

Abstracts of the UNICAMP Academic Medical Congress - Online Edition (e-CoMAU), 2020

Basic Science

01. **THE GENDER'S GAP RUPTURE USING BIOCHEMICAL METABOLIC WAYS**
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INTRODUCTION: The Medicine, since the first woman's entry, has been breaking paradigms about feminine inferiority. This situation shows itself by the feminization of this career and also by significant achievements, which had female contribution to medical breakthrough. Although the numerical growth, it's worth mentioning that this trajectory is still surrounded by sexist thoughts. Therefore, the active methodology through discussions, when being focused to analysis, for example, biochemical metabolic pathways and healthy aspects, jointly with social context questions, allows the approach of women's society situation. **METHODS:** It's an exploratory research, analytical and descriptive, with quantitative and qualitative approaches. Since the application to the São Francisco University (USF), afterwards the approval by the Research Ethics Committee, CAAE 17683219.6.0000.5514, an analysis of USF's data has been made, as well as an interview with a doctor, after the signature of the Enlightened and Free Consent Term. Furthermore, the promotion of the discussion about gender equality on Medical School was made, on Biochemistry curriculum, from three Interdisciplinary Clinical Cases (Active Methodology) - which refers to important scientist's achievements and to the gender gap still existent - applied to USF students. **RESULTS:** Due to the obtained data, ensures a crescent and meaningful feminization of medicine at USF from 2003 to 2018 and the interview was able to illustrate that picture effectively, as well to show the barriers still faced. Verifies, likewise, the effectiveness of the clinical cases application, for evidentiate womanish discoveries and promote do biochemical learning. It's important to point that the students concluded, with 100% of affirmative answers, that the Active Learning Methodology favored their schooling. **CONCLUSION:** The growth of womanly participation in medical is evidenced with the evolution on female graduation number, however, this pathway still represents obstacles to enlarge their actuation and acceptance on medical environment. In this scenario, the active methodology is effective in talking about social context matters, which strengthen the ethical e morality , as well as the resolution of problemas, like the metabolic ways.

Keywords: Medicine, Feminization, Medical Education, Sexism, Women.

02. **EVALUATION OF CYTOKINES PRODUCTION BY PERIPHERAL BLOOD MONONUCLEAR CELLS FROM ASTHMA PATIENTS.**
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Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease characterized by inflammation of the airways, leading to its obstruction. 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 exposure to allergens that induce the differentiation of Th2 and Th9 lymphocytes (producing IL-4, IL-5, IL-13, and IL-9), IgE production, sensitization and activation of mast cells and subsequent chemoattraction

and activation of eosinophils. Nonatopic 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. Therefore, the different cytokines produced by T lymphocytes play a fundamental role in the development of asthma and, hence, a better understanding of their participation in the evolution of the disease can help in the therapy adopted. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the production of cytokines by peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) present in the circulation of patients with asthma. PBMCs were isolated from the blood of patients with asthma or from healthy subjects by centrifugation in ficoll-hypaque gradient. PBMCs were maintained without stimulation or stimulated with LPS (lipopolysaccharide) or PHA (phytohemagglutinin), and the cytokines (IL-17, IL-22, IFN-gamma, IL-4 and IL-9) present in the culture supernatants were quantified by ELISA. Our results showed that PBMCs from patients with asthma produce higher amounts of IL-4, IL9, IL-22 and IL-17, and less IFN-gamma after stimulation when compared to control subjects' cells. In conclusion, our results corroborate previous data from the literature and indicate that these cytokines may play an important role in the development of asthma.

Keywords: asthma, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, cytokines.

03. **THE MASCULINIZATION OF MEDICAL RESEARCH AND ITS IMPACTS ON WOMEN'S HEALTH**
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INTRODUCTION: In the past century, biomedical researches were carried out only with male samples, under the justification that there was a necessity for a subject that would avoid costs with hormonal variations and possible pregnancies. In this logic, the obstinacy to reduce losses contributed to the consolidation of the unfortunate " bikini medicine ", which limited women's health to reproductive issues. Nevertheless, this conceptualization has changed in the last decade, the latent masculinization of medical science still represents a serious impediment in a search of gender and sex equity at this context. **OBJECTIVES:** Conduct an integrative review on the masculinization of medical research and its impacts on women's health. **METHODS:** It is characterized as an integrative literature review. The research was carried out using the descriptors "biomedical research" and "sex specific" and "women's health", as well as "scientific research", "sex differences" and "women health", in the PubMed and Scientific Electronic Library Online databases (SciELO), in a twenty years' range (2000-2020), between 10th and 21st June, 2020. Fourteen studies were selected. **RESULTS:** Through content analysis, it is possible to evidence an increasing number of clinical and pre-clinical studies that demonstrate the genetic differences between men and women in addition to reproductive factors, covering physiological, metabolic and behavioral determinants. However, despite the evidence and the growing discussion on this topic, there is still a major omission of sex reports in medical research. It was still possible to delimit that this originates from the historical male domination in the scientific community, besides the search for a homogeneous study model. This reality perpetuates the latent predominance of the exclusive use of men as sample subjects, implying the underrepresentation of women in studies whose results are applied to both sexes. **CONCLUSION:** The masculinization of medical research has repercussions, therefore, in the production of limited

knowledge about the biological characteristics inherent to women, as well as in the risk of exposure of this group to therapies whose organic responses are unknown. Indeed, these circumstances reflect an irresponsible medical science and with conclusive answers impossible to generalize.

Keywords: sex and gender, medical research, medical science, women's health.

04. **PREVALENCE OF ANATOMICAL VARIATIONS IN THE ARTERIAL CIRCLE OF THE BRAIN (WILLIS POLYGON) AND POSSIBLE CLINICAL REPERCUSSIONS: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW**

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INTRODUCTION: The cerebral arterial circle, usually called "Circle of Willis", is an anastomotic arterial circulation located internally in the base of the skull and the encephalon which supplies the brain and adjacent structures. The normal Circle of Willis mitigates the process of ischemia through collateral circulation in cases of obstructions or stenosis. However its frequent anatomic variations can reflect clinically in those pathological cases. **OBJECTIVE:** Search the prevalence of the anatomic variations in the cerebral arterial circle and its possible clinical repercussions. **METHODS:** Integrative review of literature made in the data bases *PubMed*, *Scielo* and *Lilacs*. The vocabulary thesaurus used were "circle of willis" and "anatomic variation", indexed in the *Medical Subject Heading*, using the boolean operator "AND" to cross the terms with each other and its matching in portuguese and spanish. Were included only studies made between 2010 and 2020 and discarded case report or non-human studies. **RESULTS:** Twenty one articles were found, but only eleven were selected. The analysis of the studies allowed to agroup them regarding the prevalence of the location of the anatomic variations and the clinic repercussions associated to the variations. Were identified variations in both parts of the Circle of Willis, anterior and posterior, with predominance of the findings in the posterior portion. In this, hypoplastic and absence of the posterior communicating artery or posterior fetal-type artery were common findings. Some variations can interfere in circulation's symmetry, in diagnosis and in the treatment of strokes, besides potentially be a risk factor for aneurysm. **CONCLUSIONS:** Although they don't have obligatorily pathological character, the knowledge of the cerebral artery circle variations may help in the diagnosis and treatment of cerebrovascular's diseases.

Keywords: Willis polygon, Anatomical variation, Abnormalities

Gynecology and Obstetrics

05. **USE OF COMBINED HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES IN FEMALE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS WITH MIGRAINE WITH AURA: A NEGLECTED PROBLEM?**

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INTRODUCTION: The combined hormonal contraceptives are the most used contraceptive methods nowadays, however, even with low estrogenic dosage, they cause several effects in the body. One of the most prevalent is the risk of cardiovascular disease, an important cause of morbidity and mortality in the world. **OBJECTIVE:** The objective of this study was to evaluate the percentage of female university students that make use of oral combined contraceptives, with the presence of migraine with aura. **METHODS:** Descriptive study, cross-sectional and observational, in which the epidemiological profile and possible cardiovascular risk factors were assessed in a group of university students over 18 years old, through an online questionnaire. Age, year of graduation, ethnicity, habits (use of alcohol, smoking and illicit drugs) and the practice of physical activities, were asked. Besides that, the presence of comorbidities was analyzed and the use of contraceptive was questioned. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee in Santo André-São Paulo, Brazil. (CAAE: 26262619.8.0000.0082) **RESULTS:** 257 participants were included, with the average age of 20, 89,1% of participants are white, 73,5% ingest alcoholic drinks, 33,8% are smokers or former smokers, 15,5% use some type of illicit drug and 33,8% are sedentary. The majority (40%) is in the first year of graduation. The most used contraceptive method was the combined

hormonal contraceptive (69,6%). 56,64% used the morning-after pill, in the last year. 47 participants (18,28%) used contraceptives combined in the presence of migraine with aura, classified as level 4 of contraindication by World Health Organization (WHO) due to the risk of brain stroke. There was no statistical difference between the year of graduation, use of alcohol or drugs and the use of morning-after pill or hormonal contraceptives. **CONCLUSION:** In this study was identified a high percentage of female university students that use oral combined contraceptives, in the presence of migraine with aura, contraindication level 4 of WHO. It is important to advise people about the risks of this method at the presence of migraine and suggest alternative methods, in order to avoid cardiovascular disease like brain stroke.

Keywords: migraine with Aura, Hormonal Contraception, Headache.

06. **RED MEAT, DAIRY AND GLUTEN INTAKE AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF PELVIC PAIN FROM ENDOMETRIOSIS: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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Endometriosis is a multifactorial, chronic, benign and estrogen-dependent pathology in which ectopic endometrial tissue is implanted outside the uterine cavity, being the most common sites the retrocervical region and the ovaries, leading to inflammation, pain and other consequences, such as conceiving issues and infertility. These lesions seem to be related to the menstrual cycle as the endometriotic tissue proliferation is triggered by estrogen levels response. Also, the endometriotic cells produce more estrogen, which enhances their own development. Typical symptoms of this pathology are dysmenorrhoea, dyspareunia and chronic pelvic pain. The leading diagnostic method is laparoscopic inspection with histological confirmation after biopsy concomitant with the clinical history. Such condition requires a multidisciplinary approach and the treatment is usually hormonal, aiming at suppressing and delaying its recurrence and progression. Given its still unclear physiopathology, an effective treatment is yet under study, and the ones currently available are mainly focused at mitigating the symptoms such as pelvic pain, rather than its prevention. Besides, current studies have tried to associate diet to endometriosis risk and pelvic pain relief. Therefore, this work is aimed at reviewing the literature related to diet and endometriosis symptoms, with emphasis on red meat, dairy products and gluten from the national and international bibliography, between 2010 and 2020, using online databases Scielo and Google Scholar and applying the keywords endometriosis, diet therapy, red meat, dairy products and gluten-free diet. The adoption of a diet therapy focused on monitoring the intake of those foods might be able to offer better results in symptoms related to endometriosis and even improving life quality in patients affected by this disease, working as an adjuvant treatment for this multifactorial pathology. Through a recent cohort study it was possible to infer the association between red meat intake and the risk of endometriosis in a dose-response way, in which it was concluded that a diet based on reducing red meat intake could improve symptoms such as pelvic pain. The red meat intake could be responsible for: oxidative stress and DNA damage; catalysis of endogenous formation of N-nitro carcinogenic compounds; metabolic dysfunctions and increased endogenous estrogen levels, although the true pathophysiology of red meat intake remains unclear. In addition, the intake of dairy products seems to contribute to the relief of symptoms, and may reduce levels of oxidative and inflammatory stress markers. Finally, a gluten-free diet may be linked to inhibition of immunomodulation and inflammatory response mediated by a cytokine network. Besides this inflammatory factor, recent research suggests that one of the manifestations of sensitivity to gluten is sensory ganglionopathy, evidencing the hypothesis that the mechanisms of nociceptive pain are involved with endometriosis related pelvic pain. In conclusion, diet therapy performs an important role in the management of painful symptoms of endometriosis, considering that the implementation of a diet focused on reducing the intake of red meat and gluten and increasing the consumption of dairy products may be linked to a decrease in observed levels of inflammatory response. However, further experimental studies are needed to fully understand its role.

Keywords: Endometriosis, diet therapy, red meat, dairy products, gluten-free diet.

07. **LATE CONCEPTION: SOCIAL ASPECTS AND FREQUENT COMPLICATIONS IN WOMEN'S HEALTH**

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Pregnancy in women over 34 years old is considered late and can be related to several causes, such as the women's desire to invest in their education and career; the postponement of marriage; the high divorce rates with subsequent new marriages and insecurities of the couple. In addition, another cause is the pro-women movements, which have been assisting women in achieving their rights and freedom since the mid-1970s. Furthermore, other reasons for this situation can also be related to the large and diverse availability of contraceptive methods, to the advances in assisted reproduction technology and to the increase in health concern. Such obstetric phenomenon may cause problems for the mother-fetus binomial. We selected the subject matter of this study in order to identify the current causes of late pregnancy - after 35 years old - and to relate them to complications due to physiological and organic changes in female body. Through the MedLine and Lilacs databases, we were able to make a bibliographic survey from 2015 to 2020 by using the keywords "female conception", "maternal age" and "pregnancy complications". Initially, six articles were selected, however, one of them was excluded after reading because it did not properly refer to the subject of late conception and its social aspects and complications. With regard to maternal complications, they are: spontaneous abortion in the first trimester, premature rupture of ovular membranes, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and gestational diabetes. Hypertension is the most frequent complication in pregnancy, which occurs mainly in older women. These risks, such as changes in oocyte quality and structure, changes in ovulation frequency and efficiency; decrease in sexual function; higher chances of pre-existing chronic diseases and deterioration of the myometrial function, derive from the ovarian senility. Thus, the reproductive history may become progressively more complicated as pregnant woman age increases. In conclusion, these findings suggest that, since pregnancy in women over 35 years old is increasing in Brazil, its complications are equally increasing.

Keywords: late conception, pregnancy complications, maternal age.

08. **URINARY TRACT MORPHOFUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN PRUNE BELLY SYNDROME: THEORIES AND THE RELATION WITH FETAL PROGNOSIS**

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INTRODUCTION: *Prune Belly Syndrome (PBS)* is a congenital disorder of unknown etiology, characterized by a classic triad: urinary tract abnormalities, cryptorchidism and abdominal muscle deficiency. Due to varying degrees of impairment, treatment and prognosis are defined by the clinical individuality of each patient. **METHODS:** It was analyzed 18 articles available on different digital platforms, such as Pubmed, Medline, Scielo, Lilacs, Google Scholar, Capes and BIREME. The analyzed papers were dated from 2005 to 2019 and written in Portuguese, English or Spanish. The articles selection criteria were the following descriptors: Prune Belly Syndrome; Urinary Tract/abnormalities; Prognosis, in addition to the analysis of the references that are applicable. **RESULTS:** Urinary tract modifications resulting from PBS includes malformations of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and urethra. These alterations vary from microscopic changes, which concern the histological constitution, to macroscopic ones, such as bladder distention. Several theories have been proposed to clarify the etiopathogenesis of this syndrome. Among the most cited, it was highlighted: the obstructive theory that attributes the syndrome origin to a physical blockage of the urethra. This makes the bladder wall hypertrophied, since it requires a greater contraction force to overcome the obstacle, which causes high pressure inside the bladder, with vesico-ureteral reflux and consequent hydronephrosis. Each structural change is closely related to specific etiological theories and may be responsible for several other consequences. Such comorbidities associated with kidney problems do not only concern the fetus survival, but also the quality of life over time. **CONCLUSIONS:** The literature analysis showed that there are still many uncertainties involving the syndrome etiology, which is a major factor for the correct therapeutic approach and determination of fetal prognosis.

Therefore, greater academic effort is necessary to clarify the remaining uncertainties about the syndrome.

Keywords: Prune Belly Syndrome, Urinary Tract/abnormalities, Prognosis.

09. **POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION: IMPORTANCE OF EARLY DIAGNOSIS**

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OBJECTIVE: To identify the main risk and protective factors for postpartum depression, the importance of early diagnosis and the main consequences of this pathology for maternal and child health. **METHODS:** This is an integrative literature review carried out in the databases LILAS, SCIELO, PUBMED, Google Scholar and Acervo Mais, with a sample of 9 articles from the last 5 years being selected. **RESULTS:** It is known that the puerperium is a period of high susceptibility for the development of depressive symptoms, and there are also risk factors that can aggravate the appearance of the condition, as well as protective factors. It is essential to emphasize that the mother's emotional state directly affects the child's psychosocial development, so it is very important that the condition is elucidated correctly and that the diagnosis is made early through the identification of these factors. **CONCLUSION:** Due to the similarity between the symptoms and the condition that occurs outside the puerperal period, the diagnosis becomes a challenge. Given the severity and frequency of the problem, it is crucial that the screening of these symptoms is done by a trained multidisciplinary team and that it becomes part of the routine of obstetric care.

Keywords: Postpartum depression, Maternal and Child Health, Risk Factors, Early Detection.

10. **UTERINE FIBROIDS- A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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Uterine fibroids, also called leiomyomas, are benign smooth muscle tumors that may cause pelvic pain, abnormal uterine bleeding and reproductive dysfunctions. The objective of this work was to review the epidemiological profile, pathophysiology, risk factors, symptoms and treatments of uterine fibroids. To carry out this review, we searched the databases PubMed, SciELO and Europe PMC, selected relevant references and performed a narrative synthesis. We found that the development of uterine fibroids is conditioned by some risk factors such as ethnicity, body weight, red meat consumption and tobacco smoking. Despite little understanding of the pathophysiology of uterine fibroids, it is known that there is a genetic predisposition, along with a permissive effect of estrogen and progesterone for the proliferation of leiomyoma cells. In addition to the hormonal fact, cytokines such as interleukin (IL)-1, IL-6, IL-11, IL-13, IL-15, interferon-gamma (IFN- γ) and TNF act in the development of uterine leiomyoma. In vivo and in vitro experiments expose a relationship between the β -catenin gene and the growth factor TGF β 3. The treatment of uterine leiomyomas involves different methods, both surgical, such as hysterectomy and myomectomy, and hormonal such as administration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonists or antagonists. Hormonal contraceptives do not treat specifically the fibroids, but they can help control abnormal uterine bleeding from the disease. More research must be carried out in order to seek a more effective treatment of this pathology, which is the main cause of morbidity among women of reproductive age.

Keywords: "uterine fibroids", "leiomyoma", "progesteron", "estrogen".

11. **RELATIONSHIP OF GESTATIONAL ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN FETAL DEVELOPMENT**

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INTRODUCTION: Pregnancy is a period marked by changes in the environment psychosocial and physical-chemical behavior of women, causing them to

experience disorders such as anxiety and depression during this phase. Its incidence and consequence quality of life of 15% to 20% of globally affected women, a literature review analyze a relationship between these pathologies and their impacts on fetal development. **OBJECTIVE:** Check if anxiety and depression affect fetal development during pregnancy as well as analyze its pathophysiological mechanisms and effects on the fetus. **METHODS:** Searches were performed on the databases SCIELO, Google Scholar, PUBMED and 18 studies have been selected in the Portuguese and English languages, since 2001 2019. **RESULTS:** Relationship was found between anxiety and depression. fetal development. This occurs through transmission through the placenta, maternal hormonal changes to the effect. Illustrated by low birth weight, childbirth premature growth restriction and marked stress. These effects can be because they alleviate symptoms of anxiety and depression, as women have greater tendency to use licit and illicit drugs. **CONCLUSION:** The increase in levels of anxiety and depression beyond the risk limit have direct implications for maternal and fetal health. It is emphasized the need for further studies on the subject, since it is precarious and that, through the intervention of the health team, these conditions can be minimized. Thus, it is possible to improve the pregnant woman's quality of life and fulfill.

Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Pregnancy, Fetal Development.

