

**ABSTRACTS OF THE
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Abstracts of the Medical Academical Conferece of Piauí (COMAPI) 2022

Poster Session

01. EPIDEMIOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF SERPENT INJURIES IN PIAUÍ BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2012 and 2022

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INTRODUCTION: Serpent accidents are present all over Brazil, and are related to a great number of injuries that represent high morbidity and mortality. These events are considered by WHO as neglected diseases, due to its higher frequency in low socioeconomic status regions, poor populations from rural areas. Thus, it is configured as a public health issue that must be discussed. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of serpent accidents in Piauí between the years of 2012 to 2022. **METHODS:** This is a quantitative epidemiological study, with secondary data from DATASUS, through the Mortality Information System. The collected data about serpent accidents in Piauí in the years between 2012 and 2022 were analyzed by type of accident, evolution according to the type of accident from venomous animal, type of serpent and evolution according to the type of serpent accident. **RESULTS:** Between the years of 2012 and 2022, there were 31.876 accidents by venomous animals in Piauí, from which 9,2% (n = 2.876) happened by serpents. Among the accidents by venomous animals, serpents are the most lethal animals, with 0,59% (n = 17) fatality rate by number of accidents, followed by spiders, with 0,209% (n = 3). Specifically about spiders, the Bothrops gender is the one with the highest accident rate, with 38,49% (n = 1107), followed by white, with 25,73% (n = 740), followed by Crotalus, with 23,01% (n = 662). In addition, when it comes to lethality among serpents, the Crotalus gender has 0,9% (n = 6), followed by Bothrops, with 0,54% (n = 6). **CONCLUSION:** In spite of the low prevalence of serpent accidents, they represent the highest mortality rate. In addition, the Bothrops gender serpents are the ones responsible for the highest number of accidents, but the Crotalus gender is the most lethal one, reaffirming literature consensus. In this scenario, it is important to highlight the need of more researches in the area, due to the underreporting of the accidents, with the aim to estimate the real picture and guide public policies of prevention of serpent attacks, lowering the local mortality rate by these animals. Furthermore, it is valid to raise awareness to these accidents and how to manage the first aid in these occasions, in order to reduce the mortality of serpent attacks.

02. **TREATMENT WITH RIOCIGUAT IN A HIGH-RISK SURGICAL PATIENT WITH CHRONIC THROMBOEMBOLIC PULMONARY HYPERTENSION (CTEPH): CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Pulmonary Hypertension (PH) is a hemodynamic state defined by the increase in mean pulmonary artery pressure (MPAP) during right heart catheterization (RCC). It is a finding commonly found in the daily life of cardiologists, being identified through echocardiograms (ECO). It can be subdivided into five classes, according to the Venice classification, with chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension (CTEPH) being a rare form of the disease. The treatment of pulmonary hypertension involves monitoring different biological parameters and, according to recent articles, the use of soluble guanylate cyclase stimulators, such as Riociguat, and surgical intervention. **CASE REPORT:** A 85-year-old woman attended the pulmonologist in 2017 with complaints of asthenia and dyspnea for about 4 months. She denied cough, fever, nasal and joint symptoms, lack of concentration and daytime sleepiness. She denied smoking, however she used a wood stove for many years. Previous history of Diabetes Mellitus. On physical examination, normal respiratory and cardiac auscultation, Blood Pressure 120 x 80 mmHg, Heart Rate 92 bpm, Saturation of 88% in ambient air and spirometry with mild restrictive respiratory disorder (forced ventilatory capacity of 75%). She had a previous ECHO with a diagnosis of significant PH, showing Pulmonary Artery Systolic Pressure (PASP) of 77 mmHg. Some tests were requested, which the patient only underwent in 2018, especially pulmonary artery computed tomography angiography, with signs of PH and a fine linear thrombus isolated in the right inferior lobar artery, suspected of chronic Pulmonary Thromboembolism (PTE). After the examination, the use of oral anticoagulant Xarelto 20 mg was started. A new ECHO was performed, with PASP of 60 mmHg, ejection fraction of 69%, altered right ventricular (RV) diastolic fraction, moderate tricuspid regurgitation and slight increase in the right atrium and RV. Later, still in 2018, due to progressive dyspnea, a Ventilation Perfusion (V/Q) Scintigraphy was requested, which, after finding changes compatible with chronic PTE, was prescribed a RCC that found moderate pulmonary hypertension (PMAP 36 mmHg). The diagnostic hypothesis was CTEPH and, as she was a high-risk surgical patient and because she refused surgery, pharmacological treatment with Riociguat was chosen, which started only in 2019. She is currently using Xarelto and Riociguat, so that the degree of dyspnea improved considerably after using the medication, going from level 3 to level 1 according to the modified Medical Research Council (mMRC) scale and the PASP significantly reduced up to 38 mmHg. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The use of Riociguat provided a good evolution of the patient's dyspneic clinical status and quality of life, evidencing hemodynamic results consistent with the expected outcome of this medication, especially in pulmonary vascular resistance and mean pulmonary artery pressure.

03. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MATERNAL DEATH CASES OF WOMEN OF FERTILE AGE IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ (2010-2020)**

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INTRODUCTION: Maternal mortality is defined as the death of a woman during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, regardless of the duration or location of the pregnancy. It is one of the most serious violations of human rights, since its causes are avoidable in 92% of cases. Among its causes, hypertension, hemorrhages and sepsis can be highlighted as the main ones.

OBJECTIVES: To analyze the epidemiological profile of cases of maternal deaths of women of childbearing age in the state of Piauí, from 2010 to 2020. **METHODS:** A retrospective longitudinal study was carried out, of a descriptive nature, with a quantitative and qualitative approach. Data were obtained from the Mortality Information System (SIM/SUS) - DATASUS in the state of Piauí in the period from 2010 to 2020, totaling 11 years. The following variables were analyzed: total number of cases, place of occurrence, age group, schooling, color/race and period of pregnancy/puerperium. **RESULTS:** During the study period, 11,307 cases of maternal deaths of women of childbearing age were reported in the state of Piauí. Of these, 7,517 (66.48%) occurred during childbirth. The predominant age group was 40 to 49 years old, with 4,931 cases (43.61%). Of the cases, 7,667 (67.81%) were brown, 1,979 (17.50%) were white, 932 (8.24%) were black and 6 (0.05%) were indigenous. As for education, 2,611 (23.09%) of the cases attended school up to 7 years of age, having incomplete education. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, the profile analyzed showed a predominance of the age group from 40 to 49 years old, of mixed race and with incomplete elementary education. The study made it possible to understand the pattern of deaths and its relationship with the level of education and the most predominant age group.

04. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CASES OF INTERPERSONAL/SELF-PROVOTED VIOLENCE IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ OVER 5 YEARS**

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INTRODUCTION: The World Health Organization defines violence as the intentional use of physical force, threatened or actual, against oneself, another individual, or group, which can result in injury, psychological harm and death. Currently, it is a public health problem that requires from health professionals an ethical and careful attitude towards the victim and their families. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of cases of interpersonal/self-inflicted violence in the state of Piauí, from 2017 to 2021. **METHODS:** A retrospective, descriptive longitudinal study with a quantitative qualitative approach was carried out. Data were obtained from the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN/SUS) - DATASUS in the state of Piauí in the period from 2017 to 2021, totaling 5 years. The following variables were analyzed: total number of cases, sex, education, race, author's life cycle and place of occurrence. **RESULTS:** During the study period, 17,040 cases of interpersonal/self-inflicted violence were reported. 12,115 (71%) were female and 4,921 (28.9%) were male. As for education, 5,837 (24.2%) had the data ignored at the time of filling, being from the 5th to 8th incomplete grades of elementary school, which prevailed with 2,208 (12.9%). Of the cases, 10,618 (62.3%) were of mixed race, 3,541 (19.6%) also had the data ignored when filling in the notification form, 1,539 (9%) were of white race, 1,193 (7%) were the black race and 34 (0.2%) belonged to the indigenous race. As for the author's life cycle, 10,843 (63.6%) had the data ignored when filling out the notification form, 2,990 (17.5%) were adults, 1,520 (8.9%) were young people, 1,321 (7.7%) were adolescents, 192 (1.1%) were children and 174 (1%) were elderly people. Of the cases, 11,242 (66%) had the residence as the place of occurrence. **CONCLUSION:** The study demonstrates that there has been a growing increase in interpersonal/self-inflicted violence in the State of Piauí. As for the victims, there was a predominance of females, adults, of mixed race and people with incomplete education, as for the place of occurrence, it occurred in greater numbers in homes. The study allowed us to understand the pattern of violence and its relationship with the social conditions in the territory over time. Thus, knowing the epidemiological situation, it is possible to concentrate efforts, sounding alert for the necessary interventions.

05. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH SYPHILIS ACQUIRED IN PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: Syphilis is an infectious and compulsory-notifying disease, whose etiological agent is the bacterium *Treponema pallidum* of the spirochete class. **OBJECTIVE:** To trace the epidemiological profile of syphilis acquired in the state of Piauí, from 2011 to 2021. **METHODS:** This is an epidemiological, documentary and quantitative study of exploratory, descriptive and retrospective nature, based on data obtained from syphilis cases acquired in SINAN-DATASUS in the period from 2011 to 2021, where the following variables were analyzed: gender, age group, race, schooling and case evolution. **RESULTS:** In the period studied, 3,784 cases of syphilis acquired in the state of Piauí were reported. Of these, 2,165 (57.2%) occurred in males. The prevalent age group was 20 to 39 years, with 2,146 cases (56.7%). The brown race was the most prevalent, with 2,669 cases (70.5%). Regarding education, individuals with complete high school had a higher prevalence of 679 cases (17.9%). Regarding the evolution of the disease, 2,052 cases (54.22%) obtained cure and only 2 cases (0.052%) died from the reported disease and 1,722 cases (45.5%) of the notifications had this information ignored. The year 2019 represents the peak of notifications, with 1,134 cases (29.96%). **DISCUSSION:** Data analysis showed that the most affected group were men, aged 20 to 39 years. A fact corroborated by this group seeking less health service and having greater risky sexual behavior. The brown race prevails in relation to the others due to cultural, environmental and historical factors of the population of Piau. Moreover, low schooling implies an increased risk of contracting syphilis because, in this group, there is greater difficulty in adhering to condom use and prevention campaigns. The few evolutions to death can demonstrate the efficiency of care to patients with acquired syphilis, the ease of access to rapid tests and treatment, and with this, the interruption of the transmission cycle. Regarding evolution, there was a significant growth in syphilis cases, reaching a peak in 2019, given the improvement of epidemiological surveillance, with reduced underreporting and an increase in the number of infected people. **CONCLUSION:** The knowledge of the epidemiological profile of acquired syphilis is an important indicator of public health, given that from it measures to control the disease are proposed.

06. **BOUVERET SYNDROME: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Bouveret syndrome (BS) is a rare form of duodenal obstruction, caused by the passage and impaction of a large gallstone through a cholecysto-duodenal fistula, resulting in gastric outlet obstruction. Predominantly, it occurs in elderly women, with a mean age of 70-75 years. The clinical picture is nonspecific, being commonly reported as a triad of epigastric pain, nausea and vomiting. Classically, the diagnosis is made through imaging tests, such as simple abdominal radiography, computed tomography of the abdomen and upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. Therapy consists of surgical intervention by enterolithotomy or stone extraction by gastrotomy, cholecystectomy and simultaneous repair of the fistula. In cases of patients with higher surgical risk, endoscopic or percutaneous methods have been described for treatment. **CASE REPORT:** A 70-year-old male patient with a previous history of recurrent cholecystitis was admitted to the emergency department with hematemesis that had started 48 hours before. Upper digestive videoendoscopy was performed, in which esophageal stasis, "Mallory-Weiss" type lacerations and pyloric obstruction by stone were visualized. After several unsuccessful attempts to mobilize and remove the calculus, the patient was referred for laparoscopic surgery (gastrostomy + gastrorrhaphy). **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** It is important to highlight that, despite being rare, BS is associated with a non-negligible mortality rate (15%), and an adequate diagnosis and therapeutic approach are essential to avoid the high morbidity and mortality inherent to the syndrome.

