography showed no active bleeding. The metal stent could be removed after 4 weeks. After removal of the stent, the patient presented fever and again suspicion of an infected cyst. The ERCP showed communication between the cyst and the pancreatic duct (plastic stent in the pancreatic duct was placed). After another unsuccessful attempt at external drainage, surgery was performed. Histology showed a moderately differentiated invasive intraductal papillary- mucinous adenocarcinoma. **CONCLUSION:** Malignant transformation of pancreatic cysts after acute pancreatitis is possible.

**Key words:** Malignant transformation, cyst, acute pancreatitis.

32. **METASTATIC COLORECTAL CANCER - AN UNEXPECTED JOURNEY**

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**BACKGROUND:** Colorectal cancer (CRC) is a major morbi-mortality cause; yearly there are 1,2 million cases diagnosed and over 600,000 deaths reported. Known risk factors are: age >40, personal or familial history of adenomatous polyps, inflammatory bowel disease, CRC; "Western" diet; smoking and alcohol consumption. 80% of all CRC are caused by acquired genetic defects; the most frequent oncogenes are: KRAS, BRAF, MYC and tumor-suppressor genes. For CRC the 5-year survival rate is 64%; for rectal cancer, 67%. If spread, the survival rate drops to 14% for CRC and 15% for rectal cancer. **CASE PRESENTATION:** 2015: male patient D.P., aged 64, presenting with subocclusive syndrome undergoes a chest-abdomen-pelvis CT scan with contrast showing a malignant stenosing infiltrative process, affecting 77 mm in the rectosigmoid junction with multiple hepatic and vertebral metastases. At colonoscopy the primary tumor is discovered, 25 cm from the anal orifice. Clinical status: ECOG 1. The tumour is an intestinal type ADK, mutant RAS gene-positive. FOLFOX VI+ Avastin Palliative Chemotherapy (PCT1) treatment is initiated, with mixed oncological response- M1 OSS continue spreading over the next year and a half. PCT1 causes mixed polyneuropathy; the treatment is changed to 5-FU, Leucovorin and Avastin (PCT2)- August 2016. The response to PCT2 after one year continues to be mixed: M1 hepatic in progression, M1 OSS in remission. 2017: Slightly progressive disease, ECOG status 1; surgery is not recommended. 2018: Imaging proves the progression of all metastases. PCT2 continues. 2019: Due to the progression of all metastases FOLFOX VI treatment is reinitiated and a biopsy is acquired from M1 OSS. May: RAS-wild type status. July: Oncological disease in progression. Status ECOG 1. PCT3 initiated: Cetuximab+ FOLFIRI. **CONCLUSION:** This case presents multiple unexpected changes in evolution; The maintained ECOG 1 status from



diagnosis to the present day, and defying the life expectancy associated with his IV-stage CRC diagnosis. Although initially testing positive for RAS-mutation, through his treatment mutations switched, and is currently classified as a RAS-wild type CRC patient. This raises many questions such as what the future of both his treatment and overall life expectancy could be.

**Key words:** Colorectal cancer, Oncology, RAS, mutant RAS, RAS-wild type, KRAS, metastatic colorectal cancer, CRC.

### 33. NOVEL MULTIMODAL APPROACH FOR MALIGNANT MELANOMA IN THE METASTATIC SETTING

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**BACKGROUND:** Malignant melanoma (MM) is the least common but the deadliest skin cancer, with about 9,000 victims each year. Almost 20% of all MM patients develop brain metastases (BM), for whom few options have been available prior to 2010. Although antibodies targeting the programmed cell death protein-1 (antiPD-1) have been recently introduced into practice, this disease still remains a huge therapeutic challenge in the metastatic stage. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 57-year-old male presented with a 3/3 cm left eyebrow pigmented lesion for which local excision was performed. The pathology exam confirmed the MM diagnosis, Clark index IV, Breslow index 2.5 mm, free of lympho-vascular and perineural invasion, 70 mitosis index and a Ki67 of 70%. Postoperative cranial computer tomography (CT) was consistent with foreign body granuloma. Therefore, pericardial reexcision was performed with no evidence of local relapse. On a subsequent follow-up 9 months later, whole body CT scan revealed an iodophilic nodular lesion in the left parotid gland and periglandular enlarged lymph nodes suggesting a lymph node relapse. Punch-biopsy confirmed the MM origin of the cells. BRAF V600 testing was negative for mutations. The patient was noted to have a low performance status, left-sided paresis, visual and verbal impairment. A brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) identified 6 BM with perilesional edema. The multidisciplinary oncological board decided for a modern multimodal treatment approach. Whole-brain radiotherapy up to 36Gy was performed resulting in a complete regression of 5 of the lesions and a persistent pontine metastasis, which was surgically removed. Also, treatment with Nivolumab (anti PD-1 antibody) has been initiated, using a 240mg/sqm dosage, days 1 and 15, q3w. Three years after, at the latest follow-up, whole body CT scan and brain MRI show no signs of disease progression and a regression of the parotid gland tumor. Nivolumab administration has not been interrupted, the patient currently undergoing the 25th treatment cycle. **CONCLUSION:** The objective of this case report is to highlight the magnitude of the potential benefits we can expect against metastatic MM as therapeutic options have consistently developed lately. AntiPD-1 antibodies are emerging as new promising treatments with a significant improvement of the survival rate of these patients.

**Key words:** Nivolumab, AntiPD-1 Antibodies, Brain Metastases.

### 34. PALLISTER-KILLIAN SYNDROME: AN UNACKNOWLEDGED CAUSE OF EPILEPSY

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**BACKGROUND:** Pallister-Killian syndrome (PKS) is a rare genetic disorder caused by tetrasomy 12p mosaicism associated with a supernumerary isochromosome. Although the clinical manifestations of PKS are variable, it is most common characterized by craniofacial dysmorphism, learning disability and epilepsy. A significant number of patients will develop a seizure disorder, mostly starting in early infancy. However, seizure and epilepsy characteristics of people with PKS are poorly described. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 6-month-old girl was referred to the department of Pediatric Neurology for 2 episodes of seizures which resembled spasms, no head control, inability to grasp objects, she says no syllables. She was born at 36 weeks, through cesarean delivery, after a normal pregnancy until week 24 when polyhydramnios was revealed in fetal ultrasound. Anthropometry showed normal weight=2840g, birth length=49cm and head circumference=36 cm. APGAR scores were 4/1', 6/5', 8/10', therefore positive-pressure ventilation was initiated, followed by oxygen therapy in

the incubator. At the age of 5 months, an antiepileptic treatment with valproate was recommended, with good response. Physical examination showed: height=50cm (Pc 75), weight=6.2kg (Pc 25), head circumference=43cm (Pc 75); a hypopigmented patch about 2 cm on right ankle joint, mediooccipital hemangioma, a hyperpigmented patch on left lumbar region and bilateral frontal alopecia; a distinctive facial appearance, including bulging forehead, low set posteriorly rotated ears, bilateral partial palpebral ptosis, sparseness of eyebrows, broad nasal bridge, wide mouth with thin upper lip and no teeth; short, conical hand fingers and high set flexed hallux. Neurological examination revealed delayed psychomotor development: no head control, at vertical suspension she cannot support her weight; generalized hypotonia; mental age of about 2 months. She started babbling at 3-4 months old. Cerebral MRI showed no modifications. EEG displayed theta background activity with medium voltage, without aspects of hypsarrhythmia. Genetic tests, array-based comparative genomic hybridization (array CGH) and FISH with a specifically probe for 12p, revealed tetrasomy 12p mosaicism, which confirmed our suspicion. **CONCLUSION:** PKS is a rare genetic cause of intellectual disability and epilepsy in children. Characteristics of epilepsy in PKS are yet to be discovered, but PKS should be considered in the differential diagnosis of epilepsy.

**Key words:** Pallister-Killian syndrome, epilepsy, intellectual disability.

### 35. PERMANENT DIABETES INSIPIDUS AND TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY: IS THERE A LINK?

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**BACKGROUND:** Central diabetes insipidus is the most common form-due to low ADH secretion by posterior pituitary. It is a condition characterized by polyuria with hypotonic urine accompanied by polydipsia. Although traumatic brain injury (TBI) can often lead to hypopituitarism, post-traumatic diabetes insipidus becomes permanent in a minority of cases. We chose this topic because the impairment of ADH secretion following a cranial trauma and maintenance of diabetes insipidus (DI) for a long time is rather rare. Prompt diagnosis and management can decrease the mortality and morbidity associated with this condition. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 31-year-old male, smoker of 12 pack-year, was admitted to the Endocrinology Department, in August 2019 for polydipsia, polyuria, nicturia, frontal headache and dizziness. The onset of symptoms was four years earlier, after he suffered a car crash followed by temporary amnesia. Physical examination revealed a diuresis of 3-5L accompanied by nicturia (1-2 micturitions/night), normal blood pressure. General tests showed normal glycaemia and natremia, with low urinary density (1010). Given the TBI history, the patient had complete pituitary function tested. Hormone tests (TSH, ACTH, prolactin, FSH, IGF1, LH) revealed no dysfunction of the anterior pituitary. The patient underwent a water deprivation test. The results were highly suggestive for central diabetes insipidus. Pituitary MRI showed homogeneous signal of adenohypophysis, but a lack of the T1 signal hyperintensity characteristic for neurohypophysis, suggesting the lack of ADH and supporting the diagnosis of central diabetes insipidus, post TBI. The patient was prescribed desmopressin 120µg/day, with immediate improvement of the symptoms. **CONCLUSION:** While TBI can lead to hypopituitarism, it is a rare cause of DI. This case is particular because of the presence of permanent post traumatic DI, without adenohypophyseal damage. It also underlines the importance of neurohypophyseal assessment following traumatic brain injury, even in the absence of other anterior insufficiencies. Long term and close follow up is required in these cases.

**Key words:** diabetes insipidus, pituitary insufficiency, brain injury, ADH.

### 36. POST TRABECULECTOMY CHOROIDAL EFFUSION IN A YOUNG PATIENT WITH STURGE WEBER SYNDROME

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**BACKGROUND:** Sturge Weber Syndrome is a rare neurocutaneous disorder associated with the somatic mutation of the GNAQ gene. This condition is characterized by three major features: a port-wine birthmark caused by the hamartomatous vascular proliferation, an ipsilateral leptomeningeal

angioma and glaucoma (increased intraocular pressure), leading to various degrees of neurological and ocular abnormalities. The increased intraocular pressure typically develops in childhood or early adulthood, and is rated as the most frequent ocular comorbidity. It is generally characterized by unresponsiveness to standard treatment and the severe visual impairment at the moment of the referral. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 16-year-old female patient presented to the Ophthalmology Department with a history of unilateral increased intraocular pressure due to secondary glaucoma and nevus flammeus associated with Sturge Weber Syndrome. She underwent trabeculectomy of the left eye in February 2019 and has been under medication with prednisolone eye drops (2 times/day) in the left eye and brimonidine eye drops (2 times/day) and bimatoprost eye drops (1 time/day) in the right eye. Examination of right eye showed an enlarged globe, increased conjunctival vascularization, episcleral vessel dilatation along with a decreased visual acuity of the right eye with an intraocular pressure (IOP) of 27 mmHg. She was scheduled for a right eye trabeculectomy under a general anesthesia in order to obtain long-term control of the intraocular pressure. The postoperative period was complicated with a choroidal effusion syndrome and a IOP of 32 mmHg demanding following treatment with topical ofloxacin, atropine and prednisolone. **CONCLUSION:** Sturge Weber Syndrome demands a multidisciplinary approach and when referring to glaucoma management, surgery is considered both necessary and challenging. When performing ocular surgery on such cases the surgeon should be prepared to deal with the increased chance of complications: choroidal effusion, expulsive hemorrhage and exudative retinal detachment. It is however crucial to plan an early postoperative ophthalmic examination and treatment of the complications as soon as possible for the best outcome.

**Key words:** sturge weber syndrome, trabeculectomy, choroidal effusion.

### 37. RARE ASSOCIATION OF NEOPLASTIC DISEASES- BEING BLINDED BY ONE DIAGNOSIS

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**BACKGROUND:** Neoplastic diseases represent the pathology with the highest morbidity and mortality rates, mainly because of the late diagnosis. In the majority of cases the patients are admitted into the hospital with advanced or metastatic stages of cancer. Associations of different types of malignant tumors are reported in the medical literature. When this occurs, the symptomatology of some neoplasms can be masked by other existing diseases - as in the case of our patient. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We are presenting the case of a 72 years old male admitted into the "Saint Spiridon" General Surgery Clinic with giant cervico-mediastinal goiter that caused tracheal and esophageal compressive symptoms- dysphagia for solid foods and acute respiratory insufficiency. The patient was previously investigated in the endocrinology clinic. Upon admission the patient presented tegument pallor, dyspnea, increased respiratory effort and dysphagia for solid foods. The blood tests show that the patient has a very low hemoglobin level of 5.8g/dL, indicating severe anemia-that was, however, well tolerated. Also, he was positive for fecal occult blood indicating gastrointestinal bleeding. Endoscopy and diagnostic colonoscopy were performed and the latter showed a bleeding, circumferential, vegetative mass located in the caecum. The biopsy revealed a moderately differentiated colon adenocarcinoma. After preoperative preparation and hemodynamic stabilization of the patient, total thyroidectomy was performed and during the same operative session right hemicolectomy with latero-lateral ileotransverseanastomosis were performed. The pathology examination results confirmed the presence of the colon adenocarcinoma (T3NoMo) and a thyroid with giant anizofollicular goiter without tumoral growths. **CONCLUSION:** The patient was hospitalised for an endocrine disease with compressive symptoms on both trachea and esophagus. However, the much severe, advanced condition, that would predict the prognosis, was not diagnosed previously to hospitalisation in our clinic. It is of major importance not to be blinded by one diagnosis but be able to detect the distinct diseases that the patient suffers from.

**Key words:** caecum, neoplasm, giant goiter.

### 38. RELAPSING POLYCHONDritis - A CHALLENGING DIAGNOSIS

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**BACKGROUND:** Relapsing polychondritis is a rare autoimmune disease of unknown etiology with episodic but potentially progressive inflammatory manifestations that affect both cartilaginous and noncartilaginous structures and can be accompanied by severe pulmonary complications. The clinical features include inflammation of the auricular, nasal, laryngotracheal, costal, articular cartilage and ocular and inner ear inflammation. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a patient, M.C., 46, female, who has been admitted to the Rheumatology Clinic of the Rehabilitation Hospital Iasi for pain and swelling of the right auricular cartilage and nasal cartilage. She had been suffering from relapsing inflammatory episodes for approximately 2 years. During the clinical examination we observed a deformed, swollen, painful right pinna, with the aspect of the "cauliflower ear", a swollen left pinna and a nose deformity due to the nasal cartilage inflammation. Our paraclinical examinations included blood tests, X-ray examinations, electrocardiography and echocardiography. There were no significant changes of the inflammatory markers and the number of the total antinuclear antibodies and the levels of the rheumatoid factor were within normal. The skull X-ray presented a saddle-nose deformity. The chest X-ray showed no signs of respiratory disease and the heart investigations did not show any signs of cardiovascular diseases. We performed a biopsy of the right auricular cartilage which showed an elastic auricular cartilage with a fibrous reshaping area that also affected the perichondrium in the central area, confirming the auricular chondritis. We initiated a treatment with Methotrexate, subcutaneously, 15 mg per week for the first four weeks, followed by a continuous life- long treatment of 20 mg per week. The clinical evolution was favorable. **CONCLUSION:** Although the diagnosis of relapsing polychondritis is relatively easy, many conditions can mimic the initial changes, therefore clinicians need to pay much attention to all the existing signs and symptoms in order to do a correct and complete clinical examination. With no specific laboratory findings, a clinical polymorphism resulted from a real bazaar of manifestations and episodic occurrence, the final diagnosis can be significantly delayed.

**Key words:** Cauliflower ear, inflammation, chondritis.

### 39. RENAL ARTERY STENOSIS: EXTREME THERAPEUTIC MEASURES FOR A CRITICAL CLINICAL SITUATION

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**BACKGROUND:** Renal artery stenosis is the leading cause of renovascular hypertension, being responsible for about 10% of severe refractory arterial hypertension cases, some of them often complicated by acute pulmonary edema (APE). **CASE PRESENTATION:** We are presenting the clinical case of a 64-year-old female patient, known with important cardiovascular pathology: chronic coronary artery disease, complete right renal artery occlusion and 60% left renal artery stenosis, documented by direct angiography and computed tomography (CT) angiography, secondary 3rd degree arterial hypertension, with multiple episodes of APE. She also associated renal (chronic renal disease) and neurological (left temporal-parietal ischemic stroke) pathologies. The patient was admitted at the "Dr. C.I. Parhon" Clinical Hospital Nephrology Clinic Iași for the acute exacerbation of chronic kidney disease and APE associated with a systolic blood pressure value of 210 mmHg. She was therefore redirected to the "Prof. Dr. George I.M. Georgescu" Institute Cardiology Clinic in order to establish the opportunity for stenting the lesion on the left renal artery and the subsequent therapeutic conduct. Due to multiple episodes of APE during hospitalization and dyspnea with quasi-permanent orthopnea, the decision of endotracheal intubation and mechanically assisted ventilation was made in order to facilitate the selective renal artery angiography, which showed 95% stenosis of the left renal artery and complete occlusion of the right renal artery. Angioplasty and stenting of the left renal artery was performed, resulting in a sharp decrease in blood pressure, followed by a significant reduction of antihypertensive medication and improvement of the renal function. **CONCLUSION:** This case illustrates that the decision regarding renal artery angioplasty in renovascular hypertension should be based on the individual characteristics of the patient, such as life expectancy, presence of comorbidities, quality of blood pressure control and status of renal function.

Although evidence that shows the benefit of choosing interventional treatment instead of medication is not clear enough, we can accept that in patients with particular clinical scenarios, with anatomically and functionally significant renal artery stenosis, deterioration of renal function and / or repeated hospitalizations for APE, renal artery angioplasty could have substantial benefits.

**Key words:** renal artery stenosis, renovascular hypertension, angioplasty, stenting.

#### 40. SACROCOCCYGEAL TERATOMA - FROM PRENATAL DIAGNOSIS UNTIL THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURE. CASE REPORT

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**BACKGROUND:** A teratoma is a rare type of congenital germ cell tumor that can contain fully developed tissues and organs, including hair, teeth, muscles and bone. The sacrococcygeal teratoma (SCT) is one that develops in the coccyx or tailbone and it is the most common tumor found in newborns and children, but it is still rare overall. It occurs in about 1 in every 35,000 to 40,000 infants and it is more often in females than males (4:1). **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present a case of a female newborn which was diagnosed by a routine prenatal ultrasound examination with sacrococcygeal tumor. At birth the patient presented a firm tumoral mass of 9/9 centimeters and clubfoot: varusequin. Although this type of teratoma is frequently associated with various malformations, we couldn't find a link between varusequin and SCT. The patient didn't present any other malformations. **CONCLUSION:** A surgery was performed to remove the tumor which occupied the space between the coccyx and rectum, the right gluteal region, beyond the median line to the left gluteal region. The teratoma was well delimited and resected in toto with the tip of the coccyx. Ligation of the median sacral artery was performed. The tumor was completely removed and the result was pleasing. Although the sacrococcygeal teratoma is a rare condition and the cause of it is unknown, it can be diagnosed early during the intrauterine life and the surgery is always required after birth as the tumor may cause genitourinary and gastrointestinal symptoms even though it is benign. Even if most of these tumors are benign, they may grow quite large and many will become malignant if surgical resection is not performed.

**Key words:** Sacrococcygeal teratoma, Malformation, Prenatal diagnosis.

#### 41. SEVERE CONGENITAL CANDIDIASIS LEADING TO DEATH IN A PRETERM INFANT

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**BACKGROUND:** Congenital candidiasis is a rare and severe infection contracted in utero and manifested within the first 6 days of life, which affects predominantly premature and low birth weight newborns. It occurs in less than 1% of women infected with *Candida albicans* during pregnancy and can be either skin-localized, with generalized maculopapular eruptions (which result in extensive desquamation), or systemic, leading to respiratory distress, hepatosplenomegaly, meningitis, sepsis and death. If detected early, congenital candidiasis is rarely fatal, but due to its low incidence and non-specific symptoms, correct diagnosis might be delayed. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present the case of a 23-year-old primigravida with an uninvestigated pregnancy at 30 weeks of gestation, who was admitted at the Emergency University Hospital in Bucharest due to leucorrhea and abdominal pain. During hospital stay, the mother presented uterine contractions with spontaneous rupture of membranes and delivered a male infant weighing 1100 g with an Apgar score of 9. Shortly after birth, the fetus developed fever and respiratory distress and died after 76 hours due to multiorgan failure. Fetal autopsy and subsequent histopathological evaluation revealed angioinvasive hyphae in the lung, brain, liver, spleen, kidney, striated muscle and gastrointestinal tract, which stained positive with Periodic acid-Schiff and Grocott's methenamine silver. Cultures in Sabouraud agar confirmed *Candida* species. **CONCLUSION:** Congenital candidiasis is a rare yet serious condition, which should be considered in the differential diagnosis of generalized maculopapular or pustular skin eruptions in neonates, alongside with *Listeria monocytogenes* infection, chickenpox, herpes virus infection or syphilis. Major risk factors, such as

low birth weight, prior use of antibiotics, central venous catheters or parenteral alimentation should also be taken into consideration. Early recognition and prompt treatment implementation of antifungal agents are important as they increase the infant's chances of recovery with minimal repercussions.

**Key words:** Congenital candidiasis, premature infant.

#### 42. THE DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGES IN OSTEOARTICULAR TUBERCULOSIS

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**BACKGROUND:** Tuberculosis (TB) is an endemic disease in developing countries, but the prevalence is rising all around the world. Broadening immunosuppressive conditions and enormous migrations are the main pillars of this growth. In the extrapulmonary forms of tuberculosis, skeletal sites account for 10 to 35% of cases. **CASE PRESENTATION:** In 2016 a 48 years old male patient was admitted to the hospital for purulent expectoration, heavy perspiration and fever. The Rx examination found a nodular infiltrative opacity in the superior left pulmonary lobe. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* was identified as negative, and treatment with Ceftriaxone, Ciprofloxacin, and Gentamicin was prescribed. The patient reacted with a bilateral swelling of his knees and only the right knee recovered through the interruption of treatment. After several pulmonary reinfections, high-intensity knee pain arose in association with pretibial and plantar erythema nodosum. The diagnosis of a Wegener vasculitis was established after Anti-Ro 52 and Quantiferon were positive, and Prednisone alleviated the symptoms. After the interruption of the treatment symptoms of fever, nocturnal perspiration, erythema nodosum reappeared and a viscous liquid with negative bacteriology, no crystals, was evacuated from the painful knee. Shortly the patient developed a Baker cyst, which led to a deep vein thrombosis. Arthroscopic synovectomy identified a granulomatous synovitis, without central necrosis and rare Langerhans cells. In 2019 the left knee became swollen and painful again. Ultrasound examination showed the proliferation of the synovia, liquid in the articulation, erosion of the condyles and significant fibrosis with a tightened articular space. The AFB smear was negative, but ANA antibodies were positive. After 5 weeks the *Mycobacterium Tuberculosis* culture established the final diagnosis of osteoarticular tuberculosis. **CONCLUSION:** The pulmonary origin could not be identified, so the suspicion of primary joint tuberculosis is the most probable, even though it is a rare condition that is usually present in children. Diagnosing osteoarticular TB still represents a challenge because microbiological investigations are frequently negative and misdiagnosis leads to irreversible consequences.

**Key words:** Tuberculosis, Skeletal, Chronic.

#### 43. THE EISENMENGER SYNDROME - A PIECE OF CAKE?

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**BACKGROUND:** Ventricular septal defects (VSD), atrial septal defects (ASD) and patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) are only a few of the congenital cardiac abnormalities associated with development of the Eisenmenger syndrome. Due to their tendency of spontaneously closing during childhood, VSD represent only 10% of adult congenital heart defects. Such patients face the risk of developing pulmonary vascular disease, followed by the Eisenmenger syndrome. **CASE PRESENTATION:** A 28-year-old female patient sought medical assistance in the emergency department of Manisa 8 Eylül Hospital due to persistent cough and insomnia. Cardiac arrest shortly developed in the same department, with successful cardio-pulmonary resuscitation and full recovery. The patient refused the recommended echocardiography and was discharged after two days from intensive-care unit. The suspicion of Eisenmenger syndrome and myocarditis was raised. Four days later, she consulted the emergency service in our hospital for pricking chest pain and dyspnea. Echocardiography showed serious tricuspid insufficiency, right ventricular hypertrophy, pulmonary hypertension and a 2.4 cm nonrestrictive perimembranous VSD (membranous defect extended to the muscular septum). This, together with the central cyanosis and pulmonary



hypertension, allowed the diagnosis of Eisenmenger syndrome. Oxygen therapy was started, together with antibiotic therapy, as the patient developed pneumonia. Surgical intervention was no longer an option. **CONCLUSION:** Survival in Eisenmenger complex patients is limited and quality of life decreased. Moreover, patients face the risk of endocarditis, aortic regurgitation, sinus of Valsalva aneurysm, arrhythmias and pulmonary infections. We conclude that congenital VSDs should be the object of periodical follow up until their closure, and that all adult patients should be referred to a congenital heart disease expert, who can recommend surgical intervention in time to avoid irreversible complications.

**Key words:** Eisenmenger syndrome, perimembranous ventricular septal defect, pulmonary vascular disease.

#### 44. THE IMPORTANCE OF ENDOSCOPIC ULTRASOUND IN ESTABLISHING THE CORRECT DIAGNOSIS – A CASE SERIES

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**BACKGROUND:** The aim of this paper is to present how Endoscopic Ultrasound (EUS) was decisive in establishing the correct diagnosis in a series of patients. Cases where EUS established the correct diagnosis despite inconclusive radiologic evaluation, were identified in our EUS database. **CASE PRESENTATION:** Case 1 – 74-year old female patient, hospitalized due to acute pancreatitis of unknown etiology. Computed Tomography (CT) Scan showed a normal pancreas. EUS excluded a biliary etiology, but a 1.7x1.5 cm hypoechoic mass in the head of the pancreas was identified. Magnetic Resonance Imaging was performed but, could not clearly detect the lesion. Endoscopic Ultrasound - Fine Needle Aspiration (EUS-FNA) showed atypical cells with high grade dysplasia. Surgery was performed and histology showed pancreatic adenocarcinoma. Case 2 - 50-year old male patient, hospitalized because of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism. The patient had cachexia, mild ascites, and presented chronic alcohol consumption. The patient had no abdominal pain, lipase was normal and malignancy was suspected. CT Scan raised the suspicion of a liver metastasis and a suspect pancreatic lesion. MRI showed no evidence of a liver or solid pancreatic mass, only a pancreatic cyst. Diagnostic paracentesis did not detect any tumor cells. EUS showed a 2.2x1.8 cm cystic lesion in pancreas with an 8 mm solid content. Fluid analysis obtained was typical for a pseudocyst. Paracentesis was performed once more and showed increased lipase levels. Secretin MRI was performed for suspicion of pancreatic duct fistula. This was confirmed and successfully treated by ERCP. Case 3 - 56-year old female patient with known autoimmune thyroiditis hospitalized because of abdominal pain, weight loss and slightly increased lipase values. MRI raised the suspicion of a pancreatic mass and enlarged lymph nodes. EUS suspected an autoimmune pancreatitis. Fibrotic changes with lymphocyte infiltrate were presented in the histology obtained through EUS-FNA (IgG4 was not elevated). Therapy with steroids was started and after 3 months, MRI was normal and the patient was free of symptoms. **CONCLUSION:** EUS is a useful technique in clinical practice to establish a correct diagnosis in cases where radiology is inconclusive.

**Key words:** eus, mri, ct, diagnosis, radiology.

#### 45. UNCOMMON SITE FOR ENDOMETRIOSIS: THE CANAL OF NUCK

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**BACKGROUND:** Endometriosis is a benign polymorphic and multifocal disease, characterized by the presence of endometrial tissue outside the uterine cavity, associated with fibrosis and inflammatory reaction. The endometriotic implants are especially located in the pelvic cavity, but can also be found in atypical sites. Unusually, the endometrial tissue can be situated in the Canal of Nuck (0,3-0,6%). This uncommon area is an embryonal rest of the parietal peritoneum that follows the round ligament of uterus and makes the link between the peritoneal cavity, the inguinal canal and the labia major. **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present a case of a 28-

years-old female, nulliparous, with no surgical history, who complained about dysmenorrhea (VAS 9), dyspareunia and a right inguinal nodule, which was associated with cyclical menstruation pain in this area. These symptoms have appeared one year ago. Imaging examinations (ultrasound and pelvic MRI) confirmed the presence of the formation with nonspecific characters without revealing the presence of intraperitoneal implants. The tumor was completely excised and the extemporaneous histopathological examination revealed the presence of endometrial tissue located on the round ligament. The immunohistochemistry confirmed the diagnosis. Postoperative, the treatment with contraceptives was applied and the patient evolution was favorable. **CONCLUSION:** Inguinal endometriosis is a very rare entity. Although the symptoms can guide us in cases of women at the reproductive age, with normal menstrual cycle, the diagnosis of endometriosis can be difficult. Therefore, we need imaging investigations for a complete evaluation of both extrapelvic and intraperitoneal sites. Histopathological examination after surgical excision is mandatory. Treatment involves a multidisciplinary approach, surgical excision and medical contraceptive treatment.

**Key words:** the canal of nuck, endometriosis, multidisciplinary approach.

#### 46. VARIABLE CLINICAL FEATURES IN DIGEORGE SYNDROME: A COMPARISON OF TWO CLINICAL CASES

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**BACKGROUND:** DiGeorge syndrome or 22q11.2 deletion syndrome has classically been characterized by the triad of clinical features including congenital cardiac defects, immune deficiencies, secondary to aplasia or hypoplasia of the thymus, and hypocalcemia due to small or absent parathyroid glands. However, it is now known to have a heterogeneous presentation that includes multiple additional congenital anomalies and later-onset conditions. **CASE PRESENTATION:** Patient A, a 16-year-old boy, was admitted in the Department of Pediatric Neurology for learning difficulties and socialization problems. He had a history of delayed speech development, growth failure during the first year of life and recurrent acute respiratory tract infections. The clinical evaluation showed a facial dysmorphic features (narrow forehead, synophrys, upslanting palpebral fissures, broad nasal root, short philtrum, dental malocclusion and micrognathia), long fingers and toes. The neurological examination revealed mild gait problems, mild muscular hypertonia; bradylalia with dyslalia. The psychiatric evaluation revealed bradipsychia, learning difficulties, anxiety and antisocial behavior. Psychological evaluation indicated mild mental retardation (I.Q. 55). Right bundle branch block and sinus tachycardia were noticed on the electrocardiogram. Patient B, a 13-year-old boy, was referred to the department of Neurogenetics for particular facial features and thoracic-lumbar scoliosis. He had a history of frequent respiratory infections and chronic constipation; he also had a speech delay. Physical examination showed facial dysmorphism (malformed low-set ears, hypertelorism, upslanting palpebral fissures, synophrys, enlarged nasal root, prominent nasal pyramid, prominent maxillary, and micrognathia); long fingers and toes; thoracic-lumbar scoliosis; mild speech delay, concentration and attention difficulties. The laboratory investigations indicated hypocalcemia. In both cases genetic tests (array CGH, FISH) were performed; a 22q11.2 deletion was identified in both cases. **CONCLUSION:** DiGeorge syndrome may present with a wide spectrum of clinical findings. These two patients had some common trades including dysmorphic facies with individual characteristics, behavioral problems and medical history of frequent respiratory infections. Hypocalcemia and cardiac problems are other important features of this syndrome. In conclusions, genetic tests for 22q11.2 deletion should be taken into consideration in children with speech delay or learning difficulties or behavior problems, especially in association with dysmorphic features, heart disease and hypocalcemia.

**Key words:** DiGeorge syndrome, dysmorphic facies, behavior problems, developmental delay.

#### 47. WHEN OLD DISEASES STRIKE BACK - A FASCINATING LEMIERRE'S SYNDROME CASE

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**BACKGROUND:** Lemierre's syndrome is caused by an anaerobe Gram-negative bacteria, *Fusobacterium Necrophorum*. Although it is a typical component of the bacteria from the oral flora, it can lead to pharyngitis, peritonsillar abscesses and even to more severe complications such as septic thrombophlebitis of the internal jugular vein, meningitis or even to the death of the patients. **CASE PRESENTATION:** This case report involves a 20 years old male patient who presented in the Emergency Department in an altered state following 7 days of antibiotic treatment for an upper respiratory infection. The patient presented with low blood pressure (80/59 mmHg) fever, swollen lymph nodes and a tender neck, but also accused loss of appetite, muscle weakness and shortness of breath. The primary x-rays showed right lower lobe pneumonia so the patient was placed on an empiric treatment consisting of levofloxacin, ceftriaxone and penicillin G, followed by supplemental oxygen and additional IV liquids. The second round of x-rays showed worsening infiltrate in the lungs with developing small layering effusion. The neck was still tender, therefore an ENT doctor was called for a consult, which later recommended a neck and chest computerized tomography. The CT showed thrombophlebitis and stenosis of the internal jugular vein, which correlated with the clinical symptoms is consistent with a Lemierre's Syndrome diagnosis. Therefore, the treatment was switched to piperacillin, clindamycin and metronidazole. Upon becoming stable, the patient was transferred to the surgical department to remove the clot from his internal jugular vein and later on performed a full recovery. **CONCLUSION:** Lemierre's disease should be considered as a possible diagnosis if the symptoms do not yield to antibiotics after 3-5 days. Although the disease is rare, it can still be lethal, reason why a fast and precise diagnosis is necessary, followed by a treatment consisting of antibiotics and possibly anticoagulants.

**Key words:** Lemierre's syndrome, *Fusobacterium Necrophorum*, stenosis of the internal jugular vein.

#### 48. 5-HTTLPR Polymorphisms Distribution Among 1497 Healthy Romanian Volunteers

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**BACKGROUND:** The serotonin transporter (5-HTT or SERT) is an integral membrane protein that plays a key role in regulating serotonergic synaptic function. 5-HTT is responsible for the reuptake of the serotonin from the synaptic cleft back into presynaptic neurons. It controls the duration, availability and signaling capacity of serotonin in the synapse and has been associated with anxiety related personality traits, depression related disorders and with reduced response to psychotherapy. The promoter of the 5-HTT gene contains a region called the serotonin-transporter-linked polymorphic region (5-HTTLPR), which modulates the transcriptional activity of the gene. This is a highly variable region due to an insertion/deletion polymorphism and a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) which determine the length and structure of the alleles. The 5-HTTLPR polymorphisms are of great relevance due to their involvement in the pathogenesis of multiple disorders, such as depression. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Our study assessed the frequencies of 5-HTTLPR genotypes in a group of 1497 physically and psychologically healthy Romanian volunteers, using the PCR-RFLP method. The bi-allelic distribution studies only the insertion/deletion polymorphism, differentiating between the short (S) and long (L) alleles. The tri-allelic distribution also includes a SNP (rs25531), resulting in alleles associated with a lower transcriptional activity (S') and others with a higher activity (L'). **RESULTS:** The bi-allelic distribution of 5-HTTLPR polymorphisms was: 484 L/L (32%), 722 L/S (48%) and 291 for S/S (20%), respecting the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ( $\chi^2 = 0.54$ ). The allele frequencies are: 56% (L) and 44% (S). The tri-allelic distribution was: 410 for L'/L' genotype (27%), 735 for L'/S' (49%) and 352 for S'/S' (24%). These genotypes also respect the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium ( $\chi^2 = 0.41$ , with L' frequency 52% and S' frequency 48%). **CONCLUSION:** Our study revealed an allele distribution consistent with previous findings on Caucasian populations. The major drawback of our study is that candidate gene studies are inconsistent with modern genetics findings, such as genome wide association studies (GWAS), as psychiatric disorders are now considered to be polygenic. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:** This work was funded through grant

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**Key words:** serotonin transporter, 5-HTTLPR, rs25531, Romanian healthy volunteers.

#### 49. ASSESSMENT OF A DRUG-DELIVERY SYSTEM BASED ON SUPERPARAMAGNETIC NANOPARTICLES FOR BREAST CANCER THERAPY

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**BACKGROUND:** Breast cancer is the most common cancer diagnosed among women, affecting 2.1 million women each year. A major problem in cancer therapy is the lack of specificity of chemotherapeutic drugs against tumors. In order to achieve efficient therapy, large doses of drugs were used for patient treatment which causes serious side effects. Therefore, current efforts in the biomedical field are focusing on developing strategies for targeted drug delivery. The aim of our work was to evaluate a nanosystem formed by superparamagnetic nanoparticles loaded with an antitumor antibiotic-violamycin B1. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** MCF7 (adenocarcinoma) and MCF12A (non-tumorigenic mammary gland) cell lines were treated with unloaded nanoparticles (NP), VB1-loaded nanoparticles (VB1-NP) and VB1 solution at different concentrations: 0.025; 0.05 and 0.1 mg/ml for 24-48 hrs. The cellular viability was assessed by MTS method, which measures the quantity of reduced tetrazolium products, as an indicator of cellular metabolism. The cytotoxicity of nanosystems was tested by measuring the Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH) release into cell culture media. The anti-tumor activity of NP-VB1 was proved by real-time monitoring of treated cells on xCELLigence platform and by RealTime-Glo™ Annexin V Apoptosis Assay. The intracellular accumulation of NPs in lysosomes of cells was quantitatively assessed by fluorescence microscopy using LysoSensor Green DND 189 staining and by videomicroscopy. **RESULTS:** Both cell lines treated with 0.025 mg/ml of NPs showed cellular viability and cytotoxicity values similar to control experiments, untreated cells. For 0.05 mg/ml and 0.1 mg/ml there was a significant decrease in cell viability induced by the cytotoxicity of the NPs at these concentrations. The VB1-NP treatment of cells significantly decreased their proliferation rate and finally induced cellular apoptosis. The anti-tumor activity of VB1 was maintained by nanoparticles delivery system, but the apoptosis process is delayed. This could be explained by the nanoparticles endocytosis process in cells, and respectively by VB1 releasing time from NPs. **CONCLUSION:** This study demonstrated the efficacy of a superparamagnetic nanoparticles - VB1 drug-delivery system on breast cancer cells. **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:** This work was supported partially by the Ministry of Research and Innovation in Romania, under Program 1 - The Improvement of the National System of Research and Development, Subprogram 1.2 - Institutional Excellence - Projects of Excellence Funding in RDI, Contract No. 7PFE/16.10.2018 and by Core Program PN 19.29.01.04

**Key words:** drug-delivery system, superparamagnetic nanoparticles, breast cancer therapy, violamycin B1.

#### 50. DECORIN AS A POSSIBLE MEDIATOR OF AMYLOID BETA PATHOLOGY IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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**BACKGROUND:** Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common neurodegenerative disease and the major form of dementia in the elderly. It is characterized by aberrant protein aggregation, notably amyloid beta (A $\beta$ ) peptide accumulation and the formation of intracellular neurofibrillary tangles from hyperphosphorylated tau. Protein aggregates in the cell are cleared by autophagy, a mechanism which has been shown to be impaired in AD. Decorin is a small leucine-rich proteoglycan of the extracellular matrix which has been proven to induce autophagy in endothelial cells and, through mass spectrometry, has also been found in abnormal concentrations in the cerebrospinal fluid of AD mouse models. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We investigated the role of decorin and autophagy in A $\beta$  pathology in vivo using amyloid precursor protein (APP) NL-F and APP NL-G-F knock-in mouse models. Both APP NL-F and APP NL-G-F models avoid potential artifacts introduced by APP overexpression by using a knock-in

approach to express APP at wild-type levels while producing elevated pathogenic A $\beta$ . Sections 4  $\mu$ m (paraffin embedded) thick were immunostained for decorin, A $\beta$  and different neuronal markers. Quantification was performed with Fiji (ImageJ) imaging software. **RESULTS:** Both APP NL-F and APP NL-G-F knock-in 12 months old mice expressed a significant A $\beta$  pathology compared to wild type (WT). Decorin was present in both the cortex and the hippocampus in the brains of WT and AD mouse models. We then identified that the majority of neurons in the cortex that expressed decorin were a subpopulation of the parvalbumin (PV) positive interneurons. In the hippocampus, decorin was, surprisingly, colocalized with pyramidal neurons only from CA2 and with PV expressing interneurons in the regions CA1, CA3 and DG. **CONCLUSION:** As far as we know, it is the first time decorin has been studied in the context of the central nervous system. Given that autophagy has been shown to mediate the secretion of pathological A $\beta$  in the extracellular space and taking into consideration the strong relationship between decorin and autophagy, this proteoglycan shows great promise in further explaining the complete pathology of A $\beta$ . Decorin may even constitute the basis for discovering a new biomarker for AD, however, further research is necessary.

**Key words:** Alzheimer's Disease, amyloid beta, decorin, autophagy, parvalbumin interneurons.

#### 51. EVALUATING HEALTHY CELLS VIABILITY EXPOSED TO CANCEROUS CELL DESTRUCTION DESIGNED MAGNETITE NANOPARTICLES

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**BACKGROUND:** Over the last decade, great progress has been done in developing nanoparticles (NPs) that might be used for oncology disease detecting and treatment. Also, NPs can be engineered for contrast imaging use, targeted drug delivery and even as therapeutic agents to initiate tumour cell death. Thus, making us question about their biocompatibility within healthy cells. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Magnetite NPs were synthesized by chemical co-precipitation. We used two precursor solutions: 100 ml of ferric chloride and 100 ml of ferrous sulfate. NPs were coated with medium molecular weight chitosan previously dissolved in 90 ml of a 2% glacial acetic acid solution. In order to measure the NPs capacity to cause cell death, an MTT assay was made.

A mesenchymal stem cells primary cell culture from mouse bone marrow was cultured, using DMEM medium. Cells were exposed by quadruplicate to the nanoparticles. The evaluated concentrations were logarithmic series from 5,000 to 5ng/ml. Cell death was measured after 24 and 48h post exposure. For MTT assay, the cells were incubated with an MTT solution for 4 hours. After incubation, the medium was retired, and formazan was dissolved in 50  $\mu$ l of pH3 isopropanol. The absorbance was read at 490nm. The viability of non-exposed cells was set to 100% and samples viability calculated with a mathematical equation. **RESULTS:** All the samples viability turned out to be above 70% of cell viability marker. The American standard ISO-10993-5 specifies that all the biomedical materials must present their viability above 70% to be considered a biocompatible material. **CONCLUSION:** There are no significant differences between control (non-exposed cells) and all the samples we analyzed. Bearing in mind, ISO-10993-5 regulations, that all the samples above 70% of viability are considered non-dangerous samples, future therapeutic prospective can be taken into account. Considering other MNPs toxicity related studies, we confirm that the MNPs dose used for drug delivery is safe for the unaffected tissues and it is not necessary to use extremely low frequency magnetic field in order not to negatively interfere with the healthy cells. Also, literature specifies that different cellular Redox environment distincts normal and cancerous cells in terms of MNPs action.

**Key words:** nanoparticles, magnetite, cancer, chitosan, mesenchymal stem cells.

#### 52. GENOME-WIDE ASSOCIATION STUDY OF BREAST CANCER IN ROMANIAN POPULATION

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**BACKGROUND:** Breast cancer remains a pathology with great social-cultural impact, being the first type of cancer ever described. Previous studies have found breast cancer to have the second highest incidence of all neoplasms worldwide and the highest mortality in the European female population. To identify the role of certain alleles in this pathology we used a genome wide association study (GWAS). **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Patients included in the study were hospitalized in Surgery Ward III of the Bucharest Emergency Teaching Hospital. Patient inclusion criteria consisted of: the existence of primary cancer and not metastases; topographic localization; age between 18 and 80; confirmation by pathology exam; controls were selected using the following criteria: being in the same 5-year age group as the patients; patients from the same clinic with a different pathology; self-declared or observed Roma ethnicity. Steps taken to filter the data file using PLINK toolset: 1) Elimination of individuals with missing genotype data 10% (mind 0.1). 2) Elimination of SNPs with an allelic frequency-MAF < 5% (maf 0.05)->Eliminates 11.974 variants->92.416 variants remain. 3) Elimination of SNPs with missing genotype data of >10% of individuals (geno 0.1)->Eliminates 74 variants->92.342 variants remain. 4) Exclusion of SNPs not in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (hwe 0.001)->Eliminates 445 variants->91.897 variants. 5) Association test generating plink.assoc file. Final results: 91.897 variants with 278 Patients and 1378 Controls. **RESULTS:** Our study identified 26 significant (10-5) SNPs linked with breast cancer, out of which one was previously reported. The marker rs1219648 had the highest level of significance. It's located in the FGFR2 gene that is involved in a wide array of cancers through activation of the RAS-MAPK and PI3K-AKT pathways. We also identified 5 novel SNPs previously unreported with possible biological implications. The main limitation of the study was the small number of patients, but nevertheless it remains an important first step in GWAS analysis of the Romanian population. **CONCLUSION:** In conclusion, most SNPs previously validated don't seem to be present or have a statistically significant association in a Romanian population and future studies would be necessary for confirmation. These studies could also include the new SNPs described in this study.

**Key words:** GWAS, breast cancer, SNPs, BRCA.

#### 53. IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL FEATURES OF CYTOTROPHOBLASTIC INVASION IN THE UTERINE-PLACENTAL AREA AND MYOMETRIUM IN IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA DURING PREGNANCY

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**BACKGROUND:** During pregnancy, the key mechanism in the morphogenesis of the uterine-placental region is cytotrophoblastic invasion (CTI) - the process of migration of cytotrophoblast (CT) cells from the placenta to the endometrium and myometrium to establish uterine-placental circulation, which determines the possibility of compensatory-adaptive reactions in the uterine-placental complex and favorable termination of pregnancy. Iron deficiency anemia in pregnant women (IDAP) is one of the most acute problems of modern obstetrics. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 60 biopsies obtained in the Caesarean section, including 28 of physiological pregnancy, 32 - IDA of pregnant. Term of gestation was 37-40 weeks. The following techniques were used: 1) immunohistochemical studies with primary antibodies against the interval of metal 2 and 9, placental lactogen with the thermal exposition of the antigen (Dako); 2) histochemical method of determining fibrin and collagen fibers according to N.Slincheko; 3) coloring of hematoxylin and eosine. **RESULTS:** The study showed the spread of CTI not only in the area of the spiral arteries of the endometrium, but also the incorporation of EC into the walls of the myometrial segments of arteries. Immunohistochemical determination of CT invasiveness: during physiological pregnancy, the activity of metalloproteinases 2 is  $0.232 \pm 0.0012$ , metalloproteinases 9 are  $0.219 \pm 0.0014$ , with IDA of pregnant the activity of metalloproteinases 2 - in the range of  $0.238 \pm 0.0015$  -  $0.229 \pm 0.0014$ , metalloproteinases 9 -  $0.225 \pm 0.0014$  -  $0.187 \pm 0.0014$ . Immunovisualization for placental lactogen during physiological pregnancy was: IC -  $0.314 \pm 0.0022$ , EC -  $0.109 \pm 0.0022$ ; in the observations at the time I passed: IC in the range of  $0.326 \pm 0.0024$  -  $0.256 \pm 0.0021$ , EC  $0.108 \pm 0.0022$  -  $0.074 \pm 0.0024$ . At the same time, the gestational transformation of the walls of the arteries of the UPA was not complete. **CONCLUSION:** There is a deepening of cytotrophoblast invasion into the structures of the uteroplacental region and an increase in the lining distance of the endothelium-bearing cytotrophoblast of the artery walls and, as a result, a large dilatation of the lumen of the spiral and radial uterine arteries to



improve gas exchange in the mother-placenta system. However, the invasive ability and synthetic activity of the cytotrophoblast and, as a consequence, the adequacy of gestational transformation of the structures of the placental uterine bed depend on the stadium of IDA of pregnant women.

**Key words:** uterine-placental area, cytotrophoblastic invasion, iron deficiency anemia.

54. POTENTIAL THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF THYMOQUINONE ON NEUROBLASTOMA USING TWO-DIMENSIONAL AND THREE- DIMENSIONAL CULTURE MODELS

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**BACKGROUND:** Thymoquinone (TQ) is a bioactive component derived from the black seeds of the medicinal plant *Nigella Sativa*, with proven cytotoxic effects in several cancer cell lines, such as neuroblastoma. The study tests the antitumoral properties of Thymoquinone on neuroblastoma cells in a two-dimensional assay, the Cell Viability Assay using Trypan Blue, and a three-dimensional one, the Sphere Formation Assay. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** In the first assay, IMR32 neuroblastoma cells were seeded in three 16-well plates, incubated and treated with TQ of increasing concentrations. At each timepoint, cells were collected, resuspended, treated with Trypan Blue and the viable neuroblastoma cells were counted using a hemocytometer. The second assay used a complex three-dimensional culture model, obtained by suspending the IMR32 cells in Matrigel. The solution was placed gently around the rim of individual wells of a 24-well plate and incubated for solidifying. Media with TQ of increasing concentrations was added in the center of the wells and changed every 2 days. After 7 days, spheres were counted, measured using Zeiss Microscopy ZEN software and the sphere-forming unit was calculated for each drug concentration. **RESULTS:** In the Trypan Blue assay, 10  $\mu\text{M}$  TQ decreased the proliferative activity of IMR32 by 50% at 24 hours, by 20.58% at 48 hours and by 72.22% at 72 hours, while the 25  $\mu\text{M}$  TQ had a 94.21% inhibitory effect at 48 hours and completely destroyed all cells at 24 and 72 hours. The increasing concentrations of TQ also had inhibitory effects on cancer stem cells spheres' both sizes (53.279% average size decrease) and sphere forming units (3.5 for control, 2.65 for 0.1  $\mu\text{M}$  TQ, 1.85 for 1  $\mu\text{M}$  TQ and 0.75 for 3  $\mu\text{M}$  TQ). **CONCLUSION:** The study shows that TQ significantly affects the proliferation and survival of cancer cells of brain origin. The existence of cancer stem cells population within this type of tumor has been correlated with poorer prognosis; this is why it is crucial to use drugs that target this small population for preventing recurrence. TQ showed great dose-dependent inhibition of size and number of sphere-forming units, revealing its effective anti-cancerous properties.

**Key words:** neuroblastoma, cancer stem cells, thymoquinone, sphere-forming unit

## 55. PRF-PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION AND POSSIBLE CLOT AUGMENTATION

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**BACKGROUND:** The increasing demand for regenerative therapies and biomaterials that can potentially restore diseased and injured tissues has lead to intensive research on PRF and associated subgroups. Platelet-rich fibrin (PRF) is a natural fibrin-based biomaterial used in wound healing and bone regeneration. It contains cytokines and growth factors that increase vascularization and guide epithelial cell migration to its surface. It is estimated that the prevalence of chronic wounds in developed countries is around 1% to 2 % of the population and these numbers will rise as the ageing population increases. Chronic wounds seem to be a significant problem for the health system and also for the quality of life of patients and their families. In consequence, the aim of this study was to analyse the possibility of obtaining a bigger PRF clot from the same amount of blood in order to cover larger defects of chronic wounds. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

For this reason, we used different substances for PRF augmentation like vitamin C or calcium. By augmentation we mean the qualitative or quantitative improvement measured by different criteria like volume, colour or the degree of hydration. We hypothesized that vitamin C and calcium could promote wound healing by enhancing the biophysical properties of the PRF clots. It is known that vitamin C is a cofactor for collagen synthesis and a primary antioxidant and calcium is a key factor in the coagulation cascade. Therefore, we examined the influence on the weight, volume, hydration, colour and other biophysical properties when augmenting PRF clots with these substances in different doses compared with the standard protocol. **RESULTS:** As a result of the measurements made, we observed an increase in volume and a better hydration compared to the mean values of the standard ones, especially in the calcium group. The results can have future applications and potential for more effective PRF treatments at very low costs. **CONCLUSION:** In conclusion, we obtained very promising results compared to the standard ones, in the hope of finding a safer, more efficient and feasible treatment for these patients.

**Key words:** PRF, wound healing, characterization, biomaterial, calcium, vitamin c.

## 56. THE BENEFICIAL ROLE OF BACILLUS SPORES ON ACETAMINOPHEN ACUTE LIVER INIURY

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**BACKGROUND:** The liver is the main organ involved in maintaining the body's homeostasis. Acetaminophen (N-acetyl-p-aminophenol or paracetamol), an over-the-counter drug, is one of the most used analgesic and antipyretic agent in the world. It is known that acetaminophen (APAP) in high doses may lead to acute liver failure. Intoxication with APAP is the main cause of acute liver toxicity in both the US and Europe. Probiotics have been shown to have beneficial effects in several ailments from gastro-intestinal disorders (inflammatory bowel diseases, liver diseases) to allergy, metabolic disorders or cancer. This study was performed to evaluate the possible protective effect of *Bacillus* spp. spores on acute hepatic injury induced by APAP overdose in rats. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We used Wistar white male rats. A total of 35 rats were randomly divided into seven groups (n=5): group I served as control and received only the vehicle, Carboxymethylcellulose (CMC); group II received Silymarin (SIL) (100mg/kg/day); group III received MegaSporeBiotic (MSB) (1x10<sup>9</sup>CFU/day); group IV received APAP (2g/kg) - this group served as the model of hepatotoxicity; group V received APAP (2g/kg) and SIL (100mg/kg/day); group VI received APAP (2g/kg) and MSB (1x10<sup>9</sup> CFU /day); group VII received APAP (2g/kg), SIL (100mg/kg/day) and MSB (1x10<sup>9</sup>CFU/day). Liver for histopathological examination and blood samples were collected on the last day of the experiment (48 hours after the Acetaminophen dose). We measured hepatic injury markers GPT and GOT, total antioxidant capacity (TAC) and zonula occludens (ZO), Tumor Necrosis Factor (TNF)  $\alpha$  and interleukin (IL) 6. **RESULTS:** Histopathological, pre-treatment with SIL, MSB or SIL+MSB significantly relieves changes in hepatic parenchyma as compared to changes in group with APAP alone. GOT, GPT, ZO, TAC and IL-6 values were significantly improved for all treated groups compared to APAP. TNF- $\alpha$  was lower compared to APAP only in the SIL+MSB group (g. VII). **CONCLUSION:** Our study revealed that the supplement based on *Bacillus* spp. spores has a protective effect on acute hepatic injury induced by APAP.

**Key words:** acetaminophen, acute liver injury, *Bacillus* spores.

57. THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR PROFILE

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**BACKGROUND:** Identification and analysis of the psychological factors that contribute to the occurrence and maintenance of cardiovascular pathology. Friedman and Rosenman (1959) describe the type A of personality which is predisposed for cardiovascular disease. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** In study have participated 300 respondents over 45 years old with cardiovascular diseases including - 165 (55%) were with hypertension, 76 (25.3%) with ischemic heart disease, 38 (12.7%) with cardiac arrhythmias and 21 (7%)



with other cardiac pathologies. The questionnaire included 18 items grouped in: - socio- demographic data; - questions aimed at highlighting the psychological factors with potential impact on the health status of the respondents; **RESULTS:** According to the obtained results, the majority of the respondents 61.7% were married. However, the rate of divorced people and widows was quite high at 20.3% and 18% respectively. These data allowed maintaining the idea that loneliness is a psychological problem that generates a long term stressful situation and directly influence the cardiovascular system activity. To the question regarding the consequences created by the negative, stressful memories on the state of health: 145 (48.3%) respondents answered that in these situations they have exacerbations of the clinical symptoms (blood pressure increases, precordial pain, palpitations, general weakness), 52 (17.3%) respondents need to consult the family doctor and / or the specialist doctor (cardiologist), 110 (36.7%) respondents answered that they need to increase the dose of drugs and only 3 (1%) respondents have no change in their somatic state or behavior. **CONCLUSION:** Personality type A is predisposed to cardiovascular disease, being characterized by ambition, perseverance and increased combativity, the feeling of urgency and that of competition. 70% respondents regret a dream, wishes or aspirations unrealized, 47.3% respondents consider themselves sensitive people, easy to offend, 70.7% respondents said they rarely abstain from crying, 75.3% respondents think about the negative events of the past, 81% respondents think they have some reservations regarding the degree of achievement of the major goals in life until the questioning stage. Some prophylaxis measures would be to maintain the emotional-affective balance, a comfortable environment of peace and equilibrate relationship with others. Person should be encouraged to process his states of excessive anxiety, irritability, and aggression through special psychological techniques as meditation, mindfulness and biofeedback.

**Key words:** psychological, predisposing, factors, patients with cardiovascular profile.

#### 58. ASSESSMENT OF THE RISK OF EXACERBATION IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE PATIENTS

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**BACKGROUND:** The number of exacerbations presents a significant component of indices that predict the COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) severity and also can serve as an independent prognostic factor for the COPD-related quality of life, deterioration and mortality. The prediction of COPD exacerbation still represents a challenging task for clinicians. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** In the study there were included 433 patients. Spirometric data (FEV<sub>1</sub> (forced expiratory volume in 1 second), FVC (forced vital capacity), FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC) and e-BODE (exacerbation, body-mass index, airflow obstruction, dyspnoea and exercise) were analyzed in aspect of different COPD classifications: GOLD (The Global Initiative for Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease) 2001, GOLD ABCD 2011, GOLD ABCD 2017 and phenotypes. **RESULTS:** 433 cohort participants were represented by 352 (81%) men and 81 (19%) women with mean age 62.7 ± 9.8 years. All GOLD classifications tended to underestimate the risk of exacerbation (GOLD 2001 AUC (area under the curve) - 0.623, GOLD ABCD AUC - 0.546 and GOLD ABCD 2017 AUC - 0.545) whilst e-BODE index and phenotypic classification demonstrated superiority in risk prognosis (e-BODE AUC 0.908 and phenotypic classification AUC 0.995). **CONCLUSION:** In this study E-BODE index and phenotypic classification has demonstrated the best discriminatory performance in assessment of the risk of COPD exacerbation prognosis in comparison with GOLD categories.

**Key words:** chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, exacerbation, e-BODE, phenotype, GOLD.

#### 59. CHANGES OF THE BILE HOMEOSTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC ACALCULOUS CHOLECYSTIC COMORBID WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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**BACKGROUND:** Chemical bile content, spectrum of microbial and parasitic antigens in patients with BA and CAC depending on the degree of severity of BA. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study was conducted on 92 patients: 30 patients with BA of mild and moderate severity of a persisting course

(the 1st group), 30 patients with BA of mild and moderate severity of a persisting course with comorbid CAC in exacerbation stage (the 2nd group), 32 patients with CAC in exacerbation stage (the 3rd group), the control group included 30 practically healthy individuals of an appropriate age. **RESULTS:** Depending on available comorbidity the biochemical analysis of bile (Bportion) in patients with CAC showed a number of changes. For example, the content of total lipids in patients of the 2nd and 3rd groups was 1.8 and 2.5 times higher than those of healthy individuals ( $p < 0.05$ ), while among patients of the 1st group it only had a tendency to increasing ( $p > 0.05$ ). Cholesterol content in bile in the 2nd and 3rd groups of comparison elevated those of practically healthy people by 1.3 and 2.1 times ( $p < 0.05$ ), and in patients of the 1st group it was within the normal limits ( $p > 0.05$ ). At the same time, in the course of investigation a reliable increase of bilirubin level in bile was found in all groups - 26.8 %, 43.5 % and 15.1 % as much ( $p < 0.05$ ) as compared to practically healthy people. **CONCLUSION:** The results of the study demonstrate increased content of indirect bilirubin fraction in the blood of patients with BA is associated with increasing coefficient of bile pleiochromia and increased lithogenicity of bile that can be considered risk factors promoting formation of pigment calculi. Since in patients with isolated course of CAC bile is mostly saturated with cholesterol and there is a risk of cholesterol calculi formation, then in patients with BA there is a high probability of formation of mainly mixed or pigment calculi.

**Key words:** chronic acalculous cholecystitis, bronchial asthma, bile.

#### 60. CLINICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MARKERS OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION COMPLICATED WITH ACUTE HEART FAILURE FLOW EVALUATION

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**BACKGROUND:** Determination of prognosis within first year after acute myocardial infarction (AMI) remains one of the most actual problems of cardiology. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 368 patients were examined. Transmural AMI occurred in 141 (38.32%), macrofocal - in 166 (45.11%) and microfocal - in 61 (16.57%) cases. 123 (33.42%) died throughout observation period, in particular, 94 (25.54%) patients - during 28-day staying in hospital, and 29 (7.88%) - during a year of observation. All patients were divided into 2 groups: group 1 - with favorable, and group 2 - with fatal AMI outcome. **RESULTS:** Patients who died were averagely 9 years older comparing those with favorable outcome. Males were prevalent amongst ( $p < 0.001$ ). Repeated AMI was registered more frequently in 2 group ( $p < 0.001$ ). Class 2-4 ALVF signs by Killip were significantly more frequent in group 2 ( $p < 0.001$ ). Single-factor regression analysis results pointed on fact that risk of lethal event occurrence increased with age: increase of risk by a factor of 1.5 follows each additional 5 years over 50. Risk of lethal event appearance raised twice with every ALVF class by Killip increase, 1.3 times more in patients with DM, 1.15 times more in case of obesity presence, three times more in patients with chronic heart failure, 1.2 times more in case of ejection fraction below 40% detection during 1-2 days after patient's admission, and 4.5 times more in case of anterior AMI localization. IL-1 $\alpha$  content analysis revealed it's significant predominance in group 2 patients (48.94 ± 7.05 vs 22.43 ± 3.41 pg/ml,  $p < 0.01$ ). IL-6 level was markedly higher in group 2 patients as well (51.63 ± 7.86 vs 16.84 ± 3.94 pg/ml,  $p < 0.01$ ), and level of anti-inflammatory cytokine IL-10 was less in group 2 (2.45 ± 0.51 vs 4.03 ± 0.73 pg/ml,  $p > 0.05$ ). Tumor-necrotizing factor (TNF) and neopterin (Np) levels analysis in groups indicates significant predominance of these both values in group 2: 63.41 ± 3.78 vs 43.1 ± 2.62 pg/ml for TNF ( $p < 0.01$ ) and 24.28 ± 4.32 vs 15.08 ± 1.76 nmol/l for Np ( $p < 0.05$ ). **CONCLUSION:** Elder age, higher class of ALVF, presence of DM and CHF, anterior localization of AMI are independent predictors of lethal event development in patients with AMI and ALVF. Increase in L-1 $\alpha$ , IL-6, TNF and Np with worsening of EchoKG results favor increase of lethal event onset probability in mentioned category of patients.

**Key words:** acute myocardial infarction (AMI), acute left-ventricular failure (ALVF), prognosis, risk factors.

#### 61. COMPLEX THERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA VIA USING NUCLEINAT

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**BACKGROUND:** Nucleinat is a physiologically active compound of a natural origin that is a bioactive extract of yeast RNA which reveals into an immunotropic activity. The aim of the research is to study the effectiveness of the use of Nucleinat in the therapy of patients with bronchial asthma. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 50 patients with BA of average seriousness with persistent course in the period of exacerbation and 20 practically healthy people were examined. The patients of a test K group (25 people) were given base therapy. The main O group (25 people) were additionally given Nucleinat 500 mg 3 times on a day 30 days long. **RESULTS:** Since the therapy of O group patients includes Nucleinat - the dynamic indexes of intensity of lipid peroxidation were different from the initial ones in the dynamic treatment. Thus, malonic content in blood plasma after the therapy in O group has reduced in 1,6 times ( $p<0,05$ ) while the changes in K group were false ( $p>0,05$ ). Antioxidant properties of Nucleinat are caused by its ability to normalize the activity of antioxidant factors. The dynamic indexes of restored glutathione content in plasma credibly increases by 34,8% ( $p<0,05$ ) while the indexes of K group had only an upward trend. The result of this process was a significant credible reduce of NO excess and inflammatory and fibrogenic cytokines by inducible NO-synthase. In particular, NO content in plasma in O group has reduced by 24,9% ( $p<0,05$ ), while in K group patients the decrease was 7,9% ( $p<0,05$ ). **CONCLUSION:** Complex therapy of patients with BA of average severity with persistent course in the period of exacerbation including the additional inclusion of Nucleinat encouraged reducing the intensity of lipid peroxidation, oxidative modification of proteins and nitrosative stress, restoration of antioxidant factors activity and natural system of detoxification.

**Key word:** bronchial asthma, Nucleinat, treatment.

#### 62. DEPENDENCE OF PROLACTIN LEVEL ON PSYCHOSOMATIC STATE IN PATIENTS WITH STABLE ANGINA OF TENSION AND GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE

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**BACKGROUND:** Depressive disorder and anxiety lead to the onset of ischemic heart disease (IHD), aggravate its clinical course and prognosis causing chronic stress. One of the main mediators and, correspondingly, indicators of both acute and chronic stress is the hormone of prolactin (PL). **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** In the study, there were included 88 patients with stable angina of tension I – II functional class with comorbid GERD (A, B, C) aged from 48 to 79 years. Serum PL level was determined in all patients under study by an immunoluminescent analysis method under minimal stress conditions. The upper limit of the PL norm level was regarded to be the average value between the upper limit of the norm for men and women which is 22,5 ng/ml. All the women in the study group were in the post-menopausal period. To determine their psychosomatic condition the patients were to fill out the HADS (Hospital of Anxiety and Depression Scale) questionnaire, which includes 14 questions and consists of two subscales with 7 questions: HADS-D (depression) – to determine depression and HADS-A (anxiety) – to determine anxiety. **RESULTS:** In-depth analysis of the study results revealed a direct high correlative connection ( $r=0,91$ ) both between the serum PL level and the number of points by the anxiety scale and those by the depression scale ( $r=0,79$ ) testifying for the dependence of PL level on the patient's psychosomatic condition. According to the ROC analysis data, specificity of PL level growth in patients with diagnosed anxiety by the HADS questionnaire was 98,4 and sensitivity 87,8. **CONCLUSION:** According to the HADS data, there has been revealed anxiety in patients under study, and the number of points by the scale describing it highly and directly correlates with the serum prolactin level of these patients. High specificity and sensitivity of the serum PL level growth in relation to the presence of anxiety by the HADS-A scale has been established.

**Key words:** Gastroesophageal reflux diseases, PL level.

#### 63. GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE COMORBID WITH COLD: THE ROLE OF NITRO-OXIDATIVE STRESS IN PROGRESSION

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**BACKGROUND:** Recently, emphasis was placed on the role of nitro-oxidative stress in the pathogenesis of COLD exacerbations, which is confirmed by the

rising concentration of thionitrites, peroxynitrites and other NO metabolites in the exhaled air.

**Aim:** To determine the degree and the role of endothelial dysfunction (ED) in the onset and progression of GERD in patients with COLD. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 40 patients with COLD stage II (GOLD 2B) have been examined, including 10 patients without accompanying pathology (Group 1), 10 with endoscopic negative (EN) GERD (Group 2), 10 with endoscopically positive non-erosive (EPN) GERD (Group 3), 10 - with endoscopically positive erosive (EPE) GERD (Group 4). **RESULTS:** In patients with combined COLD and GERD, there was an increase in the NO content in the blood (1.6-2.0 times higher) than in patients with isolated COLD. The activity of iNOS in patients within Group 1 the index was 2.6 times higher than that of the PHP Group, 2.8 times higher within Group 2, 3.0 times higher within Group 3, in patients within Group 4 - 3.5 times higher. The degree of SPA (Spontaneous Plate Aggregation) in patients with isolated course COLD is probable growth compared with PHP Group - 2,5 times higher within Group 1, in patients with the accompanying GERD within Group 2 - 3.2 times higher, in patients within Group 3 - 3,6 times higher. **CONCLUSION:** Exacerbation of COLD is accompanied by activation of iNOS and hyperproduction of NO together with the imbalance of blood aggregation properties.

**Key words:** COLD, GERD, endothelial dysfunction.

#### 64. HOW THE LIPID PROFILE IN A GROUP OF HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS IS INFLUENCED BY BLOOD PRESSURE

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**BACKGROUND:** Arterial hypertension and dyslipidemia are important risk factors for cardiovascular disease, whose coexistence is often observed in daily clinical practice. The purpose of our study is to evaluate the differences of lipid profile, blood pressure (BP) profile and the influence of risk factors in a group of hypertensive patients. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 140 patients with essential hypertension have been evaluated over a period of two years. Their evaluation included the cardiovascular risk factor profile, with specific accent on the lipid parameters, left ventricular mass index (LVMI) through echocardiography and the values of systolic and diastolic BP (SBP, DBP) both at hospital admission and discharge. The average age was 69.61 ± 10.57 years. **RESULTS:** The admission BP had a better correlation with hypercholesterolemia than the BP at discharge: SBP-total cholesterol ( $r=0.16$ ,  $p=0.186$ ), DBP-total cholesterol ( $r=0.29$ ,  $p=0.014$ ), SBP-HDL ( $r=-0.31$ ,  $p=0.011$ ), DBP-HDL ( $r=-0.40$ ,  $p=0.001$ ). All patients with high grades of arterial hypertension had all the lipid parameters increased, total cholesterol having the best statistical significance (149.38 ± 40.04 – grade 1 vs. 197.29 ± 54.75 – grade 2, 187.88 ± 44.29 mg/dl – grade 3,  $p=0.015$ ). However, LVMI was not significantly different according to BP grade and did not correlate with lipid markers. The hypertensive patients' group with newly diagnosed diabetes had higher LDL levels (121.36 ± 39.84 vs. 97.31 ± 37.51 mg/dl,  $p=0.023$ ), while the other risk factors were not apparently associated with significantly different lipid values. **CONCLUSION:** Our study concluded that high BP values at admission, as well as higher grades of hypertension are associated with increased levels of dyslipidemia and hypertensive patients with high lipid values show an increased risk for diabetes development.

**Key words:** arterial hypertension, blood pressure, dyslipidemia, cholesterol.

#### 65. IN VITRO EFFECT OF MAGNESIUM SULFATE ON ISOLATED RAT ILEUM

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**BACKGROUND:** Magnesium sulfate (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) is largely used as osmotic laxative but its direct effect on the ileum has not been investigated so far. It is well known that magnesium ion (Mg<sup>++</sup>) is a modulator of Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup> ion transport systems and blockers of Ca-channels in numerous tissues. Activation of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase pump with Mg<sup>++</sup> ions are essential for regulation of Na<sup>+</sup> and K<sup>+</sup> transport across cell membranes, including those found in cardiac and vascular smooth muscle cells. Mg<sup>++</sup> activates an Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-ATPase pump which in turn plays a major role in regulating Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup> transport in numerous tissues. Magnesium plays an important role in a

large number of cellular processes by acting as a cofactor in enzymatic reactions and transmembrane ion movements.  $Mg^{++}$  also has a laxative effect (osmotic) by causing swelling of the intestinal contents. The aim of our experiment was to investigate the effect of  $MgSO_4$  on ES-induced activity of isolated rat ileum and to check if Kv and BKCa channels take a part in that effect. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We used isolated ileum from male and female rats. The experiments were performed on isolated rat ileum in vitro in the organ bath. 1.5 cm long segments of ileum were incubated in aerated Tyrod's solution at 37°C. Ileum was connected to isometric transducer. Electrical stimulation was used to induce activity of the isolated rat ileum. In order to examine participation of Kv and BKCa channels in the mechanism of action of  $MgSO_4$  ( $10^{-4}$ – $3 \times 10^{-2}$  M) we were adding 4AP ( $10^{-3}$ ), TEA ( $10^{-5}$  M), 20 minutes before  $MgSO_4$ . **RESULTS:** Results showed that  $MgSO_4$  on the concentration dependent way inhibits ES induced activity of rat ileum. We found no significant statistical difference if its mechanism of action is influenced by voltage-dependent channels or calcium channels. **CONCLUSION:** Our results indicate that  $MgSO_4$  has direct inhibiting effect on the ES induced activity of rat ileum. Opening of Kv and BKCa channels does not contribute to the effect of  $Mg^{++}$  and it is needed further investigation in order to understand principle and mechanism of its effectiveness.

**Key words:** magnesium sulfate, relaxation, ileum.

#### 66. IN VITRO EFFECT OF MAGNESIUM SULFATE ON ISOLATED RAT RENAL ARTERY

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**BACKGROUND:** Magnesium ion ( $Mg^{++}$ ) is essentially an intracellular cation but is present in serum and interstitial body fluid too. Activation of  $Na^{+}$ - $K^{+}$ -ATPase pump with  $Mg^{++}$  ions are essential for regulation of  $Na^{+}$  and  $K^{+}$  transport across cell membranes, including those found in cardiac and vascular smooth muscle cells.  $Mg^{++}$  activates  $Na^{+}$ - $K^{+}$ -ATPase pump which in turn plays a major role in regulating  $Na^{+}$ - $K^{+}$  transport in numerous tissues. Magnesium plays an important role in a large number of cellular processes by acting as a cofactor in enzymatic reactions and transmembrane ion movements. The aim of our experiment was to investigate the relaxing effect of magnesium on isolated rat renal artery. We tried to check if endothelium and KATP channels take a part in the relaxing effect of magnesium. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We used renal arteries isolated from male and female rats. Each ring was gradually stretched to the optimal tension (1.65 grams) and an isometric transducer registered mechanical contractions. Integrity of endothelium was confirmed by acetylcholine. We added  $MgSO_4$  in a cumulative manner ( $10^{-4}$ – $3 \times 10^{-2}$  M) on stable tonus produced by phenylephrine ( $10^{-5}$  M). In order to produce optimum inhibition of KATP channels we were adding Glib ( $10^{-5}$  M) 20 minutes before  $MgSO_4$ . **RESULTS:** Pretreatment with glibenclamide produced potentiation of relaxing effect of  $Mg^{++}$  on rat renal artery. The effect of magnesium on the isolated rat renal arteries was the same in the presence and absence of the endothelium. Results showed that  $MgSO_4$  relaxed the rat renal artery on the concentration dependent way. **CONCLUSION:** Our results indicate that  $MgSO_4$  has a relaxing effect on isolated rat renal artery. Endothelium delivered factors which don't contribute to relaxing effect on  $MgSO_4$  on the renal arteries. Surprisingly, blocking the KATP channels by Glib potentiated the relaxing effect of  $MgSO_4$ . This effect deserves further investigation in order to understand principle and mechanism of it.

**Key words:** magnesium sulfate, relaxation, renal artery.

#### 67. IN VITRO RELAXING EFFECT OF SATUREJA MONTANA TINCTURE ON ISOLATED RAT ILEUM

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**BACKGROUND:** Satureja montana from Lamiaceae Family has a long history of use in traditional medicine in the therapy of stomach and intestinal diseases. In this study we examined the in vitro ability of Satureja montana tincture (SMT) to inhibit the electrical stimulation (ES) induced activity of rat ileum. By using different inhibitors, we tried to understand the mechanism of action of SMT on rat ileum. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:**

Experiment was performed in vitro on isolated rat ileum in an organ bath (1.5 cm long segments of ileum were incubated in aerated Tyrod's solution at 37°C). ES was used to induce the rhythmic activity of rat ileum, which was connected to transducer. On the stable activity of isolated ileum, we added an increasing concentrations of SMT. In the series of experiments with antagonists (4-AP, TEA and L-NAME), they were added half an hour before the first concentration of SMT, after which the rising concentrations were given. **RESULTS:** Our results showed that SMT inhibits, in a concentration-dependent way, the ES induced activity of isolated rat ileum. NO/cGMP system takes a part in the mechanism of action of Satureja montana on isolated rat ileum because L-name, an inhibitor of NO-synthase, statistically significantly antagonized the effect of SMT. The effect is also related to voltage-dependent potassium channels because 4-aminopyridine (4-AP), an antagonist of voltage-dependent K channels, reduces the effect of tincture too. Results indicate that Ca-dependent K channels don't participate in the effect of the tincture, because TEA (tetraethylammonium) inhibitor of those channels didn't significantly affect the activity. **CONCLUSION:** Results indicate that some ingredients of Satureja montana have relaxing effects on isolated ileum and have a potential for treating gastrointestinal spasm.

**Key words:** Satureja montana, tincture, ileum, organ bath.

#### 68. IN VIVO ANTI-DIARRHEAL EFFECT OF SATUREJA MONTANA IN RATS

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**BACKGROUND:** Like other species of genus Satureja, Satureja montana shows great potential for having medicinal properties, since it has been widely used to treat diseases and symptoms such as cramps, nausea, diarrhea, as well as bacterial and fungal infections. This study aims to see if Satureja montana essential oil (SMEO) has the potential to reverse castor oil-induced diarrhea in young Wistar rats. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The experiment was performed in vivo on male and female Wistar rats (average weight of 50g), which were separated into two groups (experimental and control). During the night, the experimental group was given SMEO emulsion (1:100 essential oil in water), while the control group was given water. The following morning, both groups were given castor oil (0.5 ml per os) to induce diarrhea, and during the next three hours, the number of diarrheas was recorded in both groups. **RESULTS:** Results showed that the experimental group, which had been given SMEO emulsion had statistically significantly fewer diarrheas than the control group. **CONCLUSION:** Our results indicate that some of the ingredients of SMEO have the ability to antagonize diarrheal effect of castor oil in young Wistar rats and that it deserves further research to understand the principle and mechanism of its effectiveness.

**Key words:** Satureja montana, essential oil, castor oil, diarrhea.

#### 69. KIDNEY DISEASE, HEART FAILURE AND SURVIVAL PROGNOSIS – DANGEROUS LIAISONS

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**BACKGROUND:** Kidney disease is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular events. The correlation between renal impairment severity and the different groups of heart failure (HF) was, however, insufficiently characterized. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Our aim was to evaluate the impact of different degrees of renal dysfunction on mortality of HF patients, stratified by the three types of HF: with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF), mid-range EF (HFmrEF) and preserved EF (HFpEF). HF patients admitted to our clinic from January 2011 to December 2014 were included. Acute coronary syndromes, pulmonary embolisms, infections, malignancy, readmissions and in hospital mortality were excluded. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was calculated with the CKD-EPI formula. Survival status was assessed in August 2018, after a mean follow-up period of 5.5 years. **RESULTS:** Our sample consisted of 1287 patients, 51.6% female, with



a mean age of  $72.14 \pm 10.49$  years. 30.4% had HFREF, 29.8% with HFmrEF and 39.8% had HFpEF. 37.11% had  $eGFR < 60 \text{ mg/ml}$ . All-cause long-term mortality was 43.8%.  $eGFR$  was proportional to the EF: patients with HFREF had the lowest mean  $eGFR$  of  $65.10 \pm 22.64 \text{ ml/min}$ , followed by HFmrEF with  $66.29 \pm 23.90 \text{ ml/min}$  and HFpEF with  $72.07 \pm 22.22 \text{ ml/min}$  ( $p$  for trend  $< 0.001$ ). Patients with an  $eGFR < 60 \text{ ml/min}$  had an odds ratio of 2.47 (95%CI 1.95-3.13,  $p < 0.001$ ) of mortality, while those with an  $eGFR < 30 \text{ ml/min}$  had an OR of 4.15 (95%CI 2.36-7.29,  $p < 0.001$ ). In HFREF patients, an  $eGFR < 60 \text{ ml/min}$  associated a risk of mortality of 1.93 (95%CI 1.28-2.91,  $p = 0.001$ ) and an  $eGFR < 30 \text{ ml/min}$  a risk of 3.13 (95%CI 1.23-7.95,  $p = 0.011$ ). In HFmrEF patients, an  $eGFR < 60 \text{ ml/min}$  associated a risk of 1.99 (95%CI 1.16-3.41,  $p = 0.011$ ) and an  $eGFR < 30 \text{ ml/min}$  a risk of 4.58 (95%CI 1.20-17.43,  $p = 0.015$ ) of long-term all-cause mortality. In HFpEF patients, an  $eGFR < 60 \text{ ml/min}$  associated a 2.78 (95%CI 1.79-4.32,  $p < 0.001$ ) risk of all-cause long-term mortality, and an  $eGFR < 30 \text{ ml/min}$  a risk of 4.26 (95%CI 1.40-12.99,  $p = 0.005$ ). **CONCLUSION:** Renal impairment with  $eGFR < 60 \text{ ml/min}$  has a strong effect on HF mortality in all groups of different EF, with the highest risk in HFpEF patients with  $eGFR < 30 \text{ ml/min}$ .

**Key words:** heart failure, kidney disease, reduces ejection fraction, mid-range ejection fraction, preserved ejection fraction.

#### 70. NT-PROBNP AND SURVIVAL PROGNOSIS IN HEART FAILURE WITH MID-RANGE EJECTION FRACTION: ARE WOMEN AND MEN THE SAME?

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**BACKGROUND:** NT-proBNP levels are higher in women than men, more likely so in patients with heart failure (HF) with preserved ejection fraction. Since there is no data about gender differences in natriuretic peptides in patients with HF with mid-range ejection fraction (HFmrEF), our objective was to assess the relationship of NT-proBNP with mortality in men and women from this population. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Patients with HFmrEF admitted to our clinic from January 2011 to December 2014 were retrospectively enrolled in this study. Acute coronary syndromes, pulmonary embolisms, malignancy, systemic infections, in-hospital mortality and readmissions were exclusion criteria. All-cause long-term mortality was assessed in August 2018, after a mean follow-up of 5.5 years. **RESULTS:** Our study included 324 patients with a mean age of  $73.45 \pm 10.25$  years. 59.13% were women. All-cause long-term mortality was 40.5%. 67.64% had acute decompensated HF (ADHF). Female patients had higher median NT-proBNP levels (1571, IQR 801-338 vs 1044 pg/ml, IQR 472.1-1941 pg/ml,  $p = 0.0001$ ). Higher median NT-proBNP levels were recorded in women in both ADHF (1885, IQR 931-3815 pg/ml vs 1487.5, IQR 571.2-2670 pg/ml,  $p = 0.03$ ) and stable HF (1010, IQR 420.1-1838 pg/ml vs 625.8, IQR 196.2-1110 pg/ml,  $p = 0.04$ ). In women with ADHF, NT-proBNP predicted all-cause long-term mortality with an AUC of 0.693 (95%CI 0.620-0.760,  $p < 0.001$ ) and a cut-off of  $> 2771 \text{ pg/ml}$ , Se 49.35%, Sp 81.37%. In men with ADHF, NT-proBNP predicted all-cause long-term mortality with an AUC of 0.743 (95%CI 0.656-0.819,  $p < 0.001$ ) and a cut-off of  $> 1023 \text{ pg/ml}$ , Se 76.09%, Sp 65.33%. In women with stable HF, NT-proBNP levels predicted mortality with an AUC of 0.676 (95%CI 0.505-0.819,  $p = 0.041$ ) and a cut-off of  $> 757.7 \text{ pg/ml}$ , Se 91.67%, Sp 53.85%. In men with stable HF, NT-proBNP levels predicted mortality with an AUC of 0.686 (95%CI 0.518-0.825,  $p = 0.037$ ) and a cut-off level of  $> 587.5 \text{ pg/ml}$ , Se 76.92%, Sp 53.85%. **CONCLUSION:** Women with HFmrEF have higher NT-proBNP levels than men. NT-proBNP is a good predictor of all-cause mortality in HFmrEF in both genders, in both stable HF and ADHF, with higher cut-off levels in female patients.

**Key words:** NT-proBNP, HFmrEF, heart failure, women, men, gender differences, mortality.

#### 71. PECULIARITIES OF BODY WEIGHT INDEX IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION WITH COMORBID NONALCOHOLIC STEATOHEPATITIS

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**BACKGROUND:** In the last decade, there has been a rapid increase in the prevalence of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH), which as a result leads to cirrhosis and is the most common liver disease, accounting 20-30% in the general population. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study involved 50

people aged from 35 to 55 years. 25 patients with normal body weight (BMI to 24.9 kg/ml) were diagnosed with NASH, stage II hypertension while in 25 patients NASH was combined with first degree obesity and stage II essential hypertension. The control group consisted of 20 virtually healthy subjects. The obesity diagnosis was made when BMI reached over 30 kg / ml: BMI = weight (kg) / height (m). **RESULTS:** The patients of all groups had the average daily SAP which was reliably higher than the normal one ( $p < 0.05$ ), not only in the group with concomitant EH and obesity (2) (by 40.9% respectively), but also in group 1 (by 36.7%) of patients with NASH and EH. The analysis of SAP values in the patients from group 2 at night and in the day time indicates the frequent excess of the standard values of SAP at night (by 52.7% versus 32.7% in the day time ( $p < 0.05$ )). The variability of SAP was increased in both groups, the maximum values were observed in group 2 (34.5% versus 21.4% in the 1st one). The patients with obesity and NASH without the second stage EH also had increased immune response of SAP by 1.8 times ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared to the normal values. **CONCLUSION:** The course of the second stage EH combined with obesity and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis is characterized by prevailed second stage arterial hypertension (60.0%), SAP rises mostly at night (by 52.7% versus 32.7% in the day time ( $p < 0.05$ )), the variability of SAP is higher in the day time (34.5% ( $p < 0.05$ )) with increasing duration of "load pressure" during the day (by 4.1 times ( $p < 0.05$ )), monotonous type of the curve and inadequate reduction in systolic and diastolic blood pressure during the night period (predominant «non-dipper» type).

**Key words:** Essential hypertension, nonalcoholic steatohepatitis, SAP.

#### 72. SEROTONIN FOR DIAGNOSING NEUROENDOCRINE TUMORS

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**BACKGROUND:** Neuroendocrine tumors (NET) are a new and evolving subject, open to discussion and future research. Represent a heterogeneous group of malignancies located in neck, head, lung and abdomen, with a diverse evolution, histology and nomenclature. Five-year survival rate is much higher if the cancer is found early, before it has spread to lymph nodes or distant parts of the body. Consequently, it is very important to describe specific tumor markers that can aid in timely diagnosing these malignancies. The aim of the study was to assess the capacity of serotonin, a neuroendocrine tumor marker, to identify patients by age group and gender. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We carried out a retrospective study on 80 subjects that were followed up by physicians in Gastroenterology Department of Fundeni Clinical Institute, Bucharest. Data collected from patients' medical files were analyzed based on age group, gender and serotonin serum levels. First patient was admitted to Gastroenterology Department in March 2011, while the last was admitted in April 2019. Inclusion criteria for patients were: patients admitted to the Gastroenterology Department and patients diagnosed with NET. Exclusion criteria were: patients without diagnosis of NET; patients that underwent treatment for less than three months; patients that interrupted treatment; patients that did not come for follow-up. **RESULTS:** Highest prevalence of increased serotonin serum levels was in pancreatic NET in young (50%) and adult (35%) patients, but not in elderly ( $p < 0.01$ ). Older and young patients with hepatic NETs, but not adults, showed significantly higher prevalence of increased serotonin ( $p < 0.01$ ), making it a good marker for these location and age groups. Only older patients with pulmonary NETs had high serotonin. Male patients with pancreatic NETs had higher prevalence (26%) of increased serum serotonin levels ( $p < 0.01$ ) signifying a gender specific pattern of this tumor marker for pancreatic location. Only male pulmonary NETs patients showed pathological serotonin serum levels, while female patients showed just normal values, and this could again represent a gender effect. **CONCLUSION:** There is a gender and age group specificity of serotonin for identifying patients with NETs in various locations and this could help in developing better screening programs.

**Key words:** NET, serotonin, diagnosis, tumor marker, screening.

#### 73. THE DEGREE OF RESPIRATORY FUNCTION DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH COLD DEPENDING ON THE SEVERITY OF GERD

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**BACKGROUND:** The development of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) in patients with the background chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD) is an urgent problem of medicine. The aim was to study changes in the indices of external respiration and clinical manifestations of GERD in patients with COLD. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 40 patients with COLD of the II stage have been examined (10 with isolated course – 1st group, 10 with endoscopically negative (EN) GERD – 2nd group, 10 with endoscopically positive non-erosive (EPN) GERD – 3rd group, 10 with endoscopically positive erosive (EPE) GERD – 4th group. Control groups consisted of 12 apparently healthy persons and 10 patients with isolated GERD course (group 5). **RESULTS:** In patients with EN GERD, the index of FEV<sub>1</sub> was 75.2% and differed from the index in apparently healthy persons for 18.6% ( $p < 0.05$ ), while in patients with EPN GERD the FEV<sub>1</sub> rate 67.1% was different from that of the previous one and from that in apparently healthy persons (by 27.4%,  $p < 0.05$ ). In patients with EPE GERD, FEV<sub>1</sub> was lower than the proper values by 54.3% ( $p < 0.05$ ), and from the index in apparently healthy persons – by 41.2% ( $p < 0.05$ ). Heartburn was observed in 67.7% of the patients with EN GERD, in 93.3% of the patients with EPN GERD, in 100% of the patients in the 4th group. **CONCLUSION:** For the patients with COLD, in 73.0% of the cases the manifestations of GERD have been detected. Clinical peculiarities of GERD in patients with COLD are moderate intensity of clinical manifestations and prevalence of the intensity of extraesophageal respiratory symptoms.

**Key words:** gastroesophageal reflux disease, chronic obstructive lung disease, FEV<sub>1</sub>.

#### 74. THE IMPLICATIONS OF TOTAL JOINT ARTHROPLASTY IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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**BACKGROUND:** To establish differences between patients with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) who have total joint arthroplasty and those with RA without total joint arthroplasty. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This is a retrospective, horizontal clinical study carried-out from the analysis of the medical files existing in the data-base of the „Sf. Maria” Clinical Hospital, Bucharest, Romania. **RESULTS:** We analyzed a total group of 81 patients with RA admitted to hospital for monitoring the disease under treatment. These patients were divided into 2 groups: one group of 37 patients with RA who underwent total joint arthroplasty and the other group of 44 patients with RA with no joint arthroplasty. The mean age of the total group was 64.88 years and the mean duration of the disease was 19.57 years. The mean value of the disease activity (DAS28) of total group was 4.1 (moderate disease activity). In the group of patients with RA and joint arthroplasty, the mean age was 64.65 years and the mean duration of the disease was 19.15 years. The mean value of disease activity was 3.94 (moderate disease activity). The female/male rate was 32/5. 25 patients (68%) were treated with corticosteroids. 19 patients underwent total hip arthroplasty and 15 patients underwent total knee arthroplasty; 3 patients needed both knee and hip replacement. The time until the first prosthesis was 15.05 years. 37.83% of the patients with RA and joint arthroplasty were treated with biologics. In the group of patients with RA and no joint arthroplasty, the mean age was 65.23 years and the mean duration of the disease was 20 years. The mean value of disease activity was 4.28 (moderate disease activity). The female/male rate was 42/2. 36 patients (81.1%) were treated with corticosteroids. 39% of patients with RA and no joint arthroplasty were treated with biologics. **CONCLUSION:** In contrast to the patients with RA and no joint arthroplasty, the patients with RA and joint arthroplasty received less corticosteroids and biological drugs, which explains that the total joint arthroplasty performed at the optimum moment with the removal of the hypertrophic synovitis decreases the exposure of patients to medications with important adverse effects.

**Key words:** RA, joint arthroplasty, corticosteroids, biologics.

#### 75. THE INDICATORS OF THE LIVER'S DYNAMIC STATE IN PATIENTS WITH NON-ALCOHOLIC STEATOHEPATITIS DEPENDING ON THE PRESENCE OF COMORBID BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND OBESITY

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**BACKGROUND:** In recent years the incidence of bronchial asthma (BA) and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is growing rapidly. Obesity has become

epidemic as well. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 50 people aged from 30 to 50 years (average age – 42) were examined, 40% – men and 60% – women. Among them in 30 patients with first-degree obesity (BMI over 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) was diagnosed NASH, and in 20 other patients NASH was combined with first-degree obesity and persistent BA of medium severity. The duration of disease ranged from 2 to 6 years. Control group consisted of 20 almost healthy individuals, according to their age and sex. The examination embodied general clinical blood and urine analysis, rapid response to syphilis, glycemic blood profile, chest X-ray, ECG, biochemical test of liver function and ultrasound of the abdomen. **RESULTS:** In patients of the second group the decreasing De Ritis ratio was revealed (AST / ALT) to 28.2% ( $p < 0.05$ ) and in the first group to 23.4% ( $p < 0.05$ ) in comparison to the US0. The authentic increase of total bilirubin's content in patients of the second group was established up to 2.2 times ( $p < 0.05$ ) in comparison to the first-group patients, whose bilirubin's content has increased by 1.5 times. The maximum authentic thymol test indices also related to the second group ( $p < 0.05$ ). The increased activity of alkaline phosphatase and  $\gamma$ -GT was found. It was 35.0% and 30.4% ( $p < 0.05$ ) in patients with NASH and BA together with obesity against 20.8% and 19.2% ( $p < 0.05$ ) in patients of the first group. Bile acids' content in blood has also increased by 2.3 and 1.9 times ( $p < 0.05$ ), indicating the presence of cholestasis, which was also observed in the second-group patients. **CONCLUSION:** In patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis together with first-degree obesity and BA of moderate severity of the persistent flow, the content of markers, which are responsible for cytotoxic activity of hepatocytes, cholestasis and mesenchymal inflammation, is increasing. It indicates the powerful impact of asthma on the course of NASH.

**Key words:** steatohepatitis, bronchial asthma.

#### 76. THE INFLUENCE OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH STEATOHEPATITIS AND OBESITY ON CHANGES OF LIPID SPECTRUM

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**BACKGROUND:** The problem of diagnosis and prognosis of the course of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is one of the important problems of internal medicine, it is of general medical and social importance. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 120 patients with NAFLD and I degree obesity were examined. Two groups of patients were formed. The control group including 60 individuals received Metmorfin - 500 mg twice a day, Essentiale H (1 capsule three times a day) during 90 days. The main group of 60 individuals received Metmorfin - 500 mg twice a day, Steatel (orally 10 ml twice a day) for 90 days. **RESULTS:** The content of cholesterol on the 30th day of treatment in the control group was found to be 6.0% lower ( $p < 0.05$ ), in the main group – 19.1%, and on the 90th day of treatment in the control group – 11.5% lower ( $p < 0.05$ ), in the main group – 28.5% lower ( $p < 0.05$ ). The content of cholesterol in the main group became normal on the 30th day of treatment, although it was lower than those of the control group ( $p < 0.05$ ). On the 30th day of treatment the content of low density lipoproteins (LDLP) was found to become by 1.6 times lower in the main group and the content of triglycerides – by 1.5 times ( $p < 0.05$ ). In the control group changes of triglycerides in the blood were not reliable ( $p > 0.05$ ). All in-patients of the main group decreased reliably after treatment, and during examination 1 month later after treatment it reached stable normal values. In the control group AI decreased under the influence of treatment, although it did not reach the normal values. Against the ground of metabolic syndrome concerning correction of the blood lipid spectrum eliminating hyper- and dyslipidemia and atherogenicity index. **CONCLUSION:** A comprehensive treatment with administration of the medicines Steatel and Metmorfin is effective in the therapy of non-alcoholic fatty liver diseases comorbidity of obesity steatohepatitis are characterized by high levels of disability and mortality due to the development of atherosclerosis of the coronary and cerebral vessels, which are very often fatal.

**Key words:** steatohepatitis, Steatel, Metmorfin.

#### 77. THE INTENSITY OF LIPID PEROXIDATION PROCESSES IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE WITH ASSOCIATED GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE

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**BACKGROUND:** Under the conditions of comorbidity, due to the direct action of ingredients of gastric juice, and the initiation of esophagobronchial reflex, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) results in the development of bronchospasm and inflammatory process in the bronchi, and drugs used at chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) induce the progression of GERD. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** 45 COPD patients have been examined (15 with endoscopically positive non-erosive (EPN) GERD – 1st group, 15 with endoscopically positive erosive (EPE) GERD – 2nd group and 15 without concomitant GERD – 3rd group). **RESULTS:** The content of malonic aldehyde (MA) in blood plasma exceeded the control values by 37.9% ( $p < 0.05$ ) in patients of the 2nd group and by 30.8% ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the 1st group compared with apparently healthy persons. The indices of MA content in blood plasma and Er ( $p < 0.05$ ) were changing less intensively in the 3rd group of patients, although they exceeded the control data by 23.3% ( $p < 0.05$ ). The content of isolated double bonds (IDB) in the blood reliably increased by 2.2 times in the 2nd group of patients, by 1.8 times in the 1st group, by 1.7 times ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the 3rd group with the presence of intergroup difference ( $p < 0.05$ ). The maximum increase in the activity of the enzymes glutathione peroxidase (GP) and glutathione transferase (GT) by 32.7% and 45.8% respectively ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared to control have been determined in the group of patients with EPE GERD among all the groups of patients with EP GERD. **CONCLUSION:** The intensity of the LPO processes and the lack of antiradical protection factors in COPD patients increase in direct proportion to the degree of esophagus mucous membrane lesion stipulating severity degree of EP GERD.

**Key words:** COPD, GERD, lipid peroxidation processes, antioxidant protection.

#### 78. THE INVOLVEMENT OF HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS INFECTION IN PREMATURE BIRTHS

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**BACKGROUND:** Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) infection is a viral infection that commonly causes skin or mucous membrane growths (warts). There are more than 200 varieties of HPV. Young women are at high risk of HPV infection and changes in the hormonal balance and immune response during pregnancy make this risk even higher. It is of utmost importance to determine how this may interfere with the pregnancy outcome. Through this study, we aim to offer relevant information for the statistical evaluation of the involvement of HPV infection in premature births. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** We collected 112 cervico-vaginal samples from 3 groups of people: first group - pregnant women (7-10 weeks of gestation), second group - mothers who gave birth at term, third group mothers of premature newborns. The cells were then collected in PreservCyt Solution (Hologic Corp) and assayed on a GeneXpert IV device (Cepheid, Sunnyvale, CA USA). This device was used to automate and integrate sample processing, detection of target sequences, cell lysis, purification, nucleic acid amplification. Through this method, we performed a qualitative in vitro test for detection of the E6/E7 region of the viral DNA genome from high risk HPV in patient specimens. **RESULTS:** The number of HPV positive results in the three groups were: 26/77 (first group), 4/17 (second), 3/14 (third). The prevalence of infection with one strain was 66.6%, with two-27.7%, with three-6.07%. The most common strains detected were HPV16 (9.25%), HPV18 (5.55%), HPV31 (4.62%). **CONCLUSION:** HPVs proved to be highly effective pathogens, well-adapted to their ecological niches and capable of avoiding immune responses. During pregnancy, HPV infection has been associated with spontaneous abortions, preterm delivery, premature rupture of the membranes, preeclampsia, dysfunctions in the trophoblast viability and of the endometrial cells' adherence. This study will further focus on clinical trials with the major objective of developing medical applications for the non-invasive detection of biomarkers modified by HPV infection during pregnancy. Thus, we will be able to better prevent complications which may lead to premature births.

**Key words:** HPV infection, premature births, pregnancy monitorization, pre-natal diagnosis.

#### 79. THE STATE OF RBC CATECHOLAMINE DEPOSITING FUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH COPD AND GERD

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**BACKGROUND:** According to scientific assumption, gastroesophageal reflux in patients with COPD may arise due to background adrenergic imbalance. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study involved 60 patients, including: 15 patients with COPD (group 1), 15 patients with COPD and endoscopically negative GERD (group 2), 15 patients with COPD and endoscopically positive non-erosive GERD (group 3), 15 patients with COPD and endoscopically positive erosive GERD (group 4). **RESULTS:** Patients in group 1 are significantly more likely to have Er, which do not contain granules of CA (category I cells), or contain insignificant number (category II cells) compared with control (1.9 times,  $p < 0.05$ ). In patients of group 2, the number of cells without CA granules exceeds the control index by 2.5 times ( $p < 0.05$ ). The percentage of cells containing more than 10 CA granules in this group of patients is reduced by 1.6 times in comparison with the norm ( $p < 0.05$ ). In patients of group 3 is present an increase in the percentage of cells category I and II by 4.0 times ( $p < 0.05$ ). Patients in group 4 have the maximum intensity of change: the number of cells without granules of CA exceeds the normative indicators by 3.9 times. **CONCLUSION:** Patients with COPD and GERD revealed a decrease in the erythrocyte catecholamine depositing function, which contributes to the unbalance of sympathoadrenal system and is an adverse prognostic criterion for the development of erosive GERD.

**Key words:** COPD, GERD, catecholamine, adrenergic imbalance.

#### 80. TIME-LAPS TECHNOLOGIES. NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR IN VITRO EMBRYOS CULTIVATING

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**BACKGROUND:** The objective of this study was to establish the necessity of using video monitoring while cultivating embryos in vitro and to study the possibility of identification of normal and pathological development of embryos. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The incubator with low concentrations of oxygen (5%) with video monitoring system Emryovisor (West-Trade, Russia) was used for noninvasively video monitoring of human embryos. Embryo cultivating was made individually in micro holes of WOW dishes (Vitrolife, Sweden) using universal Continuous Single Culture (Irvine Scientific, USA). **RESULTS:** In Research group 456 embryos were analysed by video monitoring (the average age of patients was 32,6 years). Monitoring group was made by 512 embryos (the average age of patients was 32,9 years). The quality assessment was made by standard system of key performance indicator. As a result, the average level of blastocyst development and embryo freezings and disposal coefficient was constantly higher in the group with video monitoring. In Research group the level of blastocyst development was 56,9% (52,3% in Monitoring group), the freezing was 45,0% (39,6% in Monitoring group), disposal coefficient was 50% (35,5% in Monitoring group). The average amount of transfer was 1,2 in Research group and 1,4 in Monitoring group; the pregnancy rate was 42,6% in Research group (38,5% in Monitoring group). **CONCLUSION:** It was determined that Time-laps technologies can lower adverse effects of environment increasing the quality of cultivating and as a result developing embryos of excellent and good quality.

**Key words:** IVF, in vitro, embryo, video monitoring, time-laps.

#### 81. A STUDY ON EAR REPLANTATION

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**BACKGROUND:** Our ears, besides their role in our acoustic sense, provide symmetry and balance to the human face. A highly misshapen or missing auricle significantly affects not only the well-functioning of hearing, but also the harmony of the physiognomy. The patient's psycho-emotional state is greatly affected by the aesthetic prejudice that is the traumatic amputation of the auricle. This is why the surgeon must tackle the challenge of the microsurgical replantation of the auricle with great care and resourcefulness. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The cases we present demonstrate an ensemble of techniques that orchestrate successful auricle replantation procedures. Our three male patients, aged between 45 and 56, who suffered poly-trauma ulterior to work-related incidents are left with



avulsion-induced (in 2 of the cases, complete, and one case of partial) amputation of the right (2 cases) and left (one case) ear. The microsurgical replantations implied end-to-end arterial anastomosis, the de-epithelization of the posterior face of the auricle and the incision of the cartilage, for the purpose of enlarging the receiving area, and post-operative leech therapy. The leech therapy alternated the biological leech with the biochemical one (represented by local heparin injection), to provide venous drainage in congested territories. Additionally, exposure to heat and anticoagulants were included in post-operative care for vasodilatation stimulation and anti-thrombotic prophylaxis, as well as antibiotic prophylaxis. **RESULTS:** We solved the issue of venous congestion (a result of the impossibility of venous reconstructive anastomosis) through leech therapy that was applied for 5 days. No case was met with Aeromonas hydrophila infection. All three of the cases were finalized into naturally-looking auricles with very little alteration on the patients' appearances. **CONCLUSION:** Considering the impact of the auricle amputation has on a patient and the balance the ears provide to the face, efforts must be made to reconstruct and recover as much of the original aspect as possible, through both microsurgical and non- microsurgical techniques.

**Key words:** Reconstructive surgery, ear replantation, leech therapy.

## 82. BATTLE OF THE ERAS: CLASSICAL VERSUS MODERN APPROACH IN COARCTATION OF THE AORTA

Oana-Maria G. Paris<sup>1</sup>, Andreea V. Paval<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania.

**BACKGROUND:** Coarctation of the aorta (CoA) is the sixth most common lesion in congenital heart disease, appearing sporadically, and represents a spectrum of aortic narrowing that varies from a discrete entity to tubular hypoplasia. This study aims to compare surgical and endovascular techniques through feasibility and postoperative outcomes and to outline the optimal management strategy of this disease providing insights to approach this straightforward but challenging condition. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Data of 306 patients aged 1 day-18 years from a number of 3 retrospective 2011-2018 studies outline that the therapeutic decision for CoA has been influenced by the age of the patient, underlying morphology and the presence of associated cardiac lesions. The inclusion criteria were electrocardiogram, transthoracic echocardiography and magnetic resonance imaging evidence of the site of coarctation and collateral flow. The indication for intervention was the presence of systemic arterial hypertension, with a peak-to-peak coarctation gradient .20 mg. 109 patients underwent endovascular repair (stent or balloon angioplasty) and 197 went through surgery. **RESULTS:** Although interventional therapy reduces undoubtedly invasion and hospitalization time (6.5 days versus 25.5 days), it increases the incidence of aneurysm formation (5% vs. 3%) and recoarctation (47% vs. 24%). The mortality rate was lower in the group of patients who underwent endovascular repair (5.5 vs 11.1%), but the association procedure-mortality was non-significant due to other lesions. More serious post-operative complications were encountered in the surgery group (spinal cord and phrenic nerve injuries), although there was a higher decrease of Doppler gradient after the surgery (70.2 vs. 34.4%). **CONCLUSION:** An individual patient's clinical presentation, anatomy, size, age and presence of associated cardiac anomalies will most certainly continue to heavily influence treatment approach. Surgery has proven to be an effective treatment for native aortic coarctation, whereas balloon angioplasty (BA) is being used more when dealing with a discrete narrowing, but for a minimal invasive procedure placing a stent after a BA will reduce complications. Objective comparisons can be made, therefore, it is difficult to identify an "ideal" surgical technique; however, combining the procedures will hopefully lead to a better outcome and reduce complications in the future.

**Key words:** Coarctation of aorta, endovascular treatment, surgical intervention, balloon angioplasty.

## 83. Chronic Wounds: PRF Treatment vs. Standard Treatment

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<sup>1</sup>"Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest, Romania.

**BACKGROUND:** Platelet rich fibrin (PRF), a second generation platelet concentrate, is known as a healing biomaterial that found its application in lots of surgical fields. Being obtained without any addition, PRF can be considered to generate an accelerate and physiological healing by its

prolonged and intensive release of growth factors. Chronic wounds, with a prevalence of 1-2% in general population, are major health problems impairing the quality of life, causing pain and infectious complications, increasing hospital stay and costs. The use of PRF was recently studied for its benefic properties in regenerative medicine, but many other studies are needed. We aimed to compare the standard treatment for diabetic ulcers and pressure ulcers with the PRF therapy in order to emphasize the safety and effectiveness of this new possibility of treatment. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Our study enrolled 20 patients with chronic wounds between 2017 and 2019, treated at Colentina Hospital. Our cohort was randomly divided into a PRF treated group (2 diabetic ulcers, 6 pressure ulcers) and a standard treated group (12 patients). Patients were followed up weekly for 21 days. Degree of filling and level of shrinkage were assessed. Clinical evaluation on the colorimetric scale was included and the costs for each type of therapy per patient were analyzed. **RESULTS:** All PRF treated wounds showed significant improvements. The (pink color) colorimetric evaluation revealed that PRF accelerated healing. The average time until wound cover was stable (70-80%) was 20 days in the PRF treated group. There were reported 3 infectious complications in standard treatment patients and none in the PRF group. The mean hospitalization period for the control group was twice as much as for PRF treated group. Moreover, PRF treatment is 4.36 times cheaper than standard treatment. **CONCLUSION:** PRF promotes healing and wound closure in all patients. It can be reapplied for complete filling and has a significant antimicrobial effect. It showed excellent results compared to standard protocol treatment in both diabetic and pressure ulcers. The PRF therapy is safe, effective, cheap and easy to achieve. As a result, it can be taken into consideration as baseline treatment in these types of chronic wounds.

**Key words:** PRF, wound healing, diabetic ulcer, pressure ulcer.

## 84. DETERMINATION OF THE ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS, FORMATION OF THE OPTIMAL DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT PLAN AND MONITORING OF PATIENTS WITH THIS DISEASE

Artur Ion Munteanu<sup>1</sup>, Ecaterina Igor Caliga<sup>1</sup>, Alexandru Iliadi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"Nicolae Testemitanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Moldova.

**BACKGROUND:** Thromboangiitis obliterans remains a disease with a poorly understood etiology but is associated with smoking, for this we have made a statistic of smokers and non-smokers and the best diagnostic and treatment methods according to the cases presented. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study is based in the Clinic №1 of the Department Surgery 2 of the State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu". A retrospective study was conducted using a statistical method, which is based on the analysis of a data complex, taken from case histories. The study involved 25 patients aged 22 to 65 years. **RESULTS:** When distributing patients according to symptoms, it was found that patients suffer from: pain - 21 patients (84%), intermittent claudication - 10 patients (40%), paresthesia - 8 patients (32%), ischemic ulcers - 7 patients (28%), a cooling feeling in the limbs - 5 patients (20%), hypothermia in the extremities - 5 patients (20%). Since the disease is related to smoking, a distribution was made patients and on this basis: 22 patients (88%) are smokers, 3 patients (12%) do not smoke. Diagnostic methods that have been used to diagnose occlusion: in 17 patients (68%) - angiography with contrast, in 6 patients (24%) - Doppler ultrasound, in 2 patients (8%) - CT angiography. The treatment was different depending on the case: 4 patients (12%) amputation, 9 patients (36%) lumbar sympathectomy, 9 patients (36%) - lumbar sympathectomy and amputation, 1 patient (4%) PA revision, 1 patient (4%) supra and subpopliteal by-pass, 2 patients (8%) conservative treatment. **CONCLUSION:** Clinical manifestations and angiography are the basis of diagnosis. Quitting smoking is the only way to stop the progress of the disease. Conservative treatment is only symptomatic. Surgical treatment: lumbar and thoracic sympathectomy, revascularization, venous arterIALIZATION, omentopexy, stem cells increase peripheral blood flow and reduce the risk of amputations.

**Key words:** Thromboangiitis obliterans.

## 85. HIRUDOTHERAPY (MEDICAL LEECH THERAPY) AND ITS EFFICIENCY IN REPLANTATIONS

Adina Georgiana A. Para<sup>1</sup>, Remus Andrei C. Tofan<sup>1</sup>, Andreea Maria F.M. Roata<sup>1</sup>, Mihaela Perțea<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup>"Grigore T. Popa" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iași, Romania. <sup>2</sup>Clinic of Plastic Surgery and Reconstructive Microsurgery, "St. Spiridon" Emergency County Hospital, Iași, Romania.

**BACKGROUND:** The use of the medicinal leech, *Hirudomedicinalis*, is a theme of ancient and modern medicine. Hirudotherapy provides an alternative route for the removal of pooled venous blood, its main advantages being the reduction of capillary and hydrostatic pressure and the improvement of the reperfusion, while the body works to restore native channels of venous egress. Its efficacy in the treatment of venous congestion ranges between 65-85%. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Our study includes 23 patients (18 men and 5 women) who suffered amputations of fingers and thumb in 19 cases and, in the other 4, the patients suffered complete amputation of the ear auricle. In all ear replantations, arterioraphy was performed and, just in one case, the venous reconstruction was possible. Even though in 12 cases of digital replantation it was managed to perform the venous reconstruction, the leech therapy was necessary and beneficial. Leech therapy began with the first sign of venous congestion. The leeches were applied at the level of the replanted segment where was created a tegumentary flare for bleeding. Their time of action lasted until their spontaneous detachment. Signs of venous congestion improved after the first day of using leeches. **RESULTS:** The therapy was maintained on average 5 days. There was no record of *Aeromonashydrophila* (a gram negative germ located in the gut of the leech) infection and no prolonged bleeding. All the replantation results were good with the survival of the amputated segment. **CONCLUSION:** Hirudotherapy plays an essential role in postoperative management of the microsurgical replantations for the management of the venous congestion. It is cheap, safe, easy to use and a beneficial therapy.