12. **IS CONSERVATIVE MANAGEMENT IN YOUNG WOMEN WITH CIN 2 SAFE?**

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INTRODUCTION: Cervical cancer is an important problem public health and can be prevented by screening. It is known that the treatment of precursor lesions is an important medical resource to prevent the progression to cervical cancer. In young women, there is not consensus on the management of precursor lesions, especially cervical intraepithelial neoplasia grade 2 (CIN 2), due to the high regression rates and rarity of invasive carcinomas in this group, in addition to the possibility of unfavorable obstetric outcomes, as a result of excisional treatment. The conservative management was recently recommended as a therapeutic approach in these cases. **METHODS:** Retrospective longitudinal observational study which analysis patients with CIN 2 up to 30 years old at "Woman's Hospital Prof. Dr. José Aristodemo Pinotti" in Campinas, São Paulo, submitted to conservative management, between 2012 and 2017. Data were obtained through the medical registry of selected patients. The regression, persistence and progression rates, besides the regression probability curve (RPC) were evaluated. For descriptive statistical analysis of numerical variables, mean values, standard deviation, proportions and Mann-Whitney test were used. In the comparison of categorical variables, the tests used were the Chi-square or Fischer's Exact tests. For the analysis of the regression curves and their comparisons, Kaplan-Meier and long-rank method were used. The study of factors associated with regression was performed using Cox regression analysis, simple and multiple. The level of significance used for the analyzes was 5%. **RESULTS:** 65 patients were in agreement with the inclusion criteria. As to numerical variables, the mean age at diagnosis was 22.38 (SD: 4.22), while the mean age of onset sexual activity was 15,7 years (SD: 1.97). The average follow-up time for these patients was 17,98 months (SD: 9.84). Concerning the categorical variables, 66,15% of women were nulliparous, the smoking rate found was 14,06% and the use of hormonal contraceptives 61,5%. Considering the first 12 months of the follow-up, we could observe that 37 patients (56,9%) had two consecutive exams to support the regression, 20 (30,7%) had persistent lesions and in 8 patients (12,3%) there was progression. The final outcome is regression in 73,3% in women <25 years, while in patients ≥ 25 years old, the regression rate found was 50,0%. In young women until 30 years, the probabilities of regression of CIN 2, according the RPC was: 42,0% at 6 months, 63,6%, at 12 months, 76,1% at 24 months and 84,1% at 36 months. No categorical variable was associated with RPC (P > 0,05). **CONCLUSION:** We conclude that young patients, especially under 25 years, have significant CIN 2 regression rates, supporting the effectiveness of conservative management for these group.

Keywords: Cervical Neoplasia, Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasia, Human Papillomavirus.

13. **HOME BIRTH PLANNED FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF A GROUP OF PROFESSIONALS FROM A TEACHING HOSPITAL**

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OBJECTIVE: Understand the opinion of health professionals about planned home birth. **METHODS:** exploratory and qualitative study, conducted with 15 health professionals, including nurses, obstetricians and neonatologists from a teaching hospital. Data were collected through semi-structured interviews, recorded and transcribed audio. The Bardin Analysis was used for data analysis. **RESULTS:** the reports gave rise to two thematic categories: a) Home birth: a possibility, with criteria and b) Home birth: a mix of concepts, opinions and interpretations. **CONCLUSION:** although health professionals recognize the main eligibility criteria for planned home birth, it is clear that there is no clarity about the work process in home birth assistance, which generates opinions and impressions without adequate scientific basis.

Keywords: Women's Health, Obstetrics, Home Childbirth, Health Personnel.

14. **REASONS AND EXPECTATIONS FOR CHANGING FROM CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD TO LARC METHODS**

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INTRODUCTION: Long-acting reversible contraceptive (LARC) methods, include intrauterine devices (IUD) and implants, are the best option to reduce unplanned pregnancies. Women who choose LARCs reported complaints concerning previous contraceptive and/or refer expectations related to the new method, which are not always feasible. The objectives of our study were to evaluate the reasons reported by women who opted for a LARC for the first time and the expected benefits in relation to the new method. **METHODS:** We performed a retrospective study at the University of Campinas using database from previous research. We included women aged 18 to 49 years who sought the service and chose LARC for the first time between 2011 and 2018, and we distributed them in three categories: short-acting contraceptive use (SARC) or 150 mg of depot medroxyprogesterone acetate-DMPA or non-hormonal methods/condom. Sociodemographic; length of time using (months) the non-LARC method; LARC chosen (cooper intrauterine dispositive-IUD, levonorgestrel intrauterine system-LNG-IUS or ENG implant); and reasons cited for change, and expectations with the new method were the variables analyzed. We used Chi-square test and Cramer coefficient to compare categorical variables. The level of significance adopted for this study was 5%. **RESULTS:** We evaluated 1509 women, 57.8% SARC users, 27.7% non-hormonal methods users and 14.4% DMPA users. The age of women was 33.1 years (±SD 7.9 years; 95% CI), 0.9 (±SD 1.0; 95% CI) of number of children and 48.8 (±SD 55.4; 95% CI) length of time of use months. Of total, 50% reported collateral effects, 31.7% reported forgetfulness and 20.8% reported fear of pregnancy as reasons for changing the method. More than half of them chose the IUD, 38% chose the LNG-IUS and 5% chose ETN-implant. **CONCLUSION:** It is necessary to know the reasons and expectations of women to adapt to the contraceptive method of choice.

Keywords: Contraception, long-acting reversible contraception, LARC methods, reasons for change.

15. **DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF GESTACIONAL DIABETES: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW**

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Diabetes Mellitus is a metabolic disease that can manifest itself by the lack or absence of insulin production. Bearing this in mind, due to the increase in obesity among pregnant women, calculated by BMI, there is a greater preponderance that they are affected by the disease, either by reducing glucose tolerance, a common cause during pregnancy, or by changes in habits. In addition, Diabetes Mellitus can be of origin prior to pregnancy or acquired during, however it can cease after delivery. The need to screen these pregnant women for a correct diagnosis and treatment is highlighted, mainly by the Family Health Strategy. When considering that Diabetes Mellitus is a public health problem and scientific knowledge on this topic is

mainly concentrated on methods of diagnosis and treatment of the disease, the importance of conducting an integrative literature review is justified, which aims to identify scientific production in publications in the health field, addresses interventions for diagnosis and treatment for pregnant women. The search for publications will be carried out from 2017 to 2019 by the Virtual Health Library (VHL), with the descriptors "Gestational Diabetes", "Treatment" and "Diagnosis", in order to answer the following question: "What is the production in health publications, does it cover the diagnosis and treatment of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus?". This study will provide sufficient subsidies to fill the vacancy in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease among pregnant women aiming to promote an early diagnosis and effective treatment in order to improve the health and quality of life of both the pregnant woman and the embryo and fetus.

Keywords: Gestational Diabetes, Treatment, Diagnosis.

16. **FEMALE URINARY INCONTINENCE: A DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC APPROACH**

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Urinary incontinence (UI) is defined as any loss of urine being more frequent in females. It is known that urinary incontinence can have extremely negative repercussions for the woman's quality of life. It is not a natural consequence of age, nor is it part of the normal aging process and this misconception prevents many women from carrying out the correct follow-up. Through this bibliographic review, carried out through a systematic search of articles on the Scielo, PubMed, Acervo Mais and LILACS portals, we aim to bring the main diagnostic and therapeutic methods of pathology to the discussion. It is crucial to assess the repercussions of the complaint on a daily basis, its limitations and restrictions. Such an assessment can be made by any qualified health professional, through the application of questionnaires, performing the screening and referring the patient to the correct treatment, which is multidisciplinary, involving the medical and physiotherapeutic approach. It is noteworthy that there are certain therapeutic procedures considered an advance in the resolution of the pathology and that cannot be readily performed in the Unified Health System (SUS) due to the cost, materials and availability. Thus, the question of inclusion and plurality in health is raised, mainly due to the importance of resolving the situation in the well-being of women.

Keywords: urinary incontinence, quality of life, pelvic physiotherapy.

17. **CYTOLYTIC VAGINOSIS - DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE**

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INTRODUCTION: Vaginal discharge is a common finding in medical practice as one in ten women will report the symptom over the period of twelve months. Candidiasis, trichomoniasis and bacterial vaginosis are the three pathologies most frequently found. Different entities may present the same symptoms, such as candidiasis and cytolytic vaginosis (CV): vaginal itching associated with a white discharge. Therefore attending physicians must face a challenge of correctly diagnosing in order to institute the most effective therapeutic approach. **METHODOLOGY:** As a literary review on the differential diagnosis between cytolytic vaginosis and candidiasis, considering the etiology, clinical presentation, laboratory and clinical diagnoses of cytolytic vaginosis. The descriptors "cytolytic vaginosis", "candidiasis" and "vulvovaginitis" were included in the Pubmed, Scielo, Lilacs and Google Scholar databases, delimiting the publication period between 2000 and 2020. 1.275 articles were found in Portuguese, Spanish and English. After excluding 36 duplicates, 777 articles were analyzed, 45 were chosen, and finally, 8 articles were selected to support this essay. **RESULTS:** Eighty species of Lactobacillus were found in normal vaginal flora. The most frequent in the Brazilian population are Lactobacillus crispatus, which coexists with other species of microorganisms such as Gardnerella vaginalis, Trichomonas vaginalis and Candida albicans. The balance between these agents is influenced by the hormonal status, as well as the individual's immune response, use of contraceptives, sexual activity and trauma. Lactobacilli are gram-positive bacteria responsible for maintaining vaginal

pH between 3.8- 4.5 through the transformation of glycogen into lactic acid. The acid environment prevents overgrowth of pathogens. An exaggerated increase in Lactobacilli can be found in an individual with VC. Theories indicate hormonal influence as responsible for this modification. Cytolysis occurs in the middle layer epithelium by increasing the production of lactic acid and consequently decreasing the pH. Patients will then present itching, dysuria and whitish, lumpy, odorless and "milky" discharge. Clinically similar to candidiasis, microscopic examination is necessary, which demonstrates: numerous pleomorphic Lactobacilli, few leukocytes and no bacteria. If colonization by candidiasis, there will be filamentary structures (hyphae and pseudo-hyphae) along with multiple microorganisms and normal Lactobacilli. **CONCLUSION:** Cytolytic vaginosis is an underdiagnosed pathology and often misdiagnosed with candidiasis in clinical practice, resulting in ineffective and prolonged treatment. Besides causing iatrogenesis, medical error lead to aggravating the patient's symptoms and cause unnecessary health system expenses. Considering the diagnostic challenge, it is necessary to educate physicians about the value of microscopic analysis and morphological differences between VC and candidiasis.

Keywords: cytolytic vaginosis, candidiasis, vulvovaginitis.

18. **LITERATURE REVIEW: FROM DEFINITION TO TREATMENT OF SHEEHAN'S SYNDROME**

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INTRODUCTION: Sheehan's Syndrome (SS) presents epidemiology, pathophysiology and uncertain and variable clinical manifestations. This makes diagnosis and preventive measures difficult, contributing to underdiagnosis. Therefore, this work proposes to evaluate the panorama of the current bibliography on this condition, in order to emphasize the importance of adequate management, aiming at reducing its morbidity and mortality. **METHODS:** from 2015 to 2020, the most pertinent articles contained in PubMed were selected for an integrative review. Keywords used were: "Sheehan's syndrome" OR "postpartum hypopituitarism" OR "postpartum pituitary necrosis". The publications underwent identification, screening, eligibility and inclusion. **RESULTS:** SS is an obstetric neuroendocrine complication resulting from ischemic pituitary necrosis, affecting mainly adenohipophysis, causing partial or total hypopituitarism and, therefore, impaired hormonal function. It is mostly caused after moderate to severe postpartum hemorrhage (PPH). Epidemiological data are uncertain due to the delay and failure of diagnosis, especially in underdeveloped countries. The pathological basis of SS is the interruption or restriction of pituitary blood flow, leading to varied necrosis and, consequently, hormonal hypofunction in the affected regions. It can occur by 1) hypotension and vasospasm in the pituitary arteries triggered by PPH; 2) physiological increase of the pituitary in pregnancy without corresponding elevation of the blood flow provided and/or small sella turcica, causing vascular compression; 3) thrombosis by hypercoagulation and/or 4) anti-hypophysis antibodies causing progression of hypopituitarism. There is a variation of clinical manifestations due to hormonal deficits. Hypofunction of the anterior region may occur with growth hormone deficiency, lactation insufficiency, hypogonadism, secondary hypothyroidism and adrenal insufficiency; from the posterior region it manifests with diabetes insipidus (DI). Acute presentation is rare and severe; it has findings such as unconsciousness, headache, adrenal crisis and DI. Chronic phenomena are common, progressive and nonspecific; they occur with sleepiness, anorexia, nausea, anemia, physical and mental fatigue, premature aging, hypopigmentation, dry, cold and thick skin, madarosis, scattered pubic and axillary hair, breast atrophy, amenorrhea, slow reflexes, increased sensitivity to cold, bradycardia and coma. It may be associated not only with decreased bone mineral density (BMD) and corneal central thickness and increased cardiovascular risk, but also with psychiatric conditions. The diagnosis seeks findings suggestive of pituitary hypofunction and obstetric past conditions through detailed clinical history, physical examination and complementary tests such as stimulation tests and analysis of hormone levels, in addition to the characteristics of the pituitary in the Magnetic Resonance Imaging, which may reveal partially or completely empty Sella turcica. Lymphocytic hypophysis is the main differential diagnosis, followed by pituitary tumors. Continuous hormone replacement therapy is currently the only alternative to repair the hypophysis, but it does not correct lost pituitary function or interfere with

the necrotic process. **CONCLUSION:** The SS is an entity with failure and delay in diagnosis due not only to the uncertain pathophysiology and non-specific manifestations, but also to medical unpreparedness and negligence with symptoms suggestive of the syndrome. Thus, treatment is postponed and morbidity and mortality increase, mainly due to the absence of follow-up of patients with PPH. Moreover, home births without professional assistance increase the risk of hemorrhage and make it difficult to accurately collect the obstetric history and, therefore, should be discouraged. Finally, the management of PPH should be early and effective, with sufficient blood transfusion and fluid replacement.

Keywords: Sheehan's syndrome, hypopituitarism, postpartum pituitary failure.

19. **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND COVID-19: WHAT DO STATISTICAL DATA REVEAL TO US?**

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INTRODUCTION: Domestic violence is considered one of the most serious forms of violation, as it is a crime that leaves much more than physical marks, damaging self-love, honor, dignity, self-esteem, and the fundamental rights to life for victims. The social isolation, is one of the deliberations imposed to contain the new Coronavirus (COVID-19), has a perverse side effect for thousands of Brazilian women who are increasingly sharing time and space with their aggressors during a quarantine. **METHODOLOGY:** There was an analysis of statistical data from the Brazilian Public Security Forum, about occurrence reports, protective emergency measures in the states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro and number of feminicides, during the months of March, April and May 2020, when compared to the same period of the previous year. Based on the above, 16 scientific articles were analyzed and reviewed, including publications in English and Portuguese, against the literature published in the period between 2019 and 2020. The research took place in MedLine (Pubmed), Scielo and Elsevier platforms. **RESULTS:** Social isolation allowed women who suffered from domestic violence to share more time and space with their aggressors, therefore, is indispensable to detach the decrease in complaints records, decline in emergency protection measures granted and the persistence of femicide. Thus, all data listed refer to the months of March to April 2020, when compared to the same period in the previous year. As exposed, the decrease in the number of complaints in March, April and May (-16.2%) is notable; (-35.4%); (-26.1%), showing the victim's impossibility to report the aggressor, due to the regime imposed by the quarantine. Likewise, there is a decline in emergency protective measures granted as women, mainly in the states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro: (-31% and -29.5%); (-31.8% and -27.8%); (-17.1% and -33.7%). The relapse of femicide in society, with an increase during the months of March and April (+ 38.9%; + 3.2%) and subsequently an indefinite decrease in the month of May (-27.9%), explains the perpetuation of the femicide as a reflection of a chauvinist, misogynist and patriarchal culture. **CONCLUSION:** Considering the invisibility of violence against women during social isolation, is indispensable condition, that greater access to the justice, shelter and protection system during quarantine is essential, with 24-hour assistance to those victims. As well, the denaturalization of violence is essential as something inherent in the relations between men and women, since violence is a serious problem that concerns all of society. Therefore, in view of the increase in domestic violence in the current pandemic scenario, it is unquestionable that, for many women, being in isolation with their aggressor is more dangerous than a Coronavirus infection, since the home is often a place of fear, insecurity and abuse.

Keywords: Social Isolation, Spouse-Abuse, Quarantine, Violence against Women, Domestic Violence.

20. **EFFECTS OF ACUPUNCTURE ON VASOMOTOR SYMPTOMS OF MENOPAUSE - LITERATURE REVIEW**

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Vasomotor symptoms (VMS) are often associated with menopause due to the hormonal variation that occurs during this period. Such symptoms may have consequences in daily activities and quality of life of women in

menopause transition. Hormone therapy is usually the most effective treatment for VMS, however many women look for alternative treatments, including acupuncture. The present study aimed to evaluate the use of acupuncture in clinical practice through research in databases (PubMed, Lilacs e Scielo). After 288 articles found in the databases with the descriptors "Climateric and Acupuncture" and "Menopause and Acupuncture", 12 articles were selected for this research. It was observed that, with acupuncture, the physical, psychosocial, sexual aspects and vasomotor symptoms were attenuated. In addition, changes in LH and FSH levels were noted. When this intervention was accompanied by improved self-care, an improvement in quality of life was also reported. It is concluded that the results are favorable to the use of acupuncture as a possible alternative to hormone replacement therapy, in addition to the importance of future clinical tests.

Key Words: acupuncture, climacteric, menopause.

21. **THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS FOR INFERTILITY CAUSED BY ENDOMETRIOSIS: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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Endometriosis is a multifactorial pathology, prevalent in women of reproductive age. Its main symptoms are pelvic pain, dysmenorrhea and infertility. This literature review used 88 articles from Medline, Pubmed, Scielo and Lilacs databases that provide us with scientific potentials to synthesize the main treatments with regard to endometriosis-related infertility. There is a preference for surgical treatment, with laparoscopy as the main representative, although combined approaches and individuals such as hormonal, integrative practices and assisted reproduction treatment have gained prominence due to the invasive nature of the surgical procedure. Despite the information present in the published articles, more studies are needed to define more efficient, viable and accessible treatments to women.

Keywords: Endometriosis, infertility, treatment.

22. **THERAPEUTIC MANAGEMENT OF POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE ASSOCIATED WITH PATIENTS WITH COAGULOPATHIES - A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW**

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Obstetric hemorrhage is the main direct cause of maternal morbidity and mortality, and it often happens during the puerperium. In this context, pregnancy complications or underlying disorders, when left untreated, can make the clinical picture worse. Following this line of reasoning, it has been noticed that patients with hemostatic deficiencies, such as lack of coagulation factors, as well as platelet and fibrinogen disorders, are more likely to be at risk, since they are among the causes of puerperal bleeding, due to the fact that the procoagulant substances level are not sufficient in this group of people, not being physiologically compatible as in a normal pregnancy. However, considering that Postpartum Hemorrhage, associated with coagulopathies, is potentially treatable, the clinical management contribution is essential to reduce such mortality rate. Thus, the present study aims to analyze the therapeutic approaches used in puerperal bleeding in patients with hemostatic disorders. For this purpose, a bibliographic and descriptive study was carried out, a systematic literature review type, in the MEDLINE, PUBMED and LILACS databases, based on articles published from 2015 to 2020, using health science descriptors (DeCS) to search: "postpartum hemorrhage, coagulopathies and treatment". The guiding question was defined as: "What treatments are used in puerperal bleeding in coagulopathies cases?" The search was conducted through July, 2020 and 9 articles were selected based on the inclusion criteria. As results, it has been found that specific treatments and managements are used in order to contain and / or prevent puerperal bleeding in different coagulopathies types. In general, perfusion and oxygenation are maintained based on blood volume and hemoglobin levels. Furthermore, therapy is performed with blood components and hemostatic agents, in ways that, for Von Willebrand Disease, the treatment can vary according to the disease

type, although, in general, it is based on factorial supplementation, using desmopressin and antifibrinolytics. For factors VIII and IX deficiency, the approach is similar, however, desmopressin use is only seen for FVIII deficiency. In case of FXI deficiency, factorial concentrates may or may not be associated with antifibrinolytics, also, fresh frozen plasma (FFP) has been reported to prevent bleeding. Regarding afibrinogenemia, dysfibrinogenemia and hypofibrinogenemia, the fibrinogen administration is effective, and, for the last one, cryoprecipitate and FFP. For platelet disorders, factor VIIIa, tranexamic acid, desmopressin and platelet concentrate (this one not being recommended to be used in case of Bernard-Soulier syndrome) are administered. In conclusion, therapies should be applied according to each coagulopathy specificity, in order to control postpartum hemorrhage, although there are procedures that may converge through the hemostatic disorders pathophysiology. Also, researches in this field are scarce, in this sense, this particular subject needs to be better exploited.

Keywords: Hemostatic disorders, Therapeutic Management, postpartum hemorrhage.