07. **PULMONARY ATRESIA WITH INTACT INTERVENTRICULAR SEPTUM: A CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Pulmonary atresia is a severe heart disease characterized by occlusion of the pulmonary valve and involvement of the right ventricle. This pathology is responsible for preventing the passage of blood from the right ventricle to the pulmonary artery. It can be divided into two groups: with intact interventricular septum or with interventricular communication. In pulmonary atresia with an intact septum, the entire right side of the heart is affected, because there is tricuspid valve dysfunction and underdevelopment of the right ventricle. **CASE REPORT:** Female, 4 years old, Recife. Presented cyanosis since birth and was discharged from hospital on the 2nd day of life. During a routine consultation, in the first month of life, a continuous murmur was auscultated in the left sternal border and the patient was referred for evaluation with a pediatric cardiologist, who requested a Doppler echocardiogram: congenital heart disease, severe hypoplasia of the tricuspid valve and pulmonary trunk, hypoplasia and hypertrophy of the right ventricle, pulmonary atresia, and presence of ductus arteriosus. Pulmonary atresia with an intact interventricular septum was diagnosed, and a non surgical approach was chosen for the moment, maintaining a biweekly evaluation. Two months later, a diagnostic catheterization was performed for a new surgical discussion and it was decided to perform a central pulmonary systemic shunt and ligation of the ductus arteriosus, being prescribed after discharge furosemide and digoxin. After one month, a new echocardiogram was performed, showing high pressures in the pulmonary artery and increased left ventricular volume, and it was decided to perform the bicaval Glenn procedure and central shunt ligation. The patient was discharged with a referral for clinical follow-up and programming for subsequent Fontan surgery, which was unsuccessful, with multiple organ failure and cardiogenic shock. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** For the heart disease, the protocol of drug treatment was verified, followed by cardiac catheterization and central and Glenn shunt surgery. Due to the critical evolution, it was also performed the Fontan procedure analogous to univentricular correction, but this technique in evolution, has many complications, especially in cases of late follow-up and deficit in the individual assessment of the patient, and in the absence of surgical success, Fontan failure occurs, as in the aforementioned case.

08. **8. EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILE OF DEATHS SECONDARY TO MALIGNANT NEOPLASIA OF THE PANCREAS IN THE STATE OF PIAUI FROM 2015 TO 2019**

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INTRODUCTION: The high mortality rate due to malignant neoplasm of the pancreas is attributed to its biological aspects, as well as difficulties in early diagnosis and the lack of guidelines for effective evaluation of suspected cases in early stages. Despite the identification of some risk factors, the causes of the disease are still not fully known, which makes the understanding of its epidemiology essential for the development of intervention strategies.

OBJECTIVES: To demonstrate the epidemiological characteristics related to the number of deaths resulting from malignant neoplasm of the pancreas in the state of Piauí between the years 2015 and 2019.

METHODS: This is a retrospective, observational and descriptive study carried out from epidemiological data from the System Information on Mortality (SIM) for the state of Piauí, covering the period from 2015 to 2019. According to Resolution No. 510, of April 7, 2016, of the National Health Council, it was not necessary to submit the work to the Committee of Research Ethics. **RESULTS:** From 2015 to 2019, a total of 483 deaths secondary to malignant neoplasm of the pancreas were recorded in Piauí. Of these, 53.83% occurred among males, and 46.17% among females. Of the total number of deaths, individuals aged between 70 and 79 years made up the most affected group, representing 28.57% of the cases. It was also observed that 302 patients were of mixed color/race and that 138 had no level of education. Among the investigated period, the year in which the highest number of deaths was found was 2019, totalizing 116 deaths. **CONCLUSION:** The analysis of the data obtained allows us to affirm that male individuals, of mixed race and aged between 70 and 79 years old constitute the groups with the highest number of deaths secondary to malignant pancreatic neoplasia in Piauí, in the period of 2015 to 2019. It is worth noting that, sometimes, the lack of knowledge about the disease and/or the difficulty in accessing health services can contribute to the delay in the diagnosis and treatment of the disease, resulting in death. Therefore, knowledge about the epidemiological profile of the affected population is of great importance, as it serves as a subsidy for the planning and implementation of effective and targeted interventions.

09. **ACUTE INTERMITTENT PORPHYRIA, RARE DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF ABDOMINAL PAIN: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Porphyria encompasses a group of diseases resulting from excess porphyrins and their precursors, components of hemoproteins, such as hemoglobin. It is classified into two groups: (1) acute and non-acute and (2) cutaneous and non-cutaneous, with acute intermittent porphyria (AIP) belonging to non cutaneous manifestations, with a prevalence of 5:100,000. The diagnosis of acute porphyria is obtained from the high dosage of porphobilinogen (PBG) in a urine sample. Treatment can be started before classifying the type of acute porphyria, with some exceptions. In AIP crises, symptomatic control is done, along with suspension of porphyrinogenic drugs, high glucose intake, use of heme or heme arginate, depending on the severity. **CASE REPORT:** Patient R.S.M., female, 20 years old, from União - Piauí, presented, in April 2022, with intense and diffuse abdominal pain after alcoholic libation, requiring the use of opioids for analgesia. Transferred to the University Hospital (HU) for etiological investigation on 04/27/22. Admitted with diffuse abdominal pain without signs of peritonism and vomiting, lasting 2 weeks, elevation of pancreatic and liver enzymes, mild hyponatremia, moderate thrombocytopenia, tachycardia and arterial hypertension. She denied fever, chest pain or altered level of consciousness. An abdominal tomography (04/29/22) showed mild homogeneous splenomegaly. In family history, record of an uncle diagnosed with porphyria. After the hypothesis of AIP, a qualitative test of PBG was requested in an isolated urine sample (11/05/22), with a positive result, in addition to a genetic test (25/05/22), confirming AIP. While waiting for the PBG result, treatment with venous and oral glucose overload was started. After confirming the hypothesis, we requested the gold standard treatment for AIP – the derivative of the heme group HEMATIN. Given its unavailability, treatment with glucose overload was maintained, with progressive opioid (morphine) weaning according to clinical/laboratory improvement. On 05/26/22, the qualitative PBG test was requested (due to the unavailability of a quantitative test) and the result was negative. After transition from analgesia to the oral route and improvement of clinical parameters, although with mild abdominal pain, the patient was discharged and is awaiting HEMATIN. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Porphyria should be remembered as a differential diagnosis of abdominal pain, combined with the greater availability of gold-standard tests and medications.

10. **BEHAVIORIAL AND MENTAL DISORDERS HOSPITALIZATIONS SECONDARY TO THE USE OF ALCOHOL IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2016 TO 2019: AN EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY**

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INTRODUCTION: Disorders originated from alcohol use are frequent in developed countries and have lower, but still substantial, rates in countries under development, in addition to being more common in men than in women. Despite their high prevalence, they are underdiagnosed and undertreated due to the lack of effective triage by primary health care, as well as the stigma related to patients affected by it. **OBJECTIVES:** To identify the epidemiological characteristics related to mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use in Piauí between the years 2016 and 2019. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective, observational and descriptive study based on epidemiological data from the SUS Hospital Information System (SIH/SUS) referring to the state of Piauí, englobing the period from 2016 to 2019. According to Resolution No. 510, of April 7, 2016, of the National Health Council, it was not necessary to submit this paper to the Research Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:** There were 1,382 hospitalizations secondary to mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use in Piauí, from 2016 to 2019. In this scenario, there were 445 hospitalizations in 2019 and, in 2016, 273 hospitalizations, which correspond to the highest and lowest total number of cases per year, respectively. Regarding the profile of patients, individuals between 45 and 49 years old are part of the most affected age group, totalizing 217 hospitalizations. It was also observed that there was a predominance of males, corresponding to 89.65% of the cases. The data showed that the mixed-race population had the highest rate of hospitalizations, accounting for 88.9% of the total. **CONCLUSION:** The analysis of the data obtained allows us to affirm that male individuals, of mixed race and aged between 45 and 49 years old are the groups with the highest number of hospitalizations secondary to mental and behavioral disorders due to alcohol use in the state of Piauí, from 2016 to 2019. In this context, despite the stigma intrinsically related to the condition, the epidemiological knowledge of the groups involved is of fundamental importance so that effective intervention activities are carried out by the health teams.

11. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF PRENATAL CARE AND TREATMENT OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: Syphilis is a sexually transmitted infection caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*, potentially serious for the fetus and newborn, in case of inadequate treatment of infected pregnant women, promoting vertical transmission of the disease. Therefore, screening during prenatal care is crucial for early diagnosis, adequate treatment and prevention of mother-to-child transmission. In this sense, the recent increase in cases of Congenital Syphilis in Piauí requires an epidemiological study of this disease. **OBJECTIVES:** To report the cases of congenital syphilis in Piauí, from 2017 to 2021. **METHODS:** The research was a descriptive, retrospective and quantitative epidemiological study, which used secondary data from theof Notifiable Diseases Information (SINAN), available in the DATASUS database, in the period from 2017 to 2021, in the state of Piauí. The three variables addressed for the topic Congenital Syphilis were prenatal care, time of diagnosis of maternal syphilis and treatment of partners of diagnosed pregnant women. **RESULTS:** From the research with the variables in the DATASUS platform, the total number of cases of congenital syphilis found in Piauí, in the determined period, was 1649. Of these, 86.6% of the cases had prenatal care, 11.6% did not take place and the rest were unreported cases. Regarding the time of diagnosis of maternal syphilis, 61% occurred during prenatal care, 32.4% was at the time of delivery or curettage and 14.5% was after delivery, with the excess being cases in which there was no diagnosis maternal. The last variable revealed that in only 33,83% of the cases of congenital syphilis the partners were treated, in 51.42% of the cases the partner was not treated, and the remaining percentage are cases without this information. **CONCLUSION:** The expressive number of diagnoses of maternal syphilis made during childbirth, or after, reflects a probable failure in prenatal screening for the disease, either due to reinfections, or due to abandonment or inadequate follow-up of treatment by pregnant women, although most of them had prenatal care. In addition, there was a low adherence of partners to the treatment of syphilis, which may contribute to the reinfection of pregnant women and an increase in cases of congenital syphilis.

12. **IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF MELANOMA IN PIAUÍ: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

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INTRODUCTION: Melanoma skin cancer (MSC) is the main fatal skin-related disease. Since 12% of patients with metastatic melanoma survive more than five years, the chance of curing this disease is directly related to diagnosis and treatment early in its development.

OBJECTIVES: To compare the epidemiological and clinical profile of MPS cases diagnosed in Piauí before and during the pandemic.

METHODS: This is a descriptive epidemiological study with a quantitative approach. For this, we used the data made available by the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). It was made a comparison of cases diagnosed before the pandemic, from 2018 to 2019, and during the pandemic, from 2020 to 2021. The diagnoses were analyzed by year, sex, age group and staging. **RESULTS:** In the period between 2018 and 2021, 103 cases of MPS were diagnosed in Piauí, and of these, 64 cases were diagnosed in 2018 and 2019, the period before the pandemic. In 2020 and 2021, 29 and 10 cases were diagnosed, respectively, demonstrating a 39.0% reduction in CPM diagnoses in the two years after the beginning of the covid-19 pandemic. Regarding sex and age, the profile observed was the same among cases diagnosed before and after the pandemic, with a prevalence of males (58/56.3%) aged between 60 and 69 years (26/25.2 %), followed by the age group between 70 and 79 years (24/23.3%). Regarding staging, there was no change in profile before and during the pandemic; stage 4 predominated, with 32 cases (31.0%), with no change in profile before and during the pandemic. The large percentage of ignored data regarding staging (54/52.4%) is also noteworthy, which may compromise the analysis of this variable. **CONCLUSION:** It is concluded that there was a gradual decrease in the number of MPS diagnoses in the years after the beginning of the pandemic, especially in 2021, which may be related to the periods of outbreaks that occurred this year. The covid-19 pandemic impacted the daily life of humanity and the world health system, influencing the tracking, diagnostic investigation and treatment of diseases, a fact that was also observed in Piauí, among the diagnosed cases of MPS in this period.

13. **DEATH FROM PARACOCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS IN THE NORTHEAST REGION: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

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INTRODUCTION: Paracoccidioidomycosis (PCM) is a systemic mycosis, with a geographic distribution limited to the Americas, with a predilection for Latin American countries and whose etiologic agent is the dimorphic fungus *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*. **OBJECTIVES:** To verify the epidemiological profile of PCM deaths in the northeast region from 2000 to 2020. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive epidemiological study with a quantitative approach. For this, data made from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS) were used. The following variables were analyzed: deaths per year and per federation unit (FU), sex, color or race, age group, schooling, marital status and place of occurrence. **RESULTS:** Between 2000 and 2020, there were 74 deaths from PCM in the Northeast region, being uniform over the years. The state with the highest prevalence of deaths was Maranhão, with 30 cases (40.5%), followed by Bahia with 22 cases (40.8%). Men constituted the vast majority, with 64 deaths (88.8%), and the predominant race was brown, with 48 cases (64.8%). Regarding the age group, the groups from 50 to 59 years old prevailed, with 19 cases, and from 40 to 49 years old, with 17 cases, corresponding to 48.6% of the total number of deaths. Regarding education, most of the registered cases had only 1 to 3 years of study (18 cases) and 4 to 7 years (18 cases), corresponding to 48.6% of the total records. In addition, 13 deaths were of people with no education, in addition to 22 deaths with unknown records. Regarding marital status, singles predominated, with 32 cases 43.2%. The most common place of occurrence of deaths was the hospital, with 70 records, corresponding to 94.6% of all cases. **CONCLUSION:** The present study explains that during the period analyzed, the Northeast region presented a worrying number of cases of deaths from paracoccidioidomycosis. Furthermore, it was observed that the epidemiological profile was of men, hospitalized, single, with little schooling and of mixed race, thus reinforcing the need to expand educational policies to prevent the disease for this sample of the population. The importance of health promotion, prevention, and ensuring effective treatment for patients is notorious.

14. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF EXOGENOUS POISONING IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2017 TO 2021**

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INTRODUCTION: Exogenous poisoning is configured as a biological imbalance due to harmful agents that can manifest in a clinical and/or laboratory manner, causing harmful effects to the body. **OBJECTIVES:** To know epidemiological aspects of cases of exogenous poisoning in children and adolescents reported in the state of Piau from 2017 to 2021. **METHODS:** Descriptive, documentary, epidemiological study with a quantitative approach using data compiled from the Notifiable Diseases Information System of the Ministry of Health and the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System. Cases of exogenous poisoning in children and adolescents in Piau were evaluated in the period from 2017 to 2021 around the selected variables: sex, age group, toxic agent, circumstances, final classification and evolution. **RESULTS:** After analyzing the data obtained, 3536 cases of exogenous poisoning were reported in children and adolescents in Piau during this period, an average of 707.2 cases/year, 1603 in children aged 0 to 9 years and 1933 in adolescents aged 10 to 19 years. A higher amount of notification was observed in females (62.36%, n=2205), which is very much associated with suicidal attitudes in young women. The age group of 15-19 years predominated (40.30%, n=1425), which may be linked to suicidal behaviors, related to the transformations that occur in this period and the presence of risk factors, and 0-4 years (36.60%, n=1294), which may be related to accidental poisoning, associated with curiosity and exploration of environments, typical of this phase. Medications as the main toxic agent (59.22%, n=2094) may be associated with self-medication, abusive use, individual accident, suicide attempt and therapeutic use. As for the circumstances, violence/homicide (37.31%, n=598) predominated in children, differing from several studies, and suicide attempt (65.39%, n=1264) in adolescents. Regarding the final classification, most notifications had confirmed intoxication (61.96%, n=2191). Regarding the evolution, there was a predominance of healing without sequelae (64.20%, n=2270). **CONCLUSION:** Considering the analyzed data, exogenous poisoning remains an obstacle in Piau, which reinforces the importance of managers in the development of actions aimed at preventing new cases, with population awareness and rational use of medicines. Furthermore, it is essential to train professionals to improve the notification of this condition.

15. **SACROCOCCYGEOUS TERATOMA TYPE IV DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS WITH LYMPHATIC MALFORMATION: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Germ cell tumors have a gonadal and extragonadal location, being the second most common in the sacrococcygeal region and having an incidence of one case in every 35000 live births, and may have a solid, multicystic presentation and a single cyst. Age is an important predictor of malignancy when the diagnosis is made at two months the incidence ranges from 7% in girls and 10% in boys after this period increases dramatically to 47% and 67% respectively. Histologically, it can be classified as: immature, mature and with a neoplastic component. It can be classified according to its location, with type IV being the rarest with pre-sacral predominance without significant external presentation or pelvic extension and therefore difficult to diagnose, with constipation being the most common symptom. **CASE REPORT:** 10-month-old patient, born and resident in Teresina - Piauí, with a diagnosis of rectal cyst on morphological ultrasound and a history of intestinal constipation for about two months. On physical examination, no bulging in the sacral region was observed, with alpha fetoprotein measurement with a result of 45.40 and abdominal resonance that showed a multiloculated cystic formation with thin and regular walls located in the ischio-anal and ischiorectal fossa on the right, determining a compressive and contralateral displacement of the rectum without significant enhancement after contrast measuring 2.2 x 3.5 x 4.2 cm as a diagnostic possibility for lymphatic malformation. The patient underwent excision of the multicystic lesion and the coccyx with anatomopathological diagnosis of mature teratoma. **CONCLUSION:** It is important to note that teratoma will not always have an external presentation as in Altman's type IV and may not be diagnosed on physical examination, delaying therapy. Mature teratoma has a cure rate of about 95% when the lesion and the coccyx have their complete surgical resection, and the prognosis will be better when the diagnosis and treatment are earlier to avoid its malignancy.

16. **GUILLAIN BARRÉ SYNDROME AS A COMPLICATION OF DENGUE AND CHIKUNGUNYA: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Guillain Barré Syndrome (GBS) is an acute autoimmune inflammatory demyelinating polyradiculoneuropathy. Clinical manifestations are sensory loss, paresis and/or limb plegia, usually symmetrical and hypo or areflexia. It is mainly caused by previous reactions to viral and bacterial infections. Although rare, this syndrome has an increased incidence due to epidemics of arboviruses, such as dengue and chikungunya. **CASE REPORT:** A 56-year-old man started on May 22, 2022, with joint pain, asthenia and fever, with positive serology for dengue. After 1 week he reported onset of foot plegia. On 06/01 he developed severe dyspnea, being referred the next day by the neurologist for immediate hospital admission at the HUT due to signs of hypercapnic acute respiratory failure and electroneuromyography compatible with GBS. He was admitted with unreflexed flaccid tetraparesis and orotracheal intubation was performed on mechanical ventilation (MV), with thick secretions coming out. Head CT was requested, without alterations and serology for Dengue and Chikungunya IgM and IgG reagents and Zika IgM and IgG non-reactive. On the second day of hospitalization, Tazocin was started due to bronchoaspiration pneumonia. In addition, immunoglobulin (Ig) was prescribed after analysis of the cerebrospinal fluid with low cellularity, negative ink, protein orrachia, starting only on the fourth day. On the seventh day, sedoanalgesia was discontinued and a chest X-ray showed consolidation in bilateral hemithorax bases, maintaining the use of Tazocin. On the eighth day, he evolved with cardiorespiratory arrest, which was reversed after 4 minutes. She had a negative tracheal secretion culture, negative blood and urine cultures. Then he was tracheostomized and transferred to the ICU, continued MV and ended the use of Ig. On the tenth day, he evolved with discrete respiratory movements and absence of the cough reflex on aspiration. He started weaning from MV and using Meropenem after a fever, with cervical strength grade 0, weak eye opening to painful stimuli and not responding to commands. He progressed to a severe and hemodynamically stable general condition. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** This case report, as it is a rare syndrome, is of wide relevance for discussion in the academic scenario, since, by recognizing the clinical case and reaching an earlier diagnosis, treatment can be initiated more quickly. agile, to reduce the risks to the patient and accelerate their recovery process.

17. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN THE HOSPITALIZATIONS OF CANCER SKIN NEOPLASM IN STATE OF PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: Malignant skin neoplasia is very common around the world, constituting a serious public health problem. Basal cell carcinoma is the most common of the skin carcinomas. Followed by Squamous Cell Carcinoma. Finally, melanoma, which is the least frequent among the main skin carcinomas, but has a higher morbidity and mortality in relation to the others. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aimed to determine the epidemiological profile of Malignant Skin Neoplasia in the state of Piauí, from 2008 to 2021. **METHODS:** An epidemiological, descriptive, demographic study was done. The SUS Hospital Morbidity System, provided by the Information Technology Department of the Unified Health System, was used. An evaluation by the Ethics and Research Committee was not necessary, since these are population-based data. The following variables were selected: Hospitalizations according to year of occurrence, age group, color or race, gender, and state administrative division. **RESULTS:** Between 2008 and 2021, 501 cases of hospitalizations by malignant skin neoplasms were reported, with a higher occurrence in 2008, with 48 hospitalizations (9.58%) and 2018 with 45 hospitalizations (8.98%). As for the age group, most were between 50 and 59 years old, with 98 hospitalizations (19.5%), followed by 60 to 69 years old, with 91 hospitalizations (18.16%). Regarding gender, females had 261 hospitalizations (52.09%) and males had 240 hospitalizations (47.9%). The majority happen in the capital Teresina, with 426 of the hospitalizations (85%). Followed by, the city of Parnaíba with 32 hospitalizations (6.38%). The color/race group that suffered the most was mulatto, with 45 hospitalizations (86.82%). Followed by the white color group, with 12 hospitalizations (2.39%). **CONCLUSION:** Malignant neoplasm of the skin, in Piauí, is an important reason for both men and women, especially between the age of 50 and 69 and of the group skin color "pardos". Being a predominant amount of hospitalizations in the capital Teresina. Therefore, it is clear that malignant skin neoplasm is a serious public health problem. Therefore, it is necessary to reinforce primary cancer prevention measures, and secondary skin cancer prevention measures, such as detection campaigns, especially among brown people residing in the capital Teresina, which, in turn, have levels of exposure to ultraviolet radiation (UV) and a higher incidence. of skin cancer in Piauí.

18. **BODY MASS INDEX IN NORTHEAST PREGNANT WOMEN BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2018 and 2022**

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INTRODUCTION: Fetal growth and development may be associated with maternal weight gain. An inadequate supply of nutrients can lead to high rates of infant morbidity and mortality. In this context, the Body Mass Index (BMI), despite differing opinions, it is still an essential tool for determining the nutritional status of pregnant women due to the low cost and great utility in establishment of nutritional modifications. **OBJECTIVES:** Study the BMI of pregnant women in Northeast region of Brazil, between the years 2018 to 2022. **METHODS:** It is a cross-sectional study, Quantitative and Epidemiological Analysis. The data were collected from the System of Food and Nutrition Surveillance. The period analyzed was from 2018 to June 2018 - 2022. The variables studied were: BMI (low weight, adequate, overweight and obesity), age, color/race and education of pregnant women. **RESULTS:** During the period studied, the BMI of a total of 2,556,813 pregnant women in the Northeast region of Brazil was identified. At adult pregnant women of mixed race and with incomplete primary education represent the most common variables in the period from 2018 to 2022. As for BMI, every year studied showed a similar pattern, with a predominance of pregnant women with adequate, followed by overweight, obesity, and underweight, in that order. In the year 2018 pregnant women with adequate BMI corresponded to 37%, while those with overweight corresponded to 28%, with obesity at 18% and those with low weight at 17%. In 2019, the adequate BMI value was 36%, obesity was 19% and the percentages of overweight and underweight were maintained, 18% and 17%, respectively. In 2020, 35% of the pregnant women had an adequate BMI, 29% were overweight, 21% were obese and 15% underweight. The years 2021 and 2022 presented equal percentages in all BMI classifications, with 34% of pregnant women with an adequate index, 29% with overweight, 23% obese and 14% underweight. **CONCLUSION:** The BMI of Northeast pregnant women, between the years 2018 to 2022, was adequate for most of the women studied. This indicates good control of nutrient intake during pregnancy in this population. However, the increase in overweight and pregnant women with obesity are worrying indicators that can lead to changes in the BMI pattern in a recent future and consequently of maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality.

19. **CEREBRAL ASPERGILLOSIS: A CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Cerebral aspergillosis is an invasive infection by fungi of the genus *Aspergillus*, of rare occurrence, with an annual incidence of 12 cases per 1,000,000 inhabitants, commonly associated with immunosuppression. Due to a nonspecific clinical presentation, the diagnosis is usually late, and in the absence of treatment, mortality reaches 90% of those affected. The aim of this report is to present a case of cerebral aspergillosis in an immunocompetent patient. **CASE REPORT:** Male, 58 years old, carpenter, from Brasileira - PI. Six months ago, he started with headache, mental confusion, action tremors in the upper limbs and two generalized tonic-clonic convulsive episodes, being admitted to a tertiary hospital for investigation. Hypertensive for 3 years, without other comorbidities. He denied smoking, drinking, drug abuse or previous infections. On neurological examination, Glasgow 15, phasic, isophotoreactive pupils and absence of motor deficits. The laboratory had normal inflammatory tests and non-reactive viral serologies. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the skull showed an extra-axial solid expansive lesion with heterogeneous contrast enhancement, in the midfrontobasal region, infiltrating the meningeal planes and extending to the adjacent ethmoid cells, measuring 5 x 3.5 x 3.3 cm., in addition to collections with hypersignal on T2, hyposignal on T1, with diffusion restriction, measuring 1.0 and 3.7 cm each, with edema in the adjacent brain parenchyma. The hypotheses of central nervous system neoplasm, brain abscess, mucormycosis and neurotoxoplasmosis were raised. Due to the absence of risk factors and specific findings, an excisional biopsy was chosen. The histopathological examination showed suggestive of infection alterations, such as probable fungal meningoencephalitis, which corroborated the material culture which was positive for *Aspergillus* spp., concluding the diagnosis of cerebral aspergillosis. Treatment with liposomal amphotericin B was started, followed by gradual improvement of the condition. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** In view of the above, it is clear how the neurological manifestations that are initially unspecific for the condition of cerebral aspergillosis can generate a series of differential diagnoses. In this sense, being aware of rarer conditions in medical practice is a factor that can be decisive for the clinical definition and, consequently, an adequate therapy with a significant impact on the prognosis of patients.