**Key words:** hirudotherapy, microsurgical, replantations, arterioraphy, amputations, venous congestion.

#### 86. MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGERY APPROACH ON CASE OF SOLITARY AORTIC DEFECT

Stefan Mihai Crețu<sup>1</sup>, Andrei Ureche MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>, Serghei Voitov MD, PhD<sup>2</sup>, Andrian Rotaru<sup>1,2</sup>, Prof. Aureliu Batrinac<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>"Nicolae Testemițanu" State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chișinău, Moldova. <sup>2</sup>Medpark International Hospital Chișinău, Moldova.

**BACKGROUND:** Mini-sternotomy for plastic surgery or isolated aortic valve replacement requires rapid recovery with diminished convalescence time, improved cosmetic outcome and lower hospital costs. The basic clinical benefit of a mini-sternotomy implies that the lower half of the ribcage remains intact. The basic conduct of virtually all other aspects of the aortic valve replacement procedure remains the same. Therefore, similar long-term results are expected. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** In the period April 2014 - April 2019 in Medpark Hospital were operated 76 patients with severe aortic valve solitary. All patients underwent inverted J-sternotomy, which extended over the sternum handle to the third right intercostal space, without opening the pleural cavity. The ages of the patients ranged from 23 to 77 years, 50 -men and 26 -women. The patients were kept in the Trendelenburg position, used being the bilateral venous cannulation, the common aortic cannulation. All patients benefited from bioprostheses and mechanical prostheses with diameters between 21 and 29 mm. Three patients underwent conversion to conventional sternotomy. **RESULTS:** The length of stay in intensive care was significantly shorter with 0.61 days in favor of the mini-sternotomy group. There was no benefit in terms of ventilation duration. There was evidence suggesting a reduction in blood loss and length of stay in the hospital in the mini-sternotomy group. This did not prove statistically significant (the reduction with, on average, by 114.4 ml and 2.03 days less hospitalization). Deep sternal infections were not reported. **CONCLUSION:** Mini-sternotomy for isolated aortic valve replacement significantly reduces the length of stay in cardiac intensive care. Other short-term benefits may include lowering blood loss. At the same time, deep sternal infections were not reported, which is a remarkable result. This approach provides greater comfort to patients in the early postoperative period, with a painful syndrome decreased and a greater desire for early discharge from hospital and all its inherent advantages.

**Key words:** Mini-sternotomy, Aortic valve replacement, Trendelenburg position, Bioprostheses prostheses, Mechanical prostheses, J-sternotomy Cardiac Intensive Care.

#### 87. NEGATIVE PRESSURE THERAPY IN SOFT TISSUE LESIONS FOLLOWED BY USE OF HYALURONIC ACID PLUS SILVER SULFADIAZINE

Remus Andrei C. Tofan<sup>1</sup>, Andreea Maria F.M. Roata<sup>1</sup>, Adina Georgiana A. Para<sup>1</sup>, Mihaela Perțea<sup>2</sup>

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**BACKGROUND:** This presentation aims to evaluate the results obtained by using negative pressure treatment, followed by silver sulfadiazine and hyaluronic acid applications in cases of soft tissue lesions of various etiologies. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Our study is based on 42 patients with wounds: 19 cases with infected soft tissue defects in the lower leg (7 patients with trophic ulcers and 12 cases of posttraumatic lesions), 21 patients with lesions in the hand, wrist and forearm (12 cases of posttraumatic lesions, 3 of complicated thrombophlebitis due to peripheral catheter and 6 cases with different etiologies). The other 2 cases were wrist septic arthritis with fulminant evolution. In all of the cases, negative pressure therapy (VAC) was applied. After the control and treatment of the infection and after we obtained a granulation wound bed, split-thickness skin graft (15 cases) or secondary epithelialization using hyaluronic acid in combination with silver sulfadiazine was performed. **RESULTS:** In all 42 cases, the negative pressure treatment, allowed a significant reduction of the healing time with the formation of a good quality granulation wound bed. Also, it decreased the patient pain by reduction of the number of the necessary dressings and avoiding the risks of repeated anesthesia. **CONCLUSION:** Negative pressure treatment is a first intention solution in skin wounds of different etiologies, infected or not, followed by topical applications with silver sulfadiazine and hyaluronic acid for secondary epithelialization.

**Key words:** negative pressure therapy, septic arthritis, soft tissue lesion, hyaluronic acid, silver sulfadiazine.

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# Abstracts of the XXVII Medical Academic Congress of Unicamp, CoMAU, 2018

## Editorial

Isabella Batistela Inhesta Sacho, Andrelisa Marina de Albuquerque.

During October 26th and 27th, the Student Council Adolfo Lutz – academic institution consisting of medicine undergraduates – held the XXVII Medical Academic Congress of Unicamp (in Portuguese, CoMAU). It took place in the School of Medical Sciences (in Portuguese, FCM) of the University of Campinas (Unicamp), considered by national and international rankings, the best university in Latin America for two consecutive years.

According to the current dean of FCM, Prof. Dr. Luiz Carlos Zeferino, “[...] we occupy the first position in rankings that evaluate education quality. This is very relevant [...] when you look at FCM route, you start seeing its potential from wider points of view, such as from social policies and from academic and professional schooling. Our potential is wide”.

The organization of CoMAU is annually tutored by Prof. Dr. Egberto Ribeiro Turato, professor of Medical Psychology and Psychiatry Department of FCM, and it is the biggest event held by medicine students, directed at undergraduates, graduates, residents and other professionals of health sciences. The Congress consisted of lectures about obesity, feared diseases nowadays, children health, chronic pain and death, and also workshops on clinical abilities, ultrasound, basic life support, airway handling in emergency, trauma and obstetric emergency.

The event was opened by the lecture “Drug use today and its consequences for human being and society” given by the illustrious historian Prof. Dr. Leandro Karnal to a public of more than 300 people. “I thank the students, mainly, that make possible the survival of plural debate, controversy and democratic, which is origin and shelter of every truth idea. While it still exists, we will be able to have essential insights, so let us seize this moment, now” declared the lecturer.

“I always had the dream of studying at this university. This moment is very important to me. Unicamp is the greatest university in Latin America and our challenge has been to organize a congress as great as this university”, said the 3<sup>rd</sup> year medicine undergraduate, Arthur José

Roque Cruz. He is the vice president of the Student Council Adolfo Lutz and president of XXVII CoMAU’s Organizer Commission.

“The undergraduate course in medicine reached 330 applicants per place at the college entrance exam. Since the beginning, we have excellent students”, added Marcelo Knobel, rector of the University of Campinas.

In 2018, CoMAU had a record number of participants presenting scientific projects. There were 129 projects enrolled, 57,32% more than in 2017.

“The current edition focused on a high-quality scientific program, which resulted in great success of public and elevated number of scientific projects” concluded Zeferino, congratulating the Congress organizers, especially Diego Modesto Alves and Isabella Batistela Inhesta Sacho, directors of Research in the Student Council and also of the Scientific Committee of CoMAU 2018.

Pictures of the event can be seen in:

<https://www.facebook.com/comau.unicamp/?ref=bookmarks>.

### ADOLFO LUTZ PRIZE

In the evening of October 27th, the winners of the Prize were announced:

- |                                        |                           |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1- Category Basic Science:             | Caio Augusto Leme Fujiura |
| 2- Category Internal Medicine:         | Augusto César Bortoluci   |
| 3- Category Pediatrics:                | Natália Rocha Tardelli    |
| 4- Category Gynecology and Obstetrics: | Rafaella Colicigno Rebelo |
| 5- Category Social Medicine:           | Seok Woo Shin             |
| 6- Category Surgery:                   | Fernanda Dias Teramoto    |



# Abstracts of the XXVII Medical Academic Congress of Unicamp, CoMAU, 2018

## 01. BILATERAL INGUINAL HERNIORRHAPHY (BIH) LAPAROSCOPIC TRANSABDOMINAL PREPERITONEAL PATCH PLASTY (TAPP) WITH THREE-DIMENSIONAL MESH AND FIXATION WITH CYANOACRYLIC GLUE.

Isabela Souza Guilherme, José Homero Soares, João Pádua Manzano, Carolina de Araújo Oliveira

The definitive treatment of inguinal hernia is surgical, however, it has been a controversial area in the surgical practice. In view of the lack of intervention, the aim of this study was to present a sample of 10 operated cases, all male, bilateral hernia with the same technique: laparoscopic transabdominal preperitoneal patch plasty (TAPP) inguinal herniorrhaphy with three-dimensional polypropylene 3D monofilament mesh fixed with cyanoacrylic-based synthetic surgical glue. A favorable evolution was observed, receiving a 24-hour hospital discharge after the technique procedure. Any postoperative complications were observed, discomfort or pain were minimal or absent. The technique proved to be effective in the repair of inguinal hernias being minimally invasive allowing the patient to return to their activities a few days after surgery. Although the monitoring period consists of only three years, the study has no recurrence rate until the present moment.

## 02. TELEMEDICINE IN THE SCREENING OF PATIENTS WITH SUSPECTED SPINE TRAUMA

Bruno Santos Boguea, Andrei Fernandes Joaquim, Alexsandro Nascimento Sobrinho, Luiz Adriano Esteves, Marcelo Gomes Cordeiro Valadares.

One of the great challenges of medicine is the guarantee of fast and efficient access to treatment with optimization of the resources. The great technological development, mainly referring to the transmission of data and images, has proved to be an important tool in the exchange of medical information. In many countries, telemedicine is used to organize patient flow and guide distance treatment in services where there is no readily available specialist physician. Considering the importance of telemedicine in optimizing the transfer and screening of patients, the present study aims to evaluate the safety of previous screening by imaging of patients with suspected spinal cord injury in services with no specialist available. Five independent neurosurgeons have retrospectively evaluated clinical and radiological data from patients with suspected MRS treated in small hospitals who were referred to the Hospital das Clínicas of UNICAMP in a telemedicine setting. They were diagnosed and guided the distance-screening procedure for these patients. The performance of these professional evaluators by telemedicine was compared to the evaluation of the neurosurgeon professor doctor specializing in spinal cord trauma who attended the patients in loco.

## 03. CENTRAL PONTINE MYELINOLYSIS AFTER LIVER TRANSPLANTATION: CLINICAL CONDITION, ASSOCIATED FACTORS AND TREATMENT. RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF 20 YEARS.

Fernanda Dias Teramoto, Elaine Cristina de Ataíde, Simone Reges Perales

**INTRODUCTION:** Central Pontine Myelinolysis (CPM) is a rare neurological disease characterized by symmetric and non-inflammatory demyelination of the central region of the brain. Patients undergoing liver transplantation are more susceptible to the development of CPM due to frequent electrolytic imbalances during surgery, elevated serum immunosuppressive concentration and previous hepatic encephalopathy. It is known that such patients present higher mortality rates and worse prognoses. **OBJECTIVES:** In this context, the objective of this study is to present a description of the population with a diagnosis of CPM after liver transplantation in Clinical Hospital of Unicamp from 1997 to 2017, based on the analysis of several epidemiological and clinical variables associated with the development of the disease and the literature review of the theme. **PATIENTS AND METHODS:** The medical records of patients submitted to liver transplantation with a

diagnosis of CPM were evaluated in the Clinical Hospital of the State University of Campinas and data regarding the population and clinical profile of these patients were analyzed. **RESULTS:** Eight CPM cases after hepatic transplantation were identified, which correspond to an incidence of 0.94%. The mean age of the patients was 50.25 years ( $\pm 13.6$ ) and the majority (62.5%) of the patients were male. In the sample, 62.5% of the patients had a history of alcoholism, and 37.5% presented alcoholic cirrhosis as the main etiology of liver disease. Hepatic encephalopathy and ascites were the most frequent associated clinical conditions (87.5%). The pre and postoperative values of serum sodium were 135.63 ( $\pm 3.16$ ) and 145.25 ( $\pm 8.19$ ), and 3 patients presented hyponatremia preoperatively and 5 patients presented hypernatremia in the post-operative. The mean onset time of symptoms from the transplant was 6.5 days ( $\pm 4.63$ ), which compatible with the time reported in the literature. The symptoms presented were diverse, from changes in level of consciousness and motor manifestations to psychiatric manifestations. The diagnosis of all patients was essentially clinical, and only 62.5% of the patients presented clinical conditions and the possibility of access to magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Among them, all presented typical lesions. Considering that many patients with CPM are asymptomatic or have mild symptoms, it is possible that the number of diagnoses is underestimated in this population. The treatment was based on steroid therapy in 87.5% of the cases. As a prognosis, 50% of the patients evolved to death, and the mean survival was 83.3 days ( $\pm 85.56$ ). Only 1 patient progressed with complete improvement without sequelae. **CONCLUSION:** It was concluded that the population profile of these patients presents similarities with the profiles described in the current literature. Due to the wide variety of possible clinical manifestations in the disease and therefore to the diagnostic difficulty, greater access to the confirmatory examination (MRI) could reduce the number of underdiagnoses.

## 04. PREVALENCE OF OCCULT METASTASES AND CERVICAL LYMPHATIC DRAINAGE PATTERN DETECTED BY SENTINEL LYMPH NODE MAPPING IN PAPILLARY THYROID CARCINOMA.

Samuel Serpa Steck, Jose Higino Steck

**INTRODUCTION:** Papillary thyroid carcinoma (PTC) is the most common endocrine neoplasia of the human being, presenting an overall increase in its incidence in the last decades. The prevalence of cervical lymphatic metastases in PTC ranges from 30% to 90% in different studies. The large variation found in the literature about the prevalence of cervical lymph node metastases in the PTC at the initial diagnosis also justifies the search for a cervical lymphatic drainage pattern of this type of tumor and that may assist the surgeon in the search for occult metastases. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to verify: 1) the prevalence of occult cervical metastases detected by sentinel lymph node mapping (SLNM) in the PTC and 2) the cervical lymphatic drainage pattern of the PTC. **METHODS:** This is a cross-sectional study of 38 cases of PTC attended in a single center. All patients were submitted to total thyroidectomy, SLNM with radiopharmaceutical and elective central compartment cervical drainage. Results of SLNM, together with the anatomopathological examination, were evaluated to determine the prevalence of occult cervical lymphatic metastases and the cervical lymphatic drainage pattern of papillary thyroid carcinoma. **RESULTS:** SLN was mapped in 95% of the cases and in 48.5% occult metastases were found. The lymphatic cervical drainage pattern is associated with the location of the primary tumor. In 2 thirds of the series, SLN was found in central compartment (CC), whereas in 1 third of the cases SLN was found in CC and in lateral compartment. **CONCLUSIONS:** 1) The prevalence of occult cervical metastasis diagnosed by SLNM was 48.5%. 2) The drainage pattern varied according to the location of the primary tumor; tumors of the middle third and isthmus had greater drainage for CC; tumors of the upper and lower third drained to CC, but also to CC + lateral compartment.

## 05. HEPATOCELLULAR ADENOMA: PHENOTYPIC EXPRESSION, CASUISTRY DESCRIPTION AND LITERATURE REVISION

Gabriella Junis Noyma, Simone Reges Perales

**INTRODUCTION:** Hepatic Adenoma (AH) is a rare and benign tumor, usually solitary, more common in females and more prevalent in reproductive age, characterized by a benign proliferation of hepatocytes with a discrete fibrous capsule, besides not containing portal elements. The presence of nuclear atypia is infrequent and this finding should raise the suspicion of tumor malignancy. Clinically it shows with little expressive symptomatology, it is usually reported abdominal pain in the epigastrium and / or right hypochondrium, and it may evolve to rupture, one of the feared complications. The objective of this study is the search for predictive elements of poor prognosis in AH for better characterization of the pathology, as well as to improve the sensitivity of indications for surgical treatment of these tumors. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** A retrospective evaluation of clinical and epidemiological data of patients with a confirmed diagnosis of AH was made through an anatomopathological study between 1995 and 2015, followed by HC-UNICAMP. Through the evaluation of the histopathological characteristics of these tumors by two pathologists, they were classified into one of the four groups previously described. Twenty cases of AH were identified in the period, 90% in the female sex, 10 patients with oral contraceptive use (OAC). The most frequent clinical symptom was abdominal pain. The most comorbidities presented were systemic arterial hypertension (n = 7) and Diabetes Mellitus (n = 3); 60% of the cases had only one nodule. It was observed 35% of ruptures and 02 cases of malignancy, with 16 patients submitted to surgical resection. Of the 14 patients operated on, nine presented AH of subtype 4 - without morphological alterations. The data found in our population sample are compatible with data found in the world literature. The correlation of the alterations seen in PA together with immunohistochemistry may suggest cases with unfavorable evolution. **Conclusions:** Oral contraceptives present an important risk factor. The most prevalent HA category is noninflammatory (exclusion diagnosis). There is no association between AH and smoking. In addition, we see that without maintaining the pattern of other studies, most patients, women of childbearing age.

**06. SYNTAX SCORE AS A PREDICTOR FOR POST-OPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS IN CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFT SURGERY.**

Nicolas Pedrosa Oleinik, João M Morosov, Isabela G Inocencio, Arly Vargas, Carlos F R Lavagnoli, Elaine S B Oliveira, Karlos A S Vilarinho, Pedro P M Oliveira, Orlando Petrucci, Lindemberg da Mota Silveira Filho.

Syntax Score (SS) was developed to analyze complexity of coronary vasculature and to aid in select better target patients for percutaneous treatment or coronary artery bypass grafts (CABG). The aim of this study is to verify the relation between SS, EuroSCORE risk predictor index and postoperative complications of CABG surgery. Between 2014 and 2016, 212 medical records from single CABG patients operated at Unicamp university hospital were retrospectively analyzed. The mean age was 62 years, 69.88% were male, 83.9% were hypertensive, X% diabetic. SS was 41.36 +/- 13.74, and EuroSCORE predicted a risk of 3.77 +/- 1.6 %. The hospital mortality observed was 4.18% and the total occurrence of complications was 30.76%, most frequently atrial fibrillation, infection and acute kidney injury, which was present in 20.5%. We conclude that in a series of CABG patients with a very high SS level, the morbidity rate was acceptable and mortality was consistently predicted by the EuroSCORE index.

**07. MANAGEMENT OF INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE IN PREGNANCY: REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE.**

Isabela Veiga Daud, Pedro Boldrini Rezende Correa

**INTRODUCTION:** Intracranial hemorrhage (ICH) in pregnancy, although it has a prevalence of 0.01% to 0.05 %, (1, 2, 3) presents a high rate of maternal and fetal mortality. Its most common causes in pregnancy are ruptured cerebral aneurysms, arteriovenous malformations (AVM), and preeclampsia/eclampsia. The risk of ICH in pregnancy is 5.6 times higher, due to hemodynamic, vascular and hormonal physiological changes. (4) Limitations of the imaging diagnosis, coupled with the specifications of the surgical management of the mother and the fetus, make the neurosurgical intervention in pregnancy a therapeutic challenge. (5) **METHODOLOGY:** We reviewed the main articles dated between 1990 and 2018. From this, we intend to explain the main causes of ICH, its incidence and risk factors in pregnancy; justify the propensity of ICH in pregnant women; discuss the different neurosurgical interventions and evaluate their complications and particularities during pregnancy. **RESULTS:** Pregnancy is characterized by physiological changes that favor the appearance and aggravation of

cerebrovascular pathologies, such as HIC. Preeclampsia / eclampsia are related to ICH because they cause systemic spasms of small arteries and damage the endothelial cells. (6) The relationship between pregnancy and aneurysm and AVMs is poorly studied, but it is suspected that estrogen, cardiac output and volemia increase are involved. (4) Once the diagnosis is made, specific precautions are required in the management, such as choosing the anesthetic, adequate position in the surgical table, hyperventilation therapy, pressure control, irradiation exposure care and non-use of certain medicinal products. In the case of an aneurysm rupture one may make microsurgical clipping or endovascular coiling. In cases of AVM, when indicated, microsurgical excision is performed, whereas in preeclampsia/eclampsia the treatment is clinical. (7) **CONCLUSION:** ICH, despite being an uncommon pathology, presents high risks of maternal and fetal mortality. Early diagnosis and proper management at the right time are essential measures.

**08. EVOLUTIVE ANALYSIS OF A 20 YEAR PANCREAS TRANSPLANT PROGRAM.**

Tiago Genzini de Miranda, Marcelo Perosa de Miranda, Gabriela Tomaz Martinho, Alessandro Silvestre, Nadia Mie Taira

There is a worldwide trend towards a reduction in the annual number of pancreas transplants (PT). In Brazil, only two centers have performed more than 20 PT per year. For this reason, the analysis of a large Brazilian series is of major importance. We analyzed 731 PT in a 20-year period, divided into 3 groups: ERA 1: PT performed between 1996 and 2003, ERA 2: from 2004 to 2009, ERA 3: from 2010 to 2016. Overall, 398 simultaneous pancreas-kidney (SPK) and 333 solitary PT (205 pancreas after kidney-PAK and 128 PT alone-PTA) were performed. The distribution of PT categories showed a reduction of SPK and increase of PAK from Era 1 through Era 3 (p < 0.001). Among SPK, there was a lower number of preemptive transplant, from 26.6% in Era 1 to 4.76% in Era 3 (p < 0.001) and the use of depleting antibody induction therapy increased from 53.7% to 88.9% (p < 0.001). There was a drastic reduction in the use of bladder drainage from 61.7% to 0 at Era 3 (p < 0.001). Among solitary PT, the age of pancreas donors decreased over time (24.8 in Era 1 x 20.9 years in Era 3, p < 0.001) and there was a decrease in PTA (62.5% x 22.1%) and increase in PAK (37.5% x 77.8%, p < 0.001). There was no significant difference in 1-year patient and graft survival over the Eras in both SPK and solitary PT. After 20 years of program, there was a decrease in the number of SPK and increase in PAKs. For SPK, most recipients are now transplanted on dialysis and receive induction therapy. For solitary PT, the number of PTA has decreased and younger donors were selected over Eras. There was a change in the PT technique, migrating from systemic-bladder drainage to portal- enteric (duodenal) in most PT. Patient and graft survivals remained similar throughout the analyzed periods.

**09. DRUGS USED IN PACEMAKER IMPLANT SURGERY.**

Carolina Kath Lucca, Andréia Cristina Tassi, Pedro Augusto Mortatti Ladeira, Vitor José Carvalho de Almeida, Felipe Castioni

**INTRODUCTION:** Artificial cardiac pacemakers are essential devices for the treatment of arrhythmias, for the correction of the natural electrical impulse of the heart and to promote control of the heart. Cardiac pacemaker implant surgeries have been increasing every year. The technology involving the devices, the drugs used and the surgical preparations are of extreme importance for a good prognosis and reduction of the complications. **OBJECTIVE:** To identify the drugs used in the management of artificial pacemaker implantation surgery, exposing their clinical and physiological characteristics, exemplifying the effect and action of the respective drugs, as well as their adverse effects, possible interactions and the correct dosage. It is sought to differentiate the drugs and to expose which are the most suitable and used in each case. **METHODOLOGY:** The information used to carry out this work was based on a bibliographical review of recent indexed scientific publications in the UpToDate, Scielo and Lilacs search sites. **REVIEW:** The cardiac pacemaker may be used on different occasions, therefore, it is of vital importance to the way that each drug is administered in relation to its purpose, dosage and dose both before and during surgery. After implantation, which may be through the types: endocardial, transvenous, mediastinoscopy and epicardial, it is necessary a follow-up for the whole life, effecting the ideal rhythmic excitation of the organ. **CONCLUSION:** Correct preoperative management of medications requires a constant exercise of clinical research, since it is very difficult to memorize the myriad interactions and complications related to drugs used. Therefore, it is very important to know the exceptions, since there may be severe anesthetic-surgical complications related to the inadequate management of



the drugs in the preoperative period. Abrupt and profound changes in the usual medication during preparation for surgery should be avoided to the fullest extent since the decompensation of the underlying disease can be much more ominous than the maintenance of the usual medication.

**10. CONGENITAL MEGACOLON: MORFOFUNCTIONAL REMAININGS ON RAT COLON AFTER BENZALKONIUM CHLORIDE TREATMENT.**

Caroline Judeikis, Joaquim Murray Bustorff-Silva, Márcia Alessandra Cavalaro Pereira da Silva

Hirschsprung's disease is characterized by colonic aganglionosis, affecting mainly newborns. The current treatment of this pathology is surgical, but several studies are underway to develop less invasive methods that could cause less comorbidities. These studies use congenital megacolon models, one of which uses benzalkonium chloride to cause neurogenic ablation. The objective of this study is to demonstrate the effectiveness of aganglionosis provided by this drug by describing the remaining cells after denervation in order to optimize studies that use this model later.

**11. CURRENT PERSPECTIVES OF SURGICAL THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT AND PROGNOSIS IN SYNDROME OF TREPHINED - BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW.**

Mateus Gomes Pereira, Tainá Momesso Lima, Gabriel Rocha Sanches, Nagila Emmanoele Bernardo da Silva

**INTRODUCTION:** Trephine syndrome (ST) is a complication of craniectomy, resulting in important neurological dysfunctions such as convulsion, severe headache, motor, cognitive and language deficit. ST arises from an emergency decompression (CD) craniectomy due to an increase in intracranial hypertension and Cranioencephalic Trauma, and cranioplasty is currently recommended as a treatment. **OBJECTIVES:** To present clinical and prognostic aspects of this neurological complication in the different types of bioprosthesis in cranioplasty. **METHOD:** Bibliographic review of the clinical, therapeutic and prognostic data of ST in the population, in data indexed in MEDLINE, PubMed, SCIELO, using as criterion of selection of articles the language and year of publication, preferably Portuguese or English. **Discussion:** It is postulated that after the CD a set of forces begins to act in opposition: intracranial forces (CSF pressure, blood perfusion) and extracranial (atmospheric pressure, cutaneous flap weight). It is usually expected up to 2 years after the CD for a cranioplasty. Autologous bone graft is the first choice, except when the size of the defect makes this option unfeasible. However, new methods suggest that using alloplastic materials, such as polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), provide lower infection rates associated with cranioplasty at 5 to 8 weeks post CD. In addition, the use of alloplastics for surgery is also a method that replaces autologous bone in cases of peritoneal CSF. **RESULTS:** Autologous bone shows a lower risk of infection and extrusion. Alloplastic materials are the alternative in the absence of bone bioprosthesis, mainly PMMA, however, it presents higher costs and risks of infections. **CONCLUSION:** ST, although described in 1939, still has questions about its pathophysiological mechanism and better therapeutic behavior. Therefore, the choice of surgical material should be discussed with the neurosurgery team individually.

**12. ARTIFICIAL CARDIAC PACEMAKER.**

Andréia Cristina Tassi, Vitor José Carvalho de Almeida, Carolina Kath Lucca, Felipe Castioni, Pedro Augusto Mortatti Ladeira

In 1930, cardiologist Albert Hyman was responsible for the invention of the artificial cardiac pacemaker, which has since undergone changes with the advancement of technology, in search of more lasting problems. The aim of this study is to analyze the recent scientific publications about the creation, evolution and methods of using the artificial pacemaker, as well as current epidemiology. The information used in this work was based on the bibliographical review of recent indexed scientific publications in Pubmed, Scielo and Lilacs. The cardiac pacemaker can be used in different occasions, characterizing the method created in the execution of surgeries that involve the artificial regulation of the adequate cardiac cycle. After implantation, which can be through the types: endocardial, transvenous, mediastinocopia and epicardial, the device works by regulating the transmission of the cardiac impulse, in patients who have sinoatrial or atrioventricular blocks, effecting the ideal rhythmic excitation of the organ. Artificial Cardiac Pacemakers are multiprogrammable electronic stimulation devices capable of replacing electrical impulses and / or ectopic rhythms to

obtain cardiac electrical activity, as physiologically as possible. Thus, the artificial pacemaker replaces the natural electrical system of the heart which, under normal conditions, works with adequate regularity and frequency and responds according to the needs of the human body, such as rhythmic insufficiency.

**13. BREAKTHROUGH OF THORACIC DUCT IN LOW KINETIC TRAUMA: DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT.**

Gabriella Sapia Castilho, Carolina Gawlinski Franchi, Fernanda Americano Freitas Silva, Fernanda de Castro Nascimento, José Eduardo Cruz Cardoso

Chylothorax is the accumulation of the chylous in the thoracic, pleural or pericardial cavity, which can be formed either by the obstruction or difficulty of flow of the same, or by the laceration of the thoracic duct in a possible trauma. The symptoms are related to the presence of fluid in the thoracic cavity and are non-specific, which justifies the difficulty of diagnosis. The etiology of chylothorax can be divided into non-traumatic and traumatic ones, among which the low kinetic stress is highlighted. The diagnosis of traumatic chylothorax is essentially laboratory, since the clinical and imaging tests are not sufficient to confirm it. Given the above, the main objective of this report is to attenuate the importance of differential diagnosis and to expose the advantages of conservative treatment over surgery in cases of rupture of the thoracic duct. The case of a 63-year-old male patient with a diagnosis of ruptured thoracic duct due to fracture of T12 is described here. After treatment with prolonged parenteral nutrition, with weekly supplementation of lipids and fat-soluble vitamins, the patient evolved with natural healing of the duct within 15 days of hospitalization and was discharged, thus evidencing the use of medium-chain triglycerides in a hypolipidic diet as main therapeutic method.

**14. ULTRASSONOGRAPHY IN URGENCY AND EMERGENCY: A GUIDE FOR USE THE DIAGNOSTIC METHOD.**

Andréia Cristina Tassi, Felipe Castioni, Fernando Pereira Vanni, Gabriella Sapia Castilho, Pedro Augusto Mortatti Ladeira

The history of Ultrasonography (US) dates back to the early 19th century, when the physical principles that form the foundation of this imaging method have been discovered. Since his appearance, has gained an increasingly important role in patient assessment, as an extension of the physical examination. Thus, the technical advances of the US diagnostic have been very accessible to the doctor as an imaging method to assess emergency situations and traumatic and non-traumatic emergencies. The objective of this work is to systematize the methodology of the urgency and emergency protocol and to adjust the use of ultrasound, as well as guiding doctors in the emergency room, as a route of guidelines for requesting urgency and emergency exams, thus increasing the quality of medical practice and offering greater safety in performing procedures. The information used to carry out this work was based on a bibliographical review of scientific publications recently indexed in search sites: UpToDate, Scielo and Lilacs. The US is a medical technique, used to reproduce real-time dynamic images of internal organs, tissues, vascular network and blood flow, assisting, complementing and interacting with other medical specialties; Presenting, therefore, vital importance during the different situations found in the urgency and emergency. The use of US in urgency and emergency, especially when evaluated by a trained doctor, helps decisively in the diagnosis and determination of the conduct for the critical patient. The theoretical and practical qualification and the adequate training are fundamental foundations in the implementation of this tool, offering the best treatment to the patients who need US.

**15. THORACIC AORTIC AND THORACOABDOMINAL AORTA ANEURYSMS TREATED WITH CONVENTIONAL SURGERY: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY IN THE UNIVERSITY SERVICE.**

Naimy Boutros Garcia, Pedro Paulo Martins de Oliveira

**OVERALL OBJECTIVE:** to identify the main comorbidities, intraoperative therapies and postoperative outcomes of patients with thoracic or thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysms who underwent conventional surgery at the Unicamp Clinical Hospital in the last seven years, relating them to each other and to data from the literature. **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:** to identify the relevant individual factors associated with the development of aneurysms and intra and postoperative complications; to identify intraoperative factors and therapies used and their association with intra-

and postoperative complications, as well as the mortality of the procedure.

**METHODS:** a retrospective study was carried out in the charts of patients treated at the Cardiac Surgery Service of the State University of Campinas (HC UNICAMP) between 2011 and 2017, with thoracic or thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysms submitted to conventional surgical treatment. **INCLUSION:** the medical records of all patients with thoracic or thoracoabdominal aortic aneurysm (older than 18 years of both sexes) submitted to conventional surgery in the period covered by the study were included. **EXCLUSION:** patients under 18 years and patients treated with endovascular surgery. **DATA ANALYSIS:** descriptive statistical analysis and use of GraphPad Prism 7.04 software for Windows with a 5% significance level. **RESULTS:** The medical records of 19 patients were analyzed; 95% were hypertensive, 37% were smokers, 21% were dyslipidemic and 31% had a history of previous aortic surgery. The main complications related to the procedure were infectious (53%), pulmonary (47%) and hemorrhagic (21%), in addition to renal and cardiac / hemodynamic with a frequency of 16%. These complications, according to the literature, may be related to intraoperative factors such as the use of extracorporeal circulation and transfusion of blood products, as well as with the comorbidities of the individuals. Surgeries of the thoracoabdominal aorta had 55% mortality, while those of the thoracic aorta had 20%. The total mortality was 37%. **CONCLUSION:** Comorbidities such as hypertension and smoking are relevant factors for the development of aortic aneurysms. Expressive complications related to the procedure may be associated with intraoperative and individual factors. However, although the data obtained were mostly consistent with the literature, no statistical significance was observed in this sample. Complementing with a study involving endovascular surgery and / or a larger sample, may be considerable to obtain other perspectives of the procedure in the university service, in addition to those already demonstrated with this research.

**16. USE OF LEVONORGESTREL INTRAUTERINE CONTRACEPTIVE (SIU-LNG) BY WOMEN WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (SLE) WITHOUT ANTIPHOSPHOLIPID ANTIBODY SYNDROME (SAF).**

Rafaella Colicigno Rebelo, Estephania Pignaton, Arlete Maria dos Santos Fernandes.

Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic inflammatory autoimmune disease whose association with Antiphospholipid antibody syndrome (APS) may lead to increased disease activity and increased maternal and fetal morbidity/mortality. Effective contraception is necessary for women to be able to plan pregnancy at the most appropriate time. Pure progestogens are methods are the ones with the lowest use risks of use within this population, among them the levonorgestrel intrauterine system (IUS-LNG), which has a high contraceptive efficacy and a decreasing release rate over time. The goal of this study was to evaluate the health status and number of arterial/venous thromboembolic events (ATE/VTE) in women with SLE and SLE+APS using the IUS. It was a retrospective study with 46 women, 28 SLE and 18 SLE+APS, with data from medical records. We evaluated sociodemographic, obstetric gynecological variables, disease activity (SLEDAI-2K) and damage (SLICC/ACR), and the number of ATE/VTE before and after IUS insertion. For analysis of the variables the Q-square, Fisher, and Mann-Whitney tests were used, and, to compare groups and times, the Generalized Estimating Equations were used. The significance level was of 5%. The SLEDAI and SLICC scores were low pre-insertion and did not present an annual variation between the groups during 1-8 years of IUS use. The SLE + APS group presented higher BMI and ATE/VTE events before the insertion of the IUS; 15 women from the LES + SAF group had 37 ATE/VTE events, and two women from the SLE group had three events. After insertion of the IUS-LNG 2/18 women with APS had three ATE. We interpret the results as a result of more serious disease activity of the SLE + APS group and not to the use of the contraceptive SIU-LNG. The selected IUS-LNG results did not contribute to worsen the health status of women with SLE + APS.

**17. THE INADEQUATE COMPLIANCE OF THE CONSENT TERM IN GYNECOLOGICAL/OBSTETRIC SURGERIES: QUESTIONS OF TRANSPARENCY IN THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP.**

Augusto Kerber Giacomoni, Eduardo Dambros, Eduardo Freitas de Oliveira, Letícia Oliveira de Menezes.

**INTRODUCTION:** The Informed Consent Form (ICF) informs and authorizes the patient or your legal guardian, from a legal and ethical point of view, to perform medical procedures. There is a standardization of completion of the Term according to norms of the Federal Council of Medicine - CFM - which has requirements that explain and clarify the methods, objectives,

consequences and possible outcomes of medical procedures such as surgical procedures. **OBJECTIVES:** to analyze the quality of the filling of the ICF in surgeries of the area of Gynecology and Obstetrics - GO. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive, retrospective and cross-sectional study based on primary data obtained from a university hospital in the southern state of Rio Grande do Sul. It was evaluated whether the medical records signed by the patients and their filling quality in the surgical procedures in the GO area from April to July 2017. **RESULTS:** Out of a total of 365 gynecological or obstetrical surgical procedures, only 34 patients had the ICF filled out and signed in their medical records, which is equivalent to only 9.31% of the cases. None of the cases were completed in accordance with CFM standards. **CONCLUSION:** a more effective educational action is needed with physicians to reinforce the importance of transparency with the patient, properly filling out the Term of Consent, thus avoiding ethical and legal complications and aiming at the well being of the patient.

**18. INFLUENCE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTION OF MATERNAL BREASTFEEDING IN ADOLESCENT PUERPERAS: NON-RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TEST.**

Renan Massao Nakamura, Fernanda Garanhani de Castro Surita.

**INTRODUCTION:** Breastfeeding (MA) is the first feeding practice, which is recommended only in the first six months of life and is supplemented with other foods after this time, up to two years or more. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the effectiveness of educational action in prenatal follow-up on the intention to breastfeed and the performance of breastfeeding in the puerperium of adolescent mothers. **METHOD:** A non-randomized and open clinical study performed at the Hospital Dr. José Aristodemo Pinotti-CAISM / Unicamp. It has included primiparous adolescents with CAISM delivery, single fetus, alive and term. They were divided into two groups: Group 1) Puerperas who had prenatal care in the CAISM and participated in the educational activity of AM offered in the PNA (GI); Group 2) Puerperas that did not participate in this group (GSI). The collection occurred in two moments: during the stay of the puerpera and her child in the Joint Accommodation (AC) and the first puerperal consultation in the outpatient clinic of Puerperal Review of Adolescents (RPA). At both times, the puerperae answered questions about AM and they and their newborns were observed during a feeding, filling out the "Breastfeeding Assessment Observation Form" of the Ministry of Health. Data analysis: Data was allocated in tables and graphs for descriptive statistical analysis (mean, standard deviation, absolute and relative frequency distribution). Open questions were categorized for the application of statistical analyzes. The level of significance adopted for the statistical tests was 5%. For statistical analysis, we used the program Statistical Analysis System (SAS), version 9.4 for Windows. **RESULTS:** Of the 70 puerpera who were included, 27 were from intervention group (GI) and 43 from non-intervention group (GSI). At the first puerperal consultation 50 cases were reviewed, being 21 from GI and 29 from GSI. Mean age was 16.7 years; the mean number of prenatal care consultation was 9.3. At the first evaluation 81.5% from GI and 78.3% from GSI presented good breastfeeding. A higher occurrence of inadequacy during breastfeeding was observed at the GSI group. From all the cases, seven resulted in weaning at the first puerperal consultation, all from GSI group. **CONCLUSION:** Group activities during prenatal care consultations have an important role encouraging breastfeeding, promoting educational activities to the adolescents. The puerpera feel prepared to breastfeed and there are less cases of early weaning. Other data collected in the present study also allow the elaboration of strategies to improve the group activities and strengthen subjects which the adolescents feel more difficulty during their first time breastfeeding.

**19. VARIATIONS IN THE BLEEDING PATTERN IN LEVONORGESTREL INTRAUTERINE SYSTEM USERS AFTER THE FIRST CONSECUTIVE REPLACEMENT OF THE METHOD.**

Wittmann, B. Z.; Fernandes, A. S. M.

**OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate and compare the bleeding patterns presented by the users of the levonorgestrel intrauterine system (LNG-IUS, 52mg) in the end of the time of use and after the first consecutive change of method. **SUBJECT AND METHOD:** This was a retrospective study conducted at the Family Planning Clinic, University of Campinas, Brazil, with data collected from medical records. The variables were sociodemographics, obstetric history, time of use of the first and second IUS (IUS-1 and IUS-2), and the bleeding pattern presented in the reference period (RP) of 90 days before the change of the IUS-1 and in the last medical appointment in use of the IUS-2. The bleeding pattern was classified in five categories: amenorrhea (lack of



bleeding); spotting/scanty bleeding (any vaginal bleeding not enough to require protection or <2 episodes of spotting/bleeding); regular (3 episodes of spotting/bleeding with regular periods) and irregular (3-5 episodes of spotting/bleeding with variation between episodes >20 days) or increased (for at least one episode of referred bleeding as abundant or bleeding lasting >8 days). For statistical analysis, the two latest categories made up a single pattern called irregular/increased bleeding due to the small number of women presenting them. We used the chi-squared test, Mann-Wittney and KruskalWallis followed by the post-hoc of Dunn to identification of variables with association. The McNemar test was used to compare the bleeding patterns at the two moments and the KM curve to estimate the time of use of the method. **RESULTS:** We evaluated 301 women with mean age ( $\pm$ SD, standard deviation) at SIU-1 insertion was 32 ( $\pm$  SD 6.1) years, 75% of them opted for contraception and 25% for abnormal bleeding treatment. The mean time of use of the SIU-1 was 68.9 ( $\pm$  16.8) and the SIU-2 was 20.3 ( $\pm$  16.7) months, no differences in time of use or continuation rates between groups. At the end of the use of the SIU-1 and at the last consultation in use of the SIU-2, they presented amenorrhea 43.8% and 50.8%; spotting / scanty bleeding 23.9% and 28.5%; regular bleeding 25% and 15.5%; and irregular / increased 9.3 and 5%, respectively. The total time of use of the method was higher in women with amenorrhea pattern than those with irregular / increased and regular patterns. There was significant variation between the bleeding patterns presented in the two evaluated moments. **CONCLUSION:** Bleeding patterns with a lower flow/frequency increased and regular and irregular/increased bleeding patterns decreased during the use of the second device; however, changes also occurred with the replacement of lower flow/frequency patterns for the regular or irregular/increased bleeding patterns, which possibly does not express the decrease in the contraceptive efficacy of the method.

**20. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SEXUAL BEHAVIOR, KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HPV AND VACCINE AND RATE OF VACCINATION IN STUDENTS OF A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY.**

Biselli-Monteiro, M, Derchain, S, Ferracini, AC, Sarian, LO

**INTRODUCTION:** Human Papillomavirus (HPV) infection is the world's most prevalent sexual infection and is related to the appearance of genital warts and various cancers in men and women. Many studies have shown lack of knowledge about HPV infection and consequences among young adults and low vaccination rate worldwide. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** A first questionnaire, with questions about sociodemographic aspects, sexual background, knowledge about the HPV and its vaccine, vaccination status and desire to indicate the vaccination to young adults in future practice, was applied to 492 students of medicine, pharmacy, fonoaudiology, nursing school and physical education. In a second moment, another questionnaire was applied to 233 students of medicine and pharmacy, to evaluate the rate of vaccination after participation on the first part of the study. For the analyses were used  $\chi^2$ ,  $\chi^2$  for trends and t-test. **RESULTS:** a total of 47% of the first year and 13% of fourth year women were not sexually active vs 11% of men from first and fourth year. The use of condom was lower in women (56%) than in men (96%). 90% of women had gone to the gynecologist vs 26% of men to the urologist. The knowledge about HPV was higher among women. More than 83% of women and 66% of men knew that HPV can cause cervical cancer. Less than 30% of all the students knew that the HPV can cause other cancers, and only 48% of women and 38% of men knew that it can cause genital warts. When comparing first and fourth year, there was a higher rate of correct answers among fourth year students about the sexual transmission of HPV, higher incidence between 15 and 25 years and possibility of asymptomatic infection. The knowledge of the students increased when comparing physical education, pharmacy/fonoaudiology, nursing school and medicine. 233 students answered the second questionnaire, among them, 39 women and 15 men had received the vaccine prior to the first part of the study. An additional 34 women and 10 men affirmed that had received the vaccine after participating on the first questionnaire. **CONCLUSION:** The knowledge was higher in women, but men declared to use more condom. Almost half of the women start university without having started sexual life. The rate of vaccinated students was low, and those who participated on the first part of the research were more likely to get vaccinated. The admission on superior education seems like a good time to stimulate students' knowledge about the HPV and their vaccination.

**21. PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC APPROACH IN THE CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF PELVIC ORGAN PROLAPSE.**

Carolina Petraitis Rosati, Bruna Dias Pacheco, Cristiane Regina de Barros.

**INTRODUCTION:** Pelvic organ prolapse (PLS) is a relatively common occurrence and, although it does not pose a risk to life, it can adversely affect a woman's quality of life. Because it is more common in women with advanced age the conservative treatment is being more desired, since the surgical treatment may have contraindications clinical. **OBJECTIVE:** to analyze the published studies regarding the conservative treatments of POP through physiotherapy, as well as factors described as success in the treatment of POP. **METHODS:** Bibliographic review using the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Lilacs and Bireme with terms " Pelvic physiotherapy, pelvic floor and prolapse " published from 2011 to 2018. **RESULTS:** Studies show that treatment with physical therapy for POP obtained good results, authors have suggested that more studies be done on this form of treatment so that more people adopt this approach for treatment. **CONCLUSION:** Physiotherapy treatment is a great treatment option for women affected by POP because it is not as invasive as surgery and also easier and simpler to apply.

**22. GESTATIONAL ABNORMALITIES CAUSED BY DRUG ABUSE.**

Fernanda Folla Pompeu Marques, Mércia Tancredo Toledo, Emanuela Yumi Fugisawa de Mello, Tiago Genzini de Miranda

Pregnancy is a fundamental period of fetal growth and development, therefore need great medical care with patients. Many are the teratogenic agents, in the class of chemical, persistent use of tobacco, marijuana and cocaine is addressed during pregnancy. Motivated by a large number of drug users patients, the authors aimed to revise the literature on the changes, fetal and pregnant women, arising from the use of tobacco, marijuana and cocaine. Critical review of publications in MEDLINE, SciELO and Google scholar, between 2007 to 2017 in English and Portuguese was made. SUS guidelines and manuals have also been reviewed. After acquiring knowledge about the effects of the main psychoactive drugs used during pregnancy, an educational infographic was created and delivered to pregnant women in a Primary Health Care Center of Sorocaba. Drug abuse is not an exclusive problem of Brazil and women of childbearing age are mostly in the use. Cannabis sativa is the illicit drug of increased abuse among pregnant women, affecting the development of the nervous system with bad formation of the neural tube and possible anencephalies. Low birth weight and increased likelihood of use of the neonatal intensive therapy unit are also mentioned. Cocaine has a soluble character and crosses the placental barrier by simple diffusion. It causes fetal deformation, premature detachment of placenta, increased maternal blood pressure and decreased fetal circulation. Smoking can cause fetal hypoxia, raising the risk of cerebral infarction in the neonate, prematurity, abort, pre-detachment of the placenta and less weight of the neonate at birth are also cited. In the face of scarce studies and government programs there is a need for greater attention on this public health problem in order to empower the health teams to provide information to pregnant women during prenatal care.

**23. PAGET DISEASE OF THE BREAST: A DESCRIPTION OF THE CASUISTRY OF THE CENTER FOR INTEGRAL ATTENTION TO WOMEN'S HEALTH (CAISM-UNICAMP).**

Amanda Bispo Velasco, Mariana Dias Vasconcelos, Cássio Cardoso Filho.

Paget disease is a subtype of rare mammary cancer and represents 0.5% a 5% of global breast cancer. This condition presents with eczema of the nipple and histologically with malignancy cells in the epidermis called Paget cells. It is associated with an underlying breast carcinoma in more than 90%. There are yet a lot of doubts and paradoxes about the best treatment and prognosis because your histogenesis e risk factors are not settled down. Therefore this study aims to describe in this population the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of their disease, as well as the options of treatment. The objective of this study is calculate the frequency and describe clinical characteristics, mammographic features, and histological features, as well as, forms of surgical treatment and prognosis of the patients with Paget disease of the nipple. Subjects and methods: patients with Paget disease of the nipple undergoing treatment in the Center for Integral Attention to Women's Health (CAISM) will be evaluated in describe in a descriptive analytical study from 2002 to 2017, by analyzing medical records in accordance with the Ethics and Research Committee rules.

**24. HEMORRHAGIC COMPLICATIONS IN THE PREGNANCY-PUERPERAL CYCLE IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH VON WILLEBRAND.**

Nagila Emmanoele Bernardo da Silva, Gabriel Ramon Matavelli Casseb, Rafaela Seraphim Frare

**BACKGROUND:** von Willebrand disease (VWD) is a hemorrhagic disorder originating from an autosomal dominant genetic inheritance pattern with a prevalence of 1% of the world population. The von Willebrand Factor (VWF) is a multimeric endothelial protein that acts in the platelet adhesion phase and also as a coagulation factor VIII carrier. Although it is a disease that affects both men and women, the symptomatology is more severe in women, due to hemorrhagic complications with menstrual and gestational cycles. **OBJECTIVE:** A literature review on the risks and gestational complications hemorrhagic of patients with VWD. **METHODS:** Literature review of scientific articles in sources such as Lilacs, PubMed, Elsevier and Scielo. **RESULTS:** A higher incidence of hemorrhagic events was observed in pregnant women with VWD in the first trimester, and a decrease in these events after the second trimester. In addition, it was found that the delivery and puerperium are the most critical periods of these pregnancies. **DISCUSSION:** Studies have indicated the incidence of hemorrhagic conditions in the first trimester of pregnancy with VWD, followed by a decrease in the probability of these events from the second trimester. Furthermore, the literature emphasizes the importance of adequate gestational prophylaxis for the prevention of hemorrhagic complications at delivery and in the puerperal period. **CONCLUSION:** Pregnant women with VWD require specialized medical assistance during the pregnancy-puerperal cycle with the intention of minimizing the occurrence of hemorrhagic conditions and their eventual complications.

**25. MAYER-ROKITANSKY-KÜSTER-HAUSER SYNDROME: THERAPY AND UTERINE TRANSPLANTATION.**

Luana Monte, Atílio Brisighelli Neto, Mariana Cristina Ferreira da Silva, Ana Clara Charantola Beloni, Ana Beatriz Charantola Belon.

**INTRODUCTION:** Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome (MRKH) results from congenital malformation of Müllerian ducts, involving abnormalities from the reproductive system to the renal, bone and cardiac systems. It is characterized by modifications that compromise sexual life and female fertility, necessitating therapeutic methods, such as uterine transplantation, an innovative but experimental possibility. **OBJECTIVE:** To report the possible therapies employed and to address uterine transplantation as a possibility of gestation and promotion of well-being in patients with MRKH. **METHODOLOGY:** A review of the literature on MEDLINE, PubMed and LILACS on the topic of Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser Syndrome of the last 15 years. **RESULTS:** According to data, the treatment begins with non-surgical procedures, with use of vaginal dilators, presenting 90-96% efficacy. The surgical correction consists in the creation of a neovagina, but does not solve the inability to gesta. Uterine transplantation, although recent and experimental, has shown promising results, with the birth of healthy children, providing hope to women with the syndrome. **DISCUSSION:** Due to the late diagnosis, changes from the syndrome compromise the woman's quality of life. Conventional therapy provides a normal sex life for the patient. Despite the functional ovaries, gestation is only possible with uterine transplantation associated with in vitro fertilization, feasible since 2014, after the birth of a child in Sweden. The procedure, still experimental, requires care, both for the donor and for the recipient. However, some aspects still need to be studied, such as the number of viable pregnancies, the psychological evaluation of the patients and the long-term development of the babies. **CONCLUSION:** Despite advances in the therapeutic approach of this syndrome, the choice of procedure should be adapted to the needs, motivation and emotional maturity of each patient. Therefore, there is no best technique to intervene in the syndrome, but rather the best technique for each patient.

**26. INCIDENCE AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PRE-ECLAMPSIA IN A REFERENCE SERVICE: PARTIAL RESULTS.**

Christopher Calcey, Leonardo Bernardes de Amaro, Juliana da Costa Santos, Marcos Marangoni Junior, Maria Laura Costa do Nascimento.

**INTRODUCTION:** Hypertensive syndromes are one of the main causes of maternal mortality and morbidity worldwide. Preeclampsia (PE) accounts for about 50,000 maternal deaths annually worldwide. PE is a multifactorial disease that occurs when there is impairment between the balance of pro-angiogenic and anti-angiogenic factors in the trophoblast invasion,

manifesting itself from the twentieth week of pregnancy in normotensive patients. Cases with a diagnosis of preeclampsia, especially preterm or with severity signs, should be transferred to a reference center. The Women's Hospital Prof. Dr. José Aristodemo Pinotti - CAISM / UNICAMP is a regional reference in tertiary and quaternary complexity in the health care of women and the newborn, with an Obstetric and Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. **OBJECTIVE:** to evaluate the incidence of hypertensive disease and preeclampsia, maternal and perinatal outcomes, as well as the correct use of the International Code of Diseases (ICD) during hospitalization and discharge, among all the cases admitted to the CAISM / UNICAMP. **MATERIAL AND METHOD:** this is a cross-sectional study with a medical record review. Preliminary results with period of 4 months. Approval of the Research Ethics Committee # 2,817,427. Data analysis was performed in SPSS software version 22. **RESULTS:** 1000 deliveries were evaluated within 04 months, of which 35.2% were from primigravidae pregnant women. The median of maternal age was 27 years and the number of vaginal deliveries computed 50.3%, in contrast to 49.7% of cesarean deliveries. The incidence rate of hypertensive disease was 14.3% (including chronic hypertension (CH), gestational hypertension (GH) and PE). There were 51 cases of GH, 44 cases of CH and 83 cases of PE (incidence of 8.3%). Of these, 73.5% had a severe manifestation of the disease, 7.2% had HELLP syndrome and 3.6% eclampsia. Considering the route of delivery among the cases of PE, there were 78.3% of cesarean deliveries, with 26.5% of induced deliveries. Among the cases of PE, more than half of the newborns were preterm (below 37 weeks) (56.6%), and 30.1% were diagnosed with early PE (below 34 weeks). When evaluated the use of the ICD assigned in the hospitalization of the pregnant women who had PE, it is possible to notice that approximately 28% of the cases received the incorrect identification; a higher value, approximately 57%, of inappropriate use of the code occurred at discharge. **CONCLUSION:** the Women's Hospital, CAISM/UNICAMP, has an incidence of 8.3% of PE, with a significant percentage of severity. The data obtained in this initial evaluation help to better understand the impact of PE on the obstetric care of a referral center. The end of the survey of the other obstetric care that took place in one year (an estimated number of more than 3,000 deliveries) and the detailing of the maternal and perinatal outcomes will provide subsidies for multidisciplinary team training, better case management, reducing maternal morbidity and perinatal complications, optimizing the assistance to pregnant women and the adequate computerized hospital registry.

**27. PLACENTA BIOBANK IN A REFERENCE MATERNITY: CHARACTERIZATION OF ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION.**

Japacanga, R.R.; Guida, J.P.; Nobrega, G.M.; Venceslau, E.M.; Tavares, A. A.; Proenca-Modena, J.L.; Costa, M.L.  
Zika-unicamp network.

**INTRODUCTION:** Biobanks are organized collections of human biological material and associated information, stored for research, under institutional responsibility. The placenta represents the interface between the mother and the fetus. Abnormalities in this circuit are associated with the development of diseases and may help to understand the pathophysiology of conditions still poorly understood (such as ZIKA virus). **OBJECTIVE:** to implement a protocol for systematic collection of placenta in a high risk maternity, prioritizing cases of arboviruses and characterizing ZIKA virus infection, with maternal, perinatal and placental results. **METHODS:** Retrospective Cohort. Placental fragments from the different regions (amniotic membrane, chorionic plaque, villous tissue, basal plate and umbilical cord) were collected with tissue stored in a paraffin block (for histological evaluation) and frozen at -80°C (for extraction of RNA, DNA and protein). In addition, the maternal and fetal placental faces, placenta weight and volume were recorded. Data on demographic, clinical characteristics, maternal and fetal outcomes were also obtained by medical chart review. RNA extraction and detection of ZIKV by qRT-PCR from placental fragments using the TaqMan kit (Thermo Fisher). **RESULTS:** from May / 16 to July / 18, samples of 143 placentas were collected; of these, 82 were cases of preeclampsia (1 of them with ZIKV infection), 18 of arboviruses (ZIKV), 29 for other diseases and 15 were included as controls (no pathology). The gestational age of the suspected ZIKV samples collected, ranged from 34 to 40 weeks. The mean placenta weight was 512.94 g; the mean volume was 442.5 mL. Among the 18 suspected / confirmed cases of ZIKV, 1 case is still under evaluation, 6 of them had positive serum PCR for ZIKV; 13 were positive in the placenta. Of these placental positive, 12 cases in chorionic villi, 6 cases in the basal plate, 6 cases in the amniotic membrane, 7 in chorionic plaque, and in 4 cases in the umbilical cord. In the morphological analysis 4 cases presented villitis or vasculopathy. **CONCLUSION:** Having an

institutional biobank allows for quality resource of material. ZIKV can infect different regions of the placenta of naturally infected pregnant women. The ZIKV detection in placenta after several months of initial symptoms, and in mothers without ZIKV detection by qRT-PCR during acute phase, suggest that this tissue can be a site for viral persistence during pregnancy.

**28. A CASE SERIES ON THE USE OF LEVONORGESTREL 52 MG INTRAUTERINE SYSTEM AFTER ORGAN TRANSPLANT.**

Cassia R. T. Juliato, Paulo Stahlschmidt, Arlete Fernandes, Ilza Monteiro, Luis Bahamondes.

**OBJECTIVE:** To assess the clinical performance (pregnancy and occurrence of pelvic infection) of the levonorgestrel 52-mg intrauterine system (LNG IUS) in solid organ transplant recipients. **STUDY DESIGN:** We performed a retrospective chart review of all patients seen in the Family Planning Clinic at the University of Campinas Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology from 2007 to 2017 to identify women with solid organ transplantation using immunosuppression who received an LNG IUS. Our routine clinical practice for such patients is to perform initial follow-up 40–60 days after placement and then every 12 months. We analyzed women's sociodemographic characteristics, duration of use of the LNG IUS, continuation and discontinuation reasons, and complications. **RESULTS:** Of the 23 women evaluated, 21 had kidney transplantation and 2 had liver transplantation. One woman received an LNG IUS prior to solid organ implantation (1.7 years, renal transplant). The 22 other women received the LNG IUS a median of 6.3 years (interquartile [IQR] 2.5–7.5) range 1.7–15 years). Seventeen (74%) women primarily used the LNG IUS for contraception; the other 6 desired the LNG IUS for contraception and heavy menstrual bleeding (HMB) treatment. We observed no cases of pregnancy or pelvic infection. Over the median follow-up time of 49.3 months (IQR 25–75 15–80 months), 7 women used the same IUS for more than 60 months and 8 women received a second IUS. **CONCLUSIONS:** Due to the fact that no pregnancies or pelvic infections were observed in this case series, we concluded that the LNG IUS is an option for transplanted women for contraception and for HMB treatment. Implications Women at reproductive age after solid organ transplantation needs contraception for long time and the LNG IUS is a safe and effective option.

**29. FAMILY AND COMMUNITY MEDICINE LEAGUE LIKE APPLICATION TOOL OF NEW BRAZILIAN NATIONAL CURRICULAR GUIDELINES OF MEDICINE COURSE.**

Heitor Basaglia Almagro, Flávio Pereira dos Santos Júnior, Fernanda Aparecida Novelli Sanfelice.

**INTRODUCTION:** The Family and Community Medicine League (FCML) was inspired in the proposal of in force college medicine course, of support and incentive to general doctor formation, by the interest of founder members in the Family Health Program (FHP). **OBJECTIVE:** Present an extracurricular activities model turned to primary attention, suggest student interventions to stimulate the general doctor formation and emphasize the importance to attend the Brazilian territorial health needs exposed by New Brazilian National Curricular Guidelines (NBNGC). **METHODOLOGY:** The documentations (learning plane, year purposed activities schedule and intern regiment) has been requested for League opening by side of orientation of college academic league directory. After documentary analysis and approval, the league started its activities that lasted since 2016 December to 2017 November. **RESULTS:** The NBNGC was contemplated by the principle of university tripod and the care of Brazilian territorial needs. **DISCUSSION:** The results manifest by a practice and visible approach of NBNGC adequation, the student enlargement of knowledge in FCML, attention to Brazilian territorial health needs and the academic practice with the possibility of knowledge dissemination, since this integration principle still does not occur. **CONCLUSIONS:** The Brazilian public health governed by assistencial model based in primary attention and the implantation of NBNGC open strong perspectives for the effectiveness participation of Family and Community Medicine and primary attention in curriculum of Brazilian grade programs. However this insertion still is a preamble that requires systematization and incentive, mainly by the creation of academic spaces, like the academic leagues, that encourage the presence of Family and Community Doctors in its reality.

**30. PREVALENCE OF VACCINATION IN ADULTS WITH HIV INFECTION FOLLOWED AT HOSPITAL OF CLINICS - UNICAMP.**

Carolina Neves Bühl, Maria Rita Donalizio Cordeiro, Márcio Cristiano Melo, Flávia Moreno, Flávio Polillo.

The access to medical assistance and prevention measures increased HIV/AIDS patients' survival in Brazil. Vaccination may avoid infections that can lead to severe outcomes in immunodepressed patients. The objective of this study is to investigate the prevalence of immunizations indicated by the Ministry of Health, in the patients followed at the HIV/AIDS Outpatient Clinic of Hospital of Clinics - Unicamp. We analyzed 340 medical and immunization records of patients who attended the consultation in 2016. The variables studied were socio-demographic epidemiological, and clinical. Vaccination records showed an average of 50.5% coverage of Pneumo 23v, Diphtheria-Tetanus (51.6%), Hepatitis B (54.2%), Hepatitis A (7.5%), Influenza (42.9%), Meningoid C (44.9%) vaccines. Lack of information about vaccination was higher among young (<39 years) male patients, last CD4 <350 cells/ul. Higher prevalences of incomplete schemes were also identified primarily with the vaccine Meningoid C and Influenza. Although patients may have received vaccine in other health services, lack of information in the medical records can compromise the integral care to the patients.

**31. THERAPEUTIC ITINERARIES OF PATIENTS WITH COLORECTAL CANCER ATTENDED AT THE HOSPITAL DE CLÍNICAS DA UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL DE CAMPINAS**

Seok Woo Shin

Cancer is one of the most prevalent diseases worldwide. Among the neoplasms, colorectal cancer stands out for its magnitude and severity, and for having methods of population screening that have an impact on the prognosis of the disease. Objectives of the study: Reconstitute and analyze the Therapeutic Itinerary (TI) of colorectal cancer patients attended at the Hospital de Clínicas da Unicamp, seeking to characterize the reasons for searching care, the health services sought, the facilities and/or access difficulties and the time intervals between diagnosis and treatment. Method: Qualitative research, with data collection through semi-structured interview and consultation of medical records. Thematic content analysis of 22 TIs was carried out. Results: The main symptom that motivated the search for assistance was bleeding in the feces. Only 3 patients had been screened for colorectal cancer. Although the Basic Health Unit was initially the most sought after service, the TIs configured a public-private mix of services, with the high complexity attention being assumed by the SUS. There was no regularity in the flow of patients through the service network, and there were varied pathways and difficulties to access care. The interval between diagnosis and initiation of treatment ranged from 22 to 300 days, above the 60 days recommended by the Ministry of Health.

**32. SELF-ESTEEM, SPIRITUALITY AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH LOWER LIMB ULCERATION.**

Ana Beatriz Nascimento Costa, Thuany Caroliny Coelho, Marcella Nora Maia, Sílvia Mara Tasso, Nathalie Bartelega Domingueti.

**INTRODUCTION:** Lower limb ulcers are very frequent and of great medical and social importance, since they are extremely incapacitating and significantly affect the productivity and quality of life of the individuals, as well as determining significant expenditures for health services. In addition to the therapy associated with traditional medicine, it is common for patients to seek other therapeutic models based on their beliefs, placing their hope in the capacity to overcome their difficulties. **METHODS:** Individual, analytical, observational, transverse and uncontrolled. The sample was for convenience consisting of 42 patients, collected at the Assistance and Nursing Educational Centre (NAEENF) of the Samuel Libânio Clinical Hospital. An instrument containing sociodemographic data of the subjects who took part in the research was used to evaluate their self-esteem. Data was collected using the Rosenberg UNIFESP / EPM Self-esteem Scale and the WHOQOL-SRPB questionnaire, developed by the WHO (World Health Organization) to assess religiosity, spirituality and personal beliefs. **RESULTS:** The epidemiological profile of the research was traced as the majority of the people being male, under 65 years old, with complete elementary school, white skin, with no companion and retired. With the application of the tests, age presented statistical significance with fullness, spiritual strength, inner peace and self-esteem. Regarding gender, health status, schooling, marital status and skin color, none of the facets presented statistical significance. With regard to professional occupation, the inner peace facet presented statistical significance and in regard to origin, the fullness facet presented statistical significance. **CONCLUSION:** The age facet,



when in advanced, negatively influences future perspectives, contributing to low self-esteem, lower spiritual strength, inner peace and fullness. Professional occupation contributes to better self-esteem by showing that people feel more valued and helpful. In relation to the fact that people have companions, our research was contrary to the literature, not contributing to soften the limitations and as a support in the difficulties of the everyday life.

**33. GEL OF BANANA PEEL AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHRONIC ULCER CARRIERS.**

Tamires Sousa dos Anjos, Myrian de Andrade Ferreira, Fabio Roberto Guido Júnior, Clarissa Fabianek, Adriana Rodrigues dos Anjos Mendonça, Dênia Amelia Novato, Castelli Von Atzingen.

**INTRODUÇÃO:** The appearance of chronic wounds cutaneous is relatively common, mainly secondary to various health problems. Trying to prove the effectiveness of popular knowledge can generate good results at a lower cost, an example is banana, tropical fruit Brazil has great production. The coverages classified as herbal medicines are those that used in their composition medicinal plants in their different pharmaceutical forms, without the use of isolated active substances, although of vegetal origin. The research aimed to evaluate the quality of life in patients who have diabetic and venous wounds treated with ointment based on banana extract of the *Musa sapientum* species. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the quality of life in patients with Chronic ulcers treated with gel based on banana extract *Musa sapientum*. **METHODS:** The questionnaire Ferrans and Powers, validated, for the wounds version, Beatriz Yamada, applied to patients who have accepted the use of the gel obtained by peeling green bananas for 4 weeks. Thirty-six people were interviewed and followed-up, 18 in the experimental group and 18 in the control group. **RESULTS:** The evaluations showed that the use of the gel does not affect the QoL of patients,  $p = 0.9165$  compared between the control groups,  $p = 0.7532$  between experimental,  $p = 0.8728$  between control and experiment before  $ep = 1,000$  between control and experiment after use. The gel did not affect the quality of life of the patients, being an advantage, since there was no loss with the new treatment. When a new proposal is made, you should think about the disease but also about the patient, their well-being and their adherence. **CONCLUSION:** Wounds are chronic pathologies, difficult to treat and resolve, which greatly affects the QoL of the patients. That work will serve as a subsidy and encouragement for others to be developed in both the treatment and the patient's assessment usually part often overlooked, but very related.

**34. QUALITY OF LIFE AND PERCEPTIONS OF THE PATIENT SUBMITTED TO HEMODIALYSIS.**

Lucas Ribeiro Souza, Arícia Dutra Cardoso, Laryssa Rodrigues de Lima Trinchão, Luciana Bitencourt Carvalho, Sílvia Mara Tasso.

**INTRODUCTION:** In the recent decades, chronic diseases have received greater attention from health professionals. The extent and complexity of the problems inherent to the experience of the chronicity of these diseases stimulates the analysis of patients' quality of life. **METHODS:** Analytical, observational, transversal, individual and uncontrolled study. It was estimated a population of 108 patients who underwent hemodialysis treatment at the renal replacement therapy service at Samuel Libânio Clinic Hospital in Pouso Alegre. Two instruments were used: initially, the sociodemographic protocol and then the specific Questionnaire (Renal Disease and Quality of Life - KDQOL-SF 1.3). **RESULTS:** Sex (Female 34.30% and Male 65.70%), Age group (18 - 30 years old 10.20%, 31 - 60 years 52.80%, and > 61 years 37%), salary (1 to 4 wages 77.80%, 5 to 8 wages 8.30%, > 8 wages 0.90%, and do not know 13%) and Ethnicity (White 74.10%, Black 22.20%, and Others 3.70%). We correlate the symptoms, disease effects, disease burden, professional role, cognitive functions, social interaction, sexual satisfaction, sleep, assistant team stimulation, personal satisfaction, physical functioning, pain, emotional well-being, and other factors. **CONCLUSION:** We conclude that the Quality of Life of the Patient submitted to Renal Replacement Therapy does not have income and color interference; general care related to social history, such as unrestricted eating and / or control, non-exercise and alcohol/smoking interfere in a negative way. The severity of the disease presented by the patient and/or the various pathologies that he/she had influenced the statistical significance, meaning that, the more serious the patient's general situation, the more negatively influenced his overall condition in the treatment. With advancing age, the effects caused by chronic renal failure and/or effects elicited by renal replacement therapy were more exacerbated.

**35. VOLUNTARY, INVOLUNTARY AND COMPULSORY HOSPITALIZATION OF CHEMICAL DEPENDENTS.**

Arthur Manzani Fernandes, Thaís Cristina Faria Pacheco, Nayane Almeida Luiz, Hadassa Louback Paranhos, Eduardo Henrique Teixeira.

Chemical dependency has been treated as a matter of international problem, motivating several discussions among which therapeutic alternatives are highlighted, especially the modalities against patient's will - involuntary and compulsory admissions - creating debates that involve clinical, legal, ethical and social perspectives. The objective of this article is to make a critical review of the scientific literature about different approaches in treatment of drug dependence and its clinical impacts. A literature review was performed by electronic research in Pubmed, Bireme, Medline, and Scielo databases finding 39 Portuguese and English articles between 2002 and 2017. The themes presented were: differences in the therapeutic approach among countries, diagnoses, type of admission and impact, approach in adolescents, legal and ethical aspects. It has been pointed out that involuntary and compulsory psychiatric treatment has been a source of debates and has undergone updates through new legislation in several countries; there are differences in the profile of patients according to the hospitalization modality adopted in each case; chemical dependency has been shown to be one of the main diagnoses associated with psychiatric admission and there is evidence that even treatments against patient's will shows to be effective; the interlocution between health and law areas is fundamental; there is still an important shortage of studies in this area.

**36. CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF PATIENTS WITH NEW DIAGNOSTICS OF HIV INFECTION BETWEEN 2013 AND 2016.**

Tamiris Ricci Camisa Nova, Thaís Cristina Faria Pacheco, Tairine Borges Barbieri, Camila Cristina Salazar Torres, Elisa Donalísio Teixeira Mendes.

The acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has a featured between the sexually transmitted infections, because of its gravity, prevalence and for still be until now, incurable. The objective of this paper is to describe the profile of the population with a new HIV diagnostics in the Puc-Campinas Hospital. It is about a cross-sectional descriptive-retrospective study with a quantitative approach which data bases were extracted from Puc Campinas Hospital medical reports, selecting new cases diagnostics of HIV infection between January of 2013 and December of 2016. Were analyzed 185 medical reports, the year of 2013 had the most number of notifications. Most of the patients were on the age range of 30 to 39 years old, natives from Campinas, had brown color, with more than 8 years of study and 5.37 % were pregnant woman. The proportion of men:woman was 2.5:1 and 23% of man declared the mode of explosion as homosexual. In the diagnostic, 33, 87% had an opportunist disease, the most common were pneumocystose (10.85 %) and neurotoxoplasmosis (4.3%). The initial average of CD4 was 328.04 un/ml and the viral load (VL) 162614.8 copies/ml. In the diagnostic, 6% had undetectable VL and, after a year, 32.7%. Of the sample, 13.9% died. It was notice a decrease of incidence in the Southeast, a data also found in your study, moreover a increase of the proportion between men:woman was in the younger age range was observed. The homosexual exposure between man in your study (23%) is smaller than the one found in the state of São Paulo (44.5%). The diagnostic was late in most of the cases, detecting patients already immunologically vulnerable, demonstrating the failure of early diagnosis and reflecting in the outcomes, still unfavorable in your region. The adherence to treatment occurred only in 32.7% if we considered the undetectable VL, suggesting the vulnerability in the appropriate medical accompaniment in this population.

**37. ANIMAL HOARDING – INTERVENTION OF FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY IN ARARAQUARA – SP.**

Gabriella Sapia Castilho, Andreia Cristina Tassi, Phelipe Antonio Calixto, Antonio Raí Trentim.

Animal Hoarding Disorder includes a psychiatric disorder with symptoms related to the need to collect animals and the difficulty in disposing of them. Most of the time, the compulsion to accumulate damages several aspects of daily life, such as the social and occupational scope, making it difficult to live with these individuals. We describe here the case of a female patient, 87 years old, accumulator of Animals, with ObsessiveCompulsive Disorder, bedridden, with limb ulcers, perineal ulcers and poor hygiene, requiring the intervention of the health team at home. The main objective of this work is



to report the joint care plan between health unit "Jardim Brasil", Araraquara Environment Department and family members for health promotion. After intervention, the patient was persuaded to improve her hygiene and initiate treatment via topical and oral antimicrobials for perineal lesions and antipsychotic in low doses for delusions, and died from natural causes. It is concluded that complex cases such as Hoarding Animal require actions involving various levels of the system and intersectoral cooperation, evidencing the importance of the health team for its competence in coordination of care, longitudinality and bond, promoting quality of life for the patient and her Family.

**38. NUTRISUS DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION: AN ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC POLICY.**

Natália Pereira Silva, Julicristie Machado de Oliveira.

Understanding how the strategy is practiced (NutriSUS), by who it is carried out, how it is done and whether it is actually effective or not, was the aim of the first phase of this research. Thus, several materials related to the basement, conception and execution of the strategy were consulted, among them: Cochrane Systematic Reviews, Operational Manual, Evidence Guide, Guidelines, ENFAC Bulletin and others national and international studies. Subsequently, the coverage of the politic itself was evaluated through the quantitative analysis of data available in semi-annual reports by the Department of Basic Care (DAB) of the Ministry of Health's (MS). The results from the evaluation carried out in 2017 showed that less than half of the politic goal (30%), 20% in the Southeast region, 34% in the State of São Paulo, where achieved. There are some municipalities, such as Limeira, SP, which, even though adhering to NutriSUS, did not implement the strategy. It is known that the strategy is effective in relation to the nutritional status of the supplemented children. Studies pointed out that there are positive results in reducing the prevalence of micronutrient deficits and anaemia, for example. In conclusion, there are a lack of studies related to the strategy implementation management, and it is important to seek answers on why the NutriSUS was elaborated with a considerable distance from the implementation practice, in order to establish relationships between efficiency and effectiveness of public politics.

**39. PHARMACEUTICAL CARE FOR THE PATIENT IN FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY.**

Jose Vitor Tolloto Fernandes, Rubens Bedrikow.

The research propound for studying the pharmaceutical care of the patient in the Family Health Strategy, therefore, the clinical practice of pharmaceutical. It have been know how those professionals have experienced this practice so wispy known until recently, inside the conception that pharmaceutical care are no longer limited on the treatment, and started to care more about the emphasizes people caring. It was a qualitative research that used semistructured interviews with pharmacists who work in family health unities. Researchers employ the thematic analysing techniques to explore the collected material.

**40. IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRATIVE PRACTICES IN PRIMARY CARE WITHIN THE UNIFIED HEALTH SYSTEM.**

Lourene Silva Santos, Gabrielly Silva Santos

The insertion of Integrative and Complementary Practices into public health systems has been much discussed nationally and internationally. In Brazil, the National Policy on Integrative and Complementary Practices guides the inclusion of practices such as acupuncture, homeopathy, auriculotherapy and ozonotherapy in the Unified Health System. Integrative and complementary health therapies have gradually become a reality in the primary health care network all over the country. This advance can be understood as an expression of a movement that identifies itself with new ways of learning and practicing health, since integrative practices are characterized by interdisciplinarity and unique languages, which are in opposition to the highly technological vision of health that prevails in today's society, dominated by health covenants whose main objective is to generate profit and to fragment the treatment of the patient in specialties that do not account for the totality of the human being in search of remedy for their ills. This article analyzes the advantages of implementing integrative practices in SUS, exposing and explaining the operation and potential of acupuncture in particular, and to report its use in the prevention, reception and treatment of some diseases. The results showed

positive effects of this branch of Traditional Chinese Medicine in the prevention and treatment of certain pathologies, but further studies are still needed to confirm its efficacy. These integrative practices, coupled with traditional medicine, strengthen SUS principles, especially integrality and prioritize humanized and individualized attention.

**41. ESOPHAGEAL CANCER: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY AND FOLLOW UP OF SURGICAL PATIENTS.**

Pedro Pazini de Souza Chagas, Ana Beatriz Nascimento Costa, Rosângela Lucinda Rocha Monteiro.

**INTRODUCTION:** Esophageal cancer is relatively uncommon but has a mortality rate very close to the incidence rate. In addition, it has been constantly related to the patient's life habits. When tracing an epidemiological profile of the patients affected with the disease, it is sought to evidence factors and risk groups located in the South of Minas Gerais and to test the items exposed in the literature. **METHODS:** This was a descriptive, observational and cross-sectional study, carried out with 50 patients, through interviews and analysis of medical records, with a qualitative and intentional approach to the data, which were collected at the Samuel Libânio Hospital, located in Pouso Alegre and at the Bom Pastor Hospital, locate in the city of Varginha, both of them in the State of Minas Gerais. **RESULTS:** The epidemiological profile obtained was in the majority of males (85.5%), 61 years old, white, with and income <1.5 MS, incomplete elementary school and farmers (41%). Before the Cancer, 67.6% realized weekly physical activity, 65% used to consume coffee, 72.7% ingested alcoholic beverages, 83.6% smoked on average 1.3 packs / day, 45.5% liked warm drinks. 56.4% of the patients had cases of neoplasms in the family, 27.3% of them with a high TGI. **CONCLUSION:** As in the literature, the incidence of esophageal cancer was higher in males, >51 years, that consumes caffeine, hot drinks, alcohol and are smokers. However, the nitrous compounds present in the preserved foods had no expression in the cancer incidence, being interpreted as a less impacting factor in the studied region. Regarding green vegetables, the results were in agreement with what is evidenced in the literature, not presenting itself as a real protection factor. The majority of patients persisted with the use of the risk factors after being diagnosed and initiation of treatment, showing the inefficacy of the awareness and prevention means that already exist among patients undergoing treatment.

**42. PREVALENCE OF SHOULDER PAIN IN HEMIPARETIC PATIENTS AFTER STROKE.**

Débora Caroline Lourenço Monteiro, Carolina Telles dos Santos, Beatriz Horschutz Tocachelo, Sandra Regina Alouche, Heloise Cazangi Borges.

**INTRODUCTION:** Stroke is considered a first cause of disability in the world. The clinical condition may consist of several disorders and hemiparesis is the most common symptom. It is common to present complications such as subluxation and pain in the hemiplegic shoulder, which may affect one third of the patients. The hemiplegic limb's motor impairment causes immobility and disuse, resulting in musculoskeletal structural reactions that occur mainly around the glenohumeral joint, affecting not only their daily function but also their performance during the physiotherapeutic treatment, resulting in a negative prognosis at the end of motor functional rehabilitation. **OBJECTIVE:** to identify the prevalence of hemiplegic shoulder pain post-stroke in individuals under treatment in a school-based clinic. It is expected that there is a high prevalence of pain in the individuals evaluated, as found in the literature. **METHOD:** A cross-sectional study performed at the Clinical School of Physiotherapy CEUNSP - Itu / SP, with individuals with sequelae of ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke. After approval of the work by the CEP / UNICID, participants were selected from the pre-established inclusion and exclusion criteria to perform the following evaluation procedures: Demographic, Mini Mental, Fugl-Meyer Scale and Visual Numerical Scale for pain (VNS). The obtained data were grouped in tables in Excel software and analyzed in frequencies, mean and standard deviations. **RESULTS:** The study included 29 patients, mean age of 62 years, with a higher frequency in women (n = 16), predominant ischemic stroke with 82.2%, right hemisphere more affected with 62.1%. Through the analysis of NVS, there was a prevalence of 58.62% of pain, observed greater number in the report of pain to the passive movement, agreeing with the literature where bedridden patients who need transfers refer pain. **CONCLUSION:** The prevalence of painful shoulder hemiplegic post stroke in

the clinical school CEUNSP is 58.62%. Among patients who had pain, their manifestation prevailed to the passive movement.

**43. ENCARCERATED WOMAN PERCEPTION OVER THEIR PRISONAL ENVIRONMENT NEEDS.**

Vanessa Cristina Fanger, Celene Aparecida Ferrari Audi.

**INTRODUCTION:** Prisons are a great governmental opportunity to resocialize people privated from freedom, people that live on the verge of society and give opportunity of social ascension avoiding relapse. **OBJECTIVES:** Analise the answers of the incarcerated women in the Female Penitentiary of Campinas-SP, "If you could do something, what would be the first thing that you would do, here, so the life of women could be better?" **METHODOLOGY:** To apply a qualitative and quantitative analysis in relation to these women speech, obtained from 1013 woman under reeducation. Initially a quantitative analysis will be realized and then an analysis over the content of the women under reeducation speeches that were taken during field research. These analysis will be organized in a way that we will be able to analyse what is the priority for these women inside the subject. **RESULTS:** 27% of the women under reeducation referred that the penitentiary should offer work, 14,5% would like to have health care attention at the prisional environment, 11,9% said that food should be better. Between other necessities, education was highlighted. **CONCLUSION:** Pre described public policies need to be implemented, so this population can live with all their rights preserved.

**44. OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS: ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY.**

Izabela Barbieri De Freitas, Gabriela Chielli, Walter Manso Figueiredo, Marisa Marques Monteiro, Josiene Perpetua Dos Santos.

**INTRODUCTION:** Occupational exposure to biological materials has as a characteristic the contact of people involved in health services with potentially contaminated fluids. Those accidents are a challenge for professionals who work in the Hospital Infection Control and in the Occupational Health Area, since it is a concrete fact the occupational acquisition of hepatitis B and C viruses and HIV by health workers. **MATERIAL AND METHOD:** This is a descriptive and quantitative research, based on information collected in the database of the Special Health Service of Araraquara, a school health unit of the School of Public Health of the University of São Paulo, part of the municipal health network, from January 2010 to December 2017. The following aspects were analyzed: profession, age, type of injury, type of biological material involved, use of personal protection equipment, vaccination, incidence curve of this type of injury over the years studied. **RESULTS:** In the period, there were 1335 cases of occupational accidents involving biological materials, with an average of 166.87 cases per year. Most of the workers were from the nursing area, students, physicians and dentists surgeons. The most prevalent lesion was percutaneous and the biological material present in most accidents was blood. It was observed that the use of personal protection equipment is not always done. Regarding the vaccination situation of the victims, there were still professionals without vaccination. There was also a significant dropout rate of the treatment. **CONCLUSION:** Biosafety is fundamental for professionals and students involved in health care services. Thus, professional qualification on accident prevention and safe behaviors exerts a positive interference in the context of occupational accidents with biological materials.

**45. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SIDA IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ARARAQUARA: ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY.**

Izabela Barbieri De Freitas, José Ricardo Fraçon Viana Alves, Julia Monteiro Giannini Romero, Henrique Olivieri de Lacerda, Walter Manso Figueiredo.

**INTRODUCTION:** The human immunodeficiency virus infection courses with a broad spectrum of clinical presentations, from the acute phase to the advanced stage of the disease in which opportunistic infections characterize Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (SIDA). Despite the prevention campaigns and the institution of antiretroviral therapy, SIDA is still highly relevant today. **MATERIAL AND METHOD:** This is a descriptive and quantitative research. The present study aims to analyze the epidemiological variables in SIDA cases, in the city of Araraquara - SP, based on data from the Special Health Service of Araraquara, a school health unit of the School of Public

Health from University of São Paulo, part of the municipal health network. The analysis comprises the period from January 1995 to December 2015 and observes possible changes in their epidemiological profile over the years, associating with changes in the social factors involved in determining the disease. **RESULTS:** There is a change in the epidemiological profile of SIDA in the municipality: in 1995, SIDA was considered a disease of young adults and, over the years, it has been observed that it is moving towards age groups over 40. Regarding the hierarchical risk, SIDA is currently more prevalent among heterosexuals. It should be emphasized that the epidemiological profile in the municipality of Araraquara differs from the Brazilian profile in several variables. **CONCLUSION:** Given the results, it is recommended that, when reporting a SIDA case, anamnesis and the recording of important data to be analyzed should be made. In addition, the importance of early diagnosis of HIV infection, treatment with antiretrovirals and the realization of awareness campaigns for HIV virus prevention in the population stands out. So, more conscious individuals exert a positive interference in the context of SIDA.

**46. EMOTIONAL EXPECTATIONS OF A NURSING PERSONNEL: WHAT WILL REPLACE THE WORK? A QUALITATIVE STUDY WITH PROFESSIONALS WITH SCHEDULED RETIREMENT FROM A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.**

H. O. Santos, E. R. Turato

**INTRODUCTION:** Brazil walks to a country strongly of the elderly; in 2030 (IBGE), the number of over 60 years will be higher than that of individuals with up to 14 years of age. In this macrocontext, interested us personal experience of the transition to retirement for hospital health professionals university, whose care they helped to organize, since this institution has completed three decades. This study has investigative aspects origin, as well as carries psychosocial relevance. Our theoretical premise is that the temporal approximation this 'turning point' is accompanied by intense emotional conflicts, many not aware. **OBJECTIVE:** Explore emotional meanings brought by professionals that go through the emotional process of the retirement, after long employment and affective bond with the Clinic Hospital of Unicamp. **METHOD:** Sample construction intentional, sequential by information in the institution. Subjects with the following inclusion criteria: a) Long employment at the Hospital de Clínicas da Unicamp (more than two decades); b) scheduled retirement. Instruments of data collection: semi-structured interview open-ended questions, notes from the observation / self-observation in the interview. Treatment of the data by Qualitative Content Analysis. **RESULTS:** The group studied, who accepted the invitation to participate, was constituted by 06 (six) interviewees of the HC nursing staff, who saturated the following topics: (1) Fantasies about what will symbolically place of work (2) Date marked while 'an elephant taken from on top of me' (3) The irreplaceability at work: perception as a myth or a truth (4) Expectations of how the retirement as a rite of passage. **CONCLUSION:** The symbolic of retirement after long bond with health institution organizes the 'turn' in aspects beyond the objective organization of new biographical phase.

**47. EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES FOR THE DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE ON NUTRITION AND EATING BEHAVIOR FOR UNDERGRADUATE AND GRADUATE STUDENTS FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS, BRAZIL.**

Ana Paula da Silva Rios, Karla Nogueira, Natália Ferreira Mendes, Lício Augusto Velloso.

Admission to university usually results in significant changes in eating behavior. Dietary changes, coupled with the stress of the academic environment and lack of time for physical activity, are some of the many variables that contribute to the increase in the incidence of overweight and obesity in graduate and undergraduate students. The aims of this study were: (1) to collect data about the eating habits of the students from the University of Campinas in Brazil and, based on this data, (2) to apply some strategies of diffusion of knowledge that could promote not only the awareness on these subjects but also stimulate changes of eating habits. For that, in the first stage of this study, several data were collected throughout a questionnaire application with questions about nutrition and eating habits. In the second stage, three strategies of diffusion of knowledge on these themes were used. In the third phase of the study, a new application of questionnaires was carried out to evaluate the efficacy of the approaches chosen. The results of the first phase indicated that around 25% of the students interviewed were overweight or obese; 29% reported not practicing any physical activity, and 91% has never heard about the "Guia

Alimentar para a População Brasileira". The data collected after the nutritional education activities indicated that there were no significant changes in the acquisition of knowledge about these topics for the subjects of the study. In other words, the knowledge dissemination approaches used in this study were not effective in increasing knowledge about eating habits and nutrition or even stimulating changes in any life habits, which may be related to the short period of time in which they were carried out, as well as the lack of interest on the part of the students in memorizing new information or in adopting new lifestyles. This study supports the need to create new approaches for the dissemination of specific knowledge for this target audience.

#### 48. HEPATIC PROFILE EVALUATION IN PATIENTS AT A PRIVATE LABORATORY IN JACUTINGA-MG.

Larissa Regina Pereira, Marliely Crochiquia Silviéri, Thaís Louise Soares Patto.

The liver itself has metabolic functions, such as synthetic activity of compounds such as proteins, carbohydrates and lipids, detoxification and medicines metabolism, it owns excretory and secretory function, storage, protective functions, circulatory and blood coagulation. The aim of this study was to analyze the hepatic profile in the population assisted by a private laboratory in the city of Jacutinga, Estate of Minas Gerais, Brazil. A research with liver tests was conducted, a cross-sectional study, with field research. The sample consisted of individuals who underwent examinations in a private laboratory in Jacutinga, during the months of January to December of 2017. Patient data were collected by consulting the database without identifying them, and a survey of all liver profile analyzes was performed during this period. The results of the serum glutamicoxaloacetic transaminase - SGOT or AST (aspartate aminotransferase), SGPT (serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase) or ALAT (alanine aminotransferase), gamma-glutamyl transferase (gamma GT), alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin were collected to analyze the hepatic profile. Were collected from 887 exams, of which 479 were female and 408 were male, the age group which the most exams were taken, was in those over 60 years old with 262 exams performed. The SGOT and the SGPT exams were the most requested among all the exams, obtaining 24.44% and 15.68% of the altered exams respectively. It can be concluded in this paper that the most requested tests for evaluation are the SGOT and the SGPT. A greater amount of altered results was found in the male sex in relation to the female one. The months in which exams were performed varied with the number of altered exams, and most of the altered exams of SGOT and SGPT was found in November and March, October and August for the Gama-gluamil Transferase, Alkaline Phosphatase and Bilirubin exams, respectively.

#### 49. RELATIONSHIP OF ESTHETIC PROCEDURES AND THE AGE OF WOMEN IN JACUTINGA-MG.

Marliely Crochiquia Silviéri, Larissa Regina Pereira, Gleidson Juliacci Patto, Thaís Louise Soares Patto.

Life expectancy and the search for eternal youth have been increasing in recent years. Increasingly, people are looking for miraculous esthetic forms and methods that make physiological aging slow down in their lives, boosting their self-esteem. The aim of this study was to verify how esthetics is present in women's lives and at what age this procedure is most sought after. This research was conducted through a questionnaire interviewing women between the ages of 18 and 70 years old in the city of Jacutinga, State of Minas Gerais, Brazil. The variables of the study were defined according to: schooling, age, marital status and family income. When analyzing the results of the participants' profile, it can be observed that the age group with the highest percentage was between 21 and 30 years old, totaling 37% of the interviewees. Single women prevailed in the survey, reaching 52%, there was a predominance of 71% from family income from 1 to 3 salaries, regarding to schooling, 55% of the interviewees have completed high school. Of the interviewees, 62% performed some type of esthetic procedure. Regarding to age and the procedures performed, peeling was performed between 31 to 40 years old (14 women), respectively, and also in the age range of 31 and 40 years old, 10 women performed laser hair removal and 8 women, lymphatic drainage. It was observed that women between 31 and 40 years old are the ones who make the most esthetic procedures. Nevertheless, the statistical tests did not indicate differences between the means of the ages and also the marital status, but presented a statistical difference between the participants' income. Thus, it can be

concluded that income was a determining factor for women to perform the procedures.

#### 50. ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE THEORETICAL-SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION ABOUT NUTRITION AND HEALTHY DIET FOR STUDENTS IN THE HEALTH AREA, RESIDENT PHYSICIANS, AND HEALTH PROFESSIONALS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS IN BRAZIL.

Karla Morais Nogueira, Ana Paula da Silva Rios, Milena Monfor-Pires, Natália Ferreira Mendes, Lício Augusto Velloso.

Promoting, repairing and caring for the people health is one of the greatest aspirations of health professionals. However, contra-intuitively, the lifestyle of most of these does not fit with the recommendations and guidelines they make to their patients. As a consequence of this behavior, we have been observing an increased overweight and obesity incidence in the last years, not only in health professionals but also in students and residents in this area. Faced with this reality, in the first stage of this study we have collected several data on the life habits of students, residents and health professionals of the University of Campinas and applied a questionnaire with questions about nutrition and healthy diet. From the information obtained, two strategies of diffusion of knowledge on these themes have been used: (1) video-animation and (2) flyers. In the last phase of the project, which is still ongoing, we will be applying a new questionnaire for evaluating whether the chosen methods of knowledge dissemination have been effective in influencing people positively with respect to the adoption of healthy life habits or, at least, contributed to the acquisition of new knowledge about healthy eating habits.

#### 51. PROFILE OF QTC INTERVALS IN HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS FROM SÃO PAULO STATE, BRAZIL.

Renan Donomae Iwamoto; Ronilson Agnaldo Morena; Fernanda Maria de Oliveira Nigro Fernandes; Raul Cléverson Doloza; Gilberto de Nuccia.

**INTRODUCTION:** QT prolongation is related to the development of ventricular arrhythmias and risk of sudden death. Studies are controversial when discussing about tolerable limit of variation for QT interval in order to prevent cardiac complications. There are few studies on electrocardiographic findings in populations in Latin America and Brazil. Thus, the present study aimed to collect data such as age, Body Mass Index (BMI), Heart Rate (HR), QT interval from ECG of a population from the metropolitan region of Campinas city, São Paulo, and compare obtained results with other studies in different populations. **METHODOLOGY:** Retrospective analysis of data from 500 healthy volunteers, 300 women and 200 men, primarily recruited for a bioequivalence study. **RESULTS:** No statistical significance were observed when comparing mean age and BMI:  $34 \pm 12.2$  (age) and  $25 \pm 2.7$  (BMI) for women;  $32 \pm 9.7$  (age) and  $25 \pm 2.5$  (BMI) for men. The mean QTc and HR were statistically higher for men ( $410 \pm 30.3$  and  $72 \pm 10$ , respectively) compared to data obtained for women ( $389 \pm 29.9$  and  $66 \pm 10.3$ , respectively). No statistical differences were observed analyzing data subdivisions according to the self-declared race. **CONCLUSION:** Our results suggest that self-declared race had no significant weight on analyzed data and QTc interval findings showed similarities with scientific literature. Differences were relative to the amplitude of results that can be explained by mean age and BMI found in studied population.

#### 52. TRIPLE EPIDEMY: A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PREVALENCE OF ARBOVIRUSES IN THE STATE OF MATO GROSSO DO SUL IN RELATION TO THE BRAZILIAN NATIONAL AVERAGE BETWEEN 2015 AND 2017.

Viviane Batista Santos, Raquel Areias de Oliveira

Arboviruses are viral diseases transmitted by arthropods that are globally distributed, and may have an endemic and often epidemic picture in favorable climatic regions, such as Brazil. In the Brazilian territory, a high prevalence of three diseases caused by arboviruses transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito: dengue, Zika and chikungunya. In the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, the prevalence rate of these arboviruses follows the trend seen throughout Brazil between the years 2015 and 2017, reaching, and in some cases, exceeding the national average, and alerting the need for better epidemiological studies, in order to improve and qualify the national and state action plan. This plan of action is divided into three fronts: to inform, educate and mobilize, based on epidemiological surveillance; to control the vector and organize the health care and



education to the population. The sum of knowledge about these diseases so prevalent in the state and national scenario, and the comparison made from epidemiological bulletins published by Datasus between 2015 and 2017, led to the conclusion that even though Mato Grosso do Sul did not integrate the group of the most populous states in Brazil, left a conjuncture in 2015/2016 in which it was similar or even exceeded in the number of cases of dengue national media, for a more controlled number of arboviruses cases and positively lower than the national average found in 2017.

53. **DOMICILIARY, TRANSITION OF CARE AND POST-DISCHARGE MEDICATION RECONCILIATION: ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF CLINICAL PHARMACIST.**  
Fernanda Maria de Oliveira Nigro Fernandes; Renan Donomae Iwamoto; Regina Célia Turolla de Souza.

The Clinical Pharmacist play a role in contributing to the reduction of medication errors and optimizing the clinical care provided to the patient. Additionally, contributes to the reduction of treatment costs. The attributions given to the clinical pharmacist in a hospital are extensive, but the main objective is to ensure that pharmacotherapy is effective, adequate and safe, promoting the rational use of medicines. The present work sought to discuss the role and importance of the clinical pharmacist inserted in a hospital institution, highlighting the professional's role as driver of the different stages of care for medication reconciliation. We performed a narrative review of the scientific literature indexed in international databases, including those findings considered important for theme discussion. We concluded that medication reconciliation is an important tool for improvement of patient care and should be a routine in a hospital in order to assure reduction of medication errors, improve pharmacotherapy adhesion and promote cost-cutting correlated to optimization of assist and rational use of medicines.

54. **LUMBAR FLEXIBILITY ASSESSMENT - LITERATURE REVIEW.**  
Audrey Vendramini De Carvalho, Luiz Carlos Boaventura

**INTRODUCTION:** Assessment of flexibility is extremely relevant for the strengthening of evidence-based clinical practice. **PURPOSE:** Considering the high prevalence of problems related to lumbar segments, the present study analyzes the convergence of results of international scientific production on sagittal lumbar spine flexibility assessment found in online journals from January 2013 to June 2018. **METHOD:** Descriptive analysis of online peer reviewed articles, highlighting the following characteristics: 1) period; 2) context; 3) target population; 4) instrument; 5) study design; 6) thematic; 7) results; 8) countries involved; 9) journals. **RESULTS:** Thirty-two articles, distributed in 25 journals were analyzed. *Analysis and tracking of movement* (50.00%) and *Low back pain* (37.50%) featured as prevailing contexts. The most studied instruments were *Inertial Sensors* (28.12%), *Goniometer* (15.62%) and *Inclinometer* (12.50%). The most significant themes were *Reliability* (64.06%), *Validity* (17.18%) and *concurrent Validity* (12.50%). *Sensors and Goniometer* presented excellent or good reliability. The surveys validated *Sensors*, *Schober OST* and *MST Test*, universal *Goniometer* and twelve *goniometer Applications*. **CONCLUSION:** The presented scientific production expresses the need of standardization of current methods employed to assess lumbar spine flexibility, guided by criteria of reliability and validity of the instruments used for this purpose. Inertial sensors technology is in process of multiple developmental stages of its clinical potential and limitations. In this research prevail studies related to instruments based on direct angular references - goniometers and inclinometers, including smartphone applications. Scientific validation of the latest technologies available in smartphone applications aligns with reproducibility of recommended measurement, whether in clinical or academic context. Results corroborate the status of low back pain as a prominent theme in its relationship with reduced lumbar flexibility.

55. **THE PROFILE OF ADMITTANCES TO HOSPITAL DUE TO NON-CONTAGIOUS CHRONIC DISEASES SENSITIVE TO PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN RIBEIRÃO PRETO MUNICIPALITY.**  
Matheus Pupo Pereira Lima, Débora Cristina Modesto Barbosa.

**INTRODUCTION:** The Non-Contagious Chronic Diseases (NCCD) are an important public health issue worldwide. According to World Health Organization a significant part of morbidity and mortality due to NCCD can be avoided by Primary Health Care system. **OBJECTIVE:** To establish the profile

of admittances to hospital resulting from Non-Contagious Chronic Diseases Sensitive to Primary Health Care (NCCDSPHC) in the city of Ribeirão Preto, SP, Brazil, over the periods of 2008 to 2012 and 2013 to 2017. **METHODS:** It is an observational, descriptive, ecological study of time series, based on secondary data available by the Hospital Information System (SIH-SUS) and by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). The rates of hospitalizations for NCCDSPHC were calculated for 1,000 inhabitants, and the group of causes were studied by gender and age group, comparing both periods. **RESULTS:** Hospitalizations for NCCDSPHC showed rates of 8.34/1,000 between 2008 and 2012 and 8.46/1,000 between 2013 and 2017. The main causes were heart failure, angina pectoris and cerebrovascular diseases. The evolution of the rates between both periods occurred differently by age group and gender. **CONCLUSION:** The study did not exhibit any remarkable differences in hospitalizations for NCCDSPHC rates between the periods. Regarding the group of causes, reduced hospitalizations rates for heart failure and high blood pressure were observed, as well as increased hospitalizations for asthma, pulmonary diseases, diabetes, angina pectoris and cerebrovascular diseases; these hospitalizations occurred differently by gender and age group. The results showed that a deep reflection regarding the determinants of hospitalizations for avoidable causes is needed.

56. **EVALUATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF PRESIDENTE PRUDENTE IN THE PERIOD FROM 2010 TO 2015.**  
Gabriel Kazuo Ishibashi Tatibana, Amanda Valério de Almeida, William Cazarini Ito, Ingrid Lehmkuhl Rinaldi, Eraldo de Azevedo Coelho Junior.

**INTRODUCTION:** Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, known as Koch's bacillus. As a neglected tropical disease, Brazil suffered from an endemic disease, with 1.5 million deaths in 2014. Therefore, through the Directly Observed Treatment, Short-Course (DOTS), End - TB / WHO, and the National Tuberculosis Control Program strategies, tuberculosis cases in Brazil exhibited a significant decline, and the Southeast region is where the highest incidence prevails until today. This pathology is divided into two periods: primary and the secondary, where the latter affects one-third of the world's population. The most frequent form of the disease is presented as Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and the most serious is the Miliar Tuberculosis, due to the systemic involvement whose predominance occurs in immunosuppressed individuals. **OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the profile of tuberculosis regarding the criteria of sex, age group, HIV and AIDS in the municipality of Presidente Prudente from 2010 to 2015. **METHODOLOGY:** DATASUS portal was used to collect informed and notified data according to the following ratings: month of notification, confirmed cases by age group, confirmed cases by sex, confirmed cases according to the form of tuberculosis, confirmed cases by the type of entry and confirmed cases by HIV, confirmed cases by AIDS. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** The year 2012 was the one in which the disease was prevalent, with 100 confirmed cases. It was also observed that the predominant age group and gender in the analyzed period are: Male, from 20 to 39 years old. It was found that there was a decline in the number of tuberculosis cases and new AIDS cases as from 2012. **CONCLUSION:** the obtained data in the municipality resemble those of the literature, and the former presents a reduction in its incidence levels. However, Tuberculosis is still one of the main responsible factors for death among HIV-positive patients.

57. **APPLICABILITY OF COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE IN ELDERLY WITH ACUTE RAQUIMEDULAR TRAUMATISM.**  
Pedro Nogarotto Cembraneli, Julia Brasileiro de Faria Cavalcante, Fabiana de Campos Gomes, Dionei Freitas de Moraes, João Simão de Melo Neto.

**INTRODUCTION:** Elderly present changes common to senescence and senis that favor the occurrence of spinal cord trauma (SCT). Radiological examinations contribute to a more accurate diagnosis, but there are few studies that analyze this specific population. **OBJECTIVE:** To verify the characteristics that guide the choice of the exam applied in the assessment, the therapeutic approach adopted and the prognosis in elderly patients admitted with acute SCT. **METHODS:** Retrospective study with data collection of medical records carried out in a tertiary hospital, approved by the Institutional Research Ethics Committee, n. 806,452. A total of 271 patients were analyzed, being analyzed in subjects with <60 and .60 years, to verify the applicability of computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), isolated and combined. **RESULTS / DISCUSSION:** Men's are



more frequently submitted to MRI. The etiology of motor vehicle accident (<60 years with a higher indication of CT), fall of height (Elderly regardless of the exams) and trampling (elderly with a higher indication of CT) were determinant in the choice of radiological examination. The presence of sensory and motor alterations was more frequent in the elderly who underwent the isolated examination. ASIA-A neurological status [<60 years: isolated (CT); <60 years: combined] and ASIA-B/C/D (<60 years: isolated) were important. Individuals with <60 years had more associated lesions, mainly in the upper limbs and in the thorax, being directed to MRI. Cervicalgia (<60 years: MRI), upper (<60 years: isolated) and low back pain (<60 years: MRI; <60 years: isolated) were symptomatology determining the choice of examination. CT and MRI were more associated with the diagnosis of morphologies of the lesions involving bone and soft tissue, respectively. Conservative treatment was the main choice in the elderly. Elderly patients presented more complications and mortality when they underwent combined exams, probably due to the initial clinical picture. **CONCLUSION:** The results of the applicability of these tests contributes to a better prognosis for the patient and lower expenditures to the health system.

#### 58. USE OF LICIT AND ILLICIT DRUGS BY MEDICAL STUDENTS IN BRAZIL. Arthur Petta

**INTRODUCTION:** The use of drugs is present and widespread throughout the population and there has been a certain increase in habit in some groups with emphasis on university students and specially medicine students. To know the main individuals exposed to this factor of risk for various diseases is essential to design therapeutic approach strategies. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze drug use among medical graduates of several universities of Brazil according to publications from 2000 to 2018. **METHODOLOGY:** This is a integrative review of a bibliographic study, with quantitative and qualitative analysis, based on articles published between 2000 and 2018, in scientific databases such as Bireme, Lilacs, Scielo, and MEDLINE, using the following descriptors: Inhalant Abuse, Consumption of Tobacco-Derived Products, Alcohol Drinking in College, Street Drugs, Students, Medical. **RESULTS:** Six articles were selected, most published in journals in the area of psychiatry or medical education, between 2000 and 2010. In 10 years, from 2000 to 2010, alcohol consumption remained practically constant, but oscillated during this period. In the case of tobacco and inhalants, however, there was a decrease in those 10 years, but there were also oscillations in the consumption of these drugs during this period. **CONCLUSION:** Knowing the particularities of drug use among university students is of paramount importance for the early detection of this consumption, the structuring of strategies / programs to minimize this consumption and support the students.

#### 59. BURN AWARENESS CAMPAIGN - THE KNOWLEDGE'S ACCESSIBILITY TO THE PULATION. Ana Paula da Silva Rios, Gustavo Henrique de Brito Santos, Isaque Miguel Pires, Lucas Militão, Gustavo Pereira Fraga e Thiago Rodrigues Araujo Calderan.

Burn injuries are considered a national public health problem, not only for the treatment costs but also for the damages it causes to the patient's physical, psychological and social health. According to the Ministry of Health (Ministério da Saúde), more than 1,000,000 cases occur per year, with 2,500 of these cases resulting in death, as a direct or indirect result from the lesions. June was chosen as the awareness month due to the increase in the number of burn injury cases - up to 30% - due to the increased contact with heat sources during June festivities, according to data gathered from Burn Centers throughout the country. With that in mind, the Unicamp Trauma League, through the CoBRALT/SBAIT's program "Salvando Vidas" (Saving Lives), together with students holders of BAS Scholarships (Social Aid Scholarship - Unicamp), created a timeless data propagation and prevention campaign, showing how to act in certain situations in order to avoid burn wounds and what to do in the occurrence of them. The used method for this was a *draw my life* style video and a folder, which spread the content in a succinct form. The available video (<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=WTebmyujn4>) has reached around 1.2 million viewers and 1,000 folders were delivered to the population. All the material was made available online and through the institutional email, reaching 40,380 people. The campaign range reached through partners' websites and Whatsapp sharing cannot be exactly determined, but it's estimated to have reached more than 42.5 thousand people. We know we cannot quantify the direct impact in the new cases prevention, but we

delivered the information to the population and increased their awareness regarding a very important disease.

#### 60. CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN THE CARE OF THE CHILD WITH TRACHEOSTOMY AND ITS REPERCUSSIONS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE CAREGIVER. Felipe Montevechi Luz, Débora Bressan Pazinato, Nayara Soares Lacerda, Ana Márcia C. Mendes-Castillo, Rebecca K. Maunsell.

The pediatric patient submitted to tracheostomy requires complex care and intensive and multidisciplinary follow-up due to the imminent risk of airway obstruction. However, the reality is a health service with unprepared professionals, a shortage of basic materials, an absence of quick access to a specialized service and, above all, the constant overload, inability and concern of the caregiver, whose quality of life is impaired. The objective of the study is to describe the characteristics of children with tracheostomy and their caregivers and evaluate the repercussions on the quality of life of their caretakers. Observational prospective cohort study. Caregivers of children with tracheostomy accompanied at HC Unicamp were invited to participate in the study. They answered a questionnaire full of demographic questions concerning the child, his caregiver, his social conditions and needs related to the tracheostomized condition and the WHOQOL-Bref quality of life questionnaire. A descriptive and comparative analysis of the data was performed to identify the factors with the greatest impact on quality of life. Participants included 45 caregivers of tracheostomized children. The average age was 4.9 years. Tracheostomies were performed on average at the age of 1.9 years and the mean length of stay with tracheostomy in the group was 2.9 years. About 45 children, 53.3% depend on public transport to move around. More than 60% don't receive home care and 88.8% follow up with at least two specialties. Respiratory intubation was frequent, 60% were hospitalized after having performed the tracheostomy at least once and 22.2% more than 4 times. The occurrence of hospitalizations and length of stay with tracheostomy were related to worse quality of life. The rational flow of access to inputs and multidisciplinary monitoring, which allows a smaller number of displacements and hospitalizations and decantation as early as possible could impact the quality of life of this population. Most children with tracheostomy are preschoolers, don't attend child daycare centers and are cared for by their mothers. It's huge the need to travel for the treatment, which demands resources and time. The quality of life of this population is affected by recurrent hospitalizations due to respiratory problems and length of stay with tracheostomy.

#### 61. EVALUATION OF HEARING, LANGUAGE AND MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN INFANTS WITH RISK INDICATORS FOR HEARING LOSS. Júlia Roja Tavoni, Maria Cecília Marconi Pinheiro Lima.

**INTRODUCTION:** Monitoring the development of infants with risk indicators for hearing loss is justified by the importance of early diagnosis of possible disorders in the global development. The main goal of this study was to evaluate auditory function and language development and the environmental conditions of infants with hearing loss risk indicators. **METHODOLOGY:** All the infants were born in good conditions, remained under rooming-in care after birth, had normal results in the Otoacoustic Emissions test and had one or more risk indicators for hearing loss. To evaluate the auditory function we performed the cochlear-palpebral reflex test and auditory behavioral evaluation. To evaluate language development and aspects related to orofacial motricity we used the protocols Early Language Milestone Scale and the Protocol for Oral Motricity Assessment. For the motor development analysis we used the instrument Affordances in the Home Environment for Motor Development - Infant Scale. The research was approval by the Research Ethics Committee of the School of Medical Sciences of the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) under Protocol No. 808.835, Sep. 23rd, 2014. **RESULTS:** Twenty-seven infants were evaluated and the most common risk indicator in the sample were: family history of congenital hearing loss and use of ototoxic medication during gestation. The data and the analyses carried out were compatible with the literature that children with risk indicators for hearing loss are often inserted in environments that may contribute negatively to their overall development. **CONCLUSION:** Even in not favorable environment, infants showed a hearing and language development within the expected age range, confirming the reality that risk indicators should be interpreted as probabilities of harm. At the same time that the benefits for the infants were observed related to hearing and language monitoring, the non-adherence of the relatives is

highlighted, as reflected by the non-attendance of the families to the outpatient follow-ups.

**62. CLINICAL AND CYTOGENETICAL PROFILE OF CASES WITH GENITAL AMBIGUITY ACCORDING AGE AT EVALUATION AT A REFERENCE SERVICE OF DISORDERS OF SEX DEVELOPMENT.**

Carlos Wustemberg Germano, Mayra de Souza El Beck, Gil Guerra-Júnior.