Head, Neck and Language

23. OPTHALMOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS IN COVID-19: ONE OF THE MULTIFACETS OF THE DISEASE.

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Coronavirus are part of a family of viruses whose characteristics are to be enveloped, with single-stranded RNA and which are common causes of infection in wild animals, birds and mammals. The current pandemic is caused by a beta coronavirus that has come to be called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). As it is a relatively new infection, with rapid spread throughout the world, much information has been discovered with the course of worldwide contamination. Thus, the objective of this study is to synthesize the information that already exists about the ocular transmission of the new SARS-CoV-2, ophthalmological disorders and strategies adopted for the protection of ophthalmologists. In order to carry out this review, the following health descriptors were used: Ophthalmology, Coronavirus Infections, Coronavirus and Conjunctivitis in a search in magazines, newspapers and Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE). After reading the abstracts, full studies and applying the inclusion and exclusion criteria, 14 articles were selected for the preparation of this review. The results found were diverse. In relation to contamination and transmission by the conjunctiva, some theories explain the entrance of SARS-CoV-2 through the ocular surface through the angiotensin 2 receptor (ACE2), however the transmission by tears and conjunctival fluids has not yet been proven. Other studies show that patients who developed conjunctivitis had the virus in these fluids whereas in patients who did not develop conjunctivitis, the virus was not found in conjunctival secretions. The development of ocular signs and symptoms is inconclusive and several external factors must be taken into account. The main ocular manifestation reported was conjunctivitis but there are some biases such as the prevalence of dry eye in the population, notification of confirmed cases with coronavirus infection, among others. Another important point is the possibility of the occurrence of future chronic ophthalmic complications due to coronavirus infection such as vasculitis, optic neuritis and neuro-ophthalmological diseases due to the tropism of the virus by the nervous system. In relation to the new recommendations and safety measures for ophthalmologists, several approaches can be taken in an attempt to reduce transmission and avoid contamination. Mild involvement, without risk of complications, must be attended to via telemedicine and the need for presencial assistance assessed. In addition to screening for possible suspicions of patients infected with coronavirus, it is also recommended to decrease the number of people in the waiting room. In addition, personal protective equipment is essential. The use of masks, gloves, goggles and breath shield in the slit lamp are some of the recommendations to try to prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection. Thus, although many aspects are still not completely elucidated, studies show a higher prevalence of the virus in conjunctival secretions in patients with conjunctivitis. Transmission and contamination by the conjunctiva is still being studied. The ocular symptomatology caused by SARS-CoV-2 is also not defined due to several aspects that influence it. The use of personal protective equipment is necessary as in all spheres of society and many aspects of the infection are being studied concurrently with the pandemic.

Keywords: Ophthalmology, Coronavirus Infections, Coronavirus and Conjunctivitis.

24. EXTERNAL ACOUSTIC MEATUS CHOLESTEATOMA: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW.

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External acoustic meatus cholesteatoma (EAMC) is the rarest form of cholesteatoma, therefore its characteristics are not still completely clarified. This paper develops a systematic review of EAMC in the last five years, with the purpose to identify the main clinical manifestations, symptoms and incidence in the general population, by a critical analysis of papers from the PubMed database, which meet the inclusion criteria established – english language papers, with full text available in MEDLINE, using the descriptors “cholesteatoma” and “external acoustic meatus” and the boolean operator “and”. The chosen publications reported that the most recurrent clinical manifestations of EAMC are otalgia and otorrhea, but many patients are asymptomatic. Furthermore, an equivalent incidence was observed in both genders, being itinerant in elderly people. The therapeutic choice varies according to stage of the injury.

Keywords: Cholesteatoma, External Acoustic Meatus, Symptomatology.

25. NEUROLOGICAL AND DENTAL CHANGES IN COVID-19: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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The Coronavirus pandemic has affected all layers of the population, but it is a disease that affects more the elderly population and people with pre-existing comorbidities, with variations in manifestations from person to person. The aim of this article was to discuss the main neurological and dental changes that can happen in patients with COVID-19. To carry out this research, a literature review was conducted in the following databases: Google Scholar, Scielo, Virtual Health Library and PubMed. Twelve articles were selected. The results found showed that patients with COVID-19 may present oral lesions, loss of taste and smell; in addition, they can also present neurological manifestations. The main neurological and dental manifestations found, respectively, were: dizziness, headache, muscle injury, altered state of consciousness, dysgeusia, hyposmia, cerebrovascular accident, ataxia and seizures and oral lesions, mainly enanemas. It can be concluded that, COVID-19 requires greater clarification in understanding its mechanism of action through new scientific investigations, in order to understand the main neurological and dental manifestations that may occur. Therefore, doctors and dentists need to be attentive and, often, work together for the best resolution of these patients' clinical condition.

Keywords: COVID-19. Neurology. Dentistry.

26. DRY EYE PREVALENCE AND MAIN RISK FACTORS AMONG UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

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INTRODUCTION: Dry Eye is a common, complex and multifactorial disease of the ocular surface and tear film that results in discomfort and visual disturbance. Prevalence rates have broad variation and are mostly based on studies involving older populations. **OBJECTIVE:** This study aims to evaluate dry eye among a sample of undergraduate students from 2 major universities in Brazil, to understand symptoms, clinical signs presentation and most associated risk factors. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional survey that included 2,140 students (1,649 from UNICAMP and 491 from UNIFESP). Three fields of knowledge were included: 1,128 from biological; 699 from exact; and 313 from human area. All participants completed 2 self-applicable questionnaires about dry eye symptoms: Ocular Surface Disease Index

(OSDI) and short questionnaire used in the Women Health Study (WHS), both previously translated and validated to Portuguese. Dry eye symptoms were considered positive if OSDI score > 22 or reported severe symptoms and/or previous history of clinical diagnosis at WHS questionnaire. Indeed, a list of risk factors such as contact lens wear, medications, ocular surgery, and systemic disease associated to dry eye was presented. Participants who fulfilled criteria for dry eye symptoms underwent a complete clinical evaluation for signs of the disease evaporative and aqueous deficient dry eye. **RESULTS:** 2,140 participants aged 23.4±5.2 years old, 56.1% female and 43.9% male were enrolled. OSDI score was 19.4±16.2; 34.4% had OSDI >22 and 23.5% according to WHS. Dry eye prevalence showed consistent sex differences, according OSDI scores 42.6% women and 24.0% men and with WHS 27.1% women and 18.5% men. Most common risk factors were visual display use (50.1%), less than 6 hours of sleep/day (37.0%), oral contraceptive use (21.9%), contact lens wear (16.3%) and antiallergic use (15.1%). Univariate and multivariate analysis demonstrated that female sex, contact lens wear, ocular surgery, use of electronic devices over 6 hours/day, oral contraceptive, anti-depressant, anti-allergic, sleep less than 6 hours/day as relevant related factors. Clinical evaluation demonstrated mild signs of ocular surface dysfunction, normal tear volume, tear film instability and evaporative dry eye. **CONCLUSION:** Dry eye a prevalent condition among undergraduate students. In this Brazilian youth sample, rates were higher than data recently published, that showed in the general Brazilian population over 40 years old, the overall rate was 12.8%. However, further investigation might be addressed to better understand related risk factors and clinical presentation.

Key words: Dry eye, risk factor, prevalence, young population, university, Brazil.

Internal Medicine

27. **BLOOD TRANSFUSION IN AN URGENCY AND EMERGENCY HOSPITAL** Martha Cavalcanti dos Santos¹, Bianca Cansian¹, Raul Garre Climent Rocha¹, João Carlos Pina Faria¹, Camila Augusta Victorino¹, Roseli Oselka Saccardo Sarni¹.
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OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the adequacy of the prescription of red blood cells concentrates by emergency physicians. **METHODS:** A Cross-sectional study by survey of transfusion requisition records completed by emergency physicians, from May/2018 to April/2019, in an emergency hospital. Adequacy in the indication, volume and subtype (filtered, irradiated and washed) of prescribed erythrocytes were evaluated. To compare the qualitative data, we used the χ^2 test. The significance level adopted was 5%. **RESULTS:** One thousand and twenty two transfusions were evaluated. The indication, volume and subtypes were correct in 72.7%, 45.9% and 81.6% respectively. Transfusion in symptomatic patients presented superior adequacy when compared to asymptomatic individuals with significant statistical difference (indication: 79.6% vs 67.2%, $p < 0.001$; Volume: 63.5% vs 31.7%, $p < 0.001$; subtype: 85.3% vs 78.7%, $p = 0.006$). Among clinical situations, there were more errors in sepsis (39.7%) and pneumonia (36.3%). More than half of the prescriptions presented excessive volume, raising the risk of circulatory overload, observing that the mean age was 60.6 years. The specific analysis of the prescribed subtypes showed adequacy of 17.9% in the filtrated, 1.7% in the irradiated and none of the washed. Thirty transfusions should have been filtered, but the prescriber did not request the subtype. **CONCLUSION:** One hypothesis for the observed inaccuracies is inadequate medical training on the subject, both in undergraduate and medical residency, associated with a lack of updating in transfusion protocols. The transfusion Committee received the results of this study with a proposal for continuing education measures on transfusion hemotherapy.

Keywords: Erythrocyte Transfusion, Emergency Treatment, Prescriptions, Transfusion Medicine.

28. **PREVALENCE AND SENSITIVITY PROFILE OF BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM URINE CULTURE OF PATIENTS FROM A PRIVATE CLINICAL ANALYSIS LABORATORY IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CONSELHEIRO LAFAIETE-MG** Rubens Barbosa Rezende¹, Isadora Moreira Costa do Nascimento Nogueira¹.
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Urinary tract infection (UTI) is determined by the presence of pathogenic microorganisms that invade urinary tissues, and according to its location it is classified as low and high urinary tract infection. The objective of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and sensitivity profile to antimicrobials of bacteria isolated from women's urine samples from a private Clinical Analysis Laboratory in the municipality of Conselheiro Lafaiete-MG. A cross-sectional observational study, of a quantitative type, aimed at collecting secondary data on the prevalence and sensitivity profile of bacteria isolated from positive urine cultures in female patients aged 18 to 60 years, in the period from January to December 2019. During the study period, 226 positive urine cultures from women within the stipulated age range were identified in this laboratory. Gram negative bacteria *Escherichia coli* were the most prevalent in the four seasons (66.37%). Gram positive *Enterococcus* sp. (3.54%) was more frequent in the fall. Amoxicillin/clavulanate, ceftriaxone and nitrofurantoin were the antimicrobials with the lowest rate of resistance on the part of *E. coli* (90%; 93.33% and 97.33% sensitivity, respectively). And in relation to the prevalent Gram positive bacteria, ampicillin showed the greatest sensitivity. It is essential to instruct patients about the dangers that UTI can cause and reinforce that the correct therapeutic recommendation is very important, as well as the dosage determined by the doctor, in order to make it more difficult for strains to appear due to inappropriate use of these antimicrobials.

Keywords: Bacteria, Bacterial infections, *Escherichia coli*, Infections, Urinary infections.

29. **INTRATUMORAL GENETIC HETEROGENEITY IN NON-SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER: DO SINGLE BIOPSIES REPRESENT THE COMPLETE TUMOR?** Felipe dos Santos Souza¹, Mariana Sandy Mada¹, Samuel dos Santos Bueno¹, Álvaro Moreira Rivelli¹.
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INTRODUCTION: Intratumoral genetic heterogeneity (ITH) describes a variable set of gene mutations within the same tumor. In this sense, it is known that tumors have different genetic patterns, but that they may even have differentiations within the same organism, causing cell subpopulations to perform different responses. Drug efficacy is variable and not yet conclusive, which increasingly leads to the need for further studies in the area. To this end, the following question about ITH stands out with regard to lung cancer, a neoplasm responsible for the highest number of deaths in male smokers: do the single biopsies represent the complete tumor? The objective, therefore, of the present study is to verify whether only a single biopsy is effective in the diagnosis and to analyze the interference of ITH in the treatment and prognosis of lung cancer. **METHODS:** descriptive studies on the use of biopsies were used to identify neoplasms from the following databases: European Journal of Cancer, The Lancet Oncology, Journal of Geriatric Oncology, PUBMED and SCIELO. The articles used were found from the following descriptors: Genetic heterogeneity. Lung neoplasms. Non-small cell lung cancer. Biopsy. Genetic markers. **RESULTS:** in nonsmall cell lung cancer (NSCLC), the presence of mutations promoting treatment resistance and a poor clinical prognosis were verified. Among them we can mention the expression, amplification and inversion / fusion of the EGFR, KRAS, BRAF, TP53, HER2, RH, MET and ALK genes. Biopsy is an investigative method of tissue collection with neoplastic suspicion for laboratory evaluation. However, it often does not analyze the ITH since one of the protocols most used today by oncologists has been to associate its use with the new generation genetic sequencing method, which broadens the view of the tumor's genetic variables. This fact confirms the limitations of the sampling of unique tumor regions and emphasizes the ability of multi-region sequencing to define the clonality of tumor events and to personalize therapeutic targets. **DISCUSSION:** The use of biopsy methods for investigative factors in neoplasms of laboratory evaluations is relevant to verify the CPNPC, in which mutations promoting resistance to treatment and poor clinical prognosis such as gene expression, amplification and inversion / fusion EGFR, KRAS, BRAF, TP53, HER2, RH, MET and ALK. However, laboratory biopsy methodology does not always analyze ITH. Thus, genetic sequencing proves to be the next generation procedure for analyzing tumor genetic variables; which demonstrates the lack of studies and mappings as authentic as possible in the specific clinical management for NSCLC. **CONCLUSION:** More studies are needed to deepen the mapping of tumor genetic variability in order to optimize and personalize the choice for the best treatment intrinsic to the identity of the tumor.

Keywords: Tumor genetic heterogeneity, Non-small cell lung cancer, Diverse mutations.

30. **EMERGENCY EPILEPSY**

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This review article reports how epileptic seizures in the emergency are diagnosed and treated, as well as their probable etiologies. For this purpose, platforms such as Scielo, Pub Med, national and international student views, Portal Capes and the VHL Regional Portal (BIREME) were used for this search. Through these researches it was found that the crises, in the great majority, are detected through the investigation of the detailed clinical history of the patient, by the knowledge on the part of the medical team of triggering etiologies and the importance of the identification of a crisis in face of the possible differential diagnoses, as well as a well-performed physical exam, complemented by exams when necessary. In addition, the study reported the importance of stabilizing the patient in the face of epileptic seizures, paying attention to cardiorespiratory function, ensuring airway permeability, and first-line treatment with Benzodiazepines. It was found that the ideal treatment for epileptic seizures in the emergency room is considerable, as it influences the entire path of the patient. Better procedures in this phase can lead to a lower rate of admission to hospitals, providing favorable management, shorter hospital stays and savings in these patients' costs.

Keywords: "Emergency", "Epileptic Crisis", "Diagnosis", "Treatment".

31. **EVALI, AN EMERGING RISK FOR BRAZIL: A LITERATURE REVISION.**

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In 2019, the Centers for Disease Control exposed a rise in cases of acute pulmonary dysfunctions related to the use of electronic cigarettes. The nominated "Electronic Cigarette or Vaping-associated Lung Injury (EVALI)", once considered its novelty, lacked an effective knowledge about its identification and diagnosis. This scenario rebounded in the medical community as the beginning of new discussions related to the pathology. Once determined the significance of the context, this study aimed to evoke a debate that supported Brazil's involvement in the described circumstances, as it would promote the reflection about the Brazilian health situation to the management of a possible epidemic outbreak. Thus, it was promoted a search in the theme's current literature in Pubmed and Google Scholar. A screening for the keywords "EVALI", "lung injury" and "e-cigarette", written in Portuguese and English and published in the last decade took place. The critical analysis of titles and abstracts was done, excluding the publications which did not add to the discussion or the ones that were pointed in both research platforms. At last, the screened articles were read. From the initial 66 found papers, 21 were excluded for its non-addition to the discussion and 7 of them based on its duplicity. 38 publications composed the study's outcomes. The main findings in literature pointed towards an epidemiologic profile for EVALI of individuals aged between 18 and 24 years old, mainly males, of whom used e-cigarettes daily. Bibliography also highlighted a preference for inhalation of Tetracannabinol, followed by its association with nicotine and the isolated use of nicotine for smoking. EVALI's pathophysiology is still uncertain. However, the analysis of findings directs to the hypothesis of Vitamin-E Acetate's participation in EVALI's pathogenesis. Other theories point to the aerosolization of heavy metals, product of the thermal decomposition of the e-cigarettes material that become susceptible to inhalation. The analysis of the EVALI's manifestations revealed a predominance of respiratory (cough, dyspnea and thoracic oppression), gastrointestinal (abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea) and constitutional (fever, chills and weight-loss) symptoms, with an acute behavior, progressing to more dramatic stages in one to two weeks. Tachycardia and tachypnea associated with oximetry levels lower than 95% are frequent. Regarding the radiologic findings, irregular infiltrates in both lungs was more frequently found. Several patterns were observed in computed tomography, the most common being bilateral consolidation in the lung bases and ground-glass opacities. The diagnosis is based on the exclusion of other causes,

associated with suggestive radiologic findings and a e-cigarette use in the last trimester. Treating the illness is mainly based on corticotherapy and invasive and non-invasive ventilatory methods. At last, considering the study's main objective, the review could show the absence of Brazilian scientific productions that analysed EVALI or the national prevalence of electronic cigarette use. This lack of studies became an indicative of vulnerability of Brazilian medicine towards the growing usage of those devices worldwide and the possibility of an epidemic outbreak, similar to what was known in other countries, despite the fact that the marketing of e-cigarettes isn't legalized in Brazil and their impact on the development of other diseases is still unknown. These conclusions, therefore, only highlight the urgency of the debate in the country.

Keywords: "EVALI", "E-Cigarettes", "Lung Injury", "Electronic Cigarette or Vaping-associated Lung Injury".

32. **CASE PRESENTATION OF DILATED CARDIOMYOPATHY AFTER DENGUE INFECTION WITH FULL RECOVERED OF VENTRICULAR FUNCTION**

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Dengue is an arbovirus endemic in Brazil, with a wide clinical spectrum, from asymptomatic to death cases, because of dengue shock syndrome or hemorrhagic dengue. Atypical manifestations as myocardial involvement are usually more present in epidemic periods. This report presents the case of a patient who after a dengue episode evolved with dilated cardiomyopathy and reduction of the ejection fraction, with late resolution and complete recovery of ventricular function after the institution of treatment. Dengue, its clinical picture, diagnosis and complication are briefly discussed; with focus on the cardiac involvement, its pathophysiology and consequences. The exams that prove the previous ventricular functionality, its commitment with the disease and subsequent recuperation are presented. It concludes showing the relevance about the case presented, the importance of the medical suspicion and the challenge to conclude the diagnosis.

Keywords: Dilated cardiomyopathy, Dengue, Cardiac Insufficiency.

33. **OZONE THERAPY AS A PROMISING TREATMENT FOR FIBROMYALGIA: AN INTEGRATIVE LITERATURE REVIEW**

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The fibromyalgia is a rheumatic syndrome that affects approximately 2% of the Brazilian population. The referred one, is characterized, mainly, by generalized chronic pain and by specific painful areas called tender points. However, it may have other associated symptoms such as changes in sleep quality, debility, stiffness in the morning, changes in mood, memory and concentration, among others. Bearing in mind that oxidative stress is the most accepted etiology, ozone therapy is a possible effective treatment, which justifies its application and evaluation. Furthermore, the objective of this paper is to evaluate the use of ozone therapy in the treatment of fibromyalgia. As this is an integrative literature review, it was used as methodology the selection of articles on the BVS, PubMed and Google Scholar platforms with the keywords: fibromyalgia, ozone therapy and treatment. The selection criteria were published between 2010-2020 in Portuguese, English or Spanish and complete, preferably which resulted in the selection of 20 articles in total. Therefore, research shows that ozone promotes a mild, transient and regulated oxidative stress capable of inducing the activity of the antioxidant and immune systems. Clinical trials conducted between 2010 and 2019 using ozone therapy through the techniques of rectal insufflation, autohemotransfusion, subcutaneous injection and application of intravenous saline solution with a number of varied sessions indicate several benefits. Due to this therapy, there is a decrease in lipid peroxidation (LP), carbonyl protein content (PC) and generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) indicating a general reduction in oxidative stress. Jointly, there was an improvement in the FIQ (Fibromyalgia Impact Questionnaire) and several complaints frequently presented as pain, depression, sleep disorders and anxiety. Hence, it is concluded that the use of ozone therapy to treat fibromyalgia is auspicious due to its several positive results and improvement in the patient's quality

of life. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to carry out further investigations, checking the possible limitations and long-term side effects.

Keywords: Fibromyalgia, Ozone therapy, Treatment.

34. **CURRENT TROMBOPHILIA RESEARCH INDICATIONS**
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¹ São Leopoldo Mandic.

INTRODUCTION: Thrombophilia is defined as the tendency to thrombosis due to inherited or acquired coagulation or fibrinolysis changes, which leads to a prothrombotic state. **RESULTS:** Through a systematic review analyze the current indications in thrombophilia research avoiding an excessive screening in non-indicated patients. **Development:** by reviewing the articles, is sought to complement current indications of thrombophilia research aiming at early diagnosis and aiding in the appropriate treatment for each mechanism of the disease. **Discussion:** compare the reviewed articles regarding the purpose of screening for thrombophilia, avoiding excessive or inappropriate screening as it may be more harmful than beneficial for the patient. **CONCLUSION:** to emphasize the relevance of screening for the acquisition and interaction between the various risk factors for thrombophilia, which is a field of great relevance. The detailed diagnostic approach of the cases is necessary to provide a definition of an individualized diagnostic criterial.

Keywords: pregnancy, heredity, hypercoagulability, thrombophilia, TVP.