20. **CEREBRAL VENOUS THROMBOSIS: REPORT OF TWO CASES**

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INTRODUCTION: Cerebral Venous Thrombosis (CVT) is a rare disease, but it represents an important cause of cerebrovascular accident (CVA) in young people and adults. It has an estimated mortality of 8 to 10% and an incidence of 0.1 per 100,000 people, being more common in women, which is justified by specific risk factors, such as the use of oral contraceptives, pregnancy and the puerperium. CVT manifestations can be grouped into four clinical syndromes: intracranial hypertension, focal neurological deficits, lowered level of consciousness, and seizures. The objective of this work is to present two cases of CVT admitted to a public reference hospital in Teresina - PI. **CASE REPORT:** Case 1: Female, 30 years old, with Crohn's disease, in regular use of azathioprine and infliximab. She reports a progressive holocranial headache that is refractory to simple analgesics, followed by an episode of short-term generalized tonic-clonic seizures (GCT). Admitted to the internal medicine sector three days after the event, maintaining the headache complaint. After cranial computed tomography (CT) without alterations, cranial magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) with venography was performed, which described areas of ischemia in the left frontoparietal and right posterior frontal regions, venous thrombosis in the superior sagittal sinus and mild left frontoparietal subarachnoid hemorrhage, completing the CVT diagnosis. Case 2: Female, 36 years old, with a history of Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) for five years, in irregular treatment with methotrexate, started with a sudden onset of GCT seizures, being admitted to an emergency hospital. She was on continuous use of combined oral contraceptives. MRI with venography showed signs of CVT at the level of the superior sagittal sinus and a small subacute intraparenchymal hematoma in the left angular gyrus. Screening for thrombophilia was performed in both patients, negative for the first case, but with the presence of heterozygosity for the mutation in the prothrombin gene 20210A in the second case. Anticoagulation with dabigatran was instituted in both cases. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** CVT represents an underdiagnosed clinical condition, due to the initial manifestation being very variable, from headache to generalized seizures. Thus, it is essential that there is a high suspicion for this pathology in acute neurological conditions, allowing timely treatment and prevention of debilitating sequelae to patients.

21. **IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON MAMMOGRAPHY IN MARANHÃO AND ITS CONSEQUENCES**

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INTRODUCTION: Breast cancer is a disease of many etiologies, in which main risk factors includes age, genetics, endocrine factors, reproductive history and environmental factors. Among women, it possesses the second biggest incidence according to the primary tumor's location, representing 20.95% of all cancers, and it is the main cause of death, representing 16.28% of all cancers. In this context, early detection of breast cancer in women improves better prognosis and increases treatment and healing chances. To this end, Health Ministry recommends cancer screening as primary prevention through mammography in women from 50 to 69 years old. In this preventive scenario, Covid-19 pandemic has negatively impacted breast cancer's screening and early diagnosis, as health attention was focused at fighting the Sars-cov-2 virus. Based on this, it is very important to investigate this phenomenon's impact on women's health. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate covid-19 pandemics influence on mammography exam realization in Maranhão. **METHODS:** Quantitative and retrospective cross-sectional study, with use of data from the DATASUS and INCA platform. Data on mammography in the years 2016 to 2021 were collected at DATASUS and data on breast cancer mortality in the years 2016 to 2020 were collected on the INCA online platform. **RESULTS:** In pre pandemic analyzed period (2016 to 2018) 153,008 mammograms were performed in the state of Maranhão. In the pandemic period (2019 to 2021), there was a decrease in mammography exam realization, leading to a 130,500 total. Nevertheless, in relation to the breast cancer's mortality in Maranhão, an average of 6.94 was recorded per 100,000 brazilian women, during pre pandemic period. In relation to pandemic years from 2019 and 2020 this average increases to 7.32, considering the same scenario. Data on female breast cancer's mortality in 2021 were not included in the consultation platform. **CONCLUSION:** There is a relation between pandemic period and mammography exam realization's decrease and breast cancer's mortality increase in Maranhão. On the other side, with pre pandemic period data, a relation between early diagnosis and mortality decrease was noted, as more mammograms were performed, and females breast cancer's mortality rates decreases. In a view, this decrease is a possible injury determinant in breast cancer cases, while early detection prerogative are left aside amid the risk of contracting a disease that killed over than 230,000 individuals in Brazil only in 2020

22. **ASSOCIATION BETWEEN GUILLAIN-BARRÉ AND ATYPICAL SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS IN A YOUNG ADULT PATIENT: A CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Neuromuscular manifestations in Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) may be part of the clinical picture of the disease or compete with other autoimmune pathologies. Disorders of the Peripheral Nervous System in SLE are uncommon and may be associated with Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS), with a pathogenesis not yet elucidated, but involving humoral and cell-mediated processes. It is understood that the early diagnosis of the association of these entities is essential for a satisfactory prognosis and, due to its rarity, it is unique to report the present case. **CASE REPORT:** Female, 29 years old, nulliparous, from Teresina (PI), with a nonspecific history of autoimmune condition in the paternal family. Five years ago, after repeated gastroenteritis, she presented paresthesia and numbness in the lower limbs, ascending to the upper limbs. The suspicion of GBS was confirmed by clinical association with electroneuromyographic findings and albumin-cytological dissociation in liquor analysis. She was treated only with the prescription of Etna®, maintained after medical release, without use of immunoglobulin. After a few months, the patient developed severe debilitating weakness, being managed only with physiotherapy, improving after 5 months, and returning to daily activities. However, 3 years ago, she developed disabling asthenia, alopecia, edema in the lower limbs and daily afternoon fever, not achieving a diagnosis even after numerous medical consultations. In 2 months, she progressed to acute kidney injury, secondary hypertension and pleural effusion, being admitted in 2019 to the Intensive Care Unit where she remained for 12 days, showing improvement after pulse therapy with methylprednisolone and cyclophosphamide. Based on the finding of reactive ANA (1:640, speckled nuclear pattern) and the clinical picture, the diagnosis of SLE was concluded, and hydroxychloroquine, azathioprine and corticosteroids were initiated, with resolution of the acute condition and establishment of outpatient follow-up. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Although the coexistence of autoimmune conditions is not uncommon, the association of SLE and GBS, as in the present case, is quite rare. In addition, there was a clear difficulty in diagnosing and managing the conditions, as the patient did not receive adequate treatment for GBS, and it took months for the diagnosis of SLE. Thus, the need for the medical community to turn its attention to the correct approach to these pathologies and to be aware of the debilitating possibility of their association is exposed.

23. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF DENGUE CASES IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ, FROM 2019 TO 2021 AND THEIR RELATION TO COVID-19**

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INTRODUCTION: Arboviruses are very common viral infectious diseases in the Americas, especially in Brazil. The most common infection is Dengue, whose transmitting vector is the female mosquito *Aedes aegypti*, an insect infected with one of the four serotypes of the virus. According to the World Health Organization, it's estimated that 500 million people in America can contract this tropical disease, despite its seasonal characteristic. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused isolation and increased focus on intensive care for this, in congruence with the decrease in vigilance standards and preventive measures for arboviruses, placed in a secondary role. At the same time, there was a decrease in the number of Dengue cases reported in this period, possibly justified by the pandemic or by a cross-relation between the diseases, which made it difficult to manage, cure and evaluate the existing cases in this period in the state of Piau. **OBJECTIVES:** This study consists of an epidemiological analysis of Dengue cases and their progressive decline in the state of Piau from 2019 to 2021, including the influence of the COVID-19 pandemic. **METHODS:** This is an epidemiological study, in which references were searched in the following databases: Virtual Health Library (BVS), PUBMED and DATASUS/Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN), covering the years from 2019 to 2021. **RESULTS:** It was found that in the period from 2019 to 2021 a total of 13,948 cases of Dengue were registered. The year with the fewest notifications of this disease was 2020, the exponential year of the COVID-19 pandemic, with 2,215 cases (15.9%), less than half of those notified in 2019, with 7,987 diseases (57.2%). During 2020, studies revealed an immunological cross-reaction between SARS-COV-2 and dengue, leading to false positive serology between this condition and patients with COVID-19 and vice versa, which made notifications difficult. Furthermore, this antigenic cross-reactivity raises questions about the possibility of overlapping protective immunity between these 2 diseases. Regarding the occurrence of dengue notification in the elderly, a risk group for SARS-COV-2, there was a slight decrease in its occurrence in 2020. In 2021, there was an increase in arboviruses of 10.9% compared to the previous year, related to the progressive increase in COVID-19 cases. **CONCLUSION:** Dengue is a public health problem in Brazil, being found on the SINAN compulsory notification list. However, it is not possible to justify the underreporting of cases of this arbovirus by its cross-reaction with SARS-COV-2, or by the indifference caused in the approach to the Coronavirus, with the need for a greater approach in studies towards it to evaluate the phenomenon of interaction between Dengue and COVID-19. Thus, it is essential to notify and carry out a survey of the diseases of this arbovirus and its contexts, assess its occurrence between 2019 and 2021, and correlate with the pandemic, implementing health vigilance actions in Piau, and in Brazil.

24. **REVERSIBLE CEREBRAL VASOCONSTRICTION SYNDROME AS A PUERPERAL NEUROLOGICAL COMPLICATION**

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INTRODUCTION: Reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome (RVCS) is a rare condition characterized by dysregulation of vascular tone, responsible for pictures of severe and recurrent headaches associated or not with other neurological symptoms, and diffuse segmental narrowing of cerebral arteries, with possible spontaneous resolution within a period of 3 months. This condition can occur spontaneously or related to several other conditions, which include the postpartum state. Diagnosis and treatment of RVCS are essential for the management of possible secondary neurological deficits and ischemic or hemorrhagic strokes. **CASE REPORT:** A 37-year-old postpartum woman on the fourth day after cesarean section presented with sudden onset headache associated with decreased level of consciousness, Glasgow Coma Scale 12, and right hemiplegia. He was admitted to the ICU, evolving with worsening of the level of consciousness, Glasgow 6, being promptly submitted to endotracheal intubation. During further investigation, a computed tomography scan of the skull revealed a bilateral nucleocapsular hematoma worse to the right, and evidence of intracranial hypertension. Cerebral angiography showed mild vascular deviation of the A2 segment of the right anterior cerebral artery medially and mild narrowing in temporal and frontal branches of the middle cerebral arteries compatible with reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome. Intensive patient support was performed, with a decompressive craniectomy and clinical treatment for reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome, and the patient was discharged from the ICU about one month after admission. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** This case report highlights the importance of early diagnosis and approach of reversible cerebral vasoconstriction syndrome in the context of the puerperal patient.

25. **ANALYSIS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF DEATHS FROM VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST IN THE YEAR 2020**

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INTRODUCTION: Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL), popularly known as Kala-azar is an infectious disease caused by the protozoan *Leishmania chagasi*. Also, its transmission occurs through the bite of the phlebotomus insect that can affect people and animals. In Brazil, especially in the Northeast region, there is still a high occurrence of cases of this disease and the vaccine for it is not currently available.