**RATIONALE:** The delayed or erroneous diagnosis of a patient with a Disorders of Sex Development (DSD) may lead an incorrect definition of sex and consequently serious psychosocial problems. There is no information in the literature on a large single-service case series reporting the frequency of DSD attended at different ages according to the etiology and reason for the consultation. Objective: To verify the clinical and cytogenetic profile of the patients with genital ambiguity according to the age of first evaluation.

**CASUÍSTIC AND METHODS:** We collected data from age at the first visit, initial and final social sex, reason for the consultation, karyotype and etiological diagnosis of all cases attended our service exóloga service from June 1988 to December 2016. The case was included when the main reason of consultation was genital ambiguity and having a confirmed etiological diagnosis. **RESULTS:** In this period, 1,793 cases with suspected DSD were evaluated. Of these, 654 did not meet diagnostic criteria for DSD and 541 did not have genital ambiguity as main complaint genital ambiguity. 598 cases were included in the study: 50% were evaluated before 1 year of age and 17% after 10 years of age; 130 (22%) did not have sex defined at the first visit; there was a need to change sex in 17 cases from male to female, and 13 from female to male, and the final social sex was predominantly male (67%). There was an evident predominance of cases with karyotype 46, XY (68%), followed by 46, XX (22%) in relation to abnormalities of sex chromosomes (10%). There was a predominance of cases of DSD with karyotype 46, XY and presence of two testicles (57%) in relation to DSD of gonadal origin (23%) and DSD with karyotype 46, XX and presence of two ovaries (20%). Up to 1 year of age, the cases of XY Partial Y Gonadal Dysgenesis, Mixed Gonadal Dysgenesis, Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia and Syndromic and Idiopathic Cases of DDS 46, XX and 46, XY predominated. After the age of 10 years, the cases of Klinefelter Syndrome, Testicular Regression, Hypogonadotrophic Hypogonadism, Complete Androgen Insensitivity and 5 $\alpha$ -reductase type 2 deficiency were predominant. **CONCLUSIONS:** This study presented the largest number of patients with genital ambiguity treated in the same service showing the clinical and cytogenetic profile of these cases and presenting for the first time the frequency of etiological diagnosis by age group.

**63. QUALITY OF LIFE OF FAMILIES WHO HAVE CHILDREN WITH CDLS IN BRAZIL.**

Aline Apis, Rafaela Catelan Martins Pereira, Marcela Cesaretti Borilli, Francisco Antonio Rojas Rojas, Lucimar Retto da Silva de Avó, Carla Maria Ramos Germano, Rui Fernando Pilotto, Débora Gusmão Melo.

Cornelia de Lange syndrome (CdLS) is a rare genetic disorder with an estimated incidence of 1: 50,000 individuals. The clinical picture of CdLS is varied, consisting mainly of facial dysmorphism, delayed pre and postnatal growth, defects of upper limb reduction, and intellectual deficiency (ID), usually severe to profound. This research aimed to investigate the quality of life of families (FQoL) who have children with CdLS in Brazil. This is a descriptive research that was developed with the support of the Brazilian Association CdLS (CdLS-Brazil). Data were collected using face-to-face forms with sociodemographic and clinical information, Barthel and Lawton & Brody's functional indexes, and the Beach Center Family Life Quality Scale (BCFQoLS). A total of 92 families participated in the study. Individuals with CdLS were 10.5 years on average ( $\pm 9$  years), 47 (51.1%) were male and only 12 (13%) had a confirmatory molecular genetic testing. Clinically, 61 individuals (66%) had gastroesophageal reflux, 32 (35%) heart disease, 29 (32%) epilepsy and 41 (45%) limb alterations, characterized as mild in most cases (24/41). Regarding the schooling level, 19 people with CdLS (21%) were literate. Regarding the basic activities of daily living (indoor) and the instrumental activities of daily living (outdoor), 27 (29.5%) and 36 (39%) of individuals with CdLS, respectively, were identified as totally dependent on supervision and 45 (49%) were characterized as unskilled to handle money and 29 (32%) as wheelchair users or with difficulty in locomotion. The results of the "Beach Center Family Life Quality Scale" showed an average score of 100 ( $\pm 13.2$ ; maximum of 250), being the domains "parenting" ( $r=0.914$ ;  $p<0.001$ ) and "family interaction" ( $r=0.804$ ;  $p<0.001$ ) the most

strongly correlated with the total FQoL. Subjects with CdLS had an average score of 44.9 ( $\pm 32$ ; maximum of 100) in Barthel's functional index, regarding the basic activities of daily living, and 1.7 ( $\pm 1.5$ , maximum of 8) in the Lawton & Brody functional index, regarding the instrumental activities of daily living, indicating severe dependence. The correlation between Barthel's functional index and the FQoL was weak ( $r=0.191$ ) and not significant ( $p=0.069$ ). The correlation between Lawton & Brody's functional index and the FQoL was weak ( $r=0.215$ ), but significant ( $p=0.040$ ). Presence of epilepsy ( $p=0.025$ ) and difficulty in locomotion ( $p=0.030$ ), as well as family income less than R\$3,000/month ( $p<0.001$ ), need to receive social benefit ( $p=0.004$ ) and presence of young parents (mother  $r=0.303$ ,  $p=0.004$ , father:  $r=0.255$ ,  $p=0.019$ ) were significantly associated with lower FQoL scores. On the other hand, access to supplementary health ( $p<0.001$ ), access to molecular genetic testing ( $p=0.024$ ), higher paternal ( $p=0.005$ ) and maternal ( $p=0.026$ ) schooling, the fact that the mother worked outside home ( $p=0.008$ ), the parents lived together ( $p<0.001$ ), living in the same residence ( $p<0.001$ ) and professing some religion ( $p=0.026$ ) were associated with higher scores of FQoL. These results allow knowing the sociodemographic and clinical profile and some of the health needs of Brazilian individuals with CdLS, besides allowing analyzing how these aspects are able to influence the FQoL. Ultimately, it is intended that this study serves as a subsidy for the construction of a comprehensive care line for patients with rare genetic diseases in the Brazilian Unified National Health System.

**64. SUPPRESSION OF OTOACOUSTIC EMISSIONS IN SCHOOLS IN TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT: DIFFERENT EVALUATION PARAMETERS.**

Giovanna Cristina Bertelli de Lacerda, Thalita Ubiali, Maria Francisca Colella dos Santos.

**INTRODUCTION:** The efferent pathway has an inhibitory effect on the functioning of the outer hair cells, improving the ability to understand speech in noise, as well as being an innate protection mechanism against intense noise. The inhibitory effect of the efferent pathway can be investigated by suppressing OAE, but there is still a gap between the acquired scientific knowledge and the application of OAE suppression in clinical practice. This is due, in large part, to the different parameters used in several studies, making it difficult to reach consensus on the usefulness and viability of this tool as an evaluation in the differential diagnosis of auditory alterations. The most commonly used masking noise is white, at 60dB NPS intensity, however, this stimulus can trigger the acoustic reflex and thus interfere with the suppression response of the OAE. Therefore, we will also use 50dB NPS noise as another evaluation parameter. **OBJECTIVE:** To compare the magnitude of OAE suppression in the total response, with contralateral white noise under conditions 50dB NPS (Signal to Noise Ratio +10) and 60dB NPS (Signal to Noise Ratio 0). **METHOD:** To date, 30 normal hearing children aged 8 to 13 years have been evaluated. The TEOAE was collected with linear click stimuli at 60 dB SPL. Suppression research was performed with contralateral white noise at 50 dB NPS (Signal to Noise Ratio +10) and at 60 dB NPS (Signal to Noise Ratio 0). **PARTIAL RESULTS:** There was a statistically significant difference between the magnitude of the inhibitory effect obtained in the amplitude of the total TEOAE response, considering the noise of 50 and 60 dB SPL. The 60 dB NPS noise generated a greater amplitude of response. **CONCLUSION:** Based on the obtained results, it was verified that the 60 dB NPS noise generated a larger amplitude when considering TEOAE suppression.

**65. STUDY OF PROGRESSIVE OR LATE APPEARANCE HEARING LOSSES IN INFANTS WITH RISK INDICATORS.**

Daniele Stradioto Ortolan, Maria Francisca Colella dos Santos

**INTRODUCTION:** The first years of life are essential for auditory development. Considering that hearing loss does not always manifest itself at birth, it is important that infants with risk indicators be monitored. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the auditory development in the first year of life of the infants who passed the screening but had risk indicators for progressive or late hearing loss or changes in auditory processing. **METHOD:** Were evaluated infants who were hospitalized in the ICU of the CAISM/FCM/UNICAMP and pass in the auditory screening through the Automatic Brain Stem Auditory Evoked Potential but presents risk indicators. Group 1 consisted of 74 infants aged 6 to 9 months and group 2 was formed by 58 infants aged between 10 and 13 months. Behavioral observation was performed on verbal and non-verbal sound stimuli, visual reinforcement audiometry and immittance audiometry. **RESULTS:** For sound localization, it was observed that in group 1, 38% ( $n=28$ ) of infants did not localize non-verbal sounds in the position indirectly

downward and for group 2, 50% (n=29) of infants did not perform direct downward location. As for voice reaction, it was observed that in group 1, 15% of the children (n=11) did not show a reaction when called by name and in group 2, the occurrence was 5% (n=3). As for the auditory recognition of simple orders, evaluated in the infants of group 2, 28% (n = 16) showed a delay in the development of this ability, not responding to simple commands. No infants with progressive sensorineural hearing loss were found, however, it was found that 27% (n = 9) of children in group 2 are with alteration of the middle ear. **CONCLUSION:** No evidence of progressive or late hearing loss in the first year of life of the evaluated infants was found, however, children with delayed development of auditory abilities were observed.

#### 66. ACUTE AND SUBACUTE PARACOCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS: A PEDIATRIC COHORT OF 131 PATIENTS.

Mariana Tresoldi das Neves Romanelli, Natália Rocha Tardelli, Ricardo Mendes Pereira, Antonia Teresinha Tresoldi.

**BACKGROUND:** The acute and subacute form of Paracoccidioidomycosis are systemic severe diseases, which affect children from endemic regions, such as the southeast region of Brazil, generally leading to lymph node enlargement, fever, malnutrition, anemia, eosinophilia, hypoalbuminemia and hypergammaglobulinemia. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the characteristics of the largest existent cohort of pediatric paracoccidioidomycosis. Subjects and **METHODS:** Children and adolescents diagnosed with paracoccidioidomycosis, from 2 to 14 years were included in the study. The epidemiological, clinical and laboratorial data from those patients were obtained from their hospital records. A statistical analysis was performed in order to identify significant information. **RESULTS:** Within a period of 37 years, 151 cases of paracoccidioidomycosis were diagnosed and treated in 131 patients. The disease affected boys in preference to girls, specially the ones in the age range closer to puberty, and the most frequent laboratorial findings were anemia, eosinophilia, hypoalbuminemia and hypergammaglobulinemia. The complication rate was 29.8% and the mortality rate was 4.6%. **CONCLUSIONS:** Simple clinical and laboratorial exams are able to strongly suggest the diagnosis of acute and subacute paracoccidioidomycosis, and authorize the beginning of the treatment even before the isolation of the fungus in biological samples, preventing the morbidity and mortality related to the disease.

#### 67. MILK INTAKE BY BRAZILIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Maria Rayane Lima de Souza, Elizete Aparecida Lomazi, Lilian Helena Polak Massabki.

In the last decades, the world consumption of milk showed a drastic reduction. In Brazil, in the last five years, consumption per person decreased from 60 to 46 liters per year. One reason for this decline seems to be the perception that milk causes damage for health and that it can universally trigger gastrointestinal symptoms of lactose intolerance. However, the ability of adults with ontogenetic hypolactasia to overcome symptoms of lactose intolerance by consuming reasonable amounts of lactose has been extensively demonstrated in epidemiological and clinical studies and available scientific data do not justify the conception that milk ingestion would be harmful to health. Milk is an important nutritional source for adults, justifying an analysis of the current consumption trend and, if appropriate, considering food education measures. The objective of the present study was to investigate the average consumption of milk and milk products in college students. Descriptive, cross-sectional, observational, prospective study. Graduation students from the Faculty of Medical Sciences were invited to answer an online questionnaire on the consumption of milk and milk containing products. The questionnaire was sent to all undergraduate students by the Commission for Undergraduate Education. 312 individuals responded to the questionnaire applied, range age 16-48 years, 57% female and 80.5% , 24 years. 72% reported consumption of milk with lactose and about 50% consumption of 250 mL or more a day, 11% only consumption of milk without lactose and 17% reported not ingesting milk. Among milk non-consumers, 32% ingested dairy products daily, 35% ingested sporadically (1x a week) and 17% did not ingest nor derived. 70% referred daily bowel habit, 24% 1x each 2 days and 6% ,3x a week/ (68% women). Regarding the faecal aspect, 50% of the individuals have considered normal appearance, of which 72% consumed milk with lactose. 11% described their feces as Bristol 4 or 5 (faeces softened to diarrhea), and 46% of these individuals did not ingest milk or ingest lactose-free milk. 40% indicated faecal appearance compatible with

constipation. **CONCLUSIONS:** Milk intake lower than dietary recommendations was observed in 30% of the investigated population. Women above the age of 24 represented the demographic profile with the lowest percentage of consumption.

#### 68. PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS EPIDEMIOLOGY ON CHILDREN OF THE CITY OF CAMPINAS (SP) - BRAZIL.

Ricardo Cunha de Camargo, Rodrigo Otero Coelho, Maria de Fátima Campos Marciano.

Neglected Diseases (ND) are those which prevalence is consistent with social iniquity, therefore, Tuberculosis is understood as ND by the authorities. It is difficult to understand how Tuberculosis, a disease so well known, goes unnoticed by medical evaluations in the various health services on Brazil. This work reinforces, in a numerical way, how much the diagnosis of tuberculosis needs to be understood by health professionals. This study is based on the collection of data from the medical records of patients evaluations and/or notified in the service in which the study was made. The data are from the period between 2010 and 2017. Were collected information from 88 cases, but only 78 cases were selected, because 10 cases are derived from active search. In the medical records was searched information such as sex, district of the city in which it inhabits, gestational term at birth, immunization for BCG, other personal diseases, year of diagnosis, age at the diagnosis, age at the beginning of the symptoms, symptoms presented, the scoring criteria for diagnosis, presence of a chronic cough, misdiagnoses, therapeutic scheme used, known adverse drug reactions, treatment complications, liver enzyme changes and number of days in the interruption of the treatment in case of drug induced Hepatitis. Among the results found, the total sample represents 37.3% of the number of notified cases in the city, with an average time between the beginning of symptoms and the diagnosis of  $8,09 \pm 7,98$  months. The most prevalent personal diseases were the atopy group (rhinitis, asthma and dermatitis) (41%). When diagnosed, patients presented, in general, clinical criteria (92.31%), radiological criteria (80.77%) and some known chronic cough (65.38%), the most prevalent were the family members. The main reported symptoms were cough (84.62%), fever (70.51%) and weight loss/stagnation (61.54%). The main adverse drug reactions were nausea/vomiting/diarrhea with 64%, followed by drug induced hepatitis with 32%, with an average time of treatment interruption of  $14,75 \pm 12,5$  days. The main interference on the treatment were upper airway infections (71%), followed by problems on the treatment engagement (45.2%). The study also revealed that only 20.51% of patients were diagnosed with Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the early first evaluation, with an increase in diagnosis in the second or third evaluation. Our study noted that there is a significant delay between the beginning of the symptoms and the diagnosis, opposing to the recommendations by the Brazilian national plan against Tuberculosis. The clinical manifestations of the disease are in accordance with the literature, but the adverse drug reactions found are not the most recurring. We demonstrate with this study that the public health service, despite being the holder of the treatment of Tuberculosis in Brazil, is not adequately able to make the early diagnosis of this disease.

#### 69. EFFECTIVENESS OF A SELF-REPORT QUESTIONNAIRE AN CENTRAL AUDITORY PROCESSING SCREENING TOOL.

Tamiris Aparecida Novaes de Oliveira, Maria Isabel Ramos do Amaral.

**INTRODUCTION:** The development of oral language occurs satisfactorily under the condition of normal hearing, considering the integrity of both peripheral and central auditory system. Central auditory processing (CAP) refers to the efficiency and effectiveness by which the central nervous system (CNS) utilizes auditory information, and includes several mechanisms that underlie specific abilities that allow the analysis and understanding of auditory information. Early detection and intervention of auditory disorders are important and current guidelines in the area have recommended the use of auditory questionnaires and/or checklists as a complementary screening tool in a school environment. **OBJECTIVE:** to analyze and discuss the use of the self-perception questionnaire as a screening tool for hearing skills applied in children with and without school difficulties. **METHOD:** a cross-sectional, descriptive study conducted in partnership with a public school and the University of Campinas (UNICAMP) Audiology Laboratory, after ethics approval (CEP/UNICAMP 1.538,278). 52 children (27 girls; mean age of  $9.13 \text{ years} \pm 0.57$ ), participated of a screening program at school (phase 1). Screening procedures included: meatoscopy, auditory tasks and



a self-report questionnaire, adapted from the validated tool "Scale of Auditory Behaviors – SAB". The affirmative sentences were transformed into direct questions and an "example situation" was added before the question in order to help the child. The children answered 12 questions regarding how often a given situation occurs. Total score ranges from 12 to 60 points. The result was compared to the original classification, which suggests a score lower than 45 points as a risk for auditory processing disorder (CAPD). In phase 2, 38 children with a mean age of 9.13 years ( $\pm 0.57$ ), being 26 girls (68.4% of all), attended the Audiology Laboratory for diagnostic evaluation. Children underwent a basic audiological evaluation and a CAPCentral auditory processing disorder (CAPD) behavioral assessment. The diagnosis was based on at least two altered tests of the behavioral battery. For further analysis, children were divided into Group I (without school difficulties) and Group II (with school difficulties) based on the evaluation of the teacher responsible. **RESULTS:** groups were considered homogeneous regarding age ( $p = 0.346$ ) and sex ( $p = 0.695$ ). GI presented a mean score of 45.0 ( $\pm 8.06$ ), which was a significant better performance compared to GII ( $p = 0.022$ ). Regarding to diagnosis of CAPD, seven children from GI (25%) and six from GII (60%) were classified with CAPD. There was no statistical correlation between the performance on the questionnaire and the diagnostic evaluation, except for the Dichotic Test of Digits in the left ear ( $p = 0.010$ ). **CONCLUSION:** The self-report questionnaire was considered an adequate tool to distinguish children from GI and GII. The use of this tool must be combined with other screening procedures in order to contribute to early and assertive referral for central auditory processing evaluation.

**70. CLINICAL-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF INFANTS OF DIABETIC MOTHERS ADMITTED TO A NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT AT THE HOSPITAL DAS CLÍNICAS SAMUEL LIBÂNIO.**

Mayara Silva Volaco, Bruna de Miranda Maioni, Ana Beatriz Teodoro Borges, Anna Luiza Pires Vieira.

**OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the clinical and epidemiological conditions of newborns infants of diabetic mothers (NBIDM) hospitalized in a neonatal intensive care unit. **INTRODUCTION:** Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) is the most prevalent metabolic problem present in pregnancy. The pancreatic function is insufficient to overcome insulin resistance due to placental secretion of diabetogenic hormones. Mother and baby are affected by DMG at the risk of developing undesirable outcomes, such as macrosomia, fetal distress, metabolic disorders, hyperbilirubinemia, growth imbalance, congenital anomalies, prematurity, perinatal asphyxia, respiratory distress and complications metabolic diseases. This study aims to report the perinatal outcome of diabetic mothers admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit. **METHODS:** This is a historical cohort, including all live newborns infants of diabetic mothers (NBIDM) hospitalized in a neonatal intensive care unit at Hospital das Clínicas Samuel Libânio in the first Quarter of 2017. **RESULTS:** 87 newborns were hospitalized in this period, the percentage of NBIDM was approximately 10%, with mean gestational age of 35 weeks, weighing 3035g and 55% were classified as large for gestational age. Preterm labor accounted for 55% of deliveries and a decompensation of maternal pathology by 22%. Regarding maternal epidemiological data, they were on average 27 years old, 44% were primigravidae, 44% were diabetic type 1 and 22% were gestational diabetic. A 100% of deliveries were cesarean. During the clinical course, 77% of newborns had respiratory distress and required ventilatory support, 44% hypoglycemia, 33% congenital malformation, and 2 of the central nervous system and 1 of the cardiovascular system. Neonatal mortality was 11%, and death was a consequence of cardiac malformation. **CONCLUSION:** The diagnosis of diabetes mellitus before or during a gestation is related to the worst maternal and fetal prognosis, especially with regard to the increase of rates of spontaneous abortion, congenital malformations, fetal death, macrosomia, prematurity and respiratory metabolic disorders of the neonate.

**71. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF EXTREMELY PREMATURE INFANTS ADMITTED IN A NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT.**

Bruna de Miranda Maioni, Ana Beatriz Teodoro, Anna Luiza Pires Vieira, Mayara Silva Volaco.

**OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the clinical and epidemiological conditions of extreme preterm newborns (NB) in a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). **METHODS:** This is a historical cohort, including all live births over 500g and gestational age less than 30 weeks admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of an University Hospital in the 1st Quarter of 2017. **RESULTS:** 87 NB were hospitalized in this period, the percentage of extreme prematurity was

approximately 13%, with a gestational age of 27 weeks, weighing 968g. Preterm labor was accounted for 70% of deliveries, related to the maternal epidemiological data, they were on average 26 years old, 50% were primigravidae, 75% were prenatal, 25% had Specific Hypertension Disease in pregnancy (SHD) during pregnancy. Regarding the peripartum, 50% received at least 1 cycle of corticoid and 75% were cesarean deliveries. The mean time of hospitalization in the NICU was 48 days, during the clinical course, 58% had sepsis, 33% BPD, 25% PDA and 25% had PIVH. Neonatal mortality was 25%, whereas 2 newborns died in the first hours of life, they had a mean of 23 weeks, 530g weight and their mothers did not perform prenatal care. **CONCLUSION:** Extreme prematurity is a major risk factor of death, with perinatal conditions determining this outcome. Thus, it is concluded that the broad knowledge of the population served in the neonatal intensive care units allows the planning of a more appropriate care and the attempt to reduce the mortality rates.

**72. ANALYSIS OF WHOLE EXOME SEQUENCING IN ADOLESCENTS WITH COMMON VARIABLE IMMUNODEFICIENCY (CVID) WITH AUTOIMMUNITY AND LYMPHOPROLIFERATION PHENOTYPE.**

Janine Oliveira de Souza, Lia Furlaneto Marega, Janine Schincariol Sabino, Marcus Vinícius da Costa Pedroni, Marcelo Ananias Teocchi, Maria Marluce dos Santos Vilela.

CVID is one of the major primary immunodeficiencies of antibodies characterized by reduction of two classes of immunoglobulins and five clinical phenotypes with heterogeneous morbidity and prognosis: autoimmunity, lymphoproliferation, malignancy, recurrent infections and inflammatory disease of the gastrointestinal tract. The whole exome sequencing (WES) is an effective method to identify the genotypic variation and, consequently, the prognosis of this disease. The objective of this study was to investigate patients with humoral deficiency of unknown origin, phenotype of lymphoproliferation and autoimmunity. WES was applied in samples from 12 patients with ALPSU, all with the mentioned phenotype and without pathogenic mutations in FAS and FASLG. The estimated coverage for each patient was 100x of the exome. The analysis by bioinformatics provided the construction of a database of variations for each patient. The candidate genes were then chosen based on specific literature on the pathophysiology of PIDs and on the analysis of apoptosis signaling pathways. Twelve patients from the Hospital de Clínicas of UNICAMP were studied with a genetic molecular diagnostic yield of 67%. The onset of symptoms was between 3 months and 16 years and the diagnosis was between 4 and 28 years. 91.6% of the patients had thrombocytopenia, 33.3% neutropenia, 25% leukopenia, 41.6% hypogammaglobulinemia, 41.6% hepatosplenomegaly, 41.6% splenomegaly, 58.3% lymphadenopathy and 25% anemia. WES makes possible to accurately diagnose individuals with atypical or complex manifestations. However, for most individuals with CVID, genetic defects have not been identified, which leads to an ongoing effort to find new genes for the CVID phenotype.

**73. EVALUATION OF ANTIOXIDANT PEPTIDES EFFECTS IN MICE SUBMITTED TO EPILEPSY EXPERIMENTAL MODEL INDUCED BY PILOCARPINE.**

Angela Hyun Ji Kim, David Ramos da Silva.

**INTRODUCTION:** Epilepsy is a chronic disease, which affects approximately 65 million people worldwide, with most patients from developing countries. One of the changes caused by the disease is the elevation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in the brain and, consequently, oxidative stress, causing damage to the neurons. Currently, despite the availability of 15-20 antiepileptic drugs, resistance to these drugs and the clinical problems they cause compromise more than a third of patients with epilepsy. Thus, in recent years, the number of studies aimed at the discovery of compounds that may be more efficient for the treatment of this pathology, which includes antioxidant peptides, has been increasing considerably. **OBJECTIVE:** The main purpose of this project is to evaluate the effect of antioxidant peptides on the intensity of epileptic seizures in mice submitted to the experimental model of pilocarpine-induced epilepsy. **METHODS:** The proposed peptides were synthesized using the Fmoc / tBt strategy. Cleavage of the peptide from the resin and removal of the side chain protecting groups were carried out in a mixture containing high content of TFA (Reagent K). After the whole synthesis process, the peptides underwent a characterization process in HPLC and mass spectrometry, in which the purity of the peptides was verified. For the induction of the status epilepticus, the animals ( $n = 60$ ) were pretreated with a subcutaneous injection of methyl scopolamine at a dose of 1mg / kg, used to minimize



the peripheral cholinergic effects of pilocarpine. Thirty minutes after this pretreatment, pilocarpine was administered intraperitoneally (i.p.) at a dose of 300mg / kg. After two hours of status epilepticus, the animals were treated with 10 mg / kg diazepam intraperitoneally to interrupt the behavioral manifestations of epilepticus status (ES) and, thus, to ensure the survival of rats. Soon after ES recovery, the animals were moved to the vivarium, which is equipped with a 24h / day video camera monitoring system to assess the number of seizures presented during the 21 days of treatment with the peptides. It should be emphasized that the treatment was initiated only after the presentation of the first spontaneous crisis.

**RESULTS:** The proposed peptides I (H-β-Ala-His-OH) and II (H-β-Ala-His-Gln-Gln-Gln-OH) were satisfactorily synthesized and purified. In the present study, we used the experimental model of epilepsy induced by pilocarpine at a dose of 300 mg / kg for behavioral analysis of the animals and observation of the frequency of recurrent seizures for 21 days. For this, we divided the animals into 3 groups: Pilo (n = 4), Pilo + Peptide I (n = 4), Pilo + Peptide II (n = 4); with the peptide dose of 3 mg / kg. In the Pilo control group, mean seizures were 3.76 crises / day. In the Pilo + Peptide I group, the mean was 0.77 crises / day and in the Pilo + Peptide II group, the mean of attacks was 1.64 crises / day. The results showed that there was 80% reduction in the frequency of attacks in the Pilo + Peptide group compared to the Pilo group, whereas in the Pilo + Peptide II group the reduction was 56% in the frequency of attacks when compared to the group Pilo control. **CONCLUSION:** The proposed I (H-β-Ala-His-OH) and II (H-β-Ala-His-Gln-Gln-Gln-OH) peptides were efficient in reducing the number of epileptic seizures of animals submitted to the model of pilocarpine-induced epilepsy in the order of 80% and 56%, respectively, in relation to the pilocarpine control group. These results were corroborated by analyzes of the histological sections that showed greater hippocampal atrophy in the control group in relation to the groups treated with the peptides. However, although the model of epilepsy induced by pilocarpine is the most consecrated in the literature, this model leads to a mortality rate of around 60% and because it is unpublished results we would need one n of animals per larger group to perform a statistical test for the validation of the results found.

#### 74. STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF AGOMELATIN ON MODAFINIL-INDUCED STEREOTYPES BEHAVIOR IN RATS (EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF SCHIZOPHRENIA).

Beatriz Palma Aprobato, Cristina de Zotti Nassis.

**BACKGROUND:** Agomelatine is an antidepressant drug that acts as an agonist at melatonin MT<sub>1</sub> and MT<sub>2</sub> receptors and as an antagonist at the serotonin 5HT<sub>2C</sub> receptor. Treatment with agomelatine is notable for its effects on circadian rhythms. Evidence has accumulated to support the effects of agomelatine in psychiatric disorders, such as schizophrenia. An amplification of the antipsychotic effects of clozapine, when associated with agomelatine, was demonstrated in a pilot clinical trial. As clozapine is the most useful atypical antipsychotic in refractory schizophrenia, and also what causes the highest rate of severe agranulocytosis, such amplification could allow the reduction of antipsychotic doses, thus reducing the incidence and / or severity of such an effect adverse effects, as well as increase the therapeutic efficacy of the drug in partial responders. However, there were no controlled experimental studies in the literature with the objective of studying this effect. This was, therefore, the objective of the present study. **METHODS:** The classic experimental protocol was used, based on the paradigm of stereotyped behavior induced by psychostimulants. 28 Wistar rats were divided into 4 groups (n = 7) and treated (oral) for 14 days, depending on the group, with saline, agomelatine (1.0 mg / kg), clozapine (7.0 mg / kg) or with the combination agomelatine / clozapine (1.0 / 7.0 mg / kg). At the end of this period the rats received modafinil (5.0 mg / kg) ip. The mean values of stereotyped behavior scores recorded over 60 minutes (started 30 minutes after modafinil administration) from each treated group were compared with those from the control group and the mean clozapine group was compared to that from the association by the Mann-Whitney (p < 0.05). **RESULTS:** Based on the means and respective standard deviations of the sum of the stereotypy scores of each group during 60 minutes, it was analyzed that the groups receiving clozapine (22.7 ± 2) and the association between clozapine and agomelatine (11.4 ± 2) had a significant reduction in stereotypy scores when compared to the control group (39.5 ± 3). the group receiving agomelatine (38.7 ± 2) did not show a significant difference in the score when compared to the control group. Comparison between the clozapine and clozapine / agomelatine groups also revealed that the score for the group receiving the combination was significantly lower than that for the antipsychotic alone. **CONCLUSION:** The

combination of agomelatine and clozapine was able to significantly reduce the stereotyped behavior induced by modafinil when compared to clozapine alone. The agomelatine alone was not able to significantly reduce the stereotyped behavioral scores in the model used, but nevertheless significantly amplified the effect of clozapine in such model.

#### 75. TOPICAL APPLICATION OF GLUTAMIC ACID REGULATES PROLIFERATION OF KERATINOCYTES AND PLASTICITY OF MACROPHAGALS IN THE SKIN.

Beatriz de Andrade Berti, Carlos Poblete Jara, Eliana Pereira de Araujo.

Glutamic Acid is the main excitatory neurotransmitter in neurons. Detrimental effects, either increasing or decreasing their activity, result in the manifestation of neuropsychiatric disorders, such as schizophrenia and Alzheimer's disease. Interestingly, sharing the same embryonic origin, keratinocytes, also express glutamic acid receptors, as well as their transporters. Abnormal distributions of the glutamic acid receptor have been shown in hyper proliferative models such as psoriasis and skin regeneration. However, the biological function of glutamic acid in this tissue has not been described. Here we show for the first time that the topical application of Glutamic Acid, at different concentrations, modulates keratinocyte proliferation. Moreover, topical application of Glutamic Acid decrease expression of genes related to macrophage differentiation as well as activates genes related to apoptosis signaling in mice. These results suggest that Glutamic Acid and its receptors play a critical role in maintenance of skin integrity and immunomodulation. Our results could be the starting point to elucidate how the intake of industrialized foods enriched with Glutamic Acid modulate diseases in the skin.

#### 76. HMGA2 AND PLAG1 EXPRESSION IN PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA TUMORIGENESIS AND ITS RECURRENCE AND IN THE PROGRESSION TO CARCINOMA EX PLEOMORPHIC ADENOMA.

Louyze Vizotto Moura, Larissa Fernandes Rosa, Reidson Alcides de Lima Souza, João Figueira Scarini, Fernanda Mariano.

The pleomorphic adenoma is the most common neoplasm of salivary glands, they present benign course with slow growth, asymptomatic and discrete nodules that can become large masses if they are not treated. Recurrences of APs are common and increase the likelihood of malignancy occurring. Although benign, the AP may undergo malignant transformation to Carcinoma Ex Adenoma Pleomorphic, which although rare, is an aggressive tumor with frequent metastasis and death related to disease. CXAPs can be classified according to histological type (salivary duct carcinoma, myoepithelial carcinoma, myoepithelial carcinoma, epithelial carcinoma and undifferentiated adenocarcinoma) and according to tumor progression in relation to the capsule (minimally invasive and frankly invasive intracapsular carcinomas) The Pleomorphic adenoma gene 1 (PLAG1) and High mobility group AT-hook 2 (HMGA2) genes undergo rearrangements that have an association, previously reported in the literature, with the onset and progression of APs and CXAPs. HMGA2 is a gene that has the function of architectural transcription factor, modulating the three-dimensional conformation of the DNA and consequently modulating the expression of several genes. The PLAG1 gene is involved in cell proliferation through the control of various target genes. In normal tissues, its activity is high during embryonic and fetal development, but in adult life, however, its participation is low or absent, as is the case with the HMGA2 gene. In this study we analyzed the expression of PLAG1 and HMGA2 in 38 cases of PA, 36 cases of Recurrent AP and 41 cases of CXAP taking into consideration the histological subtype and degree of tumor progression. A significant association of PLAG1 with Pleomorphic Adenomas was found, while the HMGA2 gene had a relevant association with the malignant counterpart of the disease, CXAP. It was also observed a higher prevalence of HMGA2 expression in high grade and aggressive tumors, adenocarcinomas and salivary duct carcinomas. Our study showed that these genes are promising targets with regard to early diagnosis, more effective therapies and consequently lower morbidity from these neoplasms. More studies are needed to clearly understand the role of PLAG1 in the onset of Pleomorphic Adenomas and the relationship of HMGA2 with the process of malignancy and progression of the Carcinoma Ex Pleomorphic Adenoma.

#### 77. EFFECTS OF *Chlorella algae* ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH GLUCOSE INTOLERANCE AND TYPE-2 DIABETES.

Caio Augusto Leme Fujiura, Mary Luci de Souza Queiroz, Cristiane Okuda Torello, Fernanda Martins, Tamara Cristina Lopes de Castro.

Nowadays, we have an ongoing Diabetes epidemic and the number of patients and deaths caused by complications from it tends to grow in the coming years. Pharmacological treatment of type-2 diabetes is effective and improves some metabolic parameters, but it has several side effects that, in many cases, can worsen the general health of the patient. *Chlorella* algae is a complete food and has nutrients such as carbohydrates, proteins, nucleic acids, amino acids, essential fatty acids [ $\omega$ -3 (-3) e  $\omega$ -6(-6)], vitamins, dietary fibers, growth factors and antioxidants that promote health. It is an adaptogenic plant capable of modifying biological responses since it can increase the resistance of the host to a variety of chemical, physical and biological stresses without altering the normal functions of the organism. Recent studies from our laboratory have demonstrated that algae is able to prevent insulin resistance in obese animals by improving the signaling pathway of insulin in the liver, skeletal muscle and adipose tissue by increasing the levels of protein phosphorylation, such as IR, IRS-1 and Akt, and reduction of IRS-1 ser307 phosphorylation levels. As insulin resistance leads to the progression of obesity to type-2 diabetes, *Chlorella* has a beneficial effect in the direct prevention of the disease. In addition, improvements in the quality of life, the mood and the disposition of chronic *Chlorella* users have been observed. Type-2 diabetes is related to high mortality, morbidity and poor general condition of the patient, thus leading to a decrease in quality of life. Thus, adaptogenic algae may, in addition to having direct action in the evolution of the disease, improve the health of the patient as a whole. In this sense, the impact of the use of *Chlorella* on patients' quality of life was evaluated using the Short Form-36 Health Survey (SF-36), which provides practical information on the patient's health functional and your well-being. And the amounts of IL-6, IL-10 and TNF $\alpha$  cytokines of the patients were analyzed. The results showed a significant improvement in quality of life after the use of algae in the evaluated patients (type-2 diabetics, glucose intolerance and control). Regarding the cytokines, IL-6 and TNF $\alpha$  showed decrease and IL-10 showed increase after the use of *Chlorella*. In these studies, there was the financial support of PIBIC / UNICAMP, FAEPEX, FAPESP, CNPq.

#### 78. CANNABINOID SYSTEM AND SCHIZOPHRENIA: A CONTEXTUALIZATION.

Carolina Galvão Saloni, Alicia Arioli Mauro, Priscila De Freitas Lima.

Through a brief literature review the present study aims to contextualize the use of Cannabis to the symptoms of schizophrenia. Interest in the supposed relationship is due to the fact that the human organism has CB1 and CB2 receptors for cannabinoids, including the phytocannabinoid  $\Delta$ -9-tetrahydrocannabinol, the active principle of the Cannabis plant. Evidence suggests that there are alleles that increase the risk of schizophrenia through Cannabis use. In addition, the binding of the before mentioned phytocannabinoid to such receptors also enhances the manifestation of psychotic symptoms in healthy people, as well as the exacerbation of such symptoms in chronic users of the plant. Individuals who do not have schizophrenia, but with a greater susceptibility to such disease due to the presence of genetic factors, are exposed to the acceleration of the manifestation of this psychosis if there is a frequent use of Cannabis. Canabidiol, another cannabinoid also present in the plant, if used in isolation, can supposedly attenuate the anxiety and certain behavioral effects produced by high doses of  $\Delta$ -9-tetrahydrocannabinol. Even with evidence pointing to possible relationships between cannabinoids and schizophrenia, there are still points that can be discussed, such as the fact that new cases of schizophrenia are not equated with increased use of Cannabis worldwide. Thus, although there are different views and studies about the possible relationship between the Cannabis plant and schizophrenia, there is evidence that phytocannabinoids such as  $\Delta$ -9-tetrahydrocannabinol induce psychotic symptoms in healthy people and exacerbate the symptoms of patients already diagnosed with schizophrenia.

#### 79. THE ANTITUMOR EFFECT OF CAFFEINE ON GLIOBLASTOMA CELL LINES.

Matheus Negri Boschiero, Gabriel Alves Bonafé, Bruno Camporeze, Manoela Marques Ortega.

**INTRODUCTION:** Gliomas are the most common brain cancers, comprising of about 50% of malignant brain tumors in adults. Grade IV glioma, known as glioblastoma (GB), is the most frequent and aggressive neurologic tumor, representing about 80% of glioma cases. According to a study, high and daily doses of caffeine can lower risk of GB development by up to 30%.

Caffeine is known as a neuroactive compound with anti-inflammatory and antioxidant effects. **DISCUSSION:** The caffeine provided lowered activity of the protein deacetylase H1 (HDA1) and increased activity of the protein acetyltransferase p300, both of which are involved in histones acetylation. This imbalance of HDA1/p300 resulted in cell death. Furthermore, the caffeine stopped the cell cycle during the G0/G1 phase, decreasing the number of cells in the S phase and reducing the GB in mouse and human cell lines (C6 and U87MG, respectively). Moreover, it can disassociate the cytochrome C, leading to caspase mediated apoptosis, or causing the hyperexpression of FOXO1, which carries greater accumulation of the FOXO1 protein, which can stimulate Bim, activating caspases mediated apoptosis. The phenethyl ester of caffeic acid (CAPE), derivative of coffee, is associated with the inhibition of the human GB cell line (T98G) proliferation, and it has shown cytotoxicity in high concentrations in the human GB cell lines T98G, U87MG, U251. The inhibitor of IL17A, named FLVM (CAPE derivative), can decrease the tumour growth by reducing of HIF-1 $\alpha$ , angiogenesis, VEGF, IL17A and cell proliferation, consequently and significantly increasing Bax, caspases and FasL. **CONCLUSION:** When introduced, caffeine can inhibit cell proliferation, invasion and angiogenesis. Also, it can activate apoptosis in the studied GB human cell lines.

#### 80. CURCUMIN TREATMENT IN VITRO AND IN VIVO EFFECTS ON ACUTE MYELOID LEUKAEMIA.

Henriquy Aguiar Coelho, Marisa Claudia Alvarez de Prax, Irene Santos, Karla Priscilla Vieira, Sara Teresinha Olalla Saad.

**INTRODUCTION:** The curcumin, one of the substances that can be extracted from turmeric - plant of extreme phytotherapeutic relevance -, has been broadly studied, and some positive effects such as mitigating the growth of tumours, have already been proved. Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) is an aggressive hematological disorder, whose development and progression involve a deregulation of the cellular apoptosis. **OBJECTIVE:** evaluate the effects of curcumin in vitro and in vivo, through a xenograft tumoural model. **Material and methods:** the cellular viability of the U937 lineage was determined by the MTT's method and the apoptosis by flow cytometry, through propidium iodide (PI) and Anexina V - FITC readings. The determination of autophagic potential mediated by curcumin using acridine orange as a fluorescence emitter for detection on the flow cytometer. To quantitate reactive oxygen species was used DCFDA as marker. The in vivo studies were carried out in xenograft tumoural model from the U937 lineage. **RESULTS:** the in vitro tests have shown that the treatment with curcumin induces apoptosis for the tested concentrations and its percentage is dependant dose, being it  $50 \pm 6,2\%$  for 25  $\mu$ M of curcumin. In the release of ROS, curcumin has a pro-oxidant character. In the autophagic process, it presents an important increase of acid vesicles, indicating a possible active autophagic process, being 25  $\mu$ M after 48h the ideal concentration. Furthermore, the in vivo testings, have shown that curcumin inhibit the tumoural growth. The sample (consisted of a curcumin dose with a mass concentration of 100 mg/kg, intraperitoneal, alternating the days) showed a tumoural reduction of 46% for the group treated with polyethyleneglycol as solvent and 61% for the group treated with curcumin encapsulated in Pluronic mixed micelles. **DISCUSSION:** the results confirmed the ones previously found in literature, verifying the antineoplastic potential for solid tumors besides the potential for the treatment of neoplasms derived from hematopoietic lineages. **CONCLUSION:** the curcumin, in the tested doses, induces apoptosis, ROS release and autophagic process. In vivo, the composite inhibit the tumoural growth which could be proved by the tumoural expansion slowing down, seen in xenograft model carried out in mice NOD/SCID.

#### 81. ANTI-HISTAMINE EFFECT OF JAMBU.

Thuany Carolyn Coelho, Adriana Rodrigues dos Anjos Mendonça, Carolina Gonçalves Andrade, Ana Beatriz Alkmin Teixeira Loyola.

**INTRODUCTION:** Alternative and Complementary Medicine (CAM) has been increasingly used by citizens around the world as a means to improve and treat their health. According to EHTPA, herbal medicine is one of the oldest known forms of treatment and the medicinal use of plants is common in all cultures and peoples of the world. *Acmella oleracea* (L.) RKJansen (*Spilanthes oleracea*, syn. *Spilanthes acmella* var. *Oleracea*) is a plant of the Asteraceae family popularly known as "jambu", "bracken watercress" or "watercress from Pará". Evaluate the antihistaminic effect of jambu. **METHOD:** The present study was developed at Botany Laboratories of the Sapucaí Valley University (Univás), Pouso Alegre - MG. It is a cross-sectional,

individual controlled, analytical and observational study. 49 volunteers participated in the study. Each volunteer, after signing the Term of Free and Informed Consent, answered a questionnaire with information about their personal characteristics and did the Prick test, which is the most commonly used skin test. The individuals in whom this test was applied will be distributed in a single experimental group and each individual will be its own control (paired sample). All 49 sampled individuals will have their forearm adequately prepared for the procedure and sensitized at three points (points A, B, C). Point A will be the positive control: sensitizing with histamine, point B will be the negative control: by applying only the jambú, the point C will be sensitized with histamine and the jambú will be applied instantaneously. **RESULTS:** After collecting the data, the median of points A and C were, respectively, 3.4730 and 3.2210. While at point B it was 0.000. The analysis of variance of Friedman corresponds to 61,19 with  $p < 0.0001$ . **CONCLUSION:** Jambú did not present antihistaminic activity.

**82. NON-TUBERCULOSIS MYCOBACTERIA: MICROBIOLOGICAL DATA AND CLINICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH POSITIVE ISOLATES IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN THE CITY OF CAMPINAS, STATE OF SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.**

Nathalia Fernanda Nora Santos, Mônica Corso Pereira.

The frequency of non-tuberculous mycobacteria (NTM) infections outpaces mycobacteria tuberculosis (TB) infections in developed countries, and in recent decades the isolation of these pathogens has been increasing. Although infection can occur in almost any organ, lung infections are the most common. *M. avium*, *M. kansasii* and *M. abscessus* are the most frequently identified microorganisms causing lung disease. These microorganisms can be found in soil and water and, although the specific source of infection generally can not be identified, human disease is suspected to be acquired from environmental exposures. Isolation of an MNT does not necessarily mean active infection. Clinical, radiological and microbiological parameters are necessary to establish the diagnosis of active infection (or disease) by NTM. Although these infections are becoming more and more common in clinical practice, there are still significant gaps in knowledge about the epidemiological, clinical and laboratory aspects of these microorganisms, making new studies on the subject essential. Theoretically the therapeutic management of these patients (pulmonary infections by NTM) must follow the international recommendations (American Thoracic Society) and national (Ministry of Health) recommendations. Raising information about how in practice patients are being treated in a referral center will provide relevant data. The objective of this research is to know the clinical, microbiological, laboratory and radiological aspects of patients with at least one positive isolate for NTM (especially those with pulmonary infections) in a university hospital - Unicamp Hospital de Clínicas, a tertiary complexity care center that possesses (tuberculosis) and non-tuberculosis (NTM). It is expected that the knowledge of the spectrum of the clinical presentations of the infection / disease by NTM and the treatment of cases considered as disease will help to improve the diagnostic approach and the therapeutic management of patients with these conditions.

**83. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND CEREBRAL SPINAL FLUID LEVELS OF AMYLOID BETA AND TAU PROTEINS WITH THE WHITE MATTER INTEGRITY IN THE ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE.**

Christian Luiz Baptista Gerbelli, Thamires Naela Cardoso Magalhães, Marcio Luiz Figueiredo Balthazar.

**BACKGROUND:** The dementia due to Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a neurodegenerative disorder through different pathophysiological ways promotes cognitive and neuropsychiatric alterations restricting the functional independence of the subject. The pathophysiology evolves essentially two proteins: amyloid (A) and tau proteins. **OBJECTIVES:** to evaluate the relationship between neuropsychological tests (NT) and cerebrospinal fluid biomarkers of AD, i.e. A, total-tau (t-tau) and phosphorylated-tau (p-tau) with white matter (WM) integrity of whole brain evaluated by diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) technique in patients with mild AD and amnesic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI). **METHODS:** 62 patients with aMCI, 30 with mild AD and 105 controls were involved. All participants underwent broad neuropsychological evaluation and brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) in 3T scanner. AD and aMCI subjects underwent lumbar puncture to analyze A $\beta$ , p-tau and t-tau levels. To analyze WM integrity, we used an automated segmentation method - MultiAtlas, which evaluates DTI data and extract fractional anisotropy (FA), radial diffusivity

(RD), mean diffusivity (MD) and axial diffusivity (AD) values. The DTI values were correlated with CSF levels and NT. **RESULTS:** p-tau and t-tau levels correlated with values of FA on right fornix. Moreover, values of FA, RD and MD were significantly different between controls and aMCI patients. Furthermore, several correlations were obtained between NT and DTI parameters. **CONCLUSION:** p-tau and t-tau proteins may be responsible for the propagation and perpetuation of the AD dementia, while the A $\beta$  proteins don't have a prominent role in this process. Regions with abnormal values of FA, RD and MD may take part of the early stages of AD dementia. And the damage in the WM microstructure of the brain is related to the patient's clinical manifestation, evaluated by several NT.

**84. SPONDIAS MOMBIN SUPPLEMENTATION ATTENUATED CARDIAC REMODELLING PROCESS INDUCED BY TOBACCO SMOKE.**

Elisa Moya Kazmarek, Maísa Ayumi Kimura, Marcos Ferreira Minicucci.

The objective of this study was to investigate the influence of Spondias mombin (SM) supplementation on the cardiac remodelling process induced by exposure to tobacco smoke (ETS) in rats. Male Wistar rats were divided into 4 groups: group C (control,  $n = 20$ ) comprised animals not exposed to cigarette smoke and received standard chow; group ETS ( $n = 20$ ) comprised animals exposed to cigarette smoke and received standard chow; group ETS100 ( $n = 20$ ) received standard chow supplemented with 100 mg/kg body weight/d of SM; and group ETS250 ( $n = 20$ ) received standard chow supplemented with 250 mg/kg body weight/d of SM. The observation period was 2 months. The ETS animals had higher values of left cardiac chamber diameters and of left ventricular mass index. SM supplementation attenuated these changes. In addition, the myocyte cross-sectional area (CSA) was lower in group C compared with the ETS groups; however, the ETS250 group had lower values of CSA compared with the ETS group. The ETS group also showed higher cardiac levels of lipid hydroperoxide (LH) compared with group C; and, groups ETS100 and ETS250 had lower concentrations of LH compared with the ETS group. Regarding energy metabolism, SM supplementation decreased glycolysis and increased the  $\beta$ -oxidation and the oxidative phosphorylation. In conclusion, our results suggest that ETS induced the cardiac remodelling process. In addition, SM supplementation attenuated this process, along with oxidative stress reduction and energy metabolism modulation.

**85. CEREBELLAR ATROPHY IN NEUROMYELITIS OPTICA SPECTRUM DISEASE (NMOSD) PATIENTS.**

Rodrigo Francisco da Silva Souza, Clarissa Lin Yasuda.

**INTRODUCTION:** Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disease (NMOSD) is an autoimmune neurodegenerative process which affects the optic nerve and spinal cord in inflammatory outbreaks, leading to its symptoms 1. Newly, recent studies have showed that other structures in central nervous system (CNS), like the brain cortex, thalamus and medulla oblongata are affected too<sup>2,3</sup>. The increased use of different techniques of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) analysis, such the voxel-based morphometry (VBM), has improved our knowledge about the real CNS damage in NMOSD patients. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Thirty-nine NMOSD AQP4-IgG positive patients from UNICAMP's Neurology Service were selected to participate in this study; fifteen of these patients presented neuromyelitis optica (NMO), nine presented longitudinally extensive transverse myelitis (LETM) and eight are diagnosed with optic neuritis only. For group comparisons, forty-two healthy controls were selected from an MRI bank of healthy volunteers. Images were acquired at Hospital de Clínicas (UNICAMP) using a 3 Tesla Achieva-Intera Philips MRI scanner including 3D-T1 weighted images (isotropic voxels of 1 mm3, acquired in the sagittal plane; 1 mm thick, flip angle=80°, TR= 7ms, TE 3,2ms, FOV= 240 x 240 x 180 mm3). All images were segmented according to standard SPM12/CAT12 and SUIT protocols (<http://www.neuro.uni-jena.de/cat/>) (<http://www.fil.ion.ucl.ac.uk>) (<http://www.diedrichsenlab.org/imaging/suit.htm>), which included: spatial normalization, cerebellum segmentation and smoothing. Quality control of image segmentation was performed. Statistical analysis of images was performed with SPM12, while clinical information was compared with GraphPad Prism 7. **RESULTS:** NMOSD and control were paired by gender and age. The figure below shows significant cerebellar cortical atrophy in NMOSD patients compared to healthy controls ( $p < 0.05$ ). **DISCUSSION:** Cerebellar cortical atrophy observed in patients group confirms the recent studies results<sup>4</sup>, in which other areas of CNS than the classic ones are affected by NMOSD. It is possible that these findings occurs due to direct



immunomediated lesions or by a secondary degeneration mechanism in areas interconnected in the CNS. **CONCLUSION:** Cerebellar atrophy can be seen in NMOSD patients, especially in the ones who present LETM or NMO spectrum of the disease. Further studies of clinical symptoms in these patients or using other MRI techniques may reveal the complete clinical meaning of these findings.

**86. INFLUENCE OF TP53 Arg72Pro POLYMORPHISM ON THE RISK OF LARYNGEAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA.**

Letícia Kimie Murazawa, Ricardo Afonso Alves dos Santos, Gustavo Jacob Lourenço, Carmen Sílvia Passos Lima.

The laryngeal squamous cell carcinoma (LSCC) has high rates of incidence, mortality and therapeutic consequences. Abnormalities in genes involved in DNA damage repair and in apoptosis induction of cell whose DNA cannot be repaired may be associated with the occurrence of LSCC. The TP53 Arg72Pro polymorphism varies in ability of inducing apoptosis, and the Pro allele are less efficient than the Arg allele in the process. The role of this polymorphism in the risk of LSCC, as well as in clinical and biological manifestations of the tumour is unknown; so these were the objectives of this study. We studied 203 patients with LSCC treated in the Clinical Oncology Service of the University of Campinas Teaching Hospital and 207 blood donors seen at University of Campinas Blood Center. The controls were matched to patients by gender and ethnicity. The genotypes were identified using the real-time polymerase chain reaction in DNA obtained from peripheral blood samples. Differences between groups were analyzed by Fisher test and chi-square, and multiple logistic regression for odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence intervals. Controls' samples were in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium (HW) at the TP53 Arg72Pro polymorphism locus ( $\chi^2=0.027$ ,  $P=0.86$ ), while patients' samples were in disequilibrium ( $\chi^2=11.87$ ,  $P<0.01$ ). Similar frequencies of polymorphism genotypes were seen in patients and controls. However when evaluated genotypes of patients stratified according to the clinical aspects, there were a higher frequency of ArgPro+ProPro genotype in nonwhite skin patients than that observed in white skin patients (64.6% versus 40.6%,  $P=0.005$ ;  $PA=83.9\%$ ). No significant differences were found in patients stratified by genotypes and other clinical and tumour characteristics. This data suggest that different genotypes of TP53 Arg72Pro polymorphism do not alter the risk of LSCC in general population. However, ArgPro+ProPro genotype may be associated with tumour occurrence in non-white individuals.

**87.**

Flávio Augusto Barbieri, Amanda Cristina Tassi, Giulia Christiano Ferreira de Oliveira.

Fibromyalgia is a musculoskeletal disorder of rheumatological scope, characterized mainly by chronic and diffuse pain, without anatomical substrate that explains its pathophysiology. Meanwhile Persistent Somatoform Pain Disorder (PSPD) is a category of somatoform disorder characterized by psychogenic and chronic pain, unlinked from organic substrates that suggest it. The fact that both diseases have the same focus in the clinical feature, chronic pain, leads to relatively similar diagnostic criteria, this evidencing the possibility of the same patient conferring diagnoses for both diseases. This is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach in which the Diagnostic Criteria for Fibromyalgia, as suggested by the American College of Rheumatology in 2010, and Diagnostic Questionnaire for Persistent Somatoform Pain Disorder based on the criteria established by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Disorders Mental IV (DSM-IV). These were administered on a sample of 20 patients, randomly selected, between 30 and 75 years, diagnosed with fibromyalgia in the NGA-3 of Araraquara, where they undergo clinical follow-up. After the collection and analysis of the results, it was observed that the sample was composed entirely of the female gender and that 95% of the patients gave at least 4 of the 5 diagnostic criteria for DSM-IV PSPD. When analyzing these results, there was a correlation between the generalized pain index and the PSPD, and the higher the pain index, the more similar to the PSPD patient the individual presented. By analyzing the diagnostic criteria of both diseases, it is possible to conclude that these, clinically, are the same condition.

**88. SUBTENONIAN AND PERIBULBAR BLOCK FOR CATARACT SURGERY: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW.**

Jose Helio Zen Junior, Carlos Eduardo Leite Arieta, Fabio Nero Mitsuushi.

The techniques of ophthalmological anesthesia day after day present more indications in front of the constant increase of the ophthalmological attention in the world. Among the anesthetic techniques are ophthalmic blockages. The present study seeks to perform a systematic review comparing two techniques, subtenonian and peribulbar block, already diffused in several places and that dispute preferences among the specialists regarding the quality of the anesthesia and comfort of the patient and the surgeon.

**89. THE INCIDENCE OF NEUROCRYPTOCOCCOSIS IN PATIENTS WHO HAVE BEEN ATTENDED AT THE HOSPITAL DAS CLÍNICAS DA UNICAMP/SP AND THE EFFICIENCY OF DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES.**

Leonardo Amaro Alexandre de Almeida, Célia Regina Garlipp.

Cryptococcosis is a mycosis caused by the fungi of the *Cryptococcus* neoformans species complex and it is strongly associated with immunocompromised HIV patients. The *Cryptococcus* infection begins in the respiratory system and it progresses to a meningoencephalitis, the most common form of neurological manifestation of the infection, which has a chronic disease process. Our aim was to analyse within the period of 6 (six) years – from 01/2012 to 01/2017- the incidence of neurocryptococcosis in the Hospital de Clínicas da Unicamp/SP and evaluate the efficiency of three available laboratory techniques for the tracing of *Cryptococcus* sp in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), (named: direct investigation without staining; India ink stain and latex agglutination) against culture examination for *Cryptococcus* which is considered the gold standard one. Taking into account the 9572 cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) samples collected in the established period we could observe an average frequency of 9 diagnosed cases / year, and at the end of the study 53 cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) samples were identified from 53 patients with confirmed diagnosis of neurocryptococcosis. Most of those patients were male ones (64%), HIV positive (40%), aging from 39 to 49 years old (66%). In 41 samples (77%) the three diagnostic techniques, that were the object of the study, were carried out in addition to the culture one, and in only one sample there was a divergence between the results obtained. The culture technique, aiming at the identification of the *Cryptococcus*, was carried out in 98% (52) of the samples, *Cryptococcus* neoformans was isolated in 77% (40) of the positive cultures whereas *Cryptococcus gattii* was isolated in 13% (6) of the cerebrospinal fluid samples. Considering the samples with negative culture (6) in 5 of them the three techniques were positive for the presence of fungi, while in the other sample only two techniques were used (direct fungi research and Indian ink) also identifying the presence of fungi. The combined use of those three diagnostic techniques was proved effective in the identification of *Cryptococcus* sp, as they made it possible to identify 100% of patients with neurocryptococcosis. Therefore, the obtained result allows us to assure that the answers provided by the diagnostic methods investigated are reliable and allow a safe diagnosis of the disease.

**90. EVALUATION OF COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN PATIENTS WITH EPISODIC MIGRAINE.**

Caroliny Trevisan Teixeira, Carolina Minarro Cremasco, Anelise Melo, Carolina Cáfaró, Karen dos Santos Ferreira.

**BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES:** The purpose of this study was to evaluate the presence of cognitive deficits in patients with episodic migraine and control group, and to compare with the results previously described in the literature. **METHODS:** Patients with episodic migraine were included according to the International Headache Society criteria, and a control group was selected, matched by sex, age, and schooling. Patients were asked about the frequency and intensity of headaches, medications used, and comorbidities. Afterwards, a neuropsychological assessment was applied using the Montreal Cognitive Assessment, the clock drawing test, the verbal fluency test, and the Stroop test. The main variables influencing cognitive dysfunctions were analyzed (depressive disorder, anxiety disorder, sleep disorder, use of medication). **RESULTS:** Thirty patients with episodic migraine and 30 controls were evaluated. Patients with breakthrough migraine had a performance in the Montreal Cognitive Assessment test ( $p=0.53$ ), the clock drawing test ( $p=0.80$ ), the verbal fluency test ( $p=0.44$ ) and the Stroop test ( $p=0.97$ ) similar to the control group. Patients with chronic migraine (30 patients and 30 controls) performed a Montreal Cognitive Assessment test ( $p=0.00$ ), verbal fluency test ( $p=0.00$ ) and Stroop test ( $p=0.00$ ) lower than the group control. The main variables influencing cognitive disorders were studied by linear regression, and none of these variables was an influencing factor in the Montreal Cognitive Assessment test. **CONCLUSION:** Patients with



breakthrough migraine did not present cognitive deficits compared to a control group.

**91. PARANEOPlastic SYNDROMES THAT MANIFEST THEMSELVES AS PAINFUL NEUROPATHIES.**

Luciana Guimarães Caixeta, Paula Zuliani Aquatti, Karen dos Santos Ferreira.

**PURPOSE/ AIM OF THE STUDY:** Paraneoplastic syndromes (PSs) are described as disorders from an indirect tumor mechanism, other than a metastatic or a neoplastic infiltration, which can affect several systems. Paraneoplastic syndromes that manifest as neuropathies present themselves in a varied way, with a common denominator: pain. Such pathologies have their physiopathological aspects little elucidated in a systematic way. Thus, this study aims to systematically review the main studies involving SPs that manifest as painful neuropathies. **METHODS:** We reviewed studies that met certain criteria by searching Pubmed, Ebsco host, and Cochrane Systematic Reviews Database, using the words "paraneoplastic" OR "paraneoplastic syndrome" OR "paraneoplastic polyneuropathy", AND "neuropathy", AND "pain". No limits were applied for language or publication time. **RESULTS:** Paraneoplastic syndromes that manifest as painful neuropathies include sensory-motor neuropathies, optic neuropathies, mononeuropathies, autonomic neuropathies, Guillain Barré syndrome, and other inflammatory polyradiculopathies. Pain in these neuropathies assumes varied characteristics, as burning and dysesthetic characteristics, radiculopathic pain, possibly in the lumbar region, radiating to the lower limbs, periorbital pain in optic neuropathies, pain accompanied by autonomic signs compatible with Regional Complex Pain Syndrome, gastrointestinal and esophageal dysmotility pain in autonomic neuropathies, or simulating nociceptive pain. **CONCLUSION:** The present study reviews concepts about Paraneoplastic Syndromes that manifest as painful neuropathies, describing possible diagnoses and clinical manifestations.

**92. THE INFLUENCE OF PRO-INFLAMMATORY FACTORS AND PLASMA LIPIDS ON THE PHYSIOPATHOLOGY OF HEART FAILURE.**

Rafaela Seraphim Frare, Nágila Emmanoelle Bernardo da Silva, Gabriel Ramon Matavelli Casseb.

**BACKGROUND:** It is known that cardiovascular diseases, such as heart failure (HF), are one of the leading causes of death in the world. In 2015, the World Health Organization has estimated that 23 million people worldwide suffer from HF, with cancer-equivalent mortality rates. Thus, the study about mechanisms capable of influencing this pathology is important insofar as its prevalence remains high even with advances in health. It has been observed that considerable levels of HDLcholesterol have been associated with greater survival in HF, so its several protective functions must be effectively explored. **METHODS:** A literature review was carried out based on scientific articles researched in PubMed, LILACS, BIREME and SciELO on the subject "The influence of pro-inflammatory factors and plasma lipids on the physiopathology of heart failure". **RESULTS:** It was observed that in patients with more severe and symptomatic HF, the process of lipid transfer to HDL is deficient, as well as some of the mechanisms regulating it, and possibly these alterations influence the reverse transport of cholesterol and on the protective functions of HDL in these patients. **DISCUSSION:** Studies have shown that transfer of lipids to HDL is altered by a number of conditions, such as coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus and sedentary lifestyle. Recently, HDL has been reported to carry small non-protein encoding RNAs, the so-called microRNAs (miRNAs). Some miRNAs have been described as essential regulators of lipoprotein metabolism, and possible changes in this transport may influence HF. Thus, we aimed to evaluate in this review study: 1) Transfer of lipids to HDL; 2) Expression of circulating miRNAs involved in the reverse transport of cholesterol; 3) Correlation between functional aspects of HDL with predictive inflammatory factors of HF.

**93. LEUKEMIA - THE IMPORTANCE OF INTEGRATED CARE AND THE ROLE OF THE OPHTHALMOLOGIST.**

Samuel Serpa Steck, Juliana Fonseca Serpa Steck.

Here reported is a case that demonstrates the importance of the multidisciplinary approach, which includes the ophthalmologic care in patients with diagnosis of leukemia. A 29-year-old patient diagnosed with acute lymphoblastic leukemia for 7 months presented ocular manifestations associated with the primary disease. The incidence of ocular manifestations

in leukemia is independent of the cytologic type and the course (acute or chronic), ranging from 10 to 90% of patients. Among these, 15 to 55% present some type of ocular manifestation before the start of chemotherapy. Although most patients are already diagnosed with leukemia prior to ophthalmologic evaluation, ocular symptoms may, even if rarely, precede the primary diagnosis or suggest a diagnosis of relapse or complications of the disease or treatment. Retinal hemorrhage, usually caused by severe hemorrhage (Hb less than 6 g/dL) and thrombocytopenia, is the most frequent finding in the ocular examination, usually associated with complaints of poor visual acuity and improvement with treatment of the systemic disease. Increased disease survival, associated with a higher incidence of ocular symptoms and the lack of definitive consensus in the literature on the relationship between ocular involvement and prognosis demonstrate the need for studies regarding such issues. The case reported here corroborates the association between ocular involvement and worse prognosis.

**94. COMPARISON OF PULMONARY ULTRASONOGRAPHY FINDINGS AND HIGH-RESOLUTION COMPUTERIZED THORAX TOMOGRAPHY WITH THE PULMONARY FUNCTION OF CIRRHOTIC PATIENTS WITH INDICATION OF HEPATIC TRANSPLANTATION.**

Augusto César Bortoluci, Luiz Claudio Martins.

In 2016, the number of indications for liver transplantation reached 5.111 people in Brazil, with 1.880 interventions being performed. During the waiting period for transplantation, patients undergo constant follow-ups to monitor their health status and evaluate comorbidities that develop due to liver dysfunctions, and thus, are submitted to different exams and interventions. As part of this follow-ups, we have pulmonary evaluation standardized through pulmonary function tests by spirometry, and high-resolution computed tomography of the lungs. Despite the high definition of lung parenchyma imaging, such examination is invasive and presents risks such as repeated exposure to high doses of radiation. On the other hand, the use of pulmonary ultrasonography has been expanding since the beginning of the 1990s, and was then introduced in routine pulmonary emergency assessment, with specific imaging patterns already established in the literature. The use of this technique in the evaluation of critical patients such as patients in the transplant queue is still under development, and is not part of the routine. Therefore, there is no scientific data comparing the findings of the gold standard examination with ultrasound. The purpose of this study was to compare the findings of pulmonary ultrasonography in ambulatory patients undergoing follow-ups at Hospital das Clínicas of UNICAMP with high resolution computed tomography scans. Besides that, we had compared the correspondence of the signals in both methods image with the findings of the pulmonary function test (spirometry), in the hope of establishing which imaging method best correlates with pulmonary functional alterations. From the comparison of the findings, we had a concordance with the demographic values of the sample in relation to the distribution by sex (43 people - 76.8% male), age ( $56 \pm 8,13$ ), BMI ( $28.77 \pm 6,11$ ), MELD ( $16,11 \pm 6,22$ ) and also with the cause of the indication of transplantation being predominant the infection by the virus C and ethylism. The spirometry test had no alterations in the selected sample, and the patients were in the expected range for sex and age, despite the baseline condition. The results of the tomography showed that 11.1% of the patients presented bronchial syndromes, 70% demonstrated pulmonary syndromes and any patient has had lauded the diagnosis of pleural syndrome. When using ultrasonography, none presented a diagnosis of bronchial syndrome, 70% presented B lines (equivalent to pulmonary syndrome by TC), and 11.1% had pleural syndromes. With this data, it was concluded that, in cirrhotic patients, ultrasonography is a complementary examination to tomography in the care of patients, mainly in the detection of pulmonary syndromes, especially for pleural effusion of small volume.

**95. OUTCOME OF TREATMENT WITH THIONAMIDES AND ITS ADVERSE EFFECTS IN PATIENTS WITH GRAVES' DISEASE: RELATIONSHIP WITH DEMOGRAPHIC AND DISEASE'S FEATURES.**

Isabella Lucca de Campos Lima, Isabela Sayuri Okuma, Denise Engelbrecht Zantut-Wittmann, Marcos Antonio Tambascia, Arnaldo Moura Neto.

Graves' disease is an autoimmune disease and is the main cause of hyperthyroidism, affecting mainly women in the age range of 40-60 years. The pathogenesis involves the presence of anti-TSH receptor antibodies

(TRAb), which induce continuous and uncontrolled thyroid stimulation, which leads to excessive synthesis of thyroid hormones and to thyroid hypertrophy. The choice treatment is performed with antithyroid drugs, and radioiodine or thyroidectomy may be used in case of therapeutic failure. This study aims to characterize the evolution of treatment with antithyroid drugs as well as its adverse effects in patients with Graves' disease. A review was conducted of the medical records of 251 patients diagnosed with Graves' disease, of both sexes, followed in Thyroid Dysfunction Clinic of the Endocrinology Division of HC-Unicamp, with subsequent descriptive data analysis, with position and dispersion measurements for continuous variables and frequency tables for categorical variables. There were analyzed variables such as sex, race, age, age at diagnosis, family history, smoking, alcoholism, ophthalmopathy, presence of antithyroid antibodies, morphological changes to ultrasonography, thyrotropin (TSH) and free thyroxine (FT<sub>4</sub>), thyroid scintigraphy, drug, dose and duration of treatment. Of the patients, 78.09% were women, 73.88% were white, mean age was 49.93 years and mean age at diagnosis was 38.90 years. Regarding drug treatment, 92.8% were treated with methimazole and 6.8% with propylthiouracil. Methimazole doses ranged from 5 to 60mg daily, with a mean of 29.28mg; the propylthiouracil doses ranged from 100 to 800mg per day, with a mean of 364.70mg. The mean duration of treatment was 53.12 months. During treatment, 11.16% of the patients had adverse effects, 61.5% of which were to methimazole, and 38.5% to propylthiouracil, represented in Chart 1. The thionamide type was the main determinant, among the analyzed variables, for the appearance of adverse effects ( $p < 0.0001$ ). The use of propylthiouracil reflected a 19.286 times greater chance of having some adverse effect in relation to the use of methimazole. The evolution after treatment with thionamides showed remission of the disease in 20.3% of the cases, considering that the study was performed in a tertiary hospital, in which the majority of the cases are those of greater complexity, which do not had a good response to primary care treatment. Thus, 79.7% of the total sample showed no remission with thionamide, being referred to other types of treatment. Among the variables in relation to the evolution of treatment, TRAb ( $p = 0.0002$ ) in high concentrations indicated a 5.211 times greater chance of non-remission of the disease with the use of thionamides.

**96. NS1 ANTIGEN FOR DIAGNOSIS OF DENGUE AND POTENTIAL CORRELATIONS WITH COMPLICATED DENGUE.**

Telma Maria Moreira, Francisco Hideo Aoki.

DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3 and DENV-4, all belonging to the genus *Flavivirus* transmitted by mosquitoes of the genus *Aedes*, are caused by acute febrile arbovirose, a latent public health concern caused by four different viral serotypes. Infection with any of these serotypes being symptomatic results in mild dengue, or more severe forms of the disease, such as dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) or dengue shock syndrome (DSS). Currently, five serological tests are used for diagnostic purposes, however, they are not as effective as they are either unresponsive, time-consuming, or lack specialized laboratories with cost-effective and well-trained professionals. In this sense, the NS1 antigen, a non-structural glycoprotein produced by all viral serotypes, has been studied as an alternative in the diagnosis of dengue, since it can not stimulate the human dengue fever, it is detectable from the first day to the next, without any serious symptoms, in addition to severe cases. This study aims to study serological results of NS1 and / or IgM and IgG for diagnosis of dengue and correlate them as severe forms of dengue. For this, clinical data will be compared and will be collected from the notification forms with the serological results of the examinations carried out by the LPAID.

**97. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY MASS AND LEFT VENTRICULAR MASS IN CHRONIC RENAL PATIENTS.**

Matheus Antônio Filiol Belin, Carlos Henrique Bianchi Florindo, Bianca Latance da Cruz, Tamires Baraviera Ukawa, Luis Cuadrado Martin.

**INTRODUCTION:** Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a public health problem and a risk factor for cardiovascular disease (CVD) with high morbidity and mortality. Left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) may be present in renal patients, contributing to CVD and increasing morbidity and mortality. Several factors may influence LVH, such as glomerular filtration, age, sex, ethnicity, blood pressure and overweight. **OBJECTIVE:** Thus, the aim of this study is to evaluate the association between body mass index and left ventricular mass index, in addition to other variables, in patients with non-dialysis CKD. **METHOD AND MATERIAL:** In a cross-sectional observational

study, 154 patients with CKD at Hospital das Clínicas de Botucatu (HCFMB) were evaluated for body mass index (BMI), age, gender, ethnicity, weight, height, creatinine, SBP and DBP by ABPM, mean FG and ventricular mass. The project was accepted by the ethics committee of FMB and a multiple linear regression was performed involving all evaluated variables, and results were discussed at a significance level of 0.05. **RESULTS:** The mean age is  $61.9 \pm 14.8$  years and 83 are males (53.9%), 4 are Afro-descendants, one Asian and the other whites. 107 (70%) patients had ABPM with ambulatory hypertension. A significant positive and high magnitude linear correlation was observed between BMI ( $r = 0.431$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ) and SBP 24h ( $r = 0.193$ ,  $p = 0.006$ ) with LVH, however, this variable was not associated with the glomerular filtration rate. Systemic blood pressure and, especially, the body mass index of chronic non-dialytic renal patients are positively associated with left ventricular hypertrophy. **CONCLUSION:** Thus, it is important to adopt measures to reduce BMI and SBP in order to minimize cardiovascular complications from LVH in this population.

**98. DESCRIPTION AND ANALYSIS OF CANDIDEMIA EPISODES IN A TERTIARY HOSPITAL IN CAMPINAS (SP) BETWEEN 2009 AND 2018.**

Giovanna Barille, Thaís Costa Reis Rodrigues, Rodrigo Otero Coelho, Maria Júlia Medrado Marques, André Giglio Bueno.

Candidemia is defined as the isolation of any *Candida* species in at least one blood culture and is currently an emerging challenge for hospitals. The knowledge of these data can improve the control of the levels of infections by this fungus, considering its increasing incidence and morbimortality. This study was conducted through the analysis of 189 cases that presented positive blood cultures for *Candida* spp, with or without signs of infection. Data were analyzed from 2009 to May 2018. Data such as age, comorbidities, risk factors, the *Candida* species, whether or not the fluconazole sensitivity test was performed, the treatment performed, the medication chosen, duration, use of descalamento and the outcome of the case. The main prevalent factors were: male sex (60.6% of cases), older than 60 years (37.23% of cases), cardiovascular diseases (55.87%), diabetes (48.68%) and gastrointestinal diseases 46.67%, previous use of antibiotics during hospitalization (98.4%), presence of central venous catheter (84.32%), mechanical ventilation (71.51%) and bladder catheter delay (71.11%). The most commonly used antifungal was fluconazole (57.3%), with 74% of the species being known to be sensitive, and the most common *C. albicans* species (40%). As a result, 58% of the patients evolved to death. The results of the study confirmed the co-morbidities and widely explained risk factors as well as the more incident *Candida* species. Regarding treatment, that observed in the service does not necessarily follow the usual therapeutic practice. The study does not provide enough data to state that this has resulted in a lower cure rate, since systemic *Candida* infection has affected many critically ill patients.

**99. PARKINSON DISEASE: AGE-BASED INFLUENCE IN ASSOCIATION THE ADOPTION OF HEALTHY HABITS.**

Larissa Fernanda Fonseca Russo, Isadora Cabreira Góes, Marília Leal Escobar, Tainá Serena Mottin, Isabela Veiga Daud.

**INTRODUCTION:** Aging of the Central Nervous System affects a large part of the elderly and can lead to the appearance of certain neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's Disease. This disease is characterized by the destruction of dopaminergic neurons, leading to the reduction of dopamine in the central nervous system, resulting in certain motor alterations, which involve the slowing of movement and the appearance of symptoms such as rest tremor, bradykinesia, stiffness and changes in posture and march. **METHODOLOGY:** DeCS site descriptors, articles analysis, case reports, data collection and bibliographic reviews found in SCIELO and PubMed sites were used to develop our bibliographic review work. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** Studies show us that there are ways to prevent or less en the severity of this disease. It is believed that these changes are not only arising from the senile process, but also suffer a great influence of habits and lifestyles. A balanced diet combined with the frequent practice of physical exercises are some habits that allow the retardation or prevention of the development of degenerative neuropathies associated with a ging. **CONCLUSIONS:** Among the studies carried out, it is known that the best alternative to prevent the progression and onset of Parkinson's disease is through head optionof healthy habits, such as physical exercise (particularly aerobics) and a balanced diet with energy restriction (caloric restriction) and reduction of stress level. In addition to this contribution related to Parkinson's disease, these actions also favor the improvement of the quality of life.

100. **LITERATURE REVIEW: BENEFITS OF PILATES IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE.**  
Simone Aparecida Melo Soares, Lilian Cristina Faustinoni Campos, Jéssica Carniel Antonietti Chagas.

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a chronic degenerative disease with slow progression of the central nervous system (CNS) that causes the degeneration of dopaminergic cells of the substantia nigra. The rest train is the most characteristic sign of PD, with a unilateral involuntary movement in the distal part of the upper limb ("counting notes" movement). Bradykinesia, hypokinesia, akinesia, postural instability, plastic hypertonia, motor freezing and dysarthria are also common to the disease. As a disease that is not present, the treatment of PD aims to ease and delay the onset of symptoms and their progression. The Pilates method aims at preserving mobility, improving physical conditioning, maintaining muscle tone, gaining flexibility, postural corrections, balance and coordination, performing breathing exercises. The objective of this study was to present the benefits of the method for the patient with Parkinson's disease, thus accompanying the improvement of the quality of life and maintenance of the individual's functionality. It is a literary review study, based on the benefits to the person with Parkinson's disease. Included were those that show the importance of the practice of pilates in the treatment of PD. As databases used were: SciELO, Medline, Lilacs, Pubmed, PEDro in Portuguese, Spanish and English. Thirty - five articles were treated, but 27 were excluded, foramen 8, but only 4 met the criteria. The Parkinson's Diseases. According to the data presented, the Pilates Method can contribute positively to the quality of patients with Parkinson's disease, being an effective and safe therapeutic resource. The best skills in balance, mobility, flexibility, strength, mobility, mobility and relaxation are the daily life activities of patients.

101. **ROUNDTABLE ON OBESITY.**  
Carolina Magalhães Britto Rodrigues, Clarissa Mendes Remor, Débora Maria de Souza, Laíse Koenig de Lima, Rafaela Souza Reis.

The world and Brazilian panorama of the obese and overweight population has grown significantly in the last 30 years and tends to grow even more, in both sexes. This fact is due in large part to the sedentary lifestyle and the change in the dietary pattern, facilitated by easy access to industrialized foods, usually rich in hydrogenated fat and simple carbohydrates, with high palatability and low satiety power. Thus, prevention and early diagnosis of obesity or overweight are important aspects in health promotion and prevention. Due to this, among the medical students of a medical university, the idea was to hold a round table that contemplated several areas of Health and was open to the population. The event was held open to all academics and the local community. Part of the audience responded to a questionnaire about the importance of the event, knowledge gained from the talk and whether it will lead to some change in the participant's lifestyle. As a result of the 98 interviewees, 88,7% were female, the mean age was 22.82 years. About 95% were able to report their weight and height and 94% were able to calculate their BMI, but only 8.16% considered themselves obese. Besides that, 13,2% were discriminated by their weight; 32.6% reported eating fatty foods and 8,16% drank soda frequently. Finally, 98% believe that the professional speakers are fundamental for the process of weight loss; 93,8% said that they would change their lifestyle and 100% believe in the importance of the topic.

102. **HEALTH PREVENTION FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE: OBSERVATIONAL ANALYSIS IN AN AMAZONIAN RIVERSIDE COMMUNITY.**  
Túlio Aguiar Farias, Letícia Machado Baptistella, Marcelo Motta Dutra.

Aiming at health prevention through a theoretical technical foundation, the present work is the result of an intervening experience in a community located in the low part of Madeira river through a partnership of an Academic Center of an institution of higher education with NAPRA (Núcleo de Apoio à População Ribeirinha) the Nucleus of Support to the riverside Population. This experience allowed an observational analysis of a mission to support the community to consolidate the training of students and professionals for voluntary action in the Amazon context. A livelihood analysis was carried out, noting the precariousness of the socioeconomic conjunctures, leading to a worsening of the living conditions of the population. It was also possible to identify the need for empowerment of the population on the importance of improving their health determinants through the triad: medical, government and population.

103. **UNIVERSITY EXTENSION PROMOTED BY THE LEAGUE OF THE KIDNEY AND ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION OF BOTUCATU IN THE PROJECTS OF LITERACY OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS AND "ACONCHEGO".**

Beatriz Preto Almirall Seliger, Carlos Henrique Bianchi Florindo, Matheus Antônio Filiol Belin, Larissa Ramos Araújo, Luis Cuadrado Martin.

**INTRODUCTION:** Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is characterized by permanent loss of renal function, being related to underlying diseases, such as Systemic Arterial Hypertension (SAH) and Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (DM2). The extension activity carried out by the Kidney League and Arterial Hypertension of the Faculty of Medicine of Botucatu, sought to raise the awareness of young and adult literacy (AJA) students about renal involvement and underlying diseases that lead to CKD. **GOALS:** through a continuing project of Health Education, to empower AJA students about CKD and their underlying diseases so that they could, through information and daily actions, prevent the disease. **METHODOLOGY:** Four activities were elaborated, with explanatory theoretical explanation and accessible language. In order to raise awareness about hypertension and DM2, disease-related images were taken and the relationship between the figures and diseases and CKD was explained later. In the third activity, a banner about healthy eating and physical activity was taken, having been explained in detail to the students. In the fourth activity, a class was elaborated to inform about the function of the kidneys and about what the CKD is. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** We found that there is a great disinformation regarding CKD and its relationship with the underlying diseases, SAH and DM2. In addition, the activity was facilitated by the fact that the students already had, due to their experiences, contact with the diseases, which made possible an exchange of experiences in a dialogical way. **CONCLUSION:** It was possible to infer how unsatisfactory is the knowledge of the population about CKD and its underlying diseases. Therefore, the activity became important, since it took information to these individuals and empowered them on the problematic. Thus, they can spread the knowledge built in their social circles.

104. **PHOMA INFECTION IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT.**

Thaís Costa Reis Rodrigues, André Giglio Bueno, Giovanna Barille, Victor Garcia Nuñez.

Black fungus infections, also called phaeohyphomycosis, are in most of the cases diagnostic and therapeutic challenges despite their low incidence. Fungi of the genus *Phoma* sp. are possibly the most likely etiological agents. Like many other genera of black fungi, they are microorganisms found in soil, air, and aquatic environments. Generally, they are pathogenic to plants but, in some cases, to animals too. The major fungal infections of the genus *Phoma* described are subcutaneous mycoses, eye infections and rarely invasive infections. In this report, we describe an *Phoma* infection in a pediatric patient, showing the factors related to infection and the case evolution.

105. **MARCHIAFAVA-BIGNAMI DISEASE: A RARE ENTITY TO BE REMEMBERED IN CASES OF PELLAGRA ASSOCIATED WITH CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM.**  
Beatriz Rossi Barros.

Marchiafava-Bignami disease is a rare condition, associated with alcoholism, characterized by demyelination and necrosis of the corpus callosum. It has a predominantly radiological diagnosis, since the clinical characteristics are variable and not specific. We describe the case of a chronic alcoholic patient who presented Pellagra with typical cutaneous lesions: erythema on the surfaces exposed to the sun, on the extremities, on the face (erythema on "butterfly wing") and around the neck, as well as neuropsychiatric symptoms such as insomnia, depression and emotional instability. The patient was treated by clinical diagnosis of Pellagra with adequate vitamin replacement, regression of cutaneous lesions and improvement of neuropsychiatric symptoms. A few months later, the patient attended for clinical evaluation, without alcohol intake, with good nutritional support, but with symptoms of dementia. The Brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) revealed radiological changes compatible with the Marchiafava-Bignami Disease. There are rare descriptions of the association of this disease and Pellagra in the literature, but since they share the alcoholic etiology, this possibility should not be neglected, especially in cases with acute symptoms that can lead to death. Dermatology plays a vital role in the identification of these cases, at an earlier stage, when associated with Pellagra.



106. **NEVO DE OTA: A DERMATOLOGICAL LESION WITH POSSIBLE CATASTROPHIC IMPACT ON THE PATIENT'S LIFE.**  
Beatriz Rossi Barros.

Nevo de Ota (NO) affects about 0.4% to 0.8% of Asians. However, it is rarely present in Caucasian populations. Pathologically, it is a melanocytic dermal hamartoma that presents unilateral or bilateral discoloration, brown or blue, in the facial skin innervated by the trigeminal nerve. Since the development of laser technology, several have been introduced in the treatment of benign pigmentary lesions. Notably, Q-switched (QS) laser systems have gained popularity in the treatment of NO because they produce fewer scars and better results. It is difficult for dermatologists to choose the best solution in practice and high costs, and frustration with insufficient results leads to discontinuation of followup and severe psychiatric disorders due to social stigma. Research shows that physical appearance is one of the main drivers of personal well-being. In quality of life (QOL) instruments in dermatology, patients with face lesions demonstrated similar levels of social, psychological and emotional stress as those reported in patients with complicated asthma, epilepsy and diabetes. We present a case of a Caucasian teenager, with frustration after several treatments followed, including numerous laser therapy sessions, which show social isolation and suicidal ideation. Treatment should from the outset involve Dermatology, Psychiatry and Psychology.

107. **KLIPPEL-TRENAUNAY SYNDROME: A RARE DISEASE REVISITED BY DERMATOLOGY.**  
Beatriz Rossi Barros.

Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome (SKT) was described in 1900 as a triad consisting of cutaneous capillary hemangiomas, bone and soft tissue hypertrophy, and venous dilatation. Port wine stain or flat hemangioma is a vascular malformation present at birth with a low probability of regression. SKT should be suspected in all newborns with capillary malformations involving the extremities of the body. There is no curative treatment, and the therapeutic objectives are to improve the patient's symptoms and stigmata. For port wine stains the treatment of choice is pulsed laser being performed early, since children require fewer sessions and have better results. We describe a case of an adolescent who was born with SKT and attended a dermatology service early with laser therapy treatment, but unfortunately without follow-up with an orthopedist and vascular surgeon. Sixteen years ago, she performed ten laser sessions with improvement of the affected limbs. Resolution of these port wine stains, defined as persistent bleaching of the lesion occurs in only 10% to 20% of cases. The patient benefited in thesis from a more efficient result by being treated early, opening the discussion that Klippel Trenaunay Syndrome should be approached by a dermatologist soon after birth.

108. **NEONATAL SUPRAVENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA: TWO CASE REPORTS AND LITERATURE REVIEW.**  
Yasmim Nadime José Frigo, Luiza Ravanini da Cunha Claro, Jacqueline Scholz Berça, Cristina Sylos.

**INTRODUCTION:** Supraventricular tachycardia occurs in an incidence of 16 to 100 thousand newborns and there is a good prognosis if the diagnosis is made early and the oral treatment is adequate. The clinical status is non-specific and varies among age groups, with signs and symptoms of irritability to palpitation. Early diagnosis and appropriate treatment are essential because of the risk of possible progression to heart failure after a variable period. **METHODOLOGY:** Retrospective analysis of the medical record of 2 patients with neonatal supraventricular tachycardia of our pediatric cardiology department. **RESULTS:** The supraventricular tachycardia is the arrhythmia in common to these two patients of the neonatal age group shown in this case report. The first patient had a better and faster response to the proposed clinical treatment, compared to the second, showing that the early diagnosis is associated with a better prognosis. **CONCLUSION:** 1) Sepsis is a differential diagnosis of supraventricular tachycardia in neonates. 2) The vagal maneuver can be used to reverse the clinical condition, and if ineffective, in stable patients, Adenosine can be used successfully. 3) The prognosis is good if the diagnosis is made early. 4) If supraventricular tachycardia is not treated or diagnosed, it may evolve to a tachycardiomyopathy and cardiogenic shock.

109. **PHYSIOTHERAPY IN THE POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD OF THE TEMPOROMANDIBULAR JOINT: CASE REPORT.**  
Michelle de Figueiredo Luizão, Luiz Carlos Boaventura.

**INTRODUCTION:** The temporomandibular joint (TMJ) is a synovial joint that allows movements of the mandible around the temporal bone. It is interconnected to the mandible containing simultaneous movements, being considered a single articulation. Changes in TMJ favor temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) with great influence in population. Many reports are of female people, aged between 20 and 40 years; women are more affected due to hormonal factors and to the fact that they usually seek more medical treatments than men (PEREIRA et al., 2005). **OBJECTIVE:** To report the importance of the physiotherapeutic approach in TMJ postoperative care together with a multidisciplinary team. **METHOD:** Analysis of the documentation of the bucomaxillofacial treatment for case report. The patient underwent orthognathic surgery and TMJ surgery due to complaints of constant headache, limitation of mouth opening and acute pain in the bilateral pre-auricular region, due to joint damage with anterolateral displacement of the right articular disc, without recapture of the lateral component to the mouth opening. Based on the case, articles describing the results of the physiotherapeutic interventions for patients with TMD were used. **RESULTS:** Supporting the jaw on the hand, bruxism, gum chewing biting the lips, onicophagy and biting objects are habits described as aggravating and reducers of the coordination of the affected muscles, stating the click as the most common symptom due to improper cartilage positioning accompanied or not pain. Due to the high incidence of signs and symptoms related to TMD, there is a need for an interdisciplinary follow-up to minimize or eliminate these symptoms, facilitating the physiotherapeutic treatment and improving the quality of life of the patient. **CONCLUSION:** There is a need for multidisciplinary work in order to improve pain and function, promoting the improvement of signs and symptoms.

110. **TOXIC MEGACOLON SECONDARY TO PSEUDOMEMBRANOUS COLITIS: A CASE REPORT.**  
Izabela Barbieri De Freitas, Isaac Ferrari Del Favero, Luís Henrique Simões Covello, Luciana Coelho Sanches, Cristina Amendola Prata.

*Clostridium difficile* is an important community pathogen and the most frequent cause of nosocomial diarrhea associated with antibiotics. The incidence of *C. difficile* infection (CDI) has subsequently increased morbidity, mortality, and health care costs worldwide. The major risk factor for CDI development is exposure to broad spectrum antibiotics. The incidence of fulminant CDI is up to 3% of total CDI and has as main complications spontaneous colonic perforation and toxic megacolon. The present study aims to report the case of a 67-year-old patient with fulminant pseudomembranous colitis evolving with toxic megacolon, a rare case of great medical relevance, and that even after performing the rapid diagnosis and institution of appropriate treatment, the patient evolved with worsening of the clinical picture and death. In the case reported, the patient in question had risk factors that contributed to the patient's tragic condition, such as age greater than 65 years; immunosuppression due to chemotherapy and radiotherapy; and use of a broad spectrum antibiotic (cephalosporin). Therefore, *C. difficile* fulminant colitis is a cause of undervalued death secondary to its non-specific clinical syndrome and lack of general knowledge of the spectrum of clinical disease. So, the rapid diagnosis and the treatment are essential for a positive outcome, as well as early surgical intervention in order to avoid the rate of complications.

111. **CASE REPORT: SERVICE DOG AS PROTECTIVE FACTOR AGAINST SUICIDAL IDEATION IN A PATIENT WITH PROBABLE DIAGNOSIS OF BIPOLAR AFFECTIVE DISORDER.**  
Emanuela Yumi Fugisawa de Mello, Fernanda Folla Pompeu Marques, Fernanda Milani, Tiago Genzini de Miranda, Márcia Braga Clquet.

**INTRODUCTION:** Assisted Animal Intervention (AAI) consists of any intervention that intentionally includes animals in the therapeutic plan to improve the environment in which the patient lives or the pathological course itself. There are studies that demonstrate efficacy in several psychiatric pathologies; however, there are no reports of this application for patients diagnosed with Bipolar Affective Disorder (BAD). **CASE REPORT:** A 45-year-old male, in the process of divorce, from Votorantim, sought CAPS care with a complaint of sadness and lack of reasons to live, reporting a worsening of the condition for 5 years. He comes with the dog, reports two



previous suicide attempts prior to the animal's possession. Patient demonstrates active attitude during the consultation with voluntary discourse, introspective body posture and depressive gaze, has self-care compromised. Demonstrates extreme bonding and emotional dependence with the animal. It reports interest and daily social activities dependent and related to the care of the animal. **DISCUSSION:** Suicide is an avoidable death cause where risk factors and protective factors are involved. A study conducted in Taiwan with 1542 patients with bipolar depression and 17480 patients with other types of depression concluded that bipolar depression is associated with a double chance of suicide and practically double chance of accidental death when compared to patients with another type of depression. The treatment aims at the prevention of attempts and uses pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy. **CONCLUSION:** Although there are no specific studies to verify the effectiveness of AAI in individuals diagnosed with BAD, it is known that the main effect of the emotional support animal is to alleviate the symptoms present in the various psychiatric disorders and it is plausible to associate AAI with pharmacological and psychotherapeutic standard treatment, increasing the chances of successful treatment and decreasing the risk of suicide attempts.

#### 112. PRODUCER ECTOPIC TUMOR ACTH: CASE REPORT.

Julia Brasileiro de Faria Cavalcante, Pedro Nogarotto Cembraneli, Renata Brasileiro de Faria Cavalcante, José Edison da Silva Cavalcante, Fabio de Azevedo Caparroz.

**INTRODUCTION:** Intrinsic pituitary adenomas secreting ACTH are the most common cause of Cushing's Syndrome. Rarely, the pituitary adenoma may be ectopic, that is, located outside the gland. Supra-dependent (ectopic) ACTH pituitary tumors are extremely rare tumors, with few cases described in the literature to date. Most ACTH dependent cases are caused by pituitary adenomas (90%), while ectopic adenomas occur in approximately 10% of cases. Accurately locating the source of adrenocorticotrophin secreting lesion is crucial to solving the condition by removing the ACTH-producing primary tumor. This type of tumor has a higher prevalence in the female sex (62%), with an average age of 50 years. Therefore, it was decided to report a case of a patient who was diagnosed with a suprasellar tumor attached to the pituitary stalk, and a craniotomy was necessary. **CASE REPORT:** A 19-year-old male patient with a 29 kg gain in two years, associated with acne and striae without definite cause. The hypothesis of Cushing's Syndrome was made. He then asked for laboratory tests for diagnostic confirmation. In addition, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the turkish saddle was visualized and a suprasellar tumor 0.5 cm in diameter adhered to the pituitary stalk. The tumor was then excised by craniotomy. **DISCUSSION:** There are two types of endogenous causes of hypercortisolism, independent and dependent ACTH. The dependent form may originate from a pituitary tumor producing ACTH (80%) or ectopic adenoma producing ACTH (20%). Despite the fact that, currently, most cases are approached endoscopically endonasal, surgical treatment via craniotomy can be performed in selected cases. **CONCLUSION:** ACTH-dependent ectopic tumors are rare. One should be aware of the possibility of ACTH-dependent pituitary tumors as an etiologic factor in Cushing's Syndrome.

#### 113. FOURNIER'S SYNDROME: CASE REPORT.

Julia Brasileiro de Faria Cavalcante, Pedro Nogarotto Cembraneli, Francisco Estefani Segato, João Vitor Soares Vicentini, Rafael Luís Luporini.

**INTRODUCTION:** Fournier's syndrome is a polymicrobial infection that mainly affects a perianal, perineal and genital region. It manifests insidiously, painfully, erythema, fever, crackling, shock and altered level of consciousness. Some risk factors, such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, obesity, smoking, alcoholism and immunosuppressive diseases may be associated. The diagnosis is clinical and should be performed early. Treatment is based on three pillars: initial patient stabilization, broadspectrum antibiotic therapy, and extensive surgical debridement of the entire necrotic area. Therefore, it was decided to report a case of diagnosis with Fournier's Syndrome, requiring treatment with broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy, surgical debridement, and hyperbaric sessions. **CASE REPORT:** male patient, 64 years old, with complaint of perianal and scrotal abscess for 15 days, associated with purulent discharge, asthenia and unmeasured fever. Fournier's syndrome was hypothesized. Initiated broad spectrum antibiotic therapy and performed debridement of necrotizing perineal fasciitis, protective transversostomy in addition to the

onset of hyperbaric oxygen therapy, adjuvant to treatment. **DISCUSSION:** Most often, this syndrome is caused by an anorectal infection of genital origin, with perirectal abscess being the most frequent, especially when there is a delay in diagnosis. The diagnosis is clinical and should be done early. The treatment must be done immediately, being aggressive and with intensive support. This treatment aims at the extensive removal of devitalized tissues, in addition to interrupting the progression of the infectious process. **CONCLUSION:** With the present study, we aimed to alert emergency doctors regarding the clinical picture of this disease, as well as its complications and the importance of performing the diagnosis early. In addition, this disease is a surgical emergency, requiring immediate intervention.

#### 114. HIRSCHSPRUNG'S DISEASE: CASE REPORT.

Pedro Nogarotto Cembraneli, Julia Brasileiro de Faria Cavalcante, Francisco Estefani Segato, João Vitor Soares Vicentini, Rafael Luís Luporini.

**INTRODUCTION:** Hirschsprung's disease (DH) is a megacolon due to obstruction, most often of the rectum and sigmoid colon. Currently, it consists of the congenital absence of glandular cells of the myenteric and submucosal plexuses of the digestive tract, leading to a functional intestinal obstruction. To elucidate the diagnosis, it is necessary to perform complementary exams, but the gold standard is the rectal biopsy. The treatment is always surgical, aiming at the removal of the aganglionic part and restoration of the continuity of the intestine. With this, it was chosen to report a case of a 1-year and 10-month-old patient with chronic constipation since birth, who was diagnosed with HD, requiring surgical intervention. **CASE REPORT:** A male patient, 29 days old, presenting with small bowel movements from birth, with yellowish, pasty stools with a characteristic odor, intercalating with periods of constipation. Mother reports that the RN remained for up to a week without evacuating. With the DH hypothesis, an abdominal x-ray, an opaque enema, and finally a rectal biopsy confirmed the hypothesis. We opted for surgical treatment where initially a colostomy was performed in the loop and in another procedure, a rectosigmoidectomy with colon retraction. **DISCUSSION:** DH is a congenital anomaly that affects 1 in 5,000 live births. It is characterized by the absence of ganglion cells, and 80 to 90% of the cases are diagnosed in the neonatal period. The delay between the onset of the clinical manifestations and the investigation of the disease increases the risk of complications, being more frequent the enterocolitis, besides increasing the morbimortality of the congenital megacolon. **CONCLUSION:** With the present case report, we aim to emphasize the need to alert the pediatrician for a better understanding of the clinical picture of DH, as well as its complications and the importance of performing the diagnosis early.

#### 115. ECTOPIC TWIN TUBAL PREGNANCY: CASE REPORT.

Arthur Vicensoto Fukuhara, Ademir Roberto Sala, Celina Gai Höehr, Flávia Vicentini Silva.

The ectopic pregnancy refers to a complication during pregnancy in which the implantation of the blastocyst occurs in an ectopic site. It is a common cause of morbidity and mortality for women at reproductive age. In cases of ectopic pregnancy there are cases of twin ectopic pregnancy, usually intercurrent in the uterine tube, being extremely rare (1 in 20,000 cases). This study presents a case of a child with twin tubal pregnancy, with presence of fetal heart beat. The patient underwent exploratory laparotomy and salpingectomy. The surgery was performed without interurrences and in the postoperative period the patient was medicated with analgesics.

#### 116. COEXISTENCE OF ADULT T-CELL LEUKEMIA / T-CELL LYMPHOMA AND TROPICAL SPASTIC PARAPARESIS ASSOCIATED WITH HTLV-1 VIRUS: CASE REPORT.

Arthur Vicensoto Fukuhara, Ana Carolina Lara Ferrão Cunha, Cibepe Repele Duch.

The Human T-cell lymphotropic virus (HTLV) is a RNA virus with tropism by T lymphocytes discovered in the 80's. Nowadays, around 20 million people worldwide are affected by the virus and Brazil has the highest absolute number of cases (2.5 million). However, only 5% of infected individuals will develop any disease related to the virus, while the vast majority will continue asymptomatic, but able to transmit it by sexual, parenteral and vertical ways. The development of diseases related to HTLV as Adult T-cell

Leukemia / Lymphoma (ATL), myelopathy, uveitis, rheumatoid arthritis, infectious dermatitis, among others, will depend on the interaction between virus proviral load, host and environment. This report will present the case of a patient who evolved both complications: a 49 years old woman, single, white, domestic worker and diagnosed with HTLV-1 and Tropical Spastic Paraparesis (TSP) six years before internment for medical examination to investigate her gait and ascending paresis of the lower limbs which she presented since youth. In April 2017, the patient was admitted to Santa Casa de Araraquara with leukocytes 102.400/mm<sup>3</sup> and 80% of lymphocytes, fever, asthenia, abdominal pain and photophobia of one month of evolution. The ATL's suspect was confirmed by leukocytes' immunophenotyping with flow cytometry. Then, the acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL)'s treatment began with chemotherapy combined to anti neoplastic's drugs, according to Hyper-CVAD's protocols. The patient developed severe pulmonary infection probably caused by a fungal infection, sepsis or refractory septic shock, and died after 40 days of hospitalization. As known, the leukemic stage of HTLV's infection is aggressive and the treatment has intense regimens, while improving survival, brings increased treatment-related mortality. Considering that the prevalence of HTLV is high in Brazil, surveillance of the transmission and prevention routes should be constant, because there are serious complications with high morbimortality.

**117. LAPAROSCOPIC TREATMENT OF GIANT CIRCUMFERENTIAL LEIOMYOMA OF THE DISTAL ESOPHAGUS: CASE REPORT.**

Luana Cabrino Aranha, André Brandalise, Nelson Ary Brandalise, Letícia Gomez Gallego, Nilton Cesar Aranha.

**INTRODUCTION:** Leiomyoma is a rare esophageal tumor, with an incidence of 0.4-1% of esophageal tumors, but it is the most common benign tumor of this site, corresponding to 67-80% of the cases. About half of the tumors are smaller than 5 cm and only 5% of these tumors grow to the point of being called giant, with diameters greater than 10 cm. Most often asymptomatic, the onset of dysphagia, odynophagia, retrosternal pain and bleeding usually appear in tumors equal to or greater than 5 cm. Tomography determines the size and can be used for periodic monitoring of incidentalomas, since this is a benign tumor of slow growth. **CASE REPORT:** VCA, female, 38 years old, reported having had a CT scan at another service 5 days prior due to a complaint of pain in the posterior dorsum to the right. She also presented chest pain and a sense of retrosternal oppression during four months. The CT result showed lobulated parietal thickening in the distal esophagus, nonspecific, of origin in the submucosa and suggestive of leiomyoma. At the examination, there were 3 cm of parietal thickness, 6.9 cm in the largest axial axis and 5.3 cm in extension. Patient presents a history of ankylosing spondylitis since the age of 19. Underwent an endoscopy four months ago, at the request of a rheumatologist, for a complaint of heartburn, mild dysphagia, and a sensation of stopping the medication in the esophagus (sulfasalazine). It was determined a widening hiatus gap of two centimeters and mild gastritis. The hypothesis of removal of the tumor lesion by laparoscopic transhiatal approach was considered given its location and, if necessary, partial esophagogastrectomy with transmediastinal gastric tube reconstruction. Patient was submitted to excision of the complete tumor lesion without mucosal lesion with preservation of vagal nerves, by videolaparoscopic method. Reconstruction of the external muscular wall was performed by continuous suture with the presence of orogastric Fouchet probe of 32 fr to avoid constriction of esophageal light. Also, complemented by the accomplishment of a hiatoplasty and partial esophagogastrorofundoplicature with the extension of 7 cm covering the whole esophageal area from where the lesion was resected. The anatomic examination confirmed the esophagus leiomyoma with 10 x 5.0 x 2.0 cm. Evolving clinically in the long term without the appearance of heartburn or dysphagia. After 6 months of surgery, patient was submitted to control by contrast examination of the esophagus, without esophageal constriction and absence of reflux. At the end of 1 year, the endoscopy examination showed a good anti-reflux valve and normal tomography. **DISCUSSION:** The main indication for surgical removal of leiomyoma of the esophagus is the appearance of symptoms. The classic treatment of giant leiomyoma, greater than 10cm, includes thoracotomy with esophagectomy and esophagogastrostomy. Thoracotomy significantly increases morbidity, with greater respiratory complications, longer time to reintroduce the diet, greater surgical trauma, and complications related to anastomosis, which increase hospitalization time and worsen prognosis. With the advances of minimally invasive surgery, there are already some cases of thoracoscopic treatment described. Considering that in 80% of the cases the leiomyoma of the esophagus is found in the middle and lower thirds of the esophagus, the videolaparoscopic approach by transhiatal

route becomes possible. The reconstruction of the external muscle is important to prevent a possible prolapse of the mucosa. In the case described, the transhiatal route still allowed the correction of the gap widening of the patient in question. The realization of fundoplication, besides avoiding gastroesophageal reflux, allows the suture area of the muscular wall of the esophagus to be covered, thus increasing safety in the surgical treatment. **CONCLUSION:** In those services with adequate experience in performing surgical treatment of gastric esophagus transitional diseases by videolaparoscopic method, surgical treatment of tumor lesions of the distal esophagus can be performed with adequate safety. The transhiatal approach allows for excision of giant and circumferential leiomyomas of this region. The method provides the patient with greater postoperative comfort and prompt clinical recovery.

**118. PANFACIAL TRAUMA WITH SURGICAL CORRECTION: CASE REPORT.**

Flávio de Fava Sanches, Natália Butturi Varone, José Mauro Rodrigues.

Panfacial fractures are the most complex of the face because they concomitantly affect the lower, middle and upper thirds. They originate from high-energy trauma and involve structures such as the frontal bone, zygomatic complex, naso-orbito-ethmoidal complex, maxilla and mandible. Often these lesions are related to soft tissues and the loss of structures can lead to severe facial deformities and functional impairment. According to studies, the male gender has been more prevalent and the principal causes of this type of fracture are automobile accidents, trampling, interpersonal traumas, among others. Patients with this type of injury usually have involvement in other vital structures. This implies a delay in the surgical correction of facial fractures, being performed as soon as the patient is clinically stabilized. The objective of the study is to discuss how the delay in the surgical management of patients with panfacial fractures can compromise the restoration of facial function. The authors of this article report the case of a male patient, 21 years old, a victim of a motorcycle accident. After the clinical, physical and radiological examination in the hospital emergency, fractures were found in a naso-orbito-ethmoidal fronto-facial complex, bilateral orbital zygomatic complex, zygomatic arch D and Le fort. II and III. He remained under observation for 12 days in the ICU, and after that, surgery was performed to reduce fractures. It is possible to conclude that correct management in primary attendance, the accurate diagnosis, the planning to reduction and osteosynthesis of the fractured segments, as well as post-operative clinical and radiographic follow-up are essentials requirements for successful treatment of panfacial fractures. Finally, the time of initial treatment and the quality of the first intervention proved to be two of the most important factors to optimize the restoration of facial function.

**119. RAPIDLY PROGRESSIVE COCAINE-INDUCED GLOMERULONEPHRITIS.**

Yara Franceschi Saba, Gabriele Escocia Marinho, Alexandre de Toledo Arrebola.

**OBJECTIVE:** To report the case of a patient who developed rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis whose early diagnosis and therapeutics are fundamental for a favorable outcome of the disease. **DISCUSSION:** Male patient, 33 years old, cocaine user, presenting asthenia, altered taste, nausea, medium-duty dyspnea, lower limb edema, arterial hypertension, with progressive reduction of urine output until anuria. Intake exams: creatinine 30.5mg / dL and urea 272mg / dL. Table interpreted as rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis possibly due to abusive use of impure cocaine containing levamisole. Renal biopsy shows membranous glomerulonephritis with crescents. Treatment with partial recovery of renal function was started. Dual glomerulopathy in the scenario of chronic cocaine abuse is rare, with few cases reported in the literature. Recently, in the United States, the anti-drug agency reported that 69% of cocaine seized was contaminated with levamisole. This substance has been recognized as an important inducer of glomerular damage, the precise mechanism remains unclear, it is known to date that it causes agranulocytosis which may be accompanied by increased release of extracellular neutrophil traps. Reports suggest that it may bind to its own antigens leading to autoimmunity. Glomerulopathy can also be caused by the deposition of exogenous antigen, levamisole. The lack of documentation of the contaminant in patient samples is clearly a limitation to the current case. **CONCLUSION:** Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis is an uncommon, prognostic entity that should be suspected in all cases where there is a rapid loss of renal function. Treatment should be instituted as early as possible.

**120. CAN FABRY'S DISEASE BE ASSOCIATED WITH DOMINANT AUTOSOMAL DOMINANT POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN ADULTS? CASE REPORT.**

Carolina Kath Lucca, Andréia Cristina Tassi, Andrei de Camargo Carotti, José Ricardo Fraçon Viana Alves, Leandro Junior Lucca.

**INTRODUCTION:** Fabry disease is an innate error in the metabolism of globotriaosylceramide (lyso GB-3) bound to the X chromosome and secondary to a deficient activity of the  $\alpha$ -galactosidase A lysosomal enzyme, resulting in excessive intracellular storage of lyso GB-3. The affected organs include the vascular endothelium, the heart, the brain and the kidneys, leading to organ failure and premature death. There is a higher frequency of parapyelic cysts in patients with Fabry disease in the literature, however, there is no association between Fabry disease and autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease in adults. **OBJECTIVE:** The objective of this study is to report the case of a patient with FD and autosomal dominant polycystic renal disease of the adult, as well as of the family, in a follow-up at the Instituto Bebedouro de Nefrologia - IBENE. **Method:** Information was obtained by reviewing the medical record, interviewing the patient and family, and reviewing the literature. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** the case reported and publications raised bring to light the discussion of the diagnosis of therapeutics of a complex situation, which is Fabry's Disease.

**121. ENDOCARDITIS, VASCULITIS AND SPONDYLODISCITIS SUGGESTING TUBERCULOSIS WITHOUT PULMONARY INVOLVEMENT: CASE REPORT.**

Thaís Cristina Faria Pacheco, Arthur Manzani Fernandes, Ermeson Felipe Rodrigues Ramos, Otacílio de Camargo Júnior.

Tuberculosis is a chronic infection which incidence is high in Brazil. Although it frequently involves the lungs, extrapulmonary presentations may mimic vascular diseases and several others. **Objective:** report the case of a patient who presented endocarditis, vasculitis and dyscrite, suggesting tuberculosis without pulmonary involvement. **Method:** the information was obtained by reviewing the patient's medical record, interviewing the patient during admission, photographic record of the diagnostic methods to which the patient was submitted, and review of the literature. **Report:** A 34-year-old female patient was admitted to a tertiary hospital in order to investigate a Takayasu's arteritis suspect, presenting, among other symptoms, lower limb pain and cyanosis in lower left limb toe joints. During hospitalization, she started to present manifestations of endocarditis, vasculitis and spondylodiscitis, all of which were compatible with tuberculosis, although rare in patients without pulmonary disease and immunocompetent. **Conclusions:** Tuberculosis is an important differential diagnosis of Takayasu's arteritis, although it is often difficult to diagnose. We must pay attention to the extrapulmonary manifestations of tuberculosis, which may mimic several other diseases.

**122. SEVERE PROTEIN MALNUTRITION ASSOCIATED WITH AN INFECTIOUS CONDITION IN THE LATE POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD OF BARIATRIC SURGERY: CASE REPORT.**

Alice Avesani Cavotto Furlan, Marcia Varella Morandi Junqueira Franco, Selma Freire de Carvalho da Cunha.

