

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

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

Cristiane Vieira Amaral¹; Jackeline Vieira Amaral²; Jerrison da Silva de Moraes¹; Herion Alves da Silva Machado¹; Fabiano Vieira da Silva²; Liliane Maria Soares Martins¹.

¹ State University of Piauí

² Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

¹ FACID|Wyden

² State University of Maranhão

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

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

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

Pedro Ytalo de Alencar¹, Jossuely Rocha Mendes², Kelly Maria Rêgo da Silva^{2,5}, Liliane Maria Soares Martins^{3,4}, Fabiano Vieira da Silva^{5,6}

¹ FACID|Wyden;

² Uninassau

³ State University of Piauí;

⁴ Federal University of Piauí

⁵ LACEN - Teresina-PI;

⁶ Fiocruz - Rio de Janeiro-RJ.

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

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

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

¹ State University of Maranhão

INTRODUCTION: According to the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), cardiovascular disease (CVDs) is the leading cause of death in the world. In Brazil, 300,000 acute myocardial infarction (AMI) occur per year, of which 30% are fatal. Since most of these deaths still occur outside of the hospital's care, unassisted by the physician, 80% of cases have this outcome within the first 24 hours of the disease. From the 60's, it was observed the need for an effective pre-hospital care for AMI, which reduces the time between onset of ischemic event and reperfusion. **OBJECTIVE:** To characterize the situation of AMI in the State of Maranhão from 2010 through 2018. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This is an epidemiological, quantitative, cross-sectional and retrospective study. Data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Ministry of Health - SUS Hospital Information System (SIH / SUS). The analyzed variables were: number of hospitalizations, sex, race and age group. The data were grouped using Microsoft Excel 2016® software. **RESULTS:** In the analyzed period, 7078 hospitalizations were reported in the State, and the Macroregion of São Luís presented the highest incidence (33.9%) (n = 2,399), followed by Imperatriz with 25.2% (n = 1,786) Ferries with 10.3% (n = 732). Regarding sex, a higher incidence in males was observed in 60.8% of the cases (n = 4300), while in the female sex there were 39.2% (n = 2.778) of the occurrences. In the race parameter, only 15.3% (n = 1084) of the cases were recorded, being predominant in the brown race with incidence of 25.7% (n = 278), followed by yellow race 3.8% (n = 41) (n = 25), blacks with 6 cases (0.5%) and 67.7% (n = 734) of the cases were not reported. With regard to age, we have a higher prevalence in the range of 60-69 years, with 1930 cases recorded, followed by the range of 70-79 years with 1606 cases and over 80 years with 931 cases. **CONCLUSION:** The epidemiological profile of AMI in Maranhão consists of men, mulattos in the 6th decade of life. Therefore, actions aiming at health promotion, in order to encourage the improvement of life habits, such as food, smoking, alcoholism and physical exercise - factors whose greatest disregard of men are possibly protagonists in putting them ahead of statistics - are of great importance, as the atherosclerotic event is chronic and its early preventive actions have direct association with the decrease of acute complications and mortality improvement.

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

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² FACID|Wyden

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

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

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

¹ Federal University of the Recôncavo of Bahia

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

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

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

¹ State University of Piauí

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

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

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

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

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² FACID|Wyden

INTRODUCTION: Breast cancer represents the main cause of death due to neoplasia in Brazilian women. Despite its high incidence in Brazil, policies for prevention, early diagnosis and control of this disease have not been sufficiently stimulated. Breast and/or armpit nodule, breast pain and changes in the skin covering the breast, as well as bulging or retractions that look like orange peel are the main signs and symptoms of breast cancer. Control of this condition occurs with the early detection through clinical breast examination and mammography. OBJECTIVE: The main objective of this study is to analyze the epidemiological profile of breast cancer in Piauí, from 2008 to 2017. The specific objectives of this study were to determine the year in which occurred the greatest number of deaths and to identify the most affected age and ethnicity group. METHODS: This is a retrospective quantitative epidemiological study of the number of deaths due to breast cancer in the state of Piauí from January 2008 to December 2017. Data were obtained from the online platform of the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS) and are composed by the death certificates of the analyzed period that have the underlying cause of death belonging to Chapter II of ICD-10 and breast malignant tumor in the list of ICD-10 morbidity. RESULTS: 644 reports of deaths from breast cancer in Piauí were analyzed in the period between January 2008 and December 2017. At the time interval studied, 6.654 deaths were observed due to neoplasms in Piauí, of which 9.68% were due to breast cancer. According to the findings, 11.64% of the cases occurred in 2014, representing the peak of deaths due to this neoplasm of the whole period. Only 7 cases of male breast cancer were reported. In 2008, 573 deaths were observed for cancers in general, while in 2017 520 deaths were recorded. There was, therefore, a decrease of 9.25% in the absolute number of deaths. The number of deaths due to malignant neoplasia of the breast, in the same period, fell 30.43%. It was observed that the peak of deaths occurred in the age group between 50 and 59 years (28.72% of the total), followed by the age range of 40 to 49 years (25.15%) and 60 to 69 years (18.78 %). When grouping the deaths using as a criterion the race/color of the individuals, it was verified a predominance of brown color (93.94%), followed by black color (3.26%) and white color (1.86%). CONCLUSION: The efforts made to combat breast cancer in the state of Piauí have brought good results, with significant reductions in the number of deaths over the years. Notwithstanding such a decrease, the absolute number of deaths remains high, which points to the need for advances in the tracking, prevention and treatment of the disease.

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

Indira Odete Amorim De Matos Menezes¹; Renata Costa Cavalcante¹; Sílvia Valéria Teixeira Cruz¹; Marcela Maria Lopes Costa¹; Louise Da Mota Dutra¹; Maguinólia De Jesus Sousa Magalhães Assunção.²

¹ State University of Maranhão

² Federal University of Piauí

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

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

10. CUTANEOUS METASTASIS OF ENDOCERVICAL ADENOCARCINOMA - CASE REPORT

Sofia Naira Barbosa Freitas¹, Lívia Maria Alcântara Vasconcelos¹, Yllana Ferreira Alves da Silva², Vitória Castelo Branco Rocha Ibiapina do Monte³, Mariana Neiva Rocha⁴ e Raimundo Gerônimo da Silva Júnior.⁵

¹ State University of Piauí

² Uninovafapi;

³ Federal University of Piauí

⁴ FACID|Wyden

⁵ LAPAC

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

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

Sérgio Antônio de Melo e Silva Borges¹; Amanda Patrícia Vasconcelos Matos¹; Maria Augusta Ribeiro Gaspar¹; Bruno Luciano Carneiro Alves de Oliveira.¹

¹ Federal University of Maranhão

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

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

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

Liana Nara Oliveira Moreira¹, Leandra Rúbia Oliveira Moreira², Geovane Bruno Oliveira Moreira², Joelma Moreira Norões Ramos³

¹ State University of Piauí

² Federal University of Piauí

³ Getúlio Vargas Hospital

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

13. DIFFICULT DIAGNOSIS OF PERITONEAL TUBERCULOSIS: A CASE REPORT
Vitória Gonçalves Alves de Oliveira¹, Thiago Sousa Dourado¹, Laís da Hora Lucena Silva¹, Beatryz Sá Rodrigues¹, Amanda Patrícia Vasconcelos Matos¹, Santiago Cirilo Nogueira Servin¹.

¹ Federal University of Maranhão

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

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

Rebecca Lemos da Silva Lages¹, Mariel Osório Silva¹, Gideon Batista Viana Júnior, Mayara Pessoa Feitosa¹, Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz²; Jéssica Sâmia Silva Torres Ribeiro³.

¹ State University of Piauí

² State University of Maranhão

³ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Amanda Bezerra de Souza Martins¹, Caroline Andrade Sousa¹, João César Marinho Carmo¹, Cintia Maria de Melo Mendes¹.

¹ University Center Uninovafapi

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

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

Gideon Batista Viana Júnior¹; Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz²; Mariel Osório Silva¹; Mayara Pessoa Feitosa²; Rebecca Lemos da Silva Lages; Jéssica Sâmia Silva Torres Ribeiro³

¹ State University of Piauí

² State University of Maranhão

³ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

Mayara Pessoa Feitosa¹; Gideon Batista Viana Júnior, Mariel Osório Silva¹; Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz²; Rebecca Lemos da Silva Lages¹; Jéssica Sâmia Silva Torres Ribeiro³.

¹ State University of Piauí

² State University of Maranhão

³ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Mayara Pessoa Feitosa¹; Gideon Batista Viana Júnior, Mariel Osório Silva¹; Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz²; Rebecca Lemos da Silva Lages¹; Jéssica Sâmia Silva Torres Ribeiro³.

¹ State University of Piauí

² State University of Maranhão

³ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

19. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT ON OSTEOMYELITIS HOSPITAL INTERVENTIONS IN PIAUÍ
Gideon Batista Viana Júnior¹; Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz²; Mariel Osório Silva¹; Mayara Pessoa Feitosa²; Rebecca Lemos da Silva Lages; Jéssica Sâmia Silva Torres Ribeiro³
¹ State University of Piauí
² State University of Maranhão
³ Federal University of Piauí

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

20. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF HOSPITALIZATION BY PNEUMONIA IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD IN MARANHÃO FROM 2012 TO 2017
Lais da Hora Lucena Silva¹, Maria Augusta Ribeiro Gaspar¹, Pedro Henrique Silva Barros¹, Levy Macedo Lira¹, Anna Luísa Ramalho Johannesson², Bruno Luciano Carneiro Alves de Oliveira¹
¹ Federal University of Maranhão
² Federal University of Ceará

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

21. GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL INSTRUMENTS BY PNEUMONIA AND HDI IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO FROM 2012 TO 2017
Lais da Hora Lucena Silva¹, Maria Augusta Ribeiro Gaspar¹, Pedro Henrique Silva Barros¹, Levy Macedo Lira¹, Anna Luísa Ramalho Johannesson², Bruno Luciano Carneiro Alves de Oliveira¹
¹ Federal University of Maranhão
² Federal University of Ceará

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

22. HERPES ZOSTER WITH TWO DERMATOMES: A CASE REPORT
Sofia Naira Barbosa Freitas¹, Lívia Maria Alcântara Vasconcelos¹, Evandra Marielly Leite Nogueira Pinheiro¹
¹ State University of Piauí

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

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

Beatriz Mendes de Araújo¹, Letícia Nunes Tajra¹, Adriel Rêgo Barbosa¹, Alexandre Gabriel Silva Rego¹, Lana Andrade Napoleão Lima¹ and Ana Lúcia França da Costa¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Beatriz Mendes de Araújo¹, Letícia Nunes Tajra¹, Daniel França Mendes de Carvalho¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Adriel Rêgo Barbosa¹, Letícia Nunes Tajra¹, Ingrid Cristina Rêgo Barros¹, Beatriz Mendes de Araújo¹ and Maria do Socorro Teixeira Moreira Almeida¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

26. DUODENUM NEOPLASIA AND THE INTRINSIC DIFFICULTY IN DEFINING THE PRIMARY SITE IN AN ADVANCED CASE - CASE REPORT
Adriel Rêgo Barbosa¹, Ingrid Cristina Rêgo Barros¹, Leticia Nunes Tajra¹, Lucas Arrais Chaves Nascimento¹, Filipe Aquino Costa¹ and Luis Carlos Carvalho Filho¹.
¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

27. PSEUDOPAPILLARY SOLID TUMOR OF THE PANCREAS: CASE REPORT
Amanda Pereira Teles¹, Marcela Portela Rezende Rufino¹, Mariana Mariana Rocha Gomes¹, Guilherme Marques Rodrigues², José Erialdo da Silva Júnior³, Victor Emmanuel Gadelha Pinheiro¹.
¹ University Center UNINTA
² University Center UNICHRISTUS

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

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

28. LABORATORY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY PATIENTS IN HEMODIALYTIC TREATMENT OF A CENTER OF DIALYSIS OF MARANHÃO STATE INTERIOR
Andressa Tavares Ribeiro¹, Andréa Beatrice Santos da Silva¹, Samantha Maria Lima de Sousa¹, Luciano André Assunção Barros²
¹ State University of Maranhão
² Federal University of Piauí

INTRODUCTION: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) consists of progressive loss of renal function, with an estimated prevalence of 8 to 16% worldwide. As treatment, up to 90% of those with end-stage renal function need dialysis, and hemodialysis is more commonly used, which despite increasing survival can trigger dietary and metabolic changes. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate laboratory and epidemiological conditions of chronic kidney patients on hemodialysis at the Caxias Dialysis Center. **METHODS:** An exploratory, descriptive, cross-sectional and quantitative study was carried out by means of a questionnaire and analysis of medical records of 153 (61%) patients with CKD in hemodialysis therapy, between December 2017 and July 2018, from a sample universe of 251 individuals, excluding those under 18 and over 65 years old as well as those in therapy for less than 3 months. Values of total protein, calcium, phosphorus and iron serum, present in medical records, were compared with indicated values for CKD on hemodialysis. Epidemiological were obtained by questionnaire, after approval by the Research Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:** From the 153 patients evaluated, 99 were men (64.70%) with a mean age of 51.5; women represent 35.30%, with an average age of 48.5. As a profession, 62 (40.52%) said farmers; 59 (39%) with incomplete fundamental level and 31 (20%) illiterate; and 102 (67%), brown. Among them, 7 (4.57%) presented only diabetes; 24 (15.69%), diabetes and hypertension, and 61 (39.87%), only hypertension. As for biochemistry, the following reference values were used for hemodialysis CKD: serum iron (50-170g/dL), total proteins (60-80g/L), calcium (9-11mg/dL), phosphorus 5-6mg/dL) and creatinine (7-12mg/dL), being obtained as mean among the patients: serum iron 59.42µg / dL; total proteins 70.07g/L; calcium 9.02 mg/dL; phosphorus 5,15mg/dL; creatinine 12.39mg/dL. **CONCLUSION:** The average age was 48.59 years, a range compatible with the age of the most significant reduction in glomerular filtration, around 40 years. Men predominate, with low socioeconomic status. At least 92(60.13%) of the respondents had diabetes and/or hypertension, both factors of high mortality in CKD. Regarding the biochemical evaluation, it is concluded that the values of serum iron, total proteins, calcium and phosphorus are within those recommended, while those of creatinine are somewhat elevated, leading to believe in a good nutritional and dialytic monitoring of patients.