OBJECTIVES: The study aimed to determine the epidemiological profile of VL deaths in Brazil northeastern. **METHODS:** The research was a quantitative and descriptive study, with a comparative-statistical approach. The data used regarding deaths from VL in the Northeast they were collected from epidemiological bulletins granted by the SUS Department of Informatics (DATASUS) platform in the year 2020, covering all deaths that occurred in the northeast region of Brazil. The variables of this study were region, sex, and age group. **RESULTS:** In the analyzed period, 112 deaths from VL were reported, of which 84 (75%) occurred in males and 28 deaths (25%) in females. In Maranhão, there were 42 deaths; in Piauí, 10; in Ceará, 13; in Rio Grande do Norte, 4; in the state of Paraíba, 3; in Pernambuco, 10; in Alagoas, 8 and, in Bahia, 18 deaths. When looking at the age group most affected, it is possible to see that adults were the most affected by the infection, aged between 20 and 59 years, with 57 deaths (50.89%), data that differ from the Brazilian epidemiological profile from 2010 to 2019. In which children aged 1 to 4 years were more affected, this result seems to be unprecedented in epidemiological studies on visceral leishmaniasis. For this reason, there is a need for further studies on the behavior of the disease among adults, especially with regard to mortality. **CONCLUSION:** The results showed a higher incidence of deaths in male adult people. Moreover, poverty creates conditions that favor the spread of disease and prevents affected people from obtaining adequate access to prevention and care, as in the case of visceral leishmania. Hence, the prevention and treatment of VL must be better developed, either through public policies with more emphasis on combating vectors, as well as the identification of reservoirs and the cessation of stigmas characteristic of this pathology.

26. **CERVICAL CANCER DIAGNOSES: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY PERFORMED IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: Cervical Cancer (CC) is caused by persistent infection of the human papillomavirus. Its pathophysiology occurs in the disordered proliferation of cells in the lower part of the uterus, reaching near and far tissues. One of the main risk factors is the age, affecting women mainly between 40 and 50 years old and its prevention includes vaccination, use of condoms during sexual relation and regular cervical uterine cytopathological examinations.

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate the prevalence of confirmed cases of cervical cancer of uterus in the State of Piauí, from 2018 to June 2022.

METHODS: It was held retrospective, descriptive and quantitative study of secondary data from CC diagnoses registered in the Cancer Information System and available on the Informatics Department website of the Unified Health System, in the State of Piauí, in the period between 2018 to June 2022. The State of Piauí and the year of competence were selected by using the filters: squamous cell atypia, type of procedure and histopathological report. **RESULTS:** From the obtained data, 1,292 cases of CC diagnoses were recorded in the state of Piauí. Based on this total, the year 2018 had the highest number of cases with 509 (39.3%), followed by 2019 with 476 (36.8%). In relation to squamous cell atypia, 8.4% of the cases had a high-grade lesion and 4.4% had a low-grade lesion. According to the type of procedure, 90% of the cases were confirmed by biopsy of the material collected. When analyzing the histopathological report, 70.6% benign cases were found, 10.2% cases of Cervical Intraepithelial Neoplasm type I (CIN I), 7.7% of CIN II and 6.02% of CIN III. **CONCLUSION:** It is concluded that the number of CC diagnoses counted was higher in pre-pandemic years, with 2018 being the period with the highest number of cases. Considering squamous cell atypia, the cases identified with high-grade lesions, stood out in relation to the number of cases with high grade injury, stood out in relation to the number of cases with low-grade lesions. By procedure types, most CC diagnoses were confirmed by biopsy of collected material. In addition, through the analysis of the histopathological reports, the largest number of cases proved to be benign, followed, respectively, by cases of CIN I, CIN II and CIN III. However, there were fewer notifications during the covid pandemic, because on this occasion, health care was more focused on the problems arising from the Covid-19.

27. **CLINICAL-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING COLORECTAL CANCER TREATMENT IN AN ONCOLOGICAL CLINIC IN A NORTHEAST CAPITAL**

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INTRODUCTION: The National Cancer Institute (INCA) estimated colorectal cancer (CRC) as the second most frequent in Brazil, for both sexes, in 2020. Age is an important risk factor for this type of cancer, being uncommon before the age of 40 and increasing in incidence with age. The most common histological type is adenocarcinoma. And CRC staging at diagnosis is critical for determining the therapy and prognosis. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the clinical-epidemiological profile of patients undergoing treatment for CRC in an oncology clinic in a capital city in the Northeast between 2015 and 2021. **METHODS:** This is a documentary, retrospective, descriptive and cross-sectional study, previously submitted to Plataforma Brasil and approved by the Research Ethics Committee, report number 4,311,835. The sample was obtained from the electronic medical record system of patients monitored/treated for colorectal cancer from 2015 to 2021, searching for the codes assigned to CRC diagnoses in the tenth version of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10). Data were collected from August 2021 to March 2022, using a specific instrument, organized and processed in Microsoft Excel Version 2019. **RESULTS:** 35 patients over 18 years of age and with anatomopathological confirmation of CRC were included. Three patients with inconclusive anatomopathological examination were excluded. The female sex made up 60% (21) of the sample and the male sex represented 40% (14). Patients were diagnosed between 32 and 81 years of age, with a mean age of 60 years. The most affected age group was between 61 and 70 years, with 37.14% of cases. About 22.8% were diagnosed before the age of 50 and of these, 25% (2) before the age of 40. Adenocarcinoma was the most common histological type (94.3% of cases). One case of neuroendocrine tumor and one case of fusocellular mesenchymal neoplasia (GIST) were found. At diagnosis, 54.3% (19) of the patients were in stage IV, 31.4% (11) in stage III, 14.3% (5) in stage II and none in stage I. **CONCLUSION:** The analysis of Data showed adenocarcinoma as the most common histological type of CRC, being more prevalent in females and aged over 50 years. In addition, it shows that early diagnosis is still a challenge, given that more than 50% of patients had metastatic disease at diagnosis.

28. **ADENOID HYPERTROPHY AS A SUSPECTING FACTOR FOR HIV INFECTION IN ADULTS**

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INTRODUCTION: About 920,000 Brazilians are currently living with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). It is known that otorhinolaryngological symptoms are of fundamental importance for the initial suspicion of Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), since 80% of the initial symptoms of the infection are located in the head and neck region. Thus, the otolaryngologist may be the first physician to suspect the diagnosis early. There are multiple and diverse otorhinolaryngological manifestations of infection by the virus that causes AIDS, the most common being oral, followed by nasosinus and, finally, otological. Within the group of otological manifestations, Secretory Otitis Media (OMS) is noteworthy, which occurs very frequently in patients with HIV, as a result of tubal dysfunction due to repeated Upper Airway Infections (URI), nasopharyngeal tumors or hypertrophy of adenoid. The latter, as it is a known physiological condition in children, should be considered an important differential diagnosis for HIV infection, when present in adults. **CASE REPORT:** A 58-year-old man with bilateral ear fullness, mainly on the left side, in which he also reported hearing loss, and tinnitus for 6 months. On physical examination, otoscopy showed left serous otitis media (OMS). The requested nasolaryngoscopy showed an irregular and friable tumor with hyperemia occupying 45% of the rhinopharynx, obstructing the tubal ostia bilaterally. Computed tomography, preoperative exams for biopsy in the operating room and HIV serology were requested. Once HIV infection was confirmed, the request for preoperative tests was suspended and antiretroviral therapy (ART) was started. Three months after starting antiretroviral therapy, on return, the patient reported improvement in serous otitis media and in all otorhinolaryngological symptoms, without the need for further interventions. In addition, nasolaryngoscopy was requested again, demonstrating a reduction of approximately 90% of the tumor. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Through the report, it is possible to verify the importance of the suspicion of HIV in the face of a condition of lymphoid hypertrophy in an adult patient and, in this way, to enable an early diagnosis and the institution of specific treatment, sufficient to improve the manifestations. laryngological procedures without the need for any other specific procedure.

29. **SOCIOEPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF HEART FAILURE IN INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OLD IN BRAZIL**

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INTRODUCTION: Heart failure (HF) is defined as a progressive clinical syndrome whose pathophysiology involves reduction of cardiac output, being an important cause of death when present in the pediatric population. In the neonate and in the child presents a high complexity. Clinical signs of HF in the infant are comprehensive and include signs and symptoms of neonatal heart failure associated with hepatomegaly, excessive sweating, mainly in sucking, recurrent respiratory infections and low post-height gain. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of HF cases in infants under one year of age in Brazil, from February 2013 to February 2022. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive, quantitative, retrospective epidemiological study conducted with data obtained from the Information System of Notifiable Diseases - SINAN/ DATASUS, from February 2013 to February 2022. We included all cases of HF in children under one year of age, according to the variables of hospitalization and deaths per year of care, region of the country, sex, type of care, race/color and deaths. **RESULTS:** In the period analyzed, there were 11,499 hospitalizations and 1,180 deaths due to heart failure. The year of greatest care and deaths was 2013, with 1,422 hospitalizations (12.36%) and 164 deaths (13.8%). The Northeast region stood out for the greater number of hospitalizations with 3,632 (31.5%) and 357 deaths (30.2%). There was a male prevalence both in hospitalizations with 5,922 (51.5%), and in deaths with 596 (50.5%) cases. Regarding race/color, the brown population stood out with 37.7% hospitalizations and 440 cases (37.2%) of deaths. Regarding the nature of care, 80.47% hospitalizations and 1,025 deaths (86.8%) were urgent. **CONCLUSION:** Given the above, it was observed that cases of heart failure in the country in infants under one year, despite decreasing over the years, remains of great relevance among this pediatric group, because it affects the morbidity and mortality of the same. In addition, the Northeast region is the place most affected by this pathology, this shows factors that corroborate the ignorance of this condition, namely: poor socioeconomic conditions and low level of education of the population, inefficiency of the local health system in the care of these patients, indicating the greater need for educational and health investments in the region.

30. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF NOTIFIED CASES OF HOSPITAL MORBIDITY BY DIABETES MELLITUS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ BETWEEN THE YEARS 2018 TO 2021**

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INTRODUCTION: Diabetes Mellitus (DM), a syndrome of multiple etiology, is characterized by persistent hyperglycemia with disturbances in the metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids and proteins. This pathology is associated to micro and macrovascular chronic complications and high morbidity and mortality. In Brazil, DM has a high prevalence and represents almost 5% of the diseases in the country. In addition, due to late diagnosis and/or neglect of the disease, DM clearly may be associated with higher rates of hospitalizations. So it is a public health problem. **OBJECTIVES:** The objective of this task is to evaluate the epidemiological situation of reported cases on Hospital Morbidity of DM cases from the SUS (SIH/SUS) in Piau (PI) between the years 2018 to 2021. **METHODS:** This is an observational and descriptive epidemiological study with a quantitative approach, about DM cases in the years 2018 to 2021, in Piau. The database chosen to collect information was the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System in Brazil (DATASUS), from which were used data of the SUS Hospital Morbidity Information System (SIH/SUS) in Piau. **RESULTS:** Between 2018 and 2021, there were reported 12,297 hospitalizations for DM in Piau. The number of hospitalized patients had a decreasing pattern from 2018 (3,450) to 2021 (2,635), and the city with most reports was Teresina (1,996). It was observed that there was a higher prevalence of hospitalizations in females (54.71%) compared to males (45.29%). Furthermore, up to the age of 69 years old, the number of hospitalizations increased with advancing age; the age group most affected, both for men and women, was between 60 to 69 years old (2,959). In the analyzed period, there were 368 deaths, which represents a mortality rate of 2.99%. The pathology was more lethal in the elderly aged 80 years and over, where the mortality rate was 5.81%. **CONCLUSION:** The number of reported cases of hospitalizations for DM in Piau during the years 2018 to 2021 is worrying; despite the decrease in the number of cases during the years evaluated. In addition, it was possible to observe that females were the most affected, as well as elderly people, and this age group is responsible for the highest percentage of lethality of the pathology. Thus, one of the challenges for public health is to optimize early diagnosis as well as patient adherence to treatment; in order to achieve greater control of the disease.

31. **NOTIFIED CASES OF HOSPITAL MORBIDITY DUE TO THYROID DISORDERS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2017 AND 2021: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

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INTRODUCTION: The thyroid is an endocrine gland located in the anterior region of the neck over the thyroid cartilage. It is responsible for the production of the hormones T3 (triiodothyronine) and T4 (thyroxine). Those hormones regulate the metabolism of all cells and ensure the proper functioning of the body. Therefore, disorders that occur in this gland affect, directly or indirectly, all physiological functions of the body, and that is due to an excessive or insufficient amount of circulating thyroid hormones. **OBJECTIVES:** The objective of this task is to assess the epidemiological situation of reported cases of Hospital Morbidity in cases of Thyroid Disorders in the SUS (SIH/SUS) in the state of Piau (PI) between the years 2017 to 2021. **METHODS:** This is an observational and descriptive epidemiological study with a quantitative approach, concerning cases of Thyroid Disorders in the years 2017 to 2021, in the state of Piau. The database chosen to collect information was the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System in Brazil (DATASUS), from which were used data of the SUS Hospital Morbidity Information System (SIH/SUS) in Piau. **RESULTS:** Between 2017 and 2021, 181 hospitalizations were reported for thyroid disorder related to iodine deficiency, thyrotoxicosis, calcitonin hypersecretion, dysormonogenic goiter, other specific thyroid disorder and unspecified thyroid disorders. From the total admissions, 85 were elective and 96 were urgent. Patients remained hospitalized for an average of 5.9 days. Only emergency hospitalizations resulted in death, which in total were 9, with a mortality rate of 4.97%. Most cases were in females (81.21%), although the mortality rate was higher in males (5.88%). Regarding age, the most affected age group was the one with people between 40 and 49 years old (37). In the analyzed period, the average price of hospital services per year was 14,997.31 reais. **CONCLUSION:** It was observed that thyroid disorders can lead to high rates of hospitalizations and, sometimes, result in death. This scenario corroborates to high costs to the health system. Among the patients observed, it is noted that there is a higher prevalence in females, as predicted in the literature and in the fourth decade of life. However, it appears that when thyroid disorders affect males, they tend to progress to death more easily.