The purpose of this report is to describe the evolution of a patient submitted to two bariatric surgeries who had low adherence to the diet and the vitamin and mineral supplementation. She manifested severe protein malnutrition, vitamin and minerals deficiencies in the late postoperative period. At hospital admission, there was severe hypoalbuminemia (albumin: 1.5 g/dL), edema, ascites, as well as the growth of *Streptococcus* sp subcutaneous abscess in the foot. The patient was given antibiotic injections, vitamins A, D, B1, B12, thiamine, calcium and parenteral nutrition. During 28 days at the hospital, there was a decrease in body weight (18.4 kg) attributed to a drastic reduction of total body water (25.3 L). Parenteral nutrition was suspended after 25 days, and oral diet was kept fractional and fiber-restricted. In outpatient care, there was a gradual improvement in laboratory data, which were close to the reference values. Such outcome shows the need for specialized care in preventing and treating nutritional complications after bariatric surgeries as well as atypical clinical manifestations of infection in previously undernourished patients.

**123. TAKOTSUBO CARDIOMYOPATHY: CASE REPORT.**

Eloa Scaffi Caproni, Felipe Menezes Santos, Karine Evangelista Pascoalto, Mayra Christina Nagata, Jose Guilherme Rodrigues de Paula.

Takotsubo cardiomyopathy is about a pathology that looks like an acute coronary syndrome (ACS). It is more common in women, usually menopausal, exposed to physical or emotional stress. It presents undefined pathophysiology and the diagnosis is made through coronary angiography demonstrating coronary arteries free of obstructive lesions or significant non-obstructive Coronary Artery Disease (CAD) with impairment of ventricular segmental function through complementary examination (ventriculography and/or echocardiogram evidencing hypokinesia apical and/or extensive left mesoventricular with the contractility of the preserved or hyperkinetic basal portion of the left ventricle (LV)).

**124. CASE REPORT: CYSTIC FIBROSIS AND THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS.**

Letícia Nascimento Machado, Caroline Cestari, Mariana Moraes Olimpio, Carolina Magalhães Britto Rodrigues, Mariana Gonçalves Gomes, Ana Beatriz Alves.

Cystic fibrosis is a genetic disease, predominant in Caucasians, with a multisystemic and common manifestation in the first years of life. It presents an estimated prevalence of 1: 3,500 to 1: 10,000 live births in Brazil. Its pathophysiology is explained by a dysfunction in the CFTR gene, promoting changes in exocrine glands at different levels. The reported case presents a patient diagnosed from the positivity of the neonatal screening, which allowed for a greater early knowledge about the disease by the family, better treatment and successful resolutions of respiratory disorders, infectious disorders and difficulty of weight gain throughout the follow-up. the improvement of neonatal screening and its expanded access to an early diagnosis, allowing better longevity, better quality of life and lesser future consequences. In addition, to ensure a good prognosis, treatment must be multiprofessional and continuous.

**125. P.A.R.T.Y. (PREVENTION OF TRAUMA RISK RELATED TO ALCOHOL USE IN YOUTH) AS AN EXTENSION PROGRAM OF THE TRAUMA LEAGUE OF UNICAMP.**

Roberta Rocha Gomes, Breno Kobayashi Hiratsuka, Diego Mazzoli Gutierrez, Ana Paula da Silva Rios, Thiago Rodrigues Araujo Calderan.

The program P.A.R.T.Y. (Prevention of Alcohol-Related Trauma Risk in Youth) was created in Toronto, Canada, motivated by high rates of alcohol-related teenage and teenage trauma. The initiative has been expanded to many other countries. In Brazil, it was initially implanted in 2008, at the Medical School of Ribeirão Preto (FAMERP). In the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the State University of Campinas (FCM-UNICAMP) the program was implemented in 2010, and is already in its 132nd edition and counted with the participation of 7260 students from the public schools of Campinas, from 15 to 18 years of age. P.A.R.T.Y. aims to make young people aware of the responsibility and consequences of their choices when it comes to the direction and use of alcohol. The program is very effective because the majority of students leave the experience with a much more conscious and responsible view on trauma.

**126. USE OF LICIT AND ILICIT DRUGS BY MEDICAL STUDENTS IN BRAZIL.**  
Arthur Petta.

**INTRODUCTION:** The use of drugs is present and widespread throughout the population and there has been a certain increase in habit in some groups with emphasis on university students and specially medicine students. To know the main individuals exposed to this factor of risk for various diseases is essential to design therapeutic approach strategies. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze drug use among medical graduates of several universities of Brazil according to publications from 2000 to 2018. **METHODOLOGY:** This is a integrative review of a bibliographic study, with quantitative and qualitative analysis, based on articles published between 2000 and 2018, in scientific databases such as Bireme, Lilacs, Scielo, and MEDLINE, using the following descriptors: Inhalant Abuse, Consumption of Tobacco-Derived Products, Alcohol Drinking in College, Street Drugs, Students, Medical. **RESULTS:** Six articles were selected, most published in journals in the area of psychiatry or medical education, between 2000 and 2010. In 10 years, from 2000 to 2010, alcohol consumption remained practically constant, but oscillated during this period. In the case of tobacco and inhalants, however, there was a decrease in those 10 years, but there were also oscillations in the consumption of these drugs during this period. **CONCLUSION:** Knowing the particularities of

drug use among university students is of paramount importance for the early detection of this consumption, the structuring of strategies / programs to minimize this consumption and support the students.

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# Abstracts of the UNICAMP Academic Medical Congress (CoMAU), 2019

## Basic Science

### 01. IN VITRO AND IN VIVO EFFECT OF GALLIC ACID ON PROLIFERATION AND APOPTOSIS OF ACUTE MYELOID LEUKEMIA CELLS

João Vitor de Paula Souza Luz, Sara Teresinha Olalla Saad, Marisa Claudia Alvarez de Prax  
Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP

Acute Myeloid Leukemia (AML) is a systemic neoplasm that is formed into the bone marrow and is responsible for 90% of all cases of Acute Leukemia in adults, it is more common in people over 65 years, which have a worse prognosis. Chemotherapy is used to treat AML and it is possible to achieve survival over than 5 years in about 20% of cases, but there are elderly people who cannot tolerate aggressive therapy due to the high toxicity of chemotherapy agents. Bone marrow transplantation increases survival up to 50%, but older patients are often ineligible for this (kind of) treatment. Many chemotherapy drugs used in the treatment of neoplasms, including AML, are obtained from plants. Galic acid (GA) is a natural product that can bring benefits for the treatment, including preventive properties and low cost of production. It is described as an antioxidant with epigenetic modulation properties, which induces cell death by apoptosis, antiproliferative activity and inhibition of angiogenesis against tumor cells. Moreover, GA has low cytotoxicity, which makes it more interesting for the treatment of neoplasms, even though studies in vivo in AML models are still lacking. The aim of this study is to analyze the in vitro and in vivo effects of GA in AML models. For this purpose, myeloid leukemia cell lines and animals with xenogenic implants of leukemic lineages were used. GA has been shown to reduce cell viability in human leukemic cell lines (HL60 and U937), to induce cell apoptosis, to inhibit tumor growth in xenographic grafts in in vivo assays, to increase intracellular concentration of Reactive Oxygen Species, to increase the expression of the proapoptotic Bax protein, and also was shown, by parcial results, that drug's influence could induce G1 arrest while reducing G2 cell population. It is concluded that GA has effects on proliferation and apoptosis, with promising potential in combined chemotherapy for the treatment of AML.

### 02. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPORTANCE OF CONTINUING EDUCATION IN CARDIAC ANATOMY FOR TRANSSEPTAL PUNCTURE PROCEDURE

Isabele Cristina Targon Fukumaru, Silvio Giopatto, Caroline de Souza Silva, Leslie Cristina Pinto Levy, Cândida Luiza Tonizza de Carvalho  
Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas

In the last decade, transseptal puncture (TSP) has gained great relevance in interventional and hemodynamic cardiology. In this context, the retrieval of knowledge about the fossa ovalis anatomic relationships for the procedure is essential. Thus a Hands on - Anatomy and transseptal puncture in animal model was performed at the Congress SOLACI-SBHCI 2019, focusing on the anatomy of the fossa ovalis, its portions, its anatomic relationships and association with the structural cardiac procedures performed through TSP. Approximately 66% of the participants aimed, in the training, the understanding of anatomical relations and after the training 53.3% of the participants had an understanding "beyond expectations" and 46.7% had a "good understanding" about those relations. Therefore, assessing the main expectation of cardiologists as being the understanding of cardiac anatomical relationships and considering the current brazilian scenario of interventional cardiology with a growing number of procedures using TSP,

can be concluded a need for continuing education in cardiac anatomy. In addition, the success of using animal model in the teaching techniques, despite not used very often on Brazil, has show a new path for the enhancement on the knowledge of fossa ovalis anatomical relationships.

**Key-words:** transseptal puncture, fossa ovalis, continuing education, cardiac anatomy

### 03. EVALUATION OF PLASMA BIOMARKERS OF ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION IN MIDDLE-AGED MEN AND WOMEN WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

João Felipe Oliveira Santos, Maria Andreia Delbin, Aline Pincerato Jarrete  
Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP

The aim of the study was to evaluate circulating endothelial function biomarkers in middle-aged men and women (45-65 years) with type 2 diabetes. Interviews, anthropometric measurements, and blood samples were collected from 58 volunteers, which were divided into 4 groups. They were: control men (HC, n = 15), diabetic men (HD, n = 13), control women (MC = 16) and diabetic women (MD, n = 14). Subsequently, glucose, triglycerides (TG), LDL-c, HDL-c, VLDL-c, non-HDL-c, insulin, HbA1c, creatinine, LDL-ox and ADMA were measured. For LDL-ox and ADMA dosage, ELISA immunoenzymatic tests were performed. No differences were observed in TG, HDL-c, VLDL-c, insulin, LDL-ox and ADMA concentrations. However, a significant difference was observed in the BMI, AC and WHR parameters, especially the MD compared to the MC group, and also the LDL-c and TC levels, which were lower in the MD compared to the MC group. Regarding the glycemic profile, a significant increase in the blood glucose and HbA1c concentration of the diabetic groups was observed in relation to the control. The ratio LDLox / LDL-c and LDLox / HDLc was investigated, since it is related to higher risk of cardiovascular events at high levels. It was noted that the MD group had a high LDLox / LDL-c ratio compared to the MC group. Further studies are needed to corroborate the data found in this study and gender-specific differences.

### 04. THE CD90/Thy1 IN TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER: ASSOCIATIONS BY BIOINFORMATICS AND SYSTEMS BIOLOGY APPROACH BETWEEN DYSREGULATED GENES AND SIGNALING PATHWAYS

Marco Lázaro de Sousa Batista, Aline Ramos Maia Lobba; Mari Cleide Sogayar; Ana Claudia Oliveira Carreira; Milton Yutaka Nishiyama-Junior  
Universidade de São Paulo - USP

Breast carcinoma is the most frequently diagnosed type of cancer among women, with the ductal-invasive triple-negative being the most aggressive, displaying the worst prognosis. Due to the lack of molecular targets, the treatment of patients presenting this phenotype becomes a great challenge, requiring more extensive studies to better understand the biology of this tumor type for the development of new therapeutic strategies. These studies have been carried out by the NUCEL group of researchers in an attempt to find new molecular targets of clinical interest. To this end, the CD90 stem cell marker was identified by Dr. Aline Maia Lobba as being a promising target in breast cancer, since it was associated with the poor prognosis of patients and with several cellular processes which lead to malignant transformation, such as: morphological alteration, epithelial-mesenchymal transition, increased cell proliferation, invasiveness,

metastasis and activation of the EGFR pathway. More than 78% of triple-negative breast cancer cases show overexpression of EGFR, allowing us to study their components and attempt to identify a potential therapeutic target. Therefore, understanding of the CD90 signaling pathway and its possible relationship with the EGFR pathway should be an interesting approach towards the molecular basis of basal-like mammary tumorigenesis. Therefore, the central objective of this project is elucidation of the CD90 signaling pathway and its relationship to the EGFR pathway in regulation of the downstream gene expression process. This project is being developed through a multidisciplinary approach involving Systems Biology, combined with conventional technologies of Cellular and Molecular Biology for validation of the results obtained through mathematical and Bioinformatics analysis. The knowledge generated in this work has contributed to a better understanding of the pathways and genes involved in the tumor malignancy process, as well as the methodological improvement of the total transcriptomics for the better biological understanding of CD90.

**Key-words:** Breast Cancer, EGFR, CD90, Transcriptome, Bioinformatics, Systems Biology.

**05. IMMUNOEXPRESSION OF APE-1 AND XRCC1 PROTEINS IN ORAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMAS**

Ian Siqueira Araújo Câmara, Myrna Barbosa Gomes, André Maia Ribeiro, Gabriela Tomazini Rodrigues Pereira Amorim, Luara Costa Amorim, Rebeca Mendes Peres  
UNICEPLAC

Oral squamous cell carcinoma (OSCC) results from the occurrence of cellular events caused by mutations associated with carcinogenic agents, which may lead to the loss of control of cell proliferation. OSCC has multifactorial causes, including both extrinsic and intrinsic factors. The study of the proteins involved in the DNA repair mechanism is important for cancer research, since repair gene-related mutations may be a starting point for tumorigenesis chemotherapeutic resistance in malignant cells. Therefore, understanding the role of AP-1 (apurinic/aprimidinic endonucleases (APE-1) proteins and the X-ray repair cross-complementing group 1 (XRCC1) involved in the repair may help understanding this carcinogenesis. Objective: To review the literature on the expression of repair proteins APE-1 and XRCC1, associating them with OSCC and other neoplasms. Methods: A literature review was performed in the Medline, Scielo and Pubmed databases. Articles from 2005 to 2018 were used, excluding that do not address the expression of APE-1 and XRCC1 proteins as their main theme. Results: APE-1 overexpression was evidenced in different organs neoplasms, and correlated with their malignancy. This proteins expression in the OSCC, regarding clinical staging, was high in both early and late stages, related to the carcinoma degree lesion. In addition, in relation to the XRCC1 protein was found an underregulation in several neoplasias as in the carcinogenesis in the gastrointestinal tract and bladder carcinoma. XRCC1 expression was low in advanced stage groups in the patients with OSCC. Moreover, XRCC1 rates were shown to be higher in healthy tissue cells than those that were involved in the gastric carcinoma process. Regarding a possible analysis between APE-1 and XRCC1 proteins, there was no significant correlation of their expression together in cancer cells. Conclusion: The APE-1 and XRCC1 proteins, according to the research results, indicates a significant participation in the OSCC initiation and progression, but these proteins immunoexpression are not significantly associated with the clinical and prognostic parameters in the OSCC cases.

**Keyword:** Immunoexpression, APE-1, XRCC1 and OSCC

**06. NEUROSTEROIDS AS BIOMARKERS OF NEUROGENESIS**

Gabriel Antonio Roberto, Renato Madlum, Carolina Magalhães Britto  
União Das Faculdades Dos Grandes Lagos

Neurosteroids are hormones synthesized by brain cells acting during neurodevelopment, from the early stages of the fetus until adolescence and their action depends on appropriate physiological concentrations. Consequently, secondary mechanisms such as neuroprotection, regulation and organization of brain function are also inherent in these substances. However, psychopathological processes such as schizophrenia, epilepsy, depression, eating disorders, aggressive behavior, Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ADD), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) may have a direct correlation with the change in neurosteroid production. Objectives: To attribute to neuro-steroids the function of biomarkers of dysgenesis and neurological disorders, since in this literary review we note the involvement

of these steroids in the development of the Central Nervous System (CNS) and mental disorders in children and adolescents. Methods: Systematic study based on the review of journals extracted from the PubMed Database using the terms allopregnanolone, placenta, neurosteroids, having as inclusion criteria the clinical relevance described in the literature. Results and Discussion: Therefore, adequate physiological levels protect the developing neural system from eventual recurrent insults, as well as contribute to the regulation of brain organization and function. Thus, the complex interaction between these neuroactive steroids with environmental, genetic and neurodevelopmental factors in children and adolescents undoubtedly has intrinsic correlation in the clinical presentation of these pathophysiology. Conclusion: Allopregnanolone, produced by the placenta in high concentrations from progesterone in late pregnancy, is an important neurosteroid and essential for brain maturation during extrauterine life. Between this and that, interruptions in the adequate supply of this hormone may alter neurogenesis in critical areas related to social cognition and motor coordination, such as cerebellar white matter. In addition, sudden drops in allopregnanolone supply may result in premature births, a critical risk factor for the onset of Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD). Finally, neurosteroids also have therapeutic potential in the treatment of various diseases, such as schizophrenia, depression, aggressive behavior, ADHD and autism. Therefore, the use of these placental or brain biomarkers can undoubtedly be used as tools for hormone supplementation-based treatment in the fetal period.

**07. FIRST AID TRAINING FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION NETWORK STUDENTS**

Leticia Cristina Francisco, Joaquim Simões Neto, Gabriela Acúrcio Barbosa, Eduardo Sbroggio, Karin Hayashi, Marília Amelotti  
Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas – PUC

The present work aims to contribute to the qualification of students from Public schools in Campinas guiding them to carry out the initial care to the common medical emergencies such as choking and cardiopulmonary arrest while await appropriate technical assistance. It is also considered of great importance to preparing the population to perform first aid in situations of emergencies, in which time is a key factor for good prognosis while awaiting specific care from health professionals. Therefore, the course was applied to students starting with theoretical classes that addressed medical emergencies on adults, adolescents and children in situations of sudden illness, choking and seizures, fainting and hypoglycemia, as well as minor home accidents. In the practical classes, the participants were oriented medical students on how to proceed in each situation and after the orientations performed specific first-aid maneuvers on puppets suitable for this purpose. In addition, it was emphasized throughout the course lessons taught in theoretical class, ie how to perform a resuscitation cardiopulmonary bypass in adults and babies, as well as disengagement maneuvers in both. Two evaluations were performed to measure the degree of theoretical and students' practice. Finally, it was noted that there was a significant improvement in students' performance on the second test, which indicates that the course was effective and provided appropriate learning and training for participants.

**08. EFFECTS OF PREOPERATIVE RESPIRATORY MUSCLE TRAINING ON HEART SURGERY: REVIEW**

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Centro Universitário Nossa Senhora do Patrocínio – CEUNSP

To evaluate the effects of inspiratory muscle training (IMT) applied in the preoperative period of cardiac surgery in adult patients as a way to prevent postoperative pulmonary complications. Methods: A review study was performed using the following databases: PubMed, PEDro, Scielo, LILACS and Cochrane. All types of studies addressing the effects of inspiratory muscle training in the preoperative period of cardiac surgery and meeting the inclusion criteria initially established were included. Results: The full search led to the identification of 670 articles, of which 34 studies were considered potentially relevant. After their full reading, only 13 met the eligibility criteria. Study results Shakouri et al (13) show that the hospitalization time of the GI (45.9 ± 17.9h) was shorter when compared to the CG (69.9 ± 26.3h), the mechanical ventilation also showed a difference between the first (10.6 ± 3.8h) and the second group (17.2 ± 4.9h). Postoperative pulmonary complication rates decreased, forced vital capacity (FVC) improved (95% CI: 1.3 to 8.7) and peak expiratory flow (PEF) (95% CI: 1.98 to 9.4). Respiratory muscle strength and MIP and MEP values were significantly higher in the group receiving IMT with the 40% MIP Threshold device observed in the longitudinal study by Sobrinho et al (14). Conclusion: IMT can be effective in reducing postoperative complication rates and length of hospital stay,

thus accelerating patient recovery. However, further studies are needed to reinforce the evidence described and standardize the approach to training.

**Keywords:** Heart Surgery, Respiratory Muscle Training, Respiratory Rehabilitation

**09. MELATONIN ACTION AGAINST ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION INJURY IN CARDIAC TISSUE – A REVIEW**

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Melatonin is classically known as the pineal gland hormone. However, recent studies indicate a cardioprotective action of melatonin in cardiac ischemia-reperfusion (IR) injury. Myocardial ischemia is the major cause of sudden death worldwide and there are important indicatives of melatonin protective effects. In this review, experimental studies using rats and cells in vitro (H9c2 cells) with melatonin treatment in the context of IR were used. The results reveal that melatonin decreases autophagy in cardiac microvasculature endothelial cells by ULK1 activation and mTOR inhibition. In studies performed with H9c2 cells, melatonin acts via ERK1 inducing high SERCA2 expression and low IP3R expression, this situation results in cardiomyocyte preservation. In addition, melatonin acts on the Nrf2 signaling pathway, the factor targets the nucleus causing antioxidant and antiapoptosis effects. In mitochondria of H9c2 cells, melatonin increased Sirt3 expression, on the other hand, the IR decreased Sirt3 expression; consequently, there are less oxidative stress and less apoptosis. The Sirt3 expression also increases the expression of manganese superoxide dismutase, which maintains mitochondria homeostasis. Furthermore, melatonin induces mitochondrial fission repression, autophagy repression and stimulation of mitochondrial fusion by AMPK activity in endothelial cells. In addition, melatonin is responsible by OPA-1 overexpression, contributing to mitochondrial homeostasis. Thus, melatonin has an important protective role in IR, acting on endothelial cells and cardiomyocytes, mainly reducing oxidative stress. This review shows how these processes occurs.

**Key-words:** melatonin, mitochondria, oxidative stress, ischemia-reperfusion injury.

**10. EVALUATION OF RESPIRATORY CONDITIONS IN STROKE**

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Centro Universitário Nossa Senhora do Patrocínio – CEUNSP

Stroke is a neurological event that can lead to functional impairment, including respiratory. Objective: This study aims to analyze the respiratory conditions of stroke patients, assessing respiratory muscle strength by measuring maximal inspiratory pressure (MIP) and maximal expiratory pressure (MEP), body mass index (BMI) and capacity vital force (FVC), the acquired data evaluated possible respiratory complications of the patients. Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study, carried out at Centro Universitário Nossa Senhora do Patrocínio (CEUNSP), Irmã Anna de São Jose Camargo Barros clinic. 25 patients between 35 and 89 age with a diagnosis of ischemic and / or hemorrhagic stroke were evaluated for the vital capacity forced by spirometry and MIP and MEP by manovacuometry and BMI by weight and height. Results: Of the 19 patients evaluated, 84% of patients had decreased MEP and 92% decreased FVC. Regarding BMI, there was an average of 29.43 ( $\pm 5.915$ ) characterizing overweight in 40% of patients. Discussion: In our study, we found some changes consistent with other studies, which found a decrease in FVC, MIP and MEP, which may be due to weakness of intercostal muscles, changing inspiration and decreasing lung expansion. Regarding the high BMI, studies report to be related as risk for stroke and low FVC values have relationships with low MIP and MEP values and high BMI index. Conclusion: We observed that there are changes in the respiratory system in patients with stroke and in relation to the evaluated data, showed a decrease in FVC and P<sub>Emax</sub> that may impact the quality of life and social interaction of stroke patients.

**Keywords:** Stroke, Respiratory Muscles, Maximal Respiratory Pressures, Spirometry, Body mass index, Respiratory System

**11. EVALUATION OF CYTOKINE PRODUCTION IN THE ORAL FLUID (SALIVA) OF PATIENTS WITH CONTROLLED ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT CONTROL ASTHMA**

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Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease characterized by inflammation of the airways, leading to its obstruction. It is a disease of high global prevalence that affects all age groups and presents high rates of morbidity and mortality. In general, this pathology can be classified into two main types, based on the immunopathological mechanisms that lead to its development: atopic asthma and non-atopic asthma. Atopic asthma is characterized by a type I hypersensitivity reaction initiated by the exposure to allergens, which induce the release of IL-33 and TSLP, the differentiation of Th2 and Th9 lymphocytes (producing IL-4, IL-5, IL-13, and IL-9), the IgE production and activation of mast cells and subsequent chemoattraction and activation of eosinophils. Non-atopic asthma is usually associated with exposure to lung infections and pollutants that initiate a chronic inflammatory process with the active participation of Th17 and Th22 lymphocytes (IL-17 and IL-22 producers) and the activation and chemoattraction of neutrophils. After activation, these different cell types will be responsible for the production of enzymes, reactive oxygen species (ROS) and inflammatory cytokines that will promote the tissue remodeling responsible for the airway obstruction. Despite the advances in the knowledge of the processes involved in the development of asthma, there are several mechanisms to be better understood, especially those related to the differences observed in response to the available treatments. As mentioned, the different cytokines produced during the immune response play a fundamental role in the development of asthma and, therefore, a better understanding of their participation in the evolution of the disease can help in the therapy adopted. Evaluation of cytokine levels usually is done in the serum or plasma of patients, but it is not always possible to use this method, since it is invasive and requires trained persons to collect the blood. The aim of this study is to evaluate the production of some cytokines involved in the development of asthma in saliva samples from patients with controlled asthma and uncontrolled asthma.

**Keywords:** controlled asthma, uncontrolled asthma, cytokines, saliva.

**12. THE BENEFITS OF FUNCTIONAL FOODS IN VASCULAR DISEASES**

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Functional foods, also called nutraceuticals, are characterized as normal human diet foods that, in addition to presenting their basic nutritional benefits, are also those that promote physiological benefits to the body and capable of reducing the risks of chronic diseases. An adequate diet with such foods may be related to the prevention of vascular diseases, as well as assisting the recovery of patients undergoing vascular surgical procedures. The present study aims to analyze functional foods and their influence on vascular diseases, as well as expose the importance of proper orientation of such compounds. Functional foods are currently widely studied because they include numerous substances capable of promoting metabolic and physiological effects beneficial to health. Given this, their relationships with the vascular system were studied and it was found that they may have direct and indirect influences on the protection and treatment of vascular diseases. Directly, these components act as antioxidants and anti-inflammatories in the blood vessels. Indirectly, they bring benefits to the cardiac, renal and endocrinological systems, in order to reduce the incidence of metabolic diseases that will result in vascular damage. Concluding, it is noted that functional foods have direct benefits in the area of angiology and vascular surgery, since they have positive effects on the body's homeostasis, such as antioxidant and anti-inflammatory action of the vessels. However, it should be noted that the indiscriminate and excessive use of these components can cause health damage too. Therefore it is important to guide the proper diet in order to avoid side effects and toxicity to the patient.

**Keywords:** Functional Food; Vascular Diseases; Atherosclerosis; Antioxidants; Anti-Inflammatory Agents.

13. **ANALYSIS OF THE MORPHOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE REJECTION AFTER LIVER TRANSPLANTATION AND CORRELATION WITH THE PROGNOSIS**  
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**BACKGROUND:** Acute rejection in the hepatic graft occurs in days, months or years after transplantation and the severe form has been associated with a humoral component, which does not yet present well-defined histological findings. This study aims to understand the mechanisms of acute rejection and clinical-pathological behavior, in order to provide relevant information for prognosis and conduct. **METHODS:** Retrospective, longitudinal and investigative study. Selection of acute rejection cases between 2010 and 2015, with histological review, immunohistochemical reaction for C4d and clinical-laboratory correlation. **RESULTS:** 238 transplanted and 16.7% with acute rejection. Among these, 68.4% were male, 89.2% were older than 40 years and 32.5% had hepatocellular carcinoma. The average amounts of ALT, AST, alkaline phosphatase and bilirubin were 222, 419, 396 e 14.1 (mg/dL), respectively. Significant correlation between higher rates of rejection and endothelitis, aggression to the ductal epithelium, plasmocytes, canalicular cholestasis, portal edema, interface activity, fibrosis, lobular necrosis and total bilirubin levels. Significant difference between death and higher levels of bilirubin and lower frequency of interface activity. Diffuse C4d expression was observed in 3 cases, focal expression in 7 and 5 cases did not express this marker. **CONCLUSIONS:** Liver graft rejection is less common than other solid organs, but some patients progress unfavorably. Endothelitis and ductal aggression are described in acute cell rejection, but the significant correlation between plasmocytes and higher rejection rates may favor the presence of humoral component. The association between higher bilirubin rates and death may be related to slow cholangitis in the context of shock. C4d expression may contribute to the diagnosis of acute antibody-mediated rejection and guide a more specific treatment.

14. **LEISHMANICIDAL EFFECT OF VERNONIA POLYANTHES LESS.: PHYTOCHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION**  
Juliano Cesar Alves Reis, Danilo Ciccone Miguel, Karen Caroline Minori Vieira  
Universidade Estadual de Campinas – UNICAMP

American Cutaneous Leishmaniasis (ACL) is a disease caused by protozoa of the genus *Leishmania*, transmitted by sandflies. ACL may, in its cutaneous form, present single or multiple lesions. Currently, its treatment includes pentavalent antimonials, amphotericin B and pentamidine. Although being a pathology of great epidemiological importance, its conventional pharmacotherapy does not always show good results and may cause a number of systemic side effects. In view of this problem, the present work, based on the need for more effective treatments, aims to explore the leishmanicidal potential of the plant *Vernonia polyanthes* Less. known as 'Assa-peixe'. This is widely used in folk medicine for antibiotic and anti-inflammatory purposes. Recent studies have reported several bioactive substances in the extracts of 'Assa-peixe', suggesting their action against *Leishmania*. However, no effect on amastigote form has yet been described, which is the parasitic stage of clinical relevance in ACL. Therefore, this work aimed to establish the activity of these compounds against *Leishmania* (V.) *braziliensis* and *Leishmania* (L.) *amazonensis*. Hydroalcoholic extracts were obtained from the different organs of the plant, in addition to essential oil and alcoholic extract of the leaves. These compounds were applied at different concentrations in plates containing promastigotes of L. (L.) *amazonensis* for 24h. This experiment demonstrated important inhibitory activity of leaf essential oil (comp. 92) against promastigotes (about 60% reduction in viability compared to control at 100 µg/mL). Hydroalcoholic leaf extract (comp. 84) also showed a relevant activity in the promastigotes being used as a parameter in subsequent experiments. The inhibition of viability by compounds 84 and 92 in L. (L.) *amazonensis* and L. (V.) *braziliensis* promastigote cultures during 24, 48 and 72h was then evaluated. There was no significant time-dependence relationship in reducing viability and compound 92 was more toxic to both species. The cytotoxicity of these compounds was also investigated in L929 fibroblasts and primary murine macrophages. These experiments showed higher cytotoxicity of compound 92 for promastigote forms when compared with fibroblasts and macrophages. In the current stage, in vitro infection assays are underway to evaluate the activity of the compounds against intracellular amastigotes and possible modulation in the microbicidal response of infected macrophages by the release of nitric oxide.

**Keywords:** American Cutaneous Leishmaniasis, *Vernonia polyanthes* Less., Bioactive substances.

15. **INFLUENCE OF ACUTE SECONDHAND SMOKE IN RENAL VASCULAR MORPHOLOGY**

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Smoking accounts for approximately 200,000 deaths per year in Brazil. With approximately 5000 toxic substances, the smoke that evolves from the burning tip of the cigarette is able to negatively influence nonsmokers who are in the contaminated environment, especially with nicotine. Among the affected organs are kidneys, which are highly vascularized and the maintenance of their functions depends directly on a good vascular permeability. Renal vascular changes are considered serious because they tend to cause internal homeostasis to rupture in a systemic way, besides being able to develop renal failure. Smokers, therefore, tend to have renal vascular lesions, but their relationship with secondhand smoke is not yet fully understood.

**Keywords:** Passive smoking; glomerulus; glomerular filtration; endothelium.

16. **TELEMEDICINE: CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION AND PERSPECTIVE FOR THE FUTURE**

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Telemedicine refers to the use of telecommunications systems to provide distance healthcare. With the CFM resolution 1.643/2002 telemedicine became the medicine exercise with education, assistance and health research purposes, respecting CFM norms related to data transmission, confidentiality and guarantee of professional secrecy. In 2018, this resolution was revoked by the need of a more detailed analysis of all the critics and suggestions received. Therefore, the doctors procedures performed at distance was standardized, implementing technological and communication means that assures quality in the assistance provided to patients also including guarantees in data security, privacy and confidentiality and other premises required in telemedicine practice. This study brings a literature review of the challenges encountered in the implementation of the telemedicine in Brazil, also bringing perspectives of the future. For this research 226 articles published between 2002 and 2019 that met the criteria defined by the researchers, have been chosen. After the review, the analysis show that this innovation in the medical field has the potential to yield positive results on the health of the patients, also providing better access to healthcare and decreasing the cost of the services. However, at the same time the positive points are shown some negative effects stands out, like the substitution of the doctor-patient relationship and the trade of traditional medicine by other forms of technology. So as the number of apps and innovations in telemedicine keep growing, is important to understand the impact of these changes on the patients, healthcare professionals and future generations. By being a recent subject it is necessary to understand its impacts on the healthcare field and with this improve the procedures and care provided to the patients.

**Keywords:** telemedicine, implementation, challenges, future

## Internal Medicine

17. **HEMIMEGALENCEPHALY: CLINICAL PICTURE AND TREATMENT**  
Ricardo Ribeiro Homem Landi, Paulo Henrique Pires de Aguiar, Julia Magalhães Peixoto de Oliveira, Olívia Augusto Pereira Lima  
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Hemimegalencephaly is a brain congenital dysplastic malformation with abnormal growth of one of the cerebral hemispheres. The clinical presentation is variable, however, seizures and neuropsychomotor delay are common. The seizures are usually refractory to monotherapy drug treatment, which generates the need for a combination of multiple medications or surgical interventions, among which the most used are hemispherectomies. The goal of this study is to discuss the clinical condition of hemimegalencephaly and its treatments, by analysing the results and followup of reported cases. A systematic review was carried out to search for the keyword "Hemimegalencephaly" from 2002 to 2019 using the electronic platforms MEDLINE, PubMed, LILACS and Scielo, giving priority to review articles and case reports in English, Spanish and Portuguese. 44



patients, 27 males and 17 females were analysed. Most of the cases were right hemimegalencephaly, of which 32,26% presented partial seizures, being the most frequent clinical manifestation in right HME cases. For right HME, most of the treated patients underwent surgical treatment with right functional hemispherectomy. For those patients, the surgical treatment was more effective in reducing seizure severity and frequency. Regarding the left HME cases, 46,16% presented epileptic muscle spasms as the main clinical manifestation. Most of these patients received drug treatment. There was an important reduction in seizure severity and frequency in only half of the cases. Analyses showed that surgical treatment is more effective for seizure control than treatment with medication, especially when considering right HME. The follow-up after treatment is also very important as most reports showed that patients do not progress with complete remission of seizures or complete improvement of neuropsychomotor delay.

**Keywords:** Hemimegalencephaly, epilepsy, anticonvulsants, hemispherectomy

#### 18. THERAPEUTIC REVIEW OF CUTANEOUS, KIDNEYS AND MUSCULOSKELETAL INVOLVEMENTS OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS

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The Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune and chronic disease characterized by the loss of immune self-tolerance involving the formation of autoantibodies and immune complexes resulting in inflammation of multiple organs and systems. The current therapeutic approach involves immunomodulation and immunosuppression, and also acts against specific organ manifestations. Despite the numerous advances in treatment, SLE patients still have a low quality of life, when compared with other patients diagnosed with other chronic diseases but yet, its premature mortality and morbidity rates continue to be high. The main aim of this literature review is to describe the current therapeutic strategies applied in the cutaneous, kidneys and musculoskeletal involvements of SLE. We ran a survey by using PubMed, Lilacs, and Medline and used "Lupus treatment" as keywords. Then, we selected 4 articles focused on the current management strategies for SLE. The current treatment strategies, although of their relative effectiveness, are still limited by high failure and toxicity rates. Corticosteroids management therapy contributes to much of the long-term organ damage. Further studies on management strategies have to be reviewed, as an attempt, to reduce the undesirable effects described previously, pursuing the increase of long-term quality of life of patients diagnosed with this pathology.

**Keywords:** treatment, systemic lupus erythematosus, SLE.

#### 19. PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY IN DOWN SYNDROME

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**INTRODUCTION:** Down syndrome is a genetic alteration that affects the development of the individual, as well as, it determines physical and cognitive characteristics. Most patients with the disease have the so-called simple trisomy 21. Several factors directly contribute to the increased risk of developing coronary heart disease such as acute myocardial infarction, hypertension, diabetes, lung disease, some cancers, kidney problems, gallbladder disease, joint, muscle and endocrine changes. Along with the increased life expectancy for individuals with Down syndrome in recent decades, obesity, respiratory disease (asthma, sleep apnea), musculoskeletal problems, liver disease, behavioral problems, social isolation, signs of depression, low self-esteem and Bullying is an aggravating risk factor for these individuals. **OBJECTIVE:** The present study aims to verify the prevalence of overweight and obesity, the correlation between the Z and Percentile Drainage and Down syndrome of both sexes in children and adolescents, as well as in adults using the index. body mass (BMI). **METHODOLOGY:** A cohort study conducted during June 2017 with students enrolled in the Association of Parents and Friends of the Exceptional (APAE) in Mirassol, with a sample of 15 Down Syndrome patients, divided into two study groups, being the group one formed by children and adolescents and another group by adults. The anthropometric data collected were classified according to the BMI and Percentile graph, recommended by the Ministry of Health. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** From the observed individuals, the adults were classified between 22 and 53 years

old and children from 9 to 16 years old. There were 10 adults, 3 (20.0%) females and 7 males (46.7%). And 5 children, 2 (13.3%) female and 3 (20.0%) male. Only one adult (10%) is classified as normal. Adults 5 (50.0%) were classified as overweight, one adult (10%) grade I obesity, two adults (20%) grade II obesity and one adult (10%) grade III obesity. One child (10.0%) is classified as eutrophic. Already 5 children (90.0%) were classified as overweight. No child was classified as obesity grade I, II and III. **CONCLUSION:** It was observed that the degree of obesity in this total population between adults and children was 70% obese, 30% overweight and 20% normal, presenting a high rate of obesity or predisposition to this metabolic syndrome.

#### 20. CASE REPORT - TESTICULAR NHL RECURRENCE IN THE CNS OF ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE PATIENT

Bruna Calabrese Zanon, Carla Adriane Roballo, Lara de Melo Ribeiro, Giulia Kodja Zanetta, Ana Raquel Okusu  
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Patient A.T., male, 60 years, with personal background of systemic arterial hypertension, coronary atherosclerosis with previous angioplasty in right coronary artery and non Hodgkin testicular lymphoma having its curative chemotherapy treatment done in July 2018, following up at Puc Campinas' Hospital. In March 2019, returned to the service with holocranial headache associated with visual turbidity and lipothymia for two months. The investigation of the symptom was done performing a skull CT scan which has shown a massive tumor in the CNS, justifying the patient's signs and symptoms of intracranial hypertension (ICH). Remaining under the care of the hospital's Neurosurgery team, it has been decided to collect a specimen of the tumor for biopsy and histopathological elucidation, so that the conduction of the case could be defined. During the hospitalization period, the patient evolved with typical precordialgia and joint follow-up was requested for Generalists' team. A new coronary angiography was performed, showing stenosis of about 90% of the previous stent, with no possibility of intervention due to the patient's clinical performance at that moment.

**Keywords:** Non Hodgkin lymphoma; atherosclerosis; CNS relapse; palliative care; PET-CT.

#### 21. ACCUMULATION OF ADVANCED GLYCATION END PRODUCTS AND AGE ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PRESENCE OF DIABETIC DISTAL SYMMETRIC POLYNEUROPATHY

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**INTRODUCTION:** Diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy (DPN) is the leading cause of neuropathy in the world. Currently, there is an estimated prevalence of 422 million subjects with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) worldwide and 7.6 million in Brazil, which approximately 50% show DPN after 10 years of disease. This comorbidity is a major cause of disability and amputation, although the only current preventive method is tight glycemic control. Given its importance, new risk factors should be investigated in order to address efforts to prevent the development of DPN. **OBJECTIVES:** To investigate the association between DPN and (1) accumulation of advanced glycation products (AGE) in tissues, (2) anthropometric measurements of body composition, mainly fat-free mass and android fat, (3) laboratory tests and (4) conventional risk factors including gender, advanced age, time of diabetes, high blood pressure, obesity, physical activity. **METHODS:** Observational and cross-sectional analysis of 147 individuals aged 40 to 70 years with the diagnosis of T2DM, which are volunteers in a current Brazilian cohort. The presence or absence of PND was assessed by the Michigan Protocol, validated in Portuguese. The accumulation of advanced glycation end products (AGE) in tissues was assessed by measuring skin autofluorescence (SAF). Anthropometric measurements were evaluated using Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DXA). Laboratory tests were performed at the Fleury laboratory. Demographic, identification and lifestyle data, as well as weight and BMI, were collected at the study admission appointment. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS 20. Continuous data were compared by the MannWhitney U and Pearson  $\chi^2$  tests. The odds ratio by binary logistic regression and p values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant. **RESULTS:** Skin autofluorescence (OR: 0.430, 95% CI: 0.228; 0.810, p = 0.009) and age (OR: 0.931, 95% CI: 0.883; 0.980, p = 0.007) were significantly associated with the presence of PND, even after binary logistic regression. The presence of hypertension and obesity, gender, diabetes duration, physical activity, weight, BMI and laboratorial tests were not associated with PND in the study population. Fat-free mass, android fat and other anthropometric variables were not

associated with PND. **CONCLUSION:** Accumulation of advanced glycation end products and age are associated with the presence of distal symmetric diabetic polyneuropathy in this cohort of Brazilian subjects with Type 2 Diabetes. Therefore, tight glycemic control with reduced glycemic variability plus low glycosylated hemoglobin level are important outcomes since diagnosis.

**Keywords:** Diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus, advanced glycation end products, skin autofluorescence, age.

## 22. STREPTOCOCCUS AGALACTIAE DISSEMINATED PYOMYOSITIS: A CASE REPORT

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Pyomyositis is the primary infection of the skeletal muscles. It is more usual in adult men from the tropics, however there are cases reported in temperate zones. The clinical presentation is characterized by three clinical phases: invasive, purulent or suppurative and final stage, when most deaths related to this condition occur. Medical imaging such as computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging are essential for diagnosis and clinical follow-up. The treatment consists of antibiotic therapy associated with surgical drainage of the muscular abscesses. The actual report describes the clinical evolution along 134 days follow-up of a 59 years-old male patient with diabetes mellitus who presented pyomyositis due to *Streptococcus agalactiae* group A in the right sternocleidomastoid muscles, that projected to the thoracic cavity in addition to minor abscesses in paravertebral lumbosacral and right femoral muscles.

**Keywords:** pyomyositis, acute myositis, pyogenic infection, *Streptococcus agalactiae*

## 23. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SERUM VITAMIN D LEVELS AND ANTINUCLEAR ANTIBODIES IN PATIENTS FOLLOWED IN A CITY IN THE SOUTH OF MINAS GERAIS

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Recent researches have addressed the relationship between vitamin D levels and the function of the immune system. Studies have demonstrated that vitamin D may be related in the modulation of the adaptive and innate immune response. Studies performed in places where the population is under a low incidence of sunlight, the main mechanism by which the body produces vitamin D, have demonstrated a higher incidence of diseases involving the dysregulation of the immune system. Little is known, however, about the correlation between hypovitaminosis D and the presence of autoantibodies, particularly the antinuclear antibody (ANA). The objective of this study was to evaluate the association between vitamin D levels and the presence of ANA in rheumatologic patients without a diagnostic of autoimmune disease, followed in an outpatient clinic in the south of Minas Gerais. The medical records of 400 patients were evaluated and the results of ANA obtained by Immunofluorescence in HEp-2 cells and the 25-hydroxyvitamin D dosage performed by Electrochemiluminescence were collected. Patients were considered positive if ANA was reactive for dilution  $> 1/80$ . Vitamin D results were classified as deficient 30 ng/mL. Tests were considered significant when  $p < 0.05$ . Results: 65 patients were included in the study. The comparison of the general averages of vitamin D between the ANA positive and negative groups did not present a significant difference ( $p = 0.406$ ). The mean values of vitamin D in the ANA positive group and negative showed a small difference in the deficient patients, but without statistical relevance ( $p = 0.112$ ). Insufficient and normal patients showed no difference in mean vitamin D, ( $p = 0.656$ ) and ( $p = 0.646$ ) respectively. Conclusion: The association between vitamin D levels and the ANA result in the evaluated patients was not observed. New studies with larger sample sizes may reveal different results, opening up the opportunity for new studies on the relationship between vitamin D and the presence of autoantibodies in the Brazilian population.

**Keywords:** Vitamin D; Autoimmunity; Antinuclear antibody

## 24. OUTBREAK OF SCHIZOPHRENIA TRIGGERED BY CANNABIS USE

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**INTRODUCTION:** The consumption of cannabis as a psychoactive drug is already widely known and practiced worldwide, much has been discussed about its legalization, in this context there is concern about its effects on health. In this article we will cover the relationship between the use of cannabis and outbreaks of schizophrenia among young people. **Objectives:** the objective of this article is to investigate the possible causal factors and the relation of cannabis use and outbreaks of schizophrenia. **METHODOLOGY:** the methodology used was the bibliographic survey of articles from databases such as LILACS, PubMed, Scielo and Medline, published in the last 8 years in Portuguese and English. **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** among the findings is that the use of cannabis may exacerbate the symptoms of schizophrenia, and continuous use predicts the presence of more psychotic symptoms and worsening of the prognosis of those who already have schizophrenia. However, other factors must interact to increase the likelihood of developing psychotic symptoms, such as family history of schizophrenia, time of use, dose and age. However, studies also prove that the predisposition to schizophrenia does not predispose to greater use of cannabis. In youngsters abuse by the age of 18 provided a 2.4-fold increased risk of developing psychosis late in life, moreover a study shows that exposure to synthetic cannabinoids in adolescent rats increased the susceptibility of schizophrenic hyperdopaminergic phenotype after puberty in relation to control rats. Conclusion: it is concluded that the use of cannabis is a risk factor, but not sufficient for the development of schizophrenia, other factors are fundamental, with genetics being one of the main factors. Therefore, there is still a need for more studies to prove the relationship between cannabis abuse among young people and the development of schizophrenia, since there are already indications of the causal relationship but it is not yet possible to alert the teenagers due to lack of a conclusive study.

**Keywords:** Schizophrenia; Cannabinoids; Cannabis; Marijuana Abuse.

## 25. THE APPLICATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF KETOGENIC DIET IN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF ALZHEIMER DISEASE

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The classic ketogenic diet (KD) is characterized by a high fat content, few carbohydrates and normal protein content and has some variations, as: Modified Ketogenic Diet, Modified Atkins Diet and more recently the Medium-Chain Triglyceride (MCT). The diet mimics the metabolic profile of fasting by reducing blood glucose concentration and increasing blood ketone bodies, like,  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate and acetoacetate, which will be the main energy source for the central nervous system. In the traditional diet, the proportion of carbohydrates and fat is respectively, 55% and 30%, while in the KD is 8% and 90%. For almost 100 years, the KD has been used in the therapy nonpharmacologic of epilepsy, however, recent studies have evaluated the KD application in other medical conditions, like amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, traumatic brain injury, cerebral ischemia, cancer, diabetes and main neurodegenerative disorders, including Parkinson's and Alzheimer's disease (AD). Material and methods: Articles from the PubMed, Scielo, Medline and Google Scholar platform. Results and Discussion: analysis of benefits and harms of the different types of ketogenic diet. Conclusion: Classical presented the best option regarding risk-benefit, genetic component (ApoE), therapeutic and preventive coverage of Alzheimer's disease.

## 26. POLYCYTHEMIA RUBRA VERA: EPIDEMIOLOGIC ANALYSIS AND PATIENT FOLLOW UP ON A TERTIARY HOSPITAL OF CAMPINAS (SP)

Luiz Fernando Mohallem Reynaldo, Luciano Fuzzato Silva, Rodrigo Otero Coelho, Guilherme da Costa Boni Valente  
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Polycythemia Rubra Vera (PV) is the most common myeloproliferative disease, occurring in 1,9/100,000 inhabitants (USA). The disease has a discrete predominance over men, grows in incidence after the 6th decade and occurs earlier in women. This retrospective and observational study was made with an analysis of 38 records from patients diagnosed with PRV. The data range from 1998 to 2019 and was collected using a protocol established by the researchers. The sample features 60,5% of male and

medium age of 57 years. Observing the cardiovascular risk factors, the most prevalent was Arterial Hypertension (55,3%). The most related clinical finding was Plethora (68,4%). Five patients had thromboembolic events before the treatment and four occurred after it. As a treatment, almost all patients used hydroxyurea, with some using phlebotomy as prophylactic and/or maintenance option. Only four patients died during years studied. The disease manifests with symptoms occurring from blood hyperviscosity or vasomotor factors, such as fatigue, headache, visual disturbance and pruritus. Splenomegaly is the most common sign. Clinical findings can persist with laboratory control of the disease and can aggravate with its evolution. As such, clinical parameters are bad factors for patient's control. Given the unspecific clinical findings, the diagnosis is established following a set of criteria anchored in laboratory findings. The major criteria are high red blood cells count, suggestive bone marrow biopsy and JAK2 mutation. The minor criteria is reduced serum EPO, which diagnoses patients in cases of negative JAK2 mutation. Risk stratification is fundamental to establish the correct treatment, in an attempt of thrombosis prevention. The patient is considered as "high risk" if its age is over 60 years or it has a history of previous thrombosis. Modern protocols for "low risk" patients recommend phlebotomy until hematocrit target level is reached and daily low dose aspirin. For "high risk" patients the recommendation is hydroxyurea and to evaluate the response, preceded by phlebotomy until target hematocrit levels. Antiplatelets agents, anticoagulants, phlebotomy and other drugs can be used in special cases. The diseases' natural history is unknown, mainly due to the established treatments that change its progression. Yet, life expectancy is lower compared to the population. The patient's array showed epidemiology consistent with the literature. However, symptomatology data was shown to be lower. The phlebotomy usage happened in agreement with literature. Despite that, the usage of hydroxyurea in lower-risk patients disagrees with the protocols. None of the patients was considered intolerant or resistant to the therapies. The study showed a lower thrombosis rate than the literature, even though the treatment for low and high-risk patients lacked consistency with the literature.

**Keywords:** Polycythemia Rubra Vera; Symptomatology; Diagnosis; Risk Stratification; Treatment; Hematology.

## 27. CASE REPORT: PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMS ON A PATIENT WITH POLYCYTHEMIA VERA RUBRA

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Polycythemia Vera Rubra (PV) is a chronic monoclonal myeloproliferative neoplasia that affects the elder, increasing erythroid blood cells. It's global incidence is around 0.7-2.5 in 10,000 people each year. The typical clinical manifestation consists in headaches, plethorism, dizziness, pruritus and splenomegaly, although the suspicion of the diagnosis is most frequent in asymptomatic patients after an altered blood test. Neuropsychiatric symptoms in PV patients are found in the literature, but not so prevalent in today's clinical practice. Old papers cite intense neurologic symptoms (hemiplegia) and psychiatric symptoms as characteristic of PV. Recent papers show fewer of these symptoms, which can mean a possible reduction of its prevalence. A male patient, 54 years old, went to the emergency room with symptoms of disorientation, bizarre attitudes, visual and auditory hallucinations, and persecutory delusion. Confronted by these initial symptoms, it was suspected of psychic delusion by a organic cause, opting for stay in hospital to medicate and tests the patient. The patient was discharged after 3 days, in use of risperidone 2 mg daily, coming back to the hospital after 4 days with the same symptoms and a new discovered family history of psychiatric problems of his brother. The patient was discharged after 6 days using risperidone 6 mg/day and clonazepam 2mg at night. Kept an ambulatory follow up where he received treatment as if he was schizophrenic and showed less symptoms. After some time of follow up, he went the hospital again because of a paranoid disorder and was solicited news tests. It was opted for a phlebotomy on account of blood hyperviscosity. Then it was required a hematology consult, that saw the possibility of PV and started a correct therapy. With the confirmed diagnoses and stated the correct therapy, the patient showed complete remission of the symptoms. Initial studies described the diseases as variable symptomatology with predominating neurologic symptoms. Nowadays, the clinical manifestations can be seen as neurological, because of symptoms like headache and dizziness, but findings like plethorism, pruritus and splenomegaly are seen a great amount, been considered classical symptoms of PV. It can be deduced that the popularization of hemograms,

has allowed an early diagnosis, and a more effective treatment with hydroxyurea and aspirin have contributed for a downfall of the complicates cases PV. This case has been perceived as an atypical case, when compared with today's modern literature. The patient has shown only splenomegaly as a classical symptom, not been found headache, dizziness, plethorism and pruritus. The most prevalent symptom the patient presented was psychoses. Even though in the past more intense psychiatric and neurologic symptoms were shown, not only headache and dizziness. The case was in keeping with the literature. The only not consistent factor was the psychiatric family history, which is normally negative differing of this case in which it was positive.

**Keywords:** Polycythemia Vera Rubra; Psychoses; Case Report; Hematology.

## 28. RETROSPECTIVE EXPLORATORY STUDY ON THE APPLICATION OF SPECTRAL DOPPLER IN SJÖGREN'S SYNDROME

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**INTRODUCTION:** when it comes to diagnosis and follow-up of patients with Sjogren's Syndrome (SS), the salivary gland ultrasonography (SGUS) has revealed relevant utility when compared to sialography and scintigraphy. Its specificity is also comparable to salivary gland biopsy. Doppler ultrasound is used to measure intravascular blood velocity and to differentiate structures from distinct echogenicity through grayscale (GS). Spectral Doppler (SD) is able to quantify inflammatory processes by calculating the internal resistance (IR) of vessels, since the inflammatory process predisposes a decrease in this IR. **METHODS:** analysis of previously recorded high-resolution SGUS images of 17 patients with SD and GS were evaluated to detect inflammatory changes of salivary glands. Objectives: the present study aims to correlate the sonographic findings with clinical and laboratory variables and evaluate the potential of diagnosis and complementary use of ED. **RESULTS:** A total of seventeen women with average age of 45.76±16.61 years and disease duration of 4.35±3.21 years. All patients presented xerostomia and xerophthalmia. The titration of antinuclear antibody (ANA) were 1/160 to 1/1280 with dense fine speckled nuclear pattern. Of the patients studied, 88.24% had positive anti-Ro and titration above 211.76±79.70 U/ml. Furthermore, 64.70% had positive anti-La and rheumatoid factor (RF) with titration above 111.11±140.71 U/ml and 127.17±308.56 IU/ml, respectively. Erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) value obtained was 29.82mm±10.81 and C-reactive protein (CPR) was 0.70±0.44 mg/dl. With glandular scintigraphy, moderate to severe salivary excretion deficit was shown in 100% of the patients but 70.58% had positive gland biopsy. Spearman correlation: right parotid SGUS with ESR:  $r = 0.771$  and  $p < 0.00$ ; SGUS left submandibular gland with ESR:  $r = 0.551$  and  $p = 0.022$ ; SGUS right submandibular gland with ESR:  $r = 0.687$  and  $p = 0.002$ ; SGUS sublingual with FR:  $r = 0.585$  and  $p = 0.014$ ; SGUS left submandibular gland with anti-La:  $r = 0.499$  and  $p = 0.041$ ; right parotid RI with anti-La:  $r = 0.642$  and  $p = 0.046$ . **CONCLUSION:** USGS may be considered an important tool in the evaluation of salivary glands in SS patients.

**Keywords:** Sjögren's syndrome, Ultrasonography, Spectral Doppler

## 29. JUVENILE DIABETES- MANAGEMENT AND TREATMENT IN PUBLIC HEALTH NETWORKS OF ARARAQUARA-SP

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Universidade de Araraquara

It's notable that a food plan, nutritional orientation and the practice of physical exercises are essential for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, however, many challenges are faced in its adhesion, since most already have a defined lifestyle and the changes that must be made after the diagnoses will last for the rest of their lives. Besides that, family plays an essential supporting role, mainly when the diabetic is a child or an adolescent. The objective on this paper is to analyze the knowledge of diabetic adolescents that resides in the city of Araraquara and are treated in the public health system, the analysis was made using a questionnaire. The questions varied over the disease handling, ingested and restricted alimentation, medicines and the social impact of the disease. Observing the results, we identified that 14% of the children and adolescents felt uncomfortable about talking on their diabetes, evidencing how concerned they are about the disease and how it affects their social life. In what concerns the orientation about food consumption, 87% of them feel well oriented, 93% knows the right meal times, and have family's support to follow a healthy diet, 80% consume fruits and vegetables and 74% follow a



food plan according to what is recommended for a diabetic. Ultimately it was observed a contrast between the knowledge and concerns, what indicates us that although all of the necessary information about the treatment is available, they still feel fear and insecurities about the disease, this was exemplified by the high percentage when they were asked about the fear of feeling bad (53%) and their affliction with the fact that they might be excluded from the social coexistence (20%).

**Keywords:** Diabetes, child and juvenile, quality of life, feeding.

### 30. DISSEMINATED TUBERCULOSIS WITH ATYPICAL LYMPHNODE INVOLVEMENT IN IMMUNOCOMPETENT PATIENT

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**INTRODUCTION:** According to the WHO, Brazil is in 20th place in the world ranking of countries with the highest number of cases of tuberculosis (TB). Less than 2% of the population is affected by the widespread form of the disease. **CASE REPORT:** Female, 54-year-old patient with increased abdominal volume, nausea, vomiting, inappetence for 10 days, accompanied by weight loss. The patient presented jaundice and tachycardia (FC 113 bpm) and ascites. Abdominal computed tomography revealed enlargement of multiple lymphnodes and multiple hepatic and splenic nodules. Abdominal findings favored the diagnosis of infectious granulomatous disease. After one month, he returned for ultrasound-guided liver biopsy. The patient, during this period, reported significant abdominal discomfort and difficulty sleeping. The anatomopathological examination of the collected material of the hepatic biopsy showed portal fibrosis and formation of nodules, granulomas with giantocytes in the portal space, coagulative necrosis in the focal area and mild central perivenulitis. The immunohistochemical study concluded positivity for histiocytic elements suggestive of mycobacteria. A therapeutic regimen was initiated for tuberculosis associated with corticotherapy. The treatment showed positive clinical and imaging response, emphasizing the reduction of lymph node enlargement and weight gain, without recurrence of ascitic fluid. **DISCUSSION:** Disseminated tuberculosis is defined as a finding of pulmonary lesion associated with one or more extrapulmonary foci, or more than two associated extrapulmonary foci. Clinical manifestations are nonspecific, including prolonged fever, ascites, abdominal pain, weight loss and cough. Predsponding conditions include alcoholism, HIV infection, malnutrition, advanced age, diabetes mellitus and immunosuppressive therapy. Mycobacterium tuberculosis has the lung as the gateway. In order for this form of tuberculosis (TB) to occur, the bacilli need to overcome the respiratory defenses, disseminating hematogenically to other organs. The differential diagnosis of this presentation includes infections (fungal, viral and bacterial), neoplasms and sarcoidosis. Extrapulmonary TB accounts for 10-20% of cases. Ganglionic TB is the second most frequent manifestation, and the most usual form is the ganglionic involvement of cervical chains, being the bacilli able to reach the axillary ones. Cases of lesion in mediastinal, abdominal and diaphragmatic lymphnodes such as those of the reported patient are atypical. No tuberculin test was performed and no BAAR was found in the anatomopathological study of hepatic lesions. The treatment of choice is tuberculosis chemotherapy for six months, according to the Ministry of Health regulations. The report becomes pertinent due to the fact that disseminated TB to be responsible for less than 2% of the cases seen routinely in hospitals. This is an uncommon presentation because of the patient's age, the absence of a previous history of TB and HIV infection, and the lack of immunosuppressants. **Conclusion:** The present case clarifies the importance of including disseminated tuberculosis as a differential diagnosis. This form of clinical presentation of the disease is uncommon in immunocompetent patients, and a high level of suspicion is necessary to arrive at the diagnosis. The empirical treatment with tuberculostatics, despite the non-isolation of the causal agent, was positive, with clinical improvement and regression of the radiographic picture.

### 31. RETROSPECTIVE EXPLORATORY STUDY OF THE APPLICATION OF 3D, 2D ULTRASOUND AND HISTOGRAM IN ARTHROPATHIES

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The use of ultrasound (US) in rheumatology has been growing, mainly because it is a low cost imaging method, without radiation exposure, and with good patient acceptance. Recently, a new modality has been studied to assist in the diagnosis of rheumatological diseases: three-dimensional (3D) ultrasound. It is a resource that still needs to be analyzed before its

implementation, in fact, in clinical practice. The 2D ultrasound with high frequency linear probe, besides allowing a better resolution in the grayscale (SG) can characterize color image patterns, where it is possible to obtain a standard image histogram: "Indigo", "Orange" or RGB, formed by additive primary color patterns, these being red, green and blue. Together with 3D US it can help to visualize detailed anatomical cuts, providing more accurate measurements of the studied lesion. **Methods:** A total of 16 patients (37,5% males and 62,5% females), in which several osteoarticular lesions were detected. **Objectives:** The present study aims to detect echotextural damage through US 2D, 3D and histogram, correlating these measurements of area with volume through previously recorded images. **Results:** A total of 630 images was obtained, 470 were in 2D and 160 images in 3D. In this study, all Spearman correlation coefficients were clinically significant ( $p = 0.002$  to  $p < 0.001$ ), with a strongly positive correlation between 2D US measurements in RGB, Indigo and SG color patterns. **Conclusion:** 3D and 2D US have great use in rheumatology and can better define ecotextural damage in various rheumatological diseases.

**Keywords:** Ultrasonography, inflammation, rheumatic diseases

### 32. COMPARISON AND ANALYSIS OF MEDICAL STUDENT PERFORMANCE BETWEEN TWO ASSESSMENT METHODS USING DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICAL MODELS

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The need to build a homogeneous and objective evaluation process in the theoreticalpractical scope in disciplines involving clinical diagnostic skills is a constant challenge in the medical course. The discipline of Semiology and Propaedeutics, in its Internal Medicine internship, evaluated the student in theoretical exam, practical exam in the ward through case discussion, portfolio and concept evaluation. The difficulty of combining an assessment consistent with the content offered, the heterogeneity in the choice of patients for the practical test plus the problem of establishing objective criteria in the evaluation of this, portfolio and concept note established difficulties until 2016, due to the great loss. in the variability of the notes and the disparity with an expected Gaussian curve. Given this, a new format of practical evaluation was established, using actors who would simulate syndromes that should be diagnosed by students by anamnesis and physical examination of the device regarding the complaint. The calculation of the notes would be based on a standardized checklist. The project aimed to demonstrate that the evaluation consisting of a theoretical test and a practical test with simulated actors from the 2017 school year results in a normal distribution of the frequency of the practical test scores, as the standardization in the evaluation contributes to minimize the previous biases. of this test. While in 2016, the distribution did not follow normality; and in 2015, the distribution was normal, but with low standard deviation, determining low grade variability and compromising the validity of the method. In addition, this study aimed to identify whether there is a correlation between the practical test and the student's academic performance coefficient over the course of graduation from the Person correlation coefficient for normal distributions and Spearman's for nonnormal distributions. The result was weak, but significant in 2016, and showed no correlation in 2015 and 2017, demonstrating the bias of the yield coefficient, as it is a note composed of evaluations with little or no consolidated standardization degrees.

**Keywords:** Medical education; semiology and propaedeutics; evaluation; internal medicine.

### 33. PROFILE OF STROKE PATIENTS IN A PHILANTHROPIC HOSPITAL IN ARARAQUARA – SP.

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Since the last decades, two processes have been observed in Brazil: the demographic transition and the epidemiological transition leading to the increase of noncommunicable chronic diseases, such as Stroke. These processes have determined important changes in the profile of diseases that affect the population. Health professionals need to be prepared and organized for the fast and safe care of these patients, seeking to prevent complications and sequelae. People should also be able to recognize early signs and symptoms of stroke and the need for immediate help. We performed a prospective analysis of 30 medical records from April 2018 to January 2019. An association of 84% was found between patients who had



ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke and who had Systemic Arterial Hypertension. An important association was found between smoking (46%) and Diabetes Mellitus (46%) and the occurrence of stroke (ischemic or hemorrhagic). The most prevalent signs and symptoms were also associated in the results, with Mental Confusion (61%) being the most reported sign and symptom in the medical records analyzed. In addition, socio-demographic factors such as patient origin and marital status were analyzed, with 47% of married patients. It was possible to conclude from the analyzed data that, as expected, there is a high association between risk factors and stroke in the patients studied, especially with hypertension, diabetes mellitus and smoking.

**Keywords:** Cerebrovascular accident; Epidemiological transition; Hypertension

### Gyneco-Obstetrics

34. **MAGNESIUM SULPHATE IN PREECLAMPSIA WITH SEVERE FEATURES: EVALUATING ADEQUATE USE, MATERNAL AND PERINATAL OUTCOMES**  
Amaro, L. B., Harfuch, B. R., Guida, J. P., Costa, M. L.

**OBJECTIVES:** To describe the maternal and perinatal outcomes in cases of preeclampsia (PE) with severe features treated with magnesium sulphate, and to describe characteristics of the medication use (triggering factor, average time of use, doses, adverse effects and need of new administration). **METHODS:** Descriptive study, with selection of all pregnant or postpartum women that received magnesium sulphate for treatment of PE or Eclampsia at the Women's Hospital (CAISM/Unicamp) over a one year period (2017). Cases of magnesium sulphate were selected from the computer based medical records of prescriptions and further selected if PE. The medical records related to these cases were extensively reviewed for data collection. All data (sociodemographic resources, clinical and obstetric history, diagnosis of PE and diagnosis of severe features, maternal and perinatal outcomes and conditions of use of magnesium sulphate) were entered into the study database and analyzed using Excel for Windows. Continuous variables were used as average and standard deviation, and categorical variables were included in percentage (%) of frequency. **RESULTS:** During the study period (2017), 171 cases of PE with signs of severity were included. The average age was 28.73 years and almost half (49.7%) had comorbidities, of which 57% were chronic hypertension. At the diagnosis of preeclampsia, patients had an average blood pressure of 165/102mmHg and 70.9% presented significant proteinuria ( $> 0.3g/24h$ ). Most women presented severe symptoms (64.3%) or severe hypertension (61.4%). The frequency of eclampsia and HELLP syndrome among the cases was 8.2% and 14%, respectively. In most cases (77.8%), magnesium sulfate use started before labor (average gestational age of 33.75 weeks), 9.9% presented a mild adverse effect (7.5% had oliguria, 3.5% absence of tendinous reflex, 1.2% nausea and 0.6% vomiting). Among the cases, 55.2% evolved to preterm labor, 83.3% were cesarean and the average gestational age of delivery was 35.13 weeks. Only 3.9% of the newborns had an Apgar at 5 minutes score below 7, 17.6% required hospitalization in neonatal ICU and 75.8% did not describe neonatal complications. However, there were 5 neonatal deaths and 5 stillbirths among the considered cases. **CONCLUSION:** Magnesium sulfate use was not associated with serious adverse effects. Its use in cases of early PE can help to ensure clinical safety and proper management in deciding the best time for childbirth, reducing frequency of premature births (specially early preterm and extreme preterm births), and severe maternal complications.

**Key-words:** preeclampsia, eclampsia, treatment, magnesium sulfate

35. **PREECLAMPSIA IN BRAZIL: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS**  
Luis Gabriel Pissinatti, Caio Augusto Hartman, José Paulo de Siqueira Guida, Beatriz Gadioli Andrade, Bruna Fagundes Rodrigues, José Paulo de Siqueira Guida, Caio Augusto Hartman  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Preeclampsia is the main cause of maternal morbidity and mortality and an important cause of prematurity in Brazil. However, there is no national surveillance network to assess its occurrence. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the incidence of preeclampsia and its main complications (eclampsia, Hellp syndrome, maternal death, perinatal death and prematurity) in Brazil. **Methods:** Systematic literature review in 3 different databases (PubMed, Scielo and Embase), until July 2019, without language restriction, using the following terms: preeclampsia, eclampsia, hellp

syndrome, hypertension in pregnancy, hypertensive disease of pregnancy, hypertension in pregnancy. Selected longitudinal studies that reported at least the frequency of preeclampsia. The studies were included in RevMan 5.0 and their results were pooled. Ethical evaluation was waived because it deals with analysis of studies already published. **RESULTS:** 237 studies were identified, 27 selected after reading the abstracts and 5 included after the evaluation regarding the inclusion criteria, totaling 11639 women evaluated. The frequency of preeclampsia was 400/11639 (3.42%); 2 reported the frequency of eclampsia (0.15%; 8/5496); 2 perinatal death (0.45%; 8/1769); 2 of prematurity (1.3%; 23/1769). Other outcomes were not reported. **CONCLUSION:** The frequency of preeclampsia and prematurity, but not that of perinatal death, was below the world average. Standardization of results in preeclampsia studies is critical for grouping results.

**Keywords:** Preeclampsia. Eclampsia. Hellp syndrome. Maternal death. Perinatal death. Incidence. Brazil.

36. **HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD: THE REASONS FOR A DAMAGED REPUTATION**

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The contraceptive is a method that aim to prevent an unwanted pregnancy, however, its side effects are expressive in the woman's health, which causes the generation Y, "millennium generation"; it is failing to use it. Thus, the purpose of this article is to understand the reasons why the modern woman is failing to adhere to hormonal therapy. It is a study of bibliographic review using books and scientific articles published in databases of biomedical bibliography, in addition, the questionnaire present in the article will be used for future field research. According to the literature, the harms of oral contraceptive use were verified, supervising its benefits. Thus, it is concluded that this drug is harmful to female health.

**Keywords:** oral contraception, Y generation and adverse effects.

37. **PRIMARY VAGINAL SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA: CLASSIC PRESENTATION OF A RARE TUMOR**

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**OBJECTIVE:** To report the case of a patient with primary vaginal carcinoma. **CASE REPORT:** Female patient, 43 years old, referred to Santa Casa de Araraquara in May 2018 due to vaginal bleeding associated with a fetid odor 3 months ago. Reports weight loss of 4 pounds in the last 6 months. On physical examination, a fragile lesion in the posterior vagina was observed. A biopsy revealed well-differentiated invasive squamous cell carcinoma. After failure of the initial treatment and worse progression of the condition and after the results of the exams and the general condition was given after an approach with palliative care team with priority in the control of symptoms, which follow her up until June 18th when was declared hers death. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that vagina carcinoma is a rare entity, representing 1 to 2% of gynecological malignant tumors, being necessary for its diagnosis the exclusion of primitive neoplasms of other organs, specifically cervix, vulva, endometrium, colorectal and bladder.

**Keywords:** vagina, primary, carcinoma

38. **BALLANTYNE SYNDROME IN THE SECOND TRIMESTER OF GESTATION**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Ballantyne syndrome (BS) is characterized by fetal hydrops, placentomegaly and maternal edema. It is a rare syndrome, occurs between the second and third trimester of pregnancy and has a high morbidity and mortality. **CASE REPORT:** Pregnant woman, 20 years old, 26 weeks of gestation, had lower limb edema. On examination, she presented stable vital signs, uterine height of 28 cm, fetal heartbeat 130 bpm. Ultrasound showed severe fetal hydrops with pleural effusion, fetal ascites, placentomegaly, pathological A-wave venous duct. 63 cm / sec mean brain Doppler. Laboratory tests showed hemoglobin of 10.1 and numerous bacteria in the urine. We opted for hospitalization and treatment of the infection. During hospitalization, the patient evolved with preeclampsia (150x100) and absence of the fetal heartbeat. With the confirmation of fetal death, induction was performed vaginally and later curettage of the uterine

cavity. Patient evolved well after surgery, with complete regression of edema. **DISCUSSION:** BS has its unknown pathogenesis and uncertain pathophysiology. Clinical manifestations are variable, but usually patients have edema, rapid weight gain, progressive dyspnea and hypertension, a similar presentation and clinical course for preeclampsia. However, in contrast to preeclampsia, dilutional anemia is common (preeclampsia is usually hemoconcentration). **CONCLUSION:** Fetal hydrops is associated with a higher risk of preeclampsia. The definitive treatment is delivery regardless of gestational age, due to the high morbidity and mortality of the disease.

**Keywords:** Ballantyne Syndrome; Placentomegaly; Fetal hydrops.

**39. CERVICAL CARCINOSARCOMA - THE DIFFICULTY OF ESTABLISHING THE DIAGNOSIS: CASE REPORT**

Cesar Caue Bassetto, Lucas Pivetta Genovez, Joao Pedro Branco Santana, Gabriel Lucas Martins, Carolina Fernanda da Silva

Cervical carcinosarcoma is a rare neoplasm with approximately 62 cases reported in the English literature. The disease in question is quite aggressive, composed by both tissues of epithelial and mesenchymal origin, and the sarcomatous component is derived from the malignant metaplastic epithelium. It affects women more advanced, between the sixth and seventh decades of life, and mainly black. Symptoms include abnormal vaginal bleeding, pelvic pain, and enlarged uterus. The diagnosis is difficult to perform, requiring a correlation between biopsy findings and immunohistochemical examination. This is a report of a 58-year-old white patient with uterine cervix carcinosarcoma diagnosed in stage IIb, presenting as an initial symptom abnormal vaginal bleeding. HPV and Chlamydia trachomatis were both negative, using the hybrid capture technique. The diagnosis was established after hysteroscopy biopsy and immunohistochemical examination.

**Pediatrics**

**40. TRACHEAL BRONCHUS - PULMONARY CONGENITAL ANOMALY IN PATIENTS WITH DOWN SYNDROME**

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Tracheal bronchus is an anatomical malformation common in patients with Down Syndrome, usually asymptomatic and an incidental finding in bronchoscopies. This case report is about a patient with Down Syndrome and recurrent pneumonia, who underwent several thorax radiographies which revealed persistent right upper lobe atelectasis. A tracheal bronchus was diagnosed after bronchoscopy. It was decided that this patient should be treated in a conservative way, with respiratory physiotherapy and inhalatory mucolytics, which have improved the patient's condition. It is known that children with Down Syndrome are commonly hypersecretive and have deficient immunologic response, which is why they need more assertive conducts to have better life quality.

**Keywords:** tracheal bronchus, Down Syndrome, conduct.

**41. ABDOMINAL PAIN IN CHILDHOOD: EVALUATION OF CASES REFERRED TO TERTIARY HOSPITAL**

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A complaint of chronic abdominal pain has a very variable presentation and complex etiology, and may be of organic or functional cause. Thus, the lack of understanding of the physiopathology and proper treatment still leads to extensive investigations, therapeutic treatments, patient dissatisfaction and health care costs, and when there is no resolution in the primary and secondary levels of health care, cases are referred to the tertiary level hospital. In this context, the present study - which has a retrospective observational character with cross-sectional, qualitative and quantitative - analyzed the data recorded from 2013 to 2018. The sample consisted of cases of chronic abdominal pain registered at the Hospital de Clínicas of the State University of Campinas. Among the results obtained from 328 participants, there was a prevalence of females, median age of 9 years, patients were nourished (even with abdominal pain with a median duration of 1 year) and 70% were diagnosed as having functional etiology (including functional abdominal pain, functional dyspepsia, abdominal migraine and constipation), data compatible with the high prevalence of functional

diseases in this age group and which, when diagnosed, can be conducted in primary care services. Thus, a better understanding of chronic abdominal pain and referrals within the care network can contribute to the proper management regarding referrals, diagnoses and treatments of children with chronic abdominal pain.

**Keywords:** children, chronic abdominal pain, Rome IV.

**42. SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF INTESTINAL HABIT OF CHILDREN WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS**

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Changes in HI are considered in the etiology of gastrointestinal symptoms that negatively affect the life quality of Cystic Fibrosis patients. **BACKGROUND:** Characterize the HI from preschooler's children that were diagnosed with Cystic Fibrosis. **METHODS:** Systematic Inquiry about the evacuations frequency, stool consistency and appearance. The appearance was rated subjectively and by Bristol pediatric visual scale, that featured the stool in five aspects: 1. Cymbals, 2. Shape of a lumpy banana with cracks, 3. Shape of a soft and smooth banana, 4. Soft, but without a shape, 5. Diarrheal. The patients elected were up to seven years, being treated in outpatient follow-up at a specialized center in Cystic Fibrosis, where are around ninety children assisted, identified by neonatal screening with confirmed diagnosis (sodium dosage / chlorine in sweat and genetic study). The pancreatic function was assessed by fecal elastase dosage (ref.: > 100 µg/g stool). Ostomy patients were excluded from the survey. Also were excluded the ones that was not possible to fill the form completely. **RESULTS:** Caregivers of 49 children answer the form, being 25 girls, average age of 3,5 years (min 0.09 and max. 7.6 years). Most of patients (46/49) presented pancreatic insufficiency and were using pancreatic enzyme, in doses between 5 and 10 thousand lipase units / kg / day. The frequency of bowel movements was from 1 to 4 times a day. 16/49 patients mentioned daily frequency. Stool consistency was referred to as pasty in 24/49 patients or parched with cracks, or also in cymbals on 25/49. The Consistency assessment by visual scale was consistent with the subjective information, to know: Bristol 1 or 2: 25 patients, Bristol 3 or 4: 21 patients and 5 on 3 patients. On the three patients with pancreatic sufficiency, the consistence of the stool was described as hard and the aspect classified as Bristol 1. **CONCLUSION:** About half of the assessed children were identified changes in stool appearance and consistency, despites de daily frequency been one or more times a day. Early attention to this condition may prevent progression to constipation and fecal impaction on the patients affected by Cystic Fibrosis

**43. PEDIATRIC FLEXIBLE VALGUS FLATFOOT CORRECTION BY ARTHROEREISIS**

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**OBJECTIVE:** This article aimed to evaluate the efficacy of arthroereisis with the use of synthetic polyethylene implants as a method to correct excessive valgus deformity in pediatric patients with flexible valgus flatfoot. **METHOD:** Retrospective study of 20 pediatric patients with flexible valgus flatfoot, being 23 feet (three bilateral cases), from five to 14 years old, operated between January 2009 and July 2016. Clinical evaluations were performed on the basis of the Valenti podoscopic classification and the American Orthopaedic Foot & Ankle Society criteria, based on radiographic images and podoscopic analysis. These patients underwent surgical treatment with the introduction of a synthetic implant (polyethylene conical screw) in the sinus tarsi. Multiple linear regression analysis with Backward selection of variables, the Borden, Kite, Gould, Meary and Pitch angles of the pre and postoperative of radiographic images of the patients submitted to arthroereisis were performed. **RESULTS:** The arthroereisis with interposition of synthetic material was satisfactory, considering that 21 of the feet (91% of the cases) presented clinical and radiographic improvement, with correction of angles and improvement in deformity degrees. Two cases presented implant loosening. The variables of the Borden and Pitch angles significantly influenced ( $p < 0.05$ ) the improvement of the correction of deformity degrees. **CONCLUSION:** The arthroereisis with the interposition of synthetic polyethylene material in the sinus tarsi showed to be a minimally invasive and effective technique for flexible flatfoot in symptomatic pediatric patients.

**Keywords:** Synthetic implant, Flatfoot, Arthroereisis

#### 44. THE IMPACT OF NUTRITIONAL STATUS ON PERIOPERATIVE OUTCOMES IN INFANTS WITH OR WITHOUT DOWN SYNDROME SUBMITTED TO CARDIAC SURGERY.

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**BACKGROUND:** Malnutrition is common in infants with congenital heart disease (CHD). Children with CHD are considered high nutritional risk due to clinical conditions inherent the disease. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the association of nutritional status and morbidity and mortality in infants with or without Down syndrome submitted to corrective heart surgery. **METHODS:** Retrospective study involving 1,116 patients reported to the ASSIST Registry among 2014 to 2018. For classification of nutritional status was used Z-score index curves, from World Health Organization, of Body Mass Index (BMI) for Non-Syndromic Infants (NSI) was used specific weight curves of Bertapelli et al for infants with Down syndrome (IDS). NSI were considered malnourished when they were below Z-score -2 BMI and IDS were considered malnourished when they were below the 3rd percentile and, in nutritional risk, between the 3rd and 10th percentiles in the Down syndrome curve. **RESULTS:** There was no connection between nutritional status and mortality in either group. At the NSI group, 33.6% were malnourished, and 47.7% were diagnosed with septal defect (SD); 7.5% had pulmonary hypertension (PH) and 46.6% were admitted into an intensive care unit (ICU) preoperatively. The malnourished NSI had more extubation failure (OD = 3.26,  $p = 0.040$  and CI = 1.05-10.0); longer mechanical ventilation (MV) ( $p = 0.002$ ) and longer hospitalization in the ICU ( $p = 0.003$ ). In the IDS group, 35.7% were malnourished or at nutritional risk, 40.4% had the diagnosis of SD, 15% had PH and longer hospitalization ICU after surgery ( $p = 0.035$ ). **Conclusion:** Although malnutrition did not impact in hospital mortality, was found a higher frequency of extubation failure, longer MV and longer time admitted in ICU.

**Keywords:** Malnutrition, infants, congenital heart disease, surgery and Down syndrome.

#### 45. MALNUTRITION MORTALITY PROFILE IN THE PEDIATRIC POPULATION OF BRAZIL

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**INTRODUCTION:** The pediatric malnutrition is, according to the WHO, one of the most common causes of pediatric mortality and morbidity in Brazil reaching rates as high as 20% of all deaths at hospital levels. **OBJECTIVE:** This study was developed to evaluate how, over 10 years, mortality by malnutrition in the pediatric group affected the quality and durability of brazilians from the age of 0 to 19 years. **METHODS:** It is a descriptive time series study based on data from the Departamento de Informática do Sistema Único de Saúde (DATASUS). Data was collected regarding mortality from malnutrition in the pediatric population of Brazil, of both boys and girls, between the ages of 0 and 19 years old, from May 2009 to May 2019. **DISCUSSION:** Malnutrition can be classified as a clinical condition due to relative or absolute deficiency or excess of essential nutrients. Thus, it can be subdivided into primary, with quantitative or qualitatively insufficient nutrition in calories and nutrients, or secondary, by changes in energy needs or other factors not directly related to the diet, accompanied by insufficient intake. Most cases occur in kids under the age of 5, which may compromise their psychological or physical development. **Results:** On the observed data, it was noticed that there was an initial increase followed by a small reduction in the proportion of deaths from malnutrition, with 91 deaths reported in 2009, followed by a rise to 166 deaths in 2010 and a subsequent fall to 111 in 2019. Most cases of death occurred in the Northeast region. From the data obtained from the SHI/SUS, it has been found that, during the analyzed period, 1305 deaths from malnutrition occurred in Brazil. The age group of under 1 year old was the most affected, with 766 deaths (3,11% of the total). In 2009, 94 deaths were notified, a number that got considerably higher in 2010 and fell again in 2018, reaching 111 deaths. The highest absolute number of deaths occurred, as discussed before, in the Northeast region, where numbers as high as 545 deaths, which represents 2,43% of the total, were notified. The national mortality rate was 2,10%, being the highest proportion registered in the North region (2,46%) and the lowest in the South region (1,13%).

#### 46. FAHR'S SYNDROME IN CHILDHOOD: A CASE REPORT

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Fahr's syndrome, a degenerative neurological disease, has the most common age group between 40 and 50 years, but can occur in childhood. Calcium deposition in the cerebral parenchyma is essential for the diagnosis, besides laboratory alterations of this electrolyte. It may be asymptomatic or present symptoms such as seizures and tetany. The report deals with an eight-year-old child with a history of seizures, presenting subcortical calcifications in base nuclei and white matter on brain MRI, changes in calcium metabolism, and delayed neurodevelopment.

#### 47. CARDIOVASCULAR ALTERATIONS IN TURNER SYNDROME AND KARYOTYPE-PHENOTYPE CORRELATIONS

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Turner syndrome (TS) is characterized by the presence of an X chromosome and total or partial absence of the second sex chromosome (X or Y) and leads to short stature, primary hypogonadism, various dysmorphisms and malformations. Congenital and acquired cardiovascular diseases are found in about 20% to 30% of cases and are the leading cause of death. They are usually related to the left side of the heart (aortic alterations such as bicuspid valve and coarctation, and mitral disorders) and can lead to life-threatening complications such as infectious endocarditis, valve dysfunction, aortic aneurysm, and thoracic aortic rupture. The incidence of congenital cardiovascular diseases is higher in patients with the 45,X karyotype (39%) than in those with mosaicism or structural abnormalities of the sex chromosome (X), such as isochromosome Xq (11-12%). However, little has been elucidated about the cause of such disparity, and there are few studies correlating the findings with other karyotypes found in this syndrome. The aim of this study was to broaden the knowledge about these anomalies in TS, determining their frequency and establishing correlations between karyotype and phenotype. One hundred patients with TS confirmed by karyotype who were attended at the Hospital das Clínicas, State University of Campinas, were selected. Data were obtained on echocardiogram findings from the last visit to the service or, in patients who had cardiac surgery, from the last examination performed before surgery. In total, our sample was composed by 80 patients who had an echocardiogram performed. There were structural cardiac alterations in 27 of the 80 cases (33.8%), with predominance of coarctation of the aorta and bicuspid aortic valve, and the presence of these anomalies was associated with signs of jugular lymphatic obstruction sequence. The 45,X karyotype was associated with aortic anomalies, but not with anomalies of mitral valve. In the group of patients without structural changes, there were no differences between 45,X and other karyotypes regarding ejection fraction, systolic shortening fraction and left ventricle (LV) mass index. When compared to general population, ejection fraction was reduced in 56% of cases, LV mass index was reduced in 30% and increased in 15%, and aortic diameter was reduced in 7% and increased in 21% of the cases. Our findings regarding structural cardiac alterations and their predominance in karyotype 45,X are similar to those in the literature, but the wide karyotype heterogeneity makes it difficult to get more specific karyotype-phenotype correlations, which depend on a larger sample. Changes in LV parameters and aortic diameter in a significant portion of cases also indicate the need for careful cardiac follow-up even in patients without structural abnormalities.

**Keywords:** Turner syndrome, congenital heart diseases, bicuspid aortic valve, aortic coarctation, echocardiography

#### 48. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE BACTERIA STREPTOCOCCUS PYOGENES AND THE OCCURRENCE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER

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**INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVE:** This work aimed to address the association between the bacteria *Streptococcus pyogenes* and its most serious development, rheumatic fever. **METHODS:** The bibliographic survey was carried out from May to June of 2019, in the databases: Medical bibliography (MEDLINE), Online Electronic Scientific Library (SciELO). It was also consulted



the databases of the Ministry of Health and the Brazilian Society of Pediatrics and Brazilian Society of Cardiology. The keywords "Streptococcus pyogenes", "rheumatic fever" and the corresponding English term "Rheumatic fever" were used. After reading, we excluded those that were not related to the purpose of this study, resulting in the selection of 14 articles. **DISCUSSION:** Rheumatic fever resulting from *S. pyogenes* proliferation is considered a sequel and can lead to myocardial and heart valve damage. Its occurrence is of an autoimmune nature and its episodes occur at intervals of 1 to 3 weeks after having pharyngotonsillitis coming from *S. pyogenes* bacteria in genetically susceptible and relapsing hosts. It is characterized by non-suppurative inflammatory lesions involving the cardiac muscle tissue, the joints, the subcutaneous cellular tissue and the central nervous system. Studies of the prevalence of rheumatic fever demonstrate the predisposition of patients who presented an episode of rheumatic fever to new episodes as a consequence of subsequent streptococcal infections of the respiratory tract. In the literature review of the pathogenesis of the disease, the most accepted assumption is the existence of antigens common to cardiac muscle tissues and to certain streptococcal cell structures such as M protein of the cytoplasmic membrane. In developing countries, it presents high rates of morbidity and mortality among individuals aged 5 to 15 years. In Brazil, the prevalence of rheumatic fever is 3 to 5% among children and adolescents. The low socioeconomic power, poor access to health services and malnutrition are factors that corroborate for these rates. **RESULTS:** The most affected audiences are children and adolescents. The symptoms reported in the objects of study are carditis, arthritis, chorea, subcutaneous nodules, arthralgia and fever. It is concluded that the greatest sequel from a previous infection caused by the streptococcus bacteria is rheumatic fever and, therefore, the article addresses the association of the same. The treatment was investigated. Conclusion: It was observed the ineffectiveness of the Unified Health System (SUS) to quantify the incidence and prevalence of bacterial pharyngotonsillitis caused by streptococcus. Further studies involving the *Streptococcus pyogenes* bacteria and the occurrence of rheumatic fever should be encouraged.

**Keywords:** Streptococcus pyogenes, rheumatic fever, streptococcal pharyngotonsillitis

49. **NEUTROPENIA IN CHILDHOOD - CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF PATIENTS TREATED AT A TERTIARY CENTER**  
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Neutropenia is defined as a decrease in the number of neutrophils in the bloodstream. They are relatively common in the pediatric age group; usually associated with recurrent infections, their investigation is often flawed or nonexistent. The characterization of the clinical and epidemiological aspects of pediatric patients diagnosed with neutropenia by different etiologies may contribute to the construction of educational material for pediatricians, being an auxiliary tool in the early diagnosis of this condition. A retrospective cohort descriptive study was conducted to analyze patients diagnosed with chronic neutropenia in children (0 to 21 years of age), followed in the area of Allergy and Pediatric Immunology/ Primary Immunodeficiency at a Tertiary Center. Data analysis showed no gender predominance. There was an average time interval of 24 months between the age of onset of symptoms and the age of first consultation. 70.8% of patients had two or more types of infections. More than half of the patients analyzed (62.5%) required hospitalization in at least one infectious episode. Six of 24 patients (25%) used Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor (G-CSF) / Filgrastim. The analysis of patients diagnosed with childhood-onset chronic neutropenia allowed us to observe relevant clinical characteristics, such as age at onset of symptoms, first care and high probability of hospitalizations due to complications. An organized record of these cases would contribute to early diagnosis and improve patients' quality of life.

**Keywords:** Neutropenia, childhood, pediatric, clinical.

50. **CAJAL CELLS AND POST-SURGICAL DISMOTILITY IN HIRSCHSPRUNG DISEASE**  
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**OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate interstitial cells of Cajal (ICC) number in the proximal ganglionated colon from patients with Hirschsprung's disease (HD) and their dysmotility symptoms after pullthrough operation. **METHODS:** We revised the files of 24 patients operated for HD from 2001 to 2014 while followed in a medical school hospital. The histological samples corresponding to the

proximal ganglionated intestine were selected to ICC count by immunohistochemistry c-Kit. ICCs were counted in 10 high-power fields and classified into groups (according Hagger et al, 2000): 1 - 0: sparse, 2 - 3: few, 4 - 8: moderate and > 8 many. **RESULTS:** Postoperative complaints frequencies were: constipation (50%), vomiting (37.5%), retentive fecal incontinence (29.1%), recurrent abdominal pain (25%), abdominal distension (25%), re-operations (20.8%), diarrhea (16.6%) and enterocolitis (4.1%). Most patients declared symptoms in the postoperative period, 12 of them were in group sparse, 3 in group few and 4 in group moderate. Five patients referred no symptoms: three in group sparse e two moderate and one patient has lost follow-up. There was no difference in ICC count between symptomatic and asymptomatic patients ( $p=0.506$ ). **CONCLUSION:** A low number of ICC was found in 80% of the proximal ganglionated intestine from studied patients, this finding was not associated to post-operative complaints or with the surgical technique.

**Keywords:** Hirschsprung disease, megacolon, interstitial cells of Cajal, child.

51. **COCKAYNE SYNDROME TYPE II: CASE REPORT**  
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Cockayne Syndrome is a rare genetic disorder with an autosomal recessive inheritance pattern, caused by mutations in the ERCC8 chromosome 5 and ERCC6 genes on chromosome 10. The syndrome presents in 3 different types, classified as I or A (apparently normal development until the first year of life), II or B (characteristics of the syndrome present from birth) and III or C (mild form, in which the disease phenotype appears only in adulthood). Patients with this syndrome have retarded neuropsychomotor growth and development, photosensitivity, delayed eruption of deciduous teeth, dental caries, hearing loss, congenital cataract, and characteristic parrot beak face. Objective: To present to the health science community the Cockayne Syndrome through a clinical case, in order to disseminate information about this rare and little studied syndrome, so that in the future there will be a better understanding about the clinical management of the disease and its complications. **Case report:** We present a case report of the patient LBMS, male, 3 years and 5 months, with type II Cockayne Syndrome, presenting with microcephaly, congenital bilateral cataract, delayed neuropsychomotor development, bilateral hearing loss, thoracic tonsillary thorax sharp, upper and lower arch dental caries and "parrot's beak" face. On exome sequencing, the patient presents mutation of the ERCC6 gene with substitution of the amino acid arginine for tryptophan, a variant that has been previously reported in the medical literature associated with Cockayne syndrome. Serine amino acid substitution by histidine was also identified, a variant that had never been previously reported in the medical literature.

**Key words:** syndrome; Cockayne's syndrome; Cockayne Type II

52. **ATYPICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN CHILDREN WITH GUILLAIN BARRÉ SYNDROME**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Guillain Barré Syndrome (GBS) is an acute single-phase causal disease that occurs after an infection. An analysis ranges from 0.5 to 1.5 / 100,000 children, predominates in males. Initiatives with the limbs followed by progressive, symmetrical muscle weakness, with the principle of lower nodes (lower limbs). In children, the predominance is the difficulty of gait, and greater involvement of the cranial pairs. **CASE REPORT:** Female patient, one day and one month old, with a history of low fever, blackboard and crying at five days, progressing with progressive loss of strength in asymmetric lower limbs. Found in regular general condition, tachycardic, right upper limb and left lower limb hypotonia, positive safety sign to the right, facial and Achilles stretching, stiff neck stiffness, painful lower back pain in the lower limbs to the xiphoid appendix, being made GBS diagnosis. The cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) did not change and the electroneuromyographic examination showed reduction of muscle action potentials, normal motor conduction velocity, acute motor axonal neuropathy orientation. It evolved with respiratory muscle arrest, requiring intensive care (ICU) therapy and orotracheal intubation. From the immunoglobulin and is in gradual recovery of movements and reflexes. **DISCUSSION:** Young children are difficult to diagnose because they have atypical complaints and a more challenging neurological examination. In case of suspicion, the patient should be hospitalized in a pediatric ICU,



where he / she should remain monitored, with frequent surveillance, and treatment should not be delayed, reducing the frequency and severity of complications. **Conclusion:** It is very important to point out that if you are facing a suspicion of GBS, even if it is atypical, the patient should be hospitalized in a pediatric intensive care unit, where he should be monitored and frequently monitored, providing life support and care, reducing the frequency and severity of complications.

**Keywords:** Guillain Barré Syndrome; Paresthesia, Asymmetry.

## Social Sciences

### 53. PROFILE OF THE USE OF ANTIRETROVIRAL REGIMENS IN PATIENTS TREATED AT THE CLINICS HOSPITAL OF STATE UNIVERSITY OF CAMPINAS HIV/AIDS OUTPATIENT CLINIC.

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Antiretroviral therapy (ART) has contributed to reducing the incidence of opportunistic diseases, hospitalizations, and deaths in patients with HIV/AIDS. The study aims to describe the main medications, treatment regimens, and adverse events in patients who attended the HC-Unicamp HIV/AIDS Outpatient Clinic in 2016. Among the 340 medical records, men were predominant (61.8%), the age range from 30 to 49 years old (57.4%), heterosexual (50.9%), and coming up from the metropolitan region of Campinas (81.8%). The most frequent regimens were: TDF + 3TC + EFV (36.8%) followed by TDF + 3TC + ATV/r (15.3%). In 7.7% of the patients, the scheme contained four or more medications. There were 79 (23.2%) adverse drug effects in 2016, mainly gastrointestinal (31.4%), neurological (27.9%), and adverse cutaneous drug reaction (17.7%). This information can contribute to the assessment of care and the impact of that on patient health.

**Keywords:** AIDS, HIV, Antiretroviral Therapy

### 54. BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SCHOOL EMPLOYEES

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**INTRODUCTION:** First-time care in a life-threatening situation is critical, and immediate and effective delivery by those on-site, often non-health professionals, is important. However, when properly trained, anyone is able to identify a harmful situation, seek professional support, and correctly perform basic life support (BLS) maneuvers, providing the victim with a higher survival rate and reduced sequelae. **OBJECTIVES:** To train and educate public high school staff to perform BLS, through measures such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and disengagement maneuvers in adults, children and infants at urgent and emergency situations, until specialized care arrives at the scene. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** A six-hour course was held, distributed between theory and practice. Initially, a theoretical lecture was given. The interactive activity took place with specific dolls to simulate first aid maneuvers. For the theoretical evaluation, a questionnaire was applied covering the stages and maneuvers of the BLS. The practical evaluation was done through a return device installed in the dolls, and it was possible to evaluate the hand positioning, frequency and depth of the CPR. Assessments were performed before and after the training to measure the knowledge acquired by participants. The compiled data was organized and a statistical analysis was made through the Student's T-test, with scores between 0 and 100. **RESULTS:** As a result, the initial theoretical test averaged was 35.8 (+ 21.2); at the final test, average was 72.5 (+22.8). The statistical significance of the theoretical evaluation was  $p < 0.0001$ . In the practical evaluation, initially, the average was 5.78 (+14.07) and at the final test, the average was 86.5 (+12.19). The statistical significance of the practical evaluation was  $p < 0.0001$ . **DISCUSSION:** Every minute a victim does not receive CPR, their chance of survival decreases by about 10%. Thereby, the general objective is to simplify the guideline for CPR, in addition to emphasizing the importance of performing it quickly and with high quality at the pre hospital environment. Since 2010, compressions-only CPR has been indicated for lay rescuers, removing the indication of ventilation. This maneuver is easily performed and guided, for instance, by a telephone call. Additionally, the immediate beginning of CPR is indicated for any adult victim, without prior checking of the pulse. BLS training also involves airway clearance maneuvers. Choking may lead to cardiopulmonary arrest, but it

is reversible if approached with the Heimlich maneuver - for adults and children - or with backbeats alternating with chest compressions - for infants. The teaching of BLS skills to lay people in Brazil is still extremely neglected. The results obtained in pre-training assessments reflect the population's lack of capacity in identifying emergency situations and how to conduct them until assisted by a health service. **CONCLUSION:** Performing theoretical and simulated practice guidelines proved to be effective in establishing skills and competencies to perform CPR and disengagement techniques quickly and effectively.

**Keywords:** Basic Life Support, Simulation, Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation, Heimlich Maneuver, Health Education

### 55. EVALUATING THE INFLUENCE OF EATING HABITS IN THE INCIDENCE OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE IN PATIENTS OF CLINICS' AMBULATORY FROM EMILIO CARLOS' TEACHING HOSPITAL/ SÃO PAULO

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**INTRODUCTION:** Systemic Arterial Hypertension (SAH) is defined as a multifactorial syndrome involving not only higher levels of blood pressure, but it's associated to hormonal or metabolic changings and cardiac hypertrophy. The SAH is also recognized for increasing the risk factor for development of stroke and acute myocardial infarction. Although most of the SAH cases be diagnosed in adulthood, there are some proof that it can be also diagnosed in childhood or during puberty. The effects of a healthy and balanced diet over the blood pressure levels are known, and so is its importance. Among them, the excess in consumption of sodium and sugar will be the key factors addressed in the present study. **METHOD:** It is a cross-sectional incidence study. Through an interview with a group of 37 patients (N=37) of Clinics' Ambulatory from Emilio Carlos' Teaching Hospital, including 22 females and 15 males, were collected data about the diet, the consumption of sodium and individuals historic of cardiovascular diseases, such as the incidence of Systemic Arterial Hypertension cases. **RESULTS:** The consumption of straightforward carbs and sugar-sweetened beverages (sodas and processed juices) were elevated, such as and the excess ingestion of processed foods, which includes a huge amount of sodium, were observed. When it comes to fractioning the meals during the day long, 43,2% of the group of patients studied doesn't take a snack in the middle of the morning - between breakfast and lunch -, 32,4% doesn't take the afternoon's snack and 54%, the dinner. Discussion: Authors observed that the large daily intake of straightforward carbs, caster sugar, processed foods - sources of sodium -, and sugar-sweetened beverages attached to the lower incidence of physical exercises regularly, confirm the high prevalence of patients with SAH and other cardiovascular diseases. Therefore, a balanced diet associated with regular physical exercise to reduce de incidence of SAH and comorbidities. **CONCLUSIONS:** Dietary habits shows that 89,2% of the patients have SAH, which 86,5% of those used to seasoning the salad with salt, while 13,3% doesn't use salt to do the same. In relation to the main meals, 53,3% of the patients with SAH uses industrialized seasoning to prepare the meal.

**Keywords:** Systemic Arterial Hypertension, dietary habits, sodium levels, cardiovascular diseases, processed foods.

### 56. COMMITMENT OF HEALTH TEACHING TO THE UNIFIED HEALTH SYSTEM: PERCEPTION OF GRADUATES IN THE INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAM FOR TEACHING INITIATION SCHOLARSHIPS - NURSING

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The Unified Health System provides guarantee of full, universal and free access to the entire population of Brazil, whose comprehensive health care has become a right of all Brazilians. Given the numerical expression of nursing technicians in the provision of health care, it is justified that the ways of training these workers are based on these principles and compose the pedagogical project of schools that are responsible for training. Thus, the teaching in technical professional education of secondary level in Nursing is of fundamental relevance for the production of health care consistent with the principles of Unified Health System. This study aims to know and to discuss the perceptions of the graduates of the Program for Teaching Initiation Scholarships-Nursing subproject developed at State University of Campinas. It is a program aimed at the initiation of teaching and involves the repercussions of the lived experience, taking as reference

the guiding axis of the program that is intended to discuss the teaching work with future mid-level technical nursing workers and its implication with the Unified Health System. The methodology consisted of a qualitative study involving pedagogical narratives of graduates who participated in Program for Teaching Initiation Scholarships-Nursing for at least 6 months. The obtained data, treated according to Bardin, generated four categories: the nurse's commitment to the nursing technician's formation and its interface with the Unified Health System; the educational role of the nurse; the teacher's performance in the School's Pedagogical Political Project and the relationship between bachelor degree and college degree of nursing at State University of Campinas. The conclusions of the study reveals that this program in nursing, according to the project's guiding axis, was an indispensable experience to strengthen the senses of a health teaching referenced in Unified Health System principles and implied with the valorization of mid-level technical workers, subsidizing the construction of a teaching identity based on formative actions committed to the right of health and of pedagogical practices based on a humanized, critical and less technical approach. It was confirmed that pedagogical narratives are a potent resource for important reflections to redefine the educational role of nurses.

**Keywords:** Nursing; Pedagogical narratives; Unified Health System; Teacher training.

**57. ANALYSIS OF VIOLENCE IN THE SCHOOL BEHAVIOR OF 4th AND 5th GRADE STUDENTS OF A LOCAL SCHOOL IN A SMALL TOWN IN THE INTERIOR OF SÃO PAULO STATE, BRAZIL**

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The school's main mission is the development of teaching-learning processes, playing a fundamental role in the formation and performance of citizens in all areas of social life. The school environment applies a heavy weight on the social development of human beings, directly influencing their behaviors, which can be translated into externalizing factors, directly affecting society and the environment in which they are inserted, and internalizing ones, which are reflected in the individual. The study aimed to analyze the influence of this environment on the education and social health of 4th and 5th grade students of local school in a small town in the interior of São Paulo state, Brazil. The method was based on playful activities with the purpose of bonding and subsequent application of the questionnaires component of the Inventário de Habilidades Sociais, Problemas de Comportamento e Competência Acadêmica (SSRS) for students, their guardians and teachers, which was used as an instrument. Screening by analyzing the responses of parents, teachers and the child, it was possible to assess the repertoire of social skills and indicators of children's behavior and academic competence problems. From the results obtained, we proceeded to the quantitative evaluation, relating events of violence with the school environment. Finally, a direct influence of the school environment on the students' development and interpersonal behavior was evaluated as well as the close relationship with violent attitudes in the in-school relationship of the citizen in formation. The analyzed children practice greater verbal violence and showed awareness regarding the consequences of these violent acts to the physical and psychic to both the victim and the aggressor. The children's perception of an essential adult role in resolving these conflicts was notorious. Concerning SSRS, it is concluded that most students need social skills training, especially for social and academic adjustment, which is fundamental to ensure so-called school health, after all health and education should be offered in full to assist full enjoyment of human rights. However, children have the right to an education that aims at the full development of their person, their preparation for the exercise of citizenship and their qualification for work, and promoting the culture of peace is a prevention of health problems, whether physical or mental.

**58. ASSESSMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL'S PERSPECTIVE**

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**JUSTIFICATION:** The full operation of attributes of the Family Health Strategy (ESF) e consequently of the Primary Health Care (APS) bring to the service

a satisfactory workflow. The assessment of ESF is one task that require a participation of different institutions and professionals in a collective, continuing and persevering effort. For this reason, the interest in using a tool to evaluate the service was raised. **Objective:** The study aimed to evaluate the professionals of 15 Team of ESF from Pouso Alegre- MG with the objective of detect any potential problems which reduce the effectiveness of ESF and develop actions to improve the quality of service afterwards. **METHODS:** For this analysis, the Primary Care Assessment Tool – PCA Tool professional version was used. This tool aims to assess the degree of orientation of APS through the following attributes: Accessibility, Longitudinality, Coordination, Completeness, Family and Community Counselling. **RESULTS:** The partial results was satisfactory: all percentage attributes stayed above 60%. The attribute with the best evaluate was Coordination – Information System and the worst evaluate was Community Counselling. **CONCLUSION:** For final results, it still necessary the full statistical analysis from the collected data.

**Keywords:** Primary Health Care, Assessment the Quality of Health Care, Health Care Quality, Health professional's, Public Health.

**59. THE IMPORTANCE OF LEARNING LIBRAS FOR DOCTORS**

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The term hearing impairment is linked to hearing loss, but also to the communication barriers faced by deaf people to participate in society. Currently, the main barrier has been the lack of knowledge and / or little recognition of the Brazilian Sign Language (Libras) in different social spaces, especially those of health care, a fact that materializes in the lack of translators-interpreters of Libras - Portuguese (TILSP) in these places. The presence of these professionals, when existing, results from the investment of the deaf themselves, a condition faced by approximately 1.1% of the Brazilian population. The lack of knowledge of Libras by health professionals and the absence of TILSP ends up promoting written-deaf medical communication, which has limitations that may contribute to misdiagnosis and non-adherence to treatment, as well as the lack of care, since it is necessary to establish effective communication between doctor and patient. Thus, the importance of learning Libras for doctors and students in the area, focused on situations and vocabulary of clinical interest, is highlighted.

**60. VACCINATION AGAINST HPV IN BRAZIL: ADHESION CHALLENGES**

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Universidade São Francisco

**INTRODUCTION:** The infection by the human papillomavirus (HPV) is a sexually transmitted disease of highest prevalence in Brazil and in the world. The HPV has a number of manifestations due to its genotypic variety, its most common and benign manifestation is the genital warts, however, the existence of oncogenic genotypes as HPV16 and 18 link the infection to many neoplasms in men and women. Between the neoplasms, cervical cancer is the most important one and, due to its high prevalence and mortality among women, in Brazil it is considered the fourth cause of death by cancer. Due to this, the quadrivalent vaccine against the HPV was added to the National Calendar of Vaccination in 2014 targeting women of 9 to 13 years old age group, and afterwards in 2017, men of 11 to 14 years old age group were added to the program. However, the adherence to the vaccine was below expectations, especially to the second dose and among males, which in turn prejudices the effectiveness of the immunization. In this sense, this study aimed to investigate and to understand the main barriers to the adherence of the vaccine that contributes to the maintenance of the high morbimortality of the HPV infection. **METHODOLOGY:** Selection of articles published between 2013 to 2017 in online databases that had any of the following descriptors: Human Papilloma Virus, Papillomavirus Vaccines, Uterine Cervical Neoplasms. The only exception to the rule was an article dating from 2009 that explained the relation between HPV infection and cervical cancer. It was also added official information by the Brazilian Ministry of Health about its immunization program, dating since the implementation in 2014, to more actual data of 2018. **RESULTS:** The main reasons for low-adhesion are due to doubts about the effectiveness and the safety of the vaccine, due to taboos regarding sexuality, and mostly, due to the lack of knowledge, in adolescents and parents, about the HPV, its transmission and impacts. **DISCUSSION:** Since studies prove the effectiveness of the vaccine in the prevention of HPV manifestations, especially cancers, and endorse its safety meaning that it does not cause

adverse effects damaging to health, and prove that there is no relation between the vaccine and risky sexual practices, it is evident that there is a difficulty to transmit this health knowledge to the population in a way to validate the implementation of the immunization program. **CONCLUSION:** The challenges that the health organizations in Brazil face to prevent the disease using the vaccine can be overcome by the development of strategies to increase the knowledge of the population through a combined approach with the educational institutions and the media, focusing on the points of fragmentation of knowledge about the vaccine and HPV, as well as desmitifications of sexuality taboos in order to increase the vaccination acceptance.

**61. UNIVERSITY LIFE, ACADEMIC CULTURE AND HEALTH: SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF IMAGES CARRIED OUT IN A CAMPUS**

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Universidade Federal de São Carlos

This research paper aimed to interpretate advertising images that were part of posters and banners attached around a Brazilian public university campus, frequented by about 8500 graduate and 3300 post-graduate students. From 2018 February to 2019 May, these kind of images were collected/photographed in varied campus locations. In this paper, banners that advertises university parties were excluded, as they were analysed and discussed in a previous paper. The images' plastic, iconic and linguistic elements underwent a semiotics analysis, that generated 84 themes, from 146 banners, organized in six thematic categories: "Primary and secondary needs and other vulnerabilities", "Academic needs mentions", "Attributes and qualities of the advertisements", "College life acculturation", "Estructural and future life issues" and "Especific themes approached in college residence hall". Products and services were offered as easy-effective-economic-fast solutions, generally not associated to health promotion mentions, in spite of the references to nutrition and physical activities. Solutions for alleged educational gaps were commonly offered by private companies, such as English language schools. Cultural, religious, entertainment and political activities were also offered. In the university residence hall, the banners approached specially ideas, instead of products, for example: violence against women, student rights, environment and sustainability and physical and mental health issues. The banners and posters were attached in places that receive great student flow and probably have reached great number of students. Several marketing initiatives are inserted in the campus informally, not necessarily - and generally not - propagating values, products, and ideas tied to university's policies about pedagogical assistance or students' health promotion, prevention and health care.

**Keywords:** student health; university campus; advertising; qualitative research; semiotic analysis.

**62. THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING CARDIOPULMONARY REANIMATION**

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Cardiopulmonary reanimation (CPR) consists of a set of maneuvers that ensure tissue oxygenation when blood circulation is stopped. The project seeks to verify the employees training effectiveness in the area of education to perform the CPR maneuver, providing an efficient and immediate first care, increasing the chances of survival. Bluetooth-equipped mannequins connected to a mobile application were used for the training and also to extract information on the effectiveness of CPR before and after theoretical and practical classes. Initially the effectiveness was 17.96% and after training was 79.03%, a significant increase. CPR training for education staff contributes to increase the chances of survival of cardiac arrest patients by the effectiveness of the maneuver.