29. MIASTHENIA GRAVIS OF ATYPICAL PROGRESSION: CASE REPORT
Liana Nara Oliveira Moreira¹, Leandra Rúbia Oliveira Moreira², Geovane Bruno Oliveira Moreira², Tibério Silva Borges dos Santos³
¹ State University of Piauí
² Federal University of Piauí
³ Getúlio Vargas Hospital

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

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

30. NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE 1: CLINICAL CASE REPORT

Matheus dos Santos Passo¹, Ane Caroline Chaves Lima Menezes¹, Anna Klicia Sousa Santos¹, Ergellis Victor Cavalcanti de Lima¹, Karine Keila de Sousa Vieira Sampaio¹

¹ Federal University of Maranhão

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

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

Vitória Gonçalves Alves de Oliveira¹, Thiago Sousa Dourado¹, Laís da Hora Lucena Silva¹, Beatryz Sá Rodrigues¹, Sérgio Antônio de Melo e Silva Borges¹, Santiago Cirilo Nogueira Servin¹.

¹ Federal University of Maranhão;

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

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

Wesley Wagner dos Santos¹, Letícia Lima Bacelar¹, Daniel Cabral Leão Ferreira¹, Maria das Dores Alves de Oliveira², Wellington dos Santos Alves² and Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹.

¹ State University of Piauí;

² Federal Institute of Piauí.

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

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

Danilo Rafael Da Silva Fontinele¹, Jerrisson Da Silva Morais¹, Francisco Das Chagas Ferreira De Melo Júnior¹, Levy De Aguiar Pontes¹, Fabiano Vieira Da Silva¹, Liliane Maria Soares Martins¹

¹ State University of Piauí

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

34. **PELVIC RING TRAUMA IN PATIENT VICTIM OF HELP: CASE REPORT**
Livia Maria Alcântara Vasconcelos¹, Lorena Lima de Oliveira¹, Alexandre Almeida Borges², Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho³, André Cronemberger Pires Aragão², Thúlio Adley Lima Cunha².

¹ State University of Piauí

² Federal University of Piauí

³ FACID/Wyden

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

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

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

Ane Caroline Chaves Lima Menezes¹, Matheus dos Santos Passo¹, Anna Klicia Sousa Santos¹, Laena de Brito Marino¹, Layla Matos Silva¹, Aldicléya Lima Luz¹

¹ Federal University of Maranhão

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

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

Andréa Beatrice Santos da Silva¹, Fernando Cleudson Lima Paiva Filho¹, Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz¹, Leticia Pereira Martins¹, Maria Carolina Albuquerque de Sousa Martins¹, Marília Albuquerque de Sousa Martins¹

¹ State University of Maranhão

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

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

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

Leonardo Nascimento de Sousa Batista¹, Fábio Pimenta de Melo¹, João Victor Magalhães de Farias¹, Willian da Silva Lopes¹

¹ State University of Maranhão.

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

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

João Victor de Oliveira Alvarenga¹, Bartira Silva Gonçalves Costa¹, Hugo Dias Hoffmann Santos¹

¹ University Center of Várzea Grande

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

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

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

Amanda Patrícia Vasconcelos Matos¹, Sérgio Antônio de Melo e Silva Borges¹, Vitória Gonçalves Alves de Oliveira¹, Beatryz Sá Rodrigues¹, Bruno Luciano Carneiro Alves de Oliveira²

¹ Federal University of Maranhão

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

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

Raissa Martins de Oliveira Nunes¹, Sarah Maria Monteiro Soares Costa de Holanda², Antonione Santos Bezerra Pinto¹

¹ IESVAP

² Uninovafapi

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

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

41. PRIMARY CUTANEOUS ANAPLASTIC LARGE T-CELL LYMPHOMA – CASE REPORT
Vitória Castelo Branco Rocha Ibiapina do Monte¹, Thiago Assis Borges Moraes², Yllana Ferreira Alves da Silva³, Mariana Neiva Rocha⁴, Sofia Naira Barbosa Freitas² e Raimundo Gerônimo da Silva Júnior⁵
¹ Federal University of Piauí
² State University of Piauí
³ Uninovafapi
⁴ FACID|Wyden
⁵ LAPAC Clinic.

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

42. EVALUATION OF THE PHYSICAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONALITY OF A BASIC HEALTH UNIT OF BAIXADA MARANHENSE
Gabriel de Sousa Teixeira e Silva ¹; Evandro Rodrigues Castelo Branco Filho ¹; Jardel Barbosa da Silva ¹; Luis Gabriel Campos Pires¹; Vicente Ludgero Ribeiro Junior ¹; Ariane Cristina Ferreira Bernardes Neves¹
¹ Federal University of Maranhão

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

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

43. PROFILE OF MALNUTRITION IN THE BRAZILIAN POPULATION BETWEEN 2010 AND 2017
Rebecca Lemos da Silva Lages¹, Mariel Osório Silva¹, Gideon Batista Viana Júnior, Mayara Pessoa Feitosa¹, Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz²; Jéssica Sâmia Silva Torres Ribeiro³.
¹ State University of Piauí
² State University of Maranhão
³ Federal University of Piauí

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

44. ACUTE NEUROLOGICAL DISEASE ASSOCIATED WITH THE YELLOW FEVER VACCINE (YFV-DNA) AND CHIKUNGUNYA
Sâmara Gabriele Ferreira de Brito¹, José Noronha Vieira Júnior², Cristina Deusdará e Castro Scarpellini³, Iana de Sousa Campos³, Lucas Cortez Macedo², Teresa Raquel de Carvalho Castro Sousa⁴.
¹ State University of Piauí
² Uninovafapi
³ FACID|Wyden
⁴ Mauritian College of Nassau

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

45. **FIBRODYSPLASIA OSSIFICANS PROGRESSIVA: A CASE REPORT**
 Andreia De Sousa Barros¹, Camila Galdino Sales Sousa¹, Paulo Victor De Almeida Miguel², Danielle Rocha Do Val¹, Maycon Fellepe Da Ponte¹, Luis Edmundo Teixeira De Arruda Furtado¹
¹ UNINTA
² Federal University of Ceará

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

46. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ACUTE FLACCID PARALYSIS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO, IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN 2014 TO 2017.**
 Renata Costa Cavalcante¹; Indira Odete Amorim de Matos Menezes¹; Sílvia Valéria Teixeira Cruz¹; Magnólia de Jesus Sousa Magalhães Assunção².

- ¹ State University of Maranhão;
² Federal University of Piauí

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

47. **RECOMMENDATIONS OF GYNECOLOGISTS FOR COLON CANCER TRACKING AND CHALLENGE**
 Mariel Osório Silva¹, Danilo Rafael da Silva Fontinele¹, Paulo Henrique Spindola Silva¹, Tatyane Silva Rodrigues², Gideon Batista Júnior¹, Sabas Carlos Vieira
¹ State University of Piauí
² Federal University of Piauí

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

48. **INFANT'S CHIKUNGUNYA ENCEPHALITIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ**
Cristina Deusdará e Castro Scarpellini¹, Iana de Sousa Campos¹,
Teresa Raquel de Carvalho Castro Sousa¹, Sâmara Gabriele Ferreira
de Brito¹, Lucas Cortez Macêdo¹, José Noronha Vieira Junior¹.
¹ FACID|Wyden

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

49. **PATHOLOGICAL COMPLETE RESPONSE OF TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER POST NEOADJUVANCE: AN INDIVIDUALIZED PROTOCOL**
Marcela Portela Rezende Rufino¹; Maria Mariana Rocha Gomes¹;
Amanda Pereira Teles¹; Danielle Calheiros Campelo Maia¹; José
Erialdo da Silva Júnior¹
¹ UNINTA

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

50. **ANALYSIS OF PRIMARY ATTENTION REFERRAL GYNECOLOGICAL CONSULTATIONS IN A SECONDARY ATTENTION AMBULATORY IN SOBRAL / CE CITY.**
Amanda Pereira Teles¹, Ana Rita Sampaio Carneiro¹, Sara Oliveira da
Silva¹, Marcela Portela Rezende Rufino¹, Noailles Magalhães Couto
Pinheiro¹, Francisco Airton Rangel Filho¹
¹ Higher Institute of Applied Theology - INTA

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

51. **FULMINANT LIVER FAILURE THROUGH DENGUE AND CHIKUNGUNYA COINFECTION- CASE REPORT**
Iana de Sousa Campos¹; Cristina Deusdará e Castro Scarpellini¹;
Teresa Raquel de Carvalho Castro Sousa²; Mariane Mendes Gil
Barbosa Santos³; Sâmara Gabriele Ferreira de Brito⁴; José Noronha
Vieira Júnior⁵
¹ FACID|Wyden
² Mauricio de Nassau
³ Uninovafapi
⁴ Federal University of Piauí
⁵ State University of Piauí

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

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

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

Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Rafael de Oliveira Magalhães¹, Jéssica Ohana de Alencar Ferraz¹, Johnny do Nascimento Alves¹, Fabrício Pires de Moura do Amaral¹ e Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹

¹ State University of Piauí

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

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

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

¹ State University of Piauí

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

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

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

Antonio Henrique Barroso do Vale Filho¹, Lucas Felipe de Oliveira¹, Maria Mariana Rocha Gomes¹, Noailles Magalhães Couto Pinheiro¹, Patrick Teles Frota Capote¹

¹ University Center INTA

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

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

Luis Felipe Coelho Alves¹, Carlos Eduardo Moura Carvalho Rocha¹, Ronalt Cavalcante Morais Júnior¹, Herion Alves da Silva Machado², Liliane Alves da Silva Machado³

¹ State University of Piauí

² Teresina Municipal Health Foundation (FMS-PI)

³ State University of Piauí & Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Nadine Gabrielle dos Santos Rigamonte¹; Lellis Henrique Costa¹; Nickolas Souza Silva¹; Fares José Lima de Moraes¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

Francisco Elton Coelho da Silva Filho¹, Giuseppe Marques Alencar¹, Zayla Adeilde Aguiar de Brito¹, Sabas Carlos Vieira¹

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

¹ State University of Maranhão

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

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

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

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

¹ State University of Maranhão

INTRODUCTION: Germ cell tumors (GCTs) are neoplasms derived from primordial germ cells and can occur at gonadal or extragonadal sites. The incidence of GCTs presents two distinct peaks, before 2 years of age, reflecting the high incidence of sacrococcygeal location's tumors, and the other peak in adolescence. They are characterized by distinct clinical and histological findings that influence the prognosis, and within this group, the Endodermal Sinus Tumor stands out, which affects the gonads more frequently, even though it may also occur in extragonadal sites, with the most common region being the sacrococcygeal. Serum levels of alpha-fetoprotein (AFP) and chorionic gonadotrophin, β fraction (β -hCG), are useful in the diagnosis, follow-up and treatment response. Thus, the purpose of this study is to discuss a rare case of sacrococcygeal endodermal sinus tumor in a pediatric patient. CASE REPORT: Patient, female, 1 year and 7 month old, from Grajaú/MA, presented presented poliuria and increased abdominal volume for 3 months. At physical examination: distended abdomen, left lower limb edema and hyperemia of the pelvic region. Abdominal ultrasound revealed pelvic mass measuring 6.7x4.7x6.4cm. Rectal examination and urethrocytography showed retrovesical tumor mass, discarding rectal or bladder tumor. Submitted to a laparotomy, which evidenced a large tumor mass that occupied the entire fundus of sac, of retroperitoneal origin, whose histopathological report showed endodermal sinus tumor infiltrating fibrous tissue, unresected at the moment of surgery, considered stage III - high risk, according to Staging Children Oncology Group. Admission exams revealed AFP of 17,270.7 ng / mL, β -hCG 0.89, and is currently undergoing treatment according to the protocol of the Brazilian Cooperative Group for the Treatment of Germ Cell Tumors in Childhood - GCTs 2008. At the moment, the patient has already completed the third cycle of chemotherapy, whose chemotherapy regimen consists of Ifosfamide, Cisplatin and Etoposide, with partial response after three cycles: AFP of 2.5 ng / mL and mass reduction in 40% after radiological reassessment. CONCLUSION: The Endodermal Sinus Tumor is quite aggressive, however, usually it is not metastatic in children. The evaluation of the response through radiological exams and serum markers dosage are important prognostic factors, as well as total surgical resection of the mass with withdrawal of the coccyx

60. ANAPLASIC LARGE CELL LYMPHOMA: CASE REPORT

Fernanda Gorgone¹, João Victor Magalhães de Farias¹, Leonardo de Sousa Nascimento Batista¹, Luiz Felipe Bezerra de Sousa¹ and Maria Tereza Ferreira Albuquerque¹.