32. **NECROTIZING PNEUMONIA IN NURSELING: A CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: The necrotizing pneumonia (NP) is a rare complication of the pneumonia acquired in the community (PNA), yet it is being more and more diagnosed in the paediatric age group, predominantly in children below 3 years of age. It's characterised by the occlusion of the pulmonary vessel and consequent reduction of the vascular suppression, consolidation and necrosis, the latter evolves to the cavitations, as it is visible in computerized tomography. The most common etiological agents are the *Staphylococcus aureus*, the *Streptococcus pyogenes*, and the pneumococcus. **CASE REPORT:** 3-month-old nurseling, previously healthy, male, with absence of pneumococcal inoculated protection, hospitalized with 4 degrees of fever and irritability 2 days straight, x-ray of initial thorax indicating pneumonia, with discrete opacity in the left lower lobe, with applied intravenous Ampicillin and Gentamicin. After 10 days, the patient worsened clinical-radiologically, with cough and a raise in the opacity of the radiography, suggesting pleural effusion. The therapeutical scheme has been, therefore, altered to Ceftriaxone and Oxacillin and past 8 days a computerized tomography (CT) of the thorax with areas of pulmonary cavitation in the basal anteromedial of the left lower lobe and lingula, bilateral atelectasis and a diminutive consolidation in the right apex, compatible findings with necrotizing pneumonia. After 2 weeks of the new combination of antibiotics, it has again presented feverish peaks, accompanied by nasal obstruction, cough and worsening of pulmonary auscultation. Substituting the treatment for Vancomycin + Meropenem for more 14 days, totalizing more than 2 fortnights, with cystic residual image in the left pulmonary basis. It followed well after the medical discharge, discarded immunodeficiencies, with outpatient follow-up. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The necrotizing pneumonia (NP) is a complication that maybe associated with the lack of pneumococcal vaccine. Therefore, the immunoprevention of medical conditions like these must be reinforced. Notwithstanding the gravity, the NP can evolve with a good prognostic, if its precocious recognition and the adequate therapeutical antibiotics and/or surgery is deemed necessary, thus reducing the morbimortality of the affected children.

33. **DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA PROTUBERANS WITH UNFAVORABLE OUTCOME: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP) is a rare locally aggressive cutaneous malignancy, with an incidence of 0.8 to 5 cases/million inhabitants per year, corresponding to less than 0.1% of all cancers and about 1 % of soft tissue sarcomas. In general, it has a good prognosis with a survival of more than 10 years in 99.1% of cases. However, local recurrence is common, with the main risk factor being the status of the surgical margins. On the other hand, metastases occur in only 2 to 5% of cases and have the lungs as the main site, with multiple recurrences and the fibrosarcomatous variant being the main risk factors. The main predictors of mortality, in turn: age over 50 years, male gender, location (head, neck, and limbs), black ethnicity, high mitotic index, increased cellularity, and fibrosarcomatous variant. **CASE REPORT:** An 82-year-old male patient, without comorbidities, with a history of four recurrences of DFSP in the left scapular region, came to the consultation with a new multinodular, mobile cutaneous lesion, in the same topography, measuring approximately 20 x 15 cm in diameter. extension. The staging was carried out, which did not show metastases, and the subsequent resection of the lesion was programmed, whose histopathological examination was compatible with dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans, with focally compromised margins, with both subcutaneous and muscular involvement. Therefore, we opted for therapeutic complementation with twelve radiotherapy sessions. During the early follow-up, the patient evolved with four more local recurrences, which were promptly submitted to resection with compromised margins. Therefore, the patient has submitted to radiotherapy again. After the last resection, the histopathological examination showed histological grade II and mitotic index 3/10 CGA, and chemotherapy treatment was initiated. After approximately eighteen months of treatment, the patient died due to disease progression. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans rarely have an unfavorable evolution, which can be predicted through the identification of risk factors, which in turn allows the programming of an individualized follow-up aimed at the early characterization of eventual local recurrences and distant metastases and better therapeutic planning.

34. **CHARACTERIZATION OF BREAST CANCER IN THE CITY OF TERESINA-PI FROM 2016 TO 2021, ACCORDING TO BREAST CYTOPATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION DATA**

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INTRODUCTION: Breast cancer, excluding non-melanoma skin tumors, is the most frequent type of cancer in the Brazilian female population. As an action of secondary prevention, that is, early detection of breast cancer, complementary strategies are among themselves, which consist of: breast self-examination, clinical examination and mammography. Other tests are intended for cytological and histological confirmation of lesions detected by clinical practice and imaging methods. Breast cytopathology is an examination that can be used to aid in the diagnosis, avoiding unnecessary biopsies and, as a consequence, lower cost and discomfort for patients. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe characteristics of breast cancer cases based on the cytopathological examination in the city of Teresina-PI from 2016 to 2021. **METHODS:** This is an ecological epidemiologic study with analysis of information on breast cancer cases that occurred in the city of Teresina, capital of the state of Piauí, between the years 2016 to 2021. Health data collected were those made available by TABNET/DATASUS/MS in the Cancer Information System (SISCAN). The variables of this study were: number of cases reported according to breast cytopathological examination, existence, type and uni or bilateral involvement, year of competence, and age group and education. Descriptive statistical analysis was performed with absolute and relative frequency measurements. **RESULTS:** Based on the cytopathological examination, 41 cases of breast cancer were identified in Teresina during the period considered, all in women, 63.41% in the age group from 35 to 59 years. Regarding the frequency of cases per year, almost half occurred in 2019 (46.34%) and the lowest numbers in 2016 and 2018 (two cases each year). Regarding the presence of nodule(s), they were present in 75.61% of the cases, and most of the cases were unilateral (70.7%) with nodules present, with the solid nodule as the predominant type (41.46%). **CONCLUSION:** The age group most affected in cancer cases analysed was similar to that described in other studies, but there was also a high frequency of cases among younger women (less than 35 years old), in which this type of cancer is uncommon. Solid unilateral nodule was present in most cases of breast cancer, and the year with the highest number of cases was 2019.

35. **DERMATOFIBROSARCOMA IN SPERMATIC FUNICLE:
CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans (DFSP) is a rare, locally aggressive cutaneous neoplasm of soft tissues, often confused with other lesions that share a similar external character, such as neurofibroma, epidermal cyst, malignant melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, keloid, dermatofibroma, lipoma, sarcoidosis and other cutaneous soft tissue sarcomas, which makes their diagnosis difficult. Anatomically, the most common location of DFSP is in the trunk and proximal extremities, usually in the chest and shoulders as seen in a series of 6,817 patients reported to the Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) database, which had a distribution of 42 % for the trunk, 21% for the lower extremity, 21% for the upper extremity, 13% for the head and neck and only 1% for genital organs. As it is an aggressive tumor with high recurrence rates, appropriate primary resection is essential, aiming to completely remove the tumor and maintain negative resection margins. **CASE REPORT:** 47 years old male patient, married, coming from Teresina-PI, referred by another professional, complaining of an inguinal nodule in the left region with swelling for two months. Upon performing the biopsy, the diagnosis of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans with a sparse margin came. The S-100 immunohistochemistry test showed positive vimentin, and positive CD34, confirming the diagnosis of DFSP. When performing the ultrasound, an expansive, heterogeneous lesion was noted in the region of the left pampiniform plexus, measuring 5.2 cm in nature. As conduct, we chose to operate through the small margin and place a testicular prosthesis. On reassessment, he had no active disease. After two months, resection of the scar of the left inguinal region was performed, with histopathology indicating the absence of neoplasia, but with a foreign body reaction. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The presentation of dermatofibrosarcoma protuberans in genital organs is uncommon, however, due to the complexity of the affected structures, it requires better surgical planning, sometimes requiring a multidisciplinary team.

36. **EPIDEMIOLOGY OF FEMORAL FRACTURES AND ITS COST FOR THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2017 TO 2021**

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INTRODUCTION: Femur fractures represent an entity of social impact and significant financial burden for the Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS). They can be classified anatomically into proximal, diaphyseal and distal fractures. In that regard, while in the proximal fracture the senility is an important risk factor, in the diaphyseal and distal fractures the energy involved in the trauma stands out rather than individual factors. Moreover, the repercussions of fractures are associated with extensive surgical procedures, long periods of hospitalization and recovery of patients, as well as high rates of morbidity and mortality, especially in the elderly (> 60 years), and postoperative incapacity, resulting in higher costs, both for the family and for the SUS. Under this scenario, it is perceived that it is inherent to evaluate the costs involved in the processes of this event in Piau.

OBJECTIVES: To outline an epidemiological profile of femur fractures occurred in the state of Piau from 2017 to 2021, as well as the costs associated with this trauma. **METHODS:** Epidemiological, descriptive and quantitative study, featuring femur fractures occurred in Piau from January 1, 2017, to December 31, 2021. Data were collected from the Departamento de Informática do Sistema Único de Saúde (DATASUS) and analyzed according to sex, age, mortality and total cost of hospitalizations, comparing state data with those obtained for the capital Teresina. The results were grouped into spreadsheets, graphs and tables by Microsoft Excel. **RESULTS:** During the study period, 8,095 fractures were recorded, 47.5% in women and 52.5% in men. Mortality was 2.45%. There was a predominance of fractures in the elderly (50.7%), where 69.4% of fractures occurred in women, and the age group most affected was above 80 years of age, corresponding to 25.6%. The total cost for the state of Piau was R\$15,099,617.92, wherever 90.7% of the value was allocated to Teresina, but only 38.5% of the money was used to treat inhabitants of the capital. **CONCLUSION:** Thereby, it is inferred that the femur fractures affected the female elderly population in greater proportion and with higher prevalence in the age group above 80 years, with large mobilization of costs aimed mainly for patients outside the capital. This emphasizes the need for adequate prevention and treatment in order to provide benefits to civil society and the state, reducing morbidity and costs.

37. **PRUNE-BELLY SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Prune-Belly Syndrome (PBS) is a rare congenital condition, characterized by the total or partial absence of abdominal wall muscles, urinary tract malformation, followed by bilateral cryptorchidism. In the description of this paper, ethical precepts were followed, such as the Free Informed Consent Term (TCLE). **CASE**

REPORT: A 37-week-old male newborn, 2 months old, born by cesarean section due to ultrasound exam alterations that showed oligohydramnios and malformation of the abdominal wall and urinary tract. He had a low birth weight of 1900g, Apgar 9/9, and was hospitalized for a long period in a local maternity hospital due to complications. Infant with PBS presented urinary infections evolving to chronic kidney disease, requiring blood transfusion. He presented yellowish secretion from the vesicostomy for 7 days, without other associated signs and/or symptoms. Entry physical examination: regular infant, general condition, malnourished, anicteric, acyanotic, afebrile, tachypneic, hydrated and pale, "batrachian" abdomen, reduced abdominal wall tone, presence of a good-looking and functioning orifice below the umbic scar, male genitalia and absence of testes bilaterally. Laboratory tests: Blood count (Hb: 6.2g/dl; Ht: 18.5%; MCV: 92u3; HCM: 30.8uug), PCR: 36.60mg/dl, Potassium: 7.6mol/l, Urea: 76mg/dl, Creatinine: 1.50 mg/dl. Diagnosis: Prune Belly Syndrome, Urinary Tract Infection and Chronic Kidney Disease.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The clinical evolution is considerably related to the possible complications and malformations present, but mostly due to urinary and/or respiratory complications. Therefore, it requires early and adequate diagnosis and interference in any alteration of the urinary tract. Since patients with this syndrome predispose to recurrent infections, due to malformation and incomplete bladder emptying, in addition to chronic kidney disease and its complications such as anemia. Therefore, rigorous monitoring of patients and their clinical presentations is essential in order to increase life expectancy.

38. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SELF-HARM IN TERESINA PIAUÍ FROM 2010 TO 2021**

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INTRODUCTION: Self-harm is the result of violence that a person inflicts on themselves and can be subdivided into suicidal behavior and self-mutilation, both of which can cause suicide, when leading to death. Suicide is considered a serious public health problem and corresponds to the fourth leading cause of death among young people aged between 15 and 29, after traffic accidents, tuberculosis, and interpersonal violence. **OBJECTIVES:** To determine the epidemiological profile of self-harm in Teresina/Piauí from 2010 to 2021. **METHODS:** Epidemiological, descriptive, and quantitative study. The data were obtained through the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS) and the Notifiable Diseases and Health Hazards Information System (SINAN), evaluating the epidemiological profile of people who were victims of self-harm, in Teresina, in the period from January 1st, 2010, to December 31st, 2021. Therefore, the evolution of the case was investigated to identify whether the suicide attempt was complete, gender, age group, race, place of occurring and schooling. The results were grouped in spreadsheets, graphs and tables using Microsoft Excel. **RESULTS:** Between 2010 and 2021, 4,458 cases of self-harm were reported in Teresina, with 69.51% of victims being female and 30.40% being male. Of this total, 802 cases lead to suicide, with 25% of lethal victims being female and 75% being male. Regarding the age group, most cases occurred among individuals between 20 and 29 years old (32%), followed by the group between 15 and 19 years old (21%). As for race, 43% were identified as being of mixed race (pardos); however, 35% of cases did not specify the victim's race. As for the educational level, there was no information in 40% of the cases, and there was no prevalence of any level over the others in the cases where the information was available. Finally, regarding place of occurrence, 70% of the cases took place at the victim's residence. **CONCLUSION:** From this scenario, we can better understand self-harm in the city of Teresina, identifying that most cases occur in the victim's own homes, that the most affected demographic is mixed-race (pardo) women aged between 20 and 29 years old. Most cases that lead to suicide, however, were among males. Based on the data obtained, it is necessary to develop more effective strategies to prevent this health hazard, adapting public policies to better focus on the identified epidemiological profile..

39. **ARTERIAL BLOOD GAS PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING CARDIAC SURGERY WITH CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL**

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INTRODUCTION: Cardiovascular diseases' treatment can be clinical or surgical, and in the last, the cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) is critical to success. The acid-base disorders that occur in surgery can be investigated through blood gas analysis. These imbalances are associated with an increased risk of organ and system dysfunction and mortality in patients undergoing surgery. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aimed to analyze arterial blood gas parameters of patients undergoing cardiac surgery with CPB in a private hospital in 2021. **METHODS:** Data were collected from medical records of adult patients undergoing cardiac surgery with CPB in 2021 at a private hospital in Teresina, Piauí, Brazil. Data were presented as mean \pm standard deviation. **RESULTS:** 135 medical records were analyzed. Most patients were men (68.9%), with a mean age of 61 ± 10.9 years, undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery (68.9%). At the beginning of the surgery, they did not present any acid-base disorders (pH 7.37 ± 0.06 ; PaCO₂ 42.6 ± 6.1 mmHg; PaO₂ 210.8 ± 84.0 mmHg; SatO₂ $99.5 \pm 1.0\%$; HCO₃⁻ 24.5 ± 2.3 mEq/L; BE -0.7 ± 2.8). In all procedures, the CPB devices were filled with lactated ringers' solution with the addition of sodium bicarbonate, and during the technique, there was a continuous supply of air and oxygen. The blood gas parameters remained normal after starting CPB (pH 7.38 ± 0.05 ; PaCO₂ 39.6 ± 5.1 mmHg; PaO₂ 304.2 ± 126.4 mmHg; SatO₂ $99.6 \pm 1.4\%$; HCO₃⁻ 23.7 ± 1.9 mEq/L; BE -1.7 ± 2.4) and in the second CPB blood gas analysis (pH 7.39 ; PaCO₂ 40.1 mmHg; PaO₂ 264.2 mmHg; SatO₂ $99, 8\%$; HCO₃⁻ 23.3 mEq/L; BE -2.1). **CONCLUSION:** The arterial blood gas parameters were within the reference values both at the beginning of the surgery and during the CPB. We believe that priming preparation and adequate oxygen supply were critical to maintenance. Despite the physiological changes promoted by the technique, it is important that parameters have remained stable to provide a homeostatic balance to patients.

40. **EPIDEMIOLOGIC ASSESSMENT OF THE NOTIFIED CASES OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ : ASSESSMENT OF A DECADE**

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INTRODUCTION: The etiologic agents of Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) are protozoan parasites of the Trypanosomatidae family, Leishmania genus, which are intracellular parasites of the phagocytory mononuclear system's cells. Common symptoms are: prolonged fever, splenomegaly, hepatomegaly, leukopenia, anemia, hypergammaglobulinemia, cough, abdominal pain, diarrhea, weight loss and cachexia. Thus, considering its high incidence and lethality, it is a compulsory notification disease and with severe clinical evolution, whose diagnosis must be concluded as soon as possible.

OBJECTIVE: To assess the epidemiologic profiles of the notified Visceral Leishmaniasis cases in the state of Piauí between the years of 2011 and 2020. **METHOD:** It is a descriptive and quantitative retrospective epidemiologic study, organized utilizing data obtained from the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação's (SINAN NET) secondary databases, provided by the Departamento de Informática do Sistema Único de Saúde (DATASUS). The data contains notified cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis in the state of Piauí between the years 2011 and 2020. The profiles were organized according with age group, sex, evolution, HIV co-infection and scholarship. **RESULTS:** 2,034 cases were notified in Piauí during the assessed period. The HIV co-infection were present in 256 cases, which represents 12.6% of the total notified cases. The male gender was the most affected (68.3%) while the most affected age group was between 20-39 years (26.4%). A significant part of the cases was of people with scholarship from the 6th to the 9th year (unconcluded) of secondary education, with 319 cases (15.7%). 954 cases (46.9%) had evolution to cure, while 124 other cases (6.1%) ended in death. **CONCLUSION:** This study explains that, during the assessed period, the state of Piauí reported an alarming quantity of notified cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis. The prevailing epidemiologic profile was of males, between 20 to 39 years old, and with unconcluded secondary education. The majority of the cases had evolution to cure. Thus, it is evident the need for more investment on the diagnosis and early treatment in order to lower the mortality index.

41. **ADVANCED CERVICAL CARCINOMA IN A 27-YEAR-OLD PATIENT: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Cervical cancer is an important public health problem, being, in Brazil, the most frequent malignant neoplasm of the female genital tract. Its peak incidence is between 40 and 60 years of age. The main agent promoting precursor lesion is the Human Papillomavirus (HPV). In addition, factors linked to immunity, genetics and sexual behavior influence regression or progression to precursor lesions or cancer. In Brazil, the beginning of cervical cancer screening, by Pap smear, is recommended by the Ministry of Health from the age of 25. **OBJECTIVES:** The aim of this study is to present a case of advanced invasive cervical carcinoma in a 27-year-old female patient. **CASE REPORT:** A 27-year-old female patient sought gynecological care complaining of intense transvaginal bleeding associated with progressive pelvic pain, sinus bleeding and deep dyspareunia for one year. He evolved with marked hematuria and severe anemia, requiring blood transfusion in the last 20 days. She reports sexarche at 12 years of age and the only oncotic cytology performed at 15 years of age, during prenatal care. Specular gynecological examination revealed a friable and bleeding vegetating lesion in the topography of the cervix (causing architectural distortion), invading the vagina up to the lower third. On vaginal and rectal examination, significant bulging in the anterior wall of the rectum with total invasion of parametrium up to the bone plane, clinically configuring clinical stage IIIB and, possibly, already IVA due to the presence of referred hematuria. The histopathological report brought by the patient was moderately differentiated grade squamous cell carcinoma (G2). Imaging exams showed infiltration into the parametrium and vagina, with compression of the rectum, contiguous wall of the bladder and distal portions of the ureters, determining bilateral ureterohydronephrosis. **CONCLUSION:** Although cervical cancer usually has a slow evolution, it is not uncommon for it to evolve quickly, affecting a younger age group, mainly related to the early onset of sexual activity, as in this report. The presentation of the case raises the question whether, in specific populations, unvaccinated and with very early onset of sexual activity, screening should be offered at the age of less than 25 years.

42. **LARGE MALIGNANT MELANOMA WITH EXTENSIVE VEGETATING LESION ON THE DORSUM WITHOUT METATHESIS, ONE OF THE ONLY ONES EVER REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE**

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INTRODUCTION: Skin cancer is the most frequent type in Brazil, accounting for 30% of all malignant cancers. Of this amount, melanoma represents 3%, and is the most serious type and most likely to lead to metastasis and/or death. The main risk factors are cellular exposure, fair skin, family history and large numbers of moles. To report a case of malignant melanoma with an extensive vegetating lesion on the dorsum without the presence of metastasis, one of the few cases ever reported. **OBJECTIVES:** To report a case of malignant melanoma with an extensive vegetating lesion on the dorsum without the presence of metastasis, one of the few cases ever reported. **CASE REPORT:** A 54-year-old female patient presented with a vegetating lesion on the back, with progressive growth over the last 3 years, evolving, 10 months ago, with itching, pain and local secretion. She developed an infection at the wound site, which motivated her to seek medical attention. She came to the service without a previous biopsy. Macroscopically, she presented a blackened lesion, poorly defined, measuring 19.5x12.5cm, with an extensive central ulcerative-vegetative area. In the CT scans of the skull and upper abdomen, there were no findings suggestive of neoplasia. Excision of the lesion was performed and the anatomopathological study by freezing the resection product concluded with microstaging at Clark V level and Breslow thickness of 44mm, with blood, lymphatic and perineural invasion. The cut surface had a maximum thickness of 4.4 cm and a distal thickness of 3.5 cm, with a deep magnification of 3.6x2.5x0.04cm. All margins were free of neoplasia. In a second intervention, all skin and subcutaneous synthesis was performed, with good healing progress and no signs of infection. **CONCLUSION:** Melanoma has good survival rates and low morbidity in its early stages, however, if not detected early, it can progress to extensive lesions and metastases. After reviewing the literature, it is believed that the case described is one of the largest primary melanomas ever reported. In addition, it is uncommon for a lesion with such proliferation to not have metastasized, since much smaller melanomas with a shorter proliferation time often evolve with distant metastases. This finding corroborates others reported in the literature, and may be indicative of a behavior not yet well studied, demonstrating an area of promising potential for research and development of more effective treatments.

43. **HEPATITIS B DIAGNOSIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY CONDUCTED IN BRAZIL NORTHEAST REGION**

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INTRODUCTION: Hepatitis B represents a serious public health problem because of its high prevalence. It is a disease caused by DNA viruses and its transmission occurs through exposure of mucous membranes to blood or body fluids contaminated with the virus both vertical transmission, mainly at the time of delivery and in the perinatal period. Hepatitis B has great importance in pregnancy due to the possibility of maternal-fetal transmission. In this way, up to 90% of children whose mothers were infected with hepatitis B virus during pregnancy develop chronic infection if they do not receive adequate immunisation as in the first dose of the vaccine at birth and specific immunoglobulin anti-hepatitis B (HBIG), rather within 12 hours of birth. **OBJECTIVE:** To know by means of epidemiological data the cases of hepatitis B diagnosis reported in pregnant women in northeastern Brazil. **METHODS:** It was made a retrospective, descriptive and quantitative research of secondary data on hepatitis B HbsAg reagent in pregnant women registered in the Notification Diseases Information System and made available at the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System, in the Northeast of Brazil, in the period from 2018 to 2020, in the age of 10 to 59 years old. **RESULTS:** In the analyzed period, 742 cases of hepatitis B were reported in pregnant women in the Northeast region. The state with the highest number of cases was Bahia, with 228 (30.72%), followed by the state of Maranhão with 158 cases (21.59%) and Pernambuco with 99 cases (13.34%). Lastly number of notifications was Piauí with 17 cases (2.29%) and the other 5 states of the reported together notified 240 cases corresponding to 32.34%. In addition, it is worth mentioning 314 cases were diagnosed in the third trimester of pregnancy (42.31%), followed by 262 cases in the second trimester (35.30%), 146 cases in the first quarter (19.67%) and 20 cases in which gestational age was not identified (2.69%). This study found that 403 cases in field 12 of the notification form have either not been completed or have been marked as ignored, being an obstacle to the fidelity of the information due to the limitation of the total cases calculation of hepatitis B in pregnant women. **CONCLUSION:** In view of this, the greatest number of cases in the state of Bahia when compared to the other states, with Piauí being the state with fewer notifications, possibly due to different coverage vaccination between these states. Its probably that the cases decrease in some states is likely to have as a justification for greater prenatal care in primary health care associated with immunization of pregnant women against hepatitis B virus.