35. **COMPRESSIVE THERAPY: UNNA BOOT APPLIED TO VENOUS INJURY**
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Venous ulcers in the lower limbs has become a theme quite discussed by health services in general, manifesting significant clinical and functional deficits that alter the hemodynamics of the venous and lymphatic system. The investigation on the best forms of treatment and their respective positive effects has stood out over the years where, inelastic compressive therapy through the Unna boot has obtained important evidence in the treatment of venous ulcers. The methodological procedures refer to an integrative review in the analyzed bases SciELO, PubMed and Virtual Health Libraries between the years 2010 to 2020 according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria being, researched studies in the languages Portuguese and English selecting the following health descriptors: "boot of Unna", "Venous Ulcer", "Physiotherapy" and "Quality of Life". The repercussions of the resource explain the reduction of edema, exudates frames and the progression in the wake of regeneration and walking stability. It becomes evident that the Unna boot is one of the main forms of treatment of venous ulcers in the lower limbs, reducing the extension of edema and stasis emphasizing the integration of multidisciplinary professionals, optimizing a better quality of life.

Keywords: Unna boot, venous ulcer, physiotherapy, quality of life.

36. **TAKOTSUBO SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT**
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INTRODUCTION: The Takotsubo Syndrome or Cardiomyopathy (CMT) is characterized by regional and transient left ventricular systolic dysfunction. It is an important etiology in the differential diagnosis of chest pain, since it is able to mimic the clinical presentation of acute coronary syndrome (ACS), in the absence of evidence of obstructive arterial disease (CAD) at angiographic examination. It affects women in 90% of the cases, especially those in post-menopause. This condition does not have a well-established etiopathogenesis. **METHODS:** This is a case report that aims to bring CMT as a differential diagnosis of ACS and discuss its particularities, in order to expand knowledge aimed at improving health conditions for the population. **CASE REPORT:** A.L.S, female, 55 years old, postmenopausal, with a history of hypertension and generalized anxiety disorder, admitted with typical

precordialgia triggered by emotional stress. The first hypothesis raised was of ACS, corroborated by the electrocardiographic findings and the enzymatic curve of myocardial necrosis markers (MNM). Cardiac catheterization (CATH) demonstrated that coronary arteries were free from obstructive atheromatosis, and left ventriculography, presence of anterior and apical hypokinesia, imaging findings that rule out the initial diagnosis and suggest CMT. Evolved on hospitalization with hemodynamic stability, full recovery of contractile myocardial function and improvement of chest pain. **Discussion:** The clinical presentation of the patient at admission raised the diagnostic assumption of an acute myocardial infarction without ST segment elevation (NSTEMI). The absence of obstructive atheromatosis at CATH, however, ruled out the possibility of NSTEMI and reinforced CMT as the most likely etiology of the condition, since it is capable of mimicking ACS, but without coronary atherothrombotic obstruction. The hypothesis of CMT should be considered as a differential diagnosis of ACS, especially in postmenopausal women. The patient presented typical imaging findings on ecodopplercardiography and ventriculography, such as the presence of hypokinesia in the apical and middle segment of the left ventricle (LV) and hyperkinesia in basal segments, giving the classic aspect of apical ballooning or "octopus trap" that gives the name to the disease - from Japanese Takotsubo. Through CATH obstructive coronary disease or acute rupture of atheromatous plaque were excluded. The therapeutic strategy was basically structured on hemodynamic support and control of possible complications. As stated, the reported case has characteristics compatible with CMT, from its clinical presentation at admission to the evidence of abnormalities of the LV wall in the study with ventriculography, and absence of signs of obstructive pathology to the study of coronary angiography, which corroborates with the pattern described by the literature of this pathology. **RESULTS:** This report made possible a theoretical deepening on the theme and the dissemination in the medical and academic community of the peculiarities of this syndrome. **CONCLUSION:** Based on the similarity between the clinical courses of Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy and Acute Myocardial Infarction, the relevance of CMT as a differential diagnosis of chest pain is highlighted. Therefore, it is necessary to know its epidemiological, clinical and radiological aspects.

Keywords: Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy, Ventricular Dysfunction, Left, Acute Coronary Syndrome, Chest pain; Psychological Stress.

37. **ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS: CURRENT EVIDENCE OF RESPIRATORY AND CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECTS**
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The use of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS), also known as electronic cigarettes, became popular on the premise of being less harmful than traditional cigarettes, which was possible due to a positive image built by tobacco industry. Nevertheless, it is scientifically known that the use of e-cigarettes has carcinogenic and pro-inflammatory effects, affecting cognition, behavior, academic performance, along with alterations in the respiratory and cardiovascular systems. The aim of this study was to describe the impact of ENDS in respiratory and cardiovascular systems. In this review, 15 clinical trials, published between 2015 and 2020 in English, were retrieved. The data was accessed from National Library of Medicine and National Institutes of Health (PUBMED), Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde (BVS) and Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), using the search terms "Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems", "E-cigarette vapor", "cardiovascular" and "respiratory". The results revealed that e-cigarettes promote airway obstruction, airway injury, reduction of cough reflex sensitivity and of urge-to cough threshold. Moreover, ENDS' use leads to decrease of transcutaneous oxygen tension and disruption of lung homeostasis by changing the expression of small airways and alveolar macrophages genes, despite not altering lung function. In relation to cardiovascular alterations, these devices induce increases in heart rate, arterial stiffness, endothelial progenitor cells and endothelial microparticles, besides activating oxidative stress, hence elevating cardiovascular risk. All these modifications were acute, as a result of the methodological design of the studies, which had limitations referring to the short period of the trials, the various brands and composition of e-cigarettes, electronic liquids and flavorings, in addition to the lack of sample uniformization. In this regard, it is crucial that new studies are conducted to elucidate acute effects and further investigate chronic impacts of ENDS on respiratory and

cardiovascular systems, consequently providing trustworthy scientific evidence in this topic and deconstructing the positive image built by tobacco industry.

Keywords: Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems, electronic cigarettes, respiratory system, cardiovascular system.

38. **LIFESTYLE CHANGES: A NON-PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT FOR ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS**

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Ankylosing Spondylitis is a chronic, rheumatic, systemic, progressive and inflammatory disease, which mainly affects the joints of the axial skeleton, being characterized by pain and functional and structural joint impairment. This pathology primarily affects young and female individuals, around 26 years, in most cases the symptoms are identified before 30 years. Known as a disability, Ankylosing Spondylitis brings a negative impact on the patient's quality of life, affecting daily activities, working conditions and even personal relationships. Ankylosing Spondylitis's precise pathogenesis remains mostly unclear, even though spine inflammation and bone tissue proliferation are between the main etiological mechanisms. Genetic alterations have an important role in the development of the disease, especially those mutations involving MHC genes, as the presence of the genetic marker HLA B27 is associated with an increased risk of developing Ankylosing Spondylitis. Both innate immunity and adaptive immunity take part on the joint inflammation caused by the disease, with T CD4+ and T CD8+ lymphocyte, mononuclear cells and macrophage infiltration on sacroiliac joint's cartilage, intervertebral discs, peripheral blood and synovial fluid, causing destruction and ankylosis. Ankylosing spondylitis' treatment must be guided based on the pathological manifestations, severity of symptoms, desires and expectations from the patient, combining pharmacological and non-pharmacological measures. It aims to reduce the pain and joint stiffness, prevent deformities, improve quality of life and physical and psychosocial health of the patients. Lately, the non-pharmacological treatment is being pointed out as an alternative to improve the patient's quality of life through the change of lifestyle, which can improve breathing capacity, mobility and reduce stiffness of their joints. Since the practice of physical activity is correlated with the decrease of the concentration of the pro-inflammatory cytokine in the circulation, TNF-alpha, which is elevated in inflamed sites. The following work consist a review of literature about the benefits of healthy lifestyle as an treatment alternative for ankylosing spondylitis and a way to reduce the symptoms in a long term scenario. A research was made at Scielo, PubMed and LILACS platform with articles from 1990 until 2018.

Keywords: Ankylosing Spondylitis, treatment, exercises.

39. **ANALYSIS OF MICROGLIAL IMMUNOLOGICAL MECHANISMS DURING THE INFLAMMATORY RESPONSE TO INFECTIOUS EXPOSURE BY SARS-CoV-2**

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Faced with a pandemic scenario, neurological manifestations, although not frequent, have been observed in patients affected by COVID-19. An analysis was made about the immunological mechanisms used by microglia when central nervous system (CNS) suffers an infectious process caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, in order to find divergent and convergent points of this subject. It is an integrative review, data were collected from June 14th to August 1st, 2020 and, initially, a DecS server (Health Sciences Descriptors) search was performed and the following descriptors were selected: Microglia, Citocinas, Coronavirus, their combinations and variants in English; no descriptor was used alone. Subsequently, 6,725 studies were found by reading the title and abstract and it was possible to exclude 6,718 articles for being duplicated in the databases, published in Spanish and the ones that were a review article. Thus, only 7 articles met the inclusion (answer the guiding question of the research and to be published in 2020) and exclusion criteria mentioned above. After the last reading of the articles previously selected, a final sample of 6 articles published in English in four different countries was obtained and classified in three different study

types. The study showed a great participation of microglia as an intermediary of the inflammatory processes resulting from infectious processes by SARS-CoV-2 and other viruses that reflect its infectious mechanism in the CNS. The microglial activity present in patients with diseases that were worsened or triggered by SARS-CoV-2 was also found, demonstrating the role of this defense cell as a stimulator of the release of pro-inflammatory cytokines. It is hoped that this study can contribute to encourage research related to this topic, aiming to promote a cautious look at the CNS immunological reactions present in patients who manifest neurological symptoms resulting from COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, Microglia, Neuroinflammation.

40. **ACROMEGALY: DIAGNOSIS FROM A TECHNICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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INTRODUCTION: Acromegaly is a rare disease resulting from overproduction of Growth Hormone (GH) and Growth Factor Similar to Insulin Type 1 (IGF-1). Clinically, it develops slowly and insidiously, which corroborates for a late diagnosis, when many characteristics of the disease have already become manifest and irreversible. Therefore, the time of diagnosis becomes an essential part in the management of the disease, which, at times, can be hindered by atypical or subtle presentations, especially for doctors or other health professionals with little experience in the case. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive observational study of the type "Case Report" whose information was obtained exclusively through the analysis of medical records. In addition, a bibliographic review on the topic (acromegaly) was carried out for greater theoretical support. **CASE REPORT:** Male patient, 57 years old, started follow-up with an Endocrinologist to follow a levothyroxine replacement that he had started 3 months before (after total thyroidectomy for large adenomatous goiter). In the anamnesis, the patient reported healthy lifestyle habits, with regular physical exercise practices and a stable weight. Of historical past, he referred only the use of CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway Pressure) for the treatment of Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome (OSAS). During the physical examination, apparent mandibular prognathism, anterior incisor teeth slightly apart and macroglossia were identified. These clinical characteristics associated to the history of adenomatous thyroid disease (in the absence of autoimmune disease, family history or origin from an endemic region) raised the hypothesis of acromegaly. After investigation with laboratory and imaging exams, the diagnosis of acromegaly due to pituitary macroadenoma was confirmed and the therapeutic management was instituted. During the clinical follow-up, the patient showed a gradual and complete improvement of all symptoms related to the disease, greatly improving his quality of life. **Discussion:** The patient in the case had an atypical presentation of acromegaly, which hindered his early diagnosis. However, when analyzing the case retrospectively, there were many celebrations (well described in the literature) that could anticipate the diagnostic hypothesis, such as macroglossia, OSAS and adenomatous goiter. On physical examination, it is notable that a characteristic as classic as the acromegalic facies was not identified by the other specialists who followed the case. However, it was identified by the Endocrinologist at the first appointment and it was crucial for the appropriate follow-up of the diagnostic investigation. In contrast to the clinical presentation, the results of laboratory and imaging tests were quite typical of the disease. **CONCLUSION:** Although acromegaly is an easily understood disease in textbooks, atypical and subtle presentations can delay diagnosis in the absence of the Endocrinologist. Thus, it is extremely important to question the etiological diagnosis in cases of macroglossia, OSAS and adenomatous goiter - which can be performed by any doctor. With an early and timely diagnosis of the disease, the onset of cardiovascular and metabolic complications, associated with increased mortality, can and should be avoided.

Keywords: acromegaly, macroglossia, sleep apnea, nodular goiter, prostatic hyperplasia, research, adenoma.

41. **AMENORRHEA: RARE ETIOLOGIES AND ITS DIAGNOSTIC COMPLEXITY**
Raquel Aziz Batista¹, Gustavo de Oliveira Mota Maciel¹, Laura Uchôa Andrade¹, Eliziane Brandão Leite¹.

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INTRODUCTION: Amenorrhea can have several etiologies, which are often classified as either primary or secondary. The approach can be complex depending on the etiology, especially when not guided by the epidemiological prevalence. Therefore, it is necessary to establish an algorithm for diagnosis that leads to the main hypotheses, guided by a theoretical review that supports the main etiological suspicion. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive observational study of the type "Case Report" which information was obtained exclusively through analysis of the medical record, without direct involvement with the patient. In addition, a bibliographic review on the topic (amenorrhea) was carried out to greater theoretical support. **CASE REPORT:** Female patient, 21 years old, presented with complaint of primary amenorrhea and partial development of secondary sexual characters (M2-3 / P4). She has a family history of consanguinity and infertility. The laboratory exams presented elevated FSH and LH, reduced estradiol and normal karyotype (46, XX). Radiology identified atrophic ovaries and uterine underdevelopment. All other laboratory results were normal. **RESULTS:** In the presence of a primary amenorrhea, hypothalamic-pituitary, ovarian and uterovaginal causes should be investigated. However, in the present case, hypergonadotropic hypogonadism condition (reduced estradiol with increased LH and FSH) already directs the etiological evaluation to the ovarian compartment. Among the causes of primary amenorrhea that are associated with a serum increase in gonadotropins, diagnostic investigation has led to primary ovarian insufficiency (POI). With the evaluation of the POI, the etiological suspicion was reduced to autoimmune and genetic causes. Autoimmunity, although controversial in the literature, was taken into account due to some similarities and the impossibility of its exclusion. Regarding the genetic cause, syndromes such as Turner, Fragile X and Morris were excluded due to the clinical evaluation and the result of the (normal) karyotype. However, a rare etiology deserved particular attention: gonadal dysgenesis due to genetic mutations in patients 46, XX. Literature shows descriptions of genetic mutations in consanguineous families capable of explaining the patient's condition, with very similar clinical presentation. Mutation in some genes involved in meiosis (STAG3, SYCE1) would result in abnormal development of oocytes, while in others (MCM8 and MCM9) it would result in genomic instability associated with hypergonadotropic hypogonadism in its autosomal recessive forms. The patient's history of family consanguinity and infertility associated with the theoretical support analyzed strengthens the genetic hypothesis as the most probable etiology. **CONCLUSION:** In view of the probable etiological diagnosis, considered rare, and the lack of availability of tests to prove them, reviewing other reports of similar cases was an important tool for the diagnostic direction by establishing a parallel with the case reported in this study. Fortunately, even in the face of the impossibility of establishing a definitive diagnosis, the most appropriate therapeutic approach for the patient did not suffer interference, since the treatment of all POI cases is the same, regardless the etiology.

Keywords: amenorrhea, primary ovarian insufficiency, autoimmunity, oophoritis, gonadal dysgenesis; 46, XX; mutation, hypogonadism.

42. **CLINICAL EVALUATION AND PROGNOSIS OF RESPIRATORY VIRUSES IN ADULT PATIENTS ADMITTED TO A REFERENCE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL BETWEEN 2013-2020.**

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Viral infections of the lower respiratory tract are an important cause of mortality worldwide and led to serious pandemic outbreaks seen centuries before the current COVID-19. Thus, the objectives of the current study were: to evaluate clinical and epidemiologically severe viral infections in the adult population from 2013 to 2020; assess risk factors associated with patients' prognosis; and measure the epidemiological impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in a reference hospital-university service in the region. Based on these purposes, an observational retrospective study, cohort type, was developed about the medical records of patients admitted to the Hospital Puc-Campinas between January 2013 and June 2020 with diagnostic criteria for Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). In this study, we observed the numerical impact and the severity of the COVID-19 pandemic compared to respiratory viruses in previous years, caused by other viral agents such as Influenza and Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV). It was also highlighted the expressiveness of the factors of risk/comorbidities in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, which determined not only greater probability of

infection, as well as the patient's prognosis. In this way, the study of patients from a public referral hospital was able to show clinical features and prognosis associated with several acute viral respiratory infections.

Keywords: severe acute respiratory, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, influenza, syncytial respiratory virus.

43. **ANTICOAGULANT USE IN PATIENTS WITH SARS COV-2. WHEN TO PRESCRIBE?**

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INTRODUCTION: In December 2019, a series of pneumonia cases from unknown causes emerged in the city of Wuhan, China. The clinical presentations were similar to viral pneumonia and after sequencing analysis of samples from the patients' lower respiratory tract, a new coronavirus was identified, which was given the name 2019-nCoV (2019 novel coronavirus), a beta coronavirus belonging to the family coronaviridae. Its name was later changed to SARS-CoV-2 due to its genetic similarity to the previously known SARS-CoV, the virus that caused the 2002 pandemic in China. In the first months of the pandemic, it was observed that patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 that worsened rapidly, presented clinical and laboratory data compatible with Macrophage Activation Syndrome (MAS). This syndrome is the result of an exaggerated immune response, in which the proliferation of T cells and excessive activation of macrophages results in hypersecretion of pro inflammatory cytokines (IL 1 beta, IL 6, interferon and alpha TNF) and an increase in blood coagulability. The study aimed to review the pathogenesis domain, COVID-19 epidemiology, its relationship with the development of venous or arterial thrombosis and the need to use anticoagulants as prophylactic therapy. **METHODS:** A descriptive and exploratory study with a qualitative and documentary approach was carried out, using evidence published on platforms such as: PubMed, Scielo, ScienceDirect, ScienceMag in addition to academic books, emphasizing the most relevant and still under discussed points. The questions asked included considerations for prescribing anticoagulants such as prophylactic therapy in Sars-Cov-2 infected patients, using the words: COVID-19, thrombosis, anticoagulant as descriptors. **RESULTS:** A strong link between abnormal coagulation parameters and mortality has been proven. 71.4% of deaths and 0.6% of survivors presented evidence of disseminated intravascular coagulation. One of the studies followed 27 patients, it revealed that only 5 did not have D-dimer above 500 ng/mL. These took an average of 13 days until the start of anticoagulant therapy, where they received heparin in personalized doses, with better prognosis. Therefore, it is possible to justify the management of low molecular weight Heparin in a prophylactic dose (enlarged or not) in all patients tested positive, who do not present contraindications for its use. **CONCLUSION:** With the review we surmised that therapeutic strategies with the use of anticoagulants are essential to optimize the condition of infected patients. More prospective controlled studies addressing COVID-19 and increased blood coagulability are needed. In view of the international variability in preventive measures, diagnostic strategies and forms of treatment, the importance of the data obtained from the reviews carried out is perceived, as they help to clarify the presentation of the disease and its relationship with thromboembolism.

Keywords: Coronavirus Infections, 2019-nCoV, SARS-CoV-2, Thrombosis, Macrophage Activation Syndrome, Heparin Low-Molecular-Weight, Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation.

44. **NEUROLOGIC ALTERATIONS ASSOCIATED TO SARS-CoV-2: A LITERATURE REVIEW**

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The emergence of severe acute respiratory syndrome 2 (SARS-CoV-2) presented a challenge for the global medical community. It is an acute respiratory syndrome, caused by an enveloped virus that has an RNA genome. Although respiratory manifestations are the most common, SARS-CoV-2 can also affect several parts of the body, including the nervous system. Thus, this review aims to analyze the neurological manifestations caused by coronavirus disease (COVID-19). A literature review was carried

out, based upon articles that were published between 2019 and 2020 in journals indexed to the PubMed, MEDLINE, Scielo and Lilacs database platforms, using the descriptors "Neurologic Manifestations" AND "covid-19". Articles that directly addressed the theme, published between 2019 and 2020, which allowed free access to the full text were included. While the articles of systematic review, with an escape from the theme and with clarified methodology were excluded from the study. At the end, 33 articles were selected and engaged for the present study. The categories of neurological complications included encephalopathies, CNS inflammatory syndromes, ischemic stroke, peripheral neurological disorders and diverse central disorders. Neuroimaging techniques and EEG data revealed epileptogenicity and encephalomalacia in relation to SARS-CoV-2 infection. There is also an emphasis on the prevalence of neurological signs and symptoms in patients with severe COVID-19 infection. The angiotensin 2 receptor (ECA2) is the functional receptor for an invasion of SARS-CoV-2, as the virus binds to ECA2 in host cells and infects cells, then releasing the host's nucleic acid to spread. Currently, there is no proven drug treatment or vaccine. Therefore, it is necessary to intensify the monitoring of the virus and referral to specific health agencies to combat this infection.

Keywords: NEUROLOGY, COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2.