¹ State University of Maranhão

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

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

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

Mariana Beatriz Silva Torres Galindo¹ and Moab Duarte Acioli¹.

¹ Catholic University of Pernambuco

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

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

Mariana Beatriz Silva Torres Galindo¹ and Moab Duarte Acioli¹.

¹ Catholic University of Pernambuco

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

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

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

Matheus dos Santos Passo¹, Ane Caroline Chaves Lima Menezes¹, Felipe Rodrigues de Carvalho¹, Anna Klicia Sousa Santos¹, Fábio Pimenta de Melo¹, Elaine Rocha Meirelles Rodrigues¹.

¹ Federal University of Maranhão

INTRODUCTION: Suicidal thoughts and behaviors are both major public health issues that have increased considerably in recent decades. Social, psychological, cultural, and other factors can interact and overlap leading a person to suicidal act. Stigma linked to mental disorders and suicide can make it difficult to seek help, making many people feel unable to verbalize and seek help. **GOALS:** To verify the risk of suicide in visitors to a shopping mall in Imperatriz - Maranhão, Brazil, through a social action to prevent suicide. **METHODS:** This study followed the cross-sectional analytical-observational study in which the Tool for Assessment of Suicide Risk (TASR) was used, which assessed the individual risk profile, risk profile of symptoms and interview risk profile, in a weighted way, receiving weights of 1,2 and 3, respectively, through 25 objective questions. The survey was applied to visitors (n = 44) from a shopping mall located in the central region of Imperatriz - MA, Brazil, chosen at random, after being approved by the Research Ethics Committee. All participants in the study signed the Informed Consent Form (TCLE) at the beginning of each interview. **RESULTS:** Most respondents (79.5%) were between 15 and 35 years of age at the time of the survey, while none of the visitors (0%) were over 65 years of age. On the other hand, there were 18.2% of the visitors with reports of psychiatric illness and / or lack of social support / social isolation, a large percentage (85.7%) of the population found to have had no history of suicide in the family. Furthermore, it was verified that 34.9% of the mentioned public had depressive symptoms and the majority (59.1%) reported suffering from agitation / anxiety frequently. It was also verified that 43.2% of the visitors mentioned impulsivity as a striking feature. Most (51.2%) of the interviewees were classified as low risk, while 27.9% had moderate risk and 20.9% were within the high-risk range for suicide. **CONCLUSION:** The dimensions Profile of risk of symptoms and Profile of risk of interview were the most affected ones. Devalue, anhedonia, rabies and recent substance use were also determinants of the increased risk of suicide.

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

Johnny do Nascimento Alves¹, Rafael de Oliveira Magalhães¹, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Jessica Ohana de Alencar Ferraz¹, Leticia Lima Bacelar¹ and Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹.

¹ State University of Piauí

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

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

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

Rafael de Oliveira Magalhães¹, Eduarda Norberto Siqueira¹, Johnny do Nascimento Alves¹, Leticia Lima Bacelar¹, Micael Rezende Carvalho da Cunha¹ e Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹.

¹ State University of Piauí

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

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

Francisco das Chagas Ferreira de Melo Júnior¹, Danilo Rafael da Silva Fontinele¹, Cristiane Vieira Amaral¹, Herion Alves da Silva Machado², Liliane Maria Soares Martins^{1,3}, Fabiano Vieira da Silva^{4,5}

¹ Graduating in Medicine by State University of Piauí/UESPI;

² Teresina Municipal Foundation/FMS;

³ Federal University of Piauí

⁴ Central Public Health Laboratory Dr. Costa Alvarenga/LACEN, Teresina-PI;

⁵ Fiocruz, Rio de Janeiro-RJ.

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

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

67. CLINICAL AND ETIOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF VIRAL RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS OCCURRING IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF TERESINA, PI
Francisco das Chagas Ferreira de Melo Júnior¹; Liliane Maria Soares Martins^{1,2}; Cristiane Vieira Amaral¹; Fabiano Vieira da Silva^{3,4}.
¹ State University of Piauí/UESPI;
² Federal University of Piauí/UFPPI;
³ Central Laboratory of Public Health Dr. Costa Alvarenga/LACEN, Teresina-PI;
⁴ Fiocruz, Rio de Janeiro-RJ.

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

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

68. RHINOCEREBRAL MUCORMYCOSIS: A CASE REPORT
Leandra Rúbia Oliveira Moreira¹; Marília Francisca Da Silva Pereira¹,
Caroline Carla Duarte De Araujo¹, Pablo Samarony Gomes Costa¹,
André Gustavo Da Silva Lima², Liana Nara Oliveira Moreira¹
¹ Federal University of Piauí
² State University of Piauí

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

69. STRETTMENT OF POTENTIAL FROM PROLONGED OROTRAQUEAL INTUBATION: A CASE REPORT
Vitória Gonçalves Alves de Oliveira¹, Thiago Sousa Dourado¹, Laís da Hora Lucena Silva¹, Beatryz Sá Rodrigues¹, Maria Augusta Ribeiro Gaspar¹, Bruno Mileno Magalhães de Carvalho¹.
¹ Federal University of Maranhão

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

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

70. SARCOMA SYNOVIAL IN MEDIASTINAL REGION

Thiago Assis Borges Morais¹, Yllana Ferreira Alves da Silva², Mariana Neiva Rocha³, Sofia Naira Barbosa Freitas¹, Livia Maria Alcântara Vasconcelos¹ e Raimundo Gerônimo da Silva Junior⁴

¹ State University of Piauí

² Uninovafapi

³ FACID|Wyden

⁴ LAPAC Clinic

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

71. APERT SYNDROME: A CASE REPORT

Jackeline Dias Cunha Nogueira¹, Adrianna Torres da Costa¹, Natália Lucas do Santos¹, Raissa Martins de Oliveira Nunes¹, Thainnar de Moura Lima¹, Mauro Mendes Pinheiro Machado¹.

¹ IESVAP

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

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

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

Alexandre Gabriel Silva Rego¹, Brenda Irla Soares Santos¹, Maira Cristine De Sousa¹, Luiza De Sá Urtiga Santos¹, Marina Nogueira Barbosa Rêgo¹, Carla Maria De Carvalho Leite¹

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Alyne Pereira Lopes¹, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Rafael de Oliveira Magalhães¹, Jéssica Ohana de Alencar Ferraz¹, Fabrício Pires de Moura do Amaral¹, Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹.

¹ State University of Piauí

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

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

74. ACTIVITY BIOANTIMUTAGENIC OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF BARK OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MICE
Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Caio Felipe Norberto Siqueira¹, Pedro Igor Barros Santos¹, Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Alyne Pereira Lopes¹, Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹
¹ State University of Piauí

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

75. POTENTIAL MUTAGENIC OF BARK OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MICE
Alyne Pereira Lopes¹, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Caio Felipe Norberto Siqueira¹, Pedro Igor Barros Santos¹, Mariana Leite¹ Pereira e Pedro Marcos de Almeida.¹
¹State University of Piauí

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

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

76. POTENTIAL DESMUTAGENIC OF BARK OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MICE
Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Mariana Leite Pereira¹, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Alyne Pereira Lopes¹, Caio Felipe Norberto Siqueira¹ e Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹.
¹State University of Piauí

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

77. PROTECTIVE ACTIVITY OF EXTRACT OF BARK *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MERISTEMATIC CELLS OF *Allium cepa* L. Pedro Igor Barros Santos¹, Mariana Leite Pereira¹, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Alyne Pereira Lopes¹, Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹
¹State University of Piauí

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

78. MUTAGENICITY OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF LEAF OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MICE Mariana Leite Pereira¹, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto¹, Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Caio Felipe Norberto Siqueira¹, Pedro Igor Barros Santos¹, Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹
¹State University of Piauí

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

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

79. ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL ANTIMUTAGENIC OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF LEAF OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN BLOOD PERIPHERAL OF MICE BY MICRONUCLEUS TEST Caio Felipe Norberto Siqueira¹, Pedro Igor Barros Santos¹, Alyne Pereira Lopes¹, Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Mariana Leite Pereira¹ e Pedro Marcos de Almeida¹.
¹State University of Piauí

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

80. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF INTOXICATION BY TOXIC PLANTS IN THE BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST FROM 2007 TO 2015 Karine Leticia Ferreira Machado da Costa¹; Bruno de Araújo Brito¹; Elvis Martins Cabral¹; Bruna Afonso dos Santos¹; Francisco Talyson Marques Rodrigues¹; Cintia Maria de Melo Mendes¹.
¹ UNINOVAFAP Center University

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

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

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

Karine Leticia Ferreira Machado da Costa¹; Bruno de Araújo Brito¹; Elvis Martins Cabral¹; Bruna Afonso dos Santos¹; Francisco Talyson Marques Rodrigues¹; Cíntia Maria de Melo Mendes¹.

¹ UNINOVAFAPI Center University

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

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

Francisco de Brito Melo Júnior¹; Natália Lemos da Silva Timóteo²; José Péricles Magalhães Vasconcelos Filho¹; Davi Queiroz de Carvalho Rocha¹

¹ ESP-CE;

² Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

Renanna Najara Veras Rodrigues¹, Jorge Everton de Medeiros Nogueira Júnior¹, Larissa Lima Silva¹, Lidinara Mendes de Sousa¹, Vicente de Oliveira Lopes Neto¹, Illoma Rossany Lima Leite¹.

¹FACID/DeVry.

INTRODUCTION: As a part of the Brazilian epidemiological transition, infectious and parasitic diseases cease to occupy the top rank of causes of death and start to stand out other determinants of morbidity and mortality, as external causes. This determinant is difficult to measure and has high costs for the public sector. OBJECTIVES: The aim of this study focuses on analyzing the prevalence of hospital deaths from external causes in the city of Teresina, Piauí, the period of one year. As specific objectives, it is intended to observe which external causes have greater expressiveness, and relate them to variables such as gender and age, tracing, therefore, a profile of the deaths occurred. METHODS: This is a comparative and descriptive study, secondary to System SUS Hospital Information data (SIH-SUS), which describes the hospital deaths in the city of Teresina in the period between April 2015 and April 2016. RESULTS: During the study period, there were 485 cases of deaths from external causes, averaging 40 deaths per month. On gender, there is a higher prevalence in males, affecting 384 men (79,2%). With respect to age, prevailed deaths in the range comprising individuals aged 20 to 39, totaling 171 deaths (35,3%). Among the types of external causes, transport accidents and other external causes of accidental injury have greater expressiveness, responsible for 197 (40,6%) and 206 (42,5%) of cases, respectively. Conversely, the sequelae of external causes resulted in only one case (0,2%). CONCLUSIONS: The data presented above showed that the number of external causes death records in Teresina is high, a fact that must be observed by health management and other efforts for the development of public policies aimed at reducing accidents and other external causes of accidental injuries. In addition to the discussion of the causes, it must also highlight the fact that the highest number of deaths is in adulthood and especially in men, information that allows better targeting of prevention measures to be applied.