44. **EVALUATION OF LUNG FUNCTION OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE TREATED AT THE HOSPITAL GETÚLIO VARGAS, IN TERESINA - PIAUÍ IN THE YEAR 2018 TO 2020**

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INTRODUCTION: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is characterized by airflow limitation and is the result of a complex interaction between exposure to noxious gases and particles and host-related factors. The diagnosis of the disease is made through clinical data collected from the patient, including productive cough, and spirometry (lung volume measurement). Due to its systemic involvement and because it is an important risk factor for other comorbidities, COPD has a growing impact worldwide, and chronic airflow limitation due to abnormalities in the alveolar airways is its most striking feature, the principal symptom of which is dyspnea.

OBJECTIVE: To evaluate pulmonary function by analyzing the medical records of patients diagnosed with COPD at the Getúlio Vargas Hospital in Teresina, PI, Brazil, during the years 20018 to 2020.

METHODS: Epidemiological, descriptive and retrospective study containing data in the medical records of patients diagnosed with COPD in the year 2018 to 2020. The data were obtained from existing medical records at the Hospital Getúlio Vargas, in the city of Teresina Piauí evaluating sociodemographic, anthropometric data, lung functionality and correlation with associated comorbidities. **RESULTS:** During the period from 2018 to 2020, 13 cases of hospitalization for Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease with unspecified exacerbation were recorded at the Hospital Getúlio Vargas in Teresina-Pi, with 7 (53.85%) males and 9 (69.23%) elderly patients. Regarding the classical clinical picture of COPD, 12 patients presented cough, expectoration and dyspnea at rest, 8 (61.54%) presented on pulmonary auscultation reduced vesicular murmurs in at least one hemithorax and, it is noteworthy that, 10 (76.92%) had associated comorbidities. 12 patients had prolonged contact with toxic gases or substances during their lives, either through smoking, wood stoves or animals, exacerbating the COPD symptoms. 11 patients fit as a relapsing case due to worsening and 1 case of death was recorded.

CONCLUSION: COPD generates limitations at the systemic level, with profound impact on the quality of life and psychic-emotional well-being of the patient. Associated with this are comorbidities that are initiated or aggravated by the systemic inflammatory response of COPD, which, in its great majority, was triggered by prolonged contact with toxic gases or substances. Noteworthy are alterations not only in the ventilatory pattern, but cardiovascular, metabolic, neurological, and emotional disturbances.

45. **CORRELATION BETWEEN LENGTH OF STAY IN UTI, USE OF MECHANICAL VENTILATION AND DEATH IN PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED FOR COVID-19 IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL IN TERESINA - PI**

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INTRODUCTION: COVID-19 is a new disease with broad clinical manifestations, ranging from asymptomatic/mild upper respiratory tract illness to severe viral pneumonia with acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and even death. While most infected persons develop mild to moderate illness and recover without hospitalization, about 14% have severe symptoms requiring intensive care, and one-third of hospitalized patients require invasive mechanical ventilation.

OBJECTIVES: To analyze the correlation between length of ICU stay, use of mechanical ventilation (MV) and death in patients with COVID-19 in a public hospital in Teresina - PI between 2020-2021.

METHODS: This is an observational, retrospective, description study that included 300 critically ill patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 referred for admission to the ICU of a public hospital in the state of Piau. All were adult patients with confirmed infection defined by the presence of a positive culture, associated with clinical signs of infection and/or worsening organ failure. Mann-Whitney test and risk estimation in samples were used. **RESULTS:** When calculating the risk estimate in the sample studied, the individual who required MV had a 16.714 times higher prevalence of the outcome "death" than those who did not use it (CI 7.164 - 38.994). In relation to the ICU time, according to the nonparametric Mann-Whitney test, there was no significant difference between patients who evolved to death and those who did not evolve to death, $U = 4291.500$, $z = -0.375$, $p = 0.708$. **CONCLUSION:** The study shows that most of the patients evaluated were intubated and required mechanical ventilation due to respiratory failure. This finding corroborates the results of previous studies that reported respiratory failure and development of ARDS were the main reasons for intubation and ICU admission among critically ill patients with COVID-19. ICU length of stay had no impact on the outcome of death, since the patients, due to the severity of the disease, died early. Moreover, the use of MV increased the prevalence of death outcome, which confirms findings from other studies showing that MV is a major predictor of poor clinical outcome in ICU patients with COVID-19.

46. **INFLUENCE OF SMOKING ON PROGRESSION AND DEATH FROM COVID-19 BY CESSATION OF THE HABIT AND THE ONSET OF IRREVERSIBLE PULMONARY CHANGES**

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INTRODUCTION: In Brazil, about 200,000 people die each year from the complications of smoking in the airway epithelium of smokers and patients with COPD, there is overexpression of angiotensin II-converting enzyme (ACE-2), potentiating its effects on the risk of severe disease due to COVID-19. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the influence of smoking on the progression of and death from COVID-19 by analyzing smoking cessation and the onset of irreversible pulmonary changes. **METHODS:** This is an observational, retrospective and qualitative study that included 300 patients with COVID-19 admitted to the ICU of a public hospital in Teresina - PI between 2020 and 2021, classifying them as smokers, former smokers and patients with COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease). **RESULTS:** We evaluated 300 patients, 66 of them were smokers/ex-smokers, 29 were former smokers and 3 of them had COPD, and 37 smokers and 22 of them had COPD. Individuals with a history of smoking (current or past) did not have a higher prevalence of "death" than those patients without a history of smoking, since the prevalence ratio had the value of 1.024 and the confidence interval ranged from 0.373 to 2.810. However, 45% of the patients had COPD, and of these, 90% died. According to the cross-tabulation analysis and calculation of the risk estimate, the individual with COPD, when contracting COVID-19, has a 3.137 times greater risk of evolving to death. Smoking is likely associated with negative progression and adverse outcomes in patients with COVID-19, whereas it is related to inflammatory cascade, resulting in alveolar wall destruction, small airway fibrosis, and mucosal hypersecretion. However, 68% of the patients in the sample are former smokers, and upon cessation of smoking, lung recovery begins immediately, as the epithelial cells regenerate and resemble cells unscathed by exposure. Therefore, the presence of chronic inflammatory and fibrotic changes already installed contribute to a decline in lung function and capacity, and that although smoking cessation improves dyspnea and reduces exacerbations, a COVID-19 infection significantly reduces the chances of survival. **CONCLUSION:** Individuals with a history of current or prior smoking, without COPD, did not have an elevated "death" outcome compared with nonsmokers. COPD patients have a 3.137-fold increased risk of dying.

47. **ANALYSIS OF COMORBIDITIES AND CLINICAL OUTCOME OF PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED FOR COVID-19 IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF A PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN TERESINA-PI**

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INTRODUCTION: The importance of determining the comorbidities associated with COVID-19 is twofold. It allows physicians to personalize treatment for patients and governments to modify their public health recommendations according to a stratified risk strategy. This strategy will raise the safety of the most vulnerable population and increase the effort to keep those who may require more intense care out of hospitals. Furthermore, identifying which comorbidities are most associated with COVID-19 will lead to more extensive research on understanding the pathophysiology of SARS-CoV-2 infection in these underlying diseases and vice versa. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze clinical characteristics, including prior comorbidities and the relationship with clinical outcome of patients admitted to the ICU for COVID-19. **METHODS:** This is an observational, retrospective, descriptive study that included 300 critically ill patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 referred for ICU admission to the largest public hospital in the state of Piau. Comorbidities and outcome were listed by analyzing the medical records of each patient. **RESULTS:** According to the cross tabulation analysis and risk estimate calculation, the individual with a comorbidity, when contracting COVID-19, has a 3.39 times higher risk of dying (CI 1.599 - 7.202). Such results matched the result of meta-analysis that revealed higher prevalence of comorbidities in fatal cases. Hypertension (57.47%) and diabetes (33.17%) were significantly more prevalent in patients with severe and fatal disease. This may be explained due to SARS-CoV-2 using its spike protein S to bind to cells via the angiotensin-converting enzyme-2 (ACE2) receptor, part of the renin-aldosterone-angiotensin system (RAAS), and enter cells. In hypertension, the RAAS is dysregulated and patients usually take angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors (ACEis), which have been experimentally shown to increase ACE2 expression. In diabetic patients there is overexpression of pro-inflammatory cytokines, which may contribute to the cytokine storm in severe cases of COVID-19. **CONCLUSION:** In this study, we evaluated the comorbidities associated with COVID-19 among severe cases and deaths. In this setting, cardiovascular diseases as well as hypertension, diabetes, and respiratory diseases showed significantly higher prevalence in COVID-19 fatal cases.

48. **BACTERIAL AND/OR FUNGAL COINFECTION IN PATIENTS WITH PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT OF A PUBLIC HOSPITAL IN TERESINA- PIAUÍ IN 2021**

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INTRODUCTION: The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic has been made more critical by the large number of patients who need to be under intensive care in Intensive Care Units (ICU). These tend to develop bacterial/fungal co-infections frequently and have an increased risk of death. **OBJECTIVES:** To investigate the clinical characteristics of bacterial and fungal infections of patients with COVID-19 in the ICU environment and their impact on the course of critical illness in a public hospital in Teresina- Piauí in the year 2021. **METHODS:** This is an observational, retrospective, descriptive study that included 300 critically ill patients with laboratory-confirmed COVID-19 referred for ICU admission in the largest public hospital in the state of Piauí. All were adult patients with confirmed infection defined by the presence of a positive culture, associated with clinical signs of infection and/or worsening organ failure. **RESULTS:** It was observed that in the sample studied, among the patients who contracted fungal or bacterial infection, only 1 did not evolve to death. Meanwhile, 83% of the cases with no other infection other than COVID-19 had the same outcome. In other words, coinfection increases the risk of death by 1.1 times. Several antibiotics, such as azithromycin, the main antibiotic used by the sample, have been employed for the prevention and treatment of bacterial coinfection and secondary bacterial infections in patients with viral respiratory infection. It is possible that some patients die from bacterial or fungal co-infection at the expense of the virus itself. Thus, the positive cultures are mostly from microorganisms that are multidrug resistant to the antibiotics used in the ICU since all patients used empiric/prophylactic antibiotic therapy and that, in general, the culture gives false negatives when the antibiotic is effective. **CONCLUSION:** A considerable number of bacterial strains have been resistant to several antibiotics, such as azithromycin, and overuse may make these or other antibiotics even less effective. In this regard, bacterial/fungal coinfection and secondary bacterial infection are considered critical risk factors for the severity and mortality rates of COVID-19. In addition, antibiotic resistance as a result of overuse should be considered.

49. **INCIDENCE OF SELF-PROMOTED INTERPERSONAL VIOLENCE IN NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL**

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INTRODUCTION: Self-harm is characterized by aggressions committed by the individual against himself, whose reasons can vary from psychological, social and family factors and usually occur during adolescence, as it is a period in which the individual undergoes biological transformations which reflect directly in your way of acting. In this context, suicide and attempted suicide represent the main examples of cases of self-harm. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the incidence of self-inflicted interpersonal violence in the nine states of Northeast Brazil from 2019 to 2021. **METHODS:** This is a descriptive/retrospective population-based study, using secondary data from cases of self-inflicted interpersonal violence reported in the Information System of Notifiable Diseases of the states of northeastern Brazil, according to sex, age and area of residence in the years from 2019 to 2021 made available by the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System in Brazil (DATASUS) on TabNet. **RESULTS:** The data found show a total of 166,064 people who practiced self-inflicted interpersonal violence from 2019 to 2021 in nine states in the Brazilian Northeast. Females had a higher prevalence of cases, with 69.8% (115,903) cases. The states of Pernambuco, Bahia and Ceará accounted for more than 60.0% of cases, with the highest incidence being Pernambuco, corresponding to 28.1% (46,593), followed by Bahia and Ceará, with 18.7% (31,033) and 18.4% (30,588). Alagoas, Maranhão, Rio Grande do Norte and Piauí were 7.8% (12,995), 6.7% (11,028), 6.1% (10,192), 6.0% (10,058) respectively. Sergipe was the state with the lowest incidence, as it represented 2.7% (4,481) of self-inflicted interpersonal violence in the Brazilian Northeast, followed by Paraíba with 3.7% (9,094). **CONCLUSION:** Self-inflicted interpersonal violence in the Brazilian northeast has shown a decrease in its nine states from 2019 to 2021, with a higher prevalence in females. In addition, Pernambuco had the highest incidence of cases and Sergipe had the lowest incidence.

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