45. SOCIAL IMPACTS FACED BY PATIENTS WITH LEPROSY: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION: The aim of this study is to assess the most relevant aspects of the social impact of leprosy on the lives of patients and to point out measures to reduce this damage. **METHODS:** This is an integrative review. The bases used were: PubMed, Scielo and Lilacs. 24 articles were found and 9 were selected that met the initially proposed criteria. **RESULTS:** After an integrative review of the articles, a great stigma linked to leprosy was observed since antiquity. This stigma is due to the feelings that emerged with the infection, such as the distortion of the body and social prejudice, which has broad consequences for patients, especially when, for protection, there is the concealment of the disease and delay in diagnosis and treatment. **CONCLUSION:** It was identified that, in certain countries, there reduction of social stigma. However, at a global level, it is still a disease linked to the reduction of quality of life, and more effective measures to reduce such negative impacts are extremely important.

Keywords: Leprosy, Social impact.

Management, Quality and Health Care Technologies

46. APPLICABILITY OF BIOPRINTING AND PRINTING IN CONTEMPORARY MEDICINE.

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3D printing and bioprinting are technologies capable of supporting the continuous evolution of personalized digital medicine, through a process that involves medical image, treatment planning, implant design, digital fabrication of implants and personal instrumentation, along with patient acceptance. Despite the existing complexities, these technologies are responsible for enabling the elaboration of new therapeutic approaches, energizing surgical procedures, besides providing a better diagnostic to many patients. The aim of this study is to evaluate different areas that 3D and bioimpression are applied in. A literary search was made and 14 articles were retrieved, in which 13 were original and 1 was a review, published between 2016 and 2020, collected from PubMed Central, Scientific Electronic Library Online e LILACS using the search terms "Bioprinting", "Printing", "Printing Three-Dimensional", "Bioprinting AND Medicine", "Printing AND Medicine". The studies revealed the importance of printing in medicine and its occupation areas. The results were categorized into the following groups: medical equipment construction in period of crisis, applicability in regenerative medicine, applicability in cardiology, applicability in fetal medicine and limitations. The studies revealed that 3D printing and bioprinting use is beneficial to patients, considering the

creation of implants or personalized organs that improve prognostic and different pathologies' treatment. Furthermore, the bioprinting technique allows the reproduction of tissues and organs, hence being a facilitator element in various medical specialties, such as reconstructive plastic surgery, maxillofacial surgery, spine surgery, arthroscopy and transplant surgery. Therefore, new studies are necessary to access new occupation areas, relevant information about costs and to certify bioprinting safety in clinical practice.

Keywords: 3d printing, 3d bioprinting, regenerative medicine.

47. USE OF THE DIAPHRAGMATIC PACEMAKER IN RESPIRATORY DISORDERS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Considering the treatment need in pathologies that evolve to a respiratory failure, as in cervical spine traumas, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS), and Central Congenital Hypoventilation Syndrome (CCHS), a variety of studies seek diaphragmatic pacemaker use evidences to replace mechanical ventilation, or even postpone the need for its use. The objective was to discuss possible benefits and harms of the equipment in relation to these diseases. This is a systematic review through electronic search in PubMed and Biblioteca Virtual de Saúde (BVS) database. The keywords "diaphragmatic pacemaker" or "diaphragmatic pacing" and "hypoventilation" or "quadriplegia" were used, according to Preferred Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses methodology. In eight researched articles it was possible to identify data from 184 patients and the effects of diaphragmatic pacemaker were evaluated in pathologies that cause hypoventilation. In general, ALS patients (127) showed more mortality (76%), twice the number of adverse effects, and a shorter survival time (47.8%) in relation to patients who were submitted only to non-invasive ventilation. CCHS group (33) presented an average of 10h / day without mechanical ventilator, but cases of Obstructive Sleep Apnea were observed as a result of stimulation. In cases of cervical trauma (14), there was a decrease, in 57% of patients, of approximately 25% in dependence on the mechanical ventilator, and two patients recovered voluntary ventilation. Besides that, current respiratory volume levels in 12 patients undergoing implantation to study the feasibility of reducing mechanical ventilation increased by 37%, showing a reduction in diaphragmatic atrophy. It is concluded that the use of DP in patients with ALS has shown negative results in relation to mortality, expectation and quality of life. In cases of CCHS and cervical trauma, its use has been shown to be safe and effective, helping to improve respiratory capacity and quality of life of these patients.

Keywords: Diaphragmatic Pacemaker, Hypoventilation, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, Congenital Central Hypoventilation Syndrome and Tetraplegia.

Mental Health and Psychiatry

48. COLLEGE STUDENT'S HEALTH: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION: The transition to adult life, often represented by college, is very significant for the student, and decisive in the development of future life patterns. Considering this, it is in the interest of public health to understand the picture of the college student's health. The context of health at university is influenced by several factors, that vary between the physical and psychological, the alarming and mild, and encompasses the most diverse risk groups. Thus, understanding this picture is fundamental to arranging public policies that positively affect the youth of today and the adulthood of tomorrow. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the college student's health, and, specifically, the students in the health sector. Furthermore, we sought out to verify the main factors that influence the picture and to understand the different extent to which they influence the students. **METHODS:** The search was conducted from 2012 to 2020 in the databases SciELO, CAPES and Medline. Were utilized the words "health", "student", "college student" and "factors". In the beginning, 202 articles were obtained, and, after the reading of the titles, were included only the ones concerning the factors associated with the variation of health in college students. After screening,

only 13 could be used in the making of the article. **RESULTS:** Students suffer from psychological disorders. The incidence of common mental disorder in university students is higher than in the general population. The same is true for anxiety and depression. Considering this, we searched for factors that cause these problems and found: sociodemographic factors, such as gender and income; relational, such as the existence of a support network; academics; psychological, such as coping strategies and health, like pre-existing conditions and change to the university lifestyle. As for the latter, poor nutrition, physical inactivity and lack of leisure and sleep were found harmful. In the students of health courses, these problems were intensified, with the addition of other factors specific to the area. **CONCLUSION:** the health of university students and student's in the health sector, in particular, is impaired and in worse condition when compared to the general population. This scenario must be faced in order to reduce complications resulting from the neglect of this age bracket's health. Thus, knowing the risk factors, it was possible to understand the healthy habits necessary for the well-being of students. With this knowledge, it is possible to outline policies aimed at improving the quality of life for university students.

Keywords: "Health", "College students", "Factors".

49. **PERSONALITIES TRAITS AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES: WHAT ARE THE RELATIONS?**
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¹FAMERP.

INTRODUCTION: Cardiovascular diseases represent a major burden for public health, are the main cause of death in the world and have caused loss of quality of life, limitations in work and leisure activities, in addition to economic impacts on families and society in general. Studies have shown that psychological factors, such as personality traits, can be important factors to be taken into account in the diagnosis, management and prognosis of cardiovascular diseases. **OBJECTIVE:** The present study aimed to evaluate as negative influences of the types of personalities in the cardiovascular system and propose possible forms of prevention and treatment. **METHODS:** Conducted a systematic review of studies on personality types and cardiovascular events in the Lilacs, SciELO, PubMed and CAPES databases. There was no restriction on the language used in the publications. Used as a recommendation in the document Preferred report items for systematic analyzes and meta-analyses (PRISMA), or aims to guide the dissemination of systematic analyzes and meta-analyses in the health area. **Results:** Based on published studies, Personality type A and D can affect cardiovascular outcomes mainly by their attitudes to mental suffering. Authors point out that both are related to significant increases in the risk of cardiovascular disease; type A was associated with myocardial infarction, while type D is said to be a predictor of unfavorable outcomes in patients with coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, peripheral arterial disease and in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention and heart transplantation; these individuals are more exposed to stress, unhealthy lifestyles, not undergoing rehabilitation and low adherence to treatment. **CONCLUSION:** The studies highlight the importance of psychoeducational strategies in patient care, being, therefore, an early identification of suffering and psychosocial management the way of helping the patient to deal with the disease and improve their quality of life. Therefore, it is necessary to include items that evaluate the affective profile and personalities of patients in the cardiovascular assessment protocols, in order to identify possible factors that signal the worst disease or non-adherence to treatment.

Keywords: personalities, stress, cardiovascular risk, behavior.

50. **POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN REFUGEES: UNDERSTANDING CHALLENGES IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**
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INTRODUCTION: The number of refugees in the world is growing with each passing day. Along with the many negative experiences they face before, during and after the migration process, attention must be paid to the emergence of mental illness, especially Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Additionally, upon arriving at the host country, this population faces

other problems such as prejudice, lack of information, language barriers and, mainly, lack of broad access to health. **OBJECTIVE:** To discuss the lack of professional health care to attend refugees related to Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and analyse the challenges in its diagnosis and treatment. **METHODS:** A review of the literature was conducted using the Pubmed, Scielo and PSYCINFO databases in September 2019 to identify original research publications in Portuguese, English and Spanish from 2010 to present, as a major systematic review of PTSD in refugees. **RESULTS:** PTSD is an abnormal reaction to an internal adversity associated to a situation that involves death threat, actual death, serious injury or threat of physical integrity. It involves many neurological changes, which culminates in symptoms like recurring dreams, event memories, psychological suffering and empty future feeling, affecting patients' mental health, especially when added to a difficulty in diagnosis and treatment due to the barriers faced by refugees. The prevalence of specific types of mental health problems is influenced by the nature of the migration experience. Furthermore, the lack of health professional qualification and resources available in the public health contribute to the barriers that stand in the way of reaching the mental health of refugees, as there is a lack of preparation to receive this population. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, all these challenges contribute to the difficulty in the diagnosis and treatment of PTSD in refugees, culminating in a worldwide problem affecting global health.

Keywords: Mental Health, Refugees/psychology, Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic/diagnosis, Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic/therapy.

51. **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION AND BREASTFEEDING: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**
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INTRODUCTION: Postpartum depression (PPD) is defined as the appearance of symptoms of mood changes during pregnancy or between four and six weeks after delivery. Since mothers with PPD are less likely to breastfeed. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the relationship between PPD and breastfeeding, as well as elucidate the main factors related to PPD and lactation. **METHOD:** This is a systematic review in accordance with the PRISMA statement. The search was carried out in the MEDLINE, SCIELO, SCOPUS and LILACS databases. The research was carried out independently by two researchers. Original articles were selected that addressed the object of study and published in Portuguese and English, with 23 articles selected for qualitative analysis. **RESULTS:** The factors found regarding the relationship between breastfeeding and PPD are: age, socioeconomic status, well-being of the mother and child, culture and mental health. In most studies, higher rates of abandonment of exclusive breastfeeding were observed in children with mothers with symptoms of PPD. Furthermore, a higher score on the Edinburgh scale also showed a strong association with early breastfeeding interruption (between 4 and 8 weeks postpartum) and, finally, PPD. Subsequently, it was seen that there is little relevance regarding the mothers' age, educational level, employment, number of children and relationship with the baby's sex. **CONCLUSION:** It was confirmed in most of the selected studies that breastfeeding has a bidirectional contribution for the mother and child, as well as postpartum depression seems to be associated with the interruption of breastfeeding. In order to clarify the possible influential causes in the cause-consequence relationship previously presented, it is necessary to carry out new studies with large populations to obtain a better statistical power.

Keywords: Postpartum depression, Breastfeeding, Interruption.

52. **A REVIEW OF THE RECENT LITERATURE ON THE LIPID AND PROTEIN PROFILE IN SCHIZOPHRENIC INDIVIDUALS**
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Schizophrenia (SCH) is one of the most common psychiatric disorders characterized by impaired motivation and cognition. It is a severe chronic

disease. The pathophysiological mechanisms of SCH are still being studied and no effective therapy can prevent or treat cognitive deficiencies and symptoms caused by the disease. Thus, the present study aims to find possible relationships between this pathology and some biomarkers, such as lipids, cytokines or proteins, that can assist in the early diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of SCH. A descriptive review of articles published in the indexed databases PubMed, MedLine, Lilacs and Scielo was carried out, with the descriptors: "serum profile" and "schizophrenia", using the Boolean operator AND and searching for articles in English and Portuguese, published in the last 5 years, that were related to the serum profile of lipids, cytokines or proteins in schizophrenic individuals. Twenty four articles met the inclusion criteria. Of these, 13 studies were associated with changes in lipid metabolites, 6 analyzed the cytokine profile and 5 articles studied serum protein levels in schizophrenic individuals. The results showed significant differences in schizophrenic individuals compared to control groups in: serum lipid levels, such as high density lipoproteins (HDL), low density lipoproteins (LDL), total cholesterol (CT), triglycerides (TGs) and several others; levels of cytokines, such as certain interleukins (IL) and interferons; and in protein levels, such as high sensitivity C-reactive protein (hs-CRP), heavy gamma immunoglobulin constant 1, H1L region of immunoglobulin V-III lambda chain, G72 protein and others. Also, changes in the levels of certain biomarkers were associated with the development of symptoms of SCH: (1) high concentrations of LDL and CT were related to the increase in impulsive actions and depressive, suicidal and self-aggressive behaviors; (2) disorders of TG levels favored severe symptoms, such as depression; (3) high content of free fatty acids (FFA) increases the oxidative stress in the central nervous system, stimulating the pathophysiology of the disease; (4) high levels of IL-3 were associated with worsening of symptoms in schizophrenics; (5) IL-17 levels were negatively correlated with alogy, formal thinking disorder and inattention; (6) levels of IL-6 and interleukin 2 receptor (IL-2R) had a positive correlation with the severity of symptoms, measured by the negative and positive syndromes scale (PANSS); (7) levels of IL-10 showed a negative correlation with negative symptoms of the disease and serum levels of IL-4 had a positive correlation with negative symptoms of the disease; and (8) elevated levels of cadherin 5 were present in schizophrenic individuals with a predominance of positive symptoms. These results provide extremely relevant information about potential biomarkers for early diagnosis and monitoring of the progression and severity of schizophrenia, in addition to being able to support future studies, which are even aimed at developing new therapies for the disease.

Keywords: Mental disorder, Serum biomarkers, Schizophrenia.

53. **PSYCHOSOCIAL RISK FACTORS FOR POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW**

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INTRODUCTION: Postpartum depression (PPD) is one of the most recurrent non-obstetric complications associated with pregnancy, described by DSM-V as a specifier of major depressive disorder. Unlike maternity blue, which is a common, non-harmful and with spontaneous remission reaction, PPD is a more severe and persistent condition and, therefore, it has a negative impact on the maternal-infant relationship and increases the likelihood of self and heteroaggressions occurring. Although its etiopathology is not yet well defined, this condition is recognized as an important cause of maternal morbidity, which makes it a significant problem in the public health area. **Objective:** To identify, in the scientific literature, psychosocial risk factors for postpartum depression in women in this period. **METHODS:** This is an integrative review of the literature that collected data using the PubMed, Scielo and LILACS databases. The descriptors were correlated through the boolean operators AND and OR: "risk factors", "postpartum period", "postpartum" and "depressive disorder", according to the MeSH terms; "depression", "postpartum depression", "puerperal depression", "postnatal depression" and "risk factors", according to the DeCS; as well as the free term "postpartum". **RESULTS:** We selected 11 articles published between 2010 and 2019, which were analyzed according to their objectives and main results. Thus, the risk factors for the development of PPD were identified, which include, among others, the lower maternal age and the lower participation in decisions concerning the child, aspects that are often associated. Moreover, regarding interpersonal relationships, are considered

as predisposing factors: the frequent marital conflicts; the instability of consensual union; the lack of support offered by the partner and the other people with whom the parturient maintains a relationship; the presence of anguish and restlessness in the family; being a single mother; and the sexual problems in the postnatal period. Inadequate housing, financial difficulties, less than 12 weeks of maternity leave and lower schooling are social factors that increase the likelihood of developing this disturbance. Similarly, the late onset of breastfeeding; the use of infant formulae; transpelvic delivery and multiple pregnancies are also issues involved in this problem, as well as the medical complications linked to the mother and baby; the low weight of the baby at birth and at four weeks of life; hypertensive disorders in pregnancy; postpartum dysphoria; prematurity; and perinatal death. Furthermore, the history of adverse physical and/or sexual experiences in childhood; of spontaneous abortions; of depression; and of domestic violence have a negative impact on the lives of mothers, making them more susceptible to PPD. Finally, aspects associated with personality and behavioral patterns, consisting of somatic or psychic traumatic anxiety; distrust; neuroticism; mother's frequent exposure to the cell phone; and depressive or anxious manifestations in the premenstrual period or pregnancy are other psychosocial risk issues. **CONCLUSION:** The predisposing factors to postpartum depression should be considered so that health professionals can plan and carry out actions aimed at promoting mental well-being, as well as prevention and early diagnosis of this disorder. As a result, an appropriate environment would be built to combat PPD in order to avoid the harmful consequences of this pathology.

Keywords: Postpartum depression, postpartum period, risk factors.

54. **THE RELATION OF DEPRESSION WITH CHRONIC NONCOMMUNICABLE DISEASES**

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¹ UNIVAG.

INTRODUCTION: Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases (CNCD) negatively affect people's quality of life, a fact that makes them more susceptible to the development of depression, a condition that further worsens the prognosis of these patients. Studies show a higher prevalence of depressive symptoms in patients with chronic diseases, which makes this target audience essential for monitoring mental health. **OBJECTIVE:** Correlate the higher incidence of depressive symptoms in patients with chronic diseases, in addition to assessing the sociodemographic risk factors that are associated with these adversities and their pathophysiological mechanisms. **METHODS:** In this study, an integrative review was adopted, using the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (Medline), Scientific Electronic Library Online (Scielo), Virtual Health Library (VHL) databases. **RESULTS:** It is known that intractable pain, low socioeconomic status, advanced age and female gender are risk factors for the development of depression associated with chronic diseases. The review showed that Chronic Kidney Disease and dialysis therapy are associated with depression and, according to Renz CP et al, about 60.3% of patients with this chronic comorbidity have some sign of depression. Regarding the cardiovascular system, it is known that previous acute myocardial infarction (31.1%), systemic arterial hypertension (40.1%) and diabetes (8.5-27.3%) are related to a higher prevalence of depression. In advanced cancer, the prevalence of depression was around 55%, with uncontrollable pain being the main factor, as it involves neurotransmitters and receptors that act in the genesis and maintenance of depression. Patients with respiratory problems such as COPD and Asthma, depression increased the mortality of the sick by 81%. Finally, Rheumatoid Arthritis is also closely related to anxiety and depression, since joint pain, deformities, sleep disorders, inability to work and, consequently, socioeconomic factors affect the daily lives of these individuals. **CONCLUSION:** It is evident the strong relationship between these diseases and depression and how this pathophysiological set is associated with the worse prognosis of physical and mental health of these patients. Thus, when identifying the sociodemographic risk profile for this association, it is possible to plan strategies to ensure the mental health of these patients and, thus, improve the quality of life.

Keywords: depression, chronic diseases, risk factors.

55. **FAMILY ACCEPTANCE IN THE PROCESS OF COPING WITH GENETIC DISEASE: REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

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¹ Fameca.

The discovery of a genetic disease that raises intellectual deficits affects family stability through the breakdown of expectations, insecurity regarding the risks of lethality and the parents' guilt at the diagnosis. This article aims to assess family acceptance and coping strategies used in this process. For data collection, 24 articles from the "Google Scholar" and SciELO databases were used. From these, only five met the selection criteria for addressing the parental relationship with genetic diseases and family coping measures. The acceptance process is often hampered by misinformation about the disease, the lack of support from the support network and the way the news is communicated by health professionals. The parents, therefore, blame themselves for what happened, especially the mother. Coping strategies in this context are sought, such as: religious, family, friends and public support. Treating the family as the central character of the problem, and not the pathology, is a fundamental step towards starting to face this condition. The importance of this article is based on the ability to provide information to both families and health professionals, aiming at the best way to carry out the coping process.

Keywords: genetic syndrome, coping, face, family, acceptance.

56. **TRANSCRANIAL DIRECT CURRENT STIMULATION AS AN ADJUVANT THERAPY FOR DEPRESSION TREATMENT**

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INTRODUCTION: Considering the high prevalence of depressive disorders, as well as their psychological, social and biological consequences, transcranial direct current stimulation (TDCS) has been considered a potential strategy for managing this condition. This is a non-invasive neuromodulation technique based on the insertion of two flat electrodes, the anode (positive) and the cathode (negative), which are arranged in different skull regions for the application of low ampere direct current (between 0,15 - 2 mA) in sessions ranging from 10 to 20 minutes. Considering the evidence of TDCS effectiveness, the aim of the present study was to conduct a literature review on the use of this technique associated with pharmacotherapy or psychotherapies/cognitive therapies, in order to answer the following question: Is TDCS, combined with antidepressants, psychotherapy or cognitive therapies, more effective than the isolated treatment? **METHODS:** We performed a retrospective analysis (studies published between 2010 and 2020) using three different search strategies on the Ovid® platform. The studies were then selected according to established inclusion and exclusion criteria and comparatively analyzed. **RESULTS:** Nine scientific papers were selected, analyzed, discussed and theorized. We found that anodic TDCS in the prefrontal cortex (with greater evidence in the left dorsolateral subdivision) has significant antidepressant effects in the management of major depressive disorder, similar or less than sertraline and escitalopram, respectively, but superior to placebo or simulated stimulation. Furthermore, the studies indicate that the antidepressant effects of TDCS can be enhanced by the combination of treatments, mainly with sertraline. There is also evidence for a synergistic effect of TDCS and cognitive control training. **CONCLUSION:** Anodic TDCS in the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex has significant antidepressant effects, similar to or less than antidepressant drugs commonly used in clinical practice, but superior to placebo or simulated stimulation. The studies analyzed indicate that the antidepressant effects of ETCC can be enhanced by the combination of treatments, mainly with sertraline. Cognitive stimulus activities can also improve antidepressant effects, although more studies, with a larger number of volunteers, can better support this conclusion. Furthermore, the increasing knowledge about ETCC, its application and effectiveness may allow in the near future a greater use of the technique as an alternative or complement to conventional treatment, considering that it is low-cost and of easy application.