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

Renanna Najara Veras Rodrigues¹, Jorge Everton de Medeiros Nogueira Júnior¹, Vicente de Oliveira Lopes Neto¹, Leticia Maria de Carvalho Neves¹, Lidinara Mendes de Sousa¹, Illoma Rossany Lima Leite¹.

¹FACID/DeVry.

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

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

Vicente de Oliveira Lopes Neto¹, Eduardo Lopes Carreiro de Alencar¹, Renanna Najara Veras Rodrigues¹, Jorge Everton de Medeiros Nogueira Júnior¹, Afonso Alves Leite¹, Gabriel Pinho Mororó².

¹FACID/DeVry;

²University Center Christus.

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

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

Vicente de Oliveira Lopes Neto¹, Eduardo Lopes Carreiro de Alencar, Renanna Najara Veras Rodrigues¹, Jorge Everton de Medeiros Nogueira Júnior¹, Afonso Alves Leite¹, Gabriel Pinho Mororó².

¹FACID/DeVry;

²University Center Christus.

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

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

João Estevam da Rocha Fossêca Neto¹, Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho¹, Leonardo Fortes Gomes¹, Enéias Silva Machado¹, Paulo Afonso de Oliveira Ribeiro¹, Caio Alcobaça Marcondes².

¹FACID/DeVry;

²State University of Piauí.

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

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

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

Lidina Mendes de Sousa¹, Larissa Lima Silva¹, Renanna Najara Veras Rodrigues¹, Lisandra Félix Leite de Oliveira², Iloma Rossany Lima Leite¹.

¹FACID/DeVry.

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

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

Marcela Bezerra Marques¹, Lais Kristyna Rocha de Oliveira², Edinaldo Gonçalves de Miranda¹, Antônio Luis Maia Filho¹, Eneias Silva Machado², Dannel Cabral Leão Ferreira³

¹State University of Piauí;

² FACID/DeVry;

³Federal University of Piauí.

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

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

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

Isadora Teixeira Nunes de Miranda¹, Felipe Leite Feitosa², Jefferson José Cavalcanti Ferreira Filho², Joane Dalla de Oliveira Guerra², Angélica Florinda Pacheco Barbosa de Sousa¹, Luciana Tolstenko Nogueira¹

¹State University of Piauí;

² FACID/DeVry.

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

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

Larissa Alessandra da Costa Camapum¹, Isadora Maria Matias Batista², Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho¹, Larissa Lima Silva¹, Aline Maria Ferreira da Silva Lima¹, Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹

¹FACID/DeVry;

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ.

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

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

92. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORTALITY RATE MATERNAL AND CHILD AND TYPES OF LABOR IN TERESINA-PIAUI
 Larissa Alessandra da Costa Camapum¹, Illoma Rossany Lima Leite¹, Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho¹, Isadora Maria Matias Batista¹, Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹
¹FACID/DeVry.

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

93. EXACERBATION IN CROHN'S DISEASE INDUCED BY NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY: CASE REPORT
 Ana Beatriz do Espírito Santo Correia¹, Ana Carolina Piauilino dos Santos Falcão¹, Raimundo Gomes do Rego Neto¹, Vivianne Carvalho Soares de Araújo¹, Joceli Oliveira dos Santos².
 1 UNINOVAFAPI Center University;
 2 Federal University of Piauí.

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

94. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HEPATITIS CASES OCCURRING IN PIAUI IN THE YEARS 2014 AND 2015
 Vitória Neiva Pinheiro Correia¹, Leticia Maria de Carvalho Neves¹, Camila de Sousa Almeida Araújo¹, Iara Santos Silva¹, Illoma Rossany Lima Leite¹, Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹.
¹FACID/DeVry.

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

95. INTESTINAL MUCORMYCOSIS WITH HEPATIC IMPAIRMENT - CASE REPORT
 Vitória Neiva Pinheiro Correia¹, Aristides Silva Pinheiro Filho¹, Francisco Vitor Pereira de Sousa¹, Laís Krisyna Rocha de Oliveira¹, Carla Cecília da Costa Almeida¹, Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹
¹FACID/DeVry

INTRODUCTION: mucormycosis or mucormycosis is a serious fungal infection of opportunistic character, affecting mainly patients with disabilities in immunological response. As clinical presentations are variable response with cutaneous involvement, rhinocerebral, pulmonary, gastrointestinal or disseminated. The lesions of the gastrointestinal tract have been reported in the stomach, ileum and colon. None case of hepatic impairment has been

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

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

Ana Beatriz do Espírito Santo Correia¹, Raimundo Gomes do Rego Neto¹, Ana Valéria e Vasconcelos França Cortez¹, Maressa Sampaio Marques¹, Gustavo Henrique Rodrigues de Sousa¹, Joceli Oliveira dos Santos²

¹ UNINOVAFAPI Center University

² Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Leticia Pereira Martins¹, Yasmime Maria Leódido Fortes¹, Laís Silva Fernandes¹, Tarso Buaz Pereira Martins², Laís Caroline Pereira Gomes³, Thais Silva Fernandes⁴.

¹State University of Maranhão;

²Federal University of Piauí

³State University of Piauí;

⁴Colégio Estácio de Sá.

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

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

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

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

¹Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Camila de Sousa Almeida Araújo¹, Letícia Maria de Carvalho Neves¹, Illoma Rossany Lima Leite¹, Iara Santos Silva¹, Vitória Neiva Pinheiro Costa¹, Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹.

¹FACID/DeVry

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

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

100. EVALUATION OF BURNOUT SYMPTOMS IN THE PUBLIC UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS OF MEDICINE COURSE IN NORTHEAST BRAZILIAN STATE
Bruna Rufino Leão¹; Sara Severo Mendes da Paz¹; Alexandre Castelo Branco Vaz Parente¹; Diele Lorraine Meneses Diocesano²; Ediwyrtton de Freitas Morais Barros³.
¹Federal University of Piauí
²State University of Piauí
³University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

101. ANALYSIS OF ACUTE OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF EFFECTS *Morinda citrifolia* (Noni) ON BONE MARROW OF RATS WISTAR
Marcela Bezerra Marques¹, Vinicius Leal Veloso¹, Williany Carvalho Moura¹, Samylla Miranda Monte¹, Edinaldo Gonçalves de Miranda¹, Antônio Luis Martins Maia Filho¹
¹State University of Piauí

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

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

102. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOUR OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN THE CITY OF CAXIAS, MARANHÃO, IN THE PERIOD 2007-2013
Romário de Sousa Oliveira¹; Ana Luiza Siqueira Rosa¹; José de Ribamar Rodrigues dos Santos Júnior¹; Valéria Cristina Soares Pinheiro¹; Guilherme Antonio Silva Ribeiro²
¹State University of Maranhão;
²State University of Piauí.

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

103. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE RATE OF HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS BY SUS DUE TO ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES BETWEEN 2008-2012 IN PIAUÍ
Ana Thereza Arêa Leão de Oliveira¹, Felipe Leite Feitosa¹, Aieska Leal Rocha Aguiar¹, Isadora Teixeira Nunes de Miranda¹, Isadora de Castro Leite Alcantara¹, Luciana Tolstenko Nogueira¹.
¹State University of Piauí

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

104. **DIAGNOSTIC ACCURACY OF HIGH-RESOLUTION ELECTROCARDIOGRAM DEVELOPED IN LABORATORIES OF AMAZON STATE UNIVERSITY FOR VENTRICULAR LATE POTENTIALS DETECTION**

Michael do Nascimento Correia¹; Maiara Carvalho Nogueira²; Guilherme Antonio Silva Ribeiro²; João Marcos Bemfica Barbosa Pereira¹

¹ State University of Amazon State

²State University of Piauí

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

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

Michael do Nascimento Correia¹; Maiara Carvalho Nogueira²; Guilherme Antonio Silva Ribeiro²; Cristina Melo Rocha¹

¹State University of Amazon State

²State University of Piauí

INTRODUCTION: Hemodialysis (HD) patients have a higher risk of acquiring hepatitis B virus (HBV) than the general population. Describing the prevalence of HBV and identifying the risk factors associated with HBV infection in dialysis patients is essential in the northern region. This is reformed by the National Survey of Prevalence of Viral Hepatitis 2010, which appointed northern of Brazil as the region with the highest rates of prevalence of these disease: supported by the data that showed 10.9% of this population in contact with the HBV, there so Anti-HBc positive. **OBJECTIVES:** Estimate the seroprevalence of HBV in HD patients. **METHODS:** A retrospective study, conducted from March 2014 to June 2016, at the Renal Dialysis Center of Amazonas with chronic renal patients treated in HD program. This study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee. It was applied a questionnaire with demographic and clinical characteristics, and risk factors for HBV infection in case of seroconversion. In addition with the reviewed medical files, carrying out data collection and analysis of serological tests for HBV. **RESULTS:** The study was conducted with files from 155 patients, being 80 men (56,77%), with predominant age of over 30 years (89.67%). The majority (60%) is on treatment for less than 03 years, and the most prevalent underlying disease is systemic hypertension in 94 patients (60,64%), diabetes mellitus in 40 (26%), chronic glomerulonephritis in 15 (10%) and other / undefined in 03 (2%) . In this group, 151 (97%) received HBV vaccine, 03 (1.92%) were not candidates for vaccination as tested positive for HBsAg when starting HD. The prevalent seropositivity for HBsAg was 02 (27.02%) for men, and 01 (1.49%) for women. Of these, 01 (07.01%) had less than three years in HD while 02 (4.34%) were 03 - 08 years in HD. Two (29.1%) tested positive for HIV, 01 (0.64%) case of co -infection HBV -HIV. **CONCLUSION:** Patients identified with positive HBsAg serology were diagnosed at the beginning of dialysis and there is no registered case of seroconversion. The literature shows that adherence to the biosecurity preventive standard measures in dialysis centers results in control and reduction of nosocomial transmission rates.

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

Isadora de Castro Leite Alcantara¹; Felipe Leite Feitosa¹; Aieska Leal Rocha Aguiar¹; Ana Thereza Arêa Leão de Oliveira¹; Isadora Teixeira Nundes de Miranda¹; Luciana Tolstenko Nogueira¹.

¹State University of Piauí

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

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

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

Marcia Fernanda Gomes Castelo Branco¹; Esmeralda Maria Lustosa Barros²; Sarah Izabelly Alves Lemos²; Eduardo Andrade Vasconcelos¹; José Moacir Machado Neto¹; Silveria Regina de Sousa Lira².

¹FACID/DeVry

²Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Larissa Lima Silva¹; Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho¹; Larissa Alessandra da Costa Camapum¹; Aline Maria Ferreira da Silva Lima¹; Isadora Maria Matias Batista²; Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹.

¹FACID/DeVry;

²University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ.

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

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

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

Marcela Maria Lopes Costa¹; Desyree Ramos Dantas Ferreira²; Humberto Ferreira de Castro Filho³; Leticia Pereira Martins¹; José de Ribamar Ross¹

¹State University of Maranhão;

²Catholic University of Brasília,

³Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Fernanda Maria Gonçalves de Sousa Moura¹; Iara Santos Silva¹; Illoma Rossany Lima Leite¹; Sabrina Jales Cunha Brandão¹; Vivianne Carvalho Soares de Araújo²; Welligton Ribeiro Figueiredo¹.

¹FACID/DeVry

²University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

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

111. ANALYSIS OF PREVALENCE ACCORDING ETIOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF VIRAL HEPATITIS BETWEEN 2007 AND 2015 IN PIAUÍ
Fernanda Maria Gonçalves de Sousa Moura¹; Leticia Martins Percei²; Daniel Vieira Coimbra¹; Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho¹; Aline Maria Ferreira da Silva Lima¹; Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹.
¹FACID/DeVry
²University Center UNINOVAFAPI

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

112. MENINGIOMA PETROCLIVAL: CASE REPORT
July Lima Gomes¹; Vanessa Nepomuceno da Fonseca Meneses¹; Augusto César Beserra Martins¹; Kamilla Gomes de Sales Souza¹; Felipe Campelo Lima Souza¹; Joaquim Barbosa de Sousa e Silva Júnior¹.
¹FACID/DeVry;
²Federal University of Piauí.