**63. QUALITY OF LIFE OF FAMILIES WHO HAVE CHILDREN WITH EPIDERMOLYSIS BULLOSA IN BRAZIL**

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Epidermolysis bullosa (EB) encompasses a group of rare genetic diseases with an estimated incidence of 19:1.000.000 live births. It's types and subtypes are caused by mutations in several genes, which encode proteins

involved in skin's mechanical support. Because of that patients with EB have fragile skin, resulting in blistering and lesions. This research investigated the impact of EB on the family quality of life (FQoL). This is a descriptive and cross-sectional research that has developed with the formal support of the DEBRA-Brazil (Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association). This study included 113 families who have children with EB linked to DEBRA-Brazil, aged between 2 months and 60 years. Data were collected by questionnaires including sociodemographic information, profile of the person with EB, Barthel and Lawton & Brody functional indexes, and the Beach Center Family Quality of Life Scale. Individuals with EB had an average score of 69.38±30.33 in the Barthel index, indicating moderate dependence on basic activities of daily living; and an average score of 3.31±2.93 on the Lawton & Brody index, indicating severe dependence on instrumental activities of daily living. The average score of total FQoL (3.857±0.505) was lower than the scores of the "family interaction" domain (4.069±0.654; p<0.001), "parenting" domain (4.030±0.585; p<0.001) and "disability-related support" domain (4.055±0.611; p<0.001), and higher than the scores for the "emotional well-being" (3.487±0.723; p<0.001) and "physical-material well-being" (3.533±0.730; p<0.001) domains. The multiple correlation showed that interference with interpersonal relationships, the Barthel's functional index, multiprofessional health monitoring, family income, gender of the person with EB and the main feeling about the disease were predictors of total FQoL. The coefficient of determination for this model was R<sup>2</sup>=0.472, indicating that the model has explained 47.2% of the variability found in the total FQoL results (p<0.001). These results may contribute to the construction of a comprehensive care line for patients with EB and their families in the Brazilian National Health System.

**Keywords:** Epidermolysis bullosa, rare disease, family quality of life, family relations.

**64. SURVEY OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH NEEDS: AN ANALYSIS CARRIED OUT AT THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF A CITY IN NOROESTE PAULISTA**

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This work was developed to raise the needs of adolescents from an established territory for the development of activities. In order to guide the adolescent in this transition phase characterized by biopsychosocial transformations and conflicts of relationships with parents and the environment in which they live, activities were developed that introduced several issues related to sexually transmitted infections (STIs), sexuality, personal hygiene, life perspective, equity and promotion of public health. The work started from a visit to UBS, to survey the projects developed with adolescents in the considered territory. From the experiences acquired by the group, it is worth all the topics studied, since they provided insight into how adolescents may be inserted in a risky and vulnerable environment for their biopsychosocial development.

**Keywords:** health needs, adolescents, vulnerability, public health

**65. THE IMPORTANCE OF BOND BUILDING FOR DEVELOPMENT AND COMPLETENESS IN MEDICAL PRACTICE: AN EXPERIENCE REPORT**

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The exposed work was developed with the aim of establishing affective bond with adolescents from a city of Noroeste Paulista, place established for the development of this study. Bond is more than just contact, it means the establishment of a continuous relationship in time, personal and non-transferable, meeting subjectivities. This work was directed by the National Policy of Primary Care, the Basic Guidelines of Comprehensive Health Care for Adolescents in Schools and Basic Health Units, the Adolescent Health Program (PROSAD). It also was guided by the laws governing the Unified Health System (SUS) - Law 8.080 / 90, which corroborates as one of its fundamental principles. Through contact with professionals of the Basic Health Unit (UBS) it was possible to see a growing demand of adolescents who need a specific work for health prevention. This practice has allowed to create bond.

**Keywords:** bond, adolescence, equity, integrality, public health.



**66. SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF DIVULGED IMAGES BY PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SERVICES OF SÃO CARLOS – SP**

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Universidade Federal de São Carlos

This research work aimed to interpret the images of advertisements on posters in primary health care units in the city of São Carlos (SP). It was sought to analyze the extent to which, in these materials, symbolism would be used that results in certain conceptions about health and health care, conveying or evoking certain values and understandings about the biopsychosocial and cultural aspects involved. Between May 2018 and April 2019, 80 posters were photographed, their plastic, iconic and linguistic elements subjected to semiotic image analysis, and seventy-nine themes were analyzed and organized into four thematic categories. The conclusion reached is that unofficial actions of informal health marketing, having as enunciators especially the local health teams, seem to propagate ideas and values about conceptions of the health-disease-care process, not necessarily corresponding to educational goals and methods ratified by the knowledge area of collective health.

**Keywords:** Health Education. Marketing of Health Services. Primary Health Care. Semiotics. Public Health.

**67. YELLOW FEVER: ALTERATION OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PATTERN AND CONSEQUENCES TO UNUSUAL BRAZILIAN REGIONS**

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Yellow Fever, it's originally from tropical Brazilian regions as a result of vector cycle. However, it has been geographically disseminated to other areas in the country as well, such as South and Southeast regions. The main goal of this work is to create a bibliographic survey to check specific data and dissemination reasons for such unusual propagation to non tropical regions. The chosen Methodology was articles reviews on scientific platforms and also websites, including DATASUS, FIOCRUZ and Ministério da Saúde to epidemiological data collection. The results indicate that the reasons for such unusual dissemination was climate changes, natural disasters, urban mobility and different niche. Therefore, it is necessary to bring up new protective and preventive strategies to the population, aiming at healthy promotion and outbreaks combat. In addition, population must be oriented during season and pre-season period, when vector cycle is favored. Added to such measures, structuring protective programs to preserved areas is extremely important to avoid displacement of yellow fever virus to urban environment and reinstallation of urban yellow fever in the country.

**Keywords:** yellow fever, epidemic, endemic regions, Brazil

**68. IMPACT ON STUDENTS AFTER INITIATION OF A PALLIATIVE CARE ROTATION IN THE CURRICULAR GRADE OF STUDENTS OF MEDICINE IN BRAZIL**

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**BACKGROUND:** Brazil has one million deaths a year, 650 thousand of them due to chronic diseases, thus patients eligible to PC. However, there is still a gap in the training of physicians and health professionals on this topic. Therefore, an educational change is necessary to cover the national health system with appropriate PC services. **RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:** To compare the perception of the students in regards to the importance of PC for patients and the role of doctors on this topic before and after the introduction of the PC course in the curriculum of undergraduate medical students. **METHODS:** Medical school in our University has a 6-year duration. The PC course was implemented for 4th year students in 2018. The program encompassed 4 hours of lectures, 12 hours of bedside teaching at the neonatology, oncology and internal medicine rounds and 12 hours of supervised patient home visits. A questionnaire was applied to assess pre- and post-course perception of the students in regards to several aspects of PC. The students were required to choose one of the options: strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree or strongly disagree to the following statements: a) primary care doctors play an important role in PC services; b) It would be helpful for me to receive further training in PC; c) doctors play an important role in the spiritual support for patients facing end-of-life diseases; d) I believe that PC service improves the overall standard of care. The Chi-square test was used for statistical analysis of the data at  $P < 0.05$ . **RESULTS:** Overall 106

questionnaires were responded (55 pre-course and 51 postcourse). The perception of the students in regards to the statements "a", "c" and "d" shifted from "agree" to "strongly agree" after the conclusion of the course ( $P < 0.05$ ). There was no difference in regards to statement "b" as the majority of the students strongly agreed with such statement before and after the course ( $P > 0.05$ ). **CONCLUSION:** The perception of the students that further training in PC would benefit their skills was present before and after the course. On the other hand, the students realized that primary care doctors play an important role in PC service. Their perception that doctors can contribute for the spiritual care of patients and families increased, as well as the perception that PC is beneficial for patients. **IMPLICATIONS FOR RESEARCH, POLICY, OR PRACTICE:** Overall the students reported enhanced perception of the importance of PC. Our course seems to be suitable for implementation in other medical schools in countries with the same level of education as ours.

## Surgery

**69. ACUTE COMPARTMENTAL SYNDROME IN UPPER MEMBER: REPORT OF TWO CASES AFTER CATHETERIZATION**

Isabella Casani Rech, Otacílio de Camargo Junior  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Acute compartment syndrome (ACS) is a sudden increase in pressure in a restricted anatomical space, with a decrease in blood perfusion of the muscles and organs contained in it, causing ischemia and tissue necrosis if not reversed early. The treatment consists of performing fasciotomy, which is defined by a surgical opening of the compartments for decompression. It is characterized by paraesthesia, continuous pain, hypoesthesia, edema and stiffening of the affected region. **CASE REPORTS:** CASE 1: A 66-year-old female patient underwent curative cardiac catheterization with stent implantation in the anterior descending coronary artery (AD). Nine hours after the procedure, the patient is reevaluated for compartmental syndrome in MSD. Performed eco-color-Doppler on MSD. Opted for fasciotomy and arterial surgical exploration. In the surgical procedure, radial artery pseudoaneurysm was observed, with active and jet bleeding, after removal of the local hematoma. Arterrhaphy, hematoma drainage, fasciotomy with immediate restoration of distal flow, perfusion and temperature. CASE 2: A 78-year-old male patient underwent cardiac catheterization for unstable angina with angioplasty in AD. Twenty-four hours later, it is requested to reevaluate the patient for pain, edema and hematoma in the limb. US performed with brachial artery pseudoaneurysm diagnosis. Submitted to rafia with good postoperative evolution. **DISCUSSION:** Acute compartment syndrome is a surgical emergency and its occurrence after cardiac catheterization in the upper limb is infrequent, but should be suspected whenever the patient presents with ischemic syndrome.

**70. DERMATOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS ON POST-BARIATRIC SURGERY: SISTEMATIC REVIEW ON LITERATURE**

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Obesity and overweight are among the world's largest public health concerns. As obesity increases, so does the number of bariatric surgeries, considered effective treatments for obesity and comorbidities. Among the main complications after bariatric surgery are nutritional deficiencies, which may be due to heavy weight loss, nutrient malabsorption and/or change in habits. The most common deficiencies are those of vitamin B12, iron and folate and eventually manifest through dermatological changes, which may progress to severe disorders. Knowing and identifying them promptly may prevent systemic damage. We selected from the literature all articles available on short, medium and long-term skin manifestations related to post-bariatric nutritional disorders of any category; we identified the most frequent manifestations and which nutritional deficiencies they are associated with. The research was carried out in health research portals and databases of national and international biomedical journals (PubMed, Virtual Health Library (VHL/Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde - BVS, in portuguese) Regional Portal, Scopus, EMBASE, Web of Science and Scielo), without limitation on Publication. The following descriptors were used for the research, following the ideal methodology in each database/research portal: "bariatric surgery", "skin", "skin disease", "skin manifestation", "deficiency disease", "malnutrition". Exploratory data analysis was performed by summary measures. To assess the association between the



variables, a meta-analysis for individual data (IPD meta-analysis) was performed by the Laplace method of mixed-effect logistic regression. The adopted significance level was 5%. We obtained 53 articles, which 22 of them being from literature review, discussion of the theme or research on specific dermatological manifestations, and 31 articles reporting dermatological manifestations after bariatric surgery, totaling 35 articles. The average age of the patients was 44 years and the average time between surgery and dermatological manifestation was 5 years. In these patients, the most common type of surgery was Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (68%), followed by biliopancreatic shunt (14.29%) and several other types. Among the articles in which contained information, patients adherence to postoperative nutritional supplementation, only 50% of them adhered. The most identified deficiencies were zinc (60%); vitamin A (40%); vitamin D (28%); copper (25%); vitamin B3 and vitamin E (11% each); selenium and iron (8%); calcium, vitamin K and vitamin C (2 to 5% each). Among the manifestations, 28% was enteropathic acrodermatitis, which was significantly associated with the RYGP type ( $P < 0.001$ ) and zinc deficiency ( $P < 0.001$ ), unrelated to the postoperative time interval. We found a significant association between enteropathic acrodermatitis, zinc deficiency and Roux-en-Y gastric bypass (RYGP) technique. RYGP was the most common bariatric surgery in this sample, supporting that the data indicate this is the most commonly performed type of surgery.

**Keywords:** bariatric surgery, skin manifestation, deficiency disease

#### 71. COMPARTIMENTAL SYNDROME AFTER ARTERY-VEIN FISTULA: A CASE REPORT

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Upper limb artery-venous fistulas (AVF) are definitive vascular accesses, performed either therapeutically for hemodialysis or prophylactically for future hemodialysis sessions. Since high arterial flow moves through the low-resistance conduit and high venous compliance, the patient with AVF evolves with arterialization of the venous segment and the formation of single or multiple aneurysms in the venous body of AVF. Compartment syndrome is the increase of pressure in a restricted anatomical space with decreased blood perfusion of the muscles and organs contained within it, which may cause tissue damage and necrosis. The treatment consists of performing fasciotomy, a surgical opening of the compartments, to relieve internal pressure and thus restore blood circulation to the tissues, resulting in an operative wound. Characterized by paresthesia, continuous pain, hypoesthesia, edema and stiffening of the affected region. The main causes may be limb constriction by plaster, compressive dressings, and a possible increase in substances in the muscle compartment caused by edema or hemorrhage. When it comes to hemorrhage, the surgical treatment beyond fasciotomy should also contain this hemorrhagic lesion. **CASE REPORT:** A 58-year-old male patient underwent basilic-radial arteriovenous fistula under local anesthesia and was discharged in the immediate postoperative period. Two days after the procedure, the patient came to the hospital's emergency room reporting severe pain and severe limb edema. On physical examination, he presented severe edema with decreased hand perfusion. He was submitted to limb fasciotomy, hematoma drainage and AVF evaluation that no longer presented active bleeding. Patient evolved well postoperatively. **DISCUSSION:** Compartment syndrome after artery-venous fistula in the upper limb is not a frequent complication; however, it should be suspected whenever the patient presents with severe pain and edema, possibly with limb ischemia.

#### 72. OVARY VEIN THROMBOSIS: CASE REPORT

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Ovarian vein thrombosis is a well-known but rare entity that can occur during the postpartum period. This condition has also been associated with inflammatory and malignant processes within the pelvis. Untreated, complications of ovarian vein thrombosis may be significant due to sepsis and the risk of pulmonary embolism. Diagnosis can be reliably made using ultrasound, computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging. The treatment of ovarian vein thrombosis is particularly important in postpartum patients, and anticoagulant therapy is currently recommended. This paper aims to report the case of a patient who, in her postpartum period, evolved to a urinary tract, which was initially diagnosed with endometritis and pyelonephritis on the left. After a second investigation, through laboratory and imaging exams, thrombosis of the entire length of

the right ovarian vein was evidenced. Treated with anticoagulants, it has evolved clinically well. Therefore, despite being rare and with significant complications, ovarian vein thrombosis can be reliably diagnosed by imaging exams: ultrasound, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. In addition, the treatment generates great chances of favorable evolution.

**Keywords:** Thrombosis; ovarian vein; anticoagulant

#### 73. AMYLASE DOSAGE IN ABDOMINAL DRAIN CONTENT ON DAY 1 POST-PANCREATECTOMY AS A PREDICTOR OF PANCREATIC FISTULA

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**INTRODUCTION:** Pancreatic neoplasms have as standard treatment pancreatic resection surgery, an invasive procedure of great morbidity and mortality, whose main postoperative complication is Pancreatic Fistula (PF). There is currently a discussion in the literature about what would be the cut-off point for abdominal drain amylase dosage on the first postoperative day (ADA1PO), by which the diagnosis of PF could be excluded. **OBJECTIVES:** Analyze the ADA1PO and evaluate its predictive character in the exclusion of the diagnosis of PF with clinical repercussion, trying to establish a cut-off point from which lower values demonstrate safety demonstrate safety to exclude the diagnosis of PF. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** From August 2017 to February 2019, data was collected and 35 patients in a prospective nonrandomized cohort undergoing pancreatic resection were analyzed. The patients were divided into 2 groups, one group consisting of patients who developed PF (Group B) and the other composed of patients who did not develop PF (Group A). The Receiver Operating Characteristic Curve (ROC Curve) was constructed to assess the predictive component of ADA1PO exclusion of the diagnosis of PF. In this graph, cutoff points were evaluated by calculating sensitivity, negative predictive value (NPV) and clinical applicability. The cut-off point selected was the one with the highest sensitivity and NPV associated with the best clinical utility. **PARCIAL RESULTS:** Group A comprised 22 patients (62.8%), 18 (51.4%) did not evolve with PF and 4 (11.4%) evolved with biochemical leak without clinical repercussion. Group B comprised 13 patients (37.2%), 8 (22.9%) evolved with PF grade B and 5 (14.3%) evolved with PF grade C. Group B had the largest number of days hospitalized and the largest number of days drained, with medians of 26.5 and 28 days respectively, while in group A the medians were respectively 12 and 11 days ( $p < 0.05$ ). The 444 U/L value was the most satisfactory ROC curve cut-off point (CI: 0.598 - 0.898), as it presented sensitivity and NPV of 92.3%. This cutoff point was able to select 13 (59.1%) of the 22 patients who did not develop PF. However, 1 patient who evolved with PF grade C had ADA1PO lower than 444 U/L, because of this, sensitivity and NPV did not reach 100%. **CONCLUSION:** The ADA1PO can be used as a predictive factor in the diagnostic exclusion of PF because the ADA1PO ROC curve did not cross the nullity line (IC: 0.598 - 0.898), with the value of 444 U/L being the best performance cutoff point, because it detected 60% of patients who did not develop PF, besides presenting high sensitivity and NPV.

#### 74. ABDOMINAL AORTA DISSECTION: REPORT OF THREE CASES

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The aortic dissection is defined as the rupture of the intimal layer of the aorta, with consequent separation of the middle layer into two channels, resulting in false lumen within the artery wall. Such disease can affect both thoracic and abdominal aorta. Abdominal aortic dissection is less common and has varied clinical manifestations, with abdominal or low back pain and lower limb ischemia being the most frequent. In this study, we present three cases of infra-renal abdominal aortic dissection in female patients. Despite variations in pain location and duration, all patients had abdominal pain and arterial hypertension. Two patients underwent surgical treatment with good evolution. Because of its rarity, there is little experience in treating infra-renal abdominal aortic dissection, which may be surgical or conservative. At the time of therapeutic decision, consideration should be given to the presence of aortic rupture, lower limb ischemia, intractable pain, progression to aneurysm and false lumen degeneration for the indication of surgery.

**Keywords:** Dissection; abdominal aorta; abdominal pain.

**75. SAFE SURGERY: ANALYSIS OF ADHESION TO THE PROTOCOL IN SURGEONS AND ITS REPERCUSSION IN PATIENT SAFETY**

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Reports concerning patient safety has been related thousands of years ago, and these reports stem from the many mistakes made by health professionals. Nowadays, despite the technological improvement in procedures involving surgeries, flaws continue existing in the surgical environment. Even the simplest processes present countless critical steps. Within this context, even after the introduction of the Safe Surgery Challenges established by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Safe Surgery Protocol proposed by Agência Nacional de Vigilância Sanitária (ANVISA), surgical complications account for a large proportion of preventable deaths and medical injuries. In the context of medical technological advance, another factor that contributes to the occurrence of incidents in the surgical environment is the belief that physicians are infallible, causing negligence of the procedures in patient safety. The main focus of the research was to identify the knowledge and adherence to the Safe Surgery Protocol by surgeons, as well as the incidence of adverse events related to surgery, besides the knowledge in the matter of the protocol by the own patients. The research consisted in a longitudinal prospective study, with quantitative character. Data collection occurred with an instrument designed for data collection, which gathered the sociographic profile of sixty-eight surgeons and residents, the knowledge and adherence of those to the safe surgery protocol, and evaluated eighty-two patients, as well as the surgery environment. The results obtained, on the part of the surgeons, showed that despite the contact with the protocol obtained during the graduation period, there was a deficiency in its adherence, causing adverse events such as the use of uncalibrated equipment. On the part of the patients, these demonstrated the knowledge in terms of the surgery they were about to perform, although many had not been questioned about allergies neither introduced to the surgical staff. Therefore, there were flaws in dynamism and adherence in some steps of the protocol, harming the laterality in the process and patient safety.

**76. PERSPECTIVES OF SURGICAL AND PROGNOSTIC MANAGEMENT IN TRANSFERING NERVES TO UPPER MEMBERS - BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Nerve damage can occur with relative frequency in cases of traumas, often these lesions preclude direct or indirect repair, being possible to use the technique of nerve transfer, which is a versatile reconstructive technique mainly used for severe proximal lesions, in which it is usually the only viable option. **OBJECTIVE:** To review the principles, techniques and results related to the transfer of nerves in the upper limbs, specifically, shoulder, elbow and wrist. **METHODS:** this is a review centered on data indexed in the virtual platforms: MEDLINE, PubMed, SCIELO and Cochrane, published between the years 2000 and 2017 referring to the topic of nerve transfer in upper limb musculature. **DISCUSSION:** In this neurosurgical procedure a nerve, usually of minor importance, is disconnected from its nervous root so that the injured nerve is reconnected to the central nervous system through this new root, allowing patients who normally would have a permanent injury, fully or partially recover the movements, depending on the site. The nerve to be considered as a donor must fulfill a series of criteria such as being redundant, presenting synergistic characteristics to the receptor muscle and having size corresponding to the receptor nerve. This is only possible by a characteristic of the nervous system called neuroplasticity in which it is able to rearrange the somatotopic map, delegating new functions to different nerve fibers according to the patients's perception. This procedure classified as microsurgery must meet several criteria and its accomplishment should occur up to 6 months after the injury. **RESULTS:** These are variables, depending on the donor nerve and the substituted nerve, but more proximal regions that exert thick movements such as the shoulder have a better postoperative prognosis when compared to the musculature that require fine movements and accurate as elbow and wrist. **CONCLUSION:** This technique, despite having restrictions, is a means of restoring to patients important motor functions of the organism and also providing better quality of life to them, however, few professionals are skilled in the subject.

**77. CASE REPORT NEO ENDOTHELIUM IN INFECTED PROSTHESIS IN ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA**

Bárbara Cózaro Valentini, Otacílio de Camargo Junior, Rafael de Figueiredo Torres, Mariana Greccho Nunes, Rebecca Marcelino Ribeiro, Otacílio de Camargo Junior  
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**INTRODUCTION:** During an aggression to the vascular endothelium an inflammatory reaction is generated with lymphocytes, monocytes, platelets and smooth muscle cells acting leading to endothelial cell dysfunction, which is characterized by a reduction in the bioavailability of endothelium-derived vasodilators and an increase, relative or absolute of vasoconstrictors, which impairs endothelium-dependent vasodilation. Autologous artery-venous fistula (AVF) is the ideal access for chronic renal patients, but when AVF cannot be performed, synthetic prostheses are used, which unfortunately provides a greater number of complications such as infection. These infections can cause arterial suture dehiscence, leading to difficult-to-control bleeding. In case of prosthesis infection, the goal of treatment is usually to remove the infected graft and restore vascular continuity. **CASE REPORT:** A 59-year-old male patient in dialytic treatment for chronic renal failure underwent upper limb AVF. Occlusion of AVF was detected and embolectomy was performed with thrombus removal from the prosthesis and a good postoperative thrill. Patient evolved with phlogistic signs and prosthesis infection. Surgery was performed to remove the prosthesis and, seventeen months later, the patient presented an abscess in the surgery's scar with purulent discharge, which was submitted to removal of infected segment of the prosthesis. **DISCUSSION:** Flow maintenance with distal bed irrigation is performed with the formation of a new endothelium. It is important after removing a synthetic prosthesis to place a saphenous vein flap to prevent rupture of the endothelium.

**78. ASSOCIATION OF EXTERNAL RADIOTHERAPY WITH HIGH DOSE RATE BRACHYTHERAPY IN PROSTATE CANCER TREATMENT**

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Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas

Prostate cancer is the second most prevalent cancer among men in the world. Its treatment has a wide range of alternatives and variables, ranging from surveillance radiotherapy and / or brachytherapy and surgery. The present study aimed to identify predictive factors for biochemical recurrence and to evaluate the toxicity of treatment using the association of external radiotherapy (RTE) with high brachytherapy dose rate (BATD) applied in the treatment of prostate cancer patients. The only variable that showed a statistically significant difference was the PSA nadir value  $<1$  ng/mL. Three PSA stratifications showed statistical value in terms of biochemical recurrence: 1) PSA nadir  $<1$  ( $p = 0,018$ ); 2) PSA nadir ( $p = 0,0009$ ); 3) PSA pós ( $p < 0,0001$ ). No other variables (age, initial PSA, dose used in the RTE, number of needles, number of positive biopsy fragments, blockade use Gleason score or TNM staging) was determinant for biochemical recurrence. The incidence of late grade 3 toxicity in the genitourinary tract was 0.6%, and there were no cases of severe complications in the gastrointestinal tract intestinal.

**Keywords:** External Radiotherapy, High Dose Rate Brachytherapy, Prostate Cancer, Biochemical Recurrence, Toxicity, Efficacy.

**79. PERFUSION FLUID CONTAMINATION IN RELATION TO RECIPIENT SURVIVAL IN ORTHOTOPIC LIVER TRANSPLANTATION: RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LAST TEN YEARS.**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Liver-transplanted patients are more susceptible to the development of infections due to graft contamination, usually related to the preservation fluid employed in conserving the organ after its removal from the donor, and to the high serum concentration of immunosuppressants. Such patients are known to have higher mortality rates and worse prognoses. **OBJECTIVES:** Find an association between the contamination of the preservation fluid by bacteria and yeast and the systemic infection in patients after liver transplantation performed at HC-Unicamp from 2008 to 2017, correlating these results with their survival. **PATIENTS AND METHODS:** Preservation fluid cultures of patients that underwent liver transplantation at the State University of Campinas Clinical Hospital from January/2008 to December/2017 will be evaluated, correlating them to: biological fluids cultures (blood, urine and ascites), length of ICU stay, intubation time, opportunistic infections (pneumonia, urinary tract infection and sepsis),

antibiotic regimen and its usage time, patients' SWAB at the immediate preoperative period, cold ischemia time and patient survival. In order to predict the highest risk of infection, acting preventively, it aims to contribute to the delicate postoperative management of liver transplantation.

**Keywords:** Preservation Fluid; Contamination; Orthotopic Liver Transplantation.

#### 80. ISOLATED ANEURYSM OF THE RIGHT COMMON ILIAC ARTERY

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**BACKGROUND:** The isolated iliac artery aneurysm is considered rare, with an incidence of approximately 1,5%, most of the times associated to an abdominal aortic aneurysm. Necropsy studies show an incidence of 0,03%. Its evolution is of growth until rupture, similar to the one of the abdominal aorta aneurysms, and the rupture can be to the retroperitoneal space of the pelvis or, more rarely, to the rectum or sigmoid colon. When they rupture, they have high rates of mortality, comparable to the ones of the abdominal aorta ruptured aneurysms. The external iliac artery generally isn't affected, the internal iliac artery is less frequently affected (around 10 to 30%) and the common iliac is the most frequently affected (70 to 90%), with a predominance on males. It is reported that the growth rate is slower in aneurysms smaller than 3 cm, with 1,1 cm of growth per year, in comparison to 2,6 cm of growth per year in the aneurysms larger than 3 cm, and with a rupture rate of 33 to 50% of the cases. The endovascular treatment is considered the best choice for this condition, once it has smaller mortality and complication rates when compared to open surgery. **CASE REPORT:** Male patient, 81 years old, diagnosed with an isolated aneurysm in the right common iliac artery, with 6,6 cm of extension and 3,85 cm of width in an computerized tomography, with symptom of pain in lumbar region. He was submitted to endovascular treatment with embolization of the right internal iliac artery with two 8 mm springs and one 10 mm spring. A Zenith Alpha Cook 22 x 70 prosthetic was placed in the abdominal aortic artery with 13 x 77 mm of extension in left common iliac artery and 11 x 125 mm of extension in right common iliac artery. The control angiography had no stenosis, no endoleaks and the arterial closure was made with perclose. The patient doesn't show complications after two months of follow-ups. **DISCUSSION:** The iliac artery aneurysm is, in the majority of times, asymptomatic and has the rupture as first symptom, requiring surgical treatment, preferably endovascular (depending on its caliber and association with the abdominal aorta). The endovascular surgery has been shown as very efficient to iliac artery aneurysms, having less surgical risks, specially because of its location in the pelvis, and a much inferior rate of complications in the post-operative, when compared to de open surgery of reconstruction.

#### 81. THERMAL INJURY OF FEMORAL AND SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY: CASE REPORT

Daniela Vallesquino Murayama, Otacílio de Camargo Junior, Mariana Greccho Nunes, Bárbara Cózaro Valentini, Rebecca Marcelino Ribeiro, Otacílio de Camargo Junior  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Considered one of the most difficult aspects on the assistance of traumatized patients, the vascular trauma has been increasing due to the urban violence. The improve on the prehospital care and emergency transport has been allowing the assistance of patients who previously did not arrive alive at hospitals. Vascular injuries can present immediate signals and symptoms like haemorrhage, ischemia or tumor, however, their absence does not represent absence of vascular injury. Lesions of the subclavian-axillary territory represent 1 to 2% of vascular traumas, and although not too usual, the injury in this region represents a mortality ranging from 10 to 35% and its morbidity is not negligible, with the lower limb injury being the one more frequently located. **CASE REPORT:** Case 1: Male patient, 45 years old, victim of two gunshot wound injuries on the left thigh. He was helped at another hospital, and at the time of the trauma had no symptoms other than pain at the wound site, being medicated and sutured. On the following day the patient was referred to the emergency room of the hospital with acute arterial occlusion in the left lower limb. On physical examination, the patient presented an ischemic limb with the absence of popliteal, anterior tibial and posterior tibial pulses. Ultrasound showed no arterial flow. He was submitted to resection of the thrombosed segment of superficial femoral artery and reversed saphenous vein interposition graft. Patient evolved in good general condition and with

palpable distal pulses. Case 2: 19-year-old male patient checked in at the emergency room with gunshot injury, with entry hole in the posterior region of the right hemithorax, transfixing, and exit hole in the anterior region of the right hemithorax 2 cm below the clavicle in the medial third. On physical examination, the patient had ischemic right upper limb and no distal pulses. Doppler ultrasound examination showed three-phase flow in pre-injured subclavian artery and no post-lesion flow. The excision of the thrombosed subclavian artery segment was performed, followed by revascularization with saphenous vein segment, and the limb was reperfused with palpable pulses. **DISCUSSION:** The vascular injury can present hemorrhagic, tumor or ischemic syndrome, however, we should consider the possibility of vascular injury even in the absence of these three syndromes when the lesion is in a vessel path.

**Keywords:** vascular injuries, ischemia

#### 82. PHLEGMASIA CERULEA DOLENS – FOUR CASES REPORT

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Phlegmasia Cerulea Dolens (PCD) is a rare syndrome resultant from a massive deep vein thrombosis in proximal vessels, characterized by the triad of severe pain, edema and cyanosis. The diagnosis is essentially clinical but can be supported using ultrasonography. The objective is a fast and effective treatment, because the risks of limb loss, massive embolism, compartmental syndrome and death are high. The article presents the report of four patients who were seen at the vascular surgery service of a tertiary hospital in the city of Campinas (SP). One patient was treated with fibrinolytic agents by systemic approach and two by endovascular approach, with one patient dying and the others with a favorable outcome. The absence of a universal protocol for the management of the pathology is a challenge, but the treatment objectives are clear: reestablish venous flow, valve function, preserve collateral circulation and reduce the risks of post-thrombotic syndrome and the occurrence of new thrombi. The most commonly observed outcome is limb amputation, with differences in the literature regarding its prevalence. If gangrene is not established, a reversal of the condition is possible, except in circumstances of extensive capillary involvement. Death is also a probable outcome.

**Keywords:** Phlegmasia Cerulea Dolens; Thrombosis; Vascular Surgery; Case Report.

#### 83. COMPLICATION AFTER ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA CONNECTION

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**INTRODUCTION:** Arteriovenous fistulas of the upper limbs are performed with prophylactic intent in cases of patients with borderline or therapeutic kidney for hemodialysis. THE high arterial flow through the venous segment results in arterialization and formation of single or multiple aneurysms in this vessel, so that they are definite accesses. Meantime, Repetitive punctures associated with aneurysmal dilation of AVF increase the risk of rupture from FAV. I am in this report a patient who presented to the physical examination pulsatile mass in the AVF region of approximately 5cm with scars from previous surgeries. Same after undergoing resection of the aneurysmal mass and end-to-end anastomosis of brachial artery with good recovery, the patient returned to the operating room after 2 years with a pulsatile mass at the same site as the previous surgery and arteriomegaly of subclavian, axillary and brachial artery. **MATERIAL AND METHOD:** A 37-year-old female patient with chronic dialysis submitted to AVF in another service and also submitted to two other procedures post-AVF surgical procedures. Physical examination showed pulsatile mass in the AVF region of approximately 5 cm with scars from previous surgeries. Resected patient aneurysmal mass and end-to-terminal brachial artery anastomosis with good evolution postoperatively. **RESULTS:** Good evolution of palpable radial and ulnar pulses after surgery. of reconstruction. Two years after the surgical procedure, the patient returned to the service with presence of pulsatile mass at the same site as the previous surgery. At angiographic examination, Subclavian, axillary and brachial artery arteriomegaly. **CONCLUSION:** AVF for hemodialysis present a high incidence of complications, such as aneurysms, infection, thrombosis and occlusion. Due to the risk of local infection, the use of Prostheses for arterial reconstruction should be avoided. AVF aneurysms may be treated with

venous graft interposition or end-to-end reconstruction in the In the event, however, vigilance should be developed arterial dilation even after the aneurysm has been corrected.

#### 84. ANALYSIS OF RESIDENT PERFORMANCE IN A SIMULATED MULTIPLE VICTIM INCIDENT

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Universidade Estadual de Campinas - UNICAMP

**INTRODUCTION:** The number of people injured in traffic exceeded the 1.6 million mark in Brazil with an expense of approximately 3 billion reais per year. In some traumas there may be an imbalance between medical resource requirements and their availability, which characterizes a Multiple Victim Incident (IMV). This complex scenario needs trained and qualified professionals to deal with this occurrence. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to analyze the preparation of trauma surgery and emergency medicine residents to work in an IMV and to evaluate the performance during a simulated. **METHODS:** This is a cross-sectional study in which residents were assessed through a questionnaire about their preparedness in the face of a disaster and their performance analysis in a simulated IMV, through a checklist that evaluated the measures adopted in care. initial to traumatized, where A (Airway), B (Breathing), C (Circulation), D (Disability) and E (Exposure). Descriptive analysis was performed by presenting frequency tables for categorical variables and position and dispersion measures for numerical variables. For comparison of proportions, Fisher's exact test was used. The significance level adopted for the statistical tests was 5%. **RESULTS:** Regarding the analysis of the preparation of the seven residents who participated in the simulation, 71.4% were not involved in an IMV; 42.9% did not participate in a disaster simulation. Regarding performance, the hit rate was 91.39%, but some procedures were not performed properly: in item A 26% did not use face mask with oxygen reservoir at 10L / min correctly; in item B the oximetry was incorrectly evaluated in 20% of the cases; in item C not stopping external bleeding correctly occurred in 33.3%; item D presented 26.7% of failures due to lack of Glasgow scale assessment; In item E promoting thermal insulation was performed incorrectly by 46.7% of residents. When comparing the resident profile, all residents who received formal training during their residency at IMV provided correct analgesia and 75% of those who did not missed ( $p = 0.1429$ ).

**Keywords:** Multiple victims, Residents, Simulated.

#### 85. COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN MINIMALLY INVASIVE AND CONVENTIONAL TECHNIQUES FOR REPAIR OF CALCANEAL TENDON INJURY

Guilherme Xavier de Lima Lutti, Letícia Francisco, Jorge Ramires Terrazas, Mariana Pereira Pinto, Cíntia Kelly Bittar  
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**STUDY DESIGN:** Retrospective comparative study. **BACKGROUND:** The calcaneal tendon is one that most commonly suffer from spontaneous ruptures, mainly occurring during recreational activities, especially in men between 30 and 40 years. However, 25% of these ruptures may occur in sedentary patients, usually due to chronic degeneration of the tendon. Different options and techniques for the repair of calcaneal tendon injuries are described in the literature. However, among the surgical treatments available lack a consensus on the treatment considered ideal. **OBJECTIVE:** Compare minimal invasive techniques using peroneus brevis tendon with conventional and open techniques, associated with reinforcement of semitendinosus tendon for the repair of calcaneal tendon injuries and clinical-functional results, degree of satisfaction and complications found. **MATERIAL AND METHOD:** A retrospective study including 43 patients with tendon calcaneal injuries. Dividing those submitted with minimally invasive groups and peroneus brevis tendon reinforcement from those submitted with open surgery with semitendinosus reinforcement. The variables evaluated were mean age, laterality, clinical-functional evaluation with American Orthopaedic Foot and Ankle Society (AOFAS) questionnaire and complications. **RESULTS:** Sixteen patients were treated with a minimally invasive procedure using peroneus brevis tendon graft, other 27 patients were treated with a semitendinosus tendon graft. 86% of them were male, 55.8% left laterality, 27.9% with degenerative lesions and 72.1% with traumatic injuries. The clinical-functional results were obtained after an average time of two years after the procedure. In the cases of open suture, there were three complications in the donor area (11.1%), with a complaint of pain and insensitivity, three complications in receiving area (superficial

skin necrosis, deep skin necrosis and graft and dehiscence of suture), totalizing six patients (22.2%) with postoperative complications. In cases of minimally invasive suture, two complications occurred (12.5%), but both were resolved prematurely. **DISCUSSION:** This study compared a traditional reconstruction of the calcaneal tendon using open technique associated with a tendinous graft, to a minimally invasive technique with graft, which aims to bring lower morbidity. Calcaneal tendon ruptures are common, specially in men, between the age of 40 and 50 years old. In this study the complications related to the skin manifested only in the open reconstruction group, compatible with information of the literature, with a case of deep skin infection, requiring debridement and posterior skin flap, and one case of superficial skin infection, with dehiscence of operative wound, besides a case of dehiscence no related with operative wound, without infection, but prolonging the period of rehabilitation. All these complications are frequent in patients submitted to open reconstruction. In addition, they were tabagists patients, who present a greater tendency of circulatory deficit in the skin, predisposing to greater local complications. The other three complications of the open reconstruction group were in the graft-donor area, in knee level, all with local sensitivity change. All patients in this group had complications completely resolved at the end of the treatment. In the minimally invasive reconstruction group there was no infection nor skin complication. Sural nerve lesion did not occurred in any of the groups studied; as well as re-rupture, demonstrating that tendinous graft may have contributed to minimize this complication, regardless of the technique used. The clinical-functional results obtained through the AOFAS postoperative questionnaire were superior in the group with minimally invasive reconstruction, with an average of 92 points against 88 points in the open reconstruction group, compatible with the literature, and the difference was mainly related to lower complications related to the operative wound in the minimally invasive group, while these caused a delay in the rehabilitation of some patients in the open reconstruction group. **CONCLUSION:** A minimally invasive technique using peroneus brevis tendon as graft is a good option for reconstruction of tendon calcaneal injuries. It offers an alternative to the open technique, due to a smaller number of complications related to operative wounds.

**Keywords:** Achilles tendon / surgery; Tendons injuries; Transplantation; Rupture.

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# Abstracts of the Academic Medical Congress of Piauí (COMAPI) 2019

## 01. ANALYSIS OF CASES OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR TREATMENT OF DIABETES MELLITUS AND COMBINED DIABETIC FOOT IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ

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**INTRODUCTION:** Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease associated with microvascular and macrovascular disorders that result in increased utilization of health services and high hospitalization rates. Diabetic foot consists of "soft tissue infection, ulceration and / or destruction associated with neurological changes and varying degrees of peripheral artery disease (PAD) in the lower limbs" (International Diabetic Foot Working Group, 2001) and remains the complication most common and the most common cause of prolonged hospitalizations and non-traumatic lower limb amputations. **OBJECTIVES:** Carry out quantitative and comparative analysis of cases of hospitalizations for treatment of DM and treatment of complicated diabetic foot in the state of Piauí, as well as the average days of hospital stay. **METHODS:** Descriptive-analytical-ecological study using data on hospitalizations for treatment of DM and complicated diabetic foot, hospitalizations for lower limb amputation and the average length of stay. Data were collected in the DATASUS-TabNet System, from May 2014 to April 2019 in the state of Piauí. **RESULTS:** During the analyzed period, 17,738 hospitalizations were performed for DM treatment. Of these, 4.51% were for treatment of complicated diabetic foot, which mostly resulted in lower limb amputation. The average hospital stay was 4.3 days for DM treatment, while for complicated diabetic foot treatment it was 6.7 days, representing a 55.9% increase in bed stay and occupation. **CONCLUSION:** Comprehensive follow-up of diabetic patients should be performed in Primary Care (PH) through an educational approach, encouraging daily and adequate care of the lower limbs, as well as the identification and intervention of predictive factors for ulcer formation and amputation. Through these actions, there will be effective prevention and early intervention, reducing hospitalizations, morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients.

## 02. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF UROLITHIASIS HOSPITALIZATION IN PIAUÍ

Társilla Carvalho Borges<sup>1</sup>, Teresa Raquel Holanda Cipriano Saraiva<sup>1</sup>, Helena Moura Carvalho<sup>1</sup>, Bárbara Louise Freire Barbosa<sup>2</sup>, Cíntia Maria De Melo Mendes<sup>1</sup>

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**INTRODUCTION:** Urolithiasis is a pathology with high prevalence and recurrence, related to supersaturation / urinary crystallization, reduction of water intake / urinary output and crystallization inhibitors (citrate, pyrophosphate, magnesium, etc.). The epidemiological and lithogenic factors of urolithiasis involve: race, gender, age, nutritional and dietary aspects and physical activity. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological trends and profile associated with hospitalizations for urolithiasis in the state of Piauí. **METHODS:** This is a cross-sectional study with data on hospital morbidity by place of hospitalization due to urolithiasis in the state of Piauí, from April 2014 to April 2019, obtained from the DATASUS-TabNet System.

Data were analyzed to identify the overall male and female prevalence of hospitalizations for urolithiasis, the distribution by age, mean length of stay and average value of hospitalizations. **RESULTS:** During the study period, complaints for urolithiasis accounted for 5,190 of hospital admissions, of which 22.9% occurred between April 2015 and March 2016. The average length of stay in the hospital was 3.7 days and the average cost. of these hospitalizations was R \$ 421.66. During the five years analyzed, 52.7% of hospitalizations were female patients, while 47.3% were male patients. In addition, 23% of hospitalizations were in the 30-39 age group, most clearly affecting the brown-colored population (52.6%). **CONCLUSION:** Hospitalizations for urolithiasis had a high impact on public health and, in the period observed, were more common in women than in men, contrary to what is evidenced in the literature. Preventive treatment is of fundamental importance through measures such as increased water intake, decreased animal protein in the diet, physical activity, use of potassium citrate - depending on the composition of the calculation. This information is extremely useful and can help in structuring and optimizing health programs aimed at the prevention and treatment of urolithiasis in Brazil.

## 03. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LEPROSY BETWEEN 2015 AND 2017 IN THE METROPOLISES OF TERESINA (PI) AND SÃO PAULO (SP)

Helena Moura de Carvalho<sup>1</sup>, Teresa Raquel Holanda Cipriano Saraiva<sup>1</sup>, Társilla Carvalho Borges<sup>1</sup>, Sarah Maria Monteiro Soares Costa de Holanda<sup>1</sup>, Lucas Jesuino Lobão Alencar Raulino Barbosa<sup>1</sup>, Magda Coeli Vitorino Sales Coelho<sup>1</sup>

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**INTRODUCTION:** Leprosy is a chronic disease, transmissible, of compulsory notification and mandatory investigation throughout the national territory. It has as etiological agent the *Micobacterium leprae*, bacillus that has the ability to infect large number of individuals. Your infection can affect people of both sexes and of any age. However, a long period of exposure to the bacterium is needed, and only a small portion of the infected population really gets sick. This pathology is strongly related to unfavorable economic, social and environmental conditions. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the epidemiological aspects of reported cases of leprosy in Teresina (PI) and São Paulo (SP). **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study of leprosy was conducted in Teresina and São Paulo. The data source, available on the DATASUS-eSUS platform, is from the information system of notifiable diseases and the general coordination in leprosy and disease in elimination. The following variables were considered for analysis: year, age and class in the diagnosis. Through these data, percentages and comparisons were obtained. **RESULTS:** 1220 cases of leprosy were reported in the greater Teresina, with the highest number of cases in 2017 (36.31%). In São Paulo, 788 cases were reported, with the highest number of cases in 2015 (39.72%). In Teresina, the greatest impairment was male (53.93%), information that has a correlation with greater exposure to risk factors. In São Paulo, males predominated through 412 cases. Regarding the class in the diagnosis, Teresina presented a multibacillary majority (62.62%), having 2017 the most expressive year (40.05%). São Paulo also obtained a multibacillary majority (69.16%), being 2016 the most expressive year (37.61%). **CONCLUSION:** Leprosy is still an endemic disease, prevalent among males, in the analyzed sites. However, Teresina has a more expressive number of cases in relation to São Paulo. Thus, it is important that there is the realization of policies for the surveillance and control of this problem.

**04. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HYPERTENSE FROM 2010 TO 2013 IN PARNAÍBA (PI) AND LARGER FIELD (PI)**

Helena Moura Carvalho<sup>1</sup>, Bárbara Louise Freire Barbosa<sup>2</sup>, Tássila Carvalho Borges<sup>1</sup>, Teresa Raquel Holanda Cipriano Saraiva<sup>1</sup>, Cíntia Maria De Melo Mendes<sup>1</sup>.

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**INTRODUCTION:** Hypertension is a chronic disease characterized by high blood pressure levels in the arteries. It happens when the maximum and minimum pressure values are equal to or exceed 140/90 mmHg. High blood pressure is one of the main risk factors for stroke. According to the 2017 Surveillance of Risk Factors and Protection for Chronic Diseases by Telephone Survey (VIGITEL), the prevalence of self-reported hypertension went from 22.6% in 2006 to 24.3% in 2017. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the epidemiological aspects of hypertensive patients in Parnaíba (PI) and Campo Maior (PI) from 2010 to 2013. **METHODOLOGY:** A cross-sectional epidemiological study was conducted in Parnaíba and Campo Maior. The data originate from the Ministry of Health's Hypertensive and Diabetic Registration and Monitoring System, obtained from DATASUS / e-SUS. These values were categorized according to the relationship between hypertension and smoking, physical inactivity and overweight. Through this, percentages were obtained and used as object of study. **RESULTS:** The project comprised 1909 patients with hypertension in Campo Maior (PI), between 2010 and 2013, with the largest number of cases reported in 2011 (44.68%). In Parnaíba, 2983 individuals with these characteristics were notified in the same period, with the largest amount observed in 2011 (42.30%). In the city of Parnaíba, 18.13% of the patients with the condition are smokers. Similarly, 16.60% of patients are smokers in Campo Maior. Regarding physical inactivity, Parnaíba presents 40.09% of the total hypertensive patients. In Campo Maior, this value corresponds to 48.50%. Regarding overweight, Parnaíba owns 27.08% of the total and Campo Maior 31.74%. **CONCLUSION:** It is concluded that hypertension is a chronic disease of high prevalence, with many associated comorbidities. The analysis corroborated the relationship between hypertension and the variables studied. Therefore, it is necessary that policies be implemented for the monitoring, surveillance and control of this problem.

**05. AUTOIMMUNE POLYGLANDULAR SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndromes (APSs) are defined by the coexistence of at least two autoimmune endocrine diseases. The joint appearance of these diseases depends on both genetic and environmental factors. In addition, APSs are subdivided into four subtypes (I, II, III and IV), which differ in the combinations of autoimmune diseases and the most common age of presentation. **CASE REPORT:** MJSD, 9 years old, female, with a history of alopecia areata since she was 4 years old, started on May 18th, a hypotension (85 / 60mmHg) associated with nausea, vomiting, weight loss (6.5 kg in one month) and xerostomia. During hospitalization the presence of diabetic ketoacidosis was confirmed and the day after the complication the patient was diagnosed with autoimmune type 1 diabetes mellitus. Subsequent to the patient's stabilization, it was verified by routine exams, the existence of primary hypothyroidism (TSH: 87.3; FT4: 0.47) and, thus, it was possible to diagnose Autoimmune Polyglandular Syndrome (APS). After diagnosis, the approach adopted was insulinization through NPH insulin and regular insulin for application 30 minutes before meals, according to capillary blood glucose. In addition, levothyroxine (50mcg / day) was prescribed. After these measures, the patient improved her general condition and was discharged one week after hospitalization. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Autoimmune polyglandular syndrome is a rare disease, more prevalent in females and associated with genetic factors. Due to the chronic development of organ-specific autoimmunity, patients with the syndrome and their families should be informed about the early symptoms of the disease and undergo endocrinological assessments over time. Thus, early recognition of the syndrome is essential for its control.

**06. FALLOPIAN TUBE PROLAPSE AFTER HYSTERECTOMY: A CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Fallopian tube prolapse is a rare complication after hysterectomy, with approximately 80 cases described. The reasons that may contribute are probably multifactorial: there should be a fallopian tube segment of sufficient length and mobility and a communication between the peritoneal cavity and the vagina should develop. As well as, it may result from a defective surgical technique, due to difficulties in closing the vaginal cuff or poor physical condition of the patient that interferes with wound healing. The symptoms are nonspecific and may include leukorrhea, transvaginal bleeding, dyspareunia, and pelvic pain. Definitive diagnosis will only be possible by histopathological examination of the lesion. Treatment should be individualized and can be performed vaginally, abdominally or laparoscopically. **CASE PRESENTATION:** Given this, we report the case of a 46-year-old patient with leiomyomatosis. Evolving with prolapse of fallopian tube after vaginal hysterectomy. At the moment, the patient felt severe pelvic pain in addition to vaginal discharge. A new surgical intervention was then performed with anatomopathological examination that confirmed the diagnosis and is currently returning to initial symptoms at a lower intensity. **CONCLUSIONS:** The bibliographic study concluded that the fallopian tube prolapse after hysterectomy is a postoperative complication of rare multifactorial cause. Having the epidemiology justified by the infrequency of the coexistence of these conditions. It is also a difficult diagnosis to take into account an interval for non-regular onset of symptoms and an unspecific clinic. It is noteworthy that the results of surgical treatment of fallopian tube prolapse, regardless of the surgical route adopted, are satisfactory, with improvement of symptoms, with rare recurrence.

**07. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS CASES IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2013 TO 2017**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Acute flaccid paralysis is defined as neuromuscular disease that affects the nerve, the neuromuscular junction plate or the muscle itself. They are characterized by rapid progression of muscle weakness, hypotonia, and deep or absent deep reflexes. Their primary onset is through Polio, an acute viral infectious disease. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of cases of acute flaccid paralysis in children and adolescents in the state of Piauí between 2013 and 2017. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive epidemiological study, whose data were obtained by consulting the SINAN (Notification of Disease Information System) database provided by the DATASUS / e-SUS system. The study population consisted of all cases of acute flaccid paralysis in children and adolescents, diagnosed and recorded from 2013 to 2017. In order to avoid notification delay errors, we decided to analyze the available data until 2017, last year, which contained the full data. The following variables were considered for analysis: age, gender and case evolution. From the data obtained from DATASUS, new tables were built through Microsoft Excel. Because it is a public domain bank, it was not necessary to submit the project to the Research Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:** During the study period, 58 cases were reported in the state of Piauí. Of these, 45 were in children and 13 in adolescents. There was a predominance in the range of 5 to 9 years, with a total of 22 occurrences (37.93 %). In the gender analysis, a greater number of notifications were detected in males, with a total of 36 cases (62.06%). In evaluating the evolution of the cases, 32 patients presented cure without sequelae (55.17%), 18 patients cures with sequelae (31.03%) and blank 8 patients (13.79%). **CONCLUSION:** This work concludes the relevance of the study of epidemiology, which is fundamental for the elaboration of public strategies to combat and prevent the diseases that affect society.

08. **IDIOPATHIC CHRONIC EOSINOPHILIC PNEUMONIA: CASE REPORT**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Idiopathic chronic eosinophilic pneumonia (PECI) is a rare clinical entity characterized by alveolar and interstitial infiltration of eosinophils of unknown etiology, being more frequent in females (2:1). Its incidence is estimated to be less than 0.1 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. The clinical presentation is usually subacute or chronic, with complaints lasting more than one month before diagnosis is made. The most common symptoms are cough, dyspnea, chest pain, asthenia, fever and weight loss. The diagnosis of PECI is constructed by findings of pulmonary infiltrate in the chest x-ray associated with peripheral eosinophilia; unexpected evolution of pneumonic process; or presence of eosinophilia in the bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL). Pulmonary biopsy is the definitive method of diagnosis. Its prognosis is excellent and it shows an excellent response to corticosteroid therapy. The aim of the study is to report a case of idiopathic chronic eosinophilic pneumonia, an uncommon disease of special interest to pulmonology. **CASE REPORT:** A 39-year-old female patient from Batalha-PI, admitted for hospitalization with complaints of dry cough, asthenia, weight loss, anorexia, chills and dyspnea on medium and small physical activity for 5 months. Reported lessening of cough after antibiotic use, and its return after discontinuation of the drug. Comorbidities: depressive disorder. Denies smoking. Physical examination of the respiratory tract with diffuse snoring and wheezing in the left hemithorax. Evolved during hospitalization with progressive increase of eosinophils. Spirometry: mild obstructive ventilatory disorder, unresponsive to bronchodilator. Chest CT: compatible with interstitial lung disease. Bacterial Sputum Culture: *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. BAAR Search: No BAAR found. Lung histopathology: eosinophilic pneumonia. During the investigation no diagnosis of specific etiology was reached. Evolved with improvement of the initial condition after initiation of corticosteroid therapy with a Prednisone dose of 80 mg/day, being discharged from hospital. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The diagnosis of PECI occurs after extensive investigation. In addition, although eosinophilia is usually detected by peripheral blood and/or BAL analysis, histopathological analysis may be the only diagnostic tool. The correct identification of PECI cases is essential for the specific treatment, with the possibility of complete regression of symptoms.

09. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE COW'S MILK PROTEIN ALLERGY IN AN SPECIALIZED CLINIC IN TERESINA- PI**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Cow Milk Protein Allergy (CMPA) is the most common food allergy in pediatrics, affecting up to 1% of children in the first year of life. In Brazil, data on the prevalence and epidemiology of CMPA are scarce, making a close assessment of reality difficult. Due to the variety of symptoms, diagnosis is difficult for even pediatric doctors to make. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the epidemiological distribution, prevalence and symptoms of CMPA in a specialized pediatric gastroenterology clinic in Teresina-PI. **METHODS:** The research was conducted in accordance with Resolution 466/2012 of the National Health Council and was initiated after the appreciation and release of the Research Ethics Committee of the Integral Differential College (approval number: 90560418.2.0000.5211). It is a descriptive research of quantitative and qualitative type. Data collection was performed in a pediatric gastroenterology clinic in Teresina-PI, through the analysis of electronic medical records, in which a questionnaire containing the following data was applied: gender, age at onset of symptoms and symptomatology at diagnosis. All patients treated between April 2016 and April 2018 were included, and medical records that did not contain the necessary data were excluded from the study, totaling 314 medical records that met the criteria. **RESULTS:** After analyzing the 314 medical records, it was found that 20.3% of the children attended were diagnosed with CMPA. Of these, 42.2% were female and 57.8% male. Regarding age profile, the following distribution was found: 34.4% were 0-2 months, 37.5% were 3-5 months, 7.8% were 6-8 months, 1.6% 9-12 months and 18.7% of the patients were older than 1 year at diagnosis. Analyzing the prevalence of symptoms at the time of diagnosis, it was found that: 79.7% of children had irritability at the time of diagnosis, 54.6% had diarrhea, 29.7% had skin symptoms, 25% respiratory symptoms, 20, 3% had regurgitation at diagnosis and only

4.7% had constipation. **CONCLUSION:** Analyzing the data we concluded that the prevalence of CMPA was 20.3% in the studied population, where the most prevalent symptoms were irritability (79.7%) and diarrhea (54.6%). It is more prevalent in males (57.8%) and under 1 year old (81.3%), more specifically between 3 and 5 months of life (37.5%).

10. **EOSINOPHILIC ESOPHAGITIS AS A DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS FROM NAUSEA AND VOMIT IN CHILDREN: A CASE SERIES**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Eosinophilic esophagitis (EoE) is a chronic disease defined by the presence of eosinophilic infiltrate at a stratified squamous esophageal epithelium level that leads to esophageal dysfunction (food disorders, vomiting and gastroesophageal reflux symptoms), as well as dysphagia and food impaction. The pooled incidence rate is 3,7/100,000 person-years, being higher in adults when compared to children. The diagnosis is established by endoscopy and biopsy that reveal esophageal eosinophilic infiltrate at a level higher than or equal to 15 eosinophils per high-power field and no eosinophils in other digestive tube segments. **CASE REPORT:** All three cases reach pediatrics patients with age range starting at 3 years old, and that took at least 2 years to get diagnosed. The first case is a 9 years old male that sought the gastropediatric clinic complaining about vomiting and food refusal, associated to bolus, interrupted sleep to throw up and poor weight gain, he had already started treatment to Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD), without symptoms improvement. The other two cases referred to female patients. The first one, 5 years old, with vomits and food refusal since birth, also treated for GERD, maintaining symptoms. At the last case, a two years old toddler, previously diagnosed with Cow's Milk Protein Allergy, came to the gastropediatric clinic with irritability, nausea and anorexia, with the symptoms bouncing back every time the GERD medication got suspended. Considering the clinical status and alarm signals founded in all three patients, all of them got an endoscopy where microscopical and macroscopical findings drove to the Eosinophilic Esophagitis diagnosis. Standard treatment with corticosteroids were introduced associated with proton-pump inhibitors, improving completely the symptoms and life quality for all three patients. **CONCLUSION:** The EoE is the second most common cause of chronic esophagitis, getting passed only by GERD, and is an emerging disease nowadays. Therefore, is necessary to inform the medical community about the importance of EoE and its differential diagnosis. Endoscopy and biopsy are fundamental for the diagnosis and follow up of these patients, allowing correct treatment and better life quality.

11. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR SKULL AND FACE BONE FRACTURES IN NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Skull bone fractures represent a serious public health problem since they can cause head trauma, which is one of the leading causes of death and disability worldwide. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the epidemiological profile of hospital admissions for fractures of skull and face bones in the Northeast region of Brazil. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective, longitudinal, descriptive and quantitative study that addresses hospitalizations for cranial fractures. Data were obtained from the SUS Hospital Information System database (SIH / SUS), according to age group, gender, Northeast state, and death rate, with the timeframe from 2008 to 2018. **RESULTS:** There were a total of 85,417 hospitalizations for fractures of the skull and facial bones in the Northeast during the analyzed period. The largest number of hospitalizations occurred in the state of Bahia (21.90%), followed by Ceará (17.31%). The state of Piauí recorded 9.16% of the total hospitalizations, ranking fifth in the number of hospitalizations for cranial fractures. It is noteworthy that Piauí is the eighth state in the population of the Northeast region. The prevalence of hospitalizations was higher in males, with 83.96% of cases, compared to only 16.04% in females. The highest percentage of hospitalizations occurred in young adults, especially in the 20-29 age group, which reached 35.38% of the total. The years with



the highest percentage of hospitalizations were from 2013 to 2016, in which all reached a percentage of 9.6%, while in 2017 and 2018 there was a reduction in this number, and last year this percentage fell to 8.32%. The mortality rate due to skull and face fractures in the analyzed period was 0.87%. The state with the highest mortality rate was Pernambuco, with 1.90%, and the lowest rate was Piauí, with 0.35%. **CONCLUSION:** Hospitalizations for skull and face fractures occurred especially with young male adults. Bahia was the northeastern state with the highest number of hospitalizations. Piauí presented a high percentage of hospitalizations, but a low mortality rate. Knowledge of the epidemiology of these fractures may contribute to the implementation of preventive programs aimed at reducing the number of hospitalizations, as well as possible sequelae and damage to the population.

**12. COMPARISON BETWEEN CAUSES OF HOSPITAL ADMISSION RELATED TO PREGNANCY, BIRTH AND PUERPERIUM IN PARNAÍBA, PIAUÍ AND BRAZIL IN 2018**

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**INTRODUCTION:** The indices of the main causes of hospital admissions (HA) can help to understand the functioning of health networks and the prevention of injuries and preventable hospitalizations with integral care at all levels of health assistance. In the case of “Rede Cegonha”, knowing the main causes of HA related to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium can be a way to evaluate the health of women in these phases. **OBJECTIVES:** To compare the main causes of hospitalization related to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium in Parnaíba, Piauí and Brazil, in 2018. **METHODS:** Descriptive cross-sectional study in which the causes of HA related to chapter XV of ICD-10 “Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium” that occurred in 2018, in Parnaíba (PHB), Piauí (PI) and Brazil (BR) were analyzed by percentages, and compared with each other. Data were taken from the SUS Hospital Information System on the DATASUS platform. **RESULTS:** In 2018, there were 5,778, 51,649 and 2,474,382 HA related to Chapter XV of ICD-10 in Parnaíba, Piauí and Brazil, respectively. Of these, the main cause was “encounter for full-term uncomplicated delivery” (52.6%; 39.7% and 44%). Excluding the generalist causes “other reasons for mother care related to the fetal and amniotic cavity, and possible birth problems” and “other complications of pregnancy and childbirth” that are in second and third place in the three levels analyzed, “spontaneous abortion” was second in hospitalizations in PHB (4.9%). Meanwhile, when analyzing PI and BR “edema, proteinuria and hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium” were second, with 5.4 and 4.4%, respectively. The other causes followed a similar distribution in all three areas. It is noteworthy that in PHB, HA were not accounted for “medical abortion”, unlike PI (0.6%) and BR (0.1%). **CONCLUSION:** In general, hospitalization rates follow the same trend in Parnaíba, Piauí and Brazil, with some variations, and, as expected, the highest rate in the three spheres corresponds to “encounter for full-term uncomplicated delivery”, indicating completely normal birth, the safest and most beneficial way for both mother and newborn. In addition, there is a high rate of “spontaneous abortion” in PHB, a trend not followed by the state and country, which is an injury that, in some cases, can be prevented with follow-up in primary care services, which may indicate a lack of integral care during pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.

**13. HOSPITALIZATIONS AND DEATHS FROM BREAST CANCER IN MEN IN PIAUÍ FROM 2008 TO 2017**

Giovanna Stefanne Lopes Barbosa<sup>1</sup>, Isabella Pires Gomes Mendes<sup>1</sup>, Victor Augusto Soares Sotero<sup>1</sup>, Raysa Maria Silva de Araujo<sup>2</sup>, Caroline Camargo Bandeira da Silveira Luz<sup>1</sup>

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**INTRODUCTION:** Breast cancer (BC) is the most common cancer in the female population worldwide. However, about 1% of BC cases affect men. Because it is rarer, there is no screening strategy. Thus, attention to signs and symptoms is essential. The male BC is most commonly presented as a painless nodule in the retroareolar region or by generally spontaneous unilateral papillary flow, although pain and skin retraction may also be present. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the epidemiological profile of hospitalizations and deaths of men due to breast cancer in Piauí between

2008 and 2017. **METHODS:** Descriptive quantitative cross-sectional study. Hospital admissions and deaths from BC in men between 2008 and 2017 were analyzed for age and color/race of patients. Data were obtained through DATASUS, in Hospital Information System and the Mortality Information System sections. **RESULTS:** There were 94 hospitalizations by BC in men between 2008 and 2017 in Piauí. Of these, 71.3% of patients were between 40 and 69 years old, with the 60 to 69 age group being the most prevalent (27.7%). The stratum that presented the lowest prevalence was 15-19 years, with 2 cases (2.1%). When considering the color/race of hospitalized patients, it was observed that 84% of patients were brown, 6.4% white and 9.6% of patients did not have this recorded information. Regarding deaths, 21 were accounted for over the period analyzed. Of these, no age group outperformed the others, with an average of 3.5 deaths (16.7%) in the age group between 30 and 80 years or older. Regarding color/race, the highest percentage of deaths occurred with brown men (61.9%), followed by whites (23.8%) and blacks (9.5%), with one patient death with race ignored. **CONCLUSION:** In Piauí, BC in men is more prevalent in those between 60 and 69, especially browns. Regarding death, it occurred more with brown men without age prevalence, and the number of deaths related to BC is significant, and may be related to late diagnosis in most men, with cancer being found in more advanced stages. Thus, the awareness of health professionals and the population about the possibility of male BC and its consequences is important.

**14. WAARDENBURG SYNDROME: REPORT OF A TYPE III FAMILY CASE**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Waardenburg syndrome (WS) type I is a non-progressive auditory-pigmentary disorder comprising congenital sensorineural hearing loss and pigmentary disturbances of the iris, hair, and skin, along with dystopia canthorum (lateral displacement of the inner canthi). Affected individuals may have higher risk of: neural tube defects, cleft lip and palate, limb abnormalities, and Hirschsprung disease. Waardenburg syndrome is a rare autosomal dominant genodermatosis. The most frequent detections are dystopia canthorum, sinofris, broad nasal base, pigmentary alterations of the iris and skin, congenital deafness and frontal white wick. It can be found in 4 types, the most common being types I and II. **OBJECTIVES:** Report of a case of Waardenburg syndrome: case type III family. **CASE REPORT:** We report a case of Waardenburg type III syndrome in a male patient, 13-years-old, with complaint of pruritus generalized for three months. The exam revealed clinical condition suggestive of atopic dermatitis, in addition to hypertelorism, bilateral dystopia canthorum, sinofris, iris heterochromia, frontal white wick, articular contractures in upper limbs and hypochromic lesions in the thorax, dorsum and abdomen. The mother had a similar condition and both had congenital deafness. **CONCLUSION:** The patient was diagnosed with Waardenburg type III syndrome, in which there are musculoskeletal abnormalities of the upper limbs associated with the typical picture. The diagnosis of the syndrome allows a multidisciplinary follow-up of the patients. Most cases of this syndrome are accompanied by congenital deafness. Therefore, early diagnosis will certainly help in hearing rehabilitation, improving the capacity of developing hearing and communication skills of these individuals.

**15. INITIAL APPROACH OF ACTIVE ULCERATIVE COLITIS: ROLE OF CONVENTIONAL THERAPIES IN THE AGE OF IMMUNOBIOLOGICS. A CLINICAL CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Ulcerative Colitis (UC) is a chronic inflammatory disease that affects the mucosa and submucosa of the rectum and colon. The disease can have variable extension (E): proctitis, left colitis, or pancolitis; and severity (S): mild, moderate, severe or fulminant. In this clinical case report we aim to recognize UC in its moderate to severe activity and uncover treatment for promptly beginning the remission induction therapy. We follow ethical principles for scientific activity, such as the Informed Consent Form (ICF). **CASE REPORT:** The patient was a 50-year-old man with diarrhea



(6 - 8 intestinal movements/day), hematochezia, intestinal cramps, and weight loss for four weeks. On exam, he was well-appearing with adequate perfusion and afebrile; the abdomen was diffusely tender to touch without distension, hepatosplenomegaly or peritoneal irritation. Laboratory tests were significant for leukocytosis ( $16,460/\text{mm}^3$ ), eosinophilia (15%) and elevated C-Reactive Protein (CRP) (25 mg/dL). His initial diagnosis was thought to be infectious gastroenteritis or parasitic colitis and he was treated with ciprofloxacin, metronidazole and antiparasitics. Four weeks later, he only had slight improvement in his symptoms. A colonoscopy was obtained which showed moderate to severe pancolitis with histopathology consistent with chronic colitis in moderate activity. His disease activity score based on Mayo Clinic criteria was 10 points (moderate activity) and he was given a final diagnosis of UC with E3 extension (pancolitis) and S2 severity (moderate) based on Montreal criteria. He was started on prednisone 40 mg/day orally (14 days) and mesalazine MMX 4.8g/day orally. By week 12 of treatment his symptoms resolved (disappearing diarrhea, cramps and rectal bleeding) and laboratory tests values were significant for normal leukocytes ( $7,226/\text{mm}^3$ ), normal CRP (5 mg/dL) and fecal calprotectin 196  $\mu\text{g/g}$ . A repeat ileocolonoscopy showed only mild inflammatory process in the distal rectum, without inflammatory activity in the other segments (E1 extension and S1 severity according to Montreal criteria). He was continued on mesalazine MMX 4.8g/day, remission maintenance phase, with periodic clinical control. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The differential diagnosis of new-onset colitis should include invasive enteroinfections and amoebiasis. Diagnosis should be confirmed by colonoscopy and severity stratification with clinical and endoscopic scores, to indicate appropriate therapy. Therefore, moderate UC should be promptly recognized to initiate conventional corticosteroid treatment for a few days, followed by oral mesalazine. In this case report, it was not necessary to use immunologic therapy.

#### 16. BEHÇET DISEASE WITH INFLAMMATORY DISORDER OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM: CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Behcet's Disease (BD) is a rare inflammatory condition characterized by recurrent oral and genital ulcers, usually painful, and various systemic manifestations (uveitis, arthritis, skin lesions, renal, cardiac, gastrointestinal, neurological or vascular involvement). Most clinical manifestations are secondary to vasculitis and neurological impairment occurs in less than 10% of cases. In describing the case, ethical principles were followed, such as the Informed Consent Form. **CASE REPORT:** A 22-year-old man was admitted to the emergency room with a complaint of diplopia begun a day earlier. Has a depressive disorder since age 13 and uses olanzapine 15mg / day. Over the past year, she has sought medical attention on several occasions with reports of recurrent oral and genital ulcers, often accompanied by fever and generalized malaise, but without a definitive diagnosis. In the neurological examination, there was limitation of the right eye abduction, characterizing abducens nerve palsy, without other noteworthy findings. Brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) showed increased T2 and FLAIR signal in the mesencephalic white matter, periaqueductal region and pontine tegment, with slight contrast enhancement, suggesting an inflammatory etiology lesion. CSF examination revealed normal opening pressure (Pi) and normal cytochemistry (Pi 20cmH<sub>2</sub>O / 3 leukocytes / protein 20mg / dL / glucose 54mg / dL), as well as negative cultures. The erythrocyte sedimentation rate was increased (45mm / h) and serology and rheumatologic tests were negative. There were no signs of previous or current uveitis. Given this, the diagnostic hypothesis of Neuro-Behcet was made. The patient received pulse therapy with methylprednisolone (1g intravenously for 3 days), with complete improvement of diplopia. After starting maintenance therapy with prednisone, methotrexate and colchicine, ulcers disappeared. Control MRI performed after 6 weeks without changes. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** There is no specific serological marker of the disease, being the diagnosis eminently clinical. Complementary examinations rule out other causes and evidence of inflammatory activity may be elevated. Paternalgia testing can be used as an auxiliary tool. The disease occurs with outbreaks and remissions and the goal of treatment is to suppress inflammatory activity, seeking to prevent irreversible organic damage.

#### 17. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF NEW HANSENIASIS CASES IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2015 TO 2018

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**INTRODUCTION:** Hanseniasis is a chronic infectious dermatosis caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* that, if early detected and correctly treated, can be cured. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), hanseniasis can be classified in two types: paucibacillary (PB), presenting until 5 lesions, represented by the tuberculoid and undetermined forms of the disease; and multibacillary (MB), presenting more than 5 lesions, represented by virchowian and dimorphic forms of hanseniasis. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aimed to analyze the epidemiological aspects of the new hanseniasis cases in the state of Piauí from 2015 to 2018. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive epidemiological study, based on data obtained from the Notification Disease Information System (SINAN), available online through the DATASUS/e-SUS system. It was considered all hanseniasis cases confirmed and registered in the system from the year 2015 to the year 2018. The following variables were considered for the analysis: age, clinical form of hanseniasis, number of lesions and health macroregions. From data obtained on DATASUS, it was created new tables using Microsoft Excel software. As it was used public domain data, it was not necessary to submit the project to the Research Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:** In the studied period, 3,921 new cases were notified in the state of Piauí, with predominance in individuals between 50 and 64 years old, with 1,084 cases (27.65%) and 2,748 cases in individuals between 20 and 64 years old (70%). About the clinical forms, the most common was the dimorphic form, presenting 1,560 cases (39.78%), followed by indetermined (762 cases; 19.43%), tuberculoid (527 cases; 13.44%) and virchowian (522 cases; 13.31%) forms. Five hundred and fifty (550) cases were ignored or not classified (14%). Regarding the cutaneous lesions, it was recorded 1,115 paucibacillary cases (28.44%) and 588 multibacillary cases (15%), but this information was ignored in 2,218 cases (56.56%). The health macroregions with highest numbers of cases were: Floriano, with 2,168 cases (55.29%), Picos (632 cases; 16.19%) and Teresina (477 cases; 12.16%). **CONCLUSIONS:** It is possible to conclude that young people (economically active age group) are the most affected with hanseniasis in Piauí, presenting the most severe forms of the disease. Among the health macroregions, Floriano calls the attention as the one with the highest number of new cases, highlighting the need of efficient public policies in the area for control and/or decrease of this disease.

#### 18. PHYTOCHEMICAL PROSPECTING AND EVALUATION OF THE GENOTOXIC EFFECT OF THE METHANOLIC FRACTION OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz. USING THE COMET ASSAY

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**INTRODUCTION:** *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz. (Fabaceae), known as "catingueira", is a native species of the Caatinga and Brazilian Cerrado, widely used in popular therapy for the treatment of renal infection, intestinal pain and gastritis. However, there is still potential for compounds in *P. bracteosa* leaves to be genotoxic. **OBJECTIVES:** Evaluate the phytochemical prospecting and genotoxic potential of the methanolic fraction of *P. bracteosa* leaves (MFPb) in mice by comet assay. **METHODS:** *P. bracteosa* leaves were collected from EMBRAPA (Teresina-PI). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Use (CEUA-UESPI 5117/2016) with five groups (n = 5) of male Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*). The phytochemical profile was performed by colorimetric test to identify primary and secondary metabolites. MFPb was diluted with 1% dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO and distilled water) obtaining concentrations of 2, 4 and 8 mg/mL. A solution of 1% DMSO (via gavage) and cyclophosphamide (100 mg/kg; via intraperitoneal) were administered to the mice as negative (NC) and positive (PC) controls, respectively. The three MFPb concentrations were administered to mice via gavage. After 4h and 24h, 10  $\mu\text{L}$  of tail blood was collected from each animal and added to 100  $\mu\text{L}$  of low-melting agarose (0.75%), which were distributed in two slides pre-coated with 1.5% common agarose. The slides were placed in lysis solution (18h) and then electrophoresed (15 min.). They were stained with DAPI and analyzed under fluorescence microscopy (400x). 50 nucleoids/slide were classified into five damage classes (0 to 4) to assess the frequency and rate of damage. Data

were analyzed by non-parametric test of Kruskal-Wallis and Student-Newman-Keuls a posteriori test ( $p < 0.05$ ) in BioEstat 5.3. After 24h, all animals were sacrificed with ketamine (100 mg/kg) and xylazine (16 mg/kg) injections. **RESULTS:** The metabolites identified in MFPb were saponins, reducing sugars and phenols, which have important antioxidant activity due to their ability to eliminate reactive oxygen species (ROS). This activity is probably associated with the frequency and rate of non-significant damage at any of the concentrations tested when compared to NC. **CONCLUSION:** The results suggest that metabolites with antioxidant activity are related to the absence of MFPb genotoxicity, highlighting the importance of the use of the leaves as a phytotherapeutic potential by the population.

**19. SCARRING 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 intragroup healing effect of leaf ethanolic extract of *H. obovatus* (LEEHo) 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 (LEEHo 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/2000. Data were analyzed by the Kruskal-Wallis test with Student-Newman-Keuls ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. All mice were sacrificed and discarded after the experiment. **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. LEEHo showed no significant difference in lesion area when compared to PC at 14° (500 and 750 mg/kg) and at 21° (500, 750 and 1000 mg/kg), which evidences the cicatrizing effect of LEEHo. **CONCLUSION:** The result evidenced that LEEHo 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.

**20. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF HEPATIC TUMORS: HEPATIC TUBERCULOSIS – CASE REPORT**

Paula Shelda da Fonseca, Luiz Filipe Ximenes da Silva<sup>1</sup>, Augusto César Maia Rio Lima Silveira<sup>1</sup>, Eduardo Salmito Soares Pinto<sup>2</sup> and Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo<sup>1</sup>.

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**INTRODUCTION:** Tuberculosis (TB) remains one of the main causes of morbimortality in the world today. Hepatic impairment in the extrapulmonary TB, though, is still highly uncommon. Hepatic TB isolated is an extremely seldom entity and only very rarely addressed by the relevant literature. It has more prevalence in immunodeficient patients, and its diffusion is directly related to the low social conditions faced by the population, typical of third-world countries. The occurrence of hepatic TB is usual in patients with severe immunosuppression and stricken with hepatomegaly and abnormal hepatic enzymes. Research indicates that, despite the resolution of the hepatic function in no more than six months, the mortality rate in one year remained high. Because this scenario is uncommon and the symptoms are unspecific, the diagnosis is difficult without a pathological analysis to confirm it, and, notwithstanding the advancements in imaging tests, the differential diagnosis of hepatic tumors

still represents a big challenge. **CASE REPORT:** Male patient, 69 years old, with a history of pain in the right hypochondrium along with sporadic vomits over the last 30 days. He searched outpatient medical care where an ultrasound (US) revealed a voluminous hepatic lesion on the right lobe and was hospitalized in a public hospital of high complexity. The physical examination indicated flaccid abdomen painless during palpation, hyperpanism without visceromegalies, RHA +. Abdominal US identified liver with augmented dimensions, regular contours and heterogeneous parenchymal echotexture due to the presence of a solid and rounded hyperechoic mass (presenting rapid contrast wash) and occupying a significant portion of the right lobe on segments V, VI and VII, measuring 9.4x8.1 cm. Alfafetoprotein, CEA and CA19-9 were negative. Biopsy guided by TC was negative for malignancy. Unaltered blood count. Anti-HIV and serologies for hepatitis were nonreactive. Due to the persistence of the symptoms and the suspicious of Fibrolamellar Hepatocellular Carcinoma, a right hepatectomy with the duration of 4 hours without complications was carried out, and the patient was discharged from hospital on the 8th postoperative day. A Histopathology of the lesion confirmed hepatic tuberculosis. **CONCLUSION:** Hepatic TB is a rare disease with a difficult diagnosis. The big challenge involved in this operation is to differentiate it from hepatic tumors via imaging tests. Due to this complicated scenario, when there are fever, hepatomegaly and liver enzyme abnormalities, a hepatic biopsy must be carried out so that an antituberculous therapy be initiated and complemented by surgery.

**21. INITIAL EXPERIENCE OF RADIOFREQUENCY FOR THE TREATMENT OF LIVER TUMORS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ: A SERIES OF CASES**

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**INTRODUCTION:** In 2018, primary liver cancer (CA) was the fifth leading cause of new cases of cancer, the third leading cause of death in the world and, in Brazil, 80% of those cases were related to Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). Furthermore, the liver is a very common target of metastasis from other tumors. Liver resection is considered to be the first choice when it comes to liver cancer, however, only 5 to 15% of those cases are submitted to curative resection, due to surgical contraindications. In those cases, radiofrequency ablation (RFA) appears as an interesting alternative, owing to its potential results which include the reduction of morbidity and mortality. **CASE REPORT:** The situations presented in the three first cases suggest the need of surgical indication due to liver metastasis of colorectal tumor. Via the use of an imaging test, the respective lesions have been identified. Woman, 70 years old, with 5 lesions, all with different sizes and on different segments of the liver (II – 2 cm; III – 1.2 cm V – 1.4 cm; VI – 2.9 cm; VII – 1.9 cm). The surgery was an RFA procedure of the lesions on segments II, III, V and VI, along with a Segmentectomy VII, totalizing 120 minutes. Woman, 57 years, with approximately 20 lesions, all with different sizes and on different segments of the liver, the biggest measuring: II-0.9 cm; III-1.1cm; IV-1.4 cm; V-2cm; VI-2.1 cm; VII-1.3 cm and VIII-1.7 cm. The surgery performed was an RFA of 7 lesions along with a metastasectomy of the other lesions, totalizing 240 minutes long. Man, 58 years old, with 2 lesions with different sizes and on different segments of the liver (III-1.9 cm; IV-2.3 cm) and 5 lesions on the right hepatic lobe (V-1.3 cm e 2.4 cm; VII-2.0 cm e 1.9 cm; VIII-1.2 cm). The surgery performed was an RFA of 2 lesions on the left hepatic lobe along with a hepatectomy, totalizing 250 minutes long. Man, 74 years old, carrier of hepatitis C, cirrhotic Child-Pugh B, had simultaneously Gastric Adenocarcinoma and HCC. Through the imaging test, a lesion of 3.3 cm was identified on segment VI. The surgery performed was an RFA 1 lesion Segment VII along with a Partial Gastrectomy, totalizing 120 minutes long. **CONCLUSION:** In these cases, Radiofrequency and Intraoperative US were utilised, with no surgical complications. All the patients had a good postoperative evolution, necessitating in average 4 days of hospital internment for monitoring. The RFA, combined with a resection, have rendered possible the oncological treatment with maximal preservation of liver parenchyma, averting complications and prolonging the survival of the patients.

## 22. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS IN STREET SITUATION WITH TUBERCULOSIS IN PARNAÍBA, TERESINA AND PIAUÍ, FROM 2015 TO 2018

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<sup>1</sup> State University of Piauí.

**INTRODUCTION:** Tuberculosis is an infectious and airborne disease that affects the lungs and / or may affect other organs and systems. Its etiological agent is *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, also known as Koch's bacillus. The likelihood of a person being infected depends on exogenous factors. These include source case infectivity, duration of contact, and type of shared environment. Tuberculosis is a disease that can be prevented and cured, but still prevails in conditions of poverty and contributes to the perpetuation of social inequality. In Brazil, tuberculosis is a major public health problem, as we concentrate together with 21 other countries 80% of the global burden of tuberculosis. It has increased expression in immunosuppressed individuals, with homeless people being one of the groups most vulnerable to infection. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze and compare the epidemiological profiles of tuberculosis in homeless people in the state of Piauí, between 2015 and 2018. **METHODS:** This was a quantitative, epidemiological, cross-sectional and retrospective study. The information was collected on the DATASUS platform of the Ministry of Health, from the TABNET program, in the Epidemiological and Morbidity - Cases of tuberculosis section. The data collected include all confirmed cases of tuberculosis in homeless patients notified in the SINAN, according to age group, gender, type of entry, licit or illicit drug use, and treatment outcome, between 2015-2018, registered in the city of Parnaíba, Teresina and the state of Piauí. Afterwards, the data were analyzed and tabulated using the Excel spreadsheet. **RESULTS:** During this period, in the state of Piauí, 61 cases of homeless patients with tuberculosis were found, 50 of them in Teresina and 4 in Parnaíba. Since 2015 the number of cases has grown, and 2018 had the highest number of cases (18). Tuberculosis predominated in the range (40-59 years), with a total of 28 cases, and in males (75%). Regarding drug use, they use alcohol, tobacco and illicit drugs, respectively, 55%, 40% and 65% of cases. Regarding the type of entry, 49% were new cases, 34% re-entry after abandonment and 6.5% relapse. The evolution to cure, treatment abandonment and death were the outcomes of 26%, 32.7% and 3.2% of the cases, respectively. **CONCLUSION:** Only in 2014 was the homeless population variable included in SINAN, which leads to underreporting of cases. This study found that men aged 40-59 years are the most affected. High rates of re-entry after abandonment and treatment abandonment are observed. Thus, there is a need for the creation of effective follow-up measures for this population, which enable adherence to treatment.

## 23. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE NUMBER OF DEBT DRYING IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2007 TO 2017

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**INTRODUCTION:** Death is drowning when there is no chance of resuscitation, with time for submersion or clear signs of death for more than one hour. It usually occurs due to unintentional causes and its risk factors are alcohol use, children, low socioeconomic status and greater exposure to the aquatic environment. About 500,000 people are estimated to be drowned in the world. However, data are uncertain due to underreporting, disappearance without confirmation of death and in cases of flooding. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the epidemiology of drowning death records in the State of Piauí between 2007 and 2017. **METHODS:** This is a quantitative, epidemiological, observational and cross-sectional study, based on data obtained from the DATASUS database, in the SUS Hospital Morbidity Section, of drowning death cases reported in the SUS Hospital Information System. in the State of Piauí, from 2007 to 2017. The variables used were: gender, age group, color / race and education. The collected data were tabulated in Excel. **RESULTS:** In the present study, it was found that during this period the state of Piauí reported 1,190 deaths from drowning, of which 287 in Teresina, 93 in Parnaíba and 24 in Luís Correia. 2016 had the highest number of cases (139). These deaths predominated in the age group 20-29 years, with a total of 237 cases, but were present in all ranges, from less than 1 year (0.1%) to

80 years and over (0.3%). And also in males (86.8%). Regarding years of schooling, there was a high prevalence in the ranges of 1 to 3 years (25.5%) and 4 to 7 years (25.9%). Regarding marital status and color / race, respectively, 58.3% were single and 71% brown. **CONCLUSION:** Thus, the cases of drowning death in the analyzed period have a higher incidence in Teresina, Parnaíba and Luís Correia and are influenced by several factors. In Teresina the high number of deaths due to drowning is due to the larger population contingent and the existence of rivers. Already the other two cities stand out for being coastal, favoring the increase of rates, despite the underreporting of cases in Parnaíba. There is still a predominance of males, as well as a greater relationship with the level of education.

## 24. RELAPSE OF RARE INTRACEREBRAL MESENCHYMAL CHONDROSARCOMA IN A YOUNG PATIENT: CASE REPORT

Vinícius Veras Pedrosa<sup>1</sup>, Cristiane Fortes Napoleão do Rego<sup>1</sup>

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**INTRODUCTION:** Primary Intracranial Chondrosarcomas (PIC) are extremely rare malignant bone and soft tissue tumors, accounting for less than 0.16% of all primary intracranial tumors. PICs usually originate at the base of the skull, with mesenchymal chondrosarcoma (MCS) being a histological subtype that predominates in the 4th and 5th decades of life, affecting both sexes equally. Radical excision is the treatment of choice and postoperative adjuvant radiotherapy (RT) is the preferred treatment for remnant injury. **CASE REPORT:** A 31-year-old female patient had a three-year-old intracranial mass in the left front-parietal region. Biopsy of the lesion was performed and the histological sections were submitted to immunohistochemical study, which showed to be a biphasic mesenchymal neoplasia composed of small cell hypercellular area presenting oval nuclei with scarce cytoplasm, being permeated by hyaline cartilage islands. In addition, there were signs of descaling, findings consistent with MCS. Surgical resection was performed; however, postoperative adjuvant RT could not be employed due to complication by infected meningocele. After three years, the patient presented a new tumor formation in the left front-parietal region of dimensions 5.5x4.0x3.7 cm. The histological study revealed to be MSC, class G3, suggesting possible recurrence. The patient was treated with new surgical resection and RT. Six months after relapse treatment, a magnetic resonance imaging of the skull was performed, which showed no evident expansive processes that could characterize possible relapse or residual base disease, and chemotherapy was unnecessary in view of this evolution. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Intracranial MCSs are rare entities and should always be remembered in the differential diagnosis of lesions located in the dura mater. The case in point reveals the harm of not performing adjuvant RT after surgical treatment, since the 5-year recurrence rate for patients with intracranial MCS treated with surgery alone is 44%, which is markedly reduced to 9% after addition of adjuvant RT.

## 25. NATIONAL PROGRAM OF ACCESS AND QUALITY IMPROVEMENT OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC): LEPROSY CONTROL ACTIONS IN PHC AT PIAUÍ UNDER TEAM'S PERSPECTIVE

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**INTRODUCTION:** National Program of Access and Quality Improvement of Primary Health Care (NPAQI-PHC) was instituted in 2011 in order to improve primary health care (PHC) provided by the Brazilian Health System (SUS). PHC together with other health care network points is responsible for control actions of leprosy, such as new cases detection, polychemotherapy treatments, disabilities prevention and domestic contacts vigilance. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe control actions of leprosy developed by teams of Family Health Strategy (FHS) in Piauí on NPAQI - PHC context. **METHODS:** Observational, cross-sectional and descriptive study. It was used data extracted from database of NPAQI - PHC's external evaluation of third cycle module II. 1071 FHS teams from Piauí that joined the program were interviewed from July to November 2017. It was chosen formulary's questions related to FHS actions in caring of people with leprosy. **RESULTS:** New leprosy cases diagnoses is performed by 92% of interviewed teams. In contrast to affected users register, 17% of teams doesn't have it formally. About notification, 89% had the formularies, 84% filled them and 11% didn't. That impairs development and assessment of control and prevention politics' effectiveness of the illness in the country. Most of teams monitor



users that were sent to referenced health services (94%), reinforcing the role of PHC as a care coordinator. Active search is one of the resources of epidemiological vigilance used in control actions of leprosy. The NPAQI-PHC tool considers it in the following cases: symptomatics (skin lesions), leprosy's contact people, defaulting to treatment and abandonment. From overall, 92% of teams reported active search in all four cases; 7 teams only did it with skin lesions cases and 2 reported that didn't do it at all. **CONCLUSION:** Thus, it's evaluated as negative the number of teams that doesn't have register of users with leprosy (17%). Another worrying data is that 11% of teams doesn't notify new leprosy's cases, impairing integrity of DATASUS data, and thus, health public policies. Regarding the monitoring of users, we see the fulfillment of the coordination attribute of PHC care in the care of people with leprosy in Piauí. And, finally, it is reinforced about the active search, an essential part in the control and prevention of leprosy.

## 26. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HOSPITALIZATIONS BY DENGUE BETWEEN 2014 AND 2017 IN PIAUÍ

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**INTRODUCTION:** Dengue is a viral acute infectious disease caused by four distinct serotypes belonging to the genus *flavivirus*. It is spread through the mosquito bite and its primary vector is the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, predominant in tropical countries and in urban and semi-urban areas. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological aspects of hospitalizations by dengue in the state of Piauí in the period from 2014 to 2017. **METHODS:** This is an epidemiological-retrospective study with a quantitative approach whose data source is the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS) of Ministry of Health. The research universe comprised 1204 cases of dengue hospitalizations notified in the Brazil's Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN), analyzing the following variables: gender, age group, year of notification, city of notification and evolution of the disease. **RESULTS:** From January 2014 to December 2017, there were 1204 notified dengue hospitalizations in the state of Piauí. The prevalent age range was 20-39, with 424 (35.22%) hospital internments. It was observed that 657 (54.57%) of the cases are of female patients, while 547 (45.43%) are of male patients. The higher rate of hospital internments is concentrated in the year of 2014, with 459 (38.12%). Piauí's capital represents the higher number of occurrences, with 595 cases (49.41%), followed by Barras and Parnaíba with 60 (4.98%) and 46 (3.82%), respectively. In 13 (1.08%) cases the final outcome was death, in 967 (80.31%) was the cure and 224 notifications had this information ignored. **CONCLUSION:** In this way, we can conclude that dengue causes a great burden to the health system, as the economic impacts and the negative repercussions it brings to society. Despite this viral infection is avoidable through simple sanitation, and eradication of the transmitting mosquito, used by the Government working together with the community. It was verified a high prevalence for some years in Piauí, proving flaws in prevention means and health promotion.

## 27. AUTOIMMUNE TYPE III C POLYGLANDULAR SYNDROME

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**INTRODUCTION:** The autoimmune polyglandular syndromes (PAS) are a heterogeneous group of diseases characterized by autoimmune activity against more than one endocrine organ, although non-endocrine organs may also be affected. In people with PAS, symptoms depend on which endocrine organs are affected and hormonal deficiencies do not always arise at the same time and may require years to develop. The type III PAS is defined by the presence of autoimmune thyroid disease (TDA) and one more autoimmune disease, excluding the adrenal gland. SPA III subtype C develops when there is an association of vitiligo with TDA. **CASE REPORT:** A 60-year-old female patient, diagnosed with vitiligo for a long time (known as autoimmune disease), has medical follow-up at the Basic Health Unit. During routine consultation, she reported tachycardia and insomnia, which soon evolved to asthenia and excessive sleepiness, in addition to weight gain. Following TSH, free T4 and Anti-TPO results, she was diagnosed with

Autoimmune Hypothyroidism (Hashimoto's Thyroiditis). With the association of such diagnoses, she now has criteria for type III C SPA. In addition, the patient is also insulin-dependent diabetic. The possibility arises that its DM is type LADA (autoimmune form of diabetes mellitus that arises in adulthood), because it developed in a similar way: subacute hyperglycemia at very high levels, refractory to the use of oral hypoglycemic agents at maximum doses, so it is necessary to use different types of insulin for glycemic control. However, the measurement of peptide C, which would confirm DM I type LADA, was not performed. She is currently undergoing treatment with T4 hormone replacement, two types of insulin and regular consultations with dermatologists to monitor vitiligo. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The presence of autoimmune disease is a risk factor for other pathologies with such etiology. Thus, the report of the above case reinforces to the medical professional the need for screening of the most frequent autoimmune diseases in patients already affected by one or more diseases originated from the immune system disorder.

## 28. MORTALITY BY APPENDECTOMY IN PIAUÍ IN 10 YEARS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Appendicitis is the main cause of urgent care for abdominal localized diseases (PETROIANU, 2012). The diagnosis is eminently clinical. In this sense, complementary exams are not necessary and help in the diagnosis. Appendectomy is the treatment of choice and should be immediate; it is often indicated for excision of the cecal appendix in acute and chronic inflammatory processes, with acute appendicitis being the most common indication. Appendicitis remains a major medical problem with high prevalence. **OBJECTIVES:** To determine the mortality of patients undergoing appendectomy in Piauí state, as well as to evaluate length of stay, age, sex and origin. **METHODS:** This qualitative and quantitative study was based on retrospective observation of patients from a public referral hospital in Urgência de Teresina, Piauí. To be performed, data were collected from all patients undergoing appendectomy from July 28, 2009 to May 2, 2019, resulting in data analysis of 6607 patients. The analyzed variables obtained by means of the patients' medical records were: age, sex, origin, mortality and reoperation rate and length of stay. The collected data were entered and analyzed using simple descriptive statistics software. This study was approved by the Institution's Research Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:** We analyzed 6607 appendectomies performed in Piauí state, and it was observed that most were adults (51.43%), male (64.84%), coming from the capital Teresina itself (48.48%), with an average length of stay of 3.49 days. Patients generally have only 1.12% of reoperations and a mortality rate of 0.46%, which is considered low compared to other studies literature Brazilian (2.67%). **CONCLUSION:** It can be concluded that appendectomy performed in Piauí state was safe and has a lower mortality rate than the national average.

## 29. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE PROFILE OF PATIENTS ADMITTED BY EXOGENOUS INTOXICATION BY SELF-MEDICATION IN PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2007 AND 2017

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**INTRODUCTION:** Self-medication is the administration of medication without medical advice or prescription. Drug advertising through mass media is a stimulus, besides the ease of obtaining medicines without a prescription and the low purchasing power of the population, which makes it difficult to access the consultation. In addition, the tendency of immediate search for diseases. These factors have corroborated the growth of data related to self-medication intoxication. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of cases of exogenous intoxication by self-medication intoxication in the state of Piauí from 2007 to 2017. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive and quantitative epidemiological analysis based on data available in the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). Variables analyzed: age, gender, education level and evolution. Data were organized in spreadsheets using Microsoft Excel software. **RESULTS:** During the observed period, 275 cases of self-medication poisoning were reported in Piauí. The data indicate a female



majority, with 66.54% of cases. We highlight the age groups: between 20 and 39 years with a prevalence of 40.0%, followed by 40 to 59 years in which 17.09% of the cases. As for the patient's education, this was underreported in 48.36%. Regarding the evolution, the majority was the cure without sequelae, representing 80% of the cases, but with an important underreporting of 18.90%. **CONCLUSION:** From the analysis, it is clear that the main groups of patients admitted for exogenous self-medication poisoning are young people and women. Also noteworthy is underreporting as a challenge for more effective tracking and monitoring of data. In addition, it is concluded that easy access and media stimulus to self-medication are contributors to the indices. Therefore, control over the circulation of medicines should be sought, as well as public policies aimed at ratifying the danger of self-medication to society.

### 30. PRENATAL USE OF SELECTIVE SEROTONIN-REUPTAKE INHIBITORS: RISK EVALUATION DURING FETAL GROWTH AND AFTER BIRTH

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**INTRODUCTION:** In the world, about 10% of pregnant women are diagnosed with some type of mental disorder, among those, depression stands out. The indication of drug treatment for pregnant women is a complex task, because it is known that psychopharmacologic agents and its metabolites pass through the placenta and this exposition can cause damage to the fetus health, besides they are classified in categories C and D, according to the five categories system of teratogenic risk (A, B, C, D and X) created by the Food and Drug Administration. The selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) are the class of psychotropic drugs that compose the first line on depression treatment, acting on the blockage of presynaptic SERT transporters, increasing the extracellular serotonin concentration (5-HT) in the synaptic cleft. The data about the use of this drug class in pregnant women are limited and, therefore, the systematic review and meta-analysis may help on elucidating this question. **OBJECTIVES:** This work aimed to analyze studies developed on the use of SSRI by women during gestational period and its effect on the offspring's development. **METHODOLOGY:** The analysis was made from PubMed's and Bireme's database, looking for articles from 2008 to 2018, using the terms "Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors" OR "SSRI" AND "Pregnancy" AND "Psychiatric disorders" AND "random clinical trial". The exclusion criteria applied were: not use of psychotropic drugs of SSRI's class and use of the drug on not pregnant population or not depressive pregnant women. Inclusion criteria were: presence of the terms previously determined, study developed from 2008 to 2018 and based on clinical trials. At first, 280 articles were obtained, which were analyzed and reduced to 87, to 87, based on exclusion criteria. **RESULTS:** With the research, 44 articles highlighted relation with teratogenicity, 14 cited autistic spectrum disorder, 6 was related with language disorders, besides 21 that mentioned multiple disorders, such as pulmonary hypertension, neonatal adaptation syndrome, motor disorders and others. In contrast, 18 of the articles reported no association with the drug and 25 of them were inconclusive or couldn't be analyzed. **CONCLUSION:** Based on the analysis, it is possible that exists a relation between the use of SSRI during pregnancy and the emergence of alterations in the offspring, such as autism and problems in fetal development. However, to confirm such affirmation, further and more detailed studies in systematic review and meta-analysis are required.

### 31. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CYTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS OF THE UTERINE CERVIX IN TERESINA-PI CITY, FROM 2016 TO JUNE 2019

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**INTRODUCTION:** Cervical cancer is a major public health problem and has been described as a condition that begins with progressive intraepithelial changes that may progress to an invasive cancerous lesion in 10 to 20 years. Therefore, it can be considered a preventable neoplasm due to the long preinvasive phase, when its precursor lesions can be detected through correct prevention, early diagnosis and appropriate treatment. The cervical cytopathological exam is considered the most effective and efficient exam to be applied collectively in screening programs. The World Health

Organization (WHO) recommends testing every three years for women aged 25 to 64 after two negative exams annually. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of cytopathological examinations performed in Teresina-PI. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive and quantitative epidemiological research based on data from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), TABNET program. Variables analyzed: age group, squamous cell atypia and performed / altered exams. Data were organized in spreadsheets using Microsoft Excel software. **RESULTS:** During the observed period, 56,680 cervical cytologies were recorded in Teresina. Regarding the age group, women between 35 and 39 years old have the largest number of exams registered, indicating 12.91% of the total, followed by the 40 to 44 years old group, with 12.09%. The altered exams represented 4.86% of the cases. Regarding squamous cell atypia, it was observed that the low-grade lesions (HPV AND CIN I) still overlap with other atypias, with the age range between 20 and 24 years being the one with the highest rates of this lesion, with 22, 49%. High-grade lesions (CIN II and CIN III) stand out in the age range 40 to 44 years, indicating 17.64% of cases, and secondly 35 to 39 years, with 15.83%. High-grade lesion, which cannot exclude microinvasion and invasive squamous cell carcinoma, together represent 1.17% of squamous cell atypias. **CONCLUSION:** In this context, it is agreed that cervical cancer may have its incidence and mortality reduced by a properly organized screening program, added to the correct medical conduct. Therefore, early diagnosis through precursor lesions detected by oncotic colpocytology is of paramount importance. Therefore, this preventive outpatient examination should have its screening encouraged.

### 32. "AGRESSÃO E DEFESA GAME": GAMIFICATION AS A TEACHING STRATEGY IN PARASITOLOGY AND MICROBIOLOGY FOR STUDENTS OF HEALTH

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**INTRODUCTION:** In response to the rapid evolution of health education, it was necessary to formulate strategies that stimulate students in the learning process. Gamification is the mechanical use of games in non-game scenarios, and is a promising educational strategy. **OBJECTIVES:** To develop a playful teaching tool to facilitate learning about Parasitology and Microbiology content for health students. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory study through bibliographic research. The theoretical basis for the elaboration of the game consisted of materials already elaborated and published, composed mainly of books and scientific articles, as well as the authors' experience in the module "Bases of the Processes of Aggression and Defense II" of the Federal University of Piauí Medicine School. Couché paper was used to print the cards and trays. **RESULTS:** "Agressão e Defesa Game" is based on the activity of association between pathogens and the main systems affected by them, as well as the recognition of preventive measures for such infections. In this context, a game was created consisting of 3 boards and 48 cards (41 attack, 6 defense and 1 "Caution!"). The trays represent the human body and five of its systems. Attack cards represent pathogens that will attack one or more of the systems in question, in which there is a brief description of the agent and an indication of which system may be the target of the attack, while defense cards represent ways for preventing such attacks. The development of the game occurs by moves from attacking cards that damage systems, so that two successful attacks, which is, not defended by defense cards, destroy the system. The player who remains with at least one of the live systems wins the game. The card "Caution!" was created to prevent possible crashes during the match. **CONCLUSION:** The game was considered satisfactory both regarding the quality of the material and the aspect of the gameplay. It has been successful in addressing issues that are often considered complex in an easy and enjoyable way. The next step in making the use of this tool available to the community is to test it scientifically with health students as it is underway. It is also projected the suitability of the game to other audiences, such as elementary and high school students.

### 33. SEROLOGICAL SCREENING FOR HEPATITIS B IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN PIAUIENSES, BY USE OF DRIED BLOOD SPOTS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Hepatitis B is a potentially fatal liver infection caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV). It presents high transmissibility and impact on public health. Transmission can occur by parental, sexual and vertical routes, with perinatal transmission being one of the most important pathways and, also, the main form of transmission for newborns. The impact, if these are infected, is large, due to the high proportion of chronification of the disease. **OBJECTIVES:** To estimate the prevalence of hepatitis B in pregnant women in Piauí and to identify the sociodemographic variables of the patients. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective, descriptive and Transversal study, previously approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the State University of Piauí, Opinion N. 2.544.795. Data collection was performed in the laboratory of Piauí, using the database of the laboratory Environment Manager (LAG). We included pregnant women who underwent prenatal care in the period from January 2017 to December 2018. For the detection of HbsAg, Dried Blood Spots (DBS) were used by enzyme immunoassay (ELISA). **RESULTS:** We performed 46,018 tests on filter paper for hepatitis B in pregnant women. 98.5% of the samples were non-reactive. 0.05% (21) of the samples were reagents for hepatitis B and 1.5% (682) were indeterminate or inconclusive. Of these 110 (16.1%) Repeated the examination. Referring to the provenance 34.7% of the pregnant women were from the central-North Piauiense mesoregion, 30.7% from the North Piauiense mesoregion, 18.3% from Southwest Piauiense and 16.3% from southeastern Piauiense. Regarding age group, 50.1% were between 20-29 years and 26.8% between 11-19 years. Of the 21 reactive pregnant women, there was one case of syphilis co-infection. **CONCLUSION:** The hepatitis B virus had a prevalence of 0.05%, a lower value than that found in other Brazilian studies. Among the tests that had an inconclusive or undetermined result only 16.1% repeated the test, being a limiting factor for the evaluation of the final outcome of the serological status of these pregnant women and for a good prenatal follow-up. In view of the repercussions that HBV can cause the life of the individual, the use of DBS represents a viable alternative to increase the access to serological tests during pregnancy and improve a quality prenatal follow-up, enabling the diagnosis and Clinical follow-up in early stages of infection and preventing vertical transmission.

### 34. CLINICAL-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS C CARRIERS IN TREATMENT WITH DIRECT ACTION ANTIVIRAL AGENTS (DAAs)

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**INTRODUCTION:** Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection represents an important public health problem due to its prevalence and severe consequences, and may cause chronic disease in up to 85% of the cases. Over the years, the risk of progression to cirrhosis occurs in 25% of the patients and, consequently, the development of hepatocellular carcinoma in 5% of these patients. In recent years, the emergence of new interferon-free therapies has meant a major breakthrough in the pursuit of the cure for hepatitis C. Direct-Acting antivirals (DAAs) are exclusively orally administered and have better cure rates (about 90%), Shorter treatment time (12 to 24 weeks), few side effects and less negative impact on quality of life. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the clinical and epidemiological profile of HCV patients undergoing DAAs therapy. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective, descriptive and Transversal study, previously approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the State University of Piauí, Opinion N. 2.544.795. Data collection was performed in a pharmacy of exceptional medications in Piauí, using the database of the national system of Pharmaceutical Care Management (HORUS). We included patients who underwent treatment in the period from January 2017 to December 2018. **RESULTS:** Data from 237 patients were analyzed. 58.6% (139) were men and 41.4% (98) were women. The mean age was 53 years. The genotype 17.9% was 1A, 37.8% 1B, 0.4% 1A and 1B, 2.9% 1, 2.5% 2 and 38.5% were Type 3. The degree of fibrosis evaluated by liver biopsy and/or elastography revealed: 23.3% F1, 27.4% F2, 20.5% F3 and 28.8% F4, being among the cirrhotic 53.8% Child-Pugh A, 26.9% Child-Pugh B and 19.3% Child-Pugh C. The most commonly used therapeutic regimens were Daclatasvir + Sofosbuvir (41.7%), Daclatasvir + ribavirin + Sofosbuvir

(31.2%), Ombitasvir + Veruprevir + Ritonavir + Dasabuvir (11.4%). 60.5% of the patients were treated for 12 weeks and 39.5% for 24 weeks. Previous treatment had been performed in 8% of the patients. 4.6% of the patients were co-infected by HIV. **CONCLUSION:** The epidemiological analysis of patients in the treatment of hepatitis C showed a predominance of men, older than 50 years and high prevalence of genotype 1, data consistent with the epidemiological studies found at national level.

### 35. CASE REPORT: EXTENSIVE TRAUMATIC HEMOVENTRICLE TREATED WITH FIBRINOLYTIC INSTILLATION VENTRICULAR CATHETER

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**INTRODUCTION:** Intraventricular hemorrhage (HIV) is the appearance of blood in the ventricular system in the central nervous system. HIV can be spontaneous or traumatic. The clinical and radiological presentation of HIV is intracranial hypertension (ICH) and hydrocephalus, characterizing a neurosurgical emergency, requiring surgical intervention of ventriculostomy and ventricular drainage on an emergency basis. However, the high rate of ventricular catheter obstruction requiring multiple reinterventions makes this condition challenging. **OBJECTIVES:** We present a case of traumatic hemoventricular treatment treated with LVD fibrinolytic agent infusion, with excellent radiological evolution. **METHODS:** Patient, JAPS, male, 28 years old, motorcycle accident victim with helmet. Found unconscious on site, Glasgow Coma Scale 3, Vital signs of care were: blood pressure 150 X 100 mmHg, HR 90 beats per minute, S02 94%; submitted to orotracheal intubation for airway protection and ventilatory support. Upon admission to the emergency department, Marshall III computed tomography (CT) of the skull showed massive paraventricular hematoma with signs of hydrocephalus. An external ventricular shunt (LVD) catheter was implanted, through which 5ml of CSF was removed and 3ml of recombinant tissue plasminogen activator (rtPA) was infused 1mg / 1ml. Then, the EVD system was kept closed for one hour, after which the EVD catheter was opened, communicating with the sterile collection bag. The patient was kept under drainage and continuous intracranial pressure monitoring. **RESULTS:** Serial neuroimaging examinations showed complete resolution of HV without signs of ventricular catheter occlusion. **CONCLUSION:** This alternative neurosurgical treatment for hydrocephalus and ICH in cases of extensive HIV by fibrinolytic agent via DVE controls the progression of hypertensive hydrocephalus and prevents ventricular catheter obstruction by conventional drainage clots. In addition, it can avoid the need for more invasive and costly surgeries, such as intraventricular clot removal craniotomy or cerebral endoscopy. It is important to emphasize the need to rule out risk factors and contraindications for the use of rt-PA, ruling out vascular lesions such as aneurysms or arteriovenous malformation. Further studies are needed to highlight its implications in terms of functional prognosis.

### 36. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CONFIRMED CASES OF GESTACIONAL SYPHILIS IN THE CITY OF PARNÁIBA FROM 2015 TO 2019

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**INTRODUCTION:** Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by *Treponema pallidum*. The prevalence of that infection, although reduced after the discovery of penicillin in the 1940s, became reemerging from the 1980s and today has epidemic proportions. Syphilis, when infecting pregnant women, can result in vertical transmission of the disease. This condition, called congenital syphilis, is responsible for abortion, stillbirth and perinatal death in 40% of cases of children infected from untreated mothers. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to establish an epidemiological basis from data collected between 2015 and 2019 during prenatal care of pregnant women assisted by the municipal health network and estimates the prevalence of syphilis in pregnancy in the city of Parnaíba-PI. **METHODS:** Retrospective and documentary time series epidemiological study, with secondary data recorded from 2015 to 2019. All cases of gestational syphilis registered in the epidemiology sector of the Municipal Health Secretariat of the city of Parnaíba were used, using the base platform of SINANNET data. **RESULTS:** In 2015, 11 cases were registered, in subsequent years 25, 21, 28 and 18, respectively, until 2019. The types of outcomes of gestational

syphilis cases were analyzed. Thus, of the 103 cases reported in the database between 2015 and 2019, all reached cure after standardized treatment by the Ministry of Health. The most affected age group was around the 2nd and 3rd decade of life. The level of education was another factor analyzed, being the higher incidence in patients with 5th to 8th grade of incomplete elementary school, summing 41 cases, demonstrating the close connection between education and health, because they have more education about the prophylaxis. The prevalence is higher in pregnant women of brown color, probably associated with the fact that the largest population in the city of Parnaíba is of brown race. **CONCLUSION:** From the epidemiological profile presented, it was possible to conclude that the municipality of Parnaíba presents some effective measures in the treatment of gestational syphilis, seen by the high cure rates of the patients. However, there is still a high incidence. Thus, it is necessary that public health policies are intensified and increased for a general control of gestational syphilis.

**37. OCCURRENCE OF GESTATIONAL SYPHILIS IN THE HALF-NORTH MACRO-REGION OF PIAUÍ IN THE PERIOD FROM 2014 TO 2018 – NA EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Syphilis is a chronic systemic disease, usually transmitted by the sexual act, which has three phases. In Brazil, registered growth shows that the rate of detection of syphilis in pregnant women increased 4.9 times between 2010 and 2017, and there was also an increase in the number of cases of congenital syphilis. The VDRL is the most widely used test for screening during prenatal care and becomes positive 5-6 weeks after infection, which motivates the negativity in the first phase of the clinical manifestation of cancer. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the occurrence of gestational syphilis (SG) in the middle-northern macroregion of Piauí, according to maternal data. **METHODS:** Epidemiological and descriptive study carried out through cases notified by the Notification Disease Information System (SINAN) in the period of 2014 – 2018 in the northern half of Piauí macro-region. It was considered the year and municipality of diagnosis, age group and maternal evolution. **RESULTS:** It was observed that in the period from 2014 to 2018 a total of 1,177 cases were reported in the Middle North macro-region of Piauí (60.2% of the cases in the state of Piauí). The city with the highest incidence of SG is Teresina, with 1,014 reported cases (86.2%). It was noticed that mothers 20-39 years have 69.9% of notification. Additionally, there was a higher non-treponemic test (94.3%) than a treponemic test (71.02%). **CONCLUSION:** The diagnosis of SG is generally difficult because of the absence of symptomatology and the location of the signs are difficult to visualize. Thus, the performance and strengthening of prenatal care as a priority is useful to avoid such cases, ensuring prevention, diagnosis and appropriate treatment. In this perspective, the highest index observed in Teresina occurs because it is state capital and concentrates the largest population contingent. Although underage mothers are a risk factor for this infection, it was noticed that the majority of cases diagnosed were between 20-39 years, demonstrating the active search for adequate prenatal care in early treatment. Moreover, non-treponemic tests are more likely to result in false-negative results, depriving treatment; while the treponemic tests are more reliable and are less performed. It is emphasized that health prevention campaigns are essential to reduce these numbers and improve adherence to treatment. These two factors are intrinsically linked to a good bond in prenatal care and primary care for these patients.