Keywords: Transcranial direct current stimulation, Depressive disorder, Antidepressants, Neurostimulation, Cognitive therapy, Combined therapy.

57. **CONSTRUCTION OF HIGH FIDELITY SIMULATION SCENARIO FOR ASSISTANCE TO PERSONS WITH NONSUICIDAL SELF-INJURY**

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INTRODUCTION: Non-suicidal self-injury can be defined as the act of intentional damage to the body in order to obtain relief from a negative feeling state, resolution of interpersonal difficulties or induction of a positive feeling state, without suicidal intent. Aiming at the demand to improve the technical assistance of professionals and students regarding the theme, it was decided to use high fidelity simulation as an innovative teaching and learning method. This method focuses on learning the possibility of interacting in a simulated service in a protected environment. That way it collaborates in the learning process, helping to improve critical and practical thinking skills and reducing anxiety levels, preparing the participant for real care. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive study of the construction of a high-fidelity clinical simulation scenario to assist people with non-suicidal self-injury. The scenario construction process followed two stages: 1- construction of a high-fidelity simulation scenario template: bibliographical survey of the scenario and good practice of high-fidelity simulation, elaboration of the template; 2- elaboration of content related to non-suicidal self-harm: survey of scientific articles and guidelines on assistance to non-suicidal self-harm, consultation with researchers in the area of interest. Both stages underwent internal validation by a research group from a University in the interior of the state of São Paulo. The second stage also went through initial validation with specialist researchers using an instrument with a three-point Likert scale, being analyzed by the content validity index. **RESULTS:** Construction of a template to guide the creation of a high-fidelity simulation scenario, addressing clear objectives, approximation with reality and student support. Construction of a scenario for realistic learning of professional assistance to people with non-suicidal self-injury. The general validation of the template and scenario was accepted by 97% of the expert judges. **CONCLUSION:** The construction of the scenario on non-suicidal self-harm collaborates in the learning of health professionals and students. It contributes to a greater knowledge of the theme, theoretical, practical and emotional preparation for the reception of adolescents, strengthening actions of prevention, promotion and management of self-injurious behavior in society.

Keywords: Adolescents, High fidelity simulation, Non-suicidal self-injury, Simulation scenario.

58. **CHALLENGES FACED BY ASD PATIENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES FACING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A NARRATIVE REVIEW**

Bianca Stephanie Lima Teixeira¹, Marcos Divino de Oliveira Júnior¹, Maria Eduarda Ferreira de Oliveira¹, Matheus Vieira Sampaio¹, Weberton Dorásio Sobrinho¹, Aécio Geovanne Cavalcanti Alves¹.

¹ UNIRV.

INTRODUCTION: This article presents a narrative review of the literature regarding the challenges faced by individuals with Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) whereas pandemic situation. **OBJECTIVE:** The review summarizes information that can be used by health professionals in general, educators and family members of autistic people and seeks to answer the following question: "For patients with ASD, what are the new challenges imposed by the pandemic of COVID-19 and their respective psychosocial stressors?". **METHODS:** The survey of the articles was carried out based on three data (SciELO, PubMed and LILACS), in addition to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-5 and The Autisms. Studies included with a focus on autistic patients, especially children and adolescents. In total, 17 references formed the body of analysis of the review. **RESULTS:** Three dimensions are presented and discussed: 1) What are the obstacles in the life of the autistic person with the pandemic? 2) What do family members of autistic suffer with the arrival of the new coronavirus? 3) What are the impacts on the school life of children and adolescents with ASD during distance classes? **CONCLUSION:** The review allowed a better understanding of the physical, psychological and social situation of children and adolescents with ASD, in addition to the difficulties experienced by them and their families during the pandemic. In this bias, it is clear that family members, educators and health professionals must seek ways to reduce the impacts of the new coronavirus on the lives of autistic people.

Keywords: Adolescent, ASD, Autism, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Autistic, Child, Confinement, Coronavirus, Covid-19, Family, Isolation, Mental Health, Pandemic, Psychiatry, Sar-CoV-2.

59. **DEPRESSION IN ADULTS UNRESPONSIVE TO FIRST DRUG**
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INTRODUCTION: Patients who don't respond to the first proposal for antidepressant agents compose a separate group, and the clinical doctor must know their management, since remission rates to selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors are about 30% to 35%. In such cases treatment is a matter of discussion. Discussing and analyzing approaches and methods for improving recognition and management is useful in clinical practice, justifying the case report, which contribute to new studies. **Objective:** report a clinical case of depression in adult not responsive to the first drug approach. **CASE REPORT:** 25 years old woman, reported a year ago started with symptoms of anhedonia, unexplained sadness, frequent cries, headache, somnolence, inattention, irritability, memory loss and "empty head feeling". After 3 months, the patient evolved with anhedonia worsening associated with suicidal ideation. Pharmacological treatment started in basic attention with fluoxetine (20 mg in the beginning, following 40 mg daily after 1 month) and amitriptyline (already suspended). Referenced, the patient shows low antidepressant response after 1 month and 3 weeks of treatment. The patient refers hypercholesterolemia as previous pathological history and denies use of alcohol and illicit drugs and traumatic events during the life. In the mental exam the patient was oriented, with depressed mood and preserved insight. In view of the current condition, fluoxetine was discontinued, with venlafaxine replacement 75 mg in the morning during 10 days and 150 mg after this period. Psychoeducation and orientation against the abrupt discontinuation of the drug was made. **DISCUSSION:** Most patients with depression should be managed in the primary care service, and treatment should be diverted to secondary care only in the most serious and singular cases². The effectiveness of the treatment needs to be evaluated within 2 to 4 weeks after starting the medication. Although part of the literature uses monotherapy or small combinations of drugs, in clinical practice, several patients need two or more drug strategies to achieve remission of symptoms. There are evidences that after the first use of a Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitor without success, switching to the same class or to a different class is plausible. **CONCLUSION:** Given the proportion of depressed patients who do not achieve the optimal outcome with the first selection of antidepressants and damage done, it is critical to know and track new tools to chance this inappropriate response.

Keywords: Depression, Adults, Antidepressants, Treatment Failure.

Pediatrics

60. **NEONATAL MORTALITY AND PERIVIBILITY IN VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT PRETERM INFANTS**
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The preterm birth is currently one of the main public health issues. The frequency of this condition has grown worldwide, especially in the developing nations. This is the case of Brazil, which is among the ten countries with the highest numbers of premature births. Furthermore, the prematurity is the leading cause of mortality in infants under five years old and is responsible for the increase of short and long terms morbidities. Thereby, epidemiological studies are fundamental to understand this condition, its determinants and related risk factors. **Objective:** to assess the mortality and periviability of premature and very low birth weight newborns. **Methods:** analytical cross-section study with retrospective data collection from medical charts of 627 premature infants under 32 completed weeks of gestational age (GA) and birth weight (BW) under 1500 grams admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) of a single Brazilian tertiary hospital between August 2008 and August 2018. For all statistical tests, we considered a 5% level of significance. **Results:** The average GA was 27.9 ± 2.5 weeks and the average BW was 964.8 ± 287 grams. The death rate was 26.6% and the periviability was 25 weeks. Most deaths (39.5%) occurred in the first week of life, 29.3% occurred in the first 24 hours and 86.8% in the neonatal period. The mortality rate was significantly higher in the following groups ($p < 0.05$): neonatal resuscitation in the delivery room (OR: 2,19), early neonatal sepsis (OR: 2,45), respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) (OR: 5,61) and peri-intraventricular haemorrhage (PIVH) (OR: 3,04). The median

BW among who died was 715g (567,5; 877,5) whereas it was 1035g (850; 1255) among who survived ($p < 0,001$). Furthermore, the reduction of BW significantly increased death rate, which was 88,5% with BW < 500g and 8,3% with BW ≥ 1250g ($p < 0,001$). The increase in GA also reduced mortality, which was 43,7% with GA < 28 weeks and 11,4% with GA ≥ 28 weeks ($p < 0,001$). Protective factors in this study were ($p < 0,05$): female gender (OR: 0,65), GA ≥ 28 weeks (OR: 0,16), continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) in the delivery room (OR: 0,31) and use of inhaled O₂ during neonatal resuscitation (OR: 0,24). **Conclusion:** The preterm birth leads to a higher risk to neonatal death. The mortality among very and extremely low birth weight prematures is inversely proportional to GA and BW. This risk increases in the presence of worse birth conditions and conditions that require neonatal resuscitation. Besides, the presence of comorbidities increases mortality, with RDS, PIVH and neonatal sepsis being the main ones found in this study. Assessing this population characteristics is fundamental to uncover modifiable determinants that may be increasing mortality. Therefore, epidemiological studies are important to improve the preterm newborn medical care quality and establish knowledge to offer more ways to survive in better conditions.

Keywords: Premature infant, mortality, very low birth weight infant.

61. **THE IMPACT OF THERAPEUTIC HYPOTHERMIA ON NEWBORNS WITH HYPOXIC ISCHEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY**
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OBJECTIVE: To express the physiological and biochemical effects of therapeutic hypothermia (TH) in the evolution of hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE), to present the selection criteria for neonates that are candidates for therapy, to expose the standard clinical procedure of the technique and, lastly, to reveal the TH role in morbimortality rate, and in the cognitive and motor development of newborn with HIE, making evident the possible adverse effects of therapy. **METHODS:** A bibliographic survey was carried out in the LILACS, SciELO and PubMed databases, of renowned scientific articles with a publication interval between 1997-2020 on the theme of HT in newborns with EHI. After applying inclusion and exclusion criteria 25 articles were analyzed and divided into 11 bibliographic reviews, 10 experimental studies, 1 systematic review with meta-analysis and 3 case control studies, in order to understand the impact of HT and its neuroprotective hypothesis. **CONCLUSION:** As long as performed by a qualified professional team following precisely the application protocol, the TH acted in the reduction of damage due to HIE in newborn, especially in mild and moderate stages, softening brain lesion, favoring a good neurological outcome and great prognosis.

Keywords: Fetal Hypoxia, Hypoxia-Ischemia, Brain, Brain diseases, Hypoxia, Brain, Hypothermia, Induced.

62. **PSYCO-EMOTIONAL ASPECTS OF THE ROLE OF FAMILY IN THE CHILDREN'S ROTINE WITH CONGENIT CARDIOPATHY: FACILITATOR OR LIMITATOR ? INTEGRATIVE REVIEW**
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INTRODUCTION: Congenital heart diseases are changes in the base anatomical structure of the heart that might occur at the eighth week of pregnancy during its development and have an average incidence of one in one hundred live births. Nevertheless, its consequences go beyond the scope of physiological normality and affect other aspects of carrier child's life that imply severe changes in the family reality. **RESEARCH PROBLEM:** To highlight the impacts of the deficient psycho-emotional approach of the infants with congenital heart disease's support network by professionals of the multidisciplinary health team in its socio-cognitive development. **METHODS:** This is an integrative review of qualitative, observational and exhibition character. For its production, the search used the Pubmed, LILACS and Scielo databases, with the application of the descriptors: "nursing", "psychology", "family" "routine", "overprotection" and "congenital heart disease", associated or not, and by the use of synonymous terms, that is, the MESH at PubMed, in English and Portuguese; To outline the search,

filters was used, being them: ten-year interval (2010-2020) and full article available. As a result, the sample universe consisted of 625 pre-selected articles, subsequently reduced to 15 articles and 1 dissertation - without language limitation (Portuguese, English and Spanish) - being the final quantity composed of productions with affinity and relevance to the thematic approach. **RESULTS:** The critical evaluation of the articles allowed us to infer that there is great family pressure on children with congenital heart disease due to the characteristic risks of the pathology, capable of instituting an aura of caution in all the attitudes and wills demonstrated by the child, which are the target of "family overprotection", due to the deficiency of psychological assistance directed to the children's support network, since the diagnosis reception, as the process is potentially traumatic - according to the severity of the pathology, presented by each patient - to all involved in the equation, being them: family members, people that lives at home, health team and, in particular, the child. In this aspect, given the new reality, it is observed that many families are forced to adapt their routines in an integral way to the needs of the patient, even if parents or correlates are not prepared for the process of forced ambience, after the sudden break in expectations and the emergence of new physical, psychological and social demands, a fact aggravated by the scarce professional's psycho-emotional approach to guide all the ones involved in a healthy way, as the changes are needed in routine, in order to avoid overlapping fears above the experimentation of fundamental situations for the construction of the youth character. **CONCLUSION:** It is noted, therefore, that congenital heart diseases are not as rare as established in the social imaginary, given that their effects on the life and routine of parents are significant and capable of covering all social, psychological and emotional spheres, since they require the parental ability to define limits and possibilities, without overlapping the needs of the infant. Therefore, it is noted that the failure to address these needs is the causal factor for the perpetuation of the pattern and needs to be more emphasized for the materialization of humanized approach.

Keywords: nursing; psychology; family routine; overprotection; congenital heart disease.

63. **THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES TO MIGRAINE IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW**
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INTRODUCTION: Migraine is classified as a common primary headache disorder. It is important among children and adolescents due to its high prevalence in these populations, mainly during school age and adolescence. The treatment of migraine in these populations aims to ensure rapid relief of the headache and minimal side effects. **OBJECTIVE:** critical analysis of articles about pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatments of migraine in children and adolescents. **METHODS:** in this systematic review articles were researched in the Medline (PubMed) database. The inclusion criteria applied were: (1) Population of children and adolescents aged 0 - 18 years; (2) Articles in English and Portuguese; (3) Articles about treatment; (4) Clinical trials and Randomized Clinical Trials. The research was conducted in July 2019. **RESULTS:** a total of 634 articles were rescued. Of these, 265 were selected by title. After reading the abstracts, 33 articles were selected and 14 were included in the analysis of this systematic review. Among pharmacological options, several drugs were analyzed: Almotriptan showed significant improvement after 2 hours for 15-17 years, but didn't show significant improvement for 12-14 years. On the other hand, Rizatriptan was effective in doses of 5 and 10mg. The association of Sumatriptan with Naproxen sodium was satisfactory in 2 articles included in this review with three different doses: 10 / 60mg, 30 / 180mg, 85 / 500mg. Articles were also found reporting the use of Sumatriptan nasal spray (5mg and 10mg), with improvement in specific doses depending on age. The use of Sumatriptan tablets, Zolmitriptan nasal spray and Eletriptan proved to be insignificant. Among the non-pharmacological approaches, autogenic training with thermal feedback reported a significant decrease in the duration of migraine episodes at three different times: at the end of treatment, after 1 month and after 6 months. The technique of compression of superficial temporal arteries by a device was effective after 3 to 5 minutes. And falling asleep as a treatment for migraine also showed a significant improvement. **CONCLUSION:** among pharmacological treatments, the triptan class was the one addressed in all articles included. However, not all drugs were effective. Medicines such as Almotriptan, Rizatriptan,

Sumatriptan nasal spray and Sumatriptan associated with Naproxen sodium were effective. However, Sumatriptan administered orally, Eletriptan and Zolmitriptan nasal spray did not demonstrate therapeutic efficacy in the studied population. On the other hand, the three non-pharmacological approaches evaluated in this review (autogenic treatment with thermal feedback, compression of superficial temporal arteries by a device and falling asleep) proved to be effective.

Keywords: Migraine, Pediatric, Adolescents, Children, Headache.

64. **INFLUENCES OF POSTPARTUM DEPRESSION ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT**
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INTRODUCTION: Since Birth, the communication of the newborn with the world is aided by its mother. A progenitor's mental health can easily affect the quality of this first contact, however, mothers with postpartum depression tend to interact less with their babies. This condition is mostly observed through the lack of bonding with their babies in the first months of life, when small actions such as chattering and giving sympathetic looks are essential to develop the baby's neural connections. The main causes for postpartum depression are low self-esteem, problems in marriage, unplanned pregnancy and the socioeconomic question. **OBJECTIVE:** This review aims to establish the consequences of postpartum depression in the child development. **METHODS:** Scientific articles from the last 17 years were gathered through the databases PubMed, SciELO, BIREME and Medline in Portuguese and English. **RESULTS:** 56 articles were analyzed and they associated mothers with postpartum depression with children who showed difficulties in starting and maintaining social interactions, lack of their affectionate states displayed in their initial years, presenting a developmental delay. **Discussion:** Postpartum depression is characterized by persistent discouragement and guilt, while the puerperal period requires that the mother adapts to this new reality, resulting in a emotional instability that disarrange the mother-child bonding that should be being formed. Consequently, insufficient sensorial, affective and social stimulations result in a delay in child's development cognitive, affective and relational spheres. **CONCLUSION:** It is possible to associate the better development of the children with a proper mother-child interaction.

Keywords: Postpartum, Depression, Mother-Child Relations, Child Development.

65. **COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF PROPHYLAXIS WITH PALIVIZUMAB IN PRETERM INFANTS ON THE PREVENTION OF RESPIRATORY SYNCYTIAL VIRUS INFECTIONS**
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INTRODUCTION: Syncytial respiratory virus (RSV) is the main cause of lower respiratory tract infections in babies and is responsible for infecting 68% of infants during the first year of life. The drug Palivizumab is a monoclonal antibody used as prophylactic against the RSV. To prevent infections by the virus and reduce its morbidity, approximately 50 countries have adopted protocols for the use of the drug, but there is no consensus on its effectiveness and the cost-benefit ratio, due to the high price of the drug. **Objective:** This article is an integrative review about the cost-benefit of prophylaxis, with the objective of comparing the data obtained from recent studies and reaching an objective and impartial conclusion. **METHODS:** The study was elaborated between July and August 2020. Articles in Portuguese and English were searched in the SCIELO, MEDLINE and PUBMED databases, published in the last 5 years, using the Boolean operators: "palivizumab" AND "randomized controlled trial"; "palivizumab" AND "cohort study"; "palivizumab" AND "observational study". The selected articles were submitted to a full analysis of their contents, and the results were cataloged in a Microsoft Excel® 2019 spreadsheet. All monetary values were converted into US dollars and adjusted for inflation to standardize the sample. **RESULTS:** Of the analyzed articles, 3 reached a negative cost-benefit conclusion and 2 reached a positive ratio. Using the ICER parameter to quantify cost-benefit, the data obtained ranged from \$ 24,439/QALY to \$

261,316/QALY in relation to conventional treatments and other protocols. Only one study concluded that prophylaxis results in cost savings, while another concluded with a favorable opinion as the ICER parameter remained within acceptable values. **CONCLUSION:** The wide variation in the data can be largely attributed to the different inclusion protocols adopted and the different methodologies used in the studies. The variety of conclusions reflects the lack of consensus on the topic in the scientific community, but the analysis of the results allows us to affirm that the cost-benefit of the treatment is a relative issue. Using ICER cost-benefit benchmarks published by sources linked to government agencies, the range found, \$ 24,439/QALY to \$ 261,316/QALY, establishes the use of prophylaxis as possibly acceptable in developed countries, but highly inefficient in middle-income countries like Brazil, even based on the most optimistic data.

Keywords: palivizumab, syncytial respiratory virus, preterm infants, cost-benefit.

66. **CLINICAL, LABORATORY AND OUTCOME ANALYSIS OF FOOD CHALLENGE WITH BAKED MILK, PERFORMED ON PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH MILK ALLERGY, HC UNICAMP (2016 TO 2018)**

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Milk Allergy (MA) is the most common form of childhood food allergy. The most reliable diagnostic tool for MA is the Food Challenge (FC), where the patient ingests, after an adequate period of exclusion diet, and, under medical supervision, the suspect food, in order to catch an allergic reaction. FC can be performed for both cow's milk containing intact protein and for cooked milk (Baked Milk). In about 70% of cases of MA, the patient becomes tolerant to Baked milk before becoming tolerant to the intact protein. The daily use of Baked Milk products makes it possible to increase the food repertoire, with a positive impact on patients' nutrition and quality of life. There is also evidence that the daily intake of Baked Milk foods makes it possible to acquire a faster tolerance for milk with intact protein. The present study allowed us to consistently assess the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of the 22 patients who underwent FC for Baked Milk at a university service. However, there was an impossibility of a correct evaluation between previous levels of IgE specific for cow's milk in the studied group, given the low percentage of tests performed. Since there was an expressive amount of negative FC for Baked Milk, allowing the expansion of the diet for many patients, strategies that allow the accomplishment of a greater quantity of FC for Baked Milk and also FC for intact protein are desirable from the point of view of the quality of life of the patients and also of the patients' health services.