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

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

113. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ACCIDENTS WITH VENOMOUS ANIMALS IN PICOS COUNTY, STATE PIAUÍ, BY ACCIDENT'S TYPE, IN THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2015
Borges VLM¹, Campelo JCM², Lima JPI¹, Campelo, V¹
¹Federal University of Piauí
²University Center UNINOVAFAPI

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

114. LAMINECTOMY IN PATIENT WITH CERVICAL SPONDYLOTIC MYELOPATHY: CASE REPORT
Augusto César Beserra Martins¹; Felipe Campelo Lima Souza¹; Luis Gustavo Silva Bacelar de Andrade¹; Vanessa Nepomuceno da Fonseca Meneses¹; July Lima Gomes¹; Joaquim Barbosa de Sousa e Silva Júnior¹.
¹FACID/DeVry;
²Federal University of Piauí.

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

115. RELATION BETWEEN LEISHMANIOSE CASES VISCERAL IN BRAZIL AND PIAUI BY SEX AND AGE IN 2007 TO 2013 PERIOD
Isabela Dantas Oliveira¹; Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹; João Estevam da Rocha FONSECA Neto¹; Leonardo Fortes Gomes¹; Paulo Afonso de Oliveira Ribeiro¹; Maria Cristina Paiva Paraguassu¹.
¹FACID/DeVry

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

116. EFFECT OF MENTHOFURAN ON GASTRIC EMPTYING IN RATS
Alexandre Gabriel Silva Rego¹; David Silva Almeida¹; Liza Maria Sampaio de Brito¹; Clarissa Viveiros Lima¹; Paulo Humberto Moreira Nunes¹; Maria do Carmo de Carvalho e Martins¹.
¹Federal University of Piauí.

INTRODUCTION: Several monoterpenes are used in traditional medicine in the treatment of gastrointestinal disorders, worm infections and respiratory problems. However, there are no studies assessing the activity of menthofuran monoterpene in gastric motility. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of menthofuran on gastric emptying in rats. **METHODS:** weight 217,19g and standard deviation 32.25) were randomly divided into 5 groups of 8 animals. After fasting for 24 hours, were orally treated with Tween 80 1%, 0.5 mL/100 g (-VC vehicle control group), menthofuran 25, 50 or 100 mg / kg (groups MFur25, MFur50 and MFur100, respectively) or scopolamine 10 mg / kg (Escop10 group). After 1 hour, were orally administered to the animals a liquid food (1.5ml per animal) consisting of phenol red 0.5 mg / ml in 2% carboxymethylcellulose solution and glucose 5 g%. After 20 minutes, the stomach (S) and small intestine (SI) were removed and each organ was homogenized in 0.1N NaOH in a waterbath at 80 ° C under light stirring for one hour. Proteins were precipitated by addition of 20% trichloroacetic acid. 1 ml aliquots of the supernatants were mixed with 2 ml of 0.5 N NaOH to promote complete conversion of the base form of phenol red. The concentration of the indicator was determined by comparison of spectrophotometric absorbance reading (560 nm) of the samples. Gastric retention (GR) of phenol red was calculated by dividing the amount of dye found in the stomach by the total amount found in two segments (stomach and small intestine) and expressed as a percentage. Data were analyzed by ANOVA and Tukey's test. The project was approved by the Ethics Committee (086/2015). **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:** The groups MFur25, MFur50 and MFur100 presented GR of PR significantly greater (p <0.05) when compared to VC (MFur25: 59.82 ± 4.37; MFur50: 51.58 ± 4.11; MFur100: 50.76 ± 3.13; VC: 72.35 ± 0.89), but not in relation to Escop10 group (54.79 ± 5.318). Scopolamine is a natural antagonist of muscarinic receptors, which engender spasmolytic activity on the smooth muscles of the gastrointestinal tract, producing prolonged inhibitory effect on motor activity of the stomach. **CONCLUSION:** The analysis of the results indicates that the menthofuran slows gastric emptying, in similar effect to the cholinergic antagonist scopolamine.

117. EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILE OF SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION ON PIAUI FROM 2008 TO 2012
Alexandre Gabriel Silva Rego¹; Flávia Vanessa Carvalho Sousa Esteves¹; David Silva Almeida¹; Iago Campêlo da Silva¹; Luiza de Sá Urtiga Santos¹; Francisco Passos Costa¹.
¹Federal University of Piauí.

INTRODUCTION: Systemic arterial hypertension (SAH) is a multifactorial clinic condition determined by elevated and sustained levels of arterial blood pressure. SAH has high prevalence and low control rates, besides being considered one of the main changeable risk factors and one of the most important public health problems. **OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the epidemiologic profile of hypertensive patients from 2008 to 2012. **METHODS:** It is a retrospective and quantitative epidemiologic study elaborated based on data from the System of Registration and Accompaniment of Hypertensives and Diabetics (HIPERDIA). Data related to age group, sex, cardiovascular risk, and occurrence of *acute myocardial infarction* (AMI) were analyzed according to users registered on the system on Piauí from 2008 to 2012. Graphics and tables were made using Microsoft Office Excel 2016. **RESULTS:** There are 63495 registered users on the system on Piauí, in which 23017 (36,35%) are male and 40478 (63,75%) female: 18799(64,44%) of registered female users are above 60 years-old, followed by 17797(43,97%) between 40 and 59 years-old. The highest registered age incidence on male and female users was above 60 years-old, with a total of 13318(57,86%) and 18799(46,44%) respectively. When evaluated the risk promoted by hypertension, 22673(35,71%) registered users were at the uncalculated risk group, followed by the medium risk group of 22265(35,07%) users. Between the high risk group, those with age superior to 60 years old stand out, corresponding to 2876(54,25%). The years with highest quantity of AMI cases was 2009 with 489(37,70%) cases, followed by 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012 with, respectively, 228(17,58%), 208(16,04%), 199(15,34%) and 177(13,34%). **CONCLUSION:** SAH on Piauí was more frequent on women, which is corresponding to the literature, and between those of age group superior to 40 years old. When risk is analyzed, its noticeable a lack of risk

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

118. **HER-2 POSITIVE PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER: ANALYSIS OF 41 CASES**
Flávia Vanessa Carvalho Sousa Esteves¹; Dennyse de Medeiros Gonçalves Albuquerque¹; Alexandre Gabriel Silva Rego¹; Lorena Norberta Mendes Moura¹; Ruggeri Bezerra Guimarães¹; Sabas Carlos Vieira¹.

¹Federal University of Piauí

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

119. **CROHN'S DISEASE: AN UNCLEAR CLINICAL PICTURE**
Yarla Catarina Antão de Alencar¹; Ana Valéria Santos Pereira de Almeida¹; Lara Matias Barbosa¹; Christielle Silva Marques¹; André Lauzer Borges Barreto¹.

¹ University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

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

120. **ACUTE CHOLECYSTITIS: EVALUATION OF 298 CASES OPERATED ON URGENCY**
Illoma Rossany Lima Leite¹; Iara Santos Silva¹; Isabel de Sousa Melo²; Layane Duarte Silva¹; Brenda Paula Brito Lobão²; Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹.

¹ FACID/DeVry

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

121. **RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MORTALITY RATE FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN BRAZIL AND PIAUÍ BY SEX AND AGE GROUP**
Aline Maria Ferreira da Silva Lima¹; Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho¹; Fernanda Maria Gonçalves de Sousa Moura¹; Letícia Maria Perci²; Larena Virna Guimarães Souza²; Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹.

¹ FACID/DeVry

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

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

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

Aline Maria Ferreira da Silva Lima¹; Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho¹; Larissa Alessandra da Costa Camapum¹; Isadora Maria Matias Batista²; Larissa Lima Silva¹; Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹.

¹ FACID/DeVry

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

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

Alexandre Gabriel Silva Rego¹; Victória Maria Luz Borges¹; Yáscarah Rizia Ramos Amâncio¹; Matheus Henrique Lopes Araujo¹; Iago Campêlo da Silva¹; Francisco Passos Costa¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

Patryck Araújo Dantas da Silva¹; Renato de Sousa e Silva¹ Allan Tiago Teixeira Araújo¹; Gabriel Felipe Teixeira Freire de Oliveira¹; Paulo Humberto Moreira¹; Maria do Carmo de Carvalho e Martins¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Anna Beatriz Carvalho de Oliveira¹; Angélica Maria Assunção da Ponte Lopes¹; Vítor Assunção da Ponte Lopes²; Esmeralda Maria Lustosa Barros³; Paula Fernanda Batista de Sousa⁴; Ana Flávia Machado de Carvalho⁵.

¹ FACID/DeVry

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

³ Federal University of Piauí

⁴ Corporate University of Med Imagem

⁵ State University of Paraíba

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

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

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

Angélica Maria Assunção da Ponte Lopes¹; Anna Beatriz Carvalho de Oliveira¹; Bárbara Santos Accioly Calumby¹; Maria Carolina Barros Freitas¹; Nina de Jesus Sousa Pires de Moura¹; Deuzuita dos Santos Oliveira¹.

¹ FACID/DeVry

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

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

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

Angélica Maria Assunção da Ponte Lopes¹; Vitor Assunção da Ponte Lopes²; Ludymilla Saraiva Martins¹; Cristiane Patrícia Ferreira Andrade¹; Anna Beatriz Carvalho de Oliveira¹; Roberta Oriana Assunção Lopes de Sousa³.

¹ FACID/DeVry

² Uninovafapi University Center

³ Endografos Aval Institute

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

128. SITUS INVERSUS TOTALIS (SIT): CASE REPORT

Mateus Aguiar da Costa Lopes¹; Juliana de Sá Pires Carvalho¹; Maria Clara Barbosa Nolêto¹; Fabiana Brito Campelo¹; Felipe Leite Feitosa¹; Marília Ione Futino¹.

¹ FACID/DeVry

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

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

129. THE CESAREAN PREVALENCE IN CAXIAS MUNICIPALITY - MA IN PERIOD 2010 2014
Leticia Pereira Martins²; Beatriz Pereira Martins¹; Tarso Buaiz Pereira Martins¹; Marcela Maria Lopes Costa²; Desyree Ramos Dantas Ferreira²; José de Ribamar Ross².
¹ Federal University of Piauí
² State University of Maranhão

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

130. ANALYSIS OF NUMBERS OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES NOTIFIED OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAXIAS-MA
Tarso Buaiz Pereira Martins¹; Beatriz Pereira Martins¹; Leticia Pereira Martins²; Laís Silva Fernandes²; Yasmine Maria Leóddido Fortes²; Thais Silva Fernandes³.
¹ Federal University of Piauí
² State University of Maranhão
³ Faculdade Estácio de Sá

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

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

131. DIFFERENT THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES IN DIFFERENT CASES OF RUPTURED HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA
Isadora Costa Coelho Gayoso e Almendra ¹; Augusto César Beserra Martins¹; Breno da Silva Moreira¹; Marcia Fernanda Gomes Castelo Branco¹; Carol Amaral¹; Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹
¹ FACID/DeVry

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

132. RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF AMERICAN CUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS IN THE CITY OF CAXIAS-MA.
Laís Caroline Pereira Gomes¹; Tarso Buaiz Pereira Martins²; Leticia Pereira Martins³; Laís Silva Fernandes³; Yasmine Maria Leóddido Fortes³; Thais Silva Fernandes⁴.
¹ State University of Piauí
² Federal University of Piauí
³ State University of Maranhão
⁴ Faculdade Estácio de Sá

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

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

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

Leticia Pereira Martins¹; Beatriz Pereira Martins¹; Tarso Buaiz Pereira Martins¹; Marcela Maria Lopes Costa²; Desyree Ramos Dantas Ferreira²; José de Ribamar Ross².

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² State University of Maranhão

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

134. DYNAMICS OF EPIDEMIOLOGICAL LEPROSY CASES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF

Beatriz Pereira Martins¹; Leticia Pereira Martins²; Lais Silva Fernandes²; Yasmine Faria Leódidio Fortes²; Thais Silva Fernandes².