**38. RAYMOND SYNDROME IN AN ISCHEMIC BRAIN VASCULAR BRIDGE ACCIDENT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Brainstem injuries mostly affect structures related to the most diverse nerve functions, often causing varied and complex symptoms. In 1895, Raymond described an alternate syndrome (Raymond Syndrome) characterized by ipsilateral abducens palsy and contralateral hemiparesis. He located the lesion in the inferior portion of the bridge, the result of an ischemic event. Occlusion of a long penetrating artery causes paramedian cerebral trunk infarction, the associated involvement of cranial nerves depends on the level of the cerebral trunk at which occlusion occurred. Ipsilateral paralysis of the abducens (VI) and facial (VII) nerves are observed

in the involvement of the pons. **CASE REPORT:** A 58-year-old female patient, hypertensive, former smoker, using losartan and hydrochlorothiazide, presented sudden right horizontal monocular diplopia, which improved with ocular coverage and associated left hemiparesis. On neurological examination, she presented VI cranial nerve palsy on the right and complete left hemiparesis. Cranial Computed Tomography showed hypodense area in the right frontal region, compatible with an undiagnosed old ischemic event, and Cranial Magnetic Resonance Imaging showed an area of diffusion restriction in the right bridge region, compatible with a recent ischemic event. **CONCLUSION:** Clinical recognition of Raymond Syndrome is critical for accurate topographic diagnosis of pontine tegmental lesions. The prognosis varies according to the degree of injury and response to treatment. Because it is a rare condition with variable clinical manifestations, its clinical diagnosis becomes difficult and complementary examinations become necessary.

**39. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CONGENIT SYPHILIS ACCORDING TO MATERNAL DATA AND PARTNER IN THE MIDDLE-NORTHERN REGION OF PIAUÍ IN THE 2010-2018**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Congenital Systemic (SC) is a disease caused by vertical transmission of the pregnant child, is considered avoidable due to the form of mother contamination and access to treatment, and the occurrence is considered to be a failure in prenatal care. Even with the devices developed for the reduction of notification, it is considered a public health problem as to the persistence of the incidence of cases that can worsen causing complications and perinatal/infant mortality. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the occurrence of SC in the Northern Region of Piauí, considering the epidemiological data of the mother and partner. **METHODS:** An epidemiological study describing the cases reported by the Notification Information System (SINAN) in the period 2010– 2018 in the macro-region of Piauí North Environment was performed. Data were considered as maternal syphilis, prenatal care, partner treatment and local occurrence. **RESULTS:** The notification of 1,562 cases of congenital syphilis was observed in the middle northern region of Piauí during the period observed. It was noted that 40.1% of mothers were diagnosed with syphilis after delivery. Additionally, 83.2% underwent prenatal care. Regarding the treatment of the partner, 60.4% did not. Teresina had 99.3% of the reports. **CONCLUSION:** The high prevalence of CS indicates the need to strengthen prenatal care with priority, in order to contemplate pregnant women longitudinally with prevention, diagnosis and treatment. The index observed in the diagnosis of syphilis performed only during childbirth shows that, even with high adherence to prenatal care – double – there is a notable failure in the transmission of health information. In this perspective, it also relates to the low treatment index of the partner, it is emphasized the ignorance of the severity of the disease while congenital to the baby and avoidable if treated appropriately. The high index observed in the city of Teresina occurs on account of being state capital. Thus, effective guidance to pregnant women and partners regarding SC aspects is essential, aiming at avoiding new infections and ensuring a higher quality prenatal care.

**40. EVALUATION OF OVERLOAD OCCURRENCE AND ITS COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS SUBMITTED TO SURGICAL HYSTEROSCOPY IN HU UFPI**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Hysteroscopy is a minimally invasive gynecological procedure in which an optical endoscopic lens is inserted through the cervix into the endometrial cavity usually using liquid distention media. Overloading occurs due to fluid absorption during the procedure with fluid overload with or without electrolyte imbalance. **OBJECTIVES:** Analysis of intraoperative and immediate postoperative findings and complications related to overload. **METHODOLOGY:** Analytical cross-sectional design, developed at the University Hospital of the Federal University of Piauí, from March to August 2017. The population included women who underwent surgical hysteroscopy at the service during the period mentioned. Data were collected in an electronic medical record. These were processed using IBM® SPSS® software, version 21.0, and descriptive statistics were calculated for



quantitative variables; and frequencies, for the qualitative ones. In inferential analysis, data normality was verified by the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Student's t-test was performed for paired samples. All analyzes were performed at a significance level of 5% ( $p < 0.05$ ). National and international ethical standards were met for conducting research involving human beings in accordance with Resolution 466/12 of the National Health Council (CNS) / Ministry of Health (MS). The research was authorized and approved by the Ethics Committee of the University Hospital of UFPI, under opinion 058023 / 2017. **RESULTS:** Excessive fluid absorption has an incidence of 0.2-0.76% and is a serious complication of surgical hysteroscopy. The diagnosis is made by the value of plasma osmolarity, which changes mainly by the variation of serum sodium and glycemia, consequent to the overload. Symptoms usually only occur when the circulation of fluid exceeds 3,000 mL. Abrupt changes in serum sodium level can lead to altered mental status and progress to seizures, coma and death. There was a significant decrease in serum sodium levels before and after the surgical procedure, but without a sudden variation in levels nor a fall below 125 mEq / L. Blood glucose had a significant increase in the mean. However, no statistically significant difference was identified between osmolarity means. **CONCLUSION:** There was a decrease in serum sodium and increased glycemia, but without changes in osmolarity.

**41. EVALUATION OF INTRA AND IMMEDIATE POSTOPERATIVE FINDINGS AND ITS COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGICAL HYSTEROSCOPY AT THE UFPI HU**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Surgical hysteroscopy is the procedure of the lowest morbidity and mortality for the treatment of benign intrauterine pathologies. It has multiple indications, having rare complications and low morbidity and mortality. **OBJECTIVES:** The present study aimed to analyze the findings and complications in the intra and immediate postoperative period of patients undergoing surgical hysteroscopy. **METHODOLOGY:** Analytical cross-sectional design, developed at the University Hospital of the Federal University of Piauí-HUUFPI, from March to August 2017. The population included women who underwent surgical hysteroscopy at the Service during the period mentioned. Data on surgical technique, intraoperative and postoperative findings and complications were collected through the University Hospital Management Application (AGHU) available online. Study data were processed using IBM® SPSS® software, version 21.0, and statistics were calculated. All analyzes were performed at a significance level of 5% ( $p < 0.05$ ). National and international ethical standards were met for conducting research involving human beings in accordance with Resolution 466/12 of the National Health Council (CNS) / Ministry of Health (MS). The research was authorized and approved by the Ethics Committee of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Piauí, under opinion 058023/2017. **RESULTS:** The main intraoperative findings were endometrial polyps and submucous myomas. The complication rate found was 5.6%, with 2.8% uterine perforation and 2.6% cervical laceration. Endometrial polyps are the most common benign endometrial pathology and submucous myomas are an important cause of uterine bleeding. The complication rates found are above those observed in the literature, where in general they remain below 1%. Hidalgo shows a complication rate of 9%, in a study conducted in a teaching center, which can be compared with the data from this study, where the complication rates are above the rates reported in the national and international literature, a fact that may be justified by the service being a teaching hospital and the procedure performed by residents in training and under supervision. **CONCLUSION:** The main intraoperative findings were endometrial polyps and submucous myomas, with a complication rate of 5.6%, divided between uterine perforation and cervical laceration.

**42. INTERNAL ABDOMINAL HERNIA OF SMALL INTESTINE IN TRANSVERSE MESOCOLON IN YOUNG PATIENT WITHOUT PREVIOUS SURGERY: A CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** The paraduodenal hernias are rare conditions and they represent around 53% of the internal abdominal hernia cases. It occurs when the small intestine is contained inside the peritoneal cavity, adjacent to the Treitz ligament. Failure on the fusion between the mesentery and the parietal peritomy and by the bad intestinal rotation in the embryonic period are the cause of the hernia. Its particularity is due to long-term clinical condition, with challenging diagnosis and unspecific symptoms. One of the possible complications is the obstructive acute abdomen and, in these cases, the clinical manifestations include abdominal pain, such as colic, nausea, vomit and progressive abdominal distention. The diagnosis is generally closed through incidental found in image examinations or laparotomy. **CASE REPORT:** Reports a case of male patient, in his 18 years old, without previous surgeries or comorbidity. He showed clinical history of sudden abdominal pain of strong intensity, initiated 36 hours ago, in periumbilical region, colic-alike, without improvement factors or worsen at dorsal decubitus, associated with lots of emesis and hyporexia episodes. At his physical examination, he showed a regular general condition, reduced bowel sounds and flabby, diffusely painful to superficial palpation, abdomen. Furthermore, he referred intense pain during the rectus abdominis muscle extension. Laboratorial examinations and abdomen tomography were requested by the doctor. The blood count revealed remarkable changes in neutrophils and leucocytes values. A suggestive image of the obstructive acute abdomen due to intern hernia was found in the tomography, besides the swirl sign. The patient was, then, forwarded to an exploratory videolaparoscopy, which had to be converted into a exploratory laparotomy, due to the colon straps distension that prevented the reach of the diagnosis. The surgery showed an intern hernia in which the entire small intestine of the patient was encompassed by the transverse colon mesothelium, encapsulating it and, thus, determining an obstructive acute abdomen. After the procedure, there where significant improvement of the symptoms and the patient's quality of life. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The hernias are still common pathologies, with various symptoms and, in most cases, the treatment requires a surgery. In cases of colon straps distension, it is necessary to do the exploratory laparotomy, in order to reverse the intestine obstruction condition.

**43. INFANT MORTALITY: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF AVOIDABLE CAUSES IN PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2013 AND 2017**

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**INTRODUCTION.** The avoidable deaths are understood like unnecessary episodes and preventable by medical technologies or that shouldn't happen. In the capital of Piauí, despite the advance to reduction of the infant mortality, is watched that the number stay high, being the majority envolved with avoidable causes. The necessary to explore this field gave margin to create the list of avoidable deaths causes in children under of 5 years old in order to serve like instrument in prevention and in detection of gaps in health care. **OBJECTIVES:** Analyse the clinical epidemiological profile of infant deaths from 0 to 4 years old by avoidable deaths registered in Piauí in the period of 2013 to 2017. **METHODS.** Descriptive exploratory transverse study. Collect was realized on TABNET site with the target of group prevalence datas employing variables: health region, death year, sex, color/race, mother's age, mother scholarship and birth weigh. The data were combined in spreadsheet of Microsoft Excel. **RESULTS.** In the determined period, 2.595 deaths were registered from 0 to 4 years old by avoidable causes in Piauí, being distributed in 137 etiologys and 1.022 causes in reasons not cleary avoidable. The most prevalent causes are fetus and newborn affected by maternal affections with 451 cases (17,38%), followed by maternal complications in the pregnancy with 295 cases (11,36%), and neonatal infection, besides congenital viral hepatitis and congenital rubella syndrome, with 227 cases (8,74%). The victims were, mostly, from the health region of Entre Rios, with 1.105 deaths (42,58%). The peak of the cases happened in 2013 with 536 notifications (20,65%). The majority of infant deaths were masculine, 1.457 (56,14%), and brown color/race, with 1.904 notifications (73,37%). As for the mother's age, 20 to 24 years old predominated, with 595 cases (22,92%), while the maternal scholarship concentrated in 8 to 11 years, with 989 notifications (38,11%). The preponderant birth weigh oscillated from 500 to 999 grams, with 678 deaths (26,12%). **CONCLUSION.** The knowlege of the infants deaths profile by clearly avoidable causes allows map the main causes and propitiates the elaboration of more accurate strategies to avoid the occurrence of death in this region. This way, is essential the investment in a better quality in



maternal-infant health care. Promoting, thus, the decline in demonstrated epidemiological index.

#### 44. CLINICAL-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS C CARRIERS IN TREATMENT WITH DIRECT ACTION ANTIVIRAL AGENTS (DAAs)

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**INTRODUCTION:** Hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection represents an important public health problem due to its prevalence and severe consequences, and may cause chronic disease in up to 85% of the cases. Over the years, the risk of progression to cirrhosis occurs in 25% of the patients and, consequently, the development of hepatocellular carcinoma in 5% of these patients. In recent years, the emergence of new interferon-free therapies has meant a major breakthrough in the pursuit of the cure for hepatitis C. Direct-Acting antivirals (DAAs) are exclusively orally administered and have better cure rates (about 90%), shorter treatment time (12 to 24 weeks), few side effects and less negative impact on quality of life. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the clinical and epidemiological profile of HCV patients undergoing DAAs therapy. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective, descriptive and Transversal study, previously approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the State University of Piauí, Opinion N. 2.544.795. Data collection was performed in a pharmacy of exceptional medications in Piauí, using the database of the national system of Pharmaceutical Care Management (HORUS). We included patients who underwent treatment in the period from January 2017 to December 2018. **RESULTS:** Data from 237 patients were analyzed. 58.6% (139) were men and 41.4% (98) were women. The mean age was 53 years. The genotype 17.9% was 1A, 37.8% 1B, 0.4% 1A and 1B, 2.9% 1, 2.5% 2 and 38.5% were Type 3. The degree of fibrosis evaluated by liver biopsy and/or elastography revealed: 23.3% F1, 27.4% F2, 20.5% F3 and 28.8% F4, being among the cirrhotic 53.8% Child-Pugh A, 26.9% Child-Pugh B and 19.3% Child-Pugh C. The most commonly used therapeutic regimens were Daclatasvir + Sofosbuvir (41.7%), Daclatasvir + ribavirin + Sofosbuvir (31.2%), Ombitasvir + Veruprevir + Ritonavir + Dasabuvir (11.4%). 60.5% of the patients were treated for 12 weeks and 39.5% for 24 weeks. Previous treatment had been performed in 8% of the patients. 4.6% of the patients were co-infected by HIV. **CONCLUSION:** The epidemiological analysis of patients in the treatment of hepatitis C showed a predominance of men, older than 50 years and high prevalence of genotype 1, data consistent with the epidemiological studies found at national level.

#### 45. SEROLOGICAL SCREENING FOR HEPATITIS B IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN PIAUIENSES, BY USE OF DRIED BLOOD SPOTS

Emmanuelle Pessoa Costa<sup>1</sup>, Hitalo Roberto de Araujo Coêlho<sup>1</sup>, Danilo Rafael da Silva Fontinel<sup>1</sup>, Fabiano Vieira da Silva and Liline Maria Soares Martins<sup>1</sup>.

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**INTRODUCTION:** Hepatitis B is a potentially fatal liver infection caused by hepatitis B virus (HBV). It presents high transmissibility and impact on public health. Transmission can occur by parental, sexual and vertical routes, with perinatal transmission being one of the most important pathways and, also, the main form of transmission for newborns. The impact, if these are infected, is large, due to the high proportion of chronification of the disease. **OBJECTIVES:** To estimate the prevalence of hepatitis B in pregnant women in Piauí and to identify the sociodemographic variables of the patients. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective, descriptive and Transversal study, previously approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the State University of Piauí, Opinion N. 2.544.795. Data collection was performed in the laboratory of Piauí, using the database of the laboratory Environment Manager (LAG). We included pregnant women who underwent prenatal care in the period from January 2017 to December 2018. For the detection of HbsAg, Dried Blood Spots (DBS) were used by enzyme immunoassay (ELISA). **RESULTS:** We performed 46,018 tests on filter paper for hepatitis B in pregnant women. 98.5% of the samples were non-reactive. 0.05% (21) of the samples were reagents for hepatitis B and 1.5% (682) were indeterminate or inconclusive. Of these 110 (16.1%) Repeated the examination. Referring to the provenance 34.7% of the pregnant women were from the central-North Piauiense mesoregion, 30.7% from the North Piauiense mesoregion, 18.3% from Southwest Piauiense and 16.3% from southeastern Piauiense. Regarding age group, 50.1% were between 20-29 years and 26.8% between 11-19 years. Of the 21 reactive pregnant women,

there was one case of syphilis co-infection. **CONCLUSION:** The hepatitis B virus had a prevalence of 0.05%, a lower value than that found in other Brazilian studies. Among the tests that had an inconclusive or undetermined result only 16.1% repeated the test, being a limiting factor for the evaluation of the final outcome of the serological status of these pregnant women and for a good prenatal follow-up. In view of the repercussions that HBV can cause the life of the individual, the use of DBS represents a viable alternative to increase the access to serological tests during pregnancy and improve a quality prenatal follow-up, enabling the diagnosis and Clinical follow-up in early stages of infection and preventing vertical transmission.

#### 46. RATHKE'S POUCH CYST: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** The Rathke's pouch cysts are wounds present in 12% to 33% of all autopsies with patients that have normal hypophysis. In general they are asymptomatic, although sometimes they can cause endocrinological disturbs and compression of the optic chiasma, due to the improvement of the cyst size. Women are the most affected and the common symptoms are: amenorrhea, galactorrhea, visual disturbs and cephalalgia. The casuistry of the cyst is still unknown, however, there were an increasing of the diagnosis with the improvement of the image examinations precision. **CASE REPORT:** Reports a case of a Japanese male patient, in his 61 years old, that had symptoms of asthenia, libido's loss, erectile dysfunction, myalgia, depression, retro-ocular pain with visual field reduction, left amaurosis and cutaneous pallor. The laboratorial examinations indicated hypopituitarism, with considerable hormonal alterations on LH, FSH, Prolactin, TSH, ACTH, total testosterone, free testosterone, androstenedione, S-DHEA, IGF-I somatomedin C and SHBG. In the magnetic resonance examination of the skull and sella turcica, cystic wound characteristics were found, seen in sellar region with suprasellar extension, measuring around 1,7 x 2,8, 1,7 cm (AP x CC x LL), determining compression and skull displacement of the optical chiasma. Among the considered diagnosis hypothesis, the possibility of a Rathke's pouch cyst was highlighted. Because of that, a transsphenoidal surgery was indicated, which was performed by experienced professionals: an otolaryngologist and a neurosurgeon. During the procedure, specimens of the cyst epithelium and of the cyst itself were collected and forwarded to the anatomopathological examination, confirming the preoperational diagnosis. After 5 months of the procedure, the patient is already doing his own routine activities without disturbance, the pituitary hormone levels returned to normal and he had great improvement of physical disposition, of skin coloration and of libido. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The formation of Rathke's pouch cyst is still not well defined and the clinical condition is generally asymptomatic, which hampers the clinical and radiological diagnosis. The precision of the image examinations allowed the diagnosis of this report, configuring the transsphenoidal surgery as the most recommended in these cases.

#### 47. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2014 TO 2018

Alaine de Macedo Cavalcanti<sup>1</sup>, Brenda Alves dos Santos<sup>1</sup>, José Clemente Flores Ultimo<sup>1</sup>, Nadja Andreyra Alves Gonçalves Macêdo Cipriano<sup>1</sup>

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**INTRODUCTION:** Viral hepatitis are diseases caused by different etiological agents, with primary liver tissue tropism, which have similar epidemiological, clinical and laboratory characteristics, but with important particularities. Viral Hepatitis are common, sometimes severe infectious conditions, that develop with liver inflammation and necrosis. They are most commonly caused by hepatitis A, B, C, D and E viruses. According to the Ministry of Health, from 1999 to 2017, 587,821 confirmed cases of viral hepatitis have been reported in the Notified Health Information System (Sinan) in Brazil. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the epidemiological profile of Viral Hepatitis in the State of Piauí from 2014 to 2018. **METHODOLOGY:** A descriptive epidemiological study was conducted with the reported cases of Sinan viral hepatitis in the period from 2014 to 2018 in Piauí, gathering information from the DATASUS database. **RESULTS:** In the period analyzed, 854 cases were reported in the state. When compared to other Northeastern states, Piauí only represents 3.7% of notifications. Approximately 24% of cases occurred in 2014, 18.4% in 2015, 17.4% in 2016, 18.2% in 2017 and 22%

in 2018. Regarding the age group affected, the one with the highest prevalence was 40-59 years, followed by 20-39 years, representing 33.8% and 28%, respectively. Regarding the etiological classification, Hepatitis B and C had a higher prevalence with 36.5% and 37.7%, respectively, followed by hepatitis A with 19%. Regarding the forms of infection, 11.2% occurred during sexual intercourse, 15.2% occurred through contaminated food and water, but 54.3% of the cases do not have notification with the specific cause. **CONCLUSION:** Over the past five years, viral hepatitis in Piauí has had a low number of reports compared to other Northeastern states. These values alert to a possible underreporting of the disease in the state, warning of the importance of greater epidemiological control of this pathology. In addition, there are problems regarding the totality of information about the source of infection. The data presented can be used in the performance of health professionals and managers and thus strengthen surveillance programs.

#### 48. FEMALE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF A LOCAL COMMUNITY FROM PICOS - PI

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<sup>1</sup> Federal University of Piauí. <sup>2</sup> Basic Health Unity Cecília de Sousa Neri.

**INTRODUCTION:** Picos is a city located in the center-south region of Piauí state, with a population of 73414, in which 38353 are women. The women's age rate is concentrated between 15 and 19, following the initiation of the sexual life (around 15 years old). With the beginning of sexual activities, the Health Ministry recommends that Pap smears exams must be done, without cost for the patient in the Public Health System (SUS), aiming to reduce the rate of cervical cancer. This pathology occupies 3rd position in Brazil (8.1%) and 2nd position in Piauí (26.19%) among types of cancer with major incidence. Professionals of the Basic Health Unity (UBS) in Picos are capable of collect cytopathological samples to Pap tests, and that was the reason this unit was chosen for this study. **OBJECTIVES:** This work aimed to analyze the total rating of cytopathological exams collected at the UBS Cecília de Sousa Neri, and the predominating diagnostics. **METHODS:** The study was conducted from 01/2017 to 06/2019 at the Basic Health Unity Cecília de Sousa Neri, located in the São José district of the city of Picos- PI. The personal data of the patients were kept in closure. **RESULTS:** The health unit consists of 2 groups of professionals from different areas and 1 supporting health unit (NASF). Medical care encompasses 2106 people, which 938 are male and 1168 are female. The total of female patients assisted during analysis was 339, corresponding to 29% of the total users. On the professional group 1, the largest number of women tested has 50 to 54 years old (17.6%), followed by 45 to 49 years old women (14.2%) and, with the same percentage, 35 to 39 and 20 to 24 years old (11.3%). For the group 2, the largest number of women was concentrated in the range of 20 to 24 and 30 to 34 years old, both with (11.8%). The diagnoses showed an elevated rate of inflammation on women in both groups, with 57.8% (group 1) and 42.7% (group 2), followed by infections by *Gardnerella* sp. (2.3% group 1 and 4.2% group 2). **CONCLUSION:** The data presented in this study shows that the search for the tracking exam, in a 2-year period, is lower (29%) than preconized by SUS, even in the age range of higher danger of developing the cervical cancer. With this result, it is possible to develop public policies that encourage the search and periodical tests of this important exam for the prevention of the cervical cancer.

#### 49. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MENINGITIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2014 TO 2018

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**INTRODUCTION:** Meningitis is an inflammatory condition that involves the membranes (meninges) that cover the brain and spinal cord. It presents as a syndrome of fever, headache, nausea or vomiting and sometimes meningeal signs with inflammation in the subarachnoid space that is evidenced by cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) pleocytosis. It may have infectious causes, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, or may be associated with autoimmunity, cancer, or drug reactions. In Brazil, meningitis is a disease of immediate compulsory notification, carried out within 24 hours for municipal and state surveillance, being the responsibility of health services, public or private, and health professionals, to notify every suspected case.

**OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to perform an epidemiological analysis of Meningitis in the state of Piauí from 2014 to 2018. **METHODS:** This descriptive and epidemiological study was conducted from the reported cases of meningitis in the state of Piauí in the Brazilian System. Disease Information Notice (Sinan). Data were collected in July 2019, but refer to the period 2014 to 2018, based on information collected in the DATASUS database. Data analysis was performed using Excel spreadsheet software. **RESULTS:** A total of 881 cases were observed, and the year with the highest number of confirmed cases of meningitis was 2014 with n = 222 cases, representing 25.19%, followed by a downward line with reduction. annual percentage of 8.13% by 2018. A rate of 7.26% of the total cases were classified as Ign / White. The number of confirmed cases in children and adolescents represents 43.92% of cases. Regarding the etiology of confirmed cases of meningitis, 29.17% were classified as unspecified meningitis (MNE), 38.47% classified as viral meningitis (MV) and 9.19% meningitis by other etiology (MOE). Regarding the evolution of cases according to age group, in children and adolescents the case fatality rate was 5.68%, the highest case fatality rates are in the age group of 20 to 39 years and 40 to 59 years, with 15.69% and 18.07% respectively. In meningitis due to other etiology (MOE), the case fatality rate was 35.80%, the highest among all etiologies. **CONCLUSION:** It can be concluded that meningitis remains a disease of very clinical and epidemiological relevance in the state of Piauí, but some points in its conduction and diagnosis are still flawed, leading to underreporting, incomplete diagnoses and possibly contributing to therapeutic failures affect the evolution of cases.

#### 50. USE OF ACETYLCYSTEINE IN TRICHOTILLOMANIA TREATMENT: CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Trichotillomania (TTM) is an impulse control disorder consisting, among other criteria, of recurrent hair pulling behavior. It results in noticeable hair loss and secondary alopecia. N-Acetylcysteine, recent in treatment, brought significant reduction of symptoms of the disease. In this paper, we report a case of TTM with excellent response to its use. **CASE REPORT:** A 19-year-old female patient attended the outpatient clinic accompanied by her mother, who reported her daughter's hair loss since the age of 7, progressively progressing to areas of hair thinning. She also mentioned that her daughter was pulling and fidgeting a lot when she was anxious. No comorbidities, previous treatment and/or medication use. Dermatological examination: areas of capillary rarefaction predominating in parietal regions, sparing occipital region. Capillary rods of various sizes and some coiled appearance. No changes in the scalp region and the follicular region. Dermoscopic examination: multiple abnormalities of the capillary axis with no significant changes in the pericollular area [broken hair, trichoptilose, black dots, flame hair and coiled hairs]. Scalp biopsy: 32 pilosebaceous units (18 in the anagen phase, 11 in the catagen phase, and 5 in the telogen phase), dilated, some devoid of hairy structures, with marked eosinophilic border, mild peripheral fibrosis, and moderate peripheral mononuclear infiltrate. The hair matrix exhibited pigmentary incontinence and numerous apoptotic cells. With the diagnosis of TTM, she was referred for psychiatric treatment and started acetylcysteine 1200mg at night for 30 days. At 60 days, there was improvement of the picture, with hair growth and reduction of the area of rarefaction. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** TTM differs from benign and transient hair-pulling conditions seen in the early years of life. The shame of symptoms observed in patients and the lack of knowledge by health professionals contribute to the underdiagnosis of this disorder. It must be identified early before possible clinical complications and psychosocial repercussions. N-Acetylcysteine is effective in restoring extracellular glutamate concentration and decreasing oxidative stress, reducing compulsive behaviors. In this study, the drug was well tolerated with no adverse events.

#### 51. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS DUE TO SKULL AND FACIAL BONES FRACTURES IN PIAUÍ - BRAZIL

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**INTRODUCTION:** Skull and facial bone fractures are among the main lesions on polytraumatized patients nowadays. These types of fractures are usually related to craniocerebral trauma which stands out as an important cause

of death or physical and mental deficiency or disability, being one of the neurological pathologies that has more impact on people's quality of life and being surpassed only by stroke. **OBJECTIVES:** Describe the epidemiological profile of hospital admissions for skull and facial bone fractures and ascertain its distribution according to sex, age, county and death rate. **METHODS:** It is a retrospective, longitudinal, exploratory, descriptive and quantitative study. The data was collected through the database from Hospitalar Information System / SUS (SIH/SUS) according to age range, sex, county of residence and death rate, having, as a time period, the years of 2008 to 2018. **RESULTS:** It was obtained a number of 7,826 admissions for skull and facial bone fractures at the state of Piauí, during the years of 2008 to 2018, being the largest number registered in 2018 with 937 cases. Between the total cases registered, the prevalence was bigger on the male sex with 79% of the cases, and the most affected age was between the ages of 20 to 29 years old. Between the analyzed years, the capital Teresina has shown the biggest percentage of cases (88.10%), followed by the county of Floriano (6.78%) and Parnaíba (2.47%). The mortality rate of the state during the years of 2008 to 2018 due to skull and facial bone fractures was of 0, 35% having the county of Parnaíba with the biggest mortality rate of the state (1.05%). The average of days of hospitalization for patients with skull and facial bone fractures in the state of Piauí was 4, 4 days. The biggest averages were registered on the county of Barras (7.4 days) and Floriano (7.1 days). **CONCLUSION:** With this study it was possible to conclude that the epidemiological profile of hospitalizations due to skull and facial bone fractures was in adults between 20 and 29 years old and from the male sex. Besides, it's noticed that the number of cases of skull fractures increased considerably during the years on the state. It's worth mentioning that the knowledge of the epidemiological profile of these types of fractures can contribute for the implantation of prevention programs and to improvements on attendance, reducing possible sequels and minimizing costs.

#### 52. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CONFIRMED CASES OF GESTATIONAL SYPHILIS IN PARNAÍBA, TERESINA AND PIAUÍ, FROM 2015 TO 2018

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**INTRODUCTION:** Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection with prevalence rate and high vertical transmission, and of compulsory notification, caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. During the pregnancy it is defined when the pregnant woman show clinical evidence and/or non-treponemal reagent serology, performed prenatally or at the time of the delivery or curettage. Thus, pregnant women not or incorrectly treated can transmit it transplacentally, causing fetal sequelae to the newborn. **OBJECTIVES:** To make epidemiological analysis of confirmed cases of gestational syphilis in Piauí, Teresina and Parnaíba during the period of 2015 to 2018. **METHODS:** This is an epidemiological, quantitative and retrospective study, which data source is the Disease Notification Information (SINAN), available by the DATASUS. Cases were analyzed using the following criteria: race, age group, education, FU where prenatal care was performed, clinical classification and diagnostic tests in Parnaíba, Teresina and in Piauí between 2015 and 2018. **RESULTS:** During this period, in Piauí, 1723 cases of gestational syphilis were reported, of this total 892 were reported in Teresina and 87 in Parnaíba. There was a progressive increase in the number from 2015, and, in 2018 had the highest number (612). The cases were predominant in the people of color (72.1%) and between the ages of 20 and 39 years old (68.1%). In terms of education, they were illiterate, had incomplete elementary school, incomplete high school and complete higher education, 0.75%, 37.8%, 18.6% and 1.2% respectively. Of the total, 1607 women had prenatal care in the state of Piauí (93.2%) and 7 performed out of state. This information was ignored in 6.3% of cases. Regarding the clinical classification, there was a predominance of the latent form (31.8%), followed by the primary (27.4%), the tertiary (17.1%) and the secondary (5.5%). For the diagnostic tests, were performed non-treponemal serological tests in 89% of the cases, in which 95.5% had reactive result. The treponemal tests were performed in 62.7% of the cases, in which 94.2% had reactive result. **CONCLUSION:** It has been shown that although syphilis is a curable and treatable disease, there is still an increase in the number of cases that it is a major factor to continue spreading transmission, including vertical transmission. Therefore, the strengthening of strategies is essential on promoting health and prevention of gestational syphilis, such as health education and proper prenatal care.

53.

#### LUMBAR SYMPATHECTOMY FOR ISCHEMIA TREATMENT IN PACIENT WITH SYSTEMIC SCLEROSIS: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** The lumbar sympathectomy consists in the sympathetic nervous chain removal located in the abdômen, in the anterolateral portion of the lumbar vertebrae. This procedure, although being out of use, it is still indicated in the treatment of some pathologies like the Raynaud disease, chronic peripheral arterial insufficiency, arterial inflammatory diseases and hyperhidrosis. The physiological basis of sympathectomy are the immediate paralytic vasodilation, the phenomenon of hemometakinesia and the circulation development. Even being a proven safe procedure, some complications can be manifested, like bleeding of lumbar vessels and damage to structures adjacentes to the sympathetic chain. **CASE REPORT:** Reports a case of a male patient, 45 years old, that came to the hospital showing cyanosis of left pododactyl, with distal pulse presence. After the vascular surgeon's evaluation, vasospastic phenomenon have been identified and the treatment with the use of corticoid, Cilostazol and oral anticoagulant have been initiated, observing the ischemia reduction and the clinical improvement. The patient was submitted to distal phalanx of the second left pododactyl debridement, due to necrosis presence in this region. During the outpatient follow-up, some suggestive signs chronic rheumatic disease have been noticed, such as arthralgia, myalgia, telangiectasias, sclerodactyly and Raynaud phenomenon. The evaluation of a Rheumatologist has been asked, which, after the clinical condition analysis and antinuclear factor test (ANA), had reached the diffuse cutaneous systemic sclerosis. Around two months after, the patient had returned with a new vascular episode, post right lower member trauma, along with serious involvement of the pododactyls, with amputation risk. The patient possessed relative counter indication of angioplasty, due to the vasculitis clinical condition. Therefore, the lumbar sympathectomy had been chosen by the vascular surgeon, which was proved to be an effective alternative for the case. The patient had pain, cyanosis and coldness reduction postoperatively. He has also been treated by the multi-professional team since then, present significant clinical improvement. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Despite the lumbar sympathectomy be an antique technique and conflicting results, it proved to be effective and safe alternative for the ischemic case described, having a significant improvement of the symptoms.

54.

#### ENDONASAL SURGICAL TREATMENT ENDOSCOPIC GH-SECRETING PITUITARY ADENOMA: CASE REPORT

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**ABSTRACT:** Acromegaly is an uncommon and debilitating disease due to overproduction of growth hormone (GH) and, as a consequence, insulin-like growth factor, which leads to an extreme development of the skeleton and soft tissues. The insidious aspect of acromegaly and the lack of knowledge of the population make the diagnosis usually made about 10 years after the appearance of the first signs and symptoms. In Brazil, considering a population of 190 million people, it is estimated that 570-760 new cases of acromegaly occur every year, on a total prevalence of 7,600-3,300 cases. Most of the cases result from GH-secreting pituitary adenoma, with a mass effect on the noble structures nearby the sellae. Thereby, it is emphasized the importance of this reaction, measuring the high morbidity and the reduced life expectancy associated with the complications involved with GH / IGF-I excess and the possibility of effective treatment using a minimally invasive method. **CASE REPORT:** A 61-year-old female patient presented with decompensated diabetes mellitus, acromegalic facies and reduced visual acuity. Laboratory tests revealed levels of IGF-1 685.7 and GH 43.2. After, it was performed a sella turcica MRI, where a 1.8 x 1.2 x 1.4 cm lesion was identified. Endonasal endoscopic treatment was also taken, whose histopathology showed GH-secreting pituitary adenoma. Post-surgery, the patient evolved on a satisfactory performance, without complaints, and with significant improvement in glycemic and visual control, and continues in multidisciplinary follow-up. Six months after surgery, the control lab demonstrates proper glycemic control and GH: 2.2, IGF-1: 240 and



postoperative MRI shows no residual injury. **FINAL THOUGHTS:** We described a case of GH-secreting pituitary adenoma treated by minimally invasive access with resolution of metabolic clinical picture with basal GH normalization (GH <2.5ng / ml), therefore fulfilling the cure criteria. Endonasal transsphenoidal endoscopic surgery may be the primary treatment for acromegaly, making transcranial approach in rare cases. Transsphenoidal cure rates are 75-95% and are related to tumor size, appearance and expansion, obtained by preoperative MRI.

**55. ANALYSIS OF THE PREVALENCE OF DIFFERENT ETIOLOGIES AMONG PRIMARY HEADACHES IN A SPECIALIZED NEUROLOGY OUTPATIENT CLINIC**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Headaches (HD) are pains located in the cephalic segment. They can be classified as primary: migraine, tension, cluster and others not associated with structural lesion, such as hypnic HD and those triggered by orgasm and physical activity. Secondary HD occurs when there is another pain-causing disease. HD are a frequent cause of work disability and one of the most common diseases in neurology outpatient clinics. Migraine is the primary HD most identified in health services because of its disabling potential and is more common in women. These may also be accompanied by gastrointestinal symptoms, transient neurological manifestations (auras) and associated phenomena (photo and phonophobia). **OBJECTIVES:** Quantify and qualify HD patients treated at a private health service in Teresina, Piauí.

**METHODS:** This is a cross-sectional, observational study with quantitative approach and HD classification, conducted in a private hospital in Teresina. The study excluded the medical records of patients who had a diagnosis of secondary headache, altered tomography or magnetic resonance imaging of the skull, erythrocyte sedimentation rate and C-reactive protein. Data collection was performed by questionnaire applied during consultations and systematized later. **RESULTS:** Regarding the classification of the type of HD, of the total of 312 cases, the majority corresponded to migraine (85%) and tension headache (8.6%). The remaining cases presented trigemino-autonomic (1.3%), cervicogenic (1.3%), hypoxic (0.6%), orgasmic (0.9%) HD, by physical activity (only 1 case), or other causes (2%). In the distribution of HD cases by gender, there was a predominance in females, being 83.3% of the total. The disposition of cases for each type of HD was predominant in females, occurring, migraine (84.1%), tension (88.8%), and cervicogenic (75%). There were an equal number of cases for men and women in trigeminal autonomic type (2 cases each). The prevalence of males was higher only in orgasmic type (2 cases), and by physical activity (only 1 case). 19% (59 cases) presented HD-associated aura. **CONCLUSION:** The most frequent type of HD in this study was female-predominant migraine, in agreement with the literature already established.

**56. ANALYSIS OF THE CARE LINE OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS IN PARNÁIBA UNDER THE PERSPECTIVE MEDICINE STUDENTS OF UFPI-CMRV**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Power over life, especially in the Mental Health bias, is given by social control. The practice of designating individuals as sick, socially or biologically, has been responsible for the spread of insane asylums around the world. Today, although obsolete, this form of biopolitics, fought by the antimanicomial Movement, is still practiced in Brazil, including Parnaíba, but temporarily – short hospitalizations, during outbreaks. **OBJECTIVE:** To know the view of the medical student in relation to the parnaiban setting of hospitalization in the psychiatric ward. **METHODS:** A qualitative ethnographic study was conducted from the reports of medical students after a visit to the psychiatric ward of the Santa Casa de Misericórdia Hospital in Parnaíba, Piauí. **RESULTS:** The students' first impression of the psychiatric ward of the Hospital Santa Casa de Misericórdia was striking, mainly referring to the structure of the place - surrounded by bars that mimic a prison, separating their patients into small cells"". However, it should be agreed that such spatial structuring is necessary since, without it, patients end up fleeing or assaulting people in the vicinity. It is important to also highlight the imperative use of biopower in this wing, since patients

are maintained "calmos" essentially by the medicamentosa, characterized as a treatment only symptomatic, it should be borne in mind that other therapeutic measures are not taken, propitiating the process of illness. Still, it is noticed that the creation of a link between professional and patient does not occur also due to the high rate of rotation of the wing employees. Finally, it is noteworthy that, despite the various problems observed by students, It is identified that the ward is one of the most effective exits against psychiatric emergencies in the city, since most health professionals and the general population are not prepared to act in a manner appropriate to a psychotic break. **CONCLUSION:** The psychiatric ward is the only place in Parnaíba that serves patients in outbreak. However, the physical structure available to receive them and the treatment employed do not guarantee the longitudinality of the care after the period of hospitalization. In view of this, new outbreaks are not prevented, which promotes the process of illness, increases the costs of the health system and transforms the psychiatric ward into a place where health care is questionable following the logic of Humanization.

**57. ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS IN BRAZIL IN THE AGE OF 1 TO 14 YEARS**

Railda Pontes Saraiva de Moraes<sup>1</sup>, Saulo Edson Soares Timbó<sup>1</sup>, Sabrina Soares Timbó<sup>2</sup>, Laise Cajubá Almeida Britto<sup>1</sup>

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**INTRODUCTION:** Childhood mortality is a key indicator in assessing the health status of the population, so it was part of the Millennium Development Goals. In addition, monitoring this indicator represents an opportunity for the development of preventive strategies to reduce the risk of death of children. It is important to highlight that the proportion of child deaths investigated in the country is still low, so it is important to pay more attention to the theme so that the investigation of deaths is effectively implemented, with a view to reducing mortality. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the 5 leading causes of death according to the ICD-10 chapter of individuals hospitalized in Brazil aged 1 to 14 years from 2013 to 2018. **METHODS:** Epidemiological, descriptive and retrospective study, whose data were obtained through consultation with the DATASUS Health Information System. SUS hospital morbidity data by place of hospitalization in Brazil were selected, specifically in the age group of 1-4 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years, from 2013 to 2018. Among the twenty one causes of death listed, there was a restriction of the five main ones. **RESULTS:** In the age group of 1 to 4 years, there were 14906 deaths from all causes, the top 5 in decreasing order, 4120 from respiratory diseases (RDD), 3685 from infectious and parasitic diseases (PID), 1649 by neoplasia, 1154 from injuries, poisoning and some other causes resulting from external causes (EC) and 951 due to central nervous system diseases (DSN). In the age group from 5 to 9 years, there were 8123, in decreasing order, 1777 by neoplasia, 1750 by DIP, 1466 by DAR, 804 by EC and 566 by DSN. In the age group of 10 to 14 years, there were 10059 deaths, 2076 from PID, 1843 from cancer, 1674 from DAR, 1413 from CE and 798 due to circulatory system diseases. **CONCLUSION:** There was a much higher death rate from all causes in the age group of 1 to 4 years, which was followed by the range of 10-14 years and then 5-9 years. In the three age groups analyzed, the following 4 causes were present as the main causes: DAR, DIP, neoplasia and EC, with the difference that at the age of 1 to 9 years, deaths from diseases of the nervous system are added, and 10 to 14 years, deaths from circulatory system diseases. Finally, the main causes of death in each age group analyzed, 1-4 years, 5-9 years and 10-14 years, were: DAR, neoplasia and PID.

**58. RARE CASE OF TUMOR OF PERIVASCULAR EPITELIOID CELLS (PECOMA) IN RETZIUS SPACE**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Perivascular epithelioid cell tumor (PEComa) is a rare mesenchymal neoplasm, with just over 100 reports in the literature. They may be associated with tuberous sclerosis and may occur anywhere in the body; however, the most common forms of PEComa include angiomyolipoma, myomelanocytic clear cell tumor and lymphangiomyomatosis, characterized in immunohistochemistry by the expression of smooth and melanocytic muscle markers. **OBJECTIVES:** This case is a PEComa of soft tissue origin and located in the Retzius space, an atypical anatomical site. **METHODS:** An 18-year-old female patient reports



that during routine pelvic ultrasound examinations in early 2014, she received a right annex hypoechoic mass report measuring 7.8x6.9cm. About four months later, the patient underwent computed tomography, which showed massive solid expansive formation with soft tissue alteration and small central cystic foci in the right adnexal region, measuring 9x2x8.2cm. Other exams without changes. Two months later, the patient underwent exploratory laparotomy, in which a retzius space tumor measuring 11.0x9.5cm was identified, with no changes in the ovary and uterus by surgical inventory. **RESULTS:** Histopathological examination revealed low-grade fusocellular mesenchymal neoplasia. Complementary immunohistochemical examination showed tumor positivity for smooth muscle actin and MART-1, consistent with PEComa. Postoperative abdominal and pelvic US examination came unchanged. **CONCLUSION:** PEComas are a challenging group of neoplasms due to their rarity. This case is of particular interest due to the atypical anatomical site. Knowledge about the malignancy potential of this neoplasia is still inaccurate, due to the scarce literature on the subject, which is mainly derived from few case reports and brief reviews. To date, the best treatment approach is surgical resection and clinical follow-up.

#### 59. REVIEW OF THE MORTALITY OF BRAZILIAN POPULATION FOR LEUKEMIA ON THE AGE GROUP OF 0 TO 14 YEARS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Although rare, cancer affects 1 in 600 children and adolescents, being the leading cause of death in people from 0 to 15 years. Early childhood cancer is often difficult to be diagnosed because it resembles common childhood illnesses. Leukemias are cancers of the hematopoietic system which involve the malignant transformation of lymphoid progenitor cells and, less commonly, myeloids. In addition they are the most common type of cancer in those under 15 years old, corresponding between 25% and 35% of all cancers. **OBJECTIVES:** The objective of this study was to analyze the mortality rate of the Brazilian population due to leukemia from 0 to 14 years old, from 2010 to 2017, according to gender. **METHODS:** Epidemiological, descriptive and retrospective study, of which data were obtained by consulting the Online Mortality Atlas of the National Cancer Institute (INCA). Information regarding the mortality rate of 100,000 individuals due to leukemia in the age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 years was selected, specifically the ICDs: C91-lymphoid leukemia, C92-myeloid, C93-monocytic, C94-other cell type specific leukemias and C95 cell type leukemia without further specification. The numbers were divided by gender and refer to the period from 2010 to 2017. **RESULTS:** Regarding males, from 0-4 years old there were 898 deaths, from 5-9 years, 1063 and from 10-14 years, 1062, with relative rates of 1.48, 1.63 and 1.53, respectively, reaching a total of 3023 male deaths. Regarding the female gender, from 0-4 years old, there were 824 deaths, from 5-9 years old, 674 and from 10-14 years old, 773, with relative rates of 1.42, 1.08 and 1.16, totaling 2271 deaths of women. Regarding deaths of the entire period, for both genders, 0-4 years, there were 1722 deaths, 5-9 years, 1737 and 10-14 years, 1835, with relative rates of 1.45, 1.36 and 1.34, a total of 5294 deaths. **CONCLUSION:** Regarding gender, there was a higher prevalence of male deaths compared to female for all age groups, with a more significant difference in the age group of 5-14 years old and a close value in the range of 0-4 years for both genders, which is corroborated by the total value of deaths in the period, which is 3023 deaths of men compared to 2271 deaths of women. Regarding the age group exclusively, a higher prevalence is observed with advancing age, with the highest number of deaths in the period referring to the age group of 10-14 years.

#### 60. ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY RATES FOR ALL TYPES OF LYMPHOMAS IN BRAZIL IN THE 0-19 YEAR-OLD POPULATION OVER A PERIOD OF 20 YEARS

Saulo Edson Soares Timbó<sup>1</sup>, Railda Pontes Saraiva de Moraes<sup>1</sup>, Sabrina Soares Timbó<sup>2</sup>, Laíse Cajubá Almeida Britto<sup>1</sup>.

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**INTRODUCTION:** Lymphomas are the third most frequent type of cancer in children and adolescents, after leukemias and brain tumors, and are divided between non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and Hodgkin's lymphoma. They have a good prognosis, with an overall survival rate of up to 90%, depending on the histological subtype and the stage. Its incidence increases with age,

with 3% of cancers in children under 5 years and 24% of cases between 15 and 19 years. Pediatric cancer ranks second in causes of death in this age group, losing to external causes. **OBJECTIVE:** This study aims to analyze mortality rates for all types of lymphomas in the Brazilian population from 0 to 19 years old, from 1997 to 2017, based on the Brazilian population from 2010. **METHODS:** Epidemiological, descriptive and retrospective study, whose data were obtained by consulting the Atlas of On-line Mortality of the National Cancer Institute (INCA). The following age groups were selected: 0 to 4 years old, 5 to 9 years old, 10 to 14 years old, 15 to 19 years old, with mortality data per 100,000 men and women. ICDs C-81 (Hodgkin's disease), C-82 (Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, follicular), C-83 (Non-Hodgkin's Diffuse Lymphoma), C-84 (Cutaneous and Peripheral T-cell lymphoma) and C-85 (Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma of other types, SOE) were used. It should also be noted that the evaluated period was from 1997 to 2017. **RESULTS:** In relation to the masculine sex, in the age group of 0 to 4 years, there were 496 deaths for 100,000 men and women; from 5 to 9 years, 692 deaths; from 10 to 14 years, 786 deaths, and from 15 to 19 years there were 1287 deaths for 100,000 men and women, making 3261 deaths from 0 to 19 years, of a total of 46,481 deaths of masculine sex. In relation to the feminine sex, it was obtained, in the range of 0 to 4 years, 241 deaths for 100,000 men and women; of 5 to 9 years, 280 deaths; of 10 to 14 years, 347 deaths, and of 15 to 19 it was obtained 676 deaths for 100,000 men and women, making 1544 deaths from 0 to 19 years, of a total of 36,641 deaths. **CONCLUSION:** In gender evaluation, there was a clear predominance of the highest mortality rate of all types of lymphomas in males in relation to females in all age groups, with the greatest discrepancy between the values in the 15-19 age group. This finding corroborates the epidemiology that points to a higher prevalence in males and the increase in the incidence of the disease with age, correlating with the growth of deaths and the increase in age group.

#### 61. TEMPORAL TREND AND MAIN CAUSES OF CHILD MORTALITY IN SOUTHERN AND NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL: AN ANALYSIS FROM 2006 TO 2017

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**INTRODUCTION:** In the last 30 years, Brazil has undergone demographic, socioeconomic and infrastructural changes. In terms of health care, the country has evolved into a unified and expanded system for primary care, hence the infant mortality rates. However, there are still a number of obstacles to achieving the optimal values for the indicator in the country. In this sense, it is relevant to monitor and compare different national areas to determine public policies and target these regions and groups most at risk. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze a temporal trend of infant mortality in two Brazilian states, Rio Grande do Sul and Piauí, and to identify the main causes from 2006 to 2017. **METHODS:** This is a statistical analysis of data from related information in the Mortality Information System (SIM) and Live Birth Information System (SINASC). Infant mortality rates and the leading causes of death were applied according to the categories of the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Data analysis was performed using descriptive statistics using absolute (n) and used (%) frequencies. **RESULTS:** In 2006, the highest mortality rate (13.1 deaths per 1000 live births) in Rio Grande do Sul was observed in 2006. These rates declined until 2011 and were established in 2015 to 2017, with a lower period index (10.07 deaths per 1000 live births). In Piauí, infant mortality indicators are recorded (19.8 per 1,000 live births) in 2007, with a decrease from 2008, reaching the lowest rates in 2015 (14.82 deaths per thousand live births). It does not refer to the causes of death, which are the main causes of perinatal infections - leading cause, followed by congenital malformations, chromosomal deformities and anomalies, and respiratory diseases. **CONCLUSION:** Analysis of infant mortality rates in both Brazilian states declined for most of the period, showing an increase in 2016 in Piauí. However, this temporal trend demonstrates that the challenges remain especially to reach an acceptable number (10 deaths per 1,000 live births), advocated by the World Health Organization, overloaded in the perinatal component, or showing the importance of the factors associated with prenatal care, natal, birth and birth in various scenarios of the Brazilian territory.

**62. CHILD-ONSET SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS ASSOCIATED WITH OPTIC NEURITIS AND PRIOR HISTORY OF CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS INFECTION**

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**INTRODUCTION:** About 20% of patients with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) manifest a disease before age 18, mostly in adolescence. Multiple systems are accompanied by concurrently and evolutionarily. Juvenile onset, optic neuritis, and sensorineural hearing defects are presented, with severe impairment and risk of definitive sequelae. **CASE REPORT:** Adolescent, female, 13 years old, started 16 days before hospitalization, fever, hip pain and arthritis of the hands, knees, and feet. Within 24 hours, hyperemic lesions on the upper limbs appeared that were purple and then crusted. On the 10th day, he noticed persistent hearing loss for 3 days and bilateral progressive vision loss until amaurosis. On admission, adynamic, acyanotic, anicteric, eupneic, thin, lightly stained, normal cardiopulmonary auscultation and abdomen. Hypotrophied extremities and progressive weight loss. Quadriparesis, grade III muscle strength in the 4 limbs, with decreased reflexes in the upper limbs and exalted in the lower limbs. Good sphincter control. Brudzinski and Kernig were positive. Mydriatic pupils, nonreactive. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the skull showed bilateral optic nerve realties, indicating optic neuritis. CT and brain magnetic resonance angiography and normal cervical spine MRI. Positive nuclear anti-core factor (1/80), reactive logical anticoagulant and weakly positive IgM anticardiolipin. Positive chikungunya serology (1/160) and PCR for Zika virus negative. Methylprednisolone started (30 mg /kg/day 05 days) with an improvement of systemic symptoms but little effect on vision. He then received human immunoglobulin (2g / kg), and no sixth day reported seeing vultures and then black and white. Keep daily oral prednisone and monthly combined pulse (methylprednisolone and immunoglobulin) with full recovery of muscle strength, good cognitive ability, and independence for useful activities with partial visual impairment. **CONCLUSION:** SLE is a serious, multisystem disease with an unpredictable presentation, ranging from arthralgia to rare neurological manifestations such as optic neuritis. Therapeutic success and prevention of sequelae depend on early diagnosis and treatment. The association of SLE with endemic viral diseases may slow them down. SLE should be investigated in patients with systemic manifestations for early diagnosis and improvement in prognosis.

**63. PRIAPISM AS THE FIRST CLINIC MANIFESTATION IN A PATIENT WITH CHRONIC MYELOID LEUKEMIA**

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<sup>1</sup>Facid-Wyden.

**INTRODUCTION:** Chronic Myeloid Leukemia (CML) is a chronic clonal myeloproliferative disease characterized by leukocytosis with left granulocytic cells, splenomegaly and the presence of the Philadelphia (Ph) chromosome and / or BCR-ABL gene. Priapism is a prolonged (from 4 continuous hours) and painful penile erection not associated with sexual stimulation and is considered a medical emergency. Idiopathic priapism is the most common, affecting about 64%, while about 20% is related to hematological disorders (most commonly in sickle cell anemia). It's incidence in adult men with CML is only 1-5%. Therefore, this case is a patient with CML associated with a clinical presentation of priapism, something rare and uncommon to be highlighted. **CASE REPORT:** PHM, 21 years old, male. He was admitted to the "Hospital de Urgência de Teresina" (HUT) with priapism and was submitted to aspiration of the corpus cavernosum. Two days later, he was transferred to the "Hospital São Marcos", presenting a painful and rigid penile region and splenomegaly. Complete blood count revealed: Hematocrit: 24.5%, Hemoglobin: 8.3 g / dl, Red blood cells: 2.720.000 mm3, Leukocytes: 316.720 mm3, Myelocytes: 7%, Metamyelocytes: 9%, Rods: 15%, Segmented: 54 %, Eosinophils: 4%, Basophils: 1%, Lymphocytes: 8%, Monocytes: 2% and Platelets: 318,000 mm3. Myelogram: hypercellular bone marrow with granulocytic hyperplasia. The karyotype examination was performed for diagnostic confirmation, which showed the presence of t (9; 22) (q34; q11.2) - Philadelphia chromosome and positive BCR-ABL transcript. Ultrasonography: signs of low output priapism. Medication therapy was started with the use of Hydroxyurea (2g / day) initially and Allopurinol. After confirmation of t (9; 22), Hydroxyurea was suspended and was started, Imatinib Mesylate 400mg/day. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Leukocytosis in CML causes venous

blood stasis and leads to low flow type priapism, also known as ischemic priapism. This is a rare presentation in CML, so a complete blood count should be done in your primary investigation. Therefore, priapism is a medical and urological emergency requiring immediate local therapy, symptomatic treatment, cytoreductive therapy, and early initiation of targeted therapy.

**64. EFFICIENCY OF VACINAL COVERAGE FOR BCG AND HEPATITIS B IN PARNAÍBA/PI – A COMPARATIVE STUDY**

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**INTRODUCTION:** It is recommended by the Ministry of Health that all newborns who do not have any contraindication can be immunized against tuberculosis, through the BCG vaccine and hepatitis B in the first hours of life. Given this premise, this paper analyzes the panorama of immunization coverage of these immunizations in Parnaíba / PI. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the effectiveness of vaccination coverage for BCG and hepatitis B by comparing quantitative coverage data and live births in the city of Parnaíba / PI from 2015 to 2017. **METHODS:** A retrospective descriptive epidemiological study using data from the Health Information System, DATASUS. BCG and Hepatitis B vaccination coverage data were selected by comparing the percentage coverage values and the estimate of live births from 2015 to 2017 in Parnaíba / PI. **RESULTS:** According to the data provided by DATASUS, in 2015 there were a total of 2,434 live births in the city of Parnaíba / PI and a percentage of 181.97% for BCG vaccine coverage and 162.98% of Hepatitis B for children up to 30 days of life. In 2016, 2,319 was the estimated number of live births, while vaccination coverage for BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines was, respectively, 203.37% and 132.84%. In the following year, 2017, the last year available on the DATASUS platform, the percentages of coverage were 213.09% for BCG and 194.86% for Hepatitis B, with 2,377 estimated live births in the year in question. **CONCLUSION:** From the comparative analysis between the number of live births and the percentages of coverage of BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines, it is noticeable that Parnaíba city exceeds its estimated population of newborns with regard to vaccine coverage. This is probably due to the fact that, according to the Brazilian Ministry of Health, the calculation of coverage should be performed from the doses that were applied by the city, which may have also been directed to the population of other cities, as the city of Parnaíba function as a pole. This form of calculation is even likely to hide possible cases of non-immunization. Therefore, it is necessary to create a strategy aimed at better clarifying the real scenario of vaccination coverage for such immunizations within the city of Parnaíba.

**65. CHARACTERIZATION OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ IN THE YEARS 2014 TO 2017**

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**INTRODUCTION :** Maternal mortality (MM) is defined as death during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, regardless of duration or location of pregnancy due to any cause related or aggravated by pregnancy or for measures taken in connection with it. It is a health issue which is an important indication of the quality of care offered to women throughout the pregnancy-puerperal cycle (PGC). **OBJECTIVES :** To analyze the profile of cases of MM in the state of Piauí and its associated causes from 2014 to 2017. **METHODOLOGY :** Epidemiological, descriptive, quantitative and retrospective study of cases. based on data from the DATASUS platform. **RESULTS :** Were notified 147 maternal deaths. According to age group, 41.5% of cases occurred between 20 and 29 years, 34% between 30-39 years and 18.4% between 10-19 years. 34% of women were single. Regarding color / race, 69.4% of women were brown, 18.4% white and 6.1% Black Regarding education, the 4-7 years and 8-11 years of schooling equal values of 27.2%. 87% of deaths occurred in a hospital environment, with those classified as direct obstetricians, due to complications during PGC, corresponding to 80.2%, mainly eclampsia (16.3%) and other maternal diseases (17.7%), which followed in the postpartum period (60%). The 20-29 age group is the one with the lowest

reproductive risk, a higher death rate warns of the need for strengthening assistance at the CGP. Poor education means less knowledge about Family Planning (FP) and reproductive health. Single women are more prone to death due to less social support, in which the partner is inserted. Color / race must be carefully evaluated as it allows identifying social issues or access to health. **CONCLUSION** : MM is associated with intersectoral and health care causes. Problems in the organization of the health system highlight the need for investments for training and qualification of professionals, greater engagement of the society and public agencies seeking greater commitment in the fight for the reduction of MM. Deaths in the extreme ranges of the reproductive phase could be minimized by improving health care, therefore, health education and FP strategies are essential for prevention of complications during PGC.

#### 66. EMBRYONIC RABDOMYOSARCOMA: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Rhabdomyosarcoma (RMS) is a malignant neoplasm originating from primitive mesenchymal cells. It is the most common soft tissue sarcoma in children (50%), and can occur anywhere on the body. The clinical expression of the disease is directly related to its location. Two major subtypes of RMS in childhood are identified: embryonic (60%) and alveolar (20%), with distinct clinical characteristics and behavior. The embryonic occurs mainly in the head and neck, genitourinary tract and retroperitoneum. Thus, the objective of our work is to present the case of a 4-year-old boy with an Embryonic RMS, Botrioid Variant of the Biliary Tract. **CASE REPORT:** MRS, male, 4 years old, with symptoms of abdominal pain, fever and vomiting beginning in November / 2016. She was admitted to the Children's Hospital on 12/29/16, with clinical worsening: Jaundice, choloria and persistent abdominal pain. Abdominal ultrasound and abdomen tomography were performed, which showed heterogeneous expansive lesion extending from the topography of the hepatic hilum to epigastrium / mesogastrium. Cholangioresonance showed intra and extrahepatic bile duct dilation, thick material in the bile duct, cystic duct and bile ducts. Laboratory tests were: Hematocrit – 24%, Hemoglobin – 8.1 g / dL, Platelets – 514,000, TGO – 187 U / L, TGP – 204 U / L, Alkaline Phosphatase – 1577 U / L, Gamma GT – 1370 U / L, DHL – 768 U / L, Total Bilirubin – 8.7 mg / dL and Direct Bilirubin – 4.6 mg / dL. On 01/26/17, he underwent cholecystectomy (with biliary bypass), a Kehr drain was installed and a biopsy of the choledochal lesion was performed. Immunohistochemistry of Embryonic RMS-compatible biopsy material, Botrioid variant. Chemotherapy treatment was started and after completion there was complete regression of jaundice and 70% reduction in abdominal mass. Although undergoing chemotherapy and surgery with significant reduction of the tumor and regression of symptoms, the clinical picture worsened with tumor recurrence and liver failure, causing the child to progress to death. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The patient in question has a bile duct tumor and presents symptoms like jaundice, abdominal pain, and fever. Thus, in addition to cholecystitis, hepatitis A and Dubin-Johnson Syndrome, diseases that may also occur in the presence of these symptoms, one should consider biliary RMS, an atypical but possible location for this kind of tumor.

#### 67. A COMPARATIVE BETWEEN THE ESTIMATE OF PROSTATE CANCER AND FEMALE BREAST CANCER IN THE LAST THREE BIENIANS IN BRAZIL

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**INTRODUCTION:** Cancer (CA) occurs when abnormal cells divide uncontrollably and destroy tissues. The prostate cancer (PC) and breast cancer (BC) are the most prevalent types in men (M) and women (W), respectively, excluding non-melanoma, so it is a public health problem. In Brazil, there are many campaigns to make people aware of the importance of early diagnosis (ED). However, many M have resistance to going to the doctor and the touch exam is still a taboo. At the same time, women are more concerned and seek the health system more often. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the evolution and behavior of cases of PC and BC compared to the total cases of cancers in Brazil during the period from 2014 to 2019. **METHODOLOGY:** Cross-sectional study with quantitative

approach. Data were collected in the system of the National Cancer Institute José Alencar Gomes da Silva (INCA). Estimates refer to the 3 bienniums from 2014 to 2019 and were statistically and graphically analyzed using an Excel spreadsheet. **RESULTS:** For each year of the biennium (BI) 2014/2015, the PC presented an estimated 68,800 (22.8%) of new cases (NC), which corresponds to a risk of 70.42/100 thousand M, whereas the female BC was estimated at 55,120 (20.8%) NC, a risk of 56.09 / 100 thousand W. For the 2016/2017 BI the PC was estimated at 61,200 (28.6%) NC, a risk of 61.82/100 thousand M, BC 57,960 (28.1%) NC, a risk of 56.20/100 thousand W. In the last BI 2018/2019, the estimate was 68,220 (31.7%) PC NC, a risk of 66.12/100 thousand M, as for BC, 59,700 (29.5%) NC is expected, a risk of 56.33/100 thousand W. **CONCLUSION:** In the period analyzed, PC is the most prevalent cancer among the M and the BC between the W. The PC presents variation in the estimates, with reduction in the second BI and subsequent increase in the next BI. Considering that the number of M is lower than that of W, 48.3% of the total population, it can be inferred that the prevalence of CA in M is high and may be due to the resistance of the vast majority of them to seek health care preventive. In relation to the MC, there is a gradual increase in estimates. This fact may be closely related to the increase in pathology-oriented public policies, a fact that optimized standard deviation and increased data. Thus, popular health education is an effective way to achieve early detection of the disease, a fact that will influence the possible cure.

#### 68. ECLAMPSIA IN THE NORTHEAST COMPARED TO THE OTHER BRAZILIAN REGIONS: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CROSS-SECTIONAL PICTURE OF THE LAST DECADE

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**INTRODUCTION:** Eclampsia is the maximum degree of severity of pregnancy-specific hypertensive disease. This disease presents a spectrum of great clinical and pathological variability, starting with the pre-eclampsia stage and ending with the primary episode of seizure during pregnancy of women who do not have neurological diseases, which characterizes eclampsia. Pre-eclampsia and eclampsia are one of the main causes of maternal morbidity and mortality in the world. Even though there has been a significant reduction in these episodes in developed countries, rates remain high in developing countries, such as Brazil. **OBJECTIVE:** To conduct a cross-sectional study comparing the occurrence of deaths from eclampsia in the Northeast region (NE) with the other regions of Brazil in the period 2007-2017. **METHODOLOGY:** Retrospective and quantitative research in DATASUS to analyze data from the Northeast region and the other regions of Brazil on the number of deaths due to eclampsia in the period 2007-2017. **RESULTS:** In 2017, 155 maternal deaths due to eclampsia occurred in Brazil. Of these, 56 were in the NE region, which corresponds to more than 35% of deaths due to eclampsia in the country. This result puts the NE region ahead of the other Brazilian regions when comparing the number of deaths from eclampsia in 2017 and in the last ten years, in which the NE continues to lead the ranking. In 2016, the NE registered 59 deaths, followed by the Southeast (SE) with 41 deaths. In 2015, 74 deaths occurred in the NE, followed by the SE with 40 deaths. In 2014, 57 deaths in the NE, followed by 36 in the SE. In 2013, the NE presented more than 70 deaths. In 2012, the NE had the highest rates. In 2011, the NE presented approximately 50% of the deaths. In 2010, the NE suffered 60 deaths, followed by the SE with 51. In 2009, 2008 and 2007, the NE presented more than 80 deaths in each year, which is equivalent to approximately 50% of the deaths. The numbers of deaths from eclampsia in the Northern region were just behind the SE region. The South and Midwest regions, on the other hand, had the lowest rates in the period. **CONCLUSION:** The Northeast stands out in the number of deaths due to eclampsia in Brazil, ranking first in the analyzed period. However, it is known that there are data that may be underreported and the rates are susceptible to change. Thus, special attention is needed to these pregnancy syndromes in this region, since they generate severe complications and maternal deaths.



69. **EARLY KWASHIORKOR SECONDARY TO SUCTION DEFICIT IN INFANT**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Protein energy malnutrition (PEM) is the second leading cause of death in children under five in developing countries. Kwashiorkor, a recognized syndrome of PEM, predominates in children older than two years and is associated with protein dietary deficiency. We report a case of Kwashiorkor in a young infant with a significant sucking deficit. **CASE REPORT:** Infant, 7 months old, born preterm (32 weeks), in good condition, weight (W) 2050g, length (L) 41cm and head circumference (HC) 31cm, Apgar 8/9, high at 24 hours. Exclusive breastfeeding for 2 months, interrupted due to weak sucking and replaced by first semester infant formula (150ml every three hours), accepting 50ml at a time. At 4 months, the patient developed disseminated skin dermatitis with hyperemia, followed by blistering and sparse crusting of the skin, along with scaling lesions and generalized edema. On admission, teary, anasarca, slightly hypocolored, depigmented and brittle hair and presence of skin lesions with predominance in the lower limbs. W 4740g, L 55cm, HC 40cm (very low W and L and low HC for age). Normal cardiopulmonary auscultation. She had axial hypotonia, no cervical and trunk control, and no active search for objects. Presence of food-seeking reflex, but no digital sucking reflex, bite, or lip seal. Tests showed anemia (hemoglobin 9.3 g / dL), hypoalbuminemia (2.3 g / dL), fecal fat loss (30%) and elevated transaminases (AST 169 U / L; ALT 66 U / L). Negative investigation for cystic fibrosis, inborn error of metabolism, food allergy, hypothyroidism, adrenal hyperplasia, and intestinal parasitosis. Normal echocardiogram and skull tomography. Ultrasonography showed mild homogeneous hepatosplenomegaly. Started elementary diet with progression to IF by nasogastric tube, iron supplementation, vitamin D, A, folic acid, speech therapy and physiotherapy. There was weight-height gain and complete acceptance of the age-appropriate oral diet, along with resolution of skin lesions and neurological delay. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Although the prevalence of nutritional deficit is decreasing, some population groups, such as children under 5 years old and less developed regions, are still affected by PEM, requiring a high degree of suspicion and an intensive, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to reduce morbidity and mortality. and prevent PEM-associated sequelae.

70. **TOPIRAMATE-INDUCED ACUTE MYOPIA**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Migraine is a chronic neurological disorder characterized by headache episodes and other associated symptoms. Topiramate, approved for adult use in migraine prevention, is an anticonvulsant drug, widely used in neurology and psychiatry, but has adverse effects such as reversible loss of ability to recognize palates and odors and ophthalmic changes. In this context, although rare, acute angle closure glaucoma, Peri orbital edema, diplopia and acute myopia have been reported related to topiramate. Myopia usually occurs in association with angle closure glaucoma and the mechanism for this is due to anterior displacement of the lens-iris diaphragm, and anterior chamber shallowing, cameral sinus appositional induced by topiramate. However, such myopia is reversible upon discontinuation of the drug. **CASE REPORT:** Female patient, 29 years old, followed in Neurology outpatient clinic for severe migraines, with seizures that used to last about 3 days without improvement with analgesics. Given the need of prophylactic treatment with Topiramate, with a regimen starting at 25 mg per day. When using the drug for about 5 weeks, she complained of reduced visual acuity with worsening with progressive use of Topiramate. On ophthalmological consultation, the patient presented with preservation of intraocular pressure in acceptable standards, but reduced visual acuity by 1 degree in the right eye and 0.75 in the left eye. With the discontinuation of the drug, the patient reports improvement in the visual condition, with prophylactic treatment replaced by Melatoni. **CONCLUSION:** Acute myopia has been documented in the scientific world as a side effect induced by acetazolamide sulfate derivatives, sulfamethoxazole-trimethoprim, promethazine, spironolactone among others. Currently, there have been few cases in the world literature with acute topiramate-induced myopia, used for the prophylaxis of recurrent migration crises. This adverse effect is usually evident in the first month of treatment with medication, and if the condition is diagnosed early, it is reversible with discontinuation of the drug

and vigorous hydration for a short period. Resolution of the condition after drug withdrawal usually occurs within three to seven days.

71. **THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF NOTIFIED CASES OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PARNAÍBA CITY – PI**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Sexual violence is defined as any sexual act in which an individual is obliged to submit contrary to it's own will through physical force, coercion, seduction, threat or psychological influence, in addition to the fact that the aggressor can force the victim to perform some of these acts with others. Such aggression damages the physical, emotional, sexual, mental, social and reproductive well-being and may last the victim's entire life. Through the evaluation of violence indicators, intervention policies and prevention strategies can be planned and implemented, improving victims' reception, as well as the proper filling of information systems files, which are extremely important for public health. **OBJECTIVES:** Describe the epidemiological profile of notified cases of sexual violence against women in Parnaíba-PI, from 2009 to 2016, according to age group, race, relationship of the victim with the aggressor, education and place of aggression. **METHODS:** Epidemiological, quantitative research, whose data were taken from the "Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN)". Such data were grouped in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and displayed in graphs and tables. **RESULTS:** It was found that of the 224 cases reported in the period, 67% occurred at the victim's residence, followed by 11% on public roads. Regarding the age group, the interval from 10 to 14 years (45%) prevailed, followed by 22% from 5 to 9 years. Regarding the victim's relationship with the perpetrator, 35% was a friend or acquaintance of the victim, while 11% was unknown. Analyzing schooling, the prevalence was of victims who attended the 6th to 9th grade (29%). Regarding race, 64% declared themselves brown-skinned. Another relevant finding was that of the total reported cases, 63.8% were rape. **CONCLUSION:** It is noteworthy that, in most cases, the aggressor has ties with the victim, in addition to the aggression occur within the home. The prevalence of violence against brown-skinned women is probably related to the higher number of women of this race in the city. As for age, the fact that children are the hardest hit demands the approach sexual earlier. In addition, more than half of the reported cases were rape, which is one of the leading causes of psychiatric illness in women. It was also detected the large number of information ignored in the SINAN files, highlighting the importance of training and awareness of health professionals in the proper completion of the system.

72. **SIGMOID VOLVULUS IN PREGNANCY: A CASE REPORT**  
 Gabriel Phelipe Dantas Do Nascimento<sup>1</sup>, Isabella Pires Gomes Mendes<sup>1</sup>, Camila Pereira Miranda Costa<sup>1</sup>, Thainá Pinto Dos Santos<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Federal University of Piauí – Campus Ministro Reis Velloso. <sup>2</sup> External Community

**INTRODUCTION:** The volvulus refers to the twisting of a part of the alimentary tract, being the sigmoid colon the most common site of occurrence. It arises when the mesentery is elongated and narrow or lacking fixation of the colon to the retroperitoneum. Although rare in pregnancy, the pregnancy may predispose such torsion as the pregnant uterus displaces the colon, explaining the frequency of presentation in the third trimester. Such pathology is associated with complications and high maternal and fetal mortality due to late diagnosis, as physiological changes in pregnancy may obscure the clinical presentation. Therefore, given the relevance of the theme to foster clinical reasoning, this case of sigmoid volvulus is reported in a 35-week pregnant woman. **CASE REPORT:** Female patient, 20 years old, farmer, from Araióses - MA. G2P1A0, 35 weeks of pregnancy and history of cesarean section 5 years ago. She complained of abdominal pain, associated with constipation 8 days ago, and epigastric pain. On physical examination, normal fetal heartbeat, absence of uterine contractions, thick and impervious uterine lap, and little painful abdomen on palpation. At the abdominal ultrasound, intense meteorism and maternal constipation was evidenced. The patient was hospitalized and treated with laxatives and rectally glycerinated solution. Unresponsive to medication, the patient was admitted to the intensive care unit with severe abdominal pain, vomiting, fatigue, asthenia, anorexia, absence of flatus elimination and diffuse deep



abdominal pain. She was confused, hypocolored and jaundiced. Laboratory tests showed leukocytosis and left shift, as well as severe hypokalemia. We opted for a laparotomy and therapeutic cesarean section. Operative findings revealed a volvulus in the sigmoid colon which was reduced manually. The newborn was taken alive, apgar 9/10, crying loudly, without apparent malformations, normopneic and weight of 1,825g. The patient evolved without complications and was discharged on the 4th postoperative day. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The reported prognosis of sigmoid volvulus is related to its stage. The maternal mortality associated with the viable intestine is only 5%, however it increases to over 50% if intestinal perforation is present, which underscores the importance of early diagnosis and intervention. For this, it is necessary the physician's investigation for the pathology in question when this symptoms are presented by the pregnant woman, which becomes more common through the disclosure of cases like this.

### 73. THE INCIDENCE OF LEPROSY IN THE NORTHEAST UNDER A COMPARATIVE ASPECT BETWEEN THE REGIONS OF BRAZIL FROM 2014 TO 2017

João Pedro Sousa Mendes<sup>1</sup>, Clara Cardoso Maia de Grammont<sup>2</sup>, Jocerone Emerson Nogueira Oliveira<sup>1</sup>, Igor dos Santos Cavalcante<sup>1</sup>, Danilo Andrade Lima<sup>1</sup>, Renata Paula Lima Beltrão<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>Federal University of Piauí. <sup>2</sup>Federal University of Maranhão.

**INTRODUCTION:** Leprosy is an infectious disease that mainly affects the skin and peripheral nerves. The disease has always had a heavy burden of social judgment, since in the past the sick were kept inmates away from social life. However, today the disease has treatment and cure. Brazil is the 2nd country with the largest number of new cases (NC), thus a national combat policy was created based mainly on early case detection. Currently, the Northeast, at the same time with high leprosy rates, has low rates of socioeconomic development and has the 2nd largest national population (27.69%). **OBJECTIVES:** To compare the incidence rate (IR) of leprosy in the Northeast region compared to other Brazilian regions between 2014 and 2017. **METHODOLOGY:** Epidemiological and cross-sectional analysis of quantitative approach. The information was collected in the DATASUS system in the data section of the Information System and Notification Disorders (SINAN). The results from 2014 to 2017 were statistically and graphically analyzed using an Excel spreadsheet. **RESULTS:** In 2014 there were 31059 NC, of these, 1035 (3.34%) belonged to the South (S), 4510 (14.5%) to the Southeast (SE), 5878 (18.9%) to the Central West (CW), 6113 (19.68%) to the North (N), and 13523 (43.5%) to the Northeast (NE). In 2015, there were 28,758 NC, of which: 12,848 (44.6%) in NE, 5667 (19.7%) in CW, 5181 (18%) in N, 4041 (14.05%) in SE and 1021 (3.55%) in S. In 2016, there was a regression to 25,214 NC, which 10984 (43.5%) were in NE, 5092 (20.19%) in N, 4701 (18.65%) in CW, 3601 (14.2%) in SE and S with 836 (3.3%) NC. In 2017, there were 26,689 NC, of these, 11,710 (43.8%) in the NE, 5,337 (20%) in the CW, 5111 (19.15%) in the N, 3760 (14.09%) in the SE, and 711 (2.88%) in S. **CONCLUSION:** The reduction in the number of NC shows efficacy in disease control, but it is noticeable the regional discrepancies, as the NE presented 44% of the total NC in the period, while in the SE there were only 14.2%. Analyzing the population proportion, the problem in the NE worsens, as the SE concentrates the largest population in the country, so the TP in the NE is much higher, which shows the influence of socioeconomic factors on disease transmission. At the same time it is noticeable an achievement of the Ministry of Health (MH) in early detection of the disease. However, a mapping of these problems by the MH is still necessary in order to improve the Social Determinants of Health in the NE and decrease its IR.

### 74. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CASES OF EXOGENOUS POISONING IN THE PIAUÍ COASTAL PLAIN IN THE YEARS 2013 TO 2017

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**INTRODUCTION:** Exogenous intoxication is defined as a set of harmful effects represented by clinical or laboratory manifestations that reveal the organic imbalance produced by the interaction of one or more toxic agents with the organism in the environment, such as contaminated drugs, pesticides or water and food. It corresponds to a dose-dependent effect, variable with the individual predisposition of the patient to local or systemic occurrence, depending on the physicochemical properties of the agent, its mechanism of action and the route of exposure. Therefore, it is an important public health issue, as it has a wide range and easy occurrence within the population. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the profile of exogenous poisoning in the Piauí Coastal Plain (PL) between 2013 and 2017. **METHODOLOGY:** Epidemiological, cross-sectional and quantitative work. Data from the Reporting Disease Information System (SINAN) were used, considering as variables: gender, age group, type of toxic agent and circumstance in which notifications occurred in the period. **RESULTS:** A total of 545 cases of exogenous poisoning were found, with women representing 61.4% of these and men 38.5%. The most affected age group was 15 to 39 years (49.9%), followed by 1 to 14 (27.5%) and 40 to 64 (15.2%). Regarding the toxic agent, the most frequent were drugs (55.7%), food and drink (14.3%) and rat poison (7.3%). The circumstances in which the majority of poisonings occurred were suicide attempts (40.5%), accidents (19%), therapeutic use (6.4%) and self-medication (4.2%). Still, it is noteworthy that suicide attempts by poisoning in PL represent 9.4% of the total cases in Piauí, which were 2346. **CONCLUSION:** It is noticed that the population most affected by poisoning were young and adults, with a predominance of females. The most frequent intoxication was the drug, so this agent draws attention, given the ease of purchase and consumption of drugs without prescription. Also, the high number of suicides in PL requires attention, being this the main circumstance of poisoning. Accidents as the second largest cause warn of the need for popular education in the handling of toxic agents. By profiling the coastal plain poisoning, it is possible to develop a better approach and more efficient strategies to reduce this problem.

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ULS

# Abstracts of the 6th International Academic Medical Congress of Maranhão (VI COIMAMA) 2019

## 01. PHOTOPROTECTION AND SELF-EXAMINATION OF THE SKIN: USE OF SMARTPHONE AS AN EDUCATION TOOL

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**INTRODUCTION:** "mobile health" or "mHealth" can be defined as a rapid transfer of information about health, using smartphones or other devices. This concept was applied to observe its impacts on the habits of photoprotection and self-examination of the skin. **METHODOLOGY:** experimental study, carried out in a basic health unit of São Luís, Maranhão. 300 users were interviewed during 4 weeks in July 2018. In the first moment, SEPI (Sun Exposure and Protection Index) and SSEAS (Self Skin Examination Attitudes Scale) questionnaires were used to evaluate the habits of photoprotection and self-examination and it was also performed an oral presentation, supported by image, about the subject. After randomization, 150 users received 2 WhatsApp educational messages weekly for a period of 8 weeks. At the end, all 300 users received links, via WhatsApp, to the same questionnaires. **RESULTS:** SEPI 1, SEPI 2 and SSEAS final scores improved in both groups ( $p < 0.05$ ) compared to initial ones. As for photoprotection, initially, 39.66% of customers said they used sunscreen always or frequently. In intervention group, this habit ascended to 47.91% and no change was observed in control group. With regard to self-examination, 92.33% considered it was important since the beginning of the research and this number remained stable. However, initially, only 48.67% considered self-examination a priority and this percentage increased to 73.91% in the control group and 69.8% in the intervention group, without difference between groups. **CONCLUSION:** initially, less than half of the sample used photoprotection always or frequently and, even after an improvement at the end of 8 weeks, this habit remained below ideal. As for self-examination of the skin, after 8 weeks, it has turned into a priority for two-thirds of users. Nonetheless, it was not possible to establish that the results were superior in the group that received educational messages via Whatsapp.

## 02. TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME IN THE HU-UFMA PAIN AMBULATORY

José Estevam Ribeiro Júnior; Vinicius Gonçalves Melo; Daniel Victor Viana Rodrigues Nunes; Luiza Sousa Soares; João Batista Santos Garcia; Thiago Alves Rodrigues; Rayanne Luiza Tajra Muallem de Araujo

Universidade Federal do Maranhão - UFMA

**INTRODUCTION:** Carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) is the most common involvement among peripheral nerve compressions, whose management involves multiple drugs, such as gabapentinoides and tricyclic antidepressants (TCA), in addition to non-pharmacological interventions. This study aims to describe how a reference center in pain in São Luís-MA conducts CTS treatment and patients' response to prescribed therapy. **METHODS:** We evaluated 32 medical records of patients diagnosed with CTS, attended at the Chronic Pain Outpatient Clinic of the University Hospital-UFMA, between January 2012 and March 2019. The variables collected were: pain location and intensity, associated symptoms, pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment, drug response and adherence to the therapy instituted. **RESULTS:** The rate of adherence to pharmacological treatment was 59.37%, while non-pharmacological treatment was 65.65%, with financial conditions (50%) and side effects (50%) being the main causes of non-adherence. In the last consultations, gabapentinoides, weak

opioids and NSAIDs were the most prescribed. **CONCLUSION:** Gabapentinoides were the most commonly prescribed medications in the initial treatment, associated or not with other drugs. Most patients reported improvement with the proposed treatment. However, better adherence rates to pharmacological treatment and rehabilitation therapies could reflect better pain control.

## 03. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF VIRAL MENINGITIS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN THE LAST 10 YEARS

Nathacha adriela lima carvalho; Amanda de carvalho Nogueira; Thiara Araújo Fernandes Ribeiro; Angela Falcai

Centro Universitário do Maranhão (CEUMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Viral meningitis is caused by an inflammatory process that affects the meninges, especially the subarachnoid space, which can affect both cranial and spinal cord follow-up. The main etiological agent is enterovirus (80%). **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of viral meningitis in Maranhão from January 2008 to June 2019. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive epidemiological study with a quantitative approach based on data from the DATA-SUS / TABNET database. of SUS hospital morbidity by place of residence of the state of Maranhão, from January 2008 to June 2019. Statistical data analyzes were performed using GraphPad Prism 7.0 software. **RESULTS:** During this period, a total of 11,992 cases of viral meningitis were reported in Brazil. In the state of Maranhão, 983 cases were registered, with the most prevalent cities: Timon with 216 cases, Caxias 119 cases and Codó 60 cases. The age group with the largest number of cases was 5 to 9 years with 185, with the highest incidence of notifications in 2009 with 232 cases. On the other hand, of this total, 45 deaths were reported. **CONCLUSION:** Over the past 10 years the number of cases of viral meningitis has declined. Thus, it demonstrates the relevance of continuing education through public policies related to health education aiming at the prevention and awareness of the population about the risks and forms of contagion.

## 04. NEUROPATHIC PAIN IN PATIENT WITH NEUROFIBROMATOSIS DIAGNOSIS 1- CASE REPORT

Vanessa Vieira Pinheiro; Beatriz Morais Costa; Vinicius Gonçalves Melo; William Sousa Moura; João Batista Santos Garcia; Thiago Alves Rodrigues; Rayanne Luiza Tajra Muallem De Araujo

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**BACKGROUND:** Neurofibromatosis 1, also called von Recklinghausen's disease, is a genetic and multisystem disorder that can be characterized by multiple café au lait spots, freckled nerve and skin tumours (neurofibromas) in the axillary or inguinal region, and nodules Lisch. The objective of this study was to describe the condition of a patient with a previous diagnosis of Neurofibromatosis 1 who was admitted to an emergency department, referring neuropathic abdominal pain, in addition to a concomitant infectious condition. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Male patient, 10 years old, previous diagnosis of neurofibromatosis 1; referred to the Chronic Pain service Clinic of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (HUUFMA), by another service where he was hospitalized for 20 days with acute, continuous, severe pain, with burning in left hemithorax and abdomen, associated with fever and respiratory symptoms. On physical examination, she presented deep palpation pain in the hypogastric region and on the left flank. No visceromegaly. He was on treatment for bronchopneumonia, with improvement, but still with pain in the abdomen. The hypothesis of the

acute inflammatory abdomen was raised, however, computed tomography of the abdomen presented only nodules in the spinal roots of the thoracolumbar and lumbosacral region, suggesting neurofibroma. As a treatment, treatment with nortriptyline 10 mg at night, with acetaminophen and tramadol was started in case of severe pain. Two months after the beginning of treatment, the patient returned to the HUUFMA pain service clinic, reporting complete remission of abdominal pain. **CONCLUSION:** In patients diagnosed with Neurofibromatosis 1, investigating the presence of neurofibromas is essential for early elucidation of the pain cause. Treatment with tricyclic antidepressants, considering the neuropathic component of pain, was satisfactory and with good response.

**05. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF QUALITY OF LIFE BETWEEN ELDERLY SEDENTARY AND ASSETS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Aging is a natural process that makes the individual susceptible to physical and psychosocial problems. Therefore, the practice of physical activity is recommended because it provides the elderly with a good Quality of Life (QOL). Thus, the objective was to analyze the impact of physical activity on the quality of life of the elderly. **METHODS:** The research used the quantitative method, descriptive, observational, field and transverse, whose sampling was non-probabilistic for convenience. A biosocial characterization questionnaire and Whoqol-bref questionnaire were used to conduct the interviews. 80 interviews were conducted with elderly people at the Nova Imperatriz Basic Health Unit of the city of Imperatriz - MA who agreed to participate in the study by signing the Informed Consent Form. Then, the data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences Software. **RESULTS:** It was observed that 55% of participants were female and the average age was 67.9 years ( $\pm 5.9$ ). Health was classified as "good" by most active elderly (43.1%) and "poor" by sedentary (58.3%), 55% of the elderly were active, and of these, 54.5% had QOL "Very good", while 41.7% of sedentary people had "good" QOL (chi-square:  $p < 0.01$ ). In the Whoqol-bref questionnaire, the domain that most compromised the QOL of the elderly was "Social Relations" with an average score of 4.1. The domain that most compromised QOL of sedentary elderly was "Physical" with an average score of 3.5. **CONCLUSION:** It was noticed that the QOL of sedentary and active elderly was classified as "good" and "very good", respectively. However, it was analyzed that the active elderly obtained a higher score on the Whoqol-bref questionnaire, thus having a better QOL compared to sedentary elderly.

**06. ROUTE LARGE PARIETAL ENCEFALOCELE IN NEWBORN WITH MICROCEPHALY: A REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Encephalocele, a malformation that affects 1 / 10,000 individuals, is a defect in neural tube closure characterized by herniation of the brain and meninges by openings found in the skull as an embryo. Its main symptoms include seizures, delayed mental development and cerebrospinal fluid accumulation in the brain. Its main cause or prophylaxis is not yet known, but it is believed that this disease is related to the use of teratogenic substances, besides low socioeconomic development. The only way to stop symptoms is the surgical approach, which should be performed during childhood, being the treatment of choice, both due to the improvement of deficits and the low risk of injury. It is worth remembering that the biggest aggravating factor is the lack of information, being the role of health professionals to inform the population about the ideal behaviors in pregnancy and their advantages. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Newborn (RN) hypocolored and with respiratory distress, is admitted, severe, in a neonatal intensive care unit (ICU). Presents encephalocele associated with microcephaly. After clinical diagnosis, the hospitalization process was initiated and, immediately after, a magnetic resonance imaging of the skull was requested to identify the degree of the lesion. Until surgery, his condition remained severe, despite the stabilization of vital signs and the use of antibiotic therapy. **CONCLUSION:** Corrective surgery was performed and there was a progressive evolution and improvement of clinical

condition, without complications, except for slight respiratory distress, treated during hospitalization with nebulization and respiratory physiotherapy. The patient recovered well and was discharged within 40 days. Thus, we can see that surgical correction must be performed and is of utmost importance, both for the patient's well-being and quality of life, since its correct management is of equal importance for the neuropsychomotor development of the affected patient.

**07. FATAL VICTIMS OF FIREARMS IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2015 AND 2018**

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**INTRODUCTION:** According to the Atlas da violência 2018, published by the Instituto de Pesquisa Econômica e Aplicada (Ipea) and the Fórum Brasileiro de Segurança Pública (FBSP), between 1980 and 2016, the percentage of deaths in Brazil caused by projectiles of firearms (PAF) increased from 40% to 71%. However, it is believed that many deaths of this nature are not reported. This study aims to present the epidemiological profile of deaths by PAF registered at the Municipal Hospital Djalma Marques (HMDM) in São Luís (MA) between the years 2015 and 2018. **METHODOLOGY:** This is a retrospective study involving research of deaths from PAF between 2015 years and 2018, through the consultation of medical records of the HMDM. The data was stored in the Microsoft Excel program. The following variables were analyzed: provenance, age, gender and length of stay. **RESULTS:** Between 2015 and 2018, 348 deaths were recorded by PAF in HMDM. In 2015, 100 deaths occurred (28.73%); In 2016, 88 deaths (25.28%); in 2017, 88 deaths (25.28%); and 2018, 72 deaths (20.68%). The provenance of the victims was higher in the state capital (81.03%). The age group from 21 to 30 years was the most affected, corresponding to 41.09% of the cases. There was a clear predominance of males, totaling 95.11% of the cases. Most of the victims (77.59%) had up to 1 day of the length of stay. **CONCLUSION:** During the study period, the number of PAF's deaths recorded in the HMDM remained practically stable. The discrepancy between the provenance of the capital and other cities of the state points to the violence installed in the first. The prevalence in young male adults reflects the behavioral factor of this group. It is noteworthy the brevity of the length of hospitalization, indicating the severity of the cases. We conclude that campaigns are needed to prevent violence, reinforce the supervision of arms possession and punishment of offenders.

**08. TECHNIQUE AND OUTCOMES OF LAPAROSCOPIC DISTAL PANCREATCTOMY: CLOCKWISE APPROACH**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy (LDP) has proven advantages over its open counterpart and is becoming more frequently performed around the world. It still remains a difficult operation due to the retroperitoneal location of the pancreas and limited experience and training with the procedure. In addition, complications such as bleeding or postoperative pancreatic fistula (POPF) remain a problem. A standardized approach to LDP CLOCKWISE APPROACH has been utilized at a single center, and we sought to describe the technique and determine the outcomes. **METHODS:** A review of all patients undergoing LDP by a clockwise approach including the graded compression technique from January 2011 to December, 2018 was performed. **RESULTS:** Overall, 17 patients with a benign pancreatic cystic neoplasm, mean age and a BMI of 43 and 26, respectively, underwent LDP using this technique. Mean operative time and blood loss were 267 min and 395 mL, respectively. Hand-assisted method and conversion to open were both 20%.

**09. DEATHS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS IN SÃO LUÍS BY CHAPTER OF ICD-10 BETWEEN 2010 AND 2018**

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**INTRODUCTION:** St. Louis is a municipality and the Maranhão state capital. It has a population, according to the IBGE 2017, consisting of approximately 1,091,868 inhabitants. The ICD-10 was conceptualized to standardize and catalog the diseases and problems related to health, with reference to the International Classification of Diseases nomenclature established by the World Health Organization. The aim of this study is to conduct a retrospective analysis of a quantitative approach of classified deaths in ICD-10 in the city of St. Louis. **METHODS:** the methodology involved data collection obtained from DATASUS TABNET and held in July 2019, involving the analysis of deaths confirmed in public hospitals in the city between 2010 and 2018. **RESULTS:** During the last 11 years have been recorded a total of 39.115 hospital deaths in St. Louis. In 2010 there were 2,434 records and we can see a progression in the number of deaths over the years, reaching its peak in 2016 with more than double the 2010 record, 4,923 deaths. In the last two years there has been stability in the registry, even with a slight drop to an average of 4,681. However, it is noteworthy that the last five years there has been a significant increase in the number of deaths from infectious diseases and malignancies (Chapters I and II ICD-10). **CONCLUSION:** We found that during the evaluation period there was a progressive increase in the number of deaths, especially the increased incidence of death from infectious and parasitic diseases as to be the leading cause of death by 2016, and the continuous increase in the number of deaths from neoplasms in the last two years was the leading cause of death in the public hospitals of St. Louis. Therefore, it is important that there be further study on the subject and that welfare policies are in place to prevent and reduce deaths in St. Louis.

#### 10. ANALYSIS OF POST-OPERATIVE PAIN INTENSITY IN PREGABALINE PATIENTS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Anterior cruciate ligament injury is very common and its reconstructive surgery is associated with moderate to severe postoperative pain. Anticonvulsants have been used as analgesics, including pregabalin, which is effective in neuropathic pain and postoperative pain. Thus, this study aims to analyze whether perioperative use of pregabalin compared to the placebo group has analgesic benefits. **METHODOLOGY:** 29 patients were randomized to receive 75mg pregabalin or placebo to be taken 1 capsule / day for 7 days before surgery and 7 days after surgery. Pain intensity was measured by Visual Analog Scale (VAS). The variables evaluated during 12h, 24h, 7,14,30,60 days after surgery were: pain duration, pain frequency, pain intensity, analgesic medication dose, sleep disturbance, movement restriction, pain factors, improvement and worsening factors, characteristic pain, pain irradiation and physical therapy, as well as demographic data. **RESULTS:** The demographics of the patients were similar in both groups.

#### 11. SUBDURAL EMPYEMA AS PANSINUSOPATHY COMPLICATION - CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Subdural empyema is a serious complication of rare bacterial sinusitis, affecting mainly male patients under the age of 20, characterized by the presence of purulent collection between the dura and arachnoid. **CASE REPORT:** A 17-year-old female teenager with rhinosinusitis since childhood started on compressive occipital headache, grade 8, with improved dipyrone use; associated with high fever (40 / 41°C), anorexia and drowsiness. She went to the Basic Health Unit twice and was treated with anti-inflammatory drugs without improvement. Day 01/08/2019 sought the Emergency Care Unit (UPA) due to worsening headache and permanence of fever, was medicated and was discharged. The next day, she presented mental confusion and fleeting amaurosis, progressing to syncope. He returned to the UPA, where he presented seizures associated with rhinorrhea and involuntary loss of urine. Patient was referred on 08/03/2019 to the Araguaína Regional Hospital for leukocytosis (23,000) and thrombocytopenia (80,000) to be clarified. Upon admission, he underwent non-contrast skull tomography, which showed right midline deviation, left subdural empyema and pansinusopathy; Amikacin, Metronidazole and Cefepime were started. The same day, the parietal craniectomy was

submitted to drainage of subdural collection, with purulent material collected for culture. After neurosurgery, she remained in the ICU for 3 days and was referred to the neurology ward, where she was hospitalized, using antibiotics and anticonvulsants, progressing with progressive improvement, presenting dysarthria, absence of fever, headache and motor deficit; operative wound without phlogistic signs. **CONCLUSION:** The case described reinforces that the presentation of subdural empyema may be nonspecific, and for early diagnosis there must be a high level of suspicion. Appropriate and early treatment is a fundamental condition for the favorable evolution of this clinical entity.

#### 12. PERCEPTION AND CONDUCT OF OBSTETRIC DOCTORS ON ORAL HEALTH

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**INTRODUCTION:** The dental consultation performed as a complement to the medical prenatal care is of paramount importance for the maintenance of the general health of the pregnant woman. It is possible that, if this information was given to the pregnant women by the obstetricians themselves responsible for it, fear, anxiety, discrimination to dentists and resistance to treatment were overcome. This study aimed to evaluate the perception and conduct of the obstetrician on oral health in the follow-up of pregnant women during prenatal consultations in the city of São Luís, Maranhão. **METHODS:** This is a cross-sectional study, carried out with 41 obstetrician physicians who provide care at the High Complexity Hospital / Maternity Hospital of São Luís-MA. The physicians answered a structured questionnaire containing 20 questions related to oral health in the gestational period. **RESULTS:** Of this sample, 58.5% of physicians are male and 41.5% female; The age group 56.1% were between 29 and 49 years old; 41.5% between 28 and 38 years and 2.4% over 60 years. 75.6% attend public and private services; 14.6% only in public service and 9.8% only in private practice; 22.0% always advise pregnant women about oral health and 51.2 from the third month of gestation; all the doctors have knowledge about oral health and 39.0% acquired in the specialization courses Result: Of this sample, 58.5% of the physicians were males and 41.5% were females; The age group 56.1% were between 29 and 49 years; 41.5% between 28 and 38 years and 2.4% more than 60 years; 22% always advise pregnant women about oral health and 51.2 from the 3rd month of gestation; All physicians received information on oral health. **CONCLUSION:** The relationship between obstetrician and dental surgeon should be narrowed, contributing to an effective multidisciplinary care of pregnant women and the baby. It is necessary a greater interdisciplinary action, between dental surgeons and physicians dedicated to the accompaniment of t.

#### 13. CLINICAL RESULTS AFTER MAIN HEPATECTOMY IN LOW COMPLEXITY CENTERS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Major hepatectomies are routinely performed because they are often the only curative treatment for metastatic liver disease. There has been a trend to concentrate major hepatectomies in referral hospitals that perform these operations at high volumes. These high-volume referral centers are usually located in developed countries, but many patients in developing nations are not able to access these centers because of financial limitations, lack of social support and/or travel restrictions. Therefore, local hospitals are often the only options many of these patients have for surgical treatment of metastatic liver disease. **METHODS:** We prospectively studied all patients who underwent major liver resections over ten years. **RESULTS:** There were 57 major liver resections performed by one team at a mean case volume of 6 major resections/year. Fifth seven major hepatic resections were performed for: colorectal liver metastases 40, non-colorectal metastases 9 and hepatocellular carcinoma 8. Twenty patients had at least one complication, for an overall morbidity rate of 25%. There were minor complications in 14 patients, major complications in 11 patients and 3 deaths. **CONCLUSION:** There are unique geographic, political and financial limitations to healthcare delivery in the Brazilian. Nevertheless, clinical outcomes are acceptable in the established, low-volume hepatobiliary centers in the Brazil.



14. **DIFFUSED ERYTHRODERMIA: A CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Erythroderma is a pathology usually of unknown etiology characterized by generalized erythema and peeling, which over time develops a skin thickening associated with edema, lichenification and fissures. May occur systemic associations. Male studies with a mean age of 60 years are reported in different studies. Dermatological conditions, the most common to psoriasis and less common, are the first symptom of T-cell lymphoma. This study aims to report the case of an elderly man. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Patient, 63 years old, male, brown, retired, married, resident in São Luís- MA. During consultation at a dermatology outpatient clinic, she had scaling and xerotic lesions on the feet, abdomen and scalp, with a nonspecific previous diagnosis of psoriasis for 2 months, due to erythema and scaling of the head on the head with craniocaudal evolution. It presented a histopathological with distinct morphological findings and suspicious for cutaneous infiltration by T lymphocytes (Basal Layer Vacuolar Degeneration). Computed tomography revealed hepatic steatosis, aortoiliac atheromatosis and spondylosis. Patient without adeno or peripheral visceromegalies and without lymphocytosis in peripheral blood. The clinical hypothesis is of unspecific diffuse Erythroderma based on the history of the current disease. He was referred to a Hematologist to investigate Fungus Mycosis. Treatment was performed with a prescription of 1 ampoule via Diprosopan IM, 1 vial of Hydrocortisone body lotion 1x / day after bath and Desloratadine 5mg. aspect of the lesion. **CONCLUSION:** The study of erythroderma is of paramount importance, as it is a potentially unknown disease requiring correct diagnosis and treatment. Suspicion should occur in any patient with erythema and generalized peeling. Immediate treatment reduces patient embarrassment and possible complications.

15. **LACEMA DEVICE FOR NIPPLE - AREOLA COMPLEX RECONSTRUCTION: EXPERIMENTAL MODEL**

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**INTRODUCTION:** The double opposing flap technique is effective in reconstructing the nipple - areola complex (NAC) when there is surgical loss of this element in the treatment of breast cancer, because it allows planning its positioning, long-term projection of the papilla, has limited NAC scars and preserves vascularization. Experimental models are important for training professionals and introducing knowledge of elementary surgery techniques. Thus, this study aims to describe the LACEMA device for training reconstruction of the nipple - areola complex. **METHODS:** Methylene blue and wooden toothpick were used to make the markings of the flap in a piece of 8 cm ox tongue containing mucous and muscular planes. Initially, was erected at 90° a rectangular flap (1 cm x 5 cm) with a thickness of 2 mm, connected to the rest of the piece by a 1 cm pedicle, whose edges were approximated and sutured with Nylon 3.0, giving rise to the papilla. The donor area of the papilla resulted in two opposite semicircular flaps (with radius of 2.5 cm) that were dissected in its contour only in the mucosal plane allowing the advancement of one towards the other and sutured with Nylon 3.0, originating the areola. In the periphery of the NAC, a round-block suture with Catgut 3.0 was used. **RESULTS:** The device was presented to members of the Academic League of Experimental Surgery of Maranhão, who performed the steps of the procedure. The model proved to be efficient for training the technique, as it makes it possible to reproduce all the steps for NAC reconstruction with low cost and easily acquired materials. **CONCLUSION:** The practical model enables the learning and practice of the procedure and professional training. In addition, the materials used to make the model are low cost and easy to purchase, which allows reproducibility in a lot of conditions and in large quantities, ensuring the assembly of individual models for each student's practice.

16. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH COMPLEX REGIONAL PAIN SYNDROME**

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Santos Garcia; Thiago Alves Rodrigues; Rayanne Luiza Tajra Mualem de Araújo  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Complex regional pain syndrome (CRPS) refers to a chronic pain condition that is characterized by inflammatory and neuropathic pain disorder, with progressive worsening of spontaneous regional pain associated with motor, trophic and autonomic changes. It is classified as type I, when there is no apparent cause or definite nerve injury; or type II, when there is an identified lesion. The condition is not yet completely clear, being the subject of studies aiming at its accurate understanding. The aim of this study was to outline the epidemiological profile of patients diagnosed with CRPS and treated at the Chronic Pain Outpatient Clinic of the University Hospital of UFMA. **METHOD:** Descriptive study, based on the analysis of medical records of patients treated between August 2017 and January 2019. The variables described were: age, gender, color / race, residence, occupation and type of syndrome. Data were tabulated in Excel 2019 and analyzed using SPSS Statistics 25.1 software; **RESULTS:** The sample consisted of 23 patients, 60.9% male and 39.1% female. In the population, 17.4% were between 18 and 30 years old; 17.4% from 31 to 40 years old; 26.1% from 41 to 50 years old; 21.7% from 51 to 60 years old; 13% from 61 to 70 years old; and 4.3% from 71 to 80 years. Regarding color / race, 43.5% declared brown, 21.7% black and 13% white; 21.7% did not declare. Regarding occupation, 60.9% had a paid activity, 26.1% had no activity and 13% of the cases were on sick leave or retired. It was observed that 69.6% lived in the capital, São Luís, and 30.4% from other cities in the state of Maranhão. The study found that CRPS type I corresponded to 69.5% of cases, while 30.4% type II cases. **CONCLUSION:** The characteristics of the affected population reach especially adult men of economically active age, which creates a burden not only individual, but also to society.

17. **LAPAROSCOPIC SUBTOTAL COLECISTECTOMY FOR SEVERE CHOLECYSTITIS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Laparoscopic cholecystectomy is one of the most accomplished surgical techniques in the field of general surgery, so it is of the utmost importance that the surgeon master the different alternatives when dealing with a complicated case. However, the concept of laparoscopic subtotal cholecystectomy (LSC), without addressing Calot's triangle to avoid laparotomy and serious complications, is not widely accepted. Therefore, the objective of this study is to evaluate the LSC results for severe cholecystitis when the cystic duct and cystic artery dissection consists of a risky procedure. **METHODS:** From January 2007 to December 2018, 43 consecutive patients who underwent CLS ligation of the cystic and vessels were included in this retrospective study. Their clinical records including operational records and results were entered into a database prospectively maintained and subsequently analyzed. **RESULTS:** The mean time of operation and blood loss were 233 min and 88 ml, respectively. All LSCs were completed without conversion to an open procedure. No injuries to the bile duct or vessels were experienced. Postoperative complications occurred in five patients, including subhepatic hematoma in one, bile leak in three, and subhepatic abscess requiring reoperation. During follow-up periods (mean of twenty-six months), symptomatic biliary stone disease recurred in one patient and were successfully treated by endoscopic management. **CONCLUSIONS:** Laparoscopic subtotal cholecystectomy without an attempt to dissect Calot's triangle is a safe and feasible procedure, using a minimal access approach with all of its proven advantages in conversion to open cholecystectomy, such as faster postoperative recovery, less risk of infection, and shorter hospital stay.

18. **TREATMENT OF CENTRAL PAIN PATIENTS IN A CHRONIC PAIN CENTER IN SÃO LUÍS-MARANHÃO**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Central pain syndrome is a chronic neuropathic pain disorder caused by a central nervous system injury. It is one of the most complex

painful syndromes, frustrating obscure and difficult treatment. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the response to multimodal pharmacological strategy associated with non-pharmacological therapies of patients treated at the Chronic Pain Outpatient Clinic of the University Hospital of UFMA. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional study based on the analysis of medical records of patients diagnosed with central pain assisted at the Chronic Pain Service of the UFMA University Hospital, São Luís-MA, from 2010 to 2017. The following variables were evaluated: cause of pain, pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment and improvement index. **RESULTS:** The sample consisted of 12 patients. Among the causes of central pain, stroke accounted for 75% of cases; 8.33% had as cause myelopathy; 8.33%, brachial plexus avulsion; 8.33%, not clarified. All patients underwent pharmacological treatment; Non-pharmacological therapy was associated with 75% of cases. The most used drugs as the first treatment option were gabapentin (58%) and pregabalin (33%). Amitriptyline was associated with 33.3% of therapeutic approaches. Tramadol 25%. The main forms of non-pharmacological therapy were: physical therapy (50%) and acupuncture (16.6). The treatment adherence rate was 66.7%, and the lack of return to the outpatient clinic was the main reason. **CONCLUSION:** The multimodal strategy was very effective in the treatment of central pain. Anticonvulsants are the cornerstones of drug therapy, usually associated with a tricyclic antidepressant. Non-pharmacological therapy, mainly involving physiotherapy, proved to be a great ally to the beneficial effects of the drugs. Despite the significant percentage of improvement, a higher adherence rate would reflect a better picture of these patients.

#### 19. ACUTE LICHENOID AND VARICELLIFORM PITIRIASIS: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Pityriasis lichenoides et varioliformis acuta (PLEVA) or Mucha-Habermann disease is an idiopathic inflammatory skin disease that develops in response to foreign antigens, characterized by papular lesions that rapidly progress to hematic pseudovesicles, ulceration and central necrosis causing varioliform scars. Systemic symptoms may be associated, among the most common are high fever and lymphadenopathy. The pathophysiology of the disease, as well as its etiology, is not yet well understood, but it is believed that lymphoproliferation (mainly CD4 T lymphocytes) occurs triggered by antigenic stimuli, being considered a benign reactive process. **REPORT:** W.L.B.S., male, 48 years old. Patient reports skin peeling and pain throughout the body for 6 years, recently evolving with disseminated bullous lesions throughout the body, culminating in necrotic crusts. He was hospitalized, performing biopsy of the lesions, diagnosed with PLEVA, and prednisone therapy was prescribed. It evolved with bilateral conjunctivitis, genital lesion, purulent discharge from the umbilical scar. An opinion was requested from the dermatology department, which indicated transfer to isolation bed and treatment with cephalexin 500mg EV 6 / 6H for 07 days, in addition to maintaining prednisone. Patient evolved with resolution after 123 days of hospitalization and was discharged. **CONCLUSION:** PLEVA is an uncommon desquamative dermatosis. Despite having complete remission, there are high chances of relapse due to asymptomatic onset. However, after a long period of remissions and relapses, spontaneous resolution of the condition may occur. Therapeutic options include systemic and oral corticotherapy, antimicrobials, phototherapy and methotrexate. There is no standard treatment for the disease, because due to their antigenic character, the medications used are subject to the individual response of each patient.

#### 20. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MORTALITY IN AN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT IN SÃO LUÍS-MA

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**INTRODUCTION:** For an adequate analysis of the health situation of a given population, timely and quality data should be used in order to elaborate the programs and policies related to the diagnosed diseases. The morbidity and mortality profile can be considered a relatively sensitive indicator of living conditions and the development model of a population, being the

result of the interaction of several interdependent factors. Given the relevance of this approach, this study aims to determine the epidemiological profile of patient deaths in an intensive care unit in the city of São Luís, Maranhão. **METHODS:** It is a retrospective, cross-sectional and quantitative study using secondary data from the Epimed® system and death records and analysis by the death commission, referring to patients admitted to the São Luís Hospital ICU (HSLZ) from September 2018 to May 2019 with the following variables: age, gender, most frequent causes and comorbidities. **RESULTS:** From September 2018 to May 2019, there were 409 hospitalizations in the unit and 94 deaths, a rate of 23.97%. The predominant gender was male with 51 deaths (54.8%), and the average age was 69.7 years. In the death certificates, the immediate cause was pulmonary sepsis with 46 records. Among the comorbidities are diabetes mellitus with 24 cases, followed by systemic arterial hypertension and chronic kidney disease, were also stroke with 21 registered patients, 7 patients diagnosed with neoplasia and 8 cases conducted as palliative. **CONCLUSION:** The epidemiological profile and life expectancy of the unit are in accordance with the literature, characterized by an elderly population with chronic diseases and complications from infectious processes, hence the importance of knowing the epidemiological profile, as well as the correlated factors, search and treatment of underlying diseases.