Keywords: Cow's milk protein allergy, Oral Provocation Test, Baked milk.

67. **MONTELUKAST IN PEDIATRIC ASTHMA: A REVIEW**

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Asthma is a highly prevalent disease that can negatively impact the well-being of children and adolescents, and correct pharmacotherapy is essential in the management of symptoms and the prevention of exacerbations. Montelukast is a leukotriene receptor antagonist widely used in asthma and allergic rhinitis. Here, we discuss the pharmacological aspects of montelukast, highlighting its role in the treatment of pediatric asthma. We searched papers and guidelines on PubMed, MedLine or Scielo, as well as websites of regulatory agencies. According to national and international guidelines, montelukast is an alternative to inhaled corticosteroids in the treatment of asthma in children and adolescents, being able to reduce airway inflammation and prevent bronchoconstriction. Although montelukast has a satisfactory efficacy and safety profile, pharmacovigilance studies have shown the occurrence of serious neuropsychiatric adverse reactions in pediatric patients, which contributes to the warnings issued by regulatory agencies. Future randomized clinical trials or observational studies on the safety of montelukast, in addition to mechanistic assays, are necessary and will contribute to support clinical decisions about the maintenance of the drug in pediatric asthma pharmacotherapy.

Keywords: Asthma, Pediatrics, Montelukast.

68. **ANALYSIS OF THE RELEVANCE OF BEHAVIORAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ASPECTS FOR THE MEDICAL TEAM THAT ATTENDS PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH ATOPIC DERMATITIS.**

Ana Luiza Brunello¹, Adriana Gut Lopes Riccetto.

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Atopic dermatitis (AD) is defined as a recurrent chronic skin inflammatory disease, which affects around 20% of children and 10% of adults in developed countries. Intense skin pruritus and eczematous lesions are the most frequent signs and symptoms; it is a disease that significantly compromises the patient's behavior and social interactions. School performance, sleep quality, embarrassment due to the appearance of the skin and the difficulty in performing tasks or participating in sports or leisure activities evolve, in many cases, to great emotional lability. However, the medical team that attends the patient is not always attentive, trained or has enough time in the medical consultation to address the behavioral, economic and social aspects related to these patients. In the present study, medical records of 65 patients with AD were evaluated. Very few descriptions were found regarding the patient with AD in its multiple aspects, physical, social and psychological. However, it was possible to observe the presence of the impact of AD on patients' quality of life, such as sleep impaired by itching, financial expenses and the need to refer to multidisciplinary teams. It was also possible to observe the difficulty of understanding and adherence to simple measures such as environmental prophylaxis and dietary guidance. The findings of the present study show how complex the patient with AD is and how important it is to establish a medical consultation and special follow-up, with time and strategies specific to the multiple needs of these patients.

Keywords: Atopic Dermatitis, Medical evaluation, Quality of life.

69. **APPROACH TO SEXUAL ABUSE IN MALE CHILDREN: A CASE REPORT**

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The sexual abuse suffered by male children is a theme which has a great clinical relevance, although it is neglected by the society and also, by the healthcare professionals. Therefore, the violence against boys turns into a public health issue. This study aims to report the case of a male, 12 years and 6 months old, patient, victim of sexual harassment. In order to realize the research, it was used data from the patient's medical records, which describes his whole clinical history since his first contact with the institution. Furthermore, the subject-matter was contextualized with a literature review based on current data. The referred patient was admitted at the Unidade Básica de Saúde - UBS (Essential Healthcare Unity), in Betim city (MG) accompanied by his grandmother, having, as a complaint, encopresis and enuresis, due to this, he was forwarded to a pediatrics examination. During anamnesis, his grandmother reported that the child suffered sexual harassment throughout his early childhood, on his father's behalf, what had already been reported on the patient records, although it was never notified by the healthcare team. Lastly, it is extremely valuable the approach of neglect sexual abuse against male children.

Keywords: Child Abuse, Primary health Care, Pediatrics, Sex Offenses.

70. **THE FIRST THOUSAND DAYS OF LIFE: LITERATURE REVIEW ON STRATEGY AND PUBLIC POLICIES IN BRAZIL**

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In 2008, the series of The Lancet magazine introduced the concept of the first thousand days of life and identified the need to invest in the period from conception to the end of the second year of life of the child through a good nutrition and growth. Through this, the importance of encouraging vitamin A, zinc, iron and iodine supplementation programs was highlighted, as these factors may prevent these children from reaching their growth and development potentials. This work is a review of non-systematic literature with the objective of searching and analyzing articles in the scientific literature that corroborate its importance and identify the national public policy actions of the Ministry of Health that should be implemented by pediatricians and other health professionals in search of healthy nutrition

and development. A literary search about the subject and key words in scientific journals in the electronic databases, Medline and Lilacs, with articles published between 2008 and 2017 was carried out. It was observed that the first thousand days of the child represent an important period for implementation actions and interventions that ensure adequate nutrition and development. Among these interventions, the programs of the Ministry of Health stand out. However, other non-nutritional measures, such as public health programs, improvements in basic sanitation, and the provision of medical and hospital services in disease prevention, are needed.

Keywords: "Infant nutrition", "Public health", "Child development", "Brazil".

Social Sciences

71. FETAL AND INFANT DEATH'S PROFILE DUE TO CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS IN THE COUNTY OF ARARAQUARA-SP

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INTRODUCTION: Birth anomalies are considered congenital malformations such as a consequence of failure of body constituents during the embryonic period. It is remarkable the presence of congenital malformations among the main causes of fetal and infant mortality. **OBJECTIVE:** To quantify the fetal and infant deaths resulting from these diseases in the city of Araraquara-SP according to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-10); to compare the data obtained with those from the state of São Paulo and from Brazil and relate it to maternal and infant variables. **METHODS:** This is a cross-sectional study with data referring to congenital malformations in the municipality of Araraquara-SP, from 1996 to 2017. The research was conducted using DATASUS databases. **RESULTS:** Araraquara's fetal and child mortality rates have varied both above and below state and national rates. The main causes of fetal death in the county were those coded as other congenital malformations (Q80-Q89) and congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07); the main causes of infant death were congenital malformations of the circulatory system (Q20-Q28) and congenital malformations of the nervous system (Q00-Q07). **Conclusion:** There is a need to provide greater attention to mothers with lower education and at-risk age, as well as greater completeness in vital statistics records.

Keywords: Congenital malformations, Fetal mortality, Infant mortality.

72. SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH PROFILE OF SEX PROFESSIONALS

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OBJECTIVE: To analyze the sociodemographic and health aspects of sex workers in the city of Guanambi-BA. **METHODS:** this is a descriptive, census-based, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach, carried out between July and August 2017, with 50 female professionals. **RESULTS:** most of them are aged between 18 and 21 years old, non-black ethnicity, with single marital status, with complete or incomplete elementary education (schooling between three and eight years old) and Catholic religion. Lack of employment is the main reason for joining the profession and most want to change their profession. Most have already had some type of sexually transmitted infection and sought treatment in primary care. **CONCLUSION:** sex workers are vulnerable and stereotyped professionals regarding professional practice as well as the reasons that led to professional practice. In this sense, it is necessary to expand the discussions in order to foster public health strategies and policies aimed at protecting health and ensuring the maintenance of social rights and duties.

Keywords: Sex Professionals, Labor vulnerability, Sex Work, Health Vulnerability.

73. EVALUATION OF THE ADHERENCE TO THE 2019 MEASLES VACCINATION CAMPAIGN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

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INTRODUCTION: According to the Epidemiological Report from December 2019, 57.619 suspected cases of measles were notified. The National Campaign for Measles Vaccination started on October 7, with the D-Day being October 19, when the Healthcare Units performed the immunization. At the campaign's starting point, 18 states of Brazil had registered the virus presence; at the end of 2019, all states already had confirmed cases. The concern with adults was due to the high transmissibility, especially with the lack of triple viral's second dose. **Objective:** To evaluate the target group accession to 2019 Measles Vaccination Campaign and understand their reasons for choosing not to vaccinate, in addition to investigating the knowledge and sociocultural established with the vaccination process. **METHODS:** It is a transversal study accomplished through a questionnaire application, approved by an ethics committee in 2019. 150 residentes from São Paulo's extreme southside participated in the study. The selection criteria were: to reside in the area and be at least 18 years old. Samples were 82% feminine, age varied from 18 to 72 years old (40.7 years average), with 45% being white and 73% having at least a high school degree. Data was computed on Microsoft Excel, described on relative frequency and statistically analysed with Cochran's G test. **RESULTS:** Most participants knew about measles vaccine compared to other vaccines ($p=0,0000$), however, 48% were not vaccinated during the 2019 campaign. According to DATASUS data, vaccination coverage for the state of São Paulo was 93,9%. Both rates are below the 95% goal established by the Ministry of Health. 35% of participants stated that there was no active search in the area where they reside, being that 58% of them did not participate in the campaign. 15,5% don't consider vaccines safe, which can justify the fact that 52% of this group have not been vaccinated against measles. However, 97,5% believe on the effects promoted by vaccination. 16% are afraid to be vaccinated, and 50% of those had not been vaccinated against measles. When asked why, 29% affirmed to have fear of needles, 25% feared collateral effects and 4% believe that is not necessary. These data are consistent with current literature. Yet, adverse events are infrequent and non-serious, so that the benefits outweigh the risks, highlighting the importance of good communication between professional and patient. The main source of information about vaccination was TV/radio, with 43% ($p=0,0000$). 43,5% of the participants who do not agree with mandatory vaccination, did not get vaccinated in the campaign. However, since the National Immunization Plan creation (1970), vaccination is mandatory and its promotion among minors is citizen's duty. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, it is concluded that, although not considered safe by a significant part of the population, Brazilians still give vaccination credibility. Besides that, the dissemination of false informations about side effects contributes to the lack of reliability in vaccines. The importance of expanding health communication and the good relationship between user and SUS professionals was present in all problems mentioned, from ineffective conduct of active searches to the ignorance about the importance of the National Immunization Plan and its benefits to the population.

Keywords: Measles, Vaccination, Immunization Programs, Health Communication.

74. SITUATION OF THE BRAZILIAN JAILED POPULATION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.

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With the world's third largest prison population, the Brazilian prison system represents an imminent threat to public health. The perennial condition of vulnerability to which the population deprived of liberty was worsened during the Covid-19 pandemic - overcrowding, poorly ventilated environments and scarcity of water and hygiene supplies are characteristics of prisons, which, in turn, they promote the proliferation of infectious diseases, such as the Coronavirus, in addition to aggravating pre-existing diseases. Thus, it is urgent to establish effective measures to combat this problem in prisons, in order to preserve the health and rights of inmates. It is a narrative review of literature carried out through a bibliographic research of articles published between 2015 and 2020, through a systematic search covering journals from the databases: MEDLINE via PubMed and SCIELO. For the complementary research, the following were consulted: National Survey of Penitentiary Information (INFOPEN), Department of Penitentiary Administration and resolutions published by the National Council for Criminal and Penitentiary Policy. Seven articles published in periodical journals were selected for full reading, in addition to the

complementary material. In order to control the intramural viral spread, the Justice Ministry suspended visits and other socio-educational activities in prisons. However, this isolated measure does not prevent the spread of the virus, as there is a high turnover in penal establishments, in addition to subjecting the inmates to a condition of "double isolation", which can aggravate psychological problems. So, following the example of several countries, rational extrication was recommended. 30.43% of the prison population is in provisional detention, and, finally, a significant part of these individuals is not sentenced to deprivation of liberty. Therefore, there is an unnecessary overload of the system, which, in the current scenario, is fatal. The recommendation has not been effectively implemented, and as long as there is no adequate isolation space, no other control action will be effective. Meanwhile, the spread of coronavirus in prisons remains on the rise, and despite underreporting and insufficient testing, it has increased by 800% in the past two months. In conclusion, the health crisis in the prison system is not a recent situation, due to the pandemic, but a structural problem, characterized by a series of unconstitutionality that has been perpetuating for decades. This scenario makes it even more difficult to contain the coronavirus in prisons. Thus, it is urgent that the contingency plan be put into practice, especially the rational extrication, so that, thus, the other measures take effect. The intervention of health professionals through the dissemination of information on the lethality of the disease and the importance of preventive measures, in addition to the online training of public servants on appropriate prophylactic conduct could assist in viral containment. The lethality of Covid-19 in prisons is at least five times higher than for the general population, and, if not contained quickly, can result in a real massacre.

Keywords: prisons, public health, coronavirus, COVID-19, isolation.

75. **ANALYSIS OF ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES BY SEX WORKERS.**

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OBJECTIVE: Based on the data collected and the theoretical frame of reference used, it is noticed that several factors interfere in the access of sex professionals to Primary Health Care (PHC). These factors range from social members to the attendance of health unit professionals, which is strongly influenced by social culture. Furthermore, the structure and organization of the environment also influence the access, not only for professionals, but for all patients who use the health system. **Considerations:** 50 sex workers were interviewed, among them 13 (26%) are between the age group of 18 to 21 years old. Regarding ethnicity, 39 (78%) participants were characterized as non-black. Regarding the level of education, 30 (60%) had not elementary school completed, which they attended just between 3 to 8 years. Regarding the time profession, about 18 (36%) women work for 1 to 3 years. **Results:** It is a descriptive, census-based, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach, carried out between July and August 2017, with 50 female professionals. **METHODS:** To analyze the factors associated with the access of sex workers to PHC.

Keywords: Sex workers, Access to health services, Primary attention.

76. **YELLOW FEVER: A SCENARIO FOR THE 21st CENTURY; THE RISK OF REURBANIZATION**

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INTRODUCTION: Yellow fever is an infectious disease, not contagious, caused by a flavivirus and transmitted by a mosquito, being a disease of high lethality. This disease is characterized by two cycles of transmission, which are the urban cycle and the sylvatic cycle. The urban cycle no longer exists in Brazil, only manifesting itself through the sylvatic cycle in this country. There are other types of cycles, however they occur only on the African continent. Yellow fever has made many victims throughout history, including in the Araraquara city, having an important epidemic during the late++ XIX century. The vaccine was discovered during the XX century, what have changed the epidemiological dynamics of the disease over the population. **OBJECTIVE:** To elucidate the central characteristics of yellow fever, making a brief history and showing the dangers of the disease, as a possible epidemic or even a palpable future of reurbanization, then

prophylactic measures may be taken. **METHODS:** SciELO and PubMed were used as database, using the key-words "yellow fever", "arboviruses", "Aedes" e "flaviviruses", consulted in the Health Science Descriptors database. **Revision:** The antecedents of yellow fever, as well as the etiology of disease, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical case, diagnosis, forms of treatment and prevention, as well as a reurbanization of the disease. **CONCLUSION:** Yellow fever has a high lethality, and for the prevention of new cases a previous diagnostic evaluation is necessary. Currently we have a resurgence of *Aedes sp.* promoting a conducive environment for redevelopment of the disease.

Keywords: Yellow Fever, Arboviruses, *Aedes*, Flavivirus.

77. **NON-PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS IN WOMEN WHO SUFFER VIOLENT ABUSE FROM THEIR INTIMATE PARTNER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM**

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The violence against women is a fact that is undeniably present in today's society and in previous ones, each with its most striking characteristics. In many cases of this type of violence, it is common to note that women who are raped by their intimate partners may develop some non-psychotic disorders. The article brings the importance of addressing this issue as a public mental health issue for them, in order to identify and highlight the impacts of inadequate treatment of women who developed such disorders. As a methodology, a bibliographic review was used, from 1994 to 2020, through the Scielo, Pubmed and Google Scholar database platforms, using keywords: Battered women; Health Services Misuse; Health Expenditures; Intimate Partner Violence and Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic. With the analysis it was possible to notice that the health system is not prepared to assist the victims, which implies an incorrect reception, followed by an inadequate treatment and that does not lead to an improvement of the condition. Thus, it perpetuates unnecessary spending on medicines and determines the recurrence of these people in the health system, since their demand is not met. In conclusion, inadequate treatment guided by unprepared health professionals to victims of intimate partner violence is a major determinant of unnecessary public health spending, and therefore it is necessary to quantify this impact to optimize treatment, bringing benefits to patients and investments in health that already suffer from precariousness.

Keywords: Battered women, Health Services Misuse, Health Expenditures, Intimate Partner Violence and Stress Disorders, Post-Traumatic.

78. **RESULTS PROFILE OF CYTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMS CARRIED OUT IN A BASIC FAMILY HEALTH UNIT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SÃO JOSÉ DOS CAMPOS - SÃO PAULO**

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The cervical cancer is a progressive condition and can develop, over a period of two decades, to an invasive stage. Due to its slow evolution, if a cervical cancer has an early diagnosis, it presents a possibility of cure. The objective of the study was to identify the profile of the results of cervical cytological exams in a Basic Family Health Unit. This is a cross-sectional, analytical and retrospective study based on the results of cytopathological exams performed during the first semester of 2019, on women accompanied by the health team allocated to a Family Health Unit, located in the eastern region of the municipality of São José dos Campos. 800 results of cytopathological exams were collected and organized, being consolidated in Excel 2010 spreadsheets and expressed in graph. The results obtained from the relative percentage, differentiates a prevalence (98.62%) of results without changes or benign changes, in addition to being within the normal limits of cytological smears. 0.5% of low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) and 0.12% high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) were identified; presence of infection by *Candida sp.* (2.87%) and bacterial infection by *Gardnerella Vaginalis* (13.12%), in addition to the result of cytopathological examination with the presence of the protozoan

Trichomonas vaginalis (0.62%). It is concluded that the prevalence of the alterations is within the expected in the cervical cancer actions carried out by the Unit's team and updated by the professionals responsible for collection in the Unit. However, even if the numbers of infections are within the expected, the attention to actions to promote and prevent sexually transmitted infections stands out.

Keywords: Women's health, cytopathological examination, cervical cancer.

79. **PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN PUBLIC SECTOR WORKERS**

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INTRODUCTION: Systemic arterial hypertension (SAH) is one of the most frequent conditions in the population and a bigger risk factor for cardiovascular diseases. In workers it can cause early retirements, job turnover and reduced participation of the workforce. **OBJECTIVE:** to assess the prevalence and factors associated with SAH in public sector workers. **METHODOLOGY:** cross-sectional study, carried out with workers from a public Brazilian higher education institution (n = 629). The self-reported diagnosis of systemic arterial hypertension was used as the dependent variable, and sociodemographic and labor characteristics, lifestyle, referred symptoms and objective health indicators were independent. The data were analyzed using absolute and relative frequency using the chi-square test, with a significance level of 95%. **RESULTS:** the majority of the sample consisted of females, aged over 40 years, married or in a stable relationship and white. As for the prevalence of SAH found, it was possible to observe that 26% had it, being related to age, with workers aged 40 years or more being the most affected (p <0.01). Still, it was shown to be associated with marital status, employment relationship, chest discomfort when climbing a slope and body mass index (p <0.01). **CONCLUSION:** it was found that the prevalence of workers with systemic arterial hypertension was similar to the national population, being associated with sociodemographic and work characteristics, referred symptoms and objective health indicators. Thus, actions aimed at preventing injuries and improving the quality of work of university agents are necessary.

Keywords: Hypertension, Chronic Disease, Occupational Health Nursing, Occupational Health, Risk Factors.

80. **ASSESSMENT OF ASSISTANCE TO INDIVIDUALS IN HEMODIALYSIS AND ITS INFLUENCE ON QUALITY OF LIFE**

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OBJECTIVE: to verify the care given to individuals affected by chronic renal failure in a hemodialysis center and to identify associated factors. **METHODS:** This is a cross-sectional descriptive epidemiological study conducted in a satellite clinic of hemodialysis in the municipality of Guanambi-BA. For that, KDOQOL SF 1.3 and a socio-demographic form were used as data collection instrument. **RESULTS:** Regarding the assessment of the quality of service assistance, 77.5% of the patients were not instructed about other dialysis modalities, 96.7% made direct payments to undergo hemodialysis, 100% were monitored by the multidisciplinary team, 87.4% presented nutritional contribution, 19.2% bring BPC and 75.5% have their financial outflow through the Treatment Outside the Home. The quality of life of domains admitted on an emergency basis was reduced in all domains. **Conclusion:** The present study showed the lack of information regarding the choice of the dialysis modality by the client, which was performed by the nephrologist, restricting the client's right. And, although the clients are accompanied by the multidisciplinary team, which contains the social worker, most of the clients had an indication, however, they did not receive the Continuous Benefit.

Keywords: Chronic Renal Disease, Hemodialysis, Evaluation.

