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COMAPI, 2017

Congress of Medical  
Students of Unicamp,  
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CoMAU, 2017

International Medical  
Students' Congress of  
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Malaysian Medical  
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dents Congress Sarajevo,  
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***International Journal of Medical Students***

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# International Journal of Medical Students

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# Abstracts of the Academic Medical Congress of Piauí, COMAPI, 2017

## Poster Session

### CASE REPORTS AND EXPERIENCE REPORTS

01. EVALUATION OF PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILE AND MUTAGENIC POTENCIAL OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT THE LEAVES OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN MICE Johnny do Nascimento Alves<sup>1</sup>, Alyne Pereira Lopes<sup>1</sup>, Luciana Maria Fortes Magalhães Castelo Branco Couto<sup>1</sup>, Eduarda Norberto Siqueira<sup>1</sup>, Regina Maria Silva Sousa<sup>1</sup> and Pedro Marcos de Almeida<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> State University of Piauí

**INTRODUCTION:** *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz. (Fabaceae), known as catingueira, is native to the Brazilian Caatinga and its leaves are used to treat diarrhea, hepatitis and anemia. However, there are still no reports on the mutagenic action of leaves and phytochemical studies are incipient. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the phytochemical profile and to evaluate the mutagenic potential of the ethanolic extract of leaves of *P. bracteosa* (EELPb) by means of the micronucleus test (MN) in peripheral blood of mice. **METHODS:** Leaves of *P. bracteosa* were collected in Teresina-PI and male Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) were provided by Universidade Estadual do Piauí (UESPI). The study was approved by the Committee on Ethics in the Use of Animals (CEUA-UESPI 5117/16) with five groups (five animals per group). Leaves of *P. bracteosa* were dried (45°C) for five days, crushed, subjected to extraction in ethylic alcohol and rotaevaporated to obtain the ethanolic extract. The phytochemical profile was performed by the colorimetric test with different reagents to identify the main primary and/or secondary metabolites of the EELPb. A solution of 1% dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO and distilled water) by gavage and cyclophosphamide (100 mg/kg) intraperitoneally were administered to the mice as negative (NC) and positive (PC) controls, respectively. Three doses of EELPb (20, 40 and 80 mg/kg) were administered to the mice by gavage. After 24, 48 and 72 h, tail blood from each animal was collected for the preparation of two slides per animal. The 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 determined by the count of 1000 normochromatic erythrocytes under an optical microscope (1000 x). Data were analyzed by Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test and Student-Newman-Keuls a *posteriori* test ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. **RESULTS:** Only saponins were identified and at all times and doses of the EELPb, the presence of MN in the blood cells of the mice was not significant when compared to the NC. **CONCLUSION:** The results of the present study indicate that, possibly, the saponins of the EELPb did not result in the mutagenic action (MN) at the concentrations tested. However, further studies are needed to evaluate the mode of action of saponins in DNA.

02. *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz: PHYTOCHEMICAL PROFILE AND ANTIMUTAGENIC POTENTIAL OF THE BARK AQUEOUS EXTRACT IN MICE BY THE MICRONUCLEUS TEST Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto<sup>1</sup>, Alyne Pereira Lopes<sup>1</sup>, Mariana Leite Pereira<sup>1</sup>, Pedro Igor Barros Santos<sup>1</sup>, Regina Maria Silva Sousa<sup>1</sup> and Pedro Marcos de Almeida<sup>1</sup>.