#### 21. SEXUAL DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH FIBROMYALGIA IN CHRONIC PAIN AMBULATORY

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**BACKGROUND:** Fibromyalgia is poorly clarified, multifactorial and complex pain syndrome. It is characterized by musculoskeletal pain, increased sensitivity, fatigue and cognitive changes. Therefore, the objective of this study is to evaluate the sexual dysfunction in patients diagnosed with fibromyalgia accompanied at the Chronic Pain Ambulatory of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão. **METHODS:** Descriptive study, with female patients diagnosed with fibromyalgia according to the American College of Rheumatology 2010 criteria and attended the ambulatory between August 01, 2018 and March 31, 2019. It was applied the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), in which the following criteria were analyzed: Sexual Desire, Lubrication, Arousal, Satisfaction, Pain and Orgasm. Each one of these criteria can score from 0 to 5 points, and the minimum and maximum scores are 0 and 36, respectively. The data were analyzed by SPSS Statistics 25.1. The normalcy of distribution was tested by Shapiro-Wilk's test. **RESULTS:** There were 55 patients, median age of 49 years old. The FSFI median was 7.5, which shows significant levels of sexual dysfunction in a relevant part of the patients. **CONCLUSION:** The fibromyalgia has an important impact in the patients' life quality, which correlates the syndrome severity and the sexual dysfunction. This way, by increasing the knowledge about the clinical characteristics that has impact on the disease, it will be possible to contribute to the adequacy of new proposals of treatment to the studied population reality. It is important to emphasize, based on the results, that there can have improvement in the care of this patients, by improving the self-esteem and understanding about the fibromyalgia.

#### 22. BENIGN OVARIAN TERATOMA IN CHILDREN: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Mature ovarian cystic teratoma is an ovarian germ cell-derived neoplasm that presents well-differentiated tissues as three embryonic leaflets. It commonly affects fertile women, often being unilateral (20%). The relevance of this case is justified by the early age of the patient described. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** S. M. M., female patient, 8 years. Mother of the patient refers that the child presents sporadic episodes of vomiting, diarrhea, fever, vertigo and intermittent pain in the suprapubic region for three months, progressing with worsening of symptoms. On physical examination, compromised body condition, hypocolored mucous membranes, no fever, painful facies, abdomen slightly distended, with water present and painful to superficial and deep palpation, showing palpable mass in the right lower quadrant. Complementary tests: CBC showed leukocytosis; High C-reactive protein; Oral contrast-enhanced

computed tomography suggested massive mesenteric cyst in the right lower quadrant. The patient underwent laparotomy and a cystic tumor partially adhered to the intestinal loops in the right ovary, suggesting teratoma. The surgical part was used for anatomopathological examination, measuring 6.0 x 5.9 x 2.0 cm. A histological study showed that it was a mature benign teratoma of firm, elastic and brown coloration with a presence of bone and hair in the content. **CONCLUSION:** In this case, considering the age of the patient as a risk for malignancy according to the literature, unilateral laparoscopic oophorectomy was performed. Patient follows with gynecological follow-up and no recurrence of symptoms. We emphasize the importance of accurate diagnosis in cases of pelvic mass in young patients in order to reduce the effects on their reproductive future.

#### 23. CONSTRICTIVE PERICARDITIS: CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Constrictive pericarditis (CP) is due to the loss of pericardial elasticity, leading to restriction of ventricular diastolic filling. Among the etiologies are tuberculosis, collagenosis, neoplasms, cardiac surgery, idiopathic or secondary to viral pericarditis. In developing countries, the first cause of pericarditis is tuberculosis. As it is an uncommon pathology, its diagnosis is often made late, which interferes with its prognosis, as it is a potentially curable disease when treated early. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** AMTS, 43 years old, born and resident of Imperatriz-MA, stable union, bricklayer, with a history of moderate to moderate exertion, progressive dyspnea, associated with paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea, orthopnea, persistent dry cough and limb edema inferior. The condition started 1 year ago, worsening in the last six months. Denies comorbidities. Physical examination with signs of systemic congestion, irregular heart rhythm. Electrocardiogram with atrial fibrillation rhythm. Chest X-ray and tomography showed extensive pericardial calcification. Transthoracic echocardiography showed alterations suggestive of constrictive pericarditis. Patient underwent partial pericardiectomy without complications. The patient evolved with nosocomial pneumonia, atrial fibrillation with high ventricular response, moderate right pleural effusion and maintained a high rate of pericardial drainage, which prolonged the length of stay. An antibiotic regimen was performed for 14 days, chest drainage was performed, and a mediastinal drain was removed. An empirical tuberculosis regimen was started, with good evolution, and was discharged from hospital. Pericardial biopsy demonstrated fibrosclerotic tissue with microcalcifications. **CONCLUSION:** Early diagnosis and implementation of appropriate therapy contributes to the patient's good prognosis, since pericarditis is a potentially treatable disease.

#### 24. HIV / AIDS MORBIMORTALITY PROFILE IN A NORTHEAST BRAZILIAN STATE

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**INTRODUCTION:** The worldwide epidemic of HIV / AIDS is still a relevant public health problem, despite the numerous advances made in recent years. This paper aims to evaluate the morbidity and mortality profile of HIV / AIDS in the state of Maranhão. **METHODS:** Descriptive, retrospective and quantitative study in the area of Collective Health. The epidemiological indicators of HIV / AIDS between 2002 and 2018 in the state of Maranhão were analyzed. Data were collected in the Health Notification System (SINAN NET). Survey on the subject was conducted in the databases Scielo, Medline and Pubmed with Descriptors in Decs HIV / AIDS. **RESULTS:** The incidence rate per 100,000 inhabitants / year increased from 6.3% in 2002 (lowest index) to 21.37% in 2015 (highest index). The highest mortality rate (6.25%). Regarding the percentage of late diagnosis (HIV-positive cases with a first CD4 lower than 200 cells / mm<sup>3</sup>), a reduction in the rates was observed in 44.38% in 2009 and 33.73 in 2018. Regarding the number of patients undergoing treatment An important increase was seen in the period, and in 2008 there were 2,248 patients, reaching a higher value in 2016 with 9,590. When analyzing the percentages according to race / color, it is seen that brown race dominates the indicators with 77.34% of cases in 2013 (higher index) against 55.49% in

2002 (lower index). The percentage of deaths by race / color follows that of morbidity for the same, being the dominant brown race in this indicator, representing 64.04% of deaths in 2006 versus 19.83% of white race in the same year. **CONCLUSION:** HIV / AIDS cases still have a high incidence and mortality rate with a significant predominance of brown race. In addition, a percentage reduction in late diagnosis rates was observed, as well as an increase in the number of patients undergoing treatment, which demonstrates greater demand and adherence to HIV / AIDS treatment.

#### 25. RAPID THYROID CARCINOMA: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Papillary carcinoma is the most frequent and best-predicting malignant neoplasm among thyroid patients, most prevalent in the third and fourth decades of life, especially in the female population. Incidence of papillary thyroid carcinoma has increased in Brazil, related to environmental factors, external radiotherapy in childhood and adolescence, exposure to ionizing radiation, pre-existing thyroid disease, and genetic factors. The objective of this report is to evaluate the clinical outcome of a papillary thyroid carcinoma. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 28-year-old female patient reported to the gastroenterologist, mucus in the year ago. Diagnosed with reflux but no improvement of throat clearing. Routine consultation with an endocrinologist was ordered with color-pulsed and color-flow Doppler thyroid ultrasound. with partially defined margins of microcalcifications lobulated arteries exhibiting Chammass III flow pattern, measuring 1.2 cm x 0.9 cm, another of regular, heterogeneous contours, with Chammass II flow pattern, 0.6 cm x 0.5 cm. Hurthle cell follicular neoplasia category IV was suspected. Total thyroidectomy was performed. Histopathologically, papillary carcinoma in the right thyroid lobe, variant of oxyphilic cells, about 0.8 cm along its longest axis extending to the perithyroid fibroadipose tissue. One month after surgery, the patient was admitted after stimulation with recombinant TSH for therapy with 150mCi of radioiodine (<sup>131</sup>I). It presented good evolution. **CONCLUSION:** Thyroid cancer can go unnoticed by specific signs and symptoms, requiring greater professional expertise in clinical management. It is concluded that an accurate diagnosis, following the protocols was essential for the good prognosis of the patient. The technique with radioiodine therapy was effective in the treatment of papillary thyroid carcinoma of the case.

#### 26. CARDIOPROTECTION OF Equisetum arvense IN RATS ASSESSED BY ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC PARAMETERS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Heart diseases are the leading cause of death globally and have a major public health impact. Thus, it is important to search for medicinal plants that can expand the therapeutic arsenal against heart diseases. The present study investigated the cardioprotection of the Equisetum arvense ("horsetail") aqueous extract by analyzing the electrocardiographic (ECG) pattern of experimental models of Isoproterenol (ISO) ischemic injury treated with E. arvense (EEA) extract. **METHODS:** EEA Stem Lyophilized Extract was prepared for oral administration. Wistar rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), adult and male, were used in the study, divided into in groups: Healthy Control (water 0.5 ml / kg / day v.o.), ISO Control (water 0.5 ml / kg / day v.o.), EEA (EEA extract 50 mg / kg / day v.o.), Atenolol (atenolol 50 mg / kg / day v.o.). After 30 days, Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) was induced by ISO (85 mg / kg s.c., 2 consecutive days) except for Healthy Control (received NaCl 0.9% s.c.). Then, the ECG pattern of the animals (anesthetized) was analyzed. **RESULTS:** It was observed in ISO Control: 23% ST-segment elevation, 77% isoelectric potential, T-wave 100% increased, 30% ventricular tachycardia, 40% mortality. In Atenolol group: 40% ST-segment elevation, 60% isoelectric potential, T-wave 40% increased, 20% ventricular tachycardia, 20% mortality. In EEA group: 20% ST-segment elevation, 80% isoelectric potential, T-wave 50% increased, absent ventricular tachycardia, 30% mortality. alterations and mortality were not observed in the Healthy Control group. **CONCLUSION:** E. arvense exhibited a preventive effect against myocardial injury induced by ISO, with modulation of cardiac electrical activity. The EEA extract and atenolol (used as a standard of cardioprotection) reduced AMI mortality. When compared,



atenolol showed greater mortality reduction, but the extract is more effectively in reverse ECG changes.

## 27. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS IN THE ICU OF THE HOSPITAL SÃO LUÍS – HSLZ

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**INTRODUCTION:** In Intensive Care Units (ICUs), knowing epidemiological characteristics helps to define qualitative and quantitative strategies in order to improve patient care, given the growing number of critically ill patients admitted to this sector and the high cost of service with high technology equipment and qualified multidisciplinary team. Thus, the present study aims to trace the epidemiological profile of ICU inpatients of Hospital São Luís, HSLZ, located in the municipality of São Luís, Maranhão. **METHOD:** Retrospective, cross-sectional and quantitative study, using as data: age, sex, days of hospitalization and diagnosis, which were collected from the Epimed® system from September 2018 to May 2019. **RESULTS:** HSLZ has 114 beds, which 20 are intended for ICU. During the study period, 409 predominantly clinical patients were admitted. 55.39% male and 44.61% female. The average age range was 68.9 years, of which 227 patients, aged 65 to 80 years. Regarding the reason for hospitalizations, 240 were due to pneumonia infection/sepsis followed by neurological causes such as ischemic stroke. Among surgeries, biliary tract surgeries were the most frequent, followed by vascular surgeries in diabetic patients. Of the inpatients 317 (79.45%) had comorbidities such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus and chronic dialytic kidney disease. The average Charlson index is 1.39. **CONCLUSION:** It can be inferred that hospitalizations were more frequent in elderly patients, and the main causes were infections associated with comorbidities. These data lead to outline training strategies to serve this population. Knowing the characteristics of the hospitalized population allows us to provide resources, organize processes and train people to improve intensive care, as it enables consistent data for better care planning.

## 28. RESISTANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease caused by bacteria and mainly affects the lungs. Treatment consists of a combination of drugs, and monotherapy, improper prescription of association or lack of patient collaboration may lead to the emergence of strains resistant to one or more drugs (multidrug resistance, MDR). Recent data show that MDR-TB cases tripled between 2009 and 2013, contributing to increased mortality from the disease. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Male, 36 years old, resident of the countryside city of Maranhão, admitted to a regional hospital complaining of breathlessness for 07 days. She reported moderate chest pain that started about 02 years ago. He was diagnosed with pulmonary TB and then underwent standard regimen treatment without improvement. He was referred to a hospital in the capital, where there was a change in the therapeutic scheme, but reported not using the prescribed medications for one month. It progressed with worsening, presenting dry cough, with exacerbations at night, along with night sweats and afternoon fever. With the progression of the condition, she presented episodes of dyspnea, with progressive worsening, evolving to dyspnea on exertion and paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea with weight loss of 10kg. He was hospitalized again with ventilatory support and alteration of prescription. Still without improvement, the patient developed acute respiratory failure and septic condition, with death 4 days after hospitalization. **CONCLUSION:** Given the clinical investigation performed with the patient, the main hypothesis raised should be MDR-TB. In such cases, information, education and communication are essential for adherence to treatment and for the prevention of disease transmission. The patient should obtain clear information from the health team about their condition, as well as the care they should take in about yourself and others. MDR-TB is a serious disease, but it can be cured through treatment.

## 29. EVALUATION OF FOOD CONSUMPTION OF AN ELDERLY GROUP OF SANTA LUZIA DO PARUÁ – MA

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**INTRODUCTION:** Several studies have pointed out the important relationship between dietary and nutritional conditions and their effects on the aging process. In this context, healthy food consumption is one of the determinants of nutritional status and is related to health at all stages of life. Thus, the present study aimed to evaluate the food intake of a group of elderly from Santa Luzia do Paruá - MA. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive and cross-sectional study, consisting of 60 elderly men and women, participants of the group "Best Age Moving" Living and Learning. For data collection, we used the adapted food frequency questionnaire and the socioeconomic questionnaire of the Brazilian Association of Research Companies - ABEP. Data were tabulated and analyzed using the Microsoft Excel 2013® program, using descriptive statistics, presented as absolute and relative frequency. **RESULTS:** We evaluated 60 elderly men and women, 14 men and 46 women. Regarding socioeconomic classification, 60,0% (n=36) belonged to the economic class D-E. Consumption of vegetables and vegetables was observed by 83,3% (n=50) of individuals at daily/weekly frequency, 75,0% (n=45) of fruits at daily/weekly frequency and 73,4% (n=44) in the meat and fish group at daily/weekly frequency. Consumption of unhealthy foods was observed, especially with daily/weekly intake of chicken or turkey skin, which was reported by 31,7% (n=19) of individuals and daily/weekly intake of visible meat fat cattle or swine, which was reported by 28,3% (n=17) of the individuals. **CONCLUSION:** The elderly evaluated presented, in general, an adequate food intake. Thus, nutritional education actions are suggested aiming to strengthen and maintain a balanced diet.

## 30. SEVERE TETANUS BY FIREARM: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Tetanus is a non-contagious acute infectious disease transmitted by the bacillus *Clostridium tetani*, producer of tetanospasmin, syndrome-related toxin. The diagnosis is clinical and based on the triad: trismus, muscle spasms and dysautonomia, with maintenance of the state of consciousness. Treatment consists of neutralization of the toxin with serotherapy and removal of the source of infection, control of spasms and dysautonomia associated with the use of antibiotic therapy. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Male patient, 20 years old, without comorbidities, was admitted to the Djalma Marques Municipal Hospital with fever, stiffness of the thoracic and cervical spine for one day, and dysphagia for solids and involuntary mandibular contracture after gunshot injury to the left lower limb for two days. He did not know vaccination history and did not perform tetanus prophylaxis. He had a perforated contusion lesion in the left lower limb, without signs of inflammation or dirt. On examination, the patient was febrile, tachydyspneic, tachycardic and with the presence of trismus. The laboratory identified: read 18,700, CPK-TOTAL-18000, Cr 1,8 and Ur 135. The patient was diagnosed with severe tetanus, complicated with rhabdomyolysis and acute kidney injury. As an initial treatment plan, she received 6,000 units of tetanogamma, as well as the DT vaccine. The antibiotic therapy of choice was crystalline penicillin 20,000,000 IU / day associated with metronidazole 1,5G / day. It was also performed: volume expansion with crystalloid solution, furosemide, sodium bicarbonate, surgical tracheostomy and debridement of the left lower limb lesion. The patient was admitted to the ICU with isolation to auditory and visual stimuli, evolved satisfactorily and was discharged after 32 days. **CONCLUSION:** Tetanus is a clinical condition of compulsory notification and relevant in medical practice. Appropriate therapy is of fundamental importance to avoid negative outcomes and reduce the morbidity.

## 31. DEATH BY WHITE WEAPON REGISTERED ON A PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN SÃO LUÍS BETWEEN 2015 E 2018.



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**INTRODUCTION:** Violence has been consolidating as a serious public health problem in Brazil, increasing the mortality rates due to external causes, among which there is a special focus on gunshot wounds (FAB). In this sense, the present study aims to present the epidemiological profile of deaths caused by FAB registered at Hospital Municipal Djalma Marques (HMDM) - MA between 2015 a 2018. **METHODS:** This was a retrospective descriptive study involving deaths from FAB between 2015 - 2018 through hospital records. Data were stored and analyzed using Microsoft Excel. The variables evaluated were: origin, age, gender and length of stay. **RESULTS:** Between 2015 and 2018, 5586 deaths were registered in the HMDM, of which 56 (1.10%) were due to FAB. There were 16 (28.57%) deaths in 2015, 9 (16.07%) in 2016, 17 (30.36%) in 2017 and 14 (25%) in 2018. 83.92% of the victims came from the capital, the others (16.08%) from the interior of the state. The most affected age group was 21-40 years old (53.57%). Males (89.29%) were reached in a 10: 1 ratio in relation to females (8.93%). We had an unknown gender case. Most patients were hospitalized for a maximum of one day (78.58%), 10.71% of cases for up to 1 week, 7.14% for up to one month and 3.57% for more than one month before. to die. **CONCLUSION:** In the present study, it can be seen that the deaths were mainly from men in the capital, in a proportion of 10: 1 in relation to women, and in the age group of 21-40 years, which fits the current statistics of mortality in Brazil, given that according to the Ministry of Health (2018), mortality from external causes in Brazil is higher in males, with a higher incidence in the age group between 21 and 49 years.

### 32. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NUTRITIONAL STATE AND BASAL METABOLIC RATE IN FUTSAL PLAYERS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Futsal has intermittent high intensity characteristics with incomplete recovery intervals, thus having mixed metabolic needs for the maintenance and supply of energy requirements during the practice of this sport. Such specifics of futsal may promote changes in the body composition of its practitioners. The aim of the present study was to analyze the nutritional status and basal metabolic rate of futsal players and to correlate the variables to identify possible links. **METHODS:** The sample consisted of 12 players from a futsal team, with average age  $26.5 \pm 5.38$  years, average height  $165.4 \pm 2.41$  cm and total body mass  $60.8 \pm 9.68$  kg. For termination of nutritional status and basal metabolic rate (BMR) the following specific equations were used: Body mass index (BMI) = body weight / height<sup>2</sup> and BMR =  $655 + (9.6 \times \text{weight in kg}) + (1,8 \times \text{height in cm}) - (4,7 \times \text{age in years})$ , for classification the World Health Organization (WHO) reference values were used. The statistics were performed by Bioestat 5.3 software, using the tests: Kolmogorov-smirnov and Spearman correlation. **RESULTS:** The nutritional status of the players presented three classifications: eutrophic (50%), overweight (40%) and underweight (10%). The basal metabolic rate was in kcal / day to a minimum of 1283,5, in kcal / day to a maximum of 1536,56, in kcal / day with an average of 1416,26  $\pm$  92,8402. The correlation between the variables was positive, very strong ( $r = 0,9785$ ) and significant ( $p < 0,0001$ ). **CONCLUSION:** We conclude that the players' halves are eutrophic, and others present nutritional disagreement, being underweight and overweight. Basal metabolic rate showed low value for regular sports practitioners. Correlation indicates that nutritional status may be another intervening factor in the basal metabolic rate of futsal players.

### 33. HANSENIASIS: OBSERVATIONAL DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF HEALTH DATA OF MARANHÃO AND SANTA CATARINA

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**INTRODUCTION:** Hanseniasis is an infectious disease transmitted by bacteria, is a neglected illness in Brazil. The country occupies the second place worldwide in number of cases. In this context this paper executes an epidemiologic analysis of Brazil and compares the data of the states of Maranhão (MA) and Santa Catarina (SC). **METHODS:** This paper consists of a descriptive observational study that compares the Hanseniasis diagnosis rates per age group in the states of MA and SC based on data obtained through DATASUS from the years of 2007 to 2017. The age groups derive from SID-10's classification of Hanseniasis wich separates the individuals under and over 15 years old. For the diagnosis rate the study took into consideration the brazilian population from 2010 (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística's census). The rating represents the incidence of Hanseniasis per 100.000 people. **RESULTS:** As for the total of cases in the country, it fell from 41.549 in 2007 to 28.064 in 2017. SC went from 3,62 to 1,61 cases/100.000 people and MA went from 61,99 to 44,50 cases/100.000 people. The number of cases among individuals under 15 years old in Brazil didn't reach 100 until 2012 but in 2013 rised to 1885 falling to 1258 in 2017. As for MA in the same category the numbers were over 10 until 2012 reaching 111 in 2013 and around 66 to 73 later. SC presented zero cases until 2012 and then a total of 1 to 4 cases each year. **CONCLUSION:** The number of cases of Hanseniasis in Brazil decreased between the years of 2007 and 2017. It is possible to deduce that there has been an improvement in disease control. Even though the states have a similar population there is a discrepancy in the number of cases. MA's Hanseniasis cases were about 45 times bigger than SC's. Moreover, it can be assumed that gathering data of individuals under 15 years old is the primary indicator that the endemy is being monitored wich suggests that SC focuses more on "atenção básica" and on prevention mecanisms.

### 34. REPERCUSSION OF UPPER AND LOWER TOOTH LOSS ON THE MAXILLARY-MANDIBULAR STRUCTURE AND RELAT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Tooth loss can modify the occlusion pattern of affected individuals, as well as generate a negative impact on quality of life, depending on the location and distribution of the losses. Thus, the aim of this study was to investigate the possible association between tooth loss in relation to structural changes and maxillo-mandibular relationships. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study was conducted with a sample of 123 adults of both sexes, over 18 years old, with at least 10 erupted teeth. Individuals with orthodontic treatment or previous orthognathic surgery, incomplete or failed imaging exams and presence of osteointegrated implants were excluded. Variables related to tooth loss pattern, mandibular condyle morphology, as well as facial and occlusal factors were collected. These variables were evaluated by digital panoramic radiographs, lateral cephalometric and photographs. Descriptive statistics included measures of frequency, mean and standard deviation. In addition, a structural equation model was proposed to analyze the influence of exposure factors on mandibular condyle changes. **RESULTS:** The results showed the prevalence of higher tooth loss in lower molars, while the lowest was in lower anterior teeth. The variables significantly associated with tooth loss were age, age groups from 30 years, patients with Class II molar relationship, individuals with facial asymmetry and presence of alteration of mandibular condyle. The variation in age directly influenced the loss of posterior teeth. The loss of posterior teeth directly influenced the presence of facial asymmetry. **CONCLUSION:** The loss of posterior teeth had a significant direct effect in the presence of mandibular condyle changes. The findings suggest that referent tooth loss that may be associated with mandibular condyle changes.

### 35. DIMORFOVIRCHOWIAN HANSENIASE SIMULATING RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Leprosy is a contagious infectious disease considered endemic in Brazil caused by Mycobacterium leprae, with affinity for

peripheral nerve cells and skin tissue cells. This disease may present osteoarticular manifestations very similar to those observed in rheumatic diseases in general. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Patient, 23 years old, student, reports that 15 years ago, he started arthralgia in the ankles and hands, associated with paresthesia in both feet. The patient looked for medical assistance, where was diagnosed with Rheumatoid Arthritis and oriented to use prednisone and anti-inflammatory, but there was no clinical improvement. On physical examination, she had brownish nodular and papular skin lesions on the face, chest and limbs with decreased thermal sensitivity, mild edema in the hands and feet, bilateral ulnar nerves thickened. Negative anti-CCP and negative RF and lesion biopsy showed perineural inflammatory infiltrate. That said, the diagnosis of dimorphovirchowian leprosy was confirmed. Treatment with MDT mb adult was started, however it had a reaction outbreak that was treated with thalidomide and prednisone for control. After 12 months of treatment, there was involution of the cutaneous lesions and marked improvement of the articular picture. **CONCLUSION:** In this case, an atypical onset was observed, with joint manifestations mimicking rheumatic diseases, which erroneously led the clinical reasoning and thus postponed the appropriate diagnosis and therapy. Given this, in a place with a high prevalence of leprosy, it is essential to keep it in mind as a differential diagnosis in cases of diagnostic difficulty or when there is no good response to specific therapy for another disease.

### 36. ABRIKOSOF TUMOR IN ASYMPTOMATIC PATIENT: CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Granular cell tumor (GCT) was described, for the first time, in 1926 by Abrikosof. It is an uncommon benign neoplasm of soft tissue, histologically characterized by a proliferation of polygonal cells with granular appearances. It can appear in any organ, including the tongue, skin and mammary gland, being the most commonly affected sites. The involvement of the digestive tract occurs in about 5% of cases, of these 1/3 are located in the esophagus and can be multiple. Esophageal localized tumors predominantly affect male patients, most of which are routine endoscopic findings. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** We report a case of a black, autonomous, 46-year-old asymptomatic patient who search the Digestive Endoscopy center for routine evaluation. When the procedure was performed, it was detected in the esophageal mucosa by the distal third, a nodular lesion, whitish, firm, well delimited, subpediculate, measuring 2.0 cm in diameter. Endoscopic biopsy was collected and material sent for histopathological examination, resulting in granular cell proliferation, without atypias, characterizing granular cell tumor or Abrikosof tumor. **CONCLUSION:** Granular cell tumors may appear throughout the gastrointestinal tract, but they are more common in the esophagus, especially in lower segments. Most are slow growing, and predominate at ages 40 to 60 years. These tumors may be multiple in 10 to 15% of cases, and are usually indistinguishable from leiomyomas, which are the most common tumors among submucosal esophageal lesions. They are usually discovered randomly in Upper Gastrointestinal Endoscopy, ordered as in the case. Although almost always benign, the granular cell tumor can also be malignant in about 2% of cases. After definitive diagnosis of GCT benignity, it is agreed that the treatment of choice is surgical resection of the wide-margin nodule.

### 37. DESCRIPTION OF MENINGITIS CONFIRMED CASES IN MARANHÃO BETWEEN 2014 AND 2018

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**INTRODUCTION:** meningitis is a public health problem worldwide distributed. In Brazil, it is endemic and an immediate compulsory notification disease. **OBJECTIVES:** the present research aims to characterize the epidemiology of confirmed meningitis cases in Maranhão from 2014 to 2018. **METHODOLOGY:** descriptive, quantitative and retrospective study describing confirmed meningitis cases which symptoms manifested for the first time between 2014 and 2018 in Maranhão. Data were collected from Notifying Disorders Information System (Sinan - Net), available online. **RESULTS:** in the five-year period studied 711 confirmed cases of meningitis were reported; 24,92% of these cases died. Viral meningitis was responsible for most cases (19,12%)

and bacterial meningitis accounted for 10,82%. Males has the highest number of cases 436 (61,3%), average incidence rate of 2,53 per 100 thousand individuals and average lethality of 24,92%. Under 1-year old subjects accounted for 13,64% of all cases; individuals from 20 to 39 years old represented 27,42%. Among all causes of meningitis, the highest lethality (50%) was found in 65 to 69 years old group; for this same group, the lethality rate was 100% for haemophilus meningitis and pneumococcal meningitis. Specific confirmation criteria data was inappropriate registered in Sinan and the absence of specification was designated as blank in 97,4% confirmed cases. **CONCLUSION:** it is noticed that meningitis mainly affects men, has worse prognosis in elderly and its main etiological agent is viruses. Children under 1 year still have significant mortality from the disease. Difficulty in obtaining information on confirmatory methods reflects an obstacle to epidemiological study: data registration fails. Knowing the profile of compulsory notification health problem is essential for planning preventive actions and preparing professionals for early disease identification and best practice.

### 38. NASAL CAVITY FOREIGN BODY COMPLICATIONS

Ethnary Monteiro de Melo; Ihaes Michel Carvalho Brandao Sousa; Rayla Bezerra Rocha; Ingrid Albuquerque de Araújo Self; Olívia Carvalho Couto; Renata Salomão Ribera; Patrick Rademaker Burke  
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**INTRODUCTION:** The presence of foreign bodies in the nostrils is among the most common causes of occurrence in Otorhinolaryngological Emergency, especially in the infant age group, providing the possibility of extreme complications, bronchial aspiration of the EC and or mucosal injury. Rhinoscopy is often possible only with the use of a clinical flashlight, but a nasal speculum may be required for better visualization of the cavity. In more extreme cases, nasofibrosocopy and / or radiological examinations are used to verify the complexity of the cases. **OBJECTIVE:** To report on the analysis of 20 cases of foreign body patients with nasal cavities, with differentiation between age and types of EC. **METHOD:** Characterized by a retrospective study, with 20 patients treated at Hospital Socorrão 1 from January 15 to July 28, 2019. **RESULTS:** The highest incidences were in children from 0 to 4 years old; food grains (corn and beans) prevailing as the main foreign bodies found, totaling 40% of the cases, mostly in males, with rare cases presenting epistaxis as a complication. **CONCLUSION:** Otorhinolaryngological urgency of this type is the most common in younger children, so there is a need for a specialized approach with appropriate surgical instruments for foreign body removal in order to prevent internal nasal injury at the time of removal.

### 39. TETRAPLEGY SECONDARY TO SPONDYLODISCITIS: CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Spondylodiscitis corresponds to an infectious process involving two vertebral bodies and the adjacent intervertebral disc. It may be pyogenic or granulomatous, with the hematogenous route being the most common form of dissemination. The main risk factor is Diabetes Mellitus (DM). Early diagnosis and treatment are essential to avoid complications, such as vertebral collapse and spinal compression syndrome. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Female patient, 58 years old, with cervical and lumbar pain for 3 months, refractory to opioids, left hemiplegia, difficulty walking and progressive motor loss in lower limbs. Presents a diagnosis of decompensated type 2 DM. He evolved with 4-segment motor deficit, lower limb plegia, sphincter changes and afternoon fever of undetermined origin. CSF cytology showed research for negative BAAR and bacterioscopy, with other normal parameters. At CT of the cervical spine, bilateral neuroformal stenosis of C5-C6 and C6-C7 and fracture line of the lower plateau of C5. MRI showed inversion of the cervical spine, deformity and alteration of vertebral bodies suggestive of spondylodiscitis, spinal inflammation of C5-C6 and soft tissues, compression of the spinal cord at the level of C5 and marked stenosis of the C5-C6 spinal canal. In the opinion of neurosurgery, diagnosis of spinal cord injury and spondylodiscitis, Meropenem 1g was prescribed for 60 days. It evolves with the recovery of the sensitivity of the upper limbs and the abdomen to deep palpation. Awaits an end to antibiotic therapy and reassessment for hospital discharge. **CONCLUSION:** It is a rare disease and nonspecific symptomatology, which makes its diagnosis more difficult and postpones the start of treatment, affecting its morbidity and mortality. The diagnosis

of spondylodiscitis was confirmed through imaging tests associated with the clinical hypothesis raised by the history of the current disease, but it did not prevent the condition of complete motor deficit, due to late complications and low prevalence of the disease.

#### 40. ANALYSIS OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MIGRAINE, HYPERTENSION AND STRESS LEVELS

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**BACKGROUND:** Studies have shown a possible association between migraine and systemic arterial hypertension (SAH), but with contradictory results, however no studies to date have investigated the relationship between SAH, migraine and biomarkers of stress and inflammation, nor considered the role of neuropsychological comorbidities for analysis. **METHODS:** Quantitative, observational, analytical, case-control study. The sample consisted of 70 participants of both genders, aged > 18 years, divided into four groups: hypertensive with migraine, hypertensive without migraine, normotensive with migraine, normotensive without migraine. Scientifically validated questionnaires specific to each variable analyzed were used. The unstimulated saliva was also collected from each patient in the morning shift for a period of 10 minutes. **RESULTS:** The normotensive ones are younger than the hypertensive ones and regarding the other demographic data there was no statistical difference between the groups. Groups with migraine have a poorer overall quality of health and a greater disability for work / school and domestic tasks. In addition, individuals with migraines are subjected to a higher intensity of chronic pain, stress and anxiety. Hypertensive individuals with migraine have a lower salivary pH than those without migraine. The collected saliva will be used for further analysis of cortisol and C-reactive protein levels, as both are stress biomarkers. **CONCLUSIONS:** The association between migraine and anxiety, stress, chronic pain and an impact on life quality was found in the study, and it was also found that this may even be a risk factor for the development of these signs, symptoms and comorbidities. Furthermore, the finding of biomarkers associated with migraine is of great interest for clinical practice regarding the prevention and treatment of this condition.

#### 41. PATHOGENIC VARIANTS IN THE ARPC1B GENE ASSOCIATED WITH PLTEID: CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Abnormal platelet disease with eosinophilia and inflammatory immune mediators (PLTEID), autosomal recessive, caused by mutation in the ARPC1B gene leads to severe clinical repercussions such as skeletal, gastrointestinal, dermatological, immunological (eosinophilia and elevated IgE) and haematological abnormalities. (vasculitis and platelets abnormality). This report is about a PLTEID case with a mutation never described in literature before, aiming to disseminate the knowledge about the main manifestations of the disease, stimulating early diagnosis and adequate genetic counseling. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Female, 1 year and 9 months, no parental consanguinity, deceased brother with similar condition. He had diffuse erythematous lesions at birth, which became pruritic afterwards. He had abdominal distension, alternating diarrhea and constipation; low weight gain; diffuse hypochromic cicatricial macules; scaly erythema on the scalp and skin pustules that progressed to ulcers. History of various hospitalizations due to skin lesions, diarrhea and fever. Physical examination showed lesions suggestive of atopic dermatitis, pyoderma scars and pustules, without significant dysmorphism. Additional tests revealed eosinophilia; elevated total IgE (1270); fecal occult blood and positive fecal fat and leukocytes; skin biopsy with nonspecific chronic inflammatory process. An exome focusing on genes of clinical interest identified two heterozygous variants in the ARPC1B gene, Chr7:98,988,854CAG>C and Chr7:98,983,402G>A. **CONCLUSION:** Pathogenic variants in this gene are associated with immunomediated inflammatory disease with great clinical variability, from recurrent infections, vasculitis and platelet changes. It is emphasized the importance of genetic investigation in the face of clinical conditions not responsive to conventional therapy, or rec, besides alerting to the history of similar cases in relatives, infant deaths of undefined etiology.

#### 42. EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILE OF DEATHS BY RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS ON MARANHÃO FROM 2014 TO 2017

Victor Hugo Moraes Costa; Thuane do Nascimento Bezerra; Danielle de Araújo Nunes Pereira; Ruthe Rawenny Costa; Jheovanna Cally Oliveira; Tamires Conceição do Carmo Silva; Fernando Ribeiro Castro  
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**BACKGROUND:** The respiratory infections are a vast group of diseases which involves influenza, pneumonia and pertussis. The etiology changes depending on the disease (virus, bacteria or both) and, besides being responsible for a great number of hospitalizations, they can also be commonly transmitted inside hospitals. Sneezes, sore throat, fever, chills, runny nose are the main symptoms, but there are other ones more specific to each illness. On a general perspective, respiratory infections cause airways inflammation, fact that leads to associated conditions. Therefore, this work aims to analyze the epidemiologic profile of deaths caused by respiratory infections on Maranhão in the period of 2014 to 2017. **METHODS:** The search was made on DATASUS (site: <http://datasus.saude.gov.br/>), in which were selected: vital statistics; mortality – 1996 to 2017, according to CID-10; deaths by evitable causes – 5 to 74 years old. The search operators were fulfilled considering the period of interest. **RESULTS:** The respiratory infections were responsible for 35,18% of evitable deaths by prevention of infectious diseases. Almost one third (29,1%) of the cases happened on 2017 and it was shown that men (56,06%), people between 60 and 69 years old (29,18%) and the ones with low schooling (762 cases - of 2232 - on those who had none schooling). **CONCLUSION:** Regarding the exposed data, it's possible to see the main groups affected by respiratory infections, what justifies directing more efforts to those. It was also observed the crescent incidence on men (low difference, but it can be explained by the fact that women are more likely to go after the health service), elderly because of the natural immunological weakness and on low schooling people.

#### 43. SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION ANALYSIS AS A NEONATAL RISK FACTOR

Rayssa Mayara Rodrigues de Souza; Larissa Balby Costa; Thaiana Abas de Moraes Rego; Marianna Sousa Maciel Gualberto de Galiza; Gabriela Coutinho Amorim Carneiro; Maria do Perpetuo Socorro de Azevedo Veras  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Pregnancy is a physiological phenomenon for most women, however, in some of them there may be problems in its evolution, putting at risk the health of the mother and the concept. Among maternal diseases of this period, systemic arterial hypertension (SAH) as one of the most harmful effects on the maternal, fetal and neonatal organism. The most frequent repercussions for the concept associated with this disease in pregnancy are: intrauterine growth restriction, low birth weight, prematurity and perinatal mortality. Thus, it is one of the main public health problems. The objective of this study is to evaluate the prevalence of hypertension in pregnancy relating to low birth weight, prematurity and neonatal deaths. **METHODS:** This was a retrospective cross-sectional study from 2015-2018, conducted through analysis of the Brazilian Neonatal Research Network (REDCap) in a public university hospital in the city of São Luís, a reference in high complexity. **RESULTS:** Of a total of 535 parturients admitted to the hospital, 174 (32.5%) had hypertension in this pregnancy, 22 (4.1%) with chronic hypertension. As for newborns of hypertensive mothers, 39 were observed. (22.4%) neonatal deaths, there were 115 preterm infants under 32 weeks (66.09%), 51 preterm infants weighing <1000g (29.3%), and 6 of them were weighing <600g (12%). **CONCLUSION:** SAH was significantly associated with prematurity and low birth weight, also indicating a relative frequency of perinatal mortality, confirming and demonstrating the damage to the maternal-fetal binomial and the prevalence of this disease in our country. It becomes important early diagnosis of hypertension in pregnancy plus intervention at an opportune time in order to conduct a pregnancy without maternal complications and health problems.

#### 44. EWING SARCOMA (PNET) IN AN UNHABITUAL AGE BAND: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Ewing's Sarcoma (ES) is a rare bone malignant neoplasia. ES along with Primitive Neuroectodermal Tumor (PNET) are part of the Ewing Family of Tumors (EFTs). EFTs are more common in young patients up to 30 years old, predominant in men, and are considered very rare in the black population. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** P.L.S., male, 46 years old, brown was diagnosed with Ewing's sarcoma (PNET). In August 2018, a patient began to experience severe pain in the right iliac fossa that made him seek an emergency hospital. Subsequently, an abdominal tomography (09-2018) was requested, which showed an expansive, heterogeneous formation (10X 8.2X 7.6 cm) in the right pelvis inseparable with seminal vesicle, anus, rectum, prostate, bladder floor, internal obturator muscles and right piriformis. The histopathology indicated fragments of connective tissue with aggregated cells most likely of inflammatory origin. Immunohistochemistry demonstrated that the morphological aspect was suggestive of Ewing's sarcoma (PNET). Another biopsy (by laparoscopy) was performed (02-2019) and presented the same aspect found previously. He started the neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimen (vincristine, doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide + ifosfamide and etoposide) in March 2019. In July of the same year, pelvic tomography showed a lesion measuring 13.6 X 12.7 X 10 cm, showing no radiological improvement. Patient continues to do chemotherapy cycles. Twenty-five neoadjuvant radiotherapy sessions were scheduled. **CONCLUSION:** We report a case of a rare cancer in an uncommon age group. To make a tumor diagnosis, it is important to make a clinical and radiological correlation. Although uncommon, knowledge about Ewing's sarcoma is relevant to avoid confusion with other tumors as well as better cases follow-up.

#### 45. CLASSIC DIAGNOSIS OF RHEUMATIC FEVER: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Rheumatic fever (RF) is a multisystem inflammatory disorder that presents with self-limiting migratory arthritis and may also be accompanied or followed by carditis and less frequently by chorea and cutaneous involvement. It is related to post-infectious autoimmune mechanisms directed to group A streptococcal antigens. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Male, 18 years old, student, single, resident of Amapá do Maranhão (MA), sought medical attention complaining of "chest pain, pain in joints of hands and feet and lump in head and right elbow". The patient evolved, after the onset of feverish flu, with migratory arthritis, starting at the right wrist joint, lasting three days and following the same symptoms on the contralateral side, with subsequent improvement. It also refers to the emergence of fixed, solid and painless nodulations in the right parieto-occipital region and posterior face of the forearm. She sought care about two months ago in her municipality complaining of precordial pain due to spontaneous cessation of inspiration and dyspnea, underwent symptomatic treatment. After worsening, he was referred and admitted to the Macroeconomic Pinheiro Hospital (MA). On admission, he had deep inspiratory chest pain and fixed, solid and painless nodulations in various regions, in addition to murmuring in mitral focus on cardiac auscultation. In the complementary exams: ASLO: 968.20IU / mL; P CR: 3.9mg / DL; ESR: 70mm; TTE: eccentric hypertrophy of the left ventricle, mitral valve presenting thickening at the leaflet ends, with a hockey stick opening. **CONCLUSION:** Rheumatic fever has no pathognomonic manifestations. Thus, its classical diagnosis is based on the recognition of the Jones criteria, evidenced throughout the report. Chief among these are the presence of arthritis, carditis, subcutaneous and antibody titers against streptococcal exoenzymes.

#### 46. SELF-PERCEPTION OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM SÃO LUÍS-MA AS TO ITS SLEEP QUALITY

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**INTRODUCTION:** Sleep has as its main roles the restoration of energy, maintenance of concentration, memory consolidation and the processes that involve learning. In this context, academic activities can interfere with eating habits, due to the large routine transition, where students go to sleep and eat at irregular times. Thus, the present study aimed to evaluate the perception of students of a Private College in São Luís regarding their sleep quality. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach, consisting of 47 college students from the last period of the nutrition course, of both sexes. The instrument used to meet the objective of this research was the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI-BR) questionnaire, which assesses sleep quality in the period prior to the interview and contains nineteen self-administered questions. In the present study, only the subjective sleep quality component was used, which self-rated sleep quality as: very good, good, bad and very poor. **RESULTS:** It was observed that 53,19% (n=25) students rated their sleep quality as good, 10,63% (n=5) as very good, 29,63% (n=14) classified as poor and 6,38% (n=3) rated it very bad. **CONCLUSION:** Most students rated their sleep quality as good or very good, however there is the smallest part that rated their sleep quality as poor or very poor. Given this, the negative perception of sleep quality may be related to changes in performance and academic learning, thus deserving special attention.

#### 47. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THIRD LOWER MOLAR POSITION AND MANDIBULAR MORPHOLOGY

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**INTRODUCTION:** Third molars are usually the last teeth to erupt in the oral cavity. Incomplete eruption is a serious problem due to its high incidence and association with pathological processes such as the formation of caries lesions, pericoronitis and neoplastic lesions. Thus, the reduced arch space has been considered the main factor that interferes with third molar eruption. Thus, the aim of this study was to investigate the association between lower third molar anatomical positioning and mandibular cephalometric patterns. **METHODS:** A cross-sectional study was conducted with a sample of 70 orthodontic cephalometric documentations of both sexes, regardless of malocclusion, of patients aged 11 to 30 years and at least one lower third formed or in formation. Documentation of patients previously undergoing orthodontic treatment or orthognathic surgery was excluded. The Modified Pederson Index was used for visual analysis of panoramic radiographs in order to classify the spatial relationship, depth and relationship with the mandibular branch. Cephalometric data were collected from lateral cephalograms and panoramic radiographs in order to evaluate the mandible position, vertical growth and dental pattern. **RESULTS:** The data showed an inverse correlation between the worsening of the third molar spatial relationship and the Sn.Plo angle ( $r = -0.23$ ), and also an inverse correlation between SNB angle increase and depth worsening ( $r = -0.19$ ) and worsening of the relationship with the branch ( $r = -0.19$ ). In the final classification for surgical difficulty, most of the sample had the third molar in a moderately difficult position (45,71%). **CONCLUSION:** Data indicate that variations in vertical growth and jaw positioning may be associated with the lower third molar spatial position.

#### 48. CHOLEDOCHODUODENOSTOMY IN THE ERA OF MINIMAL INVASIVE PROCEDURES

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**BACKGROUND:** Present era of endoscopic and laparoscopic approaches have revolutionized surgical management of Common Bile Duct (CBD) stones. Open procedures like Cholechooduodenostomy (CDD) have become a rarity but are not completely obsolete. It may be considered a relatively safe alternative when dealing with recurrent, too large or impacted stones, a failed Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), and CBD stricture with stones. The aim of this study was to establish safety, efficiency, cost effectiveness and easy availability of CDD in selected patients. **METHODS:** In this observational study, the outcome of 26 consecutive patients undergoing CDD between 1st January 2007 and 31st December, in surgical unit of Digestive Surgery of Progestro Clinic was reviewed. Cholechooduodenostomy was offered to patients who refused



or had a failed ERCP and when CBD size was more than 2cm. Common Bile Duct was anastomosed to Duodenum using standard technique. **RESULTS:** Medical records of 26 patients (age range 19-81years) were reviewed; complication rate was 11% (n=3) including respiratory complications in (n=1), wound infection in (n=1) and Cholangitis in (n=1) and Mortality in (n=1). There was no evidence of Sump Syndrome. The Length of stay (LOS) was 9 days with a standard deviation of 6. **CONCLUSIONS:** Choledochoduodenostomy is a safe procedure, with fewer complications and in case of ERCP failure, CDD is recommended.

#### 49. FUNCTIONAL REHABILITATION OF ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS WITH PARTIAL LOSS OF THE PALATE

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**INTRODUCTION:** The buccal-maxillofacial prosthesis allows the rehabilitation of individuals with craniofacial deformities, resulting from traumas, congenital malformations or tumors. This occurs, among many other factors, due to the surgical removal of an injury, which generates sequelae with functional and aesthetic impairments. Thus, the dentist seeks, by means of prosthetic rehabilitation, to reinsert the individual into society, returning to him the self-esteem and function previously lost. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Female patient, 72 years old, sought the integrated clinic of the dentistry course of UFMA, complaining of dysphasia and difficulty to feed and breathe, consequences of partial loss of the palate after surgical removal due to Oncologic treatment by a pleomorphic carcinoma. After detailed and thorough anamnesis, the physical examination was performed, in which a morphological alteration with buccal-antral communication was observed. For treatment, a prosthetic rehabilitation was proposed with a superior partial obturator prosthesis. Initially, a molding was made to obtain the test base and the orientation plan. Then, the aesthetic and functional test of the piece, the assembly of the teeth and then the acrylization of the prosthesis, with the posterior finishing and polishing were done. Finally, the prosthesis was installed and the patient was being proseruated. **CONCLUSION:** Clinical success was obtained, since it was returned function to the patient, also improving its aesthetics and self-esteem, and, as a consequence, its quality of life.

#### 50. GINGIVAL HYPERPLASIA INDUCED BY ANLODIPINO USE: A CASE REPORT

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UNITPAC

**INTRODUCTION:** Gingival hyperplasia is an alteration first reported as an adverse effect in 1939. Among the most common medications that can lead to this condition are immunosuppressive, anticonvulsant and antihypertensive drugs. Some risk factors may be related to the severity of gingival hyperplasia, including poor oral hygiene, existing gingival inflammation, and combined pharmacological therapy for gingival enlargement drugs. This condition is benign, most often regressing only with discontinuation of the causative medication. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** FJNL, male, 43 years old, married, self-employed, hypertensive for 4 years, presenting pain and gingival enlargement 2 months after starting the use of Anlodipino, also using Losartan and Hydrochlorothiazide for blood pressure control, without other comorbidities, former smoker (ceased 10 years ago), denies allergies and previous surgery. After diagnostic elucidation, the medication was discontinued and the patient was referred for treatment with a dentist who underwent surgical procedure to treat the case, evolving with improvement of the condition. **CONCLUSION:** Gingival hyperplasia is considered a serious adverse effect and has been widespread in the periodontal scientific literature. In cases caused by antihypertensive drugs, Nifedipine stands out; however, cases related to the use of Anlodipine have increased in the literature, as well as in the literature. case described. Detailed anamnesis and knowledge of medical history along with the professional's domain about the adverse effects of medications help in the differential diagnosis of this pathology.

#### 51. SERIOUS SECONDARY MYCOARDIOPATIA TO SARCOGLICANOPATIA

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**INTRODUCTION:** The onset of symptoms usually occurs in the first decade of life, and may vary from the first to 18 years. The involvement of the proximal and symmetrical muscles, starting at the pelvic waist, with progression similar to Duchenne and Becker's muscular dystrophy, in 50% of the cases. It can also occur early in young adulthood and have varying progression of symptoms. Facial muscles may be affected in the advanced stages of the disease, calf hypertrophy is a common finding. Cardiac changes are uncommon. Early and regular cardiac evaluation is required for some muscular dystrophies, as the risk of sudden cardiac death is present before cardiac symptoms occur and obvious signs of cardiomyopathy. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** We present a case report of a patient with dilated cardiomyopathy associated with waist-type muscular dystrophy. Patient started dyspnea on exertion associated with orthopnea, paroxysmal dyspnea, nocturnal dry cough and lower limb edema. He was diagnosed with Dilated Cardiomyopathy with Ejection Fraction of 24%, and standard treatment for Heart Failure (HF) and diuretic therapy was initiated. Patient with Girdle Muscular Dystrophy diagnosed at 11 years, with normal cardiac function and follow-up interrupted after 4 years of diagnosis. She evolved with clinical improvement and was discharged with optimized clinical treatment. After seven months, in outpatient consultation, it was detected that the patient had atrial fibrillation and was chosen to perform anticoagulation and subsequent electrical cardioversion. Patient is classified as NYHA class II and presents improvement of ventricular dysfunction. **CONCLUSION:** Despite being a known prognostic cardiomyopathy without specific therapy for the underlying disease, early diagnosis allows the introduction of palliative measures that improve and prolong life.

#### 52. BORN ALIVE WITH PROFILE DEFORMITY CONGENITAL MUSCULOSKELETAL IN MARANHÃO IN 10 YEARS

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Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA) - CAMPUS PINHEIRO

**INTRODUCTION:** In the state of Maranhão (MA), the osteomuscular system is the one that most presents cases of congenital malformations (MCs). The dignostics of such anomalies cause great impact in the family context and their occurrence is related to the presence of some maternal and newborn characteristics (RN). **OBJECTIVE:** To profile congenital deformities of the osteomuscular system in the state of Maranhão. **METHODOLOGY:** Descriptive study, considering secondary data from the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), on the total number of live births (NVs) and MCs of the osteomuscular system, as well as maternal and RNS-related variables of MA through SINASC/DATASUS data, in the period from 2007 to 2016. **RESULTS:** Period 2007-2016: 1.196.086 NV children (as) of mothers resident in MA; 4.532 (0.4%) some type of MC; 1.986 (43%) MC of the osteomuscular system; Male sex 1.115 (56.1%); Increase of MC of the osteomuscular apparatus (2016/2007) (0.12%)/253 (2.3%); Among the NV with MCs of the osteomuscular system: 1,233 (62.1%) in the 1-minute Apgar within the interval of 8 to 10; 1,577 (79.5%) in the 5th minute Apgar within the interval from 8 to 10; Weight at birth: 995 (50.0%) per cent (46.1%) children born to mothers who attended between 4 and 6 prenatal visits; 1,534 (77.2%) gestation lasting from 37 to 41 weeks; mother age: 615 (31%) 20 to 24 years; maternal education: 1,024 (51.6%) incomplete secondary education; Single-type pregnancy: 1,929 (97.1%); 1,069 (53.8%) vaginal delivery. **CONCLUSION:** The profile of MCs in the state of Maranhão is of boys, with birth weight between 3.000g and 3.999g, children of mothers with incomplete high school, who had between four and six prenatal visits.

#### 53. SCREENING FOR REACTIVE ADDICTION DISORDER IN IMPERATRIZ INSTITUTIONALIZED CHILDREN

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**INTRODUCTION:** Reactive Attachment Disorder (ART) constitutes aberrant social behaviors that reflect the environment to which the child is subjected and subdivided into inhibited and uninhibited. From this, this work aims to track the triggering factors for ART in institutionalized children. **METHODS:** This is a quantitative research carried out with 13 children from 02 to 08 years old, coming from the Casa da Criança de Imperatriz. Data were collected through information contained in the registration forms. The instrument for collection was a semi-structured questionnaire based on risk factors and symptomatology, by signing the informed consent form by the manager. **RESULTS:** According to data obtained 46.1% are female and 53.8% male. Regarding the economic profile and education of the former manager, all were low income and had only fundamental level. In addition, 46.2% of the children had mothers with psychiatric problems, and 46.6% had parents with chemical abuse, highlighting the main reasons for institutionalization. Moreover, 15.4% of the children who arrived recently had no relationship with any caregiver or the other children. With regard to known traumas 92.3% corresponds to the abandonment of incapable, 7.7% death of the responsible person, emotional neglect, physical abuse and abuse. Finally, regarding the emotional state after admission, were: 84.6% fear and sadness, 53.8% malnutrition and signs of poor care, 7.7% inhibition, 23% hyperactivity, cognitive retardation, language delay. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, the results showed that family history and type of trauma suffered by sheltered children are a triggering factor, prevailing the type inhibited when arriving at the institution and uninhibited after being received. However, a study with larger sampling and more variables to accurately predict how it occurs and ways to prevent its development is urgent.

#### 54. HEMORRAGY IN ADENOAMIGDALECTOMY: CASE STUDIES

Ethnary Monteiro De Melo; Patrick Rademaker Burke; João Pedro Costa Junguer; Rayla Bezerra Rocha; Ingrid Albuquerque De Araújo Self; Ihaes Michel Carvalho Brandão Sousa; Renata Salomão Ribera  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Adenoamigdalectomy is an otorhinolaryngological surgical procedure, indicated for the removal of tonsils and adenoids, due to the conditions of upper airway obstruction due to the hypertrophy of these structures; It is characterized as a procedure of low complexity, except in the incidence of postoperative hemorrhage. **OBJECTIVE:** To observe the number of patients who present hemorrhage during the immediate and postoperative period. **METHODS:** Twenty-eight patients who underwent adenotonsillectomy were prospectively observed at a municipal hospital in the interior of Maranhão, Brazil, from April to May, 2019. **RESULTS:** Two out of 28 patients underwent surgery. (24h after the procedure) in the immediate postoperative period. **CONCLUSION:** Currently, adenotonsillectomy represents on average 70% of ENT procedures, where laser and radiofrequency have currently been proposed to replace techniques such as dissection and BALLENGER-SLUDER; However, what can be noticed is that, considering all the proposed techniques, the incidence of hemorrhage is low and quickly resolved.

#### 55. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE DEBT OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF SAO LUIS

Rodrigo Matheus Santos Alves; Paulo Gabriel Sacramento da Silva; Gustavo Manfio Lemes Campos; Ricardo José Guimarães de Sousa Mourão; Ana Josephy da Silva Costa Oliveira; Larissa Rolim de Oliveira Sales; Santiago Cirilo Nogueira Servin  
Universidade Federal do Maranhão - UFMA

**INTRODUCTION:** To present the epidemiological profile of appendicitis deaths registered at Djalma Marques Hospital (HDMD) of São Luís - MA between 2015 and 2018. **METHODS:** Retrospective study involving appendicitis death survey between 2015 and 2018, through consultation with the HDMD medical records. Data were stored and analyzed using Microsoft Excel version 2013. The following variables were analyzed: origin, age, gender and length of stay. **RESULTS:** From 2015 to 2018 we had an incidence of deaths from acute appendicitis of 12 cases. There were no deaths from appendicitis in 2015, there were 1 (8.34%) in 2016, 6 (50%) in 2017 and 5 (41.66%) in

2018. Both genders were equally affected, with 6 (50%). men and 6 (50%) women. The origin of the victims was mainly from the interior of Maranhão (66.66%), while the others (33.34%) came from the capital. The most affected age group was over 60 years old with 5 (41.66%) deaths, 4 (33.34%) deaths at 41-60 years and 3 (25%) deaths at 21-40 years. Length of stay related to the highest number of deaths was in patients with up to 01 month of hospitalization (41.66%), compared to deaths with up to 01 day of hospitalization (16.67%) and up to 01 week (16.67%) and more than 01 month (25%). **CONCLUSION:** Deaths were mainly in the elderly (> 60 years), coming from the interior of the state and who were hospitalized for a period longer than 1 week and less than 1 month. The delay in performing the surgical treatment is an extremely important factor, since the treatment can vary from a simple appendectomy when identified early to stepped approaches requiring percutaneous drainage and extensive laparotomies that increase the complications and mortality of the disease, especially when there is delay in diagnosis and treatment.

#### 56. DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA RIGHT BY AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT - CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Diaphragmatic hernia (HD) refers to protrusion of the contents abdominal into the chest through diaphragm anomaly. Usually if manifested in the posterolateral portion of the diaphragm (Bochdalek's hernia) and occurs in the left side in 93% of cases; at 2%, it is bilateral. Diaphragmatic rupture at The right side occurs in only 5% of cases. This disparity in incidence between sides is given by the protective effect of the liver to the right diaphragm. The compression pulmonary disease may cause persistent pulmonary hypertension. The treatment is correction surgical. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** DJN, 39, Female, Mixed, Married, resident in Viana - MA, 2 days ago sought the service of the Emergency Hospital and Emergency Dr. Clementino Moura - First Aid, with severe abdominal pain skin intensity and pallor. Patient reports having suffered car accident 5 years ago. CT scan of the total abdomen: herniation of intestinal loops and liver to the right hemithorax, with deviation of the structures mediastinal to the left. Liver in anomalous position, in thoracic projection, suggesting right diaphragmatic hernia of probable traumatic cause. Little amount of free fluid in the lateral flanks and in the right iliac fossa, suggestive pelvi-peritonitis, with an image suggestive of an inflammatory appendix. Was performed appendectomy after findings. The patient was referred for thoracic surgery. treatment for treatment of diaphragmatic hernia. **CONCLUSION:** The HD on the right, although uncommon, it is extremely relevant to medical knowledge in the face of its gravity. Surgical intervention prevents the advancement of compression of the whole chest causes restrictive obstructive mechanisms over the entire center of the hemodynamics and ventilation.

#### 57. PROGRESSIVE MULTIFOCAL LEUKOENCEPHALOPATHY IN AIDS CARRIER: CASE REPORT

Gabriel Costa Ferreira Andrade; Amanda Angelo Angelo Pinheiro; Camila Souza Maluf; Ingrid Macedo Araújo; Maria Eduarda Andrade e Andrade; Gabriela Coutinho Amorim Carneiro; Emille Ananda Lucena Pereira  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy (PML) is a rare and fatal neurological disease caused by opportunistic infection of the central nervous system (CNS) papovavirus JC. Opportunistic disease leads to progressive focal or multifocal demyelination, and is generally associated with immunodeficiency due to neoplasms, iatrogenesis and currently Acquired Immune Syndrome (AIDS). PML affects between 5 and 10% of AIDS patients, and clinical manifestations are variable as it depends on the affected area. This paper aims to report the case of an AIDS patient with PML. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** MPSF, 47-year-old female, was admitted to the São Luís Public Network Hospital with Altered Level of Consciousness, Glasgow 10, mental confusion, asthenia, slight tremor of the hands (hands), upper limb paraesthesia and moderate paresis of lower limbs beginning 2 weeks ago. Patient has been positive for HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) for 8 years, receiving irregular treatment. After 1 week of hospitalization, the patient developed Glasgow 9, grade 4 tetraparesis, disorientation, urinary and fecal incontinence. Cranial computed tomography without significant alterations and Magnetic Nuclear Resonance showed alterations compatible with the suspicion of PML. After diagnostic confirmation by CSF Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) for JV virus, supportive treatment was initiated. The

patient died after 30 days of hospitalization. **CONCLUSION:** As in the case described, PML is a fatal disease with a poor prognosis even with supportive therapy. There is significant appeal for a broader knowledge of this disease as there is no specific and effective treatment. The problem of the increase of AIDS cases in Brazil is another important point, as it is the main infection adjacent to PML, almost always associated today.

#### 58. BODY ADIPOSITY INDEX AND LEVEL OF FLEXIBILITY IN ACTIVE AND SEDENTARY ELDERLY.

Bruno Luiz Galvão De Miranda; Diogo Matheus Barros Da Silva; Ester Da Silva Caldas; Roger Medeiros Xavier; Diego Antonio De Jesus Macau; Raphael Furtado Marques; Marlon Lemos De Araújo  
Centro Universitário Leonardo da Vinci (UNIASSELVI), Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** The aging leads to a progressive loss of organic functional capacities, with reduction of flexibility and joint mobility, decreased muscle mass and increased body fat. The physical exercise (PE) is strategic to reverse this process, contributing to improvements in health and maintenance of physical fitness of the elderly. The objective of this study was to compare body adiposity index and flexibility levels of active and sedentary elderly. **METHODS:** The sample consisted of 10 elderly of both sexes, divided into two groups (active and sedentary) with five participants (2 men and 3 women), with age ( $69.3 \pm 4.5$  years), total body mass ( $66.2 \pm 10.1$  kg), height ( $157 \pm 1$  cm). The body adiposity index (ACI) was calculated and classified by the protocol equation and reference values. The hip and knee flexibility was assessed bilaterally in degrees by a pendular fleximeter (Sanny, FL-6010). The hip in the extension, flexion, adduction and abduction movements, the knees in the extension and flexion movements. The statistics were made by BioEstat 5.0 software using the independent student's t test ( $p < 0.05$ ). **RESULTS:** The ACI of the groups showed significant differences ( $p=0.0144$ ). Hip joint flexibility on the right side showed statistical differences in movement: extension ( $p=0.0015$ ), flexion ( $p=0.0121$ ) and adduction ( $p=0.0867$ ), the abduction showed no differences. The left hip presented differences in extension ( $p = 0.0028$ ) and flexion ( $p = 0.0016$ ), while adduction and abduction showed no differences. Flexibility of the knees bilaterally showed differences in extension movement ( $p = 0.0156$  and  $p = 0.0381$ ), with flexion showing opposite results. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, older adults who exercise presented better levels of body adiposity and joint flexibility when compared to sedentary ones.

#### 59. MENINGOCOCCEMIA WITH MULTIPLE COMPLICATIONS IN LACTENT: CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Meningococemia is a serious generalized infection that is part of the group of manifestations of meningococcal disease. The *Neisseria meningitidis* (Meningococcus) is the causative etiological agent, a gram-negative diplococcus acquired by the airway. Clinical manifestations may vary from one asymptomatic carrier state to a fulminant disease, in which death occurs within hours of the first symptoms. The incidence of the disease meningococcal disease is approximately 1.8 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, despite remarkable underreporting. Since 50% of cases occur in child under 5 years. This paper aims to report the case of an infant affected by this disease. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** N.P.C.B, male, 1 year and 5 months was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit of the Public Health Network. São Luís already sedated and intubated with previous diagnosis of Disease Meningococcal and clinical suspicion at Meningococemia. At admission was anasarca ( $2 + / 4 +$ ), cellulitis in the thoracic region and face and scalp infiltration, fever  $39.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ , amputation of hands and transtibial amputation with slight superficial necrosis in the sutures. After a Inpatient week, patient evolved with Septic Shock, Septic Embolism. The CT scan revealed intraparenchymal hemorrhage and cerebral edema. Treatment with Ceftriaxone, Ciprofloxacin, Teicoplanin, Fluconazole, Dexamethasone and Support. Died after 2 months of hospitalization diagnosed with Brain Death (BD). **CONCLUSION:** The study of meningococemia is extremely important because it is a potentially fatal disease, requiring early diagnosis and treatment. The Immediate intervention reduces possible complications. The suspicion must occur in any patient with onset of fever especially with the appearance of skin rash and / or meningeal signs. Currently the vaccine against Meningococcus C is offered up to 2 years of age by the Government.

#### 60. KLIPPEL FEIL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH AORTIC COARCTATION: CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** The Klippel Feil Syndrome is a rare congenital disease characterized by a fusion of cervical vertebrae. Clinically, It manifest itself through the presence of short neck with low mobility and a low posterior hairline. Patients with this syndrome may show more congenital malformations, like defects at the urinary, nervous and cardiovascular tracts. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** T.R.F., female, 40 years old, forwarded by the neurosurgery to the congenital cardiopathy ambulatory at the São Paulo's Clinic Hospital, with a cervical vertebrae fusion diagnosis without compression, referring tiredness and a aortic coarctation correction at her twenties. At the physical exam, showed up 1+/6 breath in left parasternal heave. Radiography presented scoliosis in inverted "S" and electrocardiogram didn't showed any relevant alteration. Echocardiogram revealed augmented left cavities, ejection fraction of 62%, aortic valve with bivalvularized opening and a 47mm ascending aortic dilatation. Angiotomography found a annuloaortic ectasia extending to the brachiocephalic trunk, with a bigger dimension at the pulmonary artery level, plus an ectopic kidney. Submitted to an aortic valve resection and ascending aortic with a valvulated tube interposition. Satisfactory postoperative evolution. **CONCLUSION:** It's a rare and complex pathology with a phenotype close to the Turner Syndrome one. It's association with others malformations reiterates the importance of early diagnosis to the precise therapeutic determination and complications prevention.

#### 61. "LACEMA" DISPOSITIVE FOR SEBACEOUS CYST EXCISION: EXPERIMENTAL MODEL

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**INTRODUCTION:** The sebaceous cyst is the most common benign lesion found in dermatology. The most common treatment of an uninfected cyst is surgical excision. Given the importance of this procedure in primary care, the objective of this article is to present a viable experimental device that seeks to simulate the anatomical conditions of the skin and the cyst found by the health professional. **METHODS:** In order to simulate skin and subcutaneous tissue, latex balloon and E.V.A (Ethylene Vinyl Acetate) were used, united by adhesive tape and fixed on wooden board. As for the cyst, a plastic wrap was produced filled by imitated sebum, composed of starch in water and yellow paint, and positioned below and centrally to the model. When the procedure was initiated, appropriate aseptic and antiseptic measures were taken. Anesthesia was simulated using a hypodermic needle by regional field block technique, and lidocaine was introduced in the middle of the lesion. Shortly after, a scalpel incision was made until the cyst's capsule was identified. Using a rat-tooth forceps and curved scissors, the tissue nearby the cyst's capsule was disrupted from it, and the cyst was removed from it is cavity without any leak. Finally, the cavity was cleaned with saline and gauze, being performed simple interrupted stitch. **RESULTS:** The experimental model proved to be efficient for student training, as it allows to reproduce all stages of the sebaceous cyst excision. Therefore, improving learning and professional training in small surgeries. The materials used for its manufacture are of low cost and easy acquisition, which allows its easy reproducibility. **CONCLUSION:** The developed model is important whereas apply theoretical knowledge in practical experience, presenting good applicability and didactic character, wich helps undergraduate medical professionals to develop this procedure in primary care.

#### 62. EQUISETUM ARVENSE REDUCES RAT BIOCHEMICAL PROFILE AFTER ISOPROTERENOL ISCHEMIA

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Universidade Federal do Maranhão(UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Cardiovascular diseases are the main cause of death today and, as an important part of this group, cardiac ischemic disorders



represent the majority of death events, especially acute myocardial infarction. The present study evaluated the effect of the plant species *Equisetum arvense* L. ("cavalinha") on animals submitted to isoproterenol-induced ischemic injury. **METHODOLOGY:** Aerial parts of the plant were used to obtain *E. arvense* Lyophilized Extract (EEA). Adult male Wistar rats *Rattus norvegicus* were randomly divided into four groups: Healthy Control Group (0.1ml / 100g oral water); ISO Control Group (0.1ml / 100g oral water); EEA 50 + ISO group (extract of 50mg / kg / day, oral, gavage). After 30 days of treatment, the last two groups received two subcutaneous injections of isoproterenol (ISO, 85 mg / kg, s.c.), except for the healthy group, which received 0.9% NaCl solution by the same route of administration. The animals were anesthetized for blood collection and biochemical analysis, prioritizing glycemia and lipidogram. **RESULTS:** Changes in serum glucose and lipidogram in treated animals, such as Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides and HDL-c (High Density Lipoprotein) were determined and analyzed. There were no changes in the glycemic levels of the animals studied, but the administration of ISO increased the serum levels of Total Cholesterol and Triglyceride, with a drop in the HDL-c level compared to the healthy group. However, for the groups that underwent pretreatment with EEA 50 mg / kg / day for 30 days, the lipid profile was restored to near normal levels, corroborating the cardiopreventive effect of *E. arvense*. **CONCLUSION:** The results show that *E. arvense* reestablished the lipid profile of animals submitted to ischemic injury, suggesting that this plant has cardiopreventive potential.

#### 63. PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH NOCIPLASTIC PAIN IN CHRONIC PAIN AMBULATORY

Letícia Arrais Rocha; Sâmia Jamile Damous Duailibe de Aguiar Carneiro Coelho; Marcelo Ribeiro Mendes Júnior; João Batista Santos Garcia; Thiago Alves Rodrigues; Raynan Costa Santana; Beatriz Morais Costa

Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA); Casa da dor do Hospital Universitário da UFMA (HUUFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** The term "Nociplastic Pain" is used to refer to a painful condition that comes from a change in nociception, although there is no evidence of either real tissue threat or damage to the somatosensory system causing the pain. It is proposed that nociplastic pain be considered as a pain descriptor, together with neuropathic and nociceptive pain, aiming to cover pictures that did not fit the definition of classical descriptors. Clinically, there are different painful syndromes, such as fibromyalgia, type 1 complex regional pain syndrome, and nonspecific chronic low back pain. **METHOD:** Descriptive study through the review of medical records of patients treated at the Psychiatric Patient Care Center (NAPP) of the HUUFMA Chronic Pain Outpatient Clinic. All patients with chronic pain treated at NAPP from 2014 to 2018 were included, totaling 44 patients. **RESULTS:** Data analysis showed that among the 44 patients, 18 were diagnosed with Anxious and Depressive Mixed Disorder (F41.2); 14 of Generalized Anxiety Disorder (F41.1); 11 of Recurrent Depressive Disorder (F33); 4 of Personality Specific Disorders (F60); 1 of Phobic-Anxious Disorder (F40); 1 severe stress reaction (F43); 1 did not have a psychiatric diagnosis according to the criteria of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). **CONCLUSION:** The literature shows that Nociplastic Pain, especially fibromyalgia, is related to psychiatric disorders, especially depression and anxiety. The analysis of the results of this study confirms the prevalence of these disorders, especially anxiety and depressive joint disorder, generalized anxiety disorder and recurrent depressive disorder, highlighting the importance of both psychiatric support for Nociplastic Pain patients, and screening for behavioral changes, focusing on depressive and anxious symptoms.

#### 64. POSITIVE ONCOTIC COLPOCYTOLOGIES IN MARANHÃO 2010-2013: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY

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UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO MARANHÃO (UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Cervical cancer results from progression of lesions caused by the Human papillomavirus (HPV) and it is the most incident in the female population from Maranhão. In Brazil, there is a steady advance in the identification of lesions suggestive of disease using colposcycopathological examination, culminating in the implementation of the Cancer Information System (SISCAN). Thus, it is possible to gather epidemiological information about the disease that allows the strengthening of cancer care in the

Brazilian public health system. This research aims to describe the epidemiological profile of positive oncotoc colposcycologies in Maranhão from 2010 to 2013. **METHODS:** Retrospective descriptive study based on secondary data available in SISCAN, considering cervical cytopathological exams performed in Maranhão from 2010 to 2013, with high grade intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) or invasive lesion and characterizing them according to the variables municipality of residence, education, age and race, expressed in their absolute and relative frequencies. Data were compiled and analyzed in Microsoft Excel 2016®. **RESULTS:** Among the lesions considered, HSIL was the most frequent in all years (85.84%), the most frequent education was incomplete elementary school, and among women with complete higher education, only HSIL was detected. The most frequent breed was brown. Most of the invasive lesions occurred in the northern Maranhão mesoregion, especially in the São Luís urban agglomeration. About 60% of the invasive lesions were within the age range recommended by the Ministry of Health (25-64 years). **CONCLUSION:** In Maranhão, from 2010 to 2013, high-grade and invasive lesions were identified mainly in women with low education, brown, between 25 and 64 years, in the northern mesoregion. However, some consideration should be given to the lag in SISCAN-registered examinations and the large amount of unreported data.

#### 65. CASE REPORT: LYMPHANGIOMA ON A 2-YEAR-OLD CHILD

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Centro Universitário do Maranhão (CEUMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** The orbital lymphangioma is an unusual malformation of the lymphatic vessels, that can reside around the orbit or all the way to the eyelids, conjunctiva and periorbital tissues and results in a benign tumour. Usually the signs and symptoms are noticeable in the first decade of life and are frequent at birth. Due to their involvement with the various orbital structures, they may limit eye movement and may present with ptosis, proptosis or even loss of visual acuity. In addition to ophthalmic ectoscopy can be assessed by imaging as magnetic resonance imaging. The most usual treatment is surgical. **CASE REPORT:** 2-year-old patient, female, natural of São Luís - MA and resident of Balsas - MA, only child, was brought by mother reporting that her daughter was presenting a volume in her right eye, that it was increasing in size along this year. The mother also referred that her daughter had no comorbidities, denied any trauma or previous eye surgery. Born at term by vaginal delivery, with 3.120 Kg, complete antenatal care without complications. All vaccinations up to date. Resides in a masonry house with father, mother, the mother's sister and grandmother from her mother side, all of them help take care of her. No family history of neoplasms or ocular diseases. On the ectoscopic examination it was evident a slight increase in volume of the right-sided orbit with an S-shaped ptosis on the lateral corner of the ocular slit. The observed volume was badly delimited, softened, painless and was not adhered to deep plans. Ocular biomicroscopy was normal. The child could see and track objects with her sight, normal motility and fundoscopy. Image examination was observed a mass, of hyperogenic consistency, badly delimited, located at the lateral and posterior side of the right eye globe, of extra-conal location. It was then opted for an excisional biopsy of the lesion under general anesthesia. The surgery occurred with no complications, with transconjunctival access a

#### 66. SEVERE SYSTEMIC ERYTHEMATOUS LUPUS WITH TRANSVERSE MYELITIS

Thamires Sales Ribeiro; Andreia Coimbra Sousa; Raquel Moraes da Rocha Nogueira; Raphael Aguiar Diogo; Flávia Costa da Silva; Afonso Melo Machado de Oliveira Júnior; Thiago Igor Aranha Gomes  
Centro Universitário do Maranhão (CEUMA); Universidade Estadual do Maranhão (UEMA); Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Myelitis is a possible initial manifestation of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and is present in 1 to 2% of cases. Due to its high morbidity and mortality, it was included in the new disease criteria. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Female, 16 years old, previously diagnosed with polycystic ovary syndrome for 2 years, being treated with combined oral contraceptive. One year ago, she started with polyarthralgia and symmetrical polyarthritis with morning stiffness, as well as ascending lower limb paresthesias (lower limbs), progressing with decreased lower limb muscle strength, dyspnea, fever, moderate headache, nausea and vomiting. He sought emergency with quadriplegia and lumbosacral pressure injury, being diagnosed with transverse myelitis associated with high-activity SLE (SLEDAI 67). Fan 1: 640



(dense thin dotted cytoplasmic nuclear type mixed dotted pattern); anti-DNA 1: 1280, anti-sm 110.7; anti-ro 17.3; anti-it 5.7; negative lupus anticoagulant. Spinal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) has shown hypersignal from cervicothoracic transition to L1-L2. She was hospitalized, evolving with nephritis and lupus myocarditis, requiring intensive care and hemodialysis care. Doppler echocardiography with marked systolic dysfunction, pericardial effusion and ejection fraction of 24%; creatinine 1.16; urea 204; cpk 54; ck-mb 3.11; ultrasensitive troponin 5.96 and bnp > 5000. After pulse therapy with methylprednisolone 1g / day for 3 days and 3 pulses of cyclophosphamide 1g, had sensory and motor improvement of the upper limbs and renal and cardiac conditions. She was discharged from the hospital with low activity SLE (SLEDAI 2). Referred for multidisciplinary outpatient follow-up. **CONCLUSION:** Patients with sensorimotor alterations and diagnosed with SLE should be suspected of myelitis whenever possible due to its high morbidity and mortality, thus allowing an early diagnosis and appropriate treatment.

**67. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO, BRAZIL**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is caused by a protozoan of the species *Leishmania chagasi*, in Brazil, remains with high incidence and wide distribution. The objective of this work is to analyze epidemiological aspects of VL in the state of Maranhão, from 2007 to 2017, by the data obtained from the Notification Disease Information System (SINAN). **METHODS:** It is a retrospective epidemiological study of a population nature, which used secondary criteria of cases of patients with VL, assessing aspects related to gender, age, race, confirmation of the disease, number of cases in the municipalities of the state of Maranhão and the clinical evolution of the disease. For this, it was used data registered in SINAN and made available on the DATASUS website. Data were tabulated using the Tabnet program, which was then exported for graphical analysis in Tabwin 3.6 and Microsoft Office Excel 2016. **RESULTS:** There was an increase in the number of confirmed cases of VL, and 2017 is the year with the largest number of confirmed cases in Brazil, with 3,987 patients and in Maranhão, with 653 registered individuals. The people most affected by the disease are male (64.32%), aged between 01 and 04 years. The predominant breed is brown (69.68%). In relation to the municipality with the highest incidence of confirmed cases, São Luís is in first place (34.6%). It is noted that the most widely used criterion for diagnosis is laboratory (75.65%) and the main form of clinical evolution is cure (69.68%). **CONCLUSION:** The results show that this zoonosis is endemic in Maranhão. Thus, the importance of control that must be performed constantly, as well as the adequate training of health professionals, is highlighted.

**68. GLABELAR RETAIL AS A SURGICAL APPROACH IN SPINOCELLULAR CARCINOMA EYELID**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Squamous cell carcinoma (CPB) corresponds to 25% of skin cancer cases in Brazil. The eyelid region is among the hardest hit due to location and chronic exposure to sunlight. It most commonly affects older, white male patients. CPB originates from the epidermis, is very aggressive and has a high risk for metastasis. Early diagnosis and extent of injury are important factors for prognosis. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** An 82-year-old male patient, leucoderma, sought medical attention complaining of an injury to the medial corner of his right eye about 1 year ago. It reports that the lesion appeared as a small nodule, hardened and slightly painful to palpation, being diagnosed and treated after 3 months of evolution with a hordeole. No regression of the lesion and possible diagnosis of skin cancer was referred to the ophthalmologist. Biomicroscopic examination revealed a deep ulcer-like lesion in the medial corner and extending to the lower eyelid, irregular, vascularized, amelanotic, with fibrin and scattered clots. Excision biopsy was performed with primary reconstruction and intraoperative freezing biopsy. The glabellar flap was the surgery of choice for eyelid synthesis. Histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of morphineform squamous cell carcinoma with free surgical margins. Patient evolves with good healing, without complications. **CONCLUSION:** In the case described, late diagnosis of malignancy led to an increase in the extent of the lesion and a worse prognosis of the patient. Excisional biopsy

and intraoperative freezing biopsy provided efficacy and rapid treatment. The glabellar flap was important for the preservation of the lacrimal apparatus and eyelid functionality, with good aesthetic results.

**69. EXTENSIVE MELANOMA IN YOUNG PATIENT**

Raylenne Moreira dos Reis; Thalita Martins Bezerra; Ingrid Monteiro Tramontin; Amanda Angelo Pinheiro; Amanda Cordeiro Santos; Vírna Maria Araujo de Oliveira  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Cutaneous melanoma is a malignant neoplasm originating from melanocytes that can affect the skin (90% of cases), mucous membranes, eyeball and leptomeninges. Melanocytic lesions are asymmetrical, with irregular edges, color alteration and diameter greater than 6mm. It represents the most aggressive cutaneous neoplasm, due to its high metastatic potential. It can affect both sexes, being rare in the 50 years, as in the case that will be reported. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** GPG, male, 25 years old, butcher, resident in São Luís, reports that for about 1 year he had a nodular lesion on the right back with progressive enlargement. Three months ago, he sought care at the Aldenora Belo Hospital with a biopsy performed at another service, which showed a lesion of 21x15.5x1.5 cm, with a suggestive result of melanoma. On physical examination, an extensive exophytic lesion on the back and right axillary lymph node enlargement were evidenced. The patient underwent resection of melanoma on the right back, flap reconstruction - leaving an area of 7 cm open - and axillary dissection on the right without complications. The histopathological study showed a tumor lesion compatible with the diagnosis of melanoma. The lesion was ulcerated nodular and Breslow index of 3 cm. On the 13th postoperative day (POD), he underwent 7-cm autograft reconstruction of the right thigh. At the 16th POD, the patient had a reconstructed area with full graft grip and well-vascularized flap. Patient continues to follow up with clinical oncology. **CONCLUSION:** Cutaneous melanoma can affect several tissues, causing asymmetrical lesions with irregular borders and color alteration, representing intense aggressiveness with its high metastatic potential. Even under unusual clinical conditions, the patient developed well and without complications.

**70. ASSESSMENT OF BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TRAINING (BLS) FOR A MULTIPROFESSIONAL TEAM**

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**INTRODUCTION/PURPOSE:** Basic Life Support (SBV) consists of techniques and initial actions to be performed in cardiopulmonary arrest situations until the arrival of advanced support. This work aims to evaluate the effectiveness of a BLS training conducted with the multi-professional team of a private hospital in São Luís - Maranhão - Brazil. **METHODS:** This is an evaluative, descriptive and quantitative study, conducted between November/2018 and March/2019 with hospital administrative and care professionals. The variables analyzed were: age, gender, education, time since graduation, function, sector and grade in assessment tests applied before and after training (pre and post-tests). Data were stored in Microsoft Excel 2015 and analyzed in Stata 12. **RESULTS:** The study included 111 professionals from the Hemodynamics, Imaging and Oncology sectors, of which 90 (81%) performed the evaluation tests. The sample consisted of 64% women, 57% of professionals had completed high school and held positions of administrative assistants in the areas of care (receptions). The average age of the participants was 32 years. Nurses, nursing technicians and radiology technicians represented 43% of respondents, with an average of 6 years of technical / higher education. The average pre-test scores in the administrative areas were 2.4 in the pre-test and 5.7 in the post-test (p-value <0.001); in the care areas were 2.8 in the pretest and 6.3 in the posttest (p-value <0.001). **CONCLUSION:** Training in basic life support improved the professionals' knowledge about the primary stages of action in the face of cardiopulmonary arrest. The qualification of this team is fundamental to improve care, with impact on quality of life and potential reduction in hospital mortality. It is believed that the results may encourage continued BLS training for multi-professional teams in the hospital setting.

## 71. ADULT LYMPHANGIOMA

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**INTRODUCTION:** This study aims to report the case of a patient diagnosed with lymphangioma, a benign tumor of the lymphatic system. Mostly found in the region of the head and neck, it represents about 0.3 to 4% of all orbital tumors. It can attack the conjunctiva and eyelid. It usually affects children. **DESCRIPTION:** A 72-years-old female patient was brought by her daughter, indicating that she has a volume in her right eye, which has increased over the last 10 years. The mother says that he has been burning and tearing frequently and his vision has worsened a lot in the last 6 months. He reports SAH ant type II diabetes under control. She denies trauma and refers to previous cataract surgery in both eyes for about 8 years without any Family history of neoplasms. Ectoscopy revealed a large increase in volume in the right orbit with moderate axial proptosis. The volume was poorly delimited, softened, painless, not adhered to the deep planes with enlarged vessels. Ocular biomicroscopy showed marked conjunctival congestion on the right and the presence of an intraocular lens in the both eyes. Visual acuity of 20/25 in OE and 20/400 in OD, motility and normal funduscopy in the left eye and pallor of the optic nerve on the right. On imaging, a heterogeneous mass was observed, posterior to the right eyeball, filling the entire orbit with inaccurate limits and without cleavage plane. Na incisional biopsy of the lesion was the chosen under general anesthesia. **CONCLUSION:** The surgery was uneventful, with transpalpebral access in the upper and lower sulcus. In the postoperative period, ciprofloxacin 0.03% ointment was used every 6 hours and vidadexa eye drops every 4 hours for 7 days, associated with ciprofloxacin 500 every 12 hours and nimesulide 100 mg every 12 hours for 7 days. The anatomopathological examination revealed that this was an orbital lymphangioma.

## 72. ANALYSIS OF CHILD MORTALITY FROM CONGENITAL SIFILIS IN MARANHÃO FROM 2013 TO 2018.

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**INTRODUCTION:** Congenital sifilis occurs with haematogenous spread of *Treponema pallidum*, through transplacental via and is subdivided in early and late. In Brazil, since 1986, it became compulsory notification, though its incidence is still alarming. Therefore, our objective is to identify the main causes associated to continuity of high levels through analysis of gestation, mother and child data. **METHODOLOGY:** It is a epidemiological study, descriptive and retrospective with quantitative approach, with analysis of congenital sifilis records ranging from 2013 and 2018, through Notification of Harm Information System (SINAN). The variables used were: mother's age, mother's scholarity, prenatal realization and evolution of confirmed cases. **RESULTS:** In the period from 2013 to 2018, were diagnosed, on SINAN, 2505 congenital sifilis cases, being 2491 in children aged under 1 year old. Beyond that, about gestation, 83,4% of mothers did have prenatal care, but only 44,9% were diagnosed during pregnancy. Between them, 63,5% were 20-34 years old and only 20,5% were high schooled. Furthermore, it was observed that 91,6% of congenital sifilis cases were diagnosed in newborns aged less than 7 days old that, according to Mortality Information System (SIM), 44 sifilis deaths of children under one year occurred. **CONCLUSION:** Although Maranhão represents less than 2% cases on national level, there was, on this period, a growing in cases of congenital sifilis. This reality denotes need for interventions on state government level, favoring mother's and its partnes diagnosis and treatment, in order to reduce levels of children affected by the disease.

## 73. TREATMENT OF COMPLEX REGIONAL PAIN SYNDROME

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**INTRODUCTION:** Complex regional pain syndrome is a chronic pain condition composed of autonomic and inflammatory characteristics. It occurs acutely in about 7% of patients with limb fractures, limb surgery or other injuries.

Its treatment is multidisciplinary, involving pharmacological and non-pharmacological therapy. The present study aims to describe how a Reference Center for pain in São Luís, Maranhão, conducts the treatment of complex regional pain syndrome and the patients' response to the described intervention. **METHODOLOGY:** Twenty-four patients diagnosed with complex regional pain syndrome and neuropathic pain symptomatology were followed up at the Chronic Pain Service of the University Hospital of UFMA, whose last consultation took place between August 2017 and January 2019. Data were collected from medical records of the institution and the variables evaluated were: pain location and intensity, associated symptoms, previous pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment, prescribed treatment, medication response and adherence to the instituted therapy. **RESULTS:** Of the 24 patients studied, 20 had treatment segment, of these 12 had improvement or partial improvement, and 8 without improvement. Among those that have improved Among the pharmacological therapies used are Gabapentin, Amitriptyline, PACO, Pregabalin, Tramadol, Methadone, Duloxetine, Carbamazepine and Dipirone. Among the non-pharmacological ones were physical therapy, blockages, hydrotherapy and acupuncture. The patients who performed the fidelity treatments of both treatments obtained better results, especially in the treatments combining anticonvulsants and tricyclic antidepressants with physiotherapy. **CONCLUSION:** The results of this study showed that adherence to the integral treatment of CRPS in the pharmacological and non-pharmacological areas is associated with partial or effective improvement of the pain.

## 74. INTERNAL SEAL SYNDROME BURIED: THERAPEUTIC AND DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH

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**INTRODUCTION:** gastrostomy (GTT) consists of placing a probe in the stomach of patients affected by some basic clinical or surgical condition, requiring enteral access for a prolonged period (more than 15 days) for the introduction of food directly into the light Gastric. This method can infer in minor complications (dermatitis, local pain...) and greater as the buried internal retainer syndrome (BBS). The BBS stems from the excessive traction of the probe, causing a counterposition of the internal retainer with the abdominal wall, resulting in leaks and difficulty in injecting the diet. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** JAR, 84 years old, female, Brown, widow, resident of St. Louis, carrier of SAH, DM, Alzheimer, admitted to emergency Hospital Dr. Clementino Moura (Rescue II). A patient previously gastrostomized, requiring prolonged use of a probe due to difficulty swallowing and inability to oral feeding, resulting from neurodegenerative disease. Due to the maintenance of hypoglycemic levels (58 Glycemia) and leakage at the time of administration of the diet, an endoscopic evaluation was performed to verify the position of the probe. At the examination of Upper digestive endoscopy, the presence of internal GTT orifice was seen in the gastric mucosa. In the procedure of withdrawal of retained probe, passed guide wire and introduced another GTT probe ballooned, with instillation of 20 ml of distilled water in the internal flask, the diet leakage was interrupted and the glycemic levels of the patient were normalized. **CONCLUSION:** The buried internal retainer syndrome is considered a rare situation of greater GTT complication, yet easy to manage. This report aims to broaden the knowledge about BBS in order to ensure a correct diagnosis and a rapid conduct in the face of this clinical picture. In the case exposed, the intervention was performed by confirming the diagnosis by means of upper digestive endoscopy and subsequently replacing the GTT probe with a qualified professional.

## 75. SLEEP ANALYSIS OF HIGH YEAR RUNNERS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Street running is a sport of athletics, considered one of the most practiced in the world, involves the participation of aerobic and anaerobic metabolism. Thus, much is discussed about the importance of sleep in the sports environment, as it restores neurophysiological capabilities and functionalities. Inappropriate habits are associated with sleep disorders and impaired sports performance. Objective: Given this perspective, this study aims to identify the degree of sleepiness of high-

performance runners. **METHODS:** The study followed the recommendations of Resolution 466/12 of the National Health Council, sample was integrated, for convenience, with 12 high performance male suit runners. Mean age  $29.17 \pm 5.64$  years, height  $1.71 \pm 4.6$  cm, weight  $63 \pm 6.1$  kg, body mass index  $21.6 \pm 1.2$  kg / m<sup>2</sup> classified as normal weight, drowsiness was assessed by the Epworth Sleepiness Scale (ESE-BR). ) validated by Bertolazi et al. (2009). BioEstat 5.3 software was used for statistical treatment, performing a descriptive analysis followed by the application of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests. **RESULTS:** There was homogeneity in the variables. The sleepiness score resulted in 121, the average score  $10 \pm 4.2$ , and individuals were classified as follows: (42%) presented values within the normal range, (50%) presented excessive daytime sleepiness and (8%) presented severe sleepiness. **CONCLUSION:** The runners presented discrete values within the normal range; however, the superiority in the sum between the excessive daytime sleepiness and severe sleepiness classifications stands out. This requires attention to avoid possible sleep disorders that may affect sports performance. In view of this situation, an intervention regarding sleep hygiene and healthy habits is necessary, aiming at guaranteeing effective performance.

#### 76. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS CASES IN ARAQUAÍNA-TO IN YEAR 2017

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CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO PRESIDENTE ANTONIO CARLOS (UNITPAC)

**INTRODUCTION:** In Brazil, syphilis seropositivity rates in women of childbearing age range from 1.5 to 5.0%, with higher levels in higher risk groups, low socioeconomic status, and complex access to education and health services. The disease can be detected and treated during prenatal care, and screening for the presence of maternal infection is highly effective. **OBJECTIVE:** To present the epidemiological profile of the cases reported in Araguaína-TO during 2017. **METHODOLOGY:** A retrospective and descriptive study of the cases notified through the records of the SINAN (Health Information and Notification Information System) was performed. After data collection was completed, data were analyzed and tabulated in Excel and EpiInfo programs. **RESULTS:** 281 cases of the disease were reported in the state, among them 102 (36.29%) occurred in Araguaína. Regarding the sex of newborns 46 (45.09%) were with males and 56 (54.91%) with females. 100 (98.03%) cases were confirmed within 6 days of life, 2 (1.97%) between 28 days less than 1 year. 94 mothers (92.15%) had prenatal care, 7 (6.86%) did not have it and 1 (0.98%) ignored. 71 mothers with syphilis (69.60%) were diagnosed during prenatal care, 28 (27.45%) at delivery / curettage, 2 (1.96%) after delivery and 1 (0.98%) were ignored. 13 partners (12.74%) underwent treatment, 83 (81.37%) were not treated and 6 (5.88%) were ignored. 97 (95.09%) of the cases remained alive, 4 (3.92%) died and 1 (0.98%) ignored. All were considered recent congenital syphilis. **CONCLUSION:** A greater number of cases were observed in female newborns and most were confirmed before the first week of life. Most cases are confirmed at prenatal, demonstrating the importance of correct prenatal care and 80% of partners did not receive appropriate treatment, which may increase the risk of reinfection or treatment failure.

#### 77. PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH PAINFUL SYNDROME AFTER COLUMN SURGERY ATTENDED IN AMBULATORY

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**BACKGROUND:** Postoperative spinal surgery pain syndrome is defined as spinal low back pain that persists in the same location as the original pain despite surgical interventions or after such procedures. Factors such as nerve compression by fibrotic tissue, direct nerve injury during surgery and regional inflammation may be associated with the maintenance of pain. Thus, the present work aims to outline the profile of patients in this context and who are assisted at the Chronic Pain Outpatient Clinic of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (HUUFMA). **METHODS:** This is a descriptive cross-sectional study based on the analysis of medical records of patients diagnosed with postoperative spinal surgery pain syndrome, referred between January 2003 and March 2019. Variables described: gender, age, intensity, pain characterization in the first consultation and types of treatments used. **RESULTS:** The sample consisted of 55 patients. Regarding

gender, 62% of the patients were male and 38% female. Regarding age, 6% of patients were 21 to 30 years old; 27% from 31 to 40 years old; 36% from 41 to 50 years old; 18% from 51 to 60 years old; and 13% from 61 to 71 years. Regarding the treatments used, 69% had pharmacological treatment associated with non-pharmacological treatment, such as physical therapy, hydrotherapy, acupuncture and occupational therapy, and 31% only the drug. **CONCLUSION:** Postoperative spinal pain syndrome is a frequent condition in the HUUFMA Pain Outpatient Clinic, representing a clinical condition that affects individuals, especially men, in the adult age group. In addition, the intensity of postoperative pain is mostly intense, directly affecting the quality of life of this population.

#### 78. PREVALENCE OF ATTENTION DEFICIT / HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER IN SÃO LUÍS - MA SCHOOLS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is defined as neurobehavioral or developmental disorder affecting school-age children (4 - 7 years). A thorough and detailed assessment of the child is an important step in ADHD management, because the diagnosis is clinical. Thus, the present study analyzed the prevalence of ADHD in school-age children according to gender. **METHODS:** An analytical cross-sectional study was conducted with 266 children enrolled from the 1st to the 3rd year of public schools in São Luís - MA. Four schools were drawn, but only 2 met the required criteria. Students were chosen by lot, and those with neurological pathologies leading to agitation and / or inattention were not included. In each school there were two meetings, one with parents and another for teachers, both explaining about the research. Parents and / or guardians of students who agreed to participate answered the SNAP-IV questionnaire, which is based on the symptoms of the 4th Edition Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM IV), which is used to assist in the diagnosis of ADHD. **RESULTS:** Data showed that 145 children (54.51%) were male and 121 (45.49%) female. Thus, the analysis of the scores indicated that 19 students (7.14%) were positively diagnosed with ADHD, with 4 females (21.05%) and 15 males (78.95%). On the other hand, of the total children without ADHD (92.86%), 52.62% males and 47.37% females, presenting approximate values for both sexes. **CONCLUSION:** The prevalence of ADHD in both schools surveyed was relatively low (7.14%), which is similar to the national literature, but still needs multidisciplinary follow-up. Due to the scarcity of research, we suggest other studies covering a larger number of schools with sample diversification.

#### 79. MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF RESEVOIR WATER IN VARGEM GRANDE, MARANHÃO

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**INTRODUCTION:** Grande-MA was established by law no. 005/97 as the Municipal Moissinho Spa. It is intended primarily for primary contact recreation, class 2 (CONAMA No. 357/05). **OBJECTIVES:** To determine the microbiological parameters and to evaluate the bacteriological analysis of the reservoir water by sampling at five different points from 2017 to 2018 during both the dry season and rainy season in the region. **Methodology:** Bacteriological analysis by the Colilert method (APHA, 2012). **RESULTS:** The water samples ranged from (20.2 °C to 36.1°C) for temperature and presented pH range between (7.08 to 8.63) which characterizes alkalinity. The presence of the bacterium *Escherichia coli*, which was considered within the appropriate limits for the maintenance of aquatic life, was detected according to the limits established by Resolution No. 357 of CONAMA/2005. **CONCLUSION:** The artificial reservoir water is allowed for bathing, since its values are in accordance with the parameters established by CONAMA n ° 357/05 and n ° 274/00.

#### 80. DEATH IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF SÃO LUÍS BETWEEN 2015 AND 2018

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Universidade Federal do Maranhão – UFMA

**INTRODUCTION:** To identify the causes of deaths in children and adolescents at the Djalma Marques Hospital (HMDM) of São Luís - MA between 2015 and 2018. **METHODS:** A retrospective study involving the investigation of deaths in children and adolescents (0 to 19 years old). 2015 and 2018 by consulting the HMDM registry records. Data were stored and analyzed using Microsoft Excel version 2013. The following variables were analyzed: origin, age, gender and length of stay. **RESULTS:** Between 2015 and 2018, 256 deaths were recorded in children and adolescents (0-19 years) in the HMDM, of which 199 (77.73%) were male and 57 (22.27%) female. Among the injuries that evolved to death occurred in males 72 (36.18%) occurred by firearm perforation (FAP), 42 (21.10%) by traumatic brain injury (TBI), 11 (5.53%) have already reached cardiac arrest (CRP), 10 (5.03%) due to exogenous poisoning and 64 (32.16%) due to other causes. Among the 57 injuries that died in females, 9 (15.79%) were due to TBI, 7 (12.29%) to septic shock of pulmonary focus, 6 (10.52%) to sepsis from other foci, 6 (10.52%) for firearm perforation and 29 (50.88%) for other causes. **CONCLUSION:** During this period the injuries that resulted in the death of children and adolescents were higher in males, mainly due to external causes related to accidents and violence (TBI, FAP and poisoning), results that confirm what is seen in the literature related to this age range. We observed a lower number of deaths in females, in which there was a higher occurrence of other causes compared to males. Extreme poverty and abandonment are the main factors contributing to this statistic, the incidence is of only one city hospital, it is very likely that it will be higher. Thus, investment in education and security policies has to be a priority.

81. **NURSING CARE IN SURGERY CENTER: PATIENT'S PERCEPTION**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** The physical and emotional well-being of the surgical patient should be the main objective of the nursing team that assists them. In this context, the reception is the key point and has the role of ensuring that customers are heard carefully, and can have their questions answered and their fears and wishes minimized, with the fulfillment of their needs and respect for their rights. The research aimed to understand the experiences and feelings of patients undergoing elective surgery, related to nursing care received at the Surgical Center of a private hospital in São Luís / MA. **METHODS:** A descriptive exploratory study with a qualitative approach, conducted with 15 patients in the immediate postoperative period admitted to the surgical clinic of the institution through an open-ended individual interview using guiding questions. After the consent of the participant, the interviews were started and recorded, later transcribed and analyzed using the Content Analysis technique. **RESULTS:** After the analysis process, four categories emerged: Care and nursing staff, encompassing the role of nursing in patient care during their stay in the operating room; Feelings experienced during the perioperative period, seeking to portray the close relationship between the care process and the maintenance of clients' well-being; Nursing contribution in the process of coping with the patient in front of the operating room, in which communication, safety and welcoming are elements of fundamental importance in the therapeutic process; Suggestions for process improvement, as a way to improve the assistance offered. **CONCLUSION:** The analysis of the findings contributed to obtain more knowledge about the factors that involve nursing care and enabled the detection of the assessed dimensions, important to improve the care provided and ensure safe care.

82. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MANSONIC SCHISTOSOMOSIS IN BRAZIL FROM 2007 TO 2017**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Schistosomiasis mansoni is a parasitosis caused by the *Schistosoma mansoni* trematode that has as its intermediate host the freshwater snail of the genus *Biomphalaria*. The pathology ranges from asymptomatic conditions to severe clinical forms, being caused by the presence of worms that shelter in the mesenteric vessels for years in adult and sexually differentiated forms. Thus, the objective of this study was to perform a retrospective analysis of the quantitative approach of the

incidence and evolution profile of schistosomiasis in the Brazilian population from 2007 to 2017. **METHODS:** The methodology employed involved the evaluation of data obtained from the Disease Notification System (SINAN). ) from the Ministry of Health from the percentage calculation. **RESULTS:** Over 10 years, 144,755 cases have been reported. In the distribution by region it was observed that the Southeast and Northeast Regions had a higher number of records, with 96,411 and 45,774 cases, representing 66.60% and 31.62% of the total, respectively. The most prevalent age group was 20 to 39 years old, with 58,347 cases (40.30%) and the brown race was the most prevalent with 49.63%. Regarding clinical evolution, 88,631 cases evolved to cure, representing 61.22% of the total, while 670 cases of schistosomiasis led the patients to death, representing 0.46%. **CONCLUSION:** Data collection identified gaps regarding the completion of notification fields, which made it impossible to know all cases. However, the importance of better surveillance, monitoring and elaboration of prevention strategies for this infectious disease is emphasized, which generates several clinical repercussions for patients and burdens on the public health system.

83. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN ARAGUAÍNA FROM 2015 TO 2019**  
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Centro Universitário Tocantinense Presidente Antônio Carlos (UNITPAC)

**INTRODUCTION:** Visceral Leishmaniasis is a systemic infectious disease caused by a protozoan of the genus *Leishmania*. In Brazil there are 90% of the cases of kala azar in the Americas. It is considered one of the five priority endemics for the actions of the World Health Organization (WHO), and the northern region is considered hyperendemic with the highest incidence observed in Tocantins (TO). The aim of this paper is to describe the clinical and epidemiological profile of cases of visceral leishmaniasis in the city of Araguaína-TO. **METHODS:** A retrospective and descriptive study of the cases of visceral leishmaniasis in the city of Araguaína - TO from 2015 to 2017, through SINAN records. After collecting the information, the data were analyzed and tabulated in the Microsoft Excel and Epi Info programs. **RESULTS:** There were 256 cases of patients with confirmed diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis during the period from 2015 to 2017. Of these, 60.1% were male. Being 16.01% in children under 1 year. With the highest incidence of 32.03% in the age group of 1 to 4 years. 16.79% in the adult-young age group of 20-39 years. Regarding the area of residence of the affected population, it was observed that 89.45% is in the urban region. Notifications were made from 28 municipalities in the state of Tocantins and 39.1% of cases were in the city of Araguaína. **CONCLUSION:** Thus, it is concluded that the most affected population is male and aged between 1 and 4 years. Being the city of Araguaína with the largest number of cases in the state of Tocantins. The urban area had a higher number of cases compared to the rural area. Given the data obtained, it is considerable to articulate educational measures as a form of prevention, with greater attention to the home area.

84. **EQUISETUM ARVENSE L. REDUCES HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES BY ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN RATS**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Acute Myocardial Infarction (AMI) is the leading single cause of death among heart diseases, occurring when oxygen supply and myocardial metabolites are below their needs, causing cell death. Thus, the present study evaluated the cardioprotective action of *Equisetum arvense* L. (horsetail) on isoproterenol (ISO) myocardial injury through histopathological analysis of the cardiac apexes. **METHODS:** Male adult Wistar rats, *Rattus norvegicus*, received *E. arvense* Stem Lyophilized Extract (EEA) for 30 days. The groups for oral administration were divided into: Healthy Control (0.05 ml / 100 g water), EEA (50 mg / kg / day), ISO (0.05 ml / 100 g water) and Atenolol (50 mg / Kg / day). At the end of treatment, the groups received subcutaneous injection of ISO (85 mg / kg / s.c.). And the Healthy Control received saline (s.c.) for two consecutive days. Histological slides were produced from the cardiac apexes for microscopic analysis. **RESULTS:** The healthy control group cardiac tissues showed clear, intact cell membrane, normal striated myofibrillar structure, branched appearance and continuity of adjacent myofibrils. However, the cardiac tissues of ISO-treated



rats showed necrosis, with leukocyte infiltration and interstitial edema. EEA treatment shows a potential reversal of these ISO-induced changes, similar to the Atenolol group, revealing potential cardioprotective effect against injury. **CONCLUSION:** Despite being a pioneer study on the action of E. arvense on the cardiovascular system in preclinical experimental models, it was observed that the extract exhibited a potential cardioprotective effect against ISO-induced myocardial injury. However, further studies are needed to clarify the mechanisms of action of this medicinal plant in cardioprotection, as well as to evaluate possible antiarrhythmic activity.

#### 85. PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA FROM A PAIN CENTER IN SÃO LUÍS

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**BACKGROUND:** Trigeminal neuralgia is one of the most common neuropathic pains in the head and neck region. Non-painful stimuli may trigger its manifestation, usually unilateral involving one or more nerve divisions. This paper describes the profile of patients with trigeminal neuralgia undergoing treatment at a referral center for pain. **METHOD:** A descriptive cross-sectional study based on the analysis of medical records of patients with trigeminal neuralgia assisted at the chronic pain service of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (HUUFMA), from 2009 to March 2019. The analyzed variables were indicated: gender, age at diagnosis, race, initial drug therapy, current drug therapy, non-drug therapy, treatment adherence, and improvement rate. **RESULTS:** The sample comprised 15 patients with a predominance of diagnosis in women (73%) compared to men (27%). Eighty percent of the patients were over 40 years of age at diagnosis and by race, 40% declared brown, 33% black, 13% white and 13% had no record. Regarding the initial treatment, Carbamazepine (26%) and Gabapentin (13%) were the main choices. In the current treatment, Carbamazepine was determined in 46% of cases and Gabapentin in 26%. Non-pharmacological therapy was adhered to in 40% of the cases analyzed. As for the improvement rate, 40% had partial improvement, 26% significant improvement, and 13% did not improve. **CONCLUSION:** Trigeminal neuralgia is a frequent condition in the HUUFMA pain service, representing an important clinical condition that affects mainly women over 40 years of age. The disease has a relevant improvement rate, and drugs such as carbamazepine and gabapentin are effective in treatment, along with non-pharmacological therapy.

#### 86. REPLACEMENT RENAL THERAPY IN YOUNG PATIENT - CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Terminal chronic kidney disease is a serious public health problem in the country, with the majority of male patients undergoing renal replacement therapy, with an average age of 50 to 55 years. Multiprofessional follow-up is required for good treatment adherence. **CASE REPORT:** Patient, male, 26 years old, 50kg, previously healthy, admitted with anasarca, dyspnea, hypertensive peak and oliguria, denies use of antiinflammatory, antibiotic and previous infections. On physical examination testicular and penile hypotrophy. Laboratory tests: Ht 22%; Hg: 7.6; Ur: 309; Cr: 19.4; K: 5.3; Cl-CR: 4.1. Urinary tract US showed small kidneys with alteration of parenchymal texture bilaterally. Indicated renal replacement therapy, water restriction, diuretic and antihypertensive for blood pressure control. Patient resistant to treatment, does not respect medical prescription of lower fluid intake, on the 12th day of hospitalization, develops acute respiratory failure, bronchial aspiration pneumonia and sepsis, used broad spectrum antibiotic for 10 days, and remained in the ICU for 5 days. Patient evolves with improvement of respiratory condition and remains on dialysis treatment, with interdisciplinary support, and improvement of acceptance of his clinical condition. **CONCLUSION:** Chronic kidney disease causes sudden changes in patients' daily life, creates limitations to perform activities of daily living and generates a great impact on their emotions and quality of life. Aiming the good management of patients with chronic kidney disease, a multidisciplinary team is indispensable for adherence to treatment.

#### 87. PARTIAL MONOSOMY OF THE SHORT ARM OF CHROMOSOME 1 AND ITS PATHOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Around 75% of genetic diseases manifests in childhood. Congenital anomalies, neuropsychomotor development delay, growth and behaviour alterations are alarm signs for specialised investigations. This case report justifies itself due to its rarity and diagnostic complexity. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** male, 6 years old, young parents, no consanguinity. 16 years old mother at the time of birth, denies use of teratogens. Caesarean delivery at term, with 2725g, 48cm and cephalic perimeter of 32cm, Apgar 7/8, sucking difficulty, prenatal pelvicalyceal dilatation, discharged within 9 days. It was referred frequent falls and speech delay. Physical examination: axial hypotonia, microcephaly, bilateral epicanthus, low implantation ears and posteriorly rotated, short neck with excess skin at the nape of the neck. Complementary exams: CPK and elevated transaminases; right kidney agenesis and vicarious left kidney on ultrasound; paroxysmal graph elements in epileptiform foci at right centro-temporo-parietal segment; brain magnetic resonance imaging - enlargement of the retrocerebellar cerebrospinal fluid, dilated perivascular infraputamina spaces and in the bilateral semioval center spaces; G banding karyotype 46, XY; SNP-ARRAY showed 12 Mb chromosome 1 interstitial deletion, at 1p21.1p13.2 region containing around 173 genes. There are descriptions of patients with deletions with breaking points and variable sizes involving this region in variants database of individuals with phenotypes. Similar deletions were not identified in general population individuals. Alterations with these characteristics are considered pathogenic. **CONCLUSION:** Partial monosomy of the short arm of chromosome 1 varies clinically along with the chromosomal segment involved, and this is a unique case in literature. It is emphasized that after the Array advent, around 20% of intellectual deficiency/genetic anomalies cases have its etiology clarified, which can be substituted in the line of investigation.

#### 88. PREVALENCE OF ENDOSCOPY-IDENTIFIED FOREIGN BODIES IN INDIVIDUALS 0 TO 19 YEARS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Foreign body is any object or substance that inadvertently enters the body or its cavities. Ingestion of foreign bodies is a common problem in the pediatric population, children often mouth objects being investigated by them and the objects are accidentally swallowed. According to the World Health Organization, childhood is divided into: Early Childhood (0 to 2 incomplete years), Second Childhood (2 to 6 incomplete years), School (6 to 12 incomplete years) and Adolescence (12 to 12 years). 19 years old). Most intakes occur in children, with a peak incidence ranging from 6 months to 6 years (early and second childhood). In the resolution of these cases High Digestive Endoscopy may be indicated as a diagnostic and / or therapeutic method. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional, descriptive and quantitative study, performed through the analysis of medical records in the database of the endoscopy service in a hospital in São Luís, Maranhão. **RESULTS:** A total of 46 cases of accidents involving ingestion of foreign body were found. from January 1, 2016 to May 5, 2018. Of these, 16 (34.8%) cases were female and 30 (65.2%) were male. Regarding age groups in childhood, 7 (15.21%) cases in early childhood, 30 (65.23%) in early childhood, 3 (6.52%) in school and 6 (13.04%) in childhood. adolescence. Foreign bodies found by upper digestive endoscopy ranged from: 7 coins (15.21%), 6 fish bones (13.04%), 2 chicken bone (4.34%), 3 plastic (6, 52%) and 28 others (60.86%). **CONCLUSION:** Foreign body intake is not always identified by third parties (40% or more of accidental EC intake will not be diagnosed). Thus, there is a need and urgency for endoscopic FB removal, depending on several factors, including type, presence or absence of symptoms, and location. It is never too much to remember that the best treatment for EC intake is prevention, especially in early childhood, found in this study to be at higher risk. Parental education and information regarding the dangers and risks of EC ingestion.