81. **HEPATITES C IN PRISONERS AND DRUG USERS**

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INTRODUCTION: Hepatitis C is a hepatic disease commonly caused by the Hepatitis C Virus and can result in a severe liver cell injury. **METHODS:** This study is based on bibliographic revision on data bases such as Bireme, Medline and Scielo. **RESULTS:** We aimed to discuss the epidemiology of HCV among jail and drug addict population through a literature review, which showed that the incidence and prevalence of this disease can be higher than ten times when compared to general population (0,7% for general population, 1,4% for drug addicts and 16,2% for Brazilian inmates). **DISCUSSION:** Transmission, prevention and treatment were also analyzed and demonstrated difficulties related to prophylaxis adhesion and adverse reactions by pharmacological treatments. **CONCLUSION:** Overall, particular and urgent attention to this population are crucial to implement effective prophylactic actions, trying to avoid the need of pharmacological treatment which commonly present severe adverse effects.

Keywords: Hepatitis C, HCV, epidemiology, jail and illicit drugs users.

82. **PRIMARY PREVENTION OF COVID-19 IN DOWN SYNDROME POPULATION**

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The present study describes the elaboration of guidance materials on COVID-19 for individuals with Down syndrome and their parents and caregivers. Once this population is considered as a risk group and neglected by the media, the concern arose of guiding them about the essential information around the disease and its forms of prevention. For this, an animation and videos developed by people with Down syndrome were produced, in addition to a booklet and a video directed to their parents. The project was developed by the extension group from Pró-Reitoria de Extensão e Assuntos Comunitários of Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas, composed by students majoring in pharmacy, journalism, medicine, nutrition, psychology and occupational therapy. In partnership with Fundação Síndrome de Down and Brazilian Society of Cardiology. The campaign was widely publicized by social media and by written, television and radio media, totaling more than 30 different exhibitions. It is estimated that more than 600 thousand people were affected by the campaign. In addition, the exchange of knowledge with professionals from different areas and with the target audience was a rich experience for the students, allowing the understanding of the importance of the dissemination of scientific knowledge to the community. Finally, the ability of individuals with Down syndrome to hold knowledge and promote health was valued, breaking the social barrier of exclusion and disability.

Keywords: Down syndrome, COVID-19, Prevention.

83. **STUDY OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF YOUNG ADULTS WITH COLORECTAL CANCER IN A CITY IN THE NORTH OF MATO GROSSO STATE: 2012 TO 2013**

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Colorectal cancer (CCR) appears among the most frequent neoplasms in the world and has screening as a recommendation. The development time of this neoplasm is a long period, being the result of the interaction between genetic predisposition and environmental factors, such as: advanced age, family history, genetic syndromes, obesity and intestinal inflammatory diseases. The purpose of this study was to analyze the profile of patients with colorectal cancer between 15 and 44-years-old treated in a city located in the north of the Mato Grosso State due to the worldwide increased number of cases below the average age tracking line. It is a longitudinal descriptive study with data collected from the medical charts of patients diagnosed with colorectal cancer from 2012 to 2018. The variables collected were: gender, age, weight, height, tumor histological, staging, forms of

treatment, prognosis, presence of comorbidities diabetes and cardiovascular disease. The results were expressed in absolute and relative frequencies using Excel® (Office 365). We analyzed 124 medical records, 21 (16.93%) of them were referent of patients aged between 15 and 44-years-old. Analysis of the 21 medical records revealed that 66.66% of them were male; 42.86% had the BMI above adequate ($18.5 < 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$); 61.90% were aged between 15 and 39-years-old and 52.38% were residents of the studied municipality. Regarding comorbidities, none of the patients were diabetic and 9.52% had cardiovascular disease. The predominance of CCR was adenocarcinoma (100%), being the T₃N₀M₀ stage found in 33.33% of the cases; 71.43% of them had as therapy the association between surgery and chemotherapy; 9.52% of them died, being that they were above the adequate BMI. Thus, it was concluded that from the medical records evaluated between 15 and 44-years-old, 61.90% were between 15 and 39-years-old, showing the involvement of a younger group when compared to the literature data. Most of them had the BMI higher than the adequate and this fact is associated in the literature as an independent risk factor. These data reveal the need to verify if there are other factors associated with CCR in the studied city in order to perform a review and the possibility of a readjustment of the screening program for this disease, which can have a great importance in early diagnosis and consequently better prognosis.

Keywords: colorectal cancer, obesity, screening.

84. **GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM ON HOMICIDE IN CAMPINAS**
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From 1979 to 2016, more than four million Brazilians died due to external causes. Among these deaths, two million occurred in the State of São Paulo. Of this total, more than 45% resulted from homicides. Among the countless difficulties in containing homicides in Brazil, one can also mention the low knowledge about the spatial distribution of this problem at the intra-municipal level. This project aims to overcome this limitation by developing, testing and making available, to any interested parties, a geographic information system that locates the occurrence of homicides in a large city in the State of São Paulo, visually identifying the characteristics of these deaths and the areas of greatest incidence. It is intended that such a system contributes not only to local prevention, but also to the development of similar systems in other locations.

Keywords: homicide, spatial distribution, geographic information system, external cause.

85. **CONGENITAL TOXOPLASMOSIS AND ITS RELEVANCE IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW**
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¹UFJ.

Toxoplasmosis is infection caused by the *Toxoplasma gondii* protozoan, which is acquired by fecal-oral transmission, badly cooked meat consumption of intermediate or vertical hosts. It is one of the most frequent zoonosis, with wide distribution and high prevalence in Brazil, being relevant for the worldwide public health. In immunocompetent individuals, the infection uses to be asymptomatic. The transplacental transmission comes from the first infection of the pregnant, and in face of the variable seriousness of the congenital disease, the pre-natal selection to avoid or reduce manifestations and sequels becomes fundamental for the newborn to his or her birth and future life. This review aimed to join and to present updates about congenital toxoplasmosis (TC), its selection tests/available diagnosis, and its importance for the prenatal and neonatal diagnosis, besides to evidence the effectivity cost of the sorting programs verified in European countries. A bibliographic search based on the data from August July 2020 was realized, by using the following descriptors: toxoplasmosis, congenital, neonatal, prenatal, diagnosis and their respective English translation. Articles in English and Portuguese, published between 2016 and 2020 were selected, and the ones that didn't frame into the study theme were excluded. Materials from the Health Ministry and the Brazilian Pediatric Society were also consulted. Among all the works found, nine were selected for a discussion. As in other countries around the world, Brazil has a prenatal tracking program based on a serologic test (IgM and IgG anti toxoplasma). The serial ultrasound exams during the pregnancy

period can evidence changings and malformations suggestive of the infection, but they don't confirm the diagnosis. Among the methods used for the TC, the method of PCR, by using samples of amniotic liquid (LA), blood and or fetal tissues, is the most employed one. The LA collection by the amniocentesis demonstrated safety when it was realized in a pregnancy age over 15 weeks. Other technics employed are the genotyping, microscopy, dye test and tests by using species of mice. For the postnatal diagnosis, the combination of several serologic tests aggregates a larger sensibility, and the ELISA e ISAGA technics can be used. During the last years, the developing countries have presented stability or rising of their seroprevalence. In this context Brazil occupies an important position, due to factors like lack of infrastructure and the late beginning of the prenatal sorting. The dosage of IgA demonstrated to be useful for the inconclusive serology confirmation and acute infection, yet is little available. European studies verified that the prenatal sorting of pregnant people saved costs in regions with high prevalence of the disease, and this one demonstrated to be more effective than the neonatal. Most of the studies proved that the diagnosis and previous treatment of the maternal infection reduce the vertical transmission significantly and improve the TC prognosis. The reality found in Brazil impeaches the nullification of the prenatal sorting program. So, the need of financing which enlarge the availability and the agility of tests of the tests to permit the previous diagnosis of the infection and health of the newborn are necessary. With the insertion of the neonatal tracking through the Newborn Screening Program, the expectancy is that this become more effective.

Keywords: zoonosis, vertical transmission, prenatal, diagnosis, neonatology.

86. **ANALYSIS OF THE INFANT MORTALITY COEFFICIENT ATTRIBUTED TO SEPTICEMIA IN BRAZILIAN MACROREGIONS**
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INTRODUCTION: Sepsis is a main cause of infant mortality in Brazil, as an organic dysfunction caused by one's inadequate systemic response to infection. So far, clinical manifestations and diagnostic exams remain unspecific, resulting in delayed diagnostic and raising mortality. Considering this context, this study aims to identify the number of deaths due to sepsis in children under one year old in the five Brazilian macroregions, to calculate mortality coefficients attributed to this cause in each Region and to compare their significances to the Municipal Human Development Index (MHDI) from each Region. **METHODS:** a quantitative comparative epidemiological study was carried out, with a population-based cross-sectional delimitation, based on data collected from the Informatics Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). To analyze information obtained in DATASUS, the GraphPad Prism® software 5.0 version (USA) was applied, in which Shapiro-Wilk, one-way ANOVA and Bonferroni tests were performed, in which $p < 0,05$ was considered significant, and results were expressed as 95% confidence interval (95CI%) and prevalence ratio. **RESULTS:** from 2010 to 2018, 28994 infants under one year old died due to sepsis in Brazil. The average number of deaths per year was 3223, with a peak of 3353 deaths in 2010 and a minimum of 2816 deaths in 2018. Southeast Region had the most elevated number of deaths attributed to sepsis (11.145), in sequence were North (9.572), Northeast (3.917), South (2.378) and Center-West Region (1.982). Regarding the sepsis mortality coefficient, North Region presented the highest average between the eight years, exhibiting 1,39 deaths per thousand born, in a decreasing sequence came Northeast (1,28), Southeast (1,07), Center-West (0,93) and South Region (0,93). **Discussion:** Southeast Region presented the highest total number, among all Regions, of deaths attributed to sepsis in children younger than one year old, even though this Region obtained an intermediate mortality coefficient comparing to the other Regions, which is a marker more precise to evaluate on which panorama this pathology is. Analyzing the average number of deaths attributed to sepsis in children under one year old, North Region has approximately 435 deaths, ranking as the third Region, in decreasing order, regarding this parameter; however, North leads the list in which Regions are listed decreasingly according to their mortality rates by sepsis in infants with less than one year old. Moreover, this elevated marker found in North Region did not have significant difference when compared to the one found in Northeast Region, thereby rendering them both areas where infants are at most risk of dying due to sepsis until they reach their first year of life. Therefore, when comparing the MHDIs of the Regions defined by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) with

their respective mortality coefficients by sepsis in this group age, it is affirmable that Regions with the highest mortalities (North and Northeast) are equally the ones with worst MHDIs. **CONCLUSION:** a relevant epidemiological panorama of the number of deaths and of the infant mortality rate due to sepsis in Brazil was obtained, reinforcing the known connection between socioeconomic development indexes and infant mortality. Therefore, there is urgency to meet the exuberating demand for improved medical assistance conditions and for investments from the Public Authorities, especially in Regions presenting worst infant mortality rates and worst human development indexes.

Keywords: Sepsis, Coefficient, Infant Mortality, Deaths, Regions.

87. **CONDITIONS FOR PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY IN THE CITY OF BELO HORIZONTE - MG.**

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¹Universidade Federal de Uberlândia.

INTRODUCTION: The National Policy for Integral Child Health Care (PNAISC) aims to promote and protect the health of children from pregnancy to nine years. The city of Belo Horizonte/MG uses this Policy to develop guidelines and standards for the implementation of full care for children. As a result, this work aims to analyze the changes of pregnancy conditions and birth in the city of Belo Horizonte/MG before and after the application of The National Policy for Integral Child Health Care, among 2011 to 2018. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive study of pregnancy conditions and birth in Belo Horizonte/MG, from 2011 to 2018. The study population refers to births that occurred in that period and filled in the Live Birth Information System (SINASC), available by the Informatics Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). The chosen data were: duration of pregnancy, birth weight, type of delivery, number of consultations performed in the prenatal period, Apgar score in the 1st minute and 5th minute, education, and age of the mothers. **RESULTS:** There was a significant increase in the prevalence of vaginal delivery and a decrease in cesarean delivery. Vaginal delivery was frequent in mothers with schooling up to 11 years old and under 29 years old. Concerning the pregnancy period, there was a low increase in births up to 36 weeks, and there was also an increase in prenatal consultations numbers, in the category of seven or more consult appointment. About the 5th minute Apgar there was a progressive increase over the years, while the 1st minute Apgar showed few variations. **CONCLUSION:** The city of Belo Horizonte features positive results on the rise of vaginal delivery. However, other conditions of pregnancy and delivery do not seem to forth this improvement. Therefore there is a need for investments in public policies to increase the number of prenatal consults and to reduce the births of preterm and low birth weight infants - thus promoting better care for the maternal and child health of this population.

Keywords: Health policy, maternal-child health, vaginal delivery, Belo Horizonte/MG.

88. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CASES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN BRAZIL BETWEEN THE YEARS 2015 TO 2018.**

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¹Unifacisa.

INTRODUCTION: Childhood and adolescence are unique phases, which, when their rights are inflicted, can bring physical, emotional and psychological consequences to deaths. Aggressions can be physical, sexual, psychological, emotional and negligent, and these attitudes are punishable by law according to the Child and Adolescent Statute. **METHODS:** Retrospective epidemiological study, based on documents, on cases of violence against children and adolescents in Brazilian territory. Data collection occurred in the month of August and September 2020, and data from the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) was used, from 2015 to 2018, regarding aspects of the victim and the aggressor. As these are public domain data, it was not necessary to submit this study to the Research Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:** In both sexes the number of cases increases with advancing age, with no female being prevalent in relation to the male, increasing the difference in the age group between 10 and 14 years. The main aggressor

with 30.56% of notifications is a mother, in addition, the most frequent type of aggression practiced by offenders is physical violence with 36.16% of notifications. **CONCLUSION:** It is concluded that the main victim among children and adolescents in Brazil are girls aged 10 to 14 years old, being induced by radiation, sexual violence and rape.

Keywords: child abuse, violence, child, teenager.

Surgery

89. **PERINEAL FISTULAS' DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA OR CHRON'S DISEASE?**

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Hidradenitis Suppurativa (HS) is a chronic dermatologic condition in the apocrine gland-bearing skin, leading to deep, painful inflammatory lesions. The pathophysiology of this disease is not yet well understood; the most accepted hypothesis is that it has a multifactorial origin related to the patient's immune and genetic systems and microbiota; in addition, it accompanies a systemic inflammatory disorder. It affects the patient under the biological e psychic prisms, making this pathology very excruciating for both patient's body and mind. Treatment is based on the stage of the disease that occurs according to Hurley's criteria and therapy covers exclusive clinical care or combined with surgical intervention. Objectives: to report the case of a patient who has a late diagnosis of Suppurative Hidradenitis justified by the delay in seeking medical care and the mistake in considering the clinical presentation suggestive of Chron's Disease. Point out how differential diagnosis between these pathologies should be carried out ad perform a narrative literature review. Methods: the information described in this study was based on medical record review (CAAE: 96710818.3.0000.5496), literature review with data collection on the following platforms: Pubmed, PMC, Medline, Lilacs and Scielo. The selected articles were the ones published in the last four years, written in English, Portuguese, Spanish or French. The retrospective search was restricted to indexed scientific articles describing research involving humans. Case Report: J.C.S.L, 36 years old, male, resident of upstate Mato Grosso, attended at a tertiary health unit located in the same state. He complained of perianal nodulation eleven years ago, located on the right buttock, associated with high-intensity pain and purulent-looking secretions. Disease worsened six years ago with an increase in the number of nodulations that have not shown improvement or worsening factors. According to the patient, these lesions went into spontaneous remission, however showed frequent recurrence in the same body region. After performing a local biopsy with anatomopathological analysis, patient was diagnosed with Chron's Disease and remained for two years under a mistaken diagnosis. After undergoing colonoscopy, he was diagnosed with HS, receiving treatment with extensive local fasciocutaneous resection followed by healing by second intention, improvement in quality of life and remission of lesions so far. Conclusions: HS is an inflammatory, chronic and recurrent disease that must be early diagnosed in order not to worsen both the condition and it's prognosis. In cases of perineal HS with differential diagnosis for CD with anorectal fistulas, biopsy does not have a significant value to distinguish these pathologies. For the investigation we suggest anamnesis focusing on the evolution of lesions, family history, eating habits, associated comorbidities and colonoscopy. We also recommend monitoring patients by a psychiatrist and/or psychologist due to stress, social isolation, depression and stigmatization that occurs due to HS.

Keywords: Hidradenitis Suppurativa, Chron's disease, differential diagnose.

90. **GLYCEMIC AND HEMATIMETRIC CHANGES IN PATIENTS SUBMITTED TO BARIATRIC SURGERY: A COMPARATIVE BETWEEN BYPASS AND SLEEVE GASTRECTOMY METHODS**

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INTRODUCTION: With the alarming world levels of obesity, the surgical treatment alternatives of weight reduction gained the highlights, among them the Roux-en Y gastric bypass and the sleeve gastrectomy, which result in benefits to the health of the affected; however, these methods also create

anemia and many other complications that deserve attention. Therefore, the goal of this review was to comprehend the glycemic and hematimetric changes in patients submitted to these methods. **METHODS:** To the realization of this literature review, articles had been used, which were obtained from research platforms as Scielo, PubMed, LILACS and Google Scholar. **Review:** Throughout this review were studied the changes resulting from these procedures, like the glycemic changes, anemia, dumping syndrome, and others; beside this, were approached the benefits and ravages created by these surgeries, and which should be the postoperative recommendations to these patients. **CONCLUSION:** Was possible to chart a comparative between the two methods, concluding that even being different, they have similar results and postoperative recommendations.

Keywords: Glycemic changes, Anemia, Gastric *Bypass*, Bariatric Surgery, Gastrectomy.

91. **RECURRING AFFECTIONS IN KIDNEY'S POST-SURGICAL TRANSPLANTATION AND ITS IMPACTS: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW**

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Chronic kidney disease affects approximately 12% of individuals worldwide, being recognized as a disorder in which the progressive loss of kidney functions occurs and, therefore, demands a replacement therapy for these activities. Moreover, kidney transplantation in most cases presents itself as the best treatment, as it guarantees an improvement in the patient's quality of life and in the survival rate. However, the effectiveness of this propaedeutic depends on the acceptance of the recipient to the transplanted organ, thus, the administration of immunosuppressants in continuous use is applied in order to control the immune response, avoiding rejection and the appearance of inflammatory diseases. However, this pharmacological class triggers changes that culminate in unwanted effects. Thus, the objective is to elucidate the main complications after renal replacement surgery and its impacts on patients' experiences. As this is an integrative literature review, the selection of articles on the VHL, PubMed and Google Scholar platforms was used as methodology with the keywords: Complications; Side effects; Immunosuppressants; Infections and Kidney Transplantation. The selection criteria were articles published between 2010-2020 in Portuguese, English or Spanish and complete, resulting in the selection of 20 articles in total. That said, the literature reports that, although essential for post-surgical success, immunosuppressive therapy has several negative repercussions in the short and long term. In the initial

six months, it was found that over 50% of the operated patients had bacterial infections, caused by Cytomegalovirus and multidrug-resistant microorganisms. In the following period, the tendency was the appearance of opportunistic, viral and fungal infections, with candidiasis and mucormycosis prevailing in the latter, with an evolution to death in 68.2% and 54.4%, respectively. In addition, it was found that over 60% of individuals became hypertensive, and consequently, more susceptible to diabetes. Furthermore, the mortality rate due to cardiovascular diseases was 50% higher when compared to the general population. At the same time, other comorbidities such as obesity, dyslipidemia, anemia, neoplasms, as well as skin changes such as acne, warts, hyperplasia of sebaceous glands can affect the transplanted individual. Therefore, it is concluded that kidney transplantation fulfills the role of supplying the lack of renal functions in patients with terminal illness. However, the immunosuppressants used in the post-surgical period to prevent rejection of the new organ, unfortunately, weaken the transplant recipients' immune system and make them susceptible to various opportunistic infections. Thus, it is necessary to carry out more scientific studies in the area in order to provide an improvement in the quality of life of transplanted individuals, in addition to providing greater clarification to health professionals on the proper management of these patients.

Keywords: Complications, Immunosuppressants, Infections, Kidney transplantation, Side effects.

92. **RARE CASE REPORT OF CONGENITAL NEOPLASIA: CONJUNCTIVAL DERMOLIPOMA**

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OBJECTIVE: Report a case of a patient reporting bulbar conjunctiva injury on the left eye since birth with recent growth. **METHODS:** the information was obtained by interviewing the patient and a literature review. **Final considerations:** Dermolipoma is a rare and benign conjunctival neoplasm. It causes aesthetic discomfort and sometimes clinical symptoms such as itching, dry eye, eye movement pain. The resolutive treatment is the excision of the lesion, performed with caution in order to avoid complications due to trauma to the adjacent structures.

Keywords: Neoplasms conjunctiva, ophthalmology, dermolipoma, choristoma, surgery treatment.

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