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² State University of Maranhão

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

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

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

Mirelle Lopes Ferreira¹; Laisa Aguiar Paiva¹; João Paulino Neto¹; Wanessa Landim Porto²; Renata Paula Lima Beltrão³.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² Institute of Higher Education Vale do Parnaíba

³ State University of Amazonas

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

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

Mirelle Lopes Ferreira¹; Laisa Aguiar Paiva¹; João Paulino Neto¹; Wanessa Landim Porto²; Renata Paula Lima Beltrão³.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² Institute of Higher Education Vale do Parnaíba

³ State University of Amazonas

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

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

137. FACTORS RELATED HEADACHE IN MEDICAL STUDENTS IN EVERYDAY TERESINA
 Helder Castro Sampaio Junior¹; Leonardo Teixeira¹; Heraldo Carvalho Lopes¹; Audir Lages de Carvalho Júnior¹; João Vitor Teixeira Freire de Oliveira¹; Luelma Savana Soares Rocha¹.
¹ University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

138. ACUTE APPENDICITIS: ASSESSMENT 1120 OPERATED CASES IN URGENCY
 Iara Santos Silva¹; Camila de Sousa Almeida Araújo¹; Rafaela Rabelo de Sousa¹; Fernanda Maria Gonçalves de Sousa Moura¹; Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹; Brenda Paula Brito Lobão².
¹ FACID/DeVry
² Uninovafapi University Center

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

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

139. KASABACH-MERRITT SYNDROM IN HEMANGIOMA IN LIVER: CASE REPORT
 Iara Santos Silva¹; Camila de Sousa Almeida Araújo¹; Leticia Maria de Carvalho Neves¹; Illoma Rossany Lima Leite¹; Vitória Neiva Pinheiro Correia¹; Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹.
¹ FACID/DeVry

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

140. MICROBIOLOGICAL EVALUATION IN PATIENTS WITH ERYSIPELAS ADMITTED IN MEDICAL CLINIC IN A HOSPITAL PUBLIC CAXIAS-MA
 Moniele Tavares Ferreira da Silva¹; Alex Jorge Medeiros Silva²; Francisco Laurindo da Silva³.
¹ State University of Maranhão
² Federal University of Piauí
³ Facid DeVry

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

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

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

José Pereira do Rego Neto¹; Yasmine Maria Leóido Fortes¹; Clarissa Freitas de Sá¹; Marcela Karine Lobato Muniz¹; Luciano André Assunção Barros².

¹ State University of Maranhão

² Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Lisandra Félix Leite de Oliveira¹; Larissa Alessandra da Costa Camapum¹; Lidinara Mendes de Sousa¹; Renanna Najara Veras Rodrigues¹; Aline Maria Ferreira da Silva Lima¹; Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹.

¹FACID/DeVry

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

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

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

Flávia Vanessa Carvalho Sousa Esteves¹; Alex Jorge Medeiros Silva¹; Camila Moura de Sousa²; Joemir Jabson da Conceição Brito¹; Luiz Euripedes Almondes Santana Lemos¹; Reynaldo Mendes de Carvalho Júnior¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² Facid Devry

INTRODUCTION: The Von Hippel-Lindau's (VHL) disease, which has an incidence of 1 in 31,000 to 36,000 live births, is an autosomal dominant genetic disorder by inactivating the tumor suppressor gene VHL (3p25), with the appearance of central nervous system (CNS) and retinal hemangioblastomas (HB) and cysts in visceral organs. CASE REPORT: A 34-year-old female patient, evaluated in the neurology clinic at Getúlio Vargas Hospital in 2010, presented with moderate occipital-cervical pain, continuous and pulsatile, relieving partially with common painkillers. The neurological examination was normal. She reported excision of an ovarian cyst besides having a pancreatic cyst. Detailed family history revealed that her identical twin sister and brother died due to cerebellar cancer when they were 19 and 36 years old, respectively. A brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) was done and showed three intra-axial tumor lesions well defined in bulb, left cerebellar hemisphere and cerebellar vermis, with 1.8cm x 1.6cm in this last region and therefore it was completely dried out. The histopathological examination of the tumor revealed being a HB. She returned to the hospital in 2013, with a brain MRI without contrast, because she was pregnant, and it showed consistent findings with nonspecific gliosis. In 2015, after a history of recurrent headaches, vertical nystagmus and dysidiadococinesia, a new brain MRI was done and revealed four small lobulated infratentorial nodules, one with 2,8cm x 2,3cm, which was resected. Patient had no postoperative complaints. CONCLUSION: In 80% of patients with VHL, there is a family history, requiring only a manifestation (central nervous system or visceral) to confirm the diagnosis. The patient in question presents VHL type I and familiar, with cerebellar HB (80% of cases) and brainstem (up 25%), besides presentation in atypical age because VHL disease is most commonly diagnosed in individuals around the 60 years.

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

Thiago Assis Borges Morais¹; Luis Gustavo Oliveira Coelho²; Jade de Brito Freire Monteiro Alves²; Naylana Bangoim Castelo Branco de Araújo²; Luna Giovanna de Carvalho Veneza²; Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues².

¹ State University of Piauí

² Facid Devry

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

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

145. THERAPEUTIC PROFILE OF PSORIATIC PATIENTS USING BIOLOGICS AT A REFERENCE CLINIC

Kielcyellen Tâmara de Carvalho¹; Heitor Carlos Domingues de Brito¹; Isadora Macedo Lins Parentes Fortes¹; Ludmilla Silva Athayde¹; Paulo Felipe Alencar de Oliveira¹; Fernanda Ayres de Moraes e Silva Cardoso¹.

¹ FACID/DeVry

INTRODUCTION: Psoriasis is a chronic, systemic and inflammatory disease that affects skin, semi-mucosa and may affect joints. Chronic and recurrent psoriasis requires a strategic approach to improve the patient's life quality. Biologic drugs are first-line therapy in the disease control. Nowadays in Brazil, the following biologic drugs are approved: Infliximab (IFX), Etanercept (ETN), Adalimumab (ADA) and Ustekinumab (USK). OBJECTIVES: identify the gender and age of psoriatic patients using biologics; the biologics most used in monotherapy and the ones associated with other therapies; the previously used therapies, as well as the patients that already used other biologics; and the recurrence rate of the disease during biologic therapy along with its complications. METHODS: it's a descriptive, retrospective research with a quantitative approach. The subjects were psoriatic patients in use of biologics that matched the inclusion and exclusion criteria. RESULTS: the sample were 68 patients, among which 63,2% were men and 36,8 were women. The average age was 50,65 years old. Most patients were using ADA (63,2%), followed by IFX (16,2%), USK (14,7%) and ETN (5,9%). Also, 19,1% of the patients were using biologics associated with traditional therapies; among them 11,8% were using only methotrexate (MTX) associated and 2,9% were using MTX and topical corticosteroid along with the biologic drug. Only 7,4% used 3 types of biologics. 54,4% had several treatments before the biological therapy. The MTX and topical corticosteroid were the most used drugs among the patients. Among the patients, 30,9% had recurrent lesions and 52,9% had complications, being urinary tract infection and infliximab-related infusion reaction the most common, both with a 11,8% rate followed by anaphylactic reaction to IFX (7,4%) and tuberculosis (4,4%). CONCLUSION: there's a bigger frequency of persistent lesions in responders because of the recurrence rate in patients treated with biologics. On some patients side effects were verified, some with significant relation to the biological therapy while others weren't. The IFX had a high infusion reaction rate.

146. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS BY EXOGENOUS INTOXICATION IN TERESINA IN THE PERIOD FROM 2007 TO 2015

Thiago Assis Borges Moraes¹; Manuela de Sousa Moura Fe²; Aieska Leal Rocha Aguiar¹; Felipe Leite Feitosa²; Bárbara Santos Accioly Calumbry²; Luciana Tolstenko Nogueira¹.

¹State University of Piauí

² Facid Devry

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

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

147. PROFILE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ IN PERIOD OF 2008 UNTIL 2015

Moniele Tavares Ferreira da Silva¹; Alex Jorge Medeiros Silva²; Dyego Mondego Moraes¹; Francisco Laurindo da Silva³.

¹ State University of Maranhão

² Federal University of Piauí

³ Facid Devry

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

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

Lisandra Félix Leite de Oliveira¹; Manuela de Sousa Moura Fé¹; Enéias Silva Machado¹; Raimundo Nonato Vaz de Sousa Filho¹; Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹.
¹FACID/DeVry

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

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

Patrick Emanuell Mesquita Sousa Santos¹; Jordan Carvalho Sousa¹; Fernando Lopes e Silva Júnior¹.
¹Federal University of Piauí

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

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

150. GLUTARIC ACIDURIA TYPE 1

Jeferson Fernando Barbosa dos Reis¹; Bruna Rodrigues Barbosa²; Pedro Henrique Rufino de Miranda³.

¹ Uninovafapi University Center

² Campo Limpo County Hospital

³ State University of Piauí

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

151. METHYLMALONIC ACIDEMIA – CASE REPORT

Bruna Rodrigues Barbosa¹; Jeferson Fernando Barbosa dos Reis²; Pedro Henrique Rufino de Miranda³.

¹ Campo Limpo County Hospital

² Uninovafapi University Center

³ State University of Piauí

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

total carnitine, amino acids chromatography blood all normal; dosage of organic acids in urine: an increase in the concentration of Ac. Lactic and Metilmalônico. Após diagnóstico definido, o paciente começou a fazer uso de uma fórmula que envolve o uso de carnitina, riboflavina, biotina, tiamina, vit. B12 e piridoxina. Desde a implementação desta terapia, o paciente apresenta controle. O paciente tem um irmão de 11 anos que tem uma imagem clínica semelhante, com níveis normais de vitamina B12 e baixos níveis de metilmalonyl-CoA mutase; CONCLUSÃO: O relatório apresenta uma imagem do caso com manifestação posterior que a mais prevalente forma, a forma neonatal. A acidemia é causada por um defeito na enzima metilmalonyl-CoA mutase. Outros casos na família são indicativos de um determinante genético.

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

Antonio Rayron Soares De Holanda¹; Jessé Nogueira Dantas Júnior¹; Maria Eduarda Duarte Vasconcelos¹; Kelvin Hagi Da Silva Fonseca¹; Paulo Humberto M. Nunes¹; Maria Do Carmo De C. E Martins¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Marcela Bezerra Marques¹, Layane Duarte Silva¹, Lizandra Murielle de Carvalho Moraes¹, Tália Soares da Silva², Fernanda de Sousa Moura Fé², Sabas Carlos Vieira³.

¹ State University of Piauí

² Facid Devry

³ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

Oliveira, L.A.A.¹; Claudino, A.F.M.J.¹; Nogueira, M.R.S.¹; Holanda, A.R.S.¹; Nunes, P.H.M.¹; Martins, M.C.C.¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Guilherme Marconi Guimarães Martins Holanda¹; Candice Leal Feitosa²; Victor Elmo Gomes Santos de Moura²; Lucas Pereira de Carvalho¹; Bruno William Lopes de Almeida²; Alexandre-Vitor Tapety e Silva do Rêgo Monteiro³.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² Uninovafapi University Center

³ Clinimagem

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

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

156. BREAST CANCER SPECIAL TYPES: CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL
Flávia Vanessa Carvalho Sousa Esteves¹; Isabela Meneses de Carvalho Coelho¹; Dennyse de Medeiros Gonçalves Albuquerque¹; Luan Barbosa Furtado¹; Lorena Norberta Mendes Moura¹; Sabas Carlos Vieira¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

157. USES OF CORPSES AND ALTERNATIVE METHODS IN TEACHING OF ANATOMY IN MEDICINE COLLEGES OF BRAZIL

Isabela de Sousa Leal Lopes¹; Bruna de Alcobça Castelo Branco Teixeira¹; Guilherme Rodrigues da Silva¹; Pedro Olimpio Barros Cavalcante Cortez²; Noélia Maria de Sousa Leaf¹; Antonio Isidoro de Sousa Neto¹.

¹ FACID/DeVry

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

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

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

Sávio Câmara Viera de Andrade¹, Thais Almada Bastos¹, Jackeline Dias Cunha Nogueira², João Arthur Moraes Castro², Leonam Costa Oliveira¹.

¹ Universidade Federal do Piauí

² Institute of Higher Education Vale do Parnaíba

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

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

Thais Almada Bastos¹, Sávio Câmara Vieira de Andrade¹, Henrique Hammes¹, Leonam Costa Oliveira¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

Thais Almada Bastos¹, Ediane Moraes de Sousa,¹ Sávio Câmara Vieira de Andrade¹, Leonam Costa Oliveira¹.

¹Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Jackeline Dias Cunha Nogueira¹, João Arthur de Moraes Castro¹, Thais Almada Bastos², Sávio Câmara Viera de Andrade², Leonam Costa Oliveira².

¹ Institute of Higher Education Vale do Parnaíba

² Federal University of Piauí

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

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

José Pereira do Rego Neto¹, Natalia Rebeca Alves de Araújo¹; Dyego Mondego Moraes¹; Ana Valéria Melo e Silva¹; Brenda Cavalcanti de Oliveira Melo¹; Luciano André Assunção Barros².

¹ State University of Maranhão

² Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

Victor Matheus Matias Leonicio¹; Liliane Machado Camapum¹; Isabelle Luna Sulino¹; Leilane Machado Camapum¹.

¹ Uninovafapi University Center

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

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

Ana Caroline da Fonseca Soares Pereira¹; Engel Meneses de Oliveira²; Fidelis Manes Neto¹; Francisco José Araújo Sousa¹.