#### 89. THERAPEUTIC PROFILE OF HEART FAILURE PATIENTS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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**INTRODUCTION:** Heart failure (HF) is a complex and highly prevalent condition, responsible for high mortality and hospitalization rates. The treatment instituted is fundamental for its prognosis: the use of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE inhibitors), angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs), beta-blockers (BB) and vasodilators reduces morbidity and mortality, while diuretics and digitalis help in improvement of symptoms. **METHODS:** Data collection was performed by searching the medical records of 301 patients with reduced ejection fraction HF who were followed up in a specialized outpatient clinic at the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão. Data were expressed as mean and standard deviation (continuous and discrete variables), absolute and relative frequencies (categorical variables) in Stata 14.0 software. **RESULTS:** Among the patients, there were 180 (59.8%) men and 121 (40.2%) women. Among these, there were 136 (45.2%) whites, 126 (41.9%) browns, 27 (9%) blacks and 12 (4%) did not report race. Idiopathic Dilated Cardiomyopathy was the most prevalent etiology, occurring in 75 (24.9%) patients, followed by Ischemic in 60 (19.9%) patients and Hypertensive in 55 (18.3%) cases. In addition, 220 (73.1%) had hypertension, 118 (39.2%) had dyslipidemia, and 114 (37.9%) had diabetes. The absolute number prescription (%) found was: ACEI or ARB were prescribed for 201 (66.11%) patients, BB for 238 (78.28%), spironolactone for 135 (44.4%), hydralazine for 44 patients. (14.47%), nitrate for 34 (11.18%), furosemide for 105 (34.5%), hydrochlorothiazide for 89 (29.27%), and digoxin for 24 (7.89%) patients. **CONCLUSION:** There was a need to optimize drugs that reduce mortality, especially ACEI / ARB and spironolactone. The use of diuretics and digoxin are in line with the latest guidelines, with lower use of these drugs.

#### 90. RELATE OF TONIC CLONIC CONVULSIVE CRISIS IN A PATIENT WITH TAY-SACHS DISEASE

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**INTRODUCTION:** Tay-Sachs is an autosomal recessive genetic disease, rare, characterized by the lack of hexosaminidase A, which makes an accumulation of sphingolipids (GM2) in neural cells. There is a progressive neurological loss, compromising physical and mental skills since the very beginning of life, resulting in death in about 4 years. The disease generates a white chalk mark in the retina, called "red cherry mark". It is developed a cognitive and motor deterioration, amaurosis, dysarthria, dysphagia, ataxia and spasticity. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Male patient, 1 year and 9 months old, hospitalized in an Intensive Therapy Unit (ITU), relating tonic clonic convulsive seizures in the past 3 days, approximately 4 times a day, associated with bronchitis and aspirating pneumonia. In the physical exams the patient presents REG, anicteric, not cyanotic, not feverish, hypo-colored mucosa (++/+++), hydrated, eupneic, TEC < 2 seconds. In the neurological exam, GCS: 15 and nystagmus. Without alterations in the remaining equipment. Previously diagnosed with Tay-Sachs disease, accompanied by a geneticist medic and neuropsychiatric medic, was indicated to a treatment with specific medicine not allowed by ANVISA (Tanganil Gê 500mg), that was maintained in regular use to do not disturb the disease's treatment. An encephalogram was done and presented a disorganized base activity, occasional paroxysm epileptiform in the frontal left region with rare irradiations to the right hemisphere and outbreak of slow delta waves in the left hemisphere. Without electrographic crises. The patient got better, then the living conditions evolved because the discharge. **CONCLUSION:** The diagnoses may be done during the antenatal, which helps in the decrease of the incidence rate of the disease. However, because the lack of epidemiological data and the unusual contact by the professionals with the disease makes its evolution easy to evolve.

#### 91. PRIMARY ADRENAL FAILURE: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** The adrenal glands are components of the endocrine system responsible for the production of hormones that control the metabolic, hydroelectrolytic and steroid processes. Primary adrenal insufficiency, also known as Addison's disease, has a prevalence of 2 to 10.000 individuals and is characterized by poor secretion of mineralocorticoids and glucocorticoids, which result in clinical manifestations of the disease. The aim of this paper is to report the case of a patient with signs and symptoms indicative of primary adrenal insufficiency. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** R.S.A.A, 44 years old, female, brown skin, married, teacher, native and resident of Matinha-MA. Patient was admitted to a university hospital on 02/07/2019 reporting asthenia, accompanied by vertigo, nausea, vomiting, hyporexia, chills, hypotension and arthralgia for 5 days; denies fever and syncope. She reports weight loss of approximately 15kg and cutaneous hyperpigmentation in the last 3 months. She has had a history of total thyroidectomy for 4 years, taking hormone replacement with Puran T4 50mg. Denies family history of similar cases. The complementary exams found: hyponatremia, negative BAAR test, low levels of Dehydroepiandrosterone sulfate, androstenedione and cortisol, high levels of adrenocorticotropic hormone and erythrocyte sedimentation rate. Based on clinical data and laboratory tests, the diagnosis of Addison's disease was established and treatment with fludrocortisone and prednisone was initiated, showing clinical improvement. **CONCLUSION:** The case report presented was diagnosed as primary adrenal insufficiency based on data collected from anamnesis and physical examination, including the classic triad of hypotension, hyponatremia and mucocutaneous hyperpigmentation, as well as the alterations found in the complementary exams.

#### 92. ANALYSIS OF VACINAL COVERAGE AGAINST MENINGITIS IN MARANHÃO BETWEEN 2014 TO 2018

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**INTRODUCTION:** Meningitis is an inflammatory process of meninges, which are membranes that surround the central nervous system. Its main etiological agents are Streptococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria meningitidis and Haemophilus influenzae type B. Prevention of the disease is through vaccination, with special attention to meningococcal C, 10-valent and pentavalent pneumococcal, which includes protection against Haemophilus influenzae B. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze vaccine coverage rates against meningitis and to verify the evolution of disease mortality in the state of Maranhão between 2014/2018. **METHODOLOGY:** Secondary data obtained from DATASUS Tab for Windows (TABWIN) software were used. Regarding vaccination coverage, only the vaccines were considered: meningococcal C and 1st booster, pneumococcal and 1st booster, and pentavalent. Thus, for the analysis of mortality due to meningitis, only three etiological agents were considered: pneumococcus, meningococcus and Haemophilus influenzae type B. From the data collection, a table listing the values found in the study period was produced. **RESULTS:** Accordingly, between 2014 and 2018, vaccination coverage in the State of Maranhão against meningococcus reached 81.53%; 84.80%; 76.84%; 75.06% and 72.65%; for pneumococcus, 77.59%; 80.31%; 74.09%; 76.23% and 79.46%; while for Haemophilus influenzae reached 89.15%; 91.17%; 73.12%; 72.22% and 79.01%. With respect to mortality, between 2014 and 2018, 22 deaths were recorded within the state, 7 due to meningococcal meningitis, 13 due to pneumococcal meningitis and 2 to Haemophilus influenzae. **CONCLUSION:** Thus, it is clear that mortality from meningitis from a given etiological agent is directly related to low specific immunization coverage, ie vaccination rates below 80% have a greater influence on deaths.

#### 93. INFECTION BY HISTOPLASMOSIS ON PEDIATRIC HEART TRANSPLANT PATIENT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Histoplasmosis is a fungal infection low prevalent in Brasil caused by the inhalation of Histoplasma Capsulatum. The fungus infects the pulmonary alveoli, induces inflammatory response, gets multiplied and reaches the systemic circulation. Most of infections are asymptomatic with immune response and cure in the firsts weeks. Immunosuppressed people can develop acute, severe and disseminated forms of the disease. **CASE**

**DESCRIPTION:** IAB, 15 age, coming from Belém(PA), postoperative heart transplantation in 2009 with congenital cardiomegaly. Hospitalized with fever complaint, weight loss and adynamia a month ago transferred from the city of origin after treatment to pneumonia and cytomegalovirus, without upgrade. Admitted with an important tachydyspnea quickly progressive, needing noninvasive medication and vasoactive drugs. Laboratory tests with leukopenia and thrombocytopenia, diffuse bilateral infiltrate chest x-ray, tomography with diffusely distributed centrilobular nodules and normal marrow biopsy. It was suggested hypotheses of tuberculosis, atypical hospital or fungal pneumonia, then he was submitted to treatment with multiple antimicrobials, the results were not positive. The diagnosis of histoplasmosis came after his bronchoalveolar lavage and lung biopsy. Relatives were questioned about exposition. His mother mentioned an eventual presence in a church with pigeons. After the diagnosis, it was realized a directed treatment with liposomal amphotericin B in 30 days. The patient evolved with gradual improvement, he was discharged with itraconazole and a treatment plan for 6 months. **CONCLUSION:** In view of the increasing number of opportunistic diseases, which develop better in patients with weakened immune systems, such as transplanted ones, the suspicion for this type of pathogen should be encouraged, thus facilitating therapeutic direction.

#### 94. NOCICEPTIVE PAIN FOR CUSHING SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Cushing's syndrome (CS) is a condition resulting from prolonged exposure to excess glucocorticoids. The chronic pain in this case report is due to prolonged use of this drug due to a hypophysectomy; **CASE REPORT:** C.S.D, female, 48 years old, born in São Luís- MA. In October 2016, the date of her first consultation at the Chronic Pain Outpatient Clinic of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (HUUFMA), the patient reported generalized and intermittent pain, with feeling of "tiredness", weight, burning and shock started after hypophysectomy 7 years ago. Physical examination showed allodynia, decreased strength and paraesthesia at various body sites, with Visual Numerical Scale (EVN) = 10 most of the time and partial improvement with paracetamol and physical therapy. Patient diagnosed with CS, making continuous use of prednisone, sodium alendronate and acetaminophen in pain crises. Raised the possibility of nociceptive pain, Tramadol (37.5 mg) and Paracetamol (325 mg) were prescribed every 8 hours in seizures and Pregabalin (75 mg) 1 oral tablet at night. After 3 months, the patient reported an EVN = 4. After 2 years of follow-up, with exchange of pregabalin for gabapentin and new dose adjustments (900 mg daily), the patient returns reporting pain extinction, including being able to adhere to rehabilitation therapy (physical therapy and physical activity). On physical examination no changes were found. EVN = 0; **DISCUSSION:** Glucocorticoids are used in medical practice due to their high anti-inflammatory power. However, when introduced in high doses or over a prolonged period can trigger Cushing's syndrome as a side effect; **CONCLUSION:** The relevance of this report is given about the cause of Cushing's syndrome, which was triggered by prolonged glucocorticoid treatment.

#### 95. SULFONE SYNDROME AND LEPROSY: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Sulfone syndrome (SS) or Dapsone Hypersensitivity Syndrome (DDS), also known as "six-week dermatitis," usually appears within six weeks of starting this medicine. It is characterized by a sudden exanthematic disorder associated with systemic symptoms. It includes high fever, lymph node enlargement, hemolytic anemia, lymphocytic atypia and jaundice with increased canalicular enzymes and transaminases. This article aims at reporting a clinical case of SS. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** T.R.O.S., female, 26 years-old, northeastern Brazilian, diagnosed with leprosy, who initiated multidrug therapy (Dapsone and Clofazimine) with an expected span of 6 months. She presented malaise in the first day after the beginning of the treatment, with spontaneous recovery and maintenance of the scheme. In

the third week, she presented emesis, asthenia, vertigo and fever for 10 days, evolving with exfoliative dermatitis of the extremities, more accentuated in the upper limbs in the hypothenar region, lowering of the level of consciousness, expressive ponderal loss, jaundice, myalgia, submandibular lymphadenomegaly and epigastralgia. She denied other comorbidities and did not make continuous use of any other medication. Laboratory tests demonstrated moderate anemia, elevated bilirubin and liver enzymes. Corticotherapy with Prednisone 40mg/day was initiated during 15 days and definitive suspension of the DDS. The patient evolved with significant improvement in general condition and was treated for leprosy with Clofazimine alone, without complications. **CONCLUSION:** SS is a rare pathology that affects all ages, with no predilection for gender and clinical diagnosis. Its mortality is about 13 to 15%. The clarification of its etiopathogenesis and the knowledge of its management have great value for the improvement of the medical assistance and the reduction of morbid and fatal outcomes related to the population affected by it.

#### 96. MESENTERIC SCISSOR IN PEDIATRIC PATIENT: A CASE REPORT

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Centro Universitário do Maranhão (CEUMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Mesenteric Cyst (CM) is defined as a cystic lesion, that is, a benign tumor with a liquid, semi-solid or pasty content, which has different pathological origins. It is located between the two layers of the mesentery, originating anywhere in the gastrointestinal tract. Mesenteric cysts are rare lesions, incidence 1 / 100,000 in adults, predominate in the female gender with age range for diagnosis of 30.48 years; in pediatric patients has an incidence of approximately 1 / 20,000, affecting more children and the average age of 4/9 years. The cases may be asymptomatic or not the first being more recurrent. The clinical picture is characterized by nonspecific pain, abdominal mass and distension, with a mean duration of 2 to 6 months. In children, this clinical picture may start more acutely and, depending on the size of the CM, it can simulate ascites. Description of the Case: G.O. A 12-year-old female, from Viturino Freire, Brazil, presented with intense pain when walking and abdominal distension, associated with abscess, palpable mass above the umbilical scar. She sought medical care in a hospital in the city of Bacabal in August 2017 for diagnostic investigation. She was then admitted to the same hospital, where the diagnosis was confirmed through clinical examination and imaging (Total Abdomen Ultrasonography and Abdomen Computed Tomography Total). A cystic lesion measuring approximately 19.0 x 10.0 cm was observed in the images, affecting almost all the left hemiabdome, extending to the pelvis. Conclusion: CM are rare intra-abdominal lesions in children. The case in question was a cystic, expansive formation. ogo, in order to rule out differential diagnoses, imaging and surgery are essential to promote a favorable diagnosis and prognosis, respectively.

#### 97. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SYPHILIS IN ARAGUAINA PREGNANT WOMEN FROM 2015 TO 2018

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CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO TOCANTINENSE PRESIDENTE ANTÔNIO CARLOS

**INTRODUCTION:** Syphilis is a bacterial infection caused by *Treponema pallidum* and transmitted sexually, vertically or hematogenously during any period of pregnancy. The occurrence of syphilis in pregnancy has been presenting great frequency and great repercussions in the maternal-fetal morbidity, increasing the rates of congenital infection and perinatal mortality. The aim of this paper is to describe the clinical and epidemiological profile of cases of congenital syphilis in the city of Araguaína-TO. **METHODS:** A retrospective and descriptive study of the confirmed cases of syphilis in pregnant women in the city of Araguaína - TO, from 2015 to 2018, was performed using SINAN records. After data collection, they were analyzed and tabulated in the Microsoft Excel and Epi Info programs. **RESULTS:** There were 1614 cases of pregnant patients diagnosed with syphilis during the period from 2015 to 2018. Of these, 4.46% were in the age group of 15-19 years. Still being the highest incidence in the age group from 20 to 39 years old with 11.33%. Regarding the diagnosis, 15.17% of pregnant women were diagnosed prenatally. The prevalent clinical classification at diagnosis was the primary stage of the disease with 9.3%, followed by tertiary syphilis with 2.1%, latent syphilis 1.9% and finally secondary with 1.6%. Notifications were made from 48 municipalities in the state of Tocantins and 16.6% of cases in the city of Araguaína. **CONCLUSION:**



Thus, it was observed that there was a 320% increase in diagnosed cases of gestational syphilis in the period from 2015 to 2018 in the city of Araguaína-TO and discrepant to 250% in the state of Tocantins. Given the data obtained, it is valid to articulate ways to improve public policies regarding the decrease in the prevalence of congenital syphilis in the mother-child binomial and its complications.

**98. ACUPUNCTURE AS THERAPY IN PATIENT WITH POST SURGERY PAIN: CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** The low back pain is one of the main causes of absence from work in industrialized countries. It can be caused by several factors such as osteoarthritis, herniated disc, spinal surgery, bone tumors, among others. Presently there is the conservative pharmacological treatment with anticonvulsants, tricyclic antidepressants, whether or not associated with opioids. For non-pharmacological treatment there is physical therapy and acupuncture by stimulating a point that has direct access to the central nervous system. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Male patient, 47 years old, in treatment at the Chronic Pain Service of the UFMA's University Hospital for 2 years, refers burning pain located in the lower back, did not attend physiotherapy, reported non-restorative sleep and was taking anticonvulsants and tricyclic antidepressants for pain, reporting pain improvement. He was referred to acupuncture due to reports of slight improvement with pharmacological treatment. Were performed 10 acupuncture sessions with needling of ashi points VB34, Ig4, B25, B23, B67, B60, R3, and R7. Patient reported slight improvement with acupuncture after 10 sessions, but during the 10 sessions showed infidelity to pharmacological treatment. He kept his behavior after the 10th session and the patient is still undergoing treatment. **CONCLUSION:** Although there are literary reports in favor of supporting acupuncture for the adjuvant treatment of low back pain due to the fact that acupoints trigger conductive fibers of high speed painful stimuli, which generates opioid release, this patient did not show significant improvements with pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment, noting that the patient did not adhere to the pharmacological treatment due to its cost.

**99. ASHTMA HOSPITALIZATIONS IN MARANHÃO UNDER 5 YEARS IN THE LAST 10 YEARS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Asthma is composed of hyperresponsiveness and airway and inflammation that are responsible for airflow, which regresses spontaneously with treatment. This is a public health issue throughout Brazil, due to high morbidity and mortality rates. In Maranhão, the disease is a cause of a significant number of hospitalizations in children. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive study on the number of hospitalizations for asthma in children under 05 years, between 2009 and 2018, in the municipalities of Maranhão (MA), based on secondary data obtained from the Hospital Information System (SIH / DATASUS). **RESULTS:** The number of hospitalizations for asthma in MA in children under 05 years increased progressively in the first three years (2009-2011), ranging from 3425 to 3932 cases, and was unstable but declining in subsequent years. Among the municipalities, the largest numbers recorded in the research period were recorded for Grajaú with 1164, approximately triple the number of hospitalizations in the capital São Luís with 382 cases in the same 10-year interval. **CONCLUSION:** Increased levels of pollution, access to medicines, and lack of information about disease programs may explain the number of hospitalizations and behavior in the states of MA. Early diagnosis of asthma in children is important for treatment. From 2011 there was a decrease in the number of hospitalizations, even if irregularly, it can be explained by the implementation of specific health programs to control other public issues, which are not directly related to asthma, but which have a positive impact on the reduction of hospitalizations. in view of the increased intervention of health professionals in the community.

**100. HEART AND KIDNEY SYNDROME FROM EXOGENOUS PESTICIDE POISONING**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a complex and potentially serious clinical entity characterized by a rapid decline in kidney function within hours to days, with loss of ability to regulate hydroelectrolytic and acid-base balance and accumulation of nitrogen degradation products. Abrupt deterioration of kidney function may cause acute cardiac disorder, characterizing type 3 heart and kidney syndrome. **CASE REPORT:** Patient, male, 76 years old, hypertensive, farmer, smoker and long-term alcoholic, presented dyspnea after use of cypermethrin pesticide / chlorpyrifos on 7/18/2019. After 15 days, she developed dyspnea, associated with oliguria, fever (38 ° C), vomiting and abdominal pain; sought the Emergency Care Unit (UPA), where was identified Ur: 116; Cr: 1.68; Troponin negative, being referred to the Araguaína Regional Hospital after 2 days. On admission patient reports dyspnea, asthenia, hyporexia, nausea, and has been anuric for 12 hours, with Ur: 167, Cr: 3.6, K: 7.1 and metabolic acidosis, ECG with high response atrial fibrillation, Echocardiogram with EF: 39% and moderate-grade pericardial effusion, USG: bilateral pleural effusion, small ascites and kidneys of normal size and well-defined contours. The patient was referred to the ICU and started correction of hydroelectrolytic and acid-base disorders, remaining for 4 days. Patient presented good evolution, with return of diuresis, improvement of uremic condition, without need for renal replacement therapy, presenting Ur: 124; Cr: 1.8; K: 3.5, pH: 7.39, HCO<sub>3</sub>: 23. He was transferred to the medical ward for continued treatment. **CONCLUSION:** Nephrotoxic AKI is an important cause of morbidity and mortality. The case described reinforces the importance of adequate clinical management in pathologies involving heart and kidney physiological connection.

**101. CAUSES OF DETH IN WOMEN IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL OF SÃO LUÍS-MA BETWEEN 2015-2018**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Women are a significant part of the general population in Brazil, estimated at 51.5% of Brazil's population in 2016. The high mortality rate among women is still a public health problem. Analysis of the causes of death in women is necessary in order to monitor public health as well as to plan and evaluate health care. In 2016 there were 1,309,774 deaths in Brazil, of which 572,459 (43.6%) were female. Therefore, this study presents the epidemiological profile and causes of death in women admitted to the Djalma Marques Hospital (HMDM) of São Luís - MA from 2015 to 2018. **METHODS:** Retrospective study of women deaths from 2015 to 2018, through medical records analysis from HMDM. Data were saved and analyzed by Microsoft excel 2016 program. **RESULTS:** Over the study period 5,586 deaths were recorded in HMDM, which 2134 (38%) were women. Most deaths are in the age group above 70 years, with almost half of the cases (46.15%). The lowest part is under 20 years with 76 cases. Among the main causes of death, cerebrovascular diseases stand out, as they were constituted by a total of 374 (18%) deaths. Second, with 331 (16%) cases is sepsis, which are those of pulmonary focus and urinary tract. Another important cause was pneumonia involving with acute respiratory failure, causing 205 (10%) deaths. The others most frequent were neoplasms-related complications with 66 (3%) cases, head trauma with 59 (2.7%) and 196 (9%) women did not have their cause of death clarified. **CONCLUSIONS:** In the study, deaths were mainly due to diseases of the circulatory system and in the age group above 70 years, which fits the current statistics of female mortality in Brazil, considering that according to ministry of health, the main causes of mortality in Brazilian women are circulatory diseases, neoplasms and the external causes.

**102. SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY EFFECTS ON PLASMA GHRELIN LEVELS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Different changes of plasma ghrelin levels have been reported following gastric banding, Roux-en-Y gastric bypass, and biliopancreatic diversion. **METHODS:** This prospective study evaluates plasma ghrelin levels and weight loss following laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG) in 25 patients. **RESULTS:** Patients who underwent LSG (n=25) showed a significant decrease of plasma ghrelin at day 1 compared to preoperative values (41 +/- 15 fmol/ml vs 112 +/- 45 fmol/ml, P=0.005). Plasma ghrelin remained low and stable at 1 and 6 months postoperatively. Mean excess weight loss was 27±18% on 1 month and 6 months (45±29% P=0.001) compared with initial weight. **CONCLUSIONS:** As a consequence of resection of the gastric fundus, the predominant area of human ghrelin production, ghrelin is significantly reduced after LSG. This reduction remains stable at follow-up 6 months postoperatively.

**103. EVALUATION AND AWARENESS ABOUT PRENATAL OF PREGNANT WOMEN IN SAO LUIS-MA HEALTH CENTER**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Despite technological advances, underdeveloped countries still report many deaths of women and children due to pregnancy complications, most of which are preventable by adequate prenatal care. According to recommendations, care should start early, have universal coverage and be performed periodically, and this premise is a major concern within the health area, thus observing the need for clarification and strengthening of the importance of its proper practice. **METHODS:** A prospective and quantitative cohort analytical study was performed to identify the main failures in prenatal care. The study was conducted with all pregnant women belonging to micro area 09 attended by the Liberdade Health Center from October 2014 to January 2015. A questionnaire consisting of closed questions and multiple choices about the information that pregnant women should know about quality prenatal care. **RESULTS:** Analyzing the answers of the questionnaires, it was found that the pregnant women who started follow-up after the second trimester were young, single and had no interest in assuming pregnancy. Another failure was related to attendance, where the structure of the service makes it difficult for the patient to return if she misses the date of the appointment, being rescheduled up to 30 days after the ideal date. Thus, the script for the lecture was set up, targeting the main deficits found, enabling an analysis of the knowledge about the relevance of prenatal care for pregnant women. **CONCLUSION:** Prenatal care should meet the needs of pregnant women through the use of appropriate knowledge and resources for each case. In addition, it is of utmost importance that health actions are geared to the entire target population within the scope of the health unit, ensuring continuity in the treatment, monitoring and evaluation of these actions.

**104. FRANTZ'S TUMOR: CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Frantz's tumor, initially described in 1959, is defined as a pseudopapillary solid pancreatic neoplasm, which, although malignant, usually evolves with benign, slow and asymptomatic evolution. This pathology has a rare prevalence, comprising 0.3-2.7% of all pancreatic neoplasms, and mostly affects the body-caudal region of the pancreas. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** MSFS, a 27-year-old, housewife from Santa Luzia do Paruá was admitted to the Aldenora Belo Hospital complaining of abdominal pain for a year. Brought abdomen ultrasound (US), performed in another service, showing expansive abdominal mass to clarify. Magnetic nuclear resonance (MRI) showed solid cystic lesion in the pancreas, measuring about 6.0 x 7.0 x 5.5 cm, suggestive of Frantz tumor. Patient underwent exploratory laparotomy, which underwent central pancreatectomy with Roux-en-Y terminus-lateral jejunal pancreatic anastomosis, cholecystectomy and retroperitoneal lymphadenectomy without complications. In the fifth POD (Postoperative Day) he presented with jejunal-oriented fistula, and no new surgical approach was required. **CONCLUSION:** The case shows a young patient who developed the disease over a year, with no signs of weight loss or visible increase in abdominal mass, confirming, among other signs, the

benign aspect of the tumor. Central pancreatectomy and Roux-en-Y jejunal shunt were effective in eradicating Frantz's tumor.

**105. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF AIDS CASES REPORTED IN BRAZIL IN 2017**

Natalia Vicente de Souza Silva; Jennifer Branco Graça; Jane Augusto Guimarães Gonçalves  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Acquired Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was first reported in 1981 and has since become an epidemic worldwide. In Brazil, AIDS has presented a dynamic and unstable distribution pattern. In absolute numbers, from 1980 to June 2018, 982,129 cases of AIDS were detected in the country. The epidemiological study of this disease is directly related and impaired by underreporting. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive epidemiological study, elaborated by means of consultation with the Information System for Notifiable Diseases and the Death Information System, available at the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System. **RESULTS:** In 2017, 37,791 new cases of AIDS and 11,463 deaths from the disease were recorded. Between 2012 and 2017, there was a 15.7% reduction in the syndrome detection rate, especially after 2014 with the recommendation of "treatment for all", which also interfered in the mortality rate, which suffered a decrease of 15.8% in the same period. The gender ratio was 22 cases in men for every 10 cases in women and remained stable between 2016 and 2017. For the first time in the last decade, the category of homo/bisexual exposure exceeded the cases of heterosexual exposure in men. Regarding age, the age group between 25 and 39 years had the highest number of reported cases. In patients under 13 years of age, exposure was through vertical transmission in 93.2% of cases and in those over 13 years of age through sexual intercourse in more than 95% of cases in both men and women. **CONCLUSION:** The high incidence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection in young individuals is still a reality that calls attention. Prevention, with public health policies, must be built based on the epidemiological profile and directed to each risk group. Young men are the group most at risk of infection and represent the greatest challenge when it comes to HIV and AIDS prevention.

**106. SLENDER ANGIODYSPLASIA AS A CAUSE OF ENTERORRHAGE IN A PATIENT WITH HIV: CASE REPORT.**

Natalia Vicente de Souza Silva; Jennifer Branco Graça; Jane Augusto Guimarães Gonçalves  
Instituto Tocantinense Presidente Antônio Carlos (UNITPAC)

**INTRODUCTION:** Patients with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) have a 3.640 times higher risk of acquiring Kaposi's sarcoma, which may manifest with low digestive hemorrhage (HDB). However, in the presence of a patient with acute enterorrhagia, it is important to highlight other diagnoses that may present with hypovolemic shock quickly. Among them, we have angiodysplasia. Small bowel angiodysplasia causes 6% of HDB and translates into poor blood vessel formation. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 38-year-old HIV-positive male patient on regular antiretroviral therapy is admitted to the emergency department with hypovolemic shock due to massive enterorrhagia. After hemodynamic stabilization, the origin of the bleeding was investigated. Physical examination was performed with data collection on current history. Subsequently, upper digestive endoscopy (EAD) and colonoscopy were performed, both without changes. The main diagnostic hypothesis was recurrence of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), since a patient had been previously diagnosed with this cancer in 2015, when he was treated with chemotherapy. He was transferred to an air intensive care unit in São Paulo, where he underwent an endoscopic capsule (EC) examination, which revealed a lesion in elevated jejunal topography with venous pattern hemorrhage, compatible with angiodysplasia. After a new episode of enterorrhagia, the patient underwent arteriography that could not find a bleeding focus. He was discharged with medical advice for return during rebleeding. **CONCLUSION:** The investigation of enterorrhagia in a patient with HIV should be initiated by the most commonly found causes, such as KS. After this diagnosis is ruled out, research for other etiologies is mandatory. Despite being little considered, the diagnosis of angiodysplasia should be taken into account, as it is the second cause of HDB in adults and the elderly.

**107. BILATERAL ADRENAL HEMORRHAGE: A RARE POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATION**

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Felipe Scipião Moura; Vanielle Carvalho Machado  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Bilateral adrenal hemorrhage (BAH) is a rare but potentially fatal condition. It may occur in the context of sepsis, trauma, coagulopathies, postoperatively or even spontaneously. The exact pathophysiological mechanism is not yet defined; however, the increase in arterial blood flow that occurs when serum ACTH levels are elevated in response to organic stress associated with insufficient venous drainage of the adrenals may explain this condition. In this sense, we present a case report of a previously healthy patient who developed BAH after rectosigmoidectomy after acute diverticulitis. **CASE REPORT:** E.M.V.J., male, 43 years old, previously obese and hypertensive, hospitalized with abdominal pain, fever and vomiting. He was diagnosed with acute diverticulitis (Hinchey I). Seven days after clinical treatment, the patient developed septic shock from the perforating acute abdomen. He underwent rectosigmoidectomy and remained in the intensive care unit for 13 days, requiring the use of vasoactive drugs. After clinical improvement and weaning medication, the patient presented persistent nausea and vomiting. A new abdominal CT scan was performed, which showed bilateral acute enlargement of the adrenal glands. Laboratory tests confirmed the diagnosis of primary adrenal insufficiency (cortisol  $3.5\mu\text{g} / \text{dL}$  - RV: 1.8 to 6.5; ACTH  $60.1 \text{ pg} / \text{dL}$ ; RV  $<46.0$ ),  $\text{Na} + 139.0 \text{ mmol} / \text{L}$  and  $\text{K} + 3.6 \text{ mmol} / \text{L}$ ) and treatment with crystalloid and corticotherapy was started. **CONCLUSION:** Bilateral adrenal gland hemorrhage should be investigated in patients with postoperative nausea, vomiting and hypotension. The diagnosis is suggested by bilateral enlargement of the adrenal glands, as well as by the presence of elevated attenuation on CT scan. Early diagnosis and treatment are key to reducing mortality from this condition.

#### 108. OCCURRENCE OF CONTAMINATION BY PARASITES AND BACTERIA: SÃO MARCOS BEACH

Maria Vitória Lima Almeida; Ingrid Albuquerque Araújo Gomes; Danielle do Nascimento Lopes; Neuriane Silva Lima; Gabriela Coutinho Amorim Carneiro; Wellyson da Cunha Firmino Araújo Firmino; Maria Raimunda Chagas Silva  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Nowadays, the presence of parasites and bacteria in coastal regions is a topic of debate in the health area. Studies conducted on beaches in Brazil have considered the quality of sand for contamination by total and fecal coliforms, human and animal parasites. The population attending these areas is vulnerable to infection by microorganisms. **OBJECTIVES:** To perform a bacteriological and parasitological analysis of the sand of São Marcos beach, São Luís coastal region. **METHODS:** The collection was carried out at 3 defined points along the coastal zone, in March 2019. For microbiological analysis, the method of presence or absence using Colitest Kit, Indol test and Escherichia coli colony count by EMB culture medium and for the identification of helminth using the Hoffman method. **RESULTS:** The bacteriological analyzes of the beach sand presented values  $>14000 \text{ CFU}/100\text{g}$  higher than those acceptable by CONAMA 2000 legislation. The presence of *E. coli* has been used as an indicator of fecal contamination on beaches. The parasites found were *Trichuris trichiura* and eggs of *Ascaris lumbricoides*. **CONCLUSION:** It is noted that there is contamination by bacteria and parasites that may favor infection in humans, therefore, it is necessary to understand the causes of this contamination and warn beach goers about the risk of infection by these microorganisms.

#### 109. Equisetum POTENTIAL AGAINST DAMAGE AFTER ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN RATS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are one of the leading causes of death, especially from acute myocardial infarction, which occur by scarce supplying the bloodstream with oxygen and metabolism for long periods of time to cardiomyocytes. In this study, the cardioprotective effect of the plant species *Equisetum arvense* (horsetail) on isoproterenol-induced myocardial injury (ISO) was evaluated. **METHODS:** *E. arvense* aerial parts were added to distilled water (1: 6) and the technique subjected to decoction. Then, the lyophilized extract of *E. arvense* (EEA) was extracted. Adult male *Rattus*

novergicus rats were randomly divided into groups: healthy control (0.05 ml / 100g water, v.o); isoproterenol (0.05 ml / 100 g water, v.o); atenolol (50 mg / kg / day, v.o) and EEA (50 mg / kg / day, v.o). After 30 days of treatment, the three year-end groups received the subcutaneous ISO, 85 mg / kg, s.c, for two consecutive days, except for the control group, which received the same route of administration. Blood samples were taken for analysis of cardiac enzymes biomarkers of myocardial injury. **RESULTS:** The results show that EEA 50 mg / kg / day was able to reduce the serum levels of the enzymes CK-MB (Creatinophosphokinase), LDH (Lactate Dehydrogenase) and AST (Aspartate Aminotransferase), compared with the ISO group. These enzymes are the main biochemical indicators of AMI. Since, in plasma, their values increase in proportion to the damage in cardiac tissue, and remains for days after myocardial injury. **CONCLUSION:** In conclusion, *E. arvense* had a potential cardioprotective effect against ISO-induced myocardial injury, maintaining cardiac enzyme levels. Further studies will be needed to clarify the mechanisms of action on the cardiac functionality of this plant species.

#### 110. RIBEIRINHAS HEALTH: TRIZIDEIA'S COMMUNITY SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

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Environment is a collection of external conditions that influence the life in human behavior and society itself in all respects. In this sense, environmental health encompasses all aspects of human health, including quality of life, that are determined by physical, chemical, biological, social and psychosocial factors. Environmental factors affecting human health. Their understanding of the challenges lies in the complex matrix of elements that determine and integrate health. Thus, the purpose of this Article the health conditions of the population of the community Trizidela, the municipality was to characterize Monsoon - MA, the River Pindaré. This is a study of qualitative and quantitative approach, carried out from February to April 2018, in which 50 people representing their families were interviewed. On the assessment of health status, half of the respondents considered having a state of fair health (50 %). This reflection is related to the physical, physiological, psychological, social factors, among others reality. However, all mankind should reflect on environmental health, since this is not an isolated problem, but a social nature, requiring interdisciplinary and creative for discussion on the subject shares.

#### 111. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF BREAST DISORDERS IN MARANHÃO, MAY 2015 TO MAY 2019

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**INTRODUCTION:** Breast disorders can be non cancerous (benign) or cancerous (malignant). The non cancerous can be breast pain, cysts, fibrocystic breast disease, fibroadenoma, breast secretion and infections. This epidemiological profile study aims to evaluate the morbidity of breast disorders in the state of Maranhão from May of 2015 to May of 2019. **METHODS:** A quantitative and descriptive epidemiological study based on DATASUS data regarding patients with breast disorders from May of 2015 to May of 2019 in the state of Maranhão. It analyzes the gender, race, age range, locality and type of care, elective or emergency. **RESULTS:** There were 3034 patients and 3 deaths from breast disorders during the study period. Predominance of the female sex (90,07%), qualifying women as the most affected. Most of the races were not informed (52,14%), but "parda" was the most quoted (37,27%), followed by the other colors/races (10,56%). Most of the cases happened with people with 15 to 49 years old corresponding to 86,47%. Concerning to the type of care, most were elective care (54,38%). The capital of the state, São Luís, registered the highest number of patients, 1325 (43,67%), most of them are from the University Hospital Presidente Dutra (HUPD) with 737 cases. **CONCLUSION:** The study concerning to breast disorders shows that, in the state of Maranhão from May of 2015 and May of 2019, most affected are women, age range between 15 and 49 years old, race/color not informed and most of the cases were registered in the city of São Luís and more than a half of them in the HUPD.

**112. CHEMOEMBOLIZATION OF HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Patients with liver cirrhosis (LC) of any cause are at serious risk of developing hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). 90% of HCC cases occur in patients with LC, and among those with LC, the risk of HCC is up to 30% in five years. Therapy will depend on the patient's general condition, comorbidities, Child-Pugh staging, liver transplantation perspective, among others. Liver Artery Chemoembolization (LAC) is an important therapeutic method, both as a palliative method in patients with no prospect of transplantation and as a bridge to definitive therapy. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** 55-year-old male patient with diabetes, carrier of virus C (genotype 3), with liver cirrhosis Child A, in clinical follow-up. CT scan of upper abdomen revealed a nodule with exophytic component, with heterogeneous attenuation and enhancement, measuring 4.8x4.2x3.9 centimeters, with intense arterial enhancement, compatible with HCC, in segment II. LAC was proposed. Retrograde puncture of the left radial artery was performed with superselective catheterization of the tumor nourishing branches with doxorubicin and lipiodol; control angiography revealed satisfactory occlusion of the nodules with preservation of non-target arterial branches. Patient was released uneventfully. **CONCLUSION:** The only potentially curative treatment for hepatocarcinomas is surgical resection and only 15% of these tumors are operable. In this sense, LAC is one of the most promising modalities of minimally invasive treatment of these tumors. The principle of this locoregional technique is to enhance the therapeutic effect by injecting antineoplastic drugs into the target lesion, associated with subsequent embolotherapy to interrupt the nutritional contribution of these lesions. This therapy is at the forefront of treatments with good results and few adverse effects, as well as proven evidence in increasing patient survival time.

**113. ANGIOSARCOMA OF THE SCALP: CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Angiosarcoma are rare tumors and aggressive, focus more often on men, in the elderly and the scalp.<sup>1</sup> The diagnosis is confirmed by biopsy and histopathologic study with immunohistochemical tissue research.<sup>2</sup> There are three types of treatment: the surgical removal of the tumor, radiation and adjuvant chemotherapy. The current consensus is to use a combined treatment, including excision of the disease with negative margins, if possible, more radiation associated or not to chemotherapy. The Paclitaxel used to be a drug of first line without treatment do angiosarcoma of the scalp because it is better tolerated by elderly patients.<sup>3</sup> Despite the proposed treatments, prognosis of angiosarcoma is reserved and most patients die as a result of pulmonary metastases, cardiac or cerebral. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** White patient of 65 years old with a history of scalp injury just over 6 months. Initially, he was treated in another service for seborrheic dermatitis, but his clinical condition worsened. At the outpatient clinic of University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão (HUUFMA), hair shaving was suggested for a better appreciation of the clinical picture, revealing an erythematous plaque over 15 cm in the largest diameter, protrusions, recesses and compressible edema. Histopathological examination of the lesion revealed an aspect compatible with angiosarcoma and, given the impossibility of surgical resection, we opted for treatment with chemotherapy (Paclitaxel) and radiotherapy. Partial remission has been obtained. However, 2 years after clinical improvement, the patient had pulmonary metastasis and, upon starting the chemotherapy protocol, evolved to sepsis and death. **CONCLUSION:** Angiosarcomas are aggressive tumors that need early diagnosis so that the patient may have a greater chance of a favorable outcome. For this purpose it is necessary that dermatologists listen for the possibility of that diagnosis during outpatient consultations.

**114. EARLY COMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH BARIATRIC SURGERY IN A HOSPITAL IN SÃO LUÍS-MA**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Bariatric surgery has become an important alternative in the fight against obesity. Even in referral centers, patients have complications. An early recognition allows a better patient approach, reduces treatment costs, length of in-hospital stay (LOS), morbidity and mortality. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of early complications associated with bariatric surgery. **METHODS:** This was an observational, descriptive, retrospective study that evaluated early complications in patients undergoing bariatric surgery at a São Luís-MA hospital in 2018. The procedures performed were Roux-en-Y Gastric Bypass and Vertical Gastrectomy. The early complications considered were those that occurred up to 30 days after surgery. **RESULTS:** There were 477 patients participating in the study, among these, 341 (71.5%) women. The average age was 39.5 years, body mass index of 38.5 kg / m<sup>2</sup> and LOS of 52 hours. The main associated comorbidity was diabetes mellitus (22%). The prevalence of early complications was 1.68% (eight cases). Considering only patients undergoing bypass, the value found was 1.83% and 1.54% for the sleeve. There were four bleeds (one upper and three intra-abdominal bleeding), two intestinal obstructions (enteroenteroanastomosis elbow and incarcerated incisional hernia) and two digestive fistulas (gastroenteroanastomosis and post-sleeve Hiss angle). Five (1%) patients with complications went to the Intensive Care Unit. Rehospitalization within 30 days occurred in 0.42% (two cases) due to gastric fistula after sleeve and pneumonia after bypass. Six (1.25%) patients were reoperated: two due to digestive fistula, two due to obstruction and two due to bleeding. There was no conversion to open surgery or death. **CONCLUSION:** The prevalence of early complications of bariatric surgery in this study was 1.68%. Bleeding, digestive fistula, intestinal obstruction and pneumonia were the complications found.

**115. ANALYSIS OF SLEEPINESS LEVEL IN ELDERLY PRACTICES OF FORCE TRAINING**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Strength training involves participation of physiological, physical and motor. Moreover, when done properly, it provides the most effective aging, healthy. Since this process of senescence can be influenced by aspects of biopsychosocial, environmental and genetic factors and influence on sleep patterns, including: increased latency, night waking, circadian phase advance, sleep fragmentation and daytime sleepiness. **OBJECTIVE:** To identify the degree of drowsiness in the elderly. strength training practitioners. **METHODS:** The study followed resolution recommendations 466/12 of the National Health Council. Sample integrated, for convenience, with 08 female strength training practitioners. Presenting average age of 65.6 ± 4.1 years old, height 1.58 ± 0.6 cm, weight 62 ± 9 kg, body mass index 25 ± 2.2Kg / m<sup>2</sup> of (63%) eutrophic and (37%) overweight. The degree of sleepiness was measured by the Epworth Sleepiness (ESE-BR) validated by Bertolazi et al. (2009), integrated by 08 (eight) questions of daily tasks of the individual. BioEstat 5.3 software was used for the statistical treatment, performing a descriptive analysis followed by the application of the tests Kolmogorov-Smirnov. **RESULTS:** Observed homogeneity between the variables. The sum drowsiness score was 78, mean score 9.8 ± 8.1, the sample was classified as: (61%) had normal values, (13%) had mild daytime sleepiness, (13%) moderate drowsiness and (13%) severe drowsiness. **CONCLUSION:** There was a predominance of normality among the elderly. However, it is noteworthy, it is necessary to elaborate strategies aimed at sleep hygiene of practitioners, in order to benefit the class minority who presented drowsiness from mild to severe, thus avoiding possible disorders respiratory disorders, for example, obstructive sleep apnea syndrome.

**116. SUBJECTIVE ANALYSIS OF SLEEP QUALITY IN ELDERLY TRAINING PRACTICES FORCE**



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**INTRODUCTION:** Strength training involves the participation of force transfer systems: aerobic as well as anaerobic energy, as well as physical and motor capacities. It is emphasized that the optimization of its benefits can be influenced by sleep: subdivision into two phases: REM sleep (fast waves) and N-REM sleep (slow waves). Considered reparative mechanism with active and passive principles of neurophysiological, physical and behavioral behavior in the elderly, changes in normality occur. Objective: To measure the subjective quality of sleep in elderly women practicing force. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** The study followed the recommendations of resolution 466/12 of The National Health Council. Participated in the study 08 elderly practitioners of the training of strength, for convenience, with a mean age of  $65.6 \pm 4.1$  years, height  $1.58 \pm 0.6$  cm, weight  $62 \pm 9$  kg, body mass index  $25 \pm 2.2$  kg / m<sup>2</sup> of (63%) eutrophic and (37%) overweight. THE subjective sleep quality was measured by the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI-BR) validated by Bertolazi et al. (2011). Statistical treatment occurred by BioEstat 5.3 software, followed by descriptive analysis using KolmogorovSmirnov tests. **RESULTS:** The elderly (100%) had poor sleep quality, with total score 76, average score  $9.5 \pm 3.1$ . **CONCLUSION:** The elderly women were identified with poor sleep. Therefore, sleep hygiene is necessary to improve its quality and quantity.

**117. MITROFANOFF DERIVATION IN THE TREATMENT OF URETHRAL STENOSIS: A CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** The Mitrofanoff principle is based on the construction of an intermittently catheterized conduit between the bladder and the umbilical scar to promote emptying and bladder continence in patients who are physiologically unable - such as complex urethral injuries, for example. Mitrofanoff made through the cecal appendix has the lowest complication rate, but is not yet uneventful - which will be reported here. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** FPS, male, 69-years-old, retired, born in Altos / PI and resident in Potion de Pedras / MA, reports severe voiding dysfunction, associated with loss of libido and erectile dysfunction for 5 months after transurethral prostate resection. He sought medical help in his hometown and was referred to São Luís, where unsuccessful internal uterotomy was performed for complete proximal urethral stenosis. It was decided to perform a urinary Mitrofanoff shunt - from an appendectomy with preservation of the appendicular artery, the distal appendix was implanted in the bladder and the proximal portion in the umbilical scar to favor a clean and effective intermittent bladder catheterization. During hospitalization, the patient developed recurrent complaints of emesis, pain and wound infection, suture dehiscence, cough, pain in the inguinal region and evisceration - in addition to difficulty in Mitrofanoff catheterization. After changes in antibiotic therapy and intervention procedures, the patient evolved with resolution of complications and discharge at 60th IHL. **CONCLUSION:** Mitrofanoff urinary shunt, performed through the use of the cecal appendix, has the least chance of complications and has the highest number of effective cases.2 Despite the rare postoperative complications, it can be state that choosing to do Mitrofanoff improved patient quality of life by providing autonomy and decreasing the chances of possible infections with SVD.

**118. MULTI-ARTERIAL COMMITMENT IN PATIENT YOUNG LOW RISK CARDIOVASCULAR PATIENTS**

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Centro Universitário do Maranhão (CEUMA); Hospital Universitário da Universidade Federal do Maranhão (HUUFMA); Clínica Cardio Check up

**INTRODUCTION:** Coronary artery disease is still the leading cause of mortality in developed and developing countries; and the largest cause of health care spending in Brazil. There are some risk factors directly related to the progression and complications of atherosclerotic injury. The greater the number of risk factors present, the greater the chance of presenting a cardiovascular event. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** KFLA, 38 years old, male, white,

married, physician, with a history of atypical precordial pain of recent onset. Dyslipidemic, denies high blood pressure and diabetes. Regular physical activity, balanced diet, non-smoker, social drinker. LDL 139; triglycerides 373; HDL33, other normal laboratory tests. Negative exercise test for ischemia, good functional capacity, effective. Normal transthoracic Doppler echocardiogram. She started using Somalgim 100mg, Rosuvastatin 20mg and Bisoprolol 5mg. Coronary angiotomography shows anterior descending artery (ADA) with severe lesion (LS) in proximal third (PX), myocardial bypass in middle third; diagonal with LS in third PX; circumflex artery with distal LS; right coronary artery with moderate lesion; posterior descending LS; calcium score 10. Coronary angiography confirmed the findings of CT angiography. Magnetic resonance imaging of the heart demonstrated Septal Ischemia. Patient underwent successful coronary angioplasty with 1 stent implantation in ADA. At the patient's request, six months later, she underwent negative myocardial scintigraphy for ischemia. It follows no cardiovascular complaints and optimal treatment for coronary artery disease. **CONCLUSION:** Even patients at low risk for the development of cardiovascular events may have severe coronary involvement.

**119. DIAGNOSTIC RESEARCH OF BRONCHIUM CANCER: CASE REPORT**

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UNITPAC

**INTRODUCTION:** Bronchial as well as lung cancer is closely associated with smoking, being most often diagnosed at an advanced stage and with a reduced survival rate after diagnosis. Bronchoscopic examination assists in diagnostic elucidation by visualizing the lesion and performing a biopsy. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** PGG, male, 75 years old, farmer, hypertensive, diabetic with progressive dyspnea onset 4 months ago, onset of major exertion, progressing to dyspnea on exertion, accompanied by chest breathing pain and sputum cough haemoptoids. On examination, patient in severe general condition, unconscious and disoriented, hemodynamically stable, presenting dyspnea on exertion, tachypneic, vesicular murmur abolished in right hemithorax from middle third, no adventitious noises, palpable liver 7 cm from right costal margin, with abdomen diffusely painful, with no signs of peritoneal irritation. Patient denied alcohol and smoking habits. Admitted for diagnostic investigation of neoplasia, were performed tomography of the skull, chest and total abdomen, which showed pleural effusion and lesion in the right hemithorax, were not observed other lesions suggestive of metastases, proceeding after bronchoscopic examination, which was infiltrative lesion in the intermediate bronchus, with biopsy in which a diagnosis of moderately differentiated acinar adenocarcinoma with papillary areas was confirmed. Being evaluated by oncology and radiotherapy, without indication of radiotherapy treatment, indicated palliative treatment. **CONCLUSION:** Respiratory cancer cases continue to be diagnosed late due to the absence of parameters that can be used as screening in this pathology, this disease is difficult to treat and has poor prognosis, and may affect individuals who do not have risk factors commonly found in these cases, like smoking.

**120. EFFECTS OF SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY IN CARDIOMETABOLIC RISK FACTORS PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES**

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CEUMA, UFMA

**OBJECTIVE:** The aim of the study was to assess long-term metabolic effects of laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (LSG) in patients with type 2 diabetes (T2DM) and to identify predictive factors for long-term diabetes remission and relapse. **METHODS:** Outcomes of 100 patients with obesity with T2DM who underwent LSG at an academic center during 2007 to 2017 and had at least 2 years of follow-up were assessed. **RESULTS:** At a median postsurgical follow-up of 3 years (range: 3-6), a mean body mass index loss of  $-8.8 \pm 4.4$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> (total weight loss:  $19\% \pm 8\%$ ) was associated with a reduction in mean glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c,  $-1.9 \pm 0.8\%$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ), fasting blood glucose ( $-40 \pm 60$  mg/dL,  $P < 0.001$ ) and median number of diabetes medications ( $-1$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). Long-term glycemic control (HbA1c  $<7\%$ ) was seen in 70% of patients (vs 30% at baseline,  $P < 0.001$ ), diabetes remission (HbA1c  $<6.5\%$  off medications) in 29%, complete remission (HbA1c  $<6\%$  off medications) in 9%, and continuous complete remission for .5 years was achieved in 2%. Long-term relapse of T2DM after initial remission occurred in 40%. Among patients with relapse, 70% maintained glycemic control



(HbA<sub>1c</sub> <7%). On adjusted analysis, taking 2 or more diabetes medications at baseline predicted less long-term remission (odds ratio 0.2, 95% confidence interval 0.05–0.75,  $P = 0.001$ ) and more relapse of T2DM (odds ratio 7.5, 95% confidence interval: 0.40–5.20,  $P = 0.02$ ). Significant improvement in triglycerides ( $-60 \pm 120$  mg/dL,  $P < 0.001$ ), high-density lipoprotein ( $9.1 \pm 14$  mg/dL,  $P < 0.001$ ), systolic ( $-9 \pm 21$  mmHg,  $P < 0.001$ ) and diastolic blood pressure ( $-3.2 \pm 16$  mmHg,  $P = 0.04$ ), and cardiovascular risk (20% relative reduction,  $P < 0.001$ ) was observed. **CONCLUSIONS:** LSG can significantly improve cardiometabolic risk factors including glycemic status in T2DM. Long-term complete remission and “cure” of T2DM, however, occur infrequently.

**121. LAPAROSCOPIC SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY FOR DIABETES TREATMENT**  
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CEUMA, PROGRASTRO

**OBJECTIVE:** Although the laparoscopic sleeve gastrectomy (SG) is increasingly performed for morbid obesity, gastric bypass is still considered by many to be the gold standard procedure for obese diabetic patients. The aim of this study was to assess the long-term results of SG in morbidly obese patients with type 2 diabetes. **METHODS:** Diabetic patients who underwent SG at a single center between 2007 and 2013 were included. Outcomes assessed included postoperative complications, weight loss, and resolution or improvement in co-morbidities with an emphasis on diabetes, including glycated hemoglobin (HbA<sub>1c</sub>) and medication status. **RESULTS:** Fifty-five diabetic patients underwent SG, 47 females and 8 males, with a collective mean age of 44 years and a mean body mass index of 47 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. On average, patients had had diabetes for  $6 \pm 5$  years before surgery. Mean HbA<sub>1c</sub> and fasting glucose levels were  $8.1 \pm 0.8\%$  and  $173 \pm 22$  mg/dL, respectively. Nine patients were insulin dependent at the time of surgery. Average body mass index at a mean follow-up of 5 years after surgery was  $29 \pm 3$  kg/m<sup>2</sup>, with an average HbA<sub>1c</sub> of  $5 \pm 1\%$  and an average fasting glucose of  $119 \pm 40$  mg/dL. Only 3 patients remained insulin dependent. **CONCLUSION:** SG offers retainable weight loss results, accompanied by longstanding resolution or improvement of diabetes. Prospective, randomized controlled studies are warranted to better compare long-term outcomes between SG and gastric bypass.

**122. ACUPUNCTURE IN TREATMENT OF LOMBALGY IN A CHRONIC PAIN CENTER IN SÃO LUÍS-MARANHÃO**  
Denise Ailene Monteiro Lopes; Islanara Diogenes Urbano Sousa; Raynan Costa Santana; Thiago Alves Rodrigues; Elizabeth Teixeira Nogueira Servin; João Batista Santos Garcia; Rayanne Luiza Tajra Mualem de Araújo  
Universidade Federal do Maranhão

**INTRODUCTION:** Acupuncture has been highlighted as an adjunctive measure in the treatment of low back pain (LB) providing in the short term clinically relevant improvements in pain intensity and functional aspects. LB refers to pain and discomfort in the lumbosacral region, with or without irradiation to the leg. It has a variety of alternatives to conventional therapy involving pharmacological, non-pharmacological and surgical treatment but no modality is superior or definitive, which stimulates the interest for alternative therapies to improve disease morbidity without adverse effects. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** A 49-year-old male patient out of work for 5 years, was seen at the Chronic Pain Outpatient Clinic of the UFMA University Hospital complaining of low back pain without continuous irradiation, strong intensity (EVN = 8), that worsened with physical effort and in standing or sitting position for a long time. His sleep was not restful. History of falling from a height of over 2m 2 years ago with constant pain since then. He referred pain on palpation with several trigger points in the cervical, dorsal and lumbar regions. Referred to the acupuncture service after little improvement in pharmacological treatment and epidural block intervention with corticosteroids. Ten sessions were performed with bilateral needlepoints: VB34, VB42, IG4, B23 and B25, as well as cervical, dorsal and lumbar ashi points. There was a marked improvement in pain intensity decreasing to mild (EVN = 3) and episodic pain, functional aspects and psychological parameters, having better adherence to conventional treatment and desire to return to work. **CONCLUSION:** Acupuncture is widely used as a complementary therapy in LB, has greater efficacy than conventional treatment alone. Its mechanism of action affects the higher speed nerve fibers releasing endogenous opioids and acting on the myofascial pain components by inactivating the trigger points leading to an improvement in clinical parameters.

**123. CENTRAL PAIN TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PAIN CENTER IN SÃO LUÍS-MARANHÃO**

Denise Ailene Monteiro Lopes; José Estevam Ribeiro Júnior; Clarissa Monteiro Melo; Luiza Sousa Soares; João Batista Santos Garcia; Thiago Alves Rodrigues; Rayanne Luiza Tajra Mualem de Araújo  
Universidade Federal do Maranhão

**INTRODUCTION:** Central pain syndrome is a chronic neuropathic pain disorder caused by a central nervous system injury. It is one of the most complex painful syndromes, frustrating obscure and difficult treatment. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the response to multimodal pharmacological strategy associated with non-pharmacological therapies of patients treated at the Chronic Pain Outpatient Clinic of the University Hospital of UFMA. **METHOD:** Cross-sectional study based on the analysis of medical records of patients diagnosed with central pain assisted at the Chronic Pain Service of the UFMA University Hospital, São Luís-MA, from 2010 to 2017. The following variables were evaluated: cause of pain, pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment and improvement index. **RESULTS:** The sample consisted of 12 patients. Among the causes of central pain, stroke accounted for 75% of cases; 8.33% had as cause myelopathy; 8.33%, brachial plexus avulsion; 8.33%, not clarified. All patients underwent pharmacological treatment; Non-pharmacological therapy was associated with 75% of cases. The most used drugs as the first treatment option were gabapentin (58%) and pregabalin (33%). Amitriptyline was associated with 33.3% of therapeutic approaches. Tramadol 25%. The main forms of non-pharmacological therapy were; physical therapy (50%) and acupuncture (16.6). The treatment adherence rate was 66.7%, and the lack of return to the outpatient clinic was the main reason. **CONCLUSION:** The multimodal strategy was very effective in the treatment of central pain. Anticonvulsants are the cornerstones of drug therapy, usually associated with a tricyclic antidepressant. Non-pharmacological therapy, mainly involving physiotherapy, proved to be a great ally to the beneficial effects of the drugs. Despite the significant percentage of improvement, a higher adherence rate would reflect a better picture of these patients.

**124. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN MARANHÃO**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Visceral Leishmaniasis is a zoonosis caused by a protozoa of the species *Leishmania chagasi*, as it is a highly prevalent disease in Brazil. Thus, this epidemiological analytical work focuses on Maranhão (MA), being one of the states with the highest incidence of cases. **METHODS:** This is an observational descriptive study that analyzes the amount of diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis in the state of MA, based on data obtained from DATASUS. Data were selected from 2007 to 2017. An analysis was also made regarding the age of people diagnosed, considering that in Brazil it is in children under 10 years old that 80% of the occurrences are reported, according to data from the Brazilian Society of Pediatrics (SBP). **RESULTS:** Regarding the total number of cases in MA there is a growth from 407 in 2007 to 793 in 2017. In the period from 2007 to 2017 there is a prevalence of cases of children between 0 and 14 years old, accounting for 3,843 cases in a total of 6,112, representing over 60% of the total in MA. Between 2015 and 2017 there was an increase of cases in the ages from 0 to 59 years, mainly in children under 4 years. The 1-4 year age group has always remained above 130 in the entire decade studied. **CONCLUSION:** From the data obtained it appears that, in addition to the natural conditions of high temperature and humidity of the state, the high contingent of people suffering from malnutrition is a factor that acts strongly as a protozoan reservoir, which justifies the increase of the amount of cases as the years evolve. In addition, the fact that the percentage of affected children is high in the analyzed time strengthens the idea that poor quality of life is a characteristic factor of the disease. Therefore, the imbroglia with this disease is much more a matter of development policies and the public health than climatic conditions for the development of the parasite.

**125. BILATERAL THALAMIC INTRACEREBRAL GLIOBLASTOMA: A CASE REPORT**

Lucas Felipe Albuquerque da Silva; Giuliana Maria Morais Gonzalez; Gabriela Coutinho Amorim Carneiro; Joelmistokles Luís da Silva

Macedo Vale; Júlia Beatriz Borges Coelho Duarte Feitosa; Jessica Fernanda Gomes Rolim; Braulio Galdino de Araújo  
Universidade CEUMA (Uniceuma)

**INTRODUCTION:** Thalamus is an important nerve center located in the brain, more specifically in one of the regions of the Diencephalon, and, among its main functions, are: transmission of sensory impulses and assistance in regulating the state of consciousness and autonomous activities. So, by suffering influence of alterations in the organism, such as brain tumors or even surgical lesions, its activities can be widely compromised, as much as the patient's quality of life, since it may present several symptoms, such as motor and cognitive dysfunctions and uncontrolled level of consciousness. Based on this, we can say that early identification of the pathology and its careful treatment are extremely relevant for a good management and treatment of the affected individual. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** The patient in question is 17 years old and started, six months ago, a progressive headache disorder, evolving with left motor deficit. She sought medical care and performed MRI, which indicated a brain tumor compromising both thalamus. The lesion stretched to the cerebellar peduncle and protruded into the lateral ventricles. The patient evolved with hydrocephalus and worsened the clinical condition, requiring surgical intervention. In the first surgery, the DVE was performed with removal of tumor tissue from the right thalamus, aiming to decrease the lesions and sequelae from the manipulation of both in a single procedure. **CONCLUSION:** The diagnosis of brain tumors, as well as thalamic tumors, is based on both the clinical presentation and the analysis of imaging exams. These signs and symptoms may occur due to direct action of the tumor, by compression of adjacent structures or even by hydrocephalus. Imaging exams are essential to assess the extent and severity of the lesion and its origin, in order to define the best conduct to be approached.

#### 126. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY WITH ATYPICAL SYMPTOMS: CASE REPORT

Amanda Angelo Pinheiro; Matheus Rizzo de Oliveira; Gabriel Costa Ferreira Andrade; Ingrid Macedo Araújo  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Ectopic pregnancy (EG) is defined as the implantation and development of the egg outside the uterine cavity. It affects one in 1,800 women and is the leading cause of maternal death in the first trimester of pregnancy. The main risk factors include Inflammatory Pelvic Disease (PID), Trichomoniasis, use of intrauterine device (IUD), smoking, and previous abdominal surgery. This paper aims to report the case of a patient with an ectopic pregnancy with atypical symptoms after two years of tubal ligation surgery. **CASE REPORT:** A 34-year-old female patient, SHSC, sought basic care for the maintenance of PID treatment after trichomoniasis cervicitis, with mild abdominal pain that worsened after feeding and smelly yellowish-colored leukorrhea without signs of peritonitis on physical examination. After transvaginal ultrasound, DIP was concluded, but without correlation with the clinical picture. After 3 days, an intense pain occurred at home, showing GE through new ultrasound. She underwent salpingectomy on the right, progressing satisfactorily. **CONCLUSION:** Ectopic pregnancy remains a frequent disease in gynecology services and a problem for women's health during reproductive life. The knowledge of its etiopathogenesis and early diagnosis 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.

#### 127. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF LABIAL AND / OR PALATINE CLEFT MORBIDITY IN MARANHÃO

Mateus Ribeiro Gonçalves Carvalho; Ana Rita Da Silva Nunes; Izabela Veloso Bandeira de Melo; Letícia Freitas de Aquino; Erick Augusto dos Santos Oliveira  
Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** The cleft lip and palate currently represent 65% of head and neck anomalies and their prevalence varies according to geographic region, ethnicity and socioeconomic conditions. In Brazil, they have an estimated prevalence of 0.36 cases per 1000 live births. Such anomalies constitute an important public health problem, since they generate structural, functional and social consequences for the affected individual. **METHODOLOGY:** This is a quantitative and descriptive epidemiological study. Data referring to the state of Maranhão from 2015 to 2019 from the database provided by DATASUS were used. **RESULTS:** The total sample consisted of 328 patients. In this population, oral clefts were more prevalent in males (57.87%).

Regarding ethnicity, among those who presented such categorical information (39.19%), brown children are the largest group (80%), followed by yellows (12%) and whites (4.8%). As for age, it ranged from 0 to 69 years, and 40.54% were between 1 and 4 years. Children under 1 year corresponded to 22.56%. From the age of 5, there was a downward trend in the number of hospitalizations. Regarding the character of care, there was a prevalence of urgent care over the elective (70.42 versus 29.57%). Regarding location, most occurred in the municipality of São Luís (60.67%), while 28.65% were registered in Imperatriz. The Maranhão Maternal Infant Hospital Complex was the service with the largest number of hospitalizations, corresponding to 38.1%. **CONCLUSION:** Among the patients with cleft lip and / or palate registered in the state of Maranhão during the study period, most are male, brown and aged between 1 and 4 years. There is a large concentration of care in the state capital and in the municipality of Imperatriz, which raises the question about the need for decentralization of care in these centers.

#### 128. TOTAL ATRIOVENTRICULAR SEPTAL DEFECT: CASE REPORT

Maria Luiza Vieira dos Santos; Adriano Paiva Sousa; Ághata Gabriela Fonseca de Oliveira; Dara Maria Sá Rêgo; Francisca Luzia Soares Macieira de Araújo; Thiago Gonçalves Araújo e Silva  
Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Total Atrioventricular Septal Defect (TAVSD) is a congenital heart disease that necessarily contains Interatrial Communication (IAC) and Interventricular Communication (IVC). It represents about 4 to 5% of congenital heart disease and about 50% of patients with this problem, usually the septum, have Down Syndrome (DS). **CASE REPORT:** One year old patient, female sex, with DS and lactose intolerance. History of mild heart murmur from birth, tachypnea and low weight gain. On physical examination, she was in good general condition, with weight and height (63cm; 6kg), hydrated, afebrile, eupneic, acyanotic and heart rate of 125bpm. He had a visible and palpable ictus cordis, a low intensity systolic murmur in the mitral focus. Hyperphonic heart sounds and constant unfolded second sound. The electrocardiogram showed sinus rhythm, with signs of right ventricular overload due to the presence of high voltage R wave in leads V1 and V2. Echocardiography showed situs solitus, atrioventricular (AV) and ventriculoarterial agreement, volumetric overload of the right heart chambers, trunk and dilated pulmonary branches showing significant pulmonary arterial hypertension. Analysis of the AV septum revealed moderate 8mm ostium primum IAC, 8.5mm moderate in let type IVC and single AV valve with single valve orifice and multiple reflux points. The right ventricular systolic pressure was 73mmHg. Patient is on the waiting list for surgical correction and close clinical follow-up with a cardiologist using carvedilol 1mg, furosemide 5mg, spironolactone 5mg and captopril 5mg. **CONCLUSION:** Drug treatment for symptoms of heart failure resulting from TAVSD is efficient, however in this case immediate surgical correction is necessary to prevent the development of pulmonary vascular disease, especially in DS.

#### 129. PRE-GAME HEMODYNAMIC PROFILE AND BODY ADIPOSITY INDEX IN FUTSAL PLAYERS

Ester da Silva Caldas; Bruno Luiz Galvão de Miranda; Diogo Matheus Barros da Silva; Bianca Silva Frazão; Andressa Frazão Pereira; Antonio Coppi Navarro; Marlon Lemos de Araújo  
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**INTRODUCTION:** The physiological responses in futsal to the internal stress loads resulting from the specificities of the sport modality, imply demands of the systems, especially the cardiovascular system that result in changes in the hemodynamic profile of practitioners, whether professional or leisure sports. In addition, excess body adiposity may further magnify such changes, which when not monitored become predictors of risk. The aim of the present study was to analyze the body adiposity index and the hemodynamic profile of futsal players in the pre-game moment. **METHODS:** The study is based on the recommendations of Resolution 466/12 of the National Health Council. All variables were collected pre-match. The body adiposity index (ACI) was calculated and classified by the equation and referential values of its protocol. The hemodynamic profile measured by digital method, assessing heart rate (HR), double product (SD), systolic (SBP) and diastolic (DBP) blood pressure, classifying them according to reference values of the Brazilian Arterial Hypertension Directive. Descriptive statistics were performed using Bioestat 5.3 software. **RESULTS:** The average

body mass index of  $27.8 \pm 5.2$  cm / m of the players has a normalized classification. Heart rate averaged  $89.5 \pm 15.8$  bpm. Mean systolic blood pressure of  $122.4 \pm 12.5$  mmHg, mean diastolic blood pressure of  $77.3 \pm 8.7$  mmHg were classified in the normal parameters and the double product of  $10976.64 \pm 2469.6$  mmHg / bpm considered normal. **CONCLUSION:** The study concluded that the players underwent changes in hemodynamic behavior before the game, and may become a factor in sports performance, with the body adiposity index outside the risk values.

**130. HEMODYNAMIC, GLYCEMIC ALTERATION AND HIDRIC CONSUMPTION AFTER SESSION OF FITNESS ZUMBA**

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Centro Universitário Leonardo da Vinci (UNIASSELVI), Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Zumba fitness is a music-related training modality, its exercises combine dance steps of different rhythms and origins, alternating between different intensities and volumes (short and long). Promoting changes in body composition (specific circumferences and total body mass), high glycemic consumption and caloric expenditure, postural and joint strengthening, and improvements in hemodynamic patterns, directly interfering with the anaerobic and aerobic conditioning of its audience. The objective of this study was to identify changes in dual product and blood glucose at two times (pre and immediately after) after a session of zumba and to correlate the values of both variables (immediately after) with total water consumption (during and immediately after session). **METHODS:** The sample consisted of 14 students, with aged ( $22.1 \pm 3.2$  years), height ( $159.3 \pm 5.4$  cm) and total body mass ( $55.2 \pm 13.6$  kg). The double product and glycemia were collected five minutes before and immediately after the session, with lasting of 50 minutes, in a room of the institution frequented by the sample, with controlled temperature ( $21^\circ\text{C}$ ) and availability of hydration with water ad libitum. The statistics were performed by BioEstat 5.0 software, using the following tests: Kolmogorov-smirnov, paired student t-test and Pearson correlation. **RESULTS:** The session caused significant increases and decreases in double product ( $p=0.0018$ ) and glycemia ( $p=0.0098$ ) respectively, the average hidric consumption was 476 ml. Correlations with hidric consumption were negative, with two degrees respectively (strong and moderate) and without statistical significance ( $p>0.05$ ). **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, a session of fitness zumba promoted significant hemodynamic and glycemic alterations, although they did not directly affect the amount of hidric consumption in the sample.

**131. TYPE IB CHOLEDOCHAL CYST IN PRESCHOOLER: A CASE REPORT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Choledochal cysts are a rare bile duct anomalies characterized by disproportionate dilation of the bile duct system. Its incidence is estimated to be 1: 150,000 live births in the West and 1: 1000 in Asia. It has a higher prevalence in females (4:1) and a higher prevalence in the pediatric population (60%). It was first described in 1723 by Vater and, in 1977, Todani et al. began to classify them into five types, including intrahepatic cystic dilations. With unknown etiology, it is estimated that the main cause is due to congenital anomalies. Its diagnosis should be advanced in view of the clinical picture, in which abdominal pain, jaundice and palpable abdominal mass make up its classic triad (present in up to 45% of patients). And, defined, in front of compatible imaging exams. The recommended treatment is surgical, with complete cyst removal, associated with biliary anastomosis. This paper aims to report a case of choledochal cyst type IB, with characteristic evolution in pediatric population. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** We describe a case of preschooler, 4 years old, female, brown, with abdominal pain, started after food introduction, with mild evolution for 3 years. At 4 years of age, the patient developed severe right-sided abdominal pain in the right hypochondrium, associated with an episode of fever ( $38^\circ\text{C}$ ), nausea and vomiting, jaundice ( $++/4+$ ), fecal colic and hematuria. She sought hospital care, where after performing abdominal tomography, was showed focal dilatation of distal choledochus with solid nodular image without posterior attenuation inside, measuring 1.3cm, compatible with type IB choledochal cyst, according to the

classification of Todani et al. **CONCLUSION:** Despite being a rare entity, choledochal cyst is an important cause of jaundice and abdominal pain in children and its early diagnosis and treatment favor the lower risk of later complications.

**132. SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN MARANHÃO: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PORTRAIT OF THE DISEASE BETWEEN 2013 AND 2017**

Harrison Baldez Reis; Lara Bianca Cardoso Pereira; Beatriz Melo Ribeiro; Indira Odete Amorim de Matos Menezes; Renata Costa Cavalcante  
Universidade Estadual do Maranhão (UEMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Schistosomiasis is a parasitosis caused by the larvae of the *Schistosoma mansoni* helminth. The person gets the disease when it comes into contact with fresh water where there are snails infected by the worms that cause schistosomiasis. Thus, this study aims to demonstrate the Maranhão epidemiological survey on cases of schistosomiasis in the period from 2013 to 2017. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through data collection from the Information System of Notification Disorders - SINAN, made available by the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System - DATASUS. **RESULTS:** Between 2013 and 2017, 132 cases of schistosomiasis were recorded in Maranhão, with the municipality of São Vicente Ferrer being the most affected, with 64 (47.76%) cases, followed by the municipality of Centro do Guilherme, with 32 (24.24%) cases. The age group with the largest number of cases was 20 to 39 years old, with 45 (34.09%). Regarding the gender of the diagnosed population, 98 (74.24%) were male and 34 (25.76%) were female. Regarding cases confirmed by area of residence, 65 (49.24%) were from rural areas and 24 (18.18%) were from urban areas. Regarding the outcome of the disease, it was found that 85 (64.39%) patients had a cure and 2 (1.51%) died. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, it is noted that the municipality of São Vicente Ferrer was the one that obtained the most records. In addition, there was a predominance in male adults. Thus, it is necessary to improve investments in basic sanitation. This involves building networks and systems for proper collection, treatment and disposal of sewage and drinking water. In addition, educational actions in the control of schistosomiasis are important and should be valued in order to raise the awareness of the population in adopting attitudes that reduce the incidence of the disease.

**133. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF LEPTOSPIROSIS IN MARANHÃO FROM 2013 TO 2017**

Harrison Baldez Reis; Lara Bianca Cardoso Pereira; Beatriz Melo Ribeiro; Renata Costa Cavalcante; Indira Odete Amorim de Matos Menezes; Sílvia Valéria Teixeira Cruz; Ana Carolina Silva de Souza  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Leptospirosis is an infectious disease transmitted to humans by rodent urine and other animals, especially when flooding occurs, by the bacterium *Leptospira*. The disease has a high incidence in certain areas, a high hospital cost and a high risk of lethality. Its occurrence is related to the poor conditions of sanitary infrastructure. Thus, this study aims to demonstrate the Maranhão epidemiological survey regarding cases of leptospirosis in the period from 2013 to 2017. **METHODS:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with quantitative approach. Data collection was performed through data collection from the Notification Disease Information System - SINAN, made available by the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System - DATASUS. **RESULTS:** Between 2013 and 2017, 108 cases of leptospirosis were recorded in Maranhão, with the most affected municipality of São Luís, with 86 (79.63%) cases. The age group with the largest number of cases was 20 to 39 years old, with 43 (39.81%). Regarding the gender of the diagnosed population, 85 (78.70%) were male and 23 (21.30%) were female. Regarding cases confirmed by area of residence, 77 (71.30%) were from the urban area and 24 (22.22%) were from the rural area. Regarding the outcome of the disease, it was found that 77 (71.30%) patients had cure and 18 (16.67%) died. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, it is noted that the municipality of São Luís was the one that obtained the most records. In addition, there was a predominance in male adults. Thus, it is necessary to improve investments in basic sanitation. This involves building networks and systems for proper collection, treatment and disposal of sewage and drinking water. In addition, educational actions in the control of leptospirosis should be valued in order to increase the awareness of the population in adopting attitudes that reduce the incidence of the disease.



Hospital de Trauma e Ortopedia (HTO). CEUMA

**134. CLINICAL AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHICAL PROFILE OF DIABETIC PREGNANT IN A SPECIALIZED PRENATAL**

Mayllane Lays Barbosa; Cláudia Teresa Frias Rios

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**INTRODUCTION:** Gestational Diabetes Mellitus is defined as a syndrome of metabolic changes resulting from the failure of insulin production and / or the inability of this hormone to act properly in the body, whose onset or detection occurs during pregnancy. This clinical condition is evolutionary and consists of one of the main obstetric complications that the pregnant woman may present due to changes in her hormonal balance. The aim of the study was to characterize women with gestational diabetes regarding their sociodemographic and clinical-obstetric profile. **METHODS:** Descriptive study with quantitative approach, performed in a University Hospital of São Luís / MA. Forty-six women diagnosed with gestational diabetes were interviewed using a semi-structured form. **RESULTS:** The analysis of the data showed the prevalence of pregnant women from 26 to 35 years old (41%), self-declared brown (50%), Ludovicenses (65%), housewives (52%), in consensual union (44%), with complete high school (43%) and monthly family income between 1 and 2 minimum wages (39%). Secondary pregnancies predominated (63%), with no history of abortion and previous obstetric complications, with gestational age between 27 and 36 weeks and who had already had 6 or more consultations. Of the total pregnant women in the study, 74% reported having started prenatal care in the first trimester of pregnancy, 78% had no regular physical activity and 61% had a family history of diabetes. **CONCLUSION:** Through the obtained results it was possible to identify the clinical and sociodemographic profile of the participants, from which it is observed the importance of a qualified assistance, covering not only the biological aspects of the woman, but also the cultural, psychological and family issues. Diabetic pregnant women need specialized prenatal care, since diabetes is an important factor in maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality and requires specific care.

**135. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN HEART RATE AND SUBJECTIVE SLEEP QUALITY IN RUNNERS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** In street racing, as with all sports, structured planning based on physiological parameters is necessary. Heart rate can be used as intensity parameters for practitioners of street running training programs. Allied to this, it is known that sleep regulates neurophysiological mechanisms influencing the quality of life and cardiovascular responses of the individual, showing importance in sports performance. **OBJECTIVE:** This study aims to correlate sleep quality with heart rate in high performance runners. **METHODS:** The study followed the recommendations of Resolution 466/12 of the National Health Council. 12 male suit runners participated in the study, for convenience. Presenting an average age of  $29.17 \pm 5.64$  years, height  $1.71 \pm 4.6$  cm, weight  $63 \pm 6.1$  kg, body mass index  $21.6 \pm 1.2$  kg / m<sup>2</sup> classified as normal weight. Heart rate was measured in a training situation using the digital method and subjective sleep quality using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI-BR) validated by Bertolazi et al. (2011). BioEstat 5.3 software was used, performing a descriptive analysis followed by the application of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov tests and Pearson correlation adopting  $p < 0.05$ . **RESULTS:** There was homogeneity between variables, a moderate negative correlation was observed between subjective sleep quality and heart rate ( $R = -0.1520$ ;  $P = 0.6373$ ), subjects had a mean heart rate of  $61.8 \pm 5.3$  bpm, poor sleep quality, with average score  $9 \pm 2.5$ , average sleep duration  $5.5 \pm 0.8$  hours, which is lower than that proposed for adults. **CONCLUSION:** Runners have poor sleep quality, presenting a correlation between heart rate and subjective sleep quality. Thus, repair of inappropriate habits is one of the factors that help reduce future cardiovascular problems and sleep disorders.

**136. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENT WITH SYNDACTYLIA SINOSTOSIS IN TWO HANDS, AT THE 4th COMMISS**

João Victor Carvalho da Paz

**INTRODUCTION:** Syndactyly is an extremely rare embryological malformation that affects the fingers. It consists of the fusion between two or more fingers or toes, and may occur either in soft tissues (cutaneous syndactyly) or in bones (synostosis). The first case occurs when the fusion occurs in soft parts of the fingers, of simpler surgical solution. The second is the bone fusion of the fingers as is the case presented. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Patient has syndactyly synostosis in both hands, with 5th and 4th finger joint. A brunner "V" incision was made, plus incision for volar and dorsal commissure per plane. Followed by distal phalanx osteotomy to separate the distal phalanges, a right inguinal skin graft was performed. **CONCLUSION:** The technique employed proved to be very efficient in that it aims to preserve the functionality of the fingers, providing satisfactory results with low complication rates.

**137. MEMBRANOUS DYSMENORRHEA: CASE REPORT**

Luana Bogeia Ribeiro; Luana Lara Farias de Jesus Neves; Rafaela Furtado Perlmutter Lago; Clara Albino de Alencar; Milena Dara Farias de Jesus Neves; Larissa Balby Costa; Fernanda Rachel Melo e Vidigal do Ó

Centro Universitário do Maranhão (CEUMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Membranous Dysmenorrhea (MD) is a subclassification of dysmenorrhea, being characterized by the elimination of the endometrium or other membrane, shaped like the uterine cavity. The pathology leads to moderate to severe colic pain in the pelvic pain associated with bleeding and elimination of elastic or membranous material. Among the findings in the literature, there are rare cases of the disease. **REPORT:** A 12-year-old child sought care at a gynecological emergency department, accompanied by acute pelvic pain, radiating to the lumbar region and lower limbs, colic type, VAS 9. She was wearing an absorbent pad, soaked in a large amount of material, bloody, transvaginal elimination product, similar to placental membrane. She reported her fourth period and was on the first day of her current period. She claims to be a virgin. At ectoscopy: skin-pale pallor ++ / 4, suffering facies, easy crying. Flabby abdomen, mild discomfort in hypogastrium and iliac fossae on palpation. Vulva presenting recent, bleeding rupture of the hymenal region. Referred material brought by the patient for histopathological examination. Conclusion of the analysis showed massive scaling of menstrual endometrium, confirming diagnosis of Membranous Dysmenorrhea. Pelvic USG lauded uterus and normal ovaries. The child was referred to an outpatient gynecology and psychology outpatient clinic. **CONCLUSION:** The seriousness of the disease mediates the clinical findings and their complications associated with the epidemiological profile, with low prevalence and incidence. Thus, it is proven that vaginal expulsion of organic tissue in a woman of childbearing age should be the subject of study. The etiology of endometrial detachment still remains unknown, some studies have related to the intake of hormonal drugs, which is in contrast to the case presented, since the menarche was recent, without the use of return hormonal contraceptives.

**138. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF VIRAL HEPATITIS CASES IN TERESINA-PI, FROM 2013 TO 2018**

Sílvia Valéria Teixeira Cruz; Isadora Feitosa Melo; João Antônio Magalhães Lima Siqueira; Irene Sousa da Silva

Universidade Estadual do Maranhão (UEMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Viral hepatitis are diseases caused by different etiological agents, with primary liver tropism. In Brazil, the most common are those caused by viruses A, B and C. They can be transmitted by oral-fecal contagion and by blood contagion. Therefore, prophylaxis is based on personal hygiene and the adoption of specialized vaccines. Treatment occurs according to the type of hepatitis, ranging from rest and hydration to drug use. In Brazil, viral hepatitis is still notorious, making the disease a public health problem. Therefore, reporting and delineating the epidemiology of cases of viral hepatitis in Teresina-PI contributes to the planning and development of preventive actions. **METHOD:** Quantitative research was conducted through a retrospective epidemiological study from 2013 to 2018, using the Information System. Disclosures (SINAN) as a source of information. The following criteria were analyzed: gender, age group, etiological agent and source of infection. **RESULTS:** It was found that during the study period 552 new cases of viral hepatitis were reported. Of these, 332 (60.1%) were male. The prevalent age group was 40-59 years old with 214 cases (38.76%). Regarding the etiological agent, viruses B and C



predominated, 233 from virus B (42.21%), 256 from virus C (46.37%). The prevalent source of infection was sexual infection with 76 cases (13.7%). **CONCLUSION:** In conclusion, the epidemiological design shows that adult males aged 40-59 years are the most affected and that the prevalent virus was C, whose prophylactic vaccine is nonexistent. Thus, it is observed that the prevalence of bad social habits, such as drug abuse and promiscuity, associated with the absence of vaccination are relevant factors in the study of hepatitis. Therefore, the analyzed data reiterate the relevance of the elaboration of educational measures focused on prevention, aiming to reduce the incidence of the disease.

**139. THE USE OF INFORMAL SECTOR OF HEALTH CARE BY CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM THE NEONATAL UNIT**

Dina Stefany de Oliveira Moreira; Zeni Carvalho Lamy; Fernando Lamy Filho; Hortênsia Coutinho da Rocha; Marina Uchoa Lopes Ferreira; Lia Cardoso de Aguiar  
Universidade Federal do Maranhão. Hospital Universitário Materno Infantil

**INTRODUCTION:** According to Hellman, health care systems comprise three interrelated sectors: professional, popular and informal. The informal sector encompasses care provided by the individual's family, community, and social networks and can influence professional care, including when it comes to children born preterm. This study aims to understand the influences for the use of the informal sector in the care of children discharged from the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. **METHODS:** Qualitative exploratory research, conducted in the two largest public neonatal units in São Luís. Mothers and caregivers of children born between January 2014 and December 2015, residing in São Luís, were included. Those who were in homecare were excluded. The final sample number was determined by the technique of sense saturation. The collection technique was the semi-structured interview. Content analysis was performed in the thematic modality. **RESULTS:** We conducted 14 interviews involving: 13 mothers, 4 grandparents, 1 great-grandmother and 1 aunt. For 9 respondents, the first choice of care was informal sector practices. Self-medication was the most common practice, followed by the use of home remedies. They sought advice from people they thought were more experienced and / or who had experienced similar situations, including other mothers and relatives, especially the grandparents of the children. The use of teas and home remedies was especially influenced by maternal grandmothers. Some also referred to the use of previous medical prescriptions and suggestions from pharmacy clerks. **CONCLUSION:** The search for informal sector practices was especially influenced by relatives and close relatives, demonstrating the need to involve other people besides father and mother in the child's discharge guidelines. The maternal grandmother should be invited to attend hospitalization and consultations so that she can support the mother.

**140. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WHO SUFFERED BURNS IN MARANHÃO**

Ana Rita da Silva Nunes; Thiago Dutra Mendonça; Naraja Menezes de Souza; Cláudio Henrique de Melo Pereira Filho; Adriano Paiva Sousa  
Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Because of the lack of researches about the theme, this study aims to characterize the epidemiological profile of the victims who suffered burns in the state of Maranhão, also to define the predominance of the type of care, urgency or elective care. **METHODS:** Retrospective, cross-sectional, descriptive and quantitative epidemiological study. Based on DATASUS data regarding victims who suffered burns and corrosion from May of 2015 to May of 2019 in the state of Maranhão, totaling 2106 patients. **RESULTS:** Predominance of the male sex, 1319 (62.63%) patients. Children from 0 to 9 years old are the most affected, 985 (46.77%) of the patients. The most affect color/race is "parda" with 596 (28.30%) patients. The cases were most reported at the Hospital Municipal, in the city of Imperatriz, 727 (34.52%). **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, more specific studies about the theme are necessary in order to detail the profile of the most affected group in the state of Maranhão, children, aiming to develop and implement burn prevention programs that would decrease the incidence of burns in this group.

**141. THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF INTRACRANIAL LESION IN SÃO LUÍS - MA FROM 2015 TO MAY 2019**

Ana Rita da Silva Nunes; Thiago Dutra Mendonça; Brenno Raniere da Silva Araújo  
Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** Intracranial lesion can be defined as a type of Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI), of a non-degenerative or congenital character, that triggers anatomical lesions or functional impairment of the scalp, skull, meninges or encephalon. Thus, this study aimed to describe the epidemiological profile of hospitalized patients with an intracranial lesion in the city of São Luís, Maranhão, between May 2015 and May 2019. **METHODS:** The epidemiological profile traced is a documentary research with quantitative and retrospective analysis, based on data provided by the Department of Informatics (DATASUS) of Brazil's unified health system (Sistema Único de Saúde [SUS]). Age, sex and ethnicity were considered in the analysis, as well as information such as the main places of care and death rate. **RESULTS:** in the city of São Luís, there were 3,834 cases of hospitalization and 307 deaths (8%) due to intracranial lesion between May 2015 and May 2019. Among the hospitalizations, the majority were people aged between 20 and 29 years (21.20%), maintaining a higher ratio between males (75.74%), sustaining a 3: 1 incidence in relation to females. Regarding ethnicity, DATASUS reports that 96.40% of the cases did not have this characteristic described, but in relation to the rest, most people were pardos (3%). In addition, the main places of hospitalization of the victims were the Djalma Marques Municipal Hospital (Socorrão I), with 66.77% of cases and Socorrão II with 25.92%. **CONCLUSIONS:** TBI represents the most important cause of morbidity and mortality in people under 45 years of age, with the main cause of motor vehicle accidents. Thus, to trace the epidemiological profile of the victims, it becomes an essential tool for the implementation of more effective intervention strategies for the locality with a view to the prevention and reduction of these lesions.

**142. SCHEMIC STROKE IN PEDIATRIC: THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Stroke is caused by blood interruption in one or more brain areas due to arterial obstruction. This event affects about 2-13 / 100,000 children, and the ischemic form (Clots) accounts for 60-75% of cases. Pediatric stroke is known to be predominant in male children, although the reason is unknown. Predisposing factors are complex and diverse, since cardiac causes till maternal infertility. Its clinical presentation varies according to age, etiology and area of the affected parenchyma, with hemiparesis being the most common presentation. The objective of this report is to raise awareness about the importance of early diagnosis of the disease, corroborating with the decrease of sequelae and improving the quality of life of the patient. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** LGCP, male, 4 years old, brown, born in São Luís-MA, born at term, eutocic birth, APGAR: 7 / 9. At 10 days of life, a low fontanelle, right upper limb bruising and right hemiparesis appeared. Mother reports a history of infertility due to tubal obstruction secondary to endometriosis, thus initiating in vitro fertilization for 1 year. In addition, she reported incomplete prenatal care. The magnetic resonance of the skull revealed stroke with involvement of the anterior and middle cerebral artery, without surgical indication, but the patient had motor impairment. Therefore, motor physiotherapy and occupational therapy with significant improvement after 6 months of treatment were recommended. **CONCLUSION:** This study describes a case of pediatric stroke showing close linkage with certain exposures in pregnancy. The diagnosis of neonatal and infant stroke is arduous because the symptoms are unspecific. Therefore, greater investment in preventive measures and training for pediatricians are essential for early recognition despite the variable spectrum of the clinic.

**143. PREGNANT WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT TERATOGENS IN A BASIC HEALTH UNIT AT SÃO LUÍS - MA**

Ana Paula de Castro Ahid; Carolina Almeida Silva Balluz; Nubya Barros de Araújo Gomes; Marcia Rodrigues Veras Batista; Monica Caldas de Oliveira  
Universidade CEUMA (UNICEUMA); Centro de Saúde Dra. Maria Ayrecila da Silva Novochadlo.

**INTRODUCTION:** Teratogens are substances, organisms, physical agents, or deficiency states that, during the intrauterine period, can cause congenital defects. According to the Pan American Health Organization, congenital defects affect 1:33 children, and it's the second cause of death in new-borns and children under five years-old in the Americas. This research was developed through an intervention project done at a basic health unit in São Luís-MA, between August and September 2018. The general objective was to amplify the knowledge about teratogens on the prevention of congenital defects amongst pregnant women as well as to health care professionals responsible for prenatal consultations. **METHODS:** The research's sample was compound by 38 pregnant women. Data collection occurred through socioeconomic and gestational questionnaires, pre and post-tests about pregnant women's knowledge over teratogens, in addition to consultation's forms filled by health care providers. **RESULTS:** The profile was of pregnant women between 18 and 27 years old, in stable unions, that completed high school, housewives, with familiar income until 1 minimal wage. Around 16.1% stopped alcohol use upon finding out about pregnancy, 6.4% ingested only once and 3.2% in addition to ingesting alcohol at least once a month, smoked 3 to 4 cigarettes per day. Amongst those pregnant women who used medications, most could not specify which. Among 30 pregnant women who answered the pre-test, 30% had a low performance, however in the post-test this variable reduced to 7%. Twenty-one consultation's forms were collected, and of the 6 pregnant women who did not know the importance of folic acid, 5 did not participate in the project. **CONCLUSION:** These results show that educational actions with pregnant women and health professionals collaborate with the prevention of congenital defects related to the main known teratogens, and therefore, more actions like those are essential, especially in primary health care.

#### 144. RELAPSING BRONCHESOPHAGEAL FISTULA: A CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Bronchoesophageal fistula (BEF) are abnormal communications between the esophagus and the bronchial network. They are usually diagnosed in a neonatal period and are rare in adults. Among the most common causes are iatrogenesis, ingestion of chemicals substances, chronic processes and trauma. The case report is unique by describing an adult BEF, a foreign body report, that relapsed four years into a recurrence database. Patient agrees to one session of this case report. **CASE PRESENTATION:** JPR, male, 36 years. He complains of frequent choking and recurrent cough. Foreign body ingestion (coin) at age nine, retained for 20 years in the esophagus, being complicated by pleural empyema. He presented BEF with surgical treatment on 9/2014. Currently, the patient evolves with repeat patients and right chest expansion. Spirometry of 1/25/2019 confirms marked obstructive ventilatory disorder, with reduced forced vital capacity, ranging from bronchodilator use, with no return to normal pulmonary function. Chest tomography on 6/6/19 demonstrated esophageal dilatation in the upper thoracic region, with communication in the right pulmonary cavity, and volumetric fall in an important area of atelectasis, affecting the entire medial lobe, part of the right upper and lower lobe. He is not clinical condition for surgical correction of BEF, should be distancing from professional and academic activities. Follows presentation mild dyspnea in ventile environment and dysphagia. Current weight of 35 kg. **CONCLUSION:** Patient remains in clinical treatment so far. After further examinations and consultation with the surgical team, there is a proposal for stent resolution surgery, which presents rare complication and recurrence rates, showing promising prospects for the case in question.

#### 145. PROFILE OF THE USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AMONG STUDENTS OF A PUBLIC UNIVERSITY

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**INTRODUCTION:** The use of psychoactive substances (PAS) has increased significantly in recent years, with the beginning of use increasingly early, especially among college students. This paper aims to outline the profile of psychoactive substance use among academics at the Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA). **METHODS:** Descriptive, cross-sectional and quantitative

study, conducted with 60 students from the medical, nursing, food engineering and law courses of UFMA, during 2018, requesting the participation of the guardian with prior consent (ICF). The variables were statistically analyzed using the software SPSS version 22. A survey was conducted on the subject, based on publications in the databases Scielo, Medline and Pubmed, using descriptors in psychoactive substance Decs. **RESULTS:** Of the 60 respondents, 51.7% were male, with a mean age of 22.26 years; As for housing, 60% live with their families, with a monthly family income higher than 4 salaries (43.3%). When asked which SPA used at least once in their lives 78.3% answered alcohol, 71.7% caffeine and 20% cannabis; In the last 12 months, 68.3% reported alcohol use, 60% caffeine and 13.3% marijuana; and in the last 30 days, 43.3% reported using alcohol, 55% caffeine and 5% cannabis. The average age in relation to the first time using SPA was 13.66, with alcohol 75% of the time. Regarding alcohol, the most consumed drink is beer (77.2%), and 69% drink up to 4 drinks, with a monthly frequency of 38%. The favorite places are bars (54.7%), in the company of friends (85.7%), with entertainment (86.05%) the reason for the consumption; 16.6% say they drive after use and 14.2% missed activities the next day. **CONCLUSION:** The consumption of PAS among university students is a worrying factor regarding the health of this population. Thus, changes in habits and awareness campaigns among university students are necessary.

#### 146. MICA-2: MEDICAL STUDENT'S ATTITUDE REGARDING MENTAL ILLNESS AND PSYCHIATRY

Maira Letícia Souza de Carvalho; Ricardo Tadeu Villa; André Felipe Carvalho Lobato; Paloma Larissa Arruda Lopes  
Universidade Federal do Maranhão

**INTRODUCTION:** During your graduation, medical students are instruct to care for their mental health and their patient's, through the study of subjects as Medical Psychology, Psychiatry and Medicine and Spirituality. Even though, they present high incidence of mental illness, such as anxiety, depression, Burnout Syndrome and suicidal ideas. The following study aims to analyze the stigmatization level among medical students and their attitude for learning and acting towards mental illness and the reality they live with. **METHODS:** Transversal study applied as an online form (Google Form) on classes from the first to the twelfth term of Medical School at Federal University of Maranhão - São Luís Campus. The translated questionnaire, Mental Illness - Clinician's Attitude Scale - MICA-2, presents sixteen affirmatives categorized in five groups of stigmatization of mental illness and the psychiatry field, totalizing um scale from 16 to 96 points. The total average, categorical and per cycle (basic, clinical and internship) were evaluated. **RESULTS:** 101 responses were registered (22.8% from basic cycle, 43.6% from clinical and 33.6% from internship). The total average was 39.24 points. In categorical analysis, a higher stigma were observed for "personal diagnosis disclosure" and "view of mental illness and Psychiatry". Small difference was noticed among the score presented among cycles (basic - 40.78; clinical - 38.53; internship - 38.52). **CONCLUSION:** Despite of the scientific knowledge available, medical students presented a moderated stigma rate towards mental illness, evidenced, mostly, in their personal lives. The small difference observed among cycles demand further investigation to identify the reason for maintaining this behavior, allowing a curricular intervention that provide an attitude changing during academic training.

#### 147. THE FACILITATING INITIATIVES IN THE PEDIATRIC PALLIATIVE CARE

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UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO MARANHÃO (UFMA)

**INTRODUCTION:** The palliative care establishes an integral, active and holistic assistance aiming to improve the quality of life of patients and their families facing life threatening conditions. This type of care is still in progress in the pediatric area amid technological advances that allow the survival of children, once it was previously considered not possible. It is relevant to note that this progress is permeated by specific particularities of this age group and the health professionals have difficulty indicating the Pediatric Palliative Care (PPC). Given this panorama, this study aims to recognize aspects that facilitates the assistance of children in palliative care. **METHODS:** Qualitative exploratory study of phenomenological type. Developed in a university hospital in the state of Maranhão from March to May of 2018. The data were collected from focus groups, addressing matters related to the knowledge, perceptions and experiences regarding PPC of

these professionals. The choice of group of study was intentional composed by 32 professionals from the sectors involved on the research. The speeches were analyzed using the Van Manen approach. **RESULTS:** the facilitating initiatives identified by speech analysis are: the pursuit for team integration; multiprofessional approach to family and child; permanent health education; and the conception and discussion of the PPC in the context of the Singular Therapeutic Plan (STP). **CONCLUSION:** Presently, it is observed the predominance of the biomedical model in care practice, resulting in care fragmentation. However, the professionals recognize interventions with the adoption of techniques designed from the perspective of soft-hard technology, as the STP, being able to strengthen and facilitate PPC practices. Furthermore, the patient protagonism, the integrated work and the recognition of the worker are also presented as components of this scenario.

**148. VAGINAL STENOSIS AS A MANIFESTATION OF STEVENS JOHNSON SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT**

Lara Eliza Sousa Leitão; José Estevam Ribeiro Júnior; Jordana Araújo da Silva; Luís Augusto Silva Batista; Rebeca Mousinho Pestana de Oliveira; Cláudio Vinicius Araújo Pinheiro  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Stevens Johnson Syndrome (SJS) is a delayed skin hypersensitivity reaction that affects both the skin and mucous membranes; Furthermore in adults is mainly associated with drugs and neoplasms. The clinical condition is characterized by nonspecific symptoms, such as fever, in addition to the aforementioned, and may also evolve with adhesions in the GIT, urinary incontinence or vaginal stenosis. The objective is so to report vaginal stenosis as part of SJS, which led to the diagnosis, along with transvaginal US. **CASE DESCRIPTION:** Female, 29 years old, GoPoAo (pregnancy, parity and abortion), LMP: 22.02.2017, menarche: 12 years, 28-day and 5-day flow cycles, deny dysmenorrhea, victim of severe accident in 2014, with brain mass loss (half of Broca's Area) and with SJS due to use of lamotrigine. It refers to difficulty in sexual relations, with incomplete penetration due to mucosal resistance, live bleeding and clots in the cervix. Stenosis of 1/3 of the proximal vagina (maintaining patency for menstrual flow) with worsening to the touch, establishing a blind bottom. Digital touch communication was performed, with moderate output of coagulated blood. The evaluations performed by transvaginal US, in addition to get such findings confirmed, showed a womb in avf, vol: 5.92 x 3.8 cm, right ovary: 4.8 cm3 and left ovary: 7.1 cm3. Advised on the surgical possibility and use of dilator, 12 after the initial consultation, the patient returns to the office for guidance on the use of dilators. Initiates use of ABSOL00 in purple color, with good evolution, decrease in bleeding after digital exploration and no resistance of the mucosa to be ruptured. **CONCLUSION:** SJS is a large condition and needs a holistic approach. In this report, besides vaginal stenosis, bleeding and resistance of the vaginal mucosa during sexual intercourse. The therapeutic proposal of the use of vaginal dilator proved satisfactory, significantly reducing the discomfort during intercourse.

**149. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EFFECTIVE REMNANT LIVER VOLUME IN MAJOR HEPATECTOMIES**

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**BACKGROUND:** Liver resection of tumors may put patients at risk for postoperative liver failure. The magnitude of the risk depends mainly on the volume and function of the future remaining liver (FLR). The volume of FLR required to prevent postoperative liver failure depends on the patient, disease and anatomy. Rapid FLR expansion can be safely performed with portal venous embolization of contralateral hepatic segments. There is no agreement on the preoperative measurement of liver volumes and the safe minimum size of the liver remnant after enlarged hepatectomy. **METHODS:** In 10 patients with hepatobiliary malignancy and without underlying chronic liver disease, volumetric FLR measurements (segments 2, 3 +/- 1) were obtained before extended right lobectomy. FLR proportions for total liver volume were calculated using a formula based on body surface area. In 3 patients, the response to preoperative right trisectoral portal vein embolization was evaluated. In 10 patients undergoing planned resection, preoperative volumes were correlated with biochemical and clinical parameters. **RESULTS:** Perioperative characteristics did not differ between patients with or without portal vein embolization: duration of surgery (541

min ± 67x486 min ± 97, respectively), estimated blood loss (1097mL ± 567x896mL ± 562), transfusions (2.5 u ± 1.5x1.5 u ± 1.5), length of stay (14 days ± 5x12 days ± 8). There were no biliary or septic complications, no perioperative mortality or mortality within 3 months after resections. 2 patients had major complications (prolonged ileus and jaundice; ascites and wound separation). **CONCLUSIONS:** A simple measurement method provides an evaluation of the liver remnant prior to resection. It is useful in assessing portal vein embolization response and predicting outcome before extended liver resections.

**150. REPEAT HEPATIC RESECTION AS EFFECTIVE TREATMENT OF RECURRENT COLORECTAL LIVER METASTASES**

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**PURPOSE:** Liver resection is calculated as a single curative treatment modality for colorectal liver metastasis. Two or more hepatectomies are applied to treat recurrent metastases. Available from the risk and viability of hepatectomy, such as the prognostic factors after surgery. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective study that examined a survival of patients with repeated liver resection for recurrent colorectal metastases. Records of 35 patients undergoing liver surgery were reviewed between January 2008 and December 2018. Recurrence promoted in 28 patients with a syndrome being confined to the liver in 19 patients. 12 were highlighted to resect the bruise and compose a study population. **RESULTS:** 12 patients (mean: 63 years) developed liver-confined recurrence within 14 months after a hepatectomy. In 3 patients, the cancer had an area close to the resection line and remote sites of the first liver resection site. In 8 patients, it was located at remote sites of the first liver resection. In 1 patient, it was located in the same area as the original liver resection. A morbidity was 20%. 6 patients died of recurrent disease, with disease-free median survival of 9 months. Four patients had a second relapsed resection at 6, 18 and 24 months, respectively, after liver resection. One of the 4 patients had a liver resection for liver recurrence and is still alive with no evidence of disease. 3 patients are alive, 1 without a history of disease, with an average follow-up of 18 months. **CONCLUSION:** A repeated hepatectomy is necessary, effective and safe for the treatment of recurrent colorectal liver metastasis. Mortality, morbidity and survival are children after initial resection.

**151. EVALUATION OF CHRONIC PAIN AND NEUROPSYCHOLOGICAL COMORBIDITY IN HYPERTENSE INDIVIDUALS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Recent studies have shown that systemic arterial hypertension may be related to both hypo and hyperalgesic pain. However, such studies did not make an association with other variables, such as emotional states and sleep quality, which influence the perception of pain in individuals. **METHODS:** Quantitative, observational, analytical, case-control study. The sample chosen was made up of 103 participants of both genders, aged > 18 years, divided into three groups: normotensive, diagnosed and undergoing hypertension, and undiagnosed and untreated hypertension. Scientifically validated questionnaires specific to each variable analyzed were used. **RESULTS:** Regarding the history of diseases, the medications in use and the diagnosis of headache, diabetes, dyslipidemia and the use of medications were more frequent among diagnosed and undergoing hypertension, as well as the most used classes of drugs (anti hypertensive, antidiabetic and others), while migraine was less frequent in this group. In the other variables analyzed (general health conditions, chronic pain levels, psychometric data and sleep quality), there were no statistically significant differences. **CONCLUSION:** There was an inversely proportional association between the diagnosis of migraine and the presence of hypertension under treatment. There was no association between levels of chronic pain, neuropsychological comorbidities and changes in systemic blood pressure.

**152. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DESIGN OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN MARANHÃO 2013 TO 2018**



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**INTRODUCTION:** Tuberculosis is caused by Koch's Bacillus and It is transmitted by inhalation of aerosols from the airway, mainly affecting the lungs and affecting other organs. Common symptoms are dry or productive cough for more than three weeks, evening fever and night sweats. Diagnosis can be made by rapid testing and / or sputum analysis, and the main prophylaxis is vaccination. In Brazil, the disease is an important public health problem and it is compulsorily reported. The present work aims to epidemiologically delineate tuberculosis cases in Maranhão from 2013 to 2018. **METHODS:** The quantitative research was carried out through retrospective epidemiological study, using as confirmed information sources the notified cases of tuberculosis in the Reporting Disease Information System- SINAN. **RESULTS:** It was found that, during the study period, 14475 cases of tuberculosis were reported, of which 4745 (32.7%) were residents of São Luís. The age range of 20-39 years and males were prevalent, with 6246 (43, 1%) and 9361 (64.7%) cases, in that order. It was also observed that 7740 (53.5%) patients did not perform the TB Rapid Test and another 4641 (32.1%) had undefined data. In addition, 8981 (62.5%) cases had no Directly Observed Treatment (DOT). As for the outcome, 9014 (63.3%) were cured, 1522 (10.5%) abandoned the treatment and 989 (6.8%) died. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, the epidemiological design shows that the most affected are adult men, and targets for disease control should be returned to this public. The high cure rate shows the excellence of the treatment offered, however, the predominance of patients who did not undergo the TB Rapid Test and DOT ratify the need for constant discussion about actions in the Health System of Maranhão. In addition, the remarkable percentage of data in white disrupts the articulation of the latter, being essential to qualify professionals involved in the information process.

153. **CONSUMPTION OF FOOD SUPPLEMENTS BY PEOPLE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN SAO LUÍS-MA**

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**INTRODUCTION:** In Brazil, the use of nutritional supplements has increased alarmingly in gyms and clubs where physical activities are performed. In this context, nutritional supplements are widely used by athletes, large-scale consumers and an important target group for this multi-million dollar industry, but have also been courted by the public within gyms. In addition, the indication of supplements by unprofessional people characterizes a crime and irregular practice of the profession, as such individuals do not have technical knowledge which can cause serious harm to the consumer's health. Thus, the present study aimed to evaluate the consumption of dietary supplements by practitioners of physical activity in a gym in. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach, composed of 30 respondents. A socioeconomic profile questionnaire and a food consumption questionnaire consisting of 12 questions were applied to evaluate the use of dietary supplements. For data tabulation and analysis, the Microsoft Excel version 2010 program was used. **RESULTS:** The results showed that 23,0% (n=07) of the practitioners were using some type of dietary supplement and only 14,0% (n=01) of them used the advice of a nutritionist to choose and use supplements, which shows that 86,0% (n=06) used a simple indication of friends/family, gym instructor or other professionals to choose and use consume food supplements. **CONCLUSION:** Through this study it was found that most respondents do not consume dietary supplements. However, as for the individuals who declared to do some type of supplementation, it was observed that the main objective is the gain of muscle mass and that use is made without the guidance of the nutritionist.

154. **INSTITUTIONAL ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS ON CEARÁ STATE FROM 2015 TO 2018**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Tuberculosis (TB) is a infectious disease caused by bacterium *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and is transmitted through elimination of bacillus in the environment. In the last years, it has been in evidence because of the appear of multiresistant strains that reduce treatment efficiency. That is why, in 2016, The World Health Organization (OMS), recognized TB as the infectious disease that kills the most around the world. Therefore, our objective is to analyze data of its incidence in Ceará, observe the main social groups reached and evidence the need to reverse this situation. **METHODOLOGY:** It is a retrospective and quantitative study of notified tuberculosis cases in Ceará in the period from 2015 to 2018. Epidemiological collection was done with Notification of Harm Information System (SINAN). The variables of the study are: age, more affected gender and ending situation. The data were analyzed graphically using Microsoft Excel 2010. **RESULTS:** There were 16776 notified cases in the analyzed region and time set. As the entry type, it was verified 79,7% of new cases, 3,2% of transferences, 5,9% of relapse and regression after case abandonment was of 10,3%. Between 2016 and 2018, occurrence prevailed on male gender (67%) and people of both sexes aged between 20 and 39 (43,5%). As the ending cases situation, 53% reached cure, 8,6% were transferred, 12,4% abandoned the treatment and 2,8% died. **CONCLUSION:** New cases are in evidence, set an alarming situation e confirms the problematic of multiresistant strains. Furthermore, the high treatment abandon level denotes the persistence of infection and transmission origins, promoting raise in mortality and relapse and favoring the development of multiresistant bacillus strains, hampering cure process and increasing time and cost of treatment.

155. **LEISHMANIASIS AND HIV CO-INFECTION: EPIDEMIOLOGY BY AGE BANDS IN MARANHÃO**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Visceral leishmaniasis, also known as kalazar, is a protozoosis which has in its etiology the complex of flagellate protozoa *Leishmania* Donovaní. Brazil is responsible for 90% of cases in Latin America. The objective of this paper is to point out the cities that presented the largest number of cases in Maranhão, between 2015 and 2017, as well as correlating the cases with the age groups and possible co-infections with the HIV virus. **RESULTS:** During the chosen range from 2015 to 2017, 2122 cases of visceral leishmaniasis were found Maranhão and 221 cases of co-infection with HIV, equivalent to about 10% of the total of cases. In addition, in the data collected by IBGE microregion of residence the two microregions with the highest incidence were: São Luís with 78 cases and the Middle Mearim with 32 cases. Equality was observed among these microregions in the range with the highest number of cases, being between 20-39 years old, bringing together the equivalent of 43 cases in São Luís and 16 cases in the Middle Mearim. **METHODOLOGY:** Study epidemiological study of co-infection of visceral leishmaniasis with the HIV virus, according to age group, performed from the analysis of the database of the DATASUS for Maranhão in the triennium from 2015 to 2017. **CONCLUSION:** The analysis of these results show the high prevalence of HIV virus coinfection with Leishmaniasis. In view of this, it is necessary to screen patients with Leishmania, given that they are more susceptible to immunology, they can be also carriers of the HIV virus. Leishmaniasis is a disease of great expression in the Maranhão epidemiology and cannot be neglected by public health.

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