¹ São Marcos Hospital

² Uninovafapi University Center

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

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

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

Paulo Vinicius Filgueira Carmo Araujo¹, Vinicius Tabatinga do Rego Lopes¹, Malvina Thais Pacheco Rodrigues¹

¹Federal University of Piauí

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

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

166. THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF REPORTED CASES OF PERTUSSIS BETWEEN 2011 AND 2014, IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ

Brenda Maria Batista de Carvalho Luz¹, Cintia Maria de Melo Mendes¹, Juliana Borba Gomes¹, Mariana Lima Mousinho Fernandes¹, Paulo Afonso Vieira Gomes Filho¹
¹University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

167. THE EPIDEMIOLOGY OF REPORTED CASES OF SYPHILIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2006 AND 2013

Brenda Maria Batista de Carvalho Luz¹, Cintia Maria de Melo Mendes¹, Juliana Borba Gomes¹, Mariana Lima Mousinho Fernandes¹, Paulo Afonso Vieira Gomes Filho¹
¹University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

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

168. PREMATURE AMNIOREXUS WITH OLIGOHYDRAMNIOS: A CASE REPORT
Guilherme Vinicius Oliveira Mendes¹, Luis Cláudio Lustosa Brito², Tâmara Ravena Gonçalves Ferreira³, Giselle Mary Ibiapina Brito³, Matheus Sousa Marques Carvalho³, Augusto Cezar Antunes de Araujo Filho³

¹Uninovafapi University Center

²State University of Piauí

³Federal University of Piauí

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

169. CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND THE PRACTICE OF BINGE DRINKING IN MEDICAL ACADEMICS

Daniel Araujo Martins Maia¹, Antônio Luis Martins Maia Filho²

¹Facid Devry

²State University of Piauí

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

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

170. CYSTIC FIBROSIS DIAGNOSED IN ADULTS: A CASE REPORT
Otávia Maria Abreu Pinto Bezerra¹, Iolanda Felipe da Silva¹, Mavíael Xavier de Lima Neto¹
¹ UninovaFapi University Center

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

171. BODY IMAGE PERCEPTIONS AMONG BRAZILIAN MEDICINE STUDENTS
Maria Lúcia Bosi¹, Joanne Alves Moreira¹, Thayanne Barreto de Lima¹, Fernando Virgílio Albuquerque de Oliveira¹
¹ Federal University of Ceará

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

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

172. HYDATIDIFORM MOLE IN PATIENTS WITH PREVIOUS HISTORY OF MISCARRIAGE: A CASE REPORT
Guilherme Vinicius Oliveira Mendes¹, Luis Cláudio Lustosa Brito², Tâmara Ravena Gonçalves Ferreira³, Mavíael Xavier de Lima Neto¹, Paulo Victor Barros Fontes¹, Augusto Cezar Antunes de Araujo Filho³
¹ UninovaFapi University Center
² State University of Piauí
³ Federal University of Piauí

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

173. VITAMIN-D-DEPENDENT RICKETS TYPE 2: A RARE CAUSE OF ALOPECIA
Anna Caroline Gomes Chaves¹, Vivianne Martins Almeida¹, Janine Lemos de Melo Lôbo Jôfilí Lopes¹, Nayara Ferreira Cunha Costa¹, Larissa Almeida Moreira Marques¹, Carla Riama Lopes de Pádua Moura¹
¹ Federal University of Piauí

INTRODUCTION: Vitamin-D-dependent rickets type 2 (VDDR2) is the more severe and rarer type of hereditary rickets. It is caused by a autosomal

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

174. SNEDDON-WILKINSON DISEASE AND PHARMACODERMIA DURING CHEMOTHERAPY FOR BREAST CANCER: A CASE REPORT
Brunna de Sousa Silva¹, Brunna de Sousa Silva¹, Maylla Moura Araújo¹, Bruna Martins De Sousa¹, Analexia De Arêa Leão Brito¹, Danielly Luz Mendes¹
¹Facid Devry

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

175. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF MEASLES IN THE REGION OF NORTHEAST BRAZIL BETWEEN 2009 AND 2014
Rita de Cássia Barros Lima¹, Sarah Poliana Rocha¹, Maria Carolina Abreu da Silva¹, Maria Cortez de Sousa Martins Barbosa¹, Luís Cláudio Lustosa Brito¹, Cintia Maria De Melo Mendes¹
¹UninovaFapi University Center

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

176. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE PERTUSSIS PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2011 AND 2014
Rita de Cássia Barros Lima¹, Maria Carolina Abreu da Silva¹, Luís Cláudio Lustosa Brito¹, Cintia Maria De Melo Mendes¹, Daniel Alencar de Araujo¹, Denise Teixeira Santos¹
¹UninovaFapi University Center

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

177. SEVERE PREECLAMPSIA IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PLACENTAL INSUFFICIENCY: A CASE REPORT
Guilherme Vinicius Oliveira Mendes¹, Tâmara Ravena Gonçalves Ferreira², Mavíael Xavier de Lima Neto¹, Augusto Cezar Antunes de

Araujo Filho², Marcos André Siqueira de Sousa, Érica Juliana Benício Araujo

¹ Uninovafapi University Center

² Federal University of Piauí

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

178. **CASE REPORT: PROSTATE CANCER WITH CUTANEOUS METASTASIS**
Anna Caroline Gomes Chaves¹, Janine Lemos de Melo Lôbo Jôfilii Lopes¹, Nayara Ferreira Cunha Costa¹, Cristiane Fortes Napoleão Do Rego¹, Bruna Rufino Leão¹,
¹ Federal University of Piauí

INTRODUCTION: Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men in Brazil, after skin cancer, and it represents the second most common death cause in men around the world. 68,800 new prostate cancer cases were estimated in Brazil in 2014, which corresponds to a risk of 70.42 new cases out of 100,000 men. Predominant metastases occur in bones, lymph nodes, lungs, liver, brain, pleura and adrenal glands. Cutaneous metastasis is rare in urinary tract cancers, with a 1.3% prevalence rate. It is even rarer when it comes to prostate cancers, with a prevalence rate around 0.36%5 and 1%. The most frequent skin lesions are infiltrative plaques and nodules on the abdominal and genital regions and inferior limbs. **CASE REPORT:** A 87-year-old male patient was diagnosed with prostate acinar adenocarcinoma 6 years ago. He had both of the lobes affected, Gleason score 7 (3+4), infiltration of the seminal vesicle and urethral margin compromised as well. The initial treatment was prostatectomy and later the patient went under adjuvant therapy with GnRH analogue. He was then asymptomatic and his PSA was balanced with changes in the therapy regimen. 1 year and 8 months ago, the patient started to feel pelvic pain. He lost weight and his PSA increased to 1,180 ng/mL. He presented a skin lesion, which corresponded to a scleroderma squamous erythematous plaque on the anterior left thorax and left shoulder (Fig. 1). Treatment with abiraterona and goserelin was prescribed and the patient was sent to a dermatologist. The skin lesion biopsy revealed a G3 stage metastatic carcinoma. Nowadays, the patient is under the same therapeutic regimen. He claims improvement of the pain and his weight has stabilized. **CONCLUSION:** Cutaneous metastases are very rare in prostate cancer. They usually occur during the late stages of the disease and signal poor prognosis. Thus, physicians should be aware of any significant changes of PSA as well as dermatologic lesions that may suddenly appear.

179. **INCIDENCE OF HOSPITALIZATIONS AND DEATHS FROM BURNS AND CORROSION IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS IN THE NORTHEAST**

Maurilio Batista Lima¹, Clara Maria Barbosa, Máximo Peixoto Rocha Neto¹, Rafael Janio Alves da Costa¹, Mariana Leite Pereira¹, Mirian Perpétua Palha Dias Parente¹

¹State University of Piauí

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

180. **SELF CARE ASSESSMENT IN DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2 (DM2) PATIENTS USING THE SUMMARY OF DIABETES SELF-CARE ACTIVITIES**

Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz¹, Fernando Cleydson Lima Paiva Filho¹, Gideon Batista Viana Júnior², Jousy Rodrigues de Sousa³, Aquilas Gabriel do Nascimento³, Ana Roberta Vilarouca da Silva³

¹ State University of Maranhão

² State University of Piauí

³ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

Lucas Noleto Lima¹, Marlon Marcelo Maciel Sousa¹, José Campelo de Sousa Neto¹, Cristiane Patricia Ferreira Andrade¹, Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹, Clara Lorena Ferreira Andrade²

¹Facid Devry

²State University of Piauí

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

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

Thábara Fernandes de Sá Guimarães¹, William Vinicius da Silva¹, Marcela Bezerra Marques², Layane Duarte Silva¹, Almir José Guimarães Gouveia³, Francisco Laurindo da Silva¹.

¹Facid Devry

² State University of Piauí

³ State University of Maranhão

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

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

183. GITELMAN SYNDROME: CASE REPORT

Maria Carolina Abreu da Silva¹, Ananda Sousa Silva¹, Isabela Lobão da Rocha¹, Martins Almeida de Moraes Júnior¹, Rita de Cássia Barros Lima¹, Ginivaldo Victor Ribeiro do Nascimento¹

¹University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

184. PROFILE OF LIVER DONOR IN PIAUÍ

Evellyn Batista da Silva Flizikowski¹, Alisson Duarte Martins¹, Camila Montiele de Oliveira Lima¹, Mayara Magry Andrade da Silva¹, Kalline Fortes e Silva¹, Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹

¹Facid Devry

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

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

185. URGENCY CHOLECYSTECTOMIES IN PUBLIC REFERRAL HOSPITAL IN PIAUÍ STATE
Evellyn Batista da Silva Flizikowski¹, Álisson Duarte Martins¹, Camila Monitiele de Oliveira Lima¹, Mayara Magry Andrade da Silva¹, Álisson Duarte Martins¹, Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹
¹Facid Devry

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

186. IMPACT OF CANCER IN COLECISTECOMIAS GALLBLADDER ELECTIVE
Camila Monitiele De Oliveira Lima¹, Evellyn Batista Da Silva Flizikowski ¹, Álisson Duarte Martins ¹, Mayara Magry Andrade Da Silva¹, Kaline Fortes E Silva; Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo¹
¹FACID-DEVRY

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

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

187. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY ABOUT CASES OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS IN PIAUÍ, BRAZIL, FROM 2007 TO 2013
Denise Teixeira Santos¹, Daniel Alencar de Araujo¹, Maria Carolina Abreu da Silva¹, Bruno William Lopes de Almeida¹, Igor Leonardo Vieira Caetano¹, Antonio Luiz Gomes Júnior¹.
¹University Center UNINOVAFAP

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

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

Ana Carolina Piauilino Santos Falcão¹, Vivianne Carvalho Soares de Araújo¹, Glenda Maria Santos Moreira¹, Cintia Maria De Melo Mendes¹¹University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

189. SCALP ABSCESS IN NEWBORN: CASE REPORT

Juliana Veloso Magalhães¹; Camila Cunha de Abreu¹; Danilo Cerqueira de Moraes¹; Rafaelle Carvalho e Silva¹; Isabel Marlúcia Lopes Moreira de Almeida¹; Amanda Carvalho de Sousa¹¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

190. MATERNAL HEART DISEASE IN ICU: PROFILE OBSTETRIC

Henrique Eduardo Silva do Nascimento¹, Mayra Amorim Silva¹, Philippe Gerson Gradwohl Aboim de Arêa Leão¹, Nathália da Cruz de Sousa¹, Lourênia Souza de Sousa¹, Luciano Malta Pacheco¹
¹Facid Devry

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

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

Larissa Albuquerque Aguiar¹, Karla Oliveira da Silva¹, Lorena Rosa de Melo², Ana Carolina Pereira¹, Camila Mota de Lima Azevedo¹ and Marcelo José Monteiro Ferreira¹.¹ Federal University of Ceará² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

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

192. PROFILE OF HEPATITIS B CASES NOTIFIED IN CITY OF TERESINA-PI BETWEEN 2004 AND 2014
Gustavo Bacelar Fontenele Araujo¹, Liuhan Oliveira de Miranda¹, Laelson Rochelle Milanês Sousa¹, Maria Eliete Batista Moura¹ and Daniela Reis Joaquim de Freitas¹.
¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

193. CONGENITAL SYPHILIS IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL: EPIDEMIOLOGY ADVISED OF CASES BETWEEN 2009 AND 2013
Marlon Marcelo Maciel Sousa¹, Viviane Lima Viana¹, Robson David de Araújo Lial¹, Ana Clara Araujo Cavalcante¹, David Wesley Ribeiro Muniz¹ and Maria do Socorro Sousa Alves Barbosa¹.
¹ Facid Devry

INTRODUCTION: Systemic infection with chronic disease, bacterium *Treponema pallidum* caused syphilis, transmitted by sexual, blood contact or vertical transmission across the placenta or birth canal, this one features the congenital syphilis (SC). In 2013, the incidence of SC in the country was 4.7/1000 live births in the Northeast, that number was 5.3/1000 live births. The SC is a notifiable disease and indicator of prenatal care, considered premature when it manifested before 02 years of life and late when the changes exceed this range. **OBJECTIVE:** To present the epidemiological profile the SC of reported cases in northeastern Brazil between 2009 and 2013. **METHODS:** A descriptive, retrospective study with a quantitative analysis of secondary data reported in the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) for the period from January 2009 to December 2013, considering the variables: number of notifications by year, age child, and realization of prenatal diagnosis and time of the mother. Data were tabulated in spreadsheets using Microsoft Excel software. **RESULTS:** 12,903 cases have been reported, and its largest number occurred in 2012, 3675; followed by 2011, 3212; 2010, 2302 and 2009 to 2014; the year with the lowest record was 2013 with 1640. The diagnosis of SC was confirmed by the sixth day of life in 12375 (95.9 %) cases, 486 (3.7%) between the sixth day of life and 2 years and 42 patients (0.3%), between 2 and 12 years. Prenatal was held 9191 (71.2 %) patients, 2561 (19.8%) reported not having performed and in 1151 (8.9%) records, this item was ignored. The mother syphilis in the identification took place in 4526 (35.1%) cases in the prenatal, 5807 (45%) at delivery and in 1836 (14.2%) after delivery; in 734 (5.7%), the information is ignore. **CONCLUSION:** The Northeast region had cases of SC in ascending scale between 2009 and 2012, and fall in number in 2013; the diagnosis was mostly up to the sixth day of life, and prenatal was done in most cases, but to the mother Syphilis identification occurred at delivery. Syphilis has easy diagnosis and treatment available, so the SC is considered a sentinel event of care during pregnancy, indicating that it has been performed correctly.

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

194. PORPHYRIA CUTANEA TARDA IN DIALYSIS PATIENT: CASE REPORT
Bruno Sampaio Santos¹ and Ilanna Naianny Leal Rodrigues¹.
¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

195. THE NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS INTERFERE IN CONTROL GLYCEMIC OF DIABETIC PATIENTS?
José Claudio Garcia Lira Neto¹.
¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Joana Ferreira Silva Sousa², Viny Sampaio de Brito³ and Antônio de Barros Araújo Filho⁴.

¹ State University of Piauí

² University Center UNINOVAFAPI

³ Federal University of Piauí

⁴ Federal University of Ceará

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

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

Karla Silva de Carvalho¹, Nayana Alves de Brito Melo Okasaki¹, Érica de Araújo Silva Mendes² and Paulo Tomio Okasaki¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² Federal University of Maranhão

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

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

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

Jámeson Ferreira da Silva¹.

¹ University Center UNINOVAFAPI

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

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

José Campelo de Sousa Neto¹, Marlon Marcelo Maciel Sousa¹, Thamira Melo Diniz¹, David Wesley Ribeiro Muniz¹, Lucas Noleto Lima¹ and Joana Elisabeth de Sousa Martins Freitas¹.

¹ Facid Devry

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

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

200. EXOGENOUS POISONING IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2010 TO 2015
Layane Duarte Silva¹, Alexandre Gabriel Silva Rego², Rudson dos Santos Lima Carneiro³, Plínio Mateus Máximo Macêdo², Marcus Araújo Rodrigues Barros¹ and Francisco Passos Costa².
¹Facid Devry
²Federal University of Piauí
³State University of Piauí

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

201. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MENINGITIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2009 TO 2015
Marcela Bezerra Marques¹, Walberto Monteiro Neiva Eulálio Filho², Paulla Eduarda Reis Lourenço², George Antônio Gonçalves Velloso Filho² and Francisco Passos Costa².
¹State University of Piauí
²Federal University of Piauí

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

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

202. NEONATAL SCREENING FOR HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES: A ONE-YEAR EXPERIENCE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM IN THE PIAUÍ STATE, BRAZIL
Lucas Mousinho Silva Rodrigues¹, João Pedro Pinheiro do Nascimento Vieira², Matheus Marques Oliveira Gomes², Kamilla Gomes de Sales Souza¹, José Felipe Pinheiro do Nascimento Vieira³ and Karícia Lima de Freitas Bonfim¹.
¹Facid Devry
²University Center UNINOVAFAPI
³Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Natália Maria Marques Brito¹, Lizandra Murielle de Carvalho Moraes², Marcela Bezerra Marques², Rute Rocha Santos¹, Milla Dantas Martins Rodrigues Xavier¹ and Jarbas Moura Moraes¹.

¹ Facid Devry

² State University of Piauí

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

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

Fernanda de Sousa Moura Fé¹, Layane Duarte Silva¹, Marcela Bezerra Marques², Tália Soares da Silva¹, Marcela Fonseca Mendes Soares¹ and Augusto César Evelin Rodrigues¹.

¹ Facid Devry

² State University of Piauí

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

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

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

Wildson Santos Craveiro Rosa¹, Caroline Simeão¹, Guilherme dos Santos Moura², Lana Mayara Meneses Lustosa Vargas¹, Iluska Maria Soares de Carvalho¹ and Joana Elisabeth de Sousa Martins Freitas¹.

¹ Facid Devry

² Federal University of Piauí

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

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

Wildson Santos Craveiro Rosa¹, Iluska Maria Soares de Carvalho¹, Lana Mayara Meneses Lustosa Vargas¹, Barbbara Brenda Dias Garcez², Erik Clementino Santos³ and Lauro Rodolpho Soares Lopes¹.

¹ Facid Devry

² State University of Maranhão

³ University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

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

207. LYMPOCYTOMA SKIN IN THE INGUINAL REGION: REPORT OF A RARE CASE OF BENIGN LYMPHOPROLIFERATIVE DISORDER
Wildson Santos Craveiro Rosa¹, Iluska Maria Soares de Carvalho¹, Maurício Carvalho Araujo¹, Lana Mayara Meneses Lustosa Vargas¹, José James Lima da Silva Segundo¹ and Regio José Santiago Girao¹.
¹Facid Devry

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

208. NUTCRACKER ESOPHAGUS: CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECT IN A NUMBER OF CASES
Lana Mayara Meneses Lustosa Vargas¹, Ludymilla Saraiva Martins¹, Iluska Maria Soares de Carvalho¹, Wildson Santos Craveiro Rosa¹, Haryana Lima da Silva² and Antonio Moreira Mendes Filho¹.
¹Facid Devry
²University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

209. THE CHILD PSYCHOLOGY AND THE CHALLENGES OF INTEGRATION BETWEEN THE PSYCHOLOGIST AND PEDIATRICIAN: EXPERIENCE REPORT
Jordan de Maria Barros¹, João Pedro Oliveira do Vale Batista¹, Carlos Magno Costa Coaracy Sobrinho¹, Jorge Everton de Medeiros Nogueira Júnior¹, Afonso Alves Leite¹ and Vicente de Oliveira Lopes Neto¹.
¹Facid Devry

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

210. SHARPS OBJECT SWALLOWED BY AUTISM: A CASE REPORT
Jorge Everton de Medeiros Nogueira Júnior¹, Gabriel Pinho Mororó², Thiago Braga Carneiro², João Pedro Oliveira do Vale Batista¹, Afonso Alves Leite¹ and Thiago Lopes de Lima³.
¹Facid Devry
²University Center UNICHRISTUS
³Bahian School of Medicine and Public Health

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

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

211. SUBCUTANEOUS PHAEOHYPHOMYCOSIS IN IMMUNODEPRESSED PATIENT

Luiza de Sá Urtiga Santos¹, Ângelo Samuelson Gomes Silva¹, Joemir Jabson da Conceição Brito¹, Erik Clementino Santos², Ilanna Naianny Leal Rodrigues¹ and Ana Lúcia França da Costa¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

212. PEMPHIGUS VULGARIS VEGETANS

Luiza de Sá Urtiga Santos¹, Ângelo Samuelson Gomes Silva¹, Alexandre Gabriel Silva Rego¹, Erik Clementino Santos², Higor Brenner Silva Lima³ and Fernanda Ayres de Moraes e Silva Cardoso³.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

³ Facid Devry

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

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

213. LEPTOSPIROSIS PROGRESSING TO DIALYSIS IRA

Luma Carvalho e Queiroz¹, Luciano Carlos da Silva Sousa¹, Luís Flávio Santos Martins Filho², Isadora Carvalho Queiroz¹, Yanna Nádjá César Meneses de Carvalho¹ and Jailson Matos Facundo¹.

¹ State University of Piauí

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

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

Moniele Tavares Ferreira da Silva¹, Domingos Lucas dos Santos Silva¹, Alex Jorge Medeiros Silva² and Francisco Laurindo da Silva³.

¹ State University of Maranhão

² Federal University of Piauí

³ Facid Devry

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

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

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

Andressa Marques Campelo de Carvalho¹, Bárbara Barros Lemos¹, Dennyse de Medeiros Gonçalves Albuquerque¹, João Madison Nogueira Filho², Sara Matias Barbosa Nogueira¹ and André Gonçalves da Silva¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

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

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

Ângelo Samuelson Gomes Silva¹, Luiza de Sá Urtiga Santos¹, Allana Karine Lima Ribeiro¹ and Samuel Robson Moreira Rego¹.

¹ Federal University of Piauí

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

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

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

Elis Nogueira Paz¹, Erik Clementino Santos², Ângelo Samuelson Gomes Silva³, Wildson Santos Craveiro Rosa⁴, Carliny Ariadnyne de Melo e Gomes² and Namir Clementino Santos³.

¹ Federal University of Sobral

² University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

³ Federal University of Piauí

⁴ Facid Devry

OBJECTIVE: To present the clinical results of patients operated on refractive surgery service Eyes Francisco Vilar Hospital in Teresina Piauí, from July 2013 to August 2014. **METHODS:** Retrospective evaluation of the electronic medical records of 198 eyes of 99 patients operated by Laser-Assisted in Situ Keratomileusis technique (LASIK), the period from July 2013 to August 2014, followed for a minimum period of 30 days. The eyes were distributed in accordance with the diagnostic groups, with 44 eyes carriers of myopia and 154 eyes carriers of myopic astigmatism (AM). Visual acuities were measured before and on the 30th postoperative correction in Greens apparatus, and on 1st and 15th postoperative days without correction, using the Snellen chart. **RESULTS:** Preoperatively, both on the AM group and in the group of short-sighted, most eyes had corrected visual acuity 20/20 (85.0%) of astigmatism and (93.1%) of short-sighted. Thirty days after surgery, only one eye had AV 20/40 (1.9%) belonging to the AM group. In this group, the number of eyes with 20/20 vision was greater than preoperatively, 90 eyes (90.9%). In myopic, we had 100% of eyes with AV C / C 20/20. The mean spherical equivalent before surgery was - 4.40 D postoperatively the mean spherical equivalent was -0,8 D. **CONCLUSION:** LASIK surgery proved to be safe and effective for the treatment of myopia and myopic astigmatism, with results consistent with other refractive surgery services.

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

Ingrid Mayra Pereira de Oliveira¹, Caio Felipe Norberto Siqueira¹, Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto¹, Camila Botelho Campelo Leite¹, Jheyce de Melo Lima¹ and Simone Madeira Nunes Miranda¹.

¹ State University of Piauí

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

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

219. PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY AMONG ADULTS OF RIPARIAN QUILOMBO REMNANT COMMUNITY IN AMAZONIA
Lara Cochete Moura Fé¹, Guilherme Martins Hebrahim¹, Amanda Alves Volse¹, João Maria Silva Rodrigues¹ and Eduardo Augusto da Silva Costa¹.
¹ Federal University of Pará

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

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

José Marcos Vieira de Albuquerque Filho¹, Ana Claudia Siqueira Torquato¹, Suzana Marine Duarte Martins Dourado¹, Natália de Oliveira Valença², Tarciana Mendonça de Souza Almeida² and Ruben Schindler Maggi².

¹ University of Pernambuco

² Institute of Integral Medicine Professor Fernando Figueira

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

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

José Marcos Vieira de Albuquerque Filho¹, Ana Claudia Siqueira Torquato¹, Clívia Maiza Bezerra Silvestre Galindo¹ and Cíntia Gonsalves de Faria Machado¹.

¹ University of Pernambuco

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

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

Maria Sabrina Medeiros Olímpio¹, Renata Silva do Nascimento¹ and Ana Priscila Medeiros Olímpio¹.

¹ State University of Maranhão

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

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