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**INTRODUCTION:** *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), known as catingueira, is a tree native to Caatinga and presents insecticidal, antimicrobial, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant potential. However, studies on the phytochemical prospection of the bark and evaluation of damage and/or protective action on DNA have not yet been performed. **OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the phytochemical profile and the antimutagenic effect in the simultaneous treatment 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). The phytochemical profile was performed by the colorimetric test to identify the main secondary metabolites of the AEB. On the negative control (NC), distilled water (by gavage) was administered to the mice in two days every 24h. On positive control (PC) distilled water and cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg; by intraperitoneal) were administered on the first and second day, respectively. In the simultaneous treatment, on the first day was administered distilled water to the mice and on second day the AEB at three doses (10, 20 and 40 mg/kg; by gavage) and cyclophosphamide, at the same time. 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 (24h), 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 by Kruskal-Wallis test and "a posteriori" Student-Newman-Keuls ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. **RESULTS:** The phytochemicals evidenced in the AEB of *P. bracteosa* were tannins and reducing sugars. The significant reduction of MN on AEB was observed after 24 (20 e 40mg/kg), 48 (40mg/kg) e 72h (20 e 40mg/kg) when compared with PC. **CONCLUSION:** The data obtained demonstrated the antimutagenic potential of the AEB of *P. bracteosa*. Probably, the phytochemicals of AEB reduced the deleterious effects of cyclophosphamide. Emphasizes the need for more studies to ensure this potential protective effect on genetic material.

03. PHYTOCHEMICAL PROSPECTION AND POTENTIAL ANTIMUTAGENIC OF AQUEOUS EXTRACT OF LEAF OF *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz IN BLOOD PERIPHERAL OF MICE BY MICRONUCLEUS TEST.

Mariana Leite Pereira<sup>1</sup>, Pedro Igor Barros Santos<sup>1</sup>, Anna Catharina Feitosa Couto<sup>1</sup>, Rafael de Oliveira Magalhães<sup>1</sup>, Regina Maria Silva Sousa<sup>1</sup>, Pedro Marcos de Almeida<sup>1</sup>.

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**INTRODUCTION:** *Poincianella bracteosa* (Tul.) L.P. Queiroz (Fabaceae), known as catingueira, is used in folk medicine in the treatment of worms, diarrhea and bronchitis. However, there are no reports in the literature about phytochemicals presence in leaves and DNA damage prevention and/or repair induced by cyclophosphamide (CYCLO). **OBJECTIVES:** Evaluate phytochemical prospection and the antimutagenic potential of the aqueous extract of leaf of *P. bracteosa* (AEL) in blood cells of mice, using the micronucleus (MN) test. **METHODS:** Leafs from *P. bracteosa* was collected in Teresina (PI, Brazil) and the male Swiss mice (*Mus musculus*) were provided by the vivarium from the Faculty of Medical Sciences at UESPI (PI, Brazil). This work was approved by the Ethics Commission for the Use of Animals from FACIME (CEUA-UESPI 05902/15) with eight groups (five animals per group). The phytochemical prospection was performed by colorimetric test with different reagents to identify main secondary metabolites of AEL. In negative control (NC), distilled water was administered to the mice in two days every 24 h. In positive control (PC), Distilled water and cyclophosphamide (50 mg/kg) were administered on the first and second days, respectively. In simultaneous treatment, distilled water was administered on the first day and, in the second day, CYCLO and three doses of AEL (10, 20 e 40 mg/Kg) at the same time. In post-treatment, the animals received CYCLO on the first day and three doses of AEL on the second day. Distilled

water and AEL were administered by gavage and CYCLO by intraperitoneal. Blood of tail was collected after 24 and 48 h 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 1,000 normochromatic erythrocytes in optical microscope (1000 x). The data were analyzed using the non-parametric of Kruskal-Wallis test and "a posteriori" the Student-Newman-Keuls test ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: The chemical constituents of AEL was reducers sugars, tannins and alkaloids. After 24 and 48h, all doses of AEL in simultaneous treatment and post-treatment resulted in significant reduction of MN when compared to PC. CONCLUSION: The data indicate that AEL phytochemicals possibly interacted with PC, promoting antimutagenic effect. However, more studies should be performed to ensure their potential protective effect on the genetic material.

04. PHYTOCHEMICAL PROSPECTION AND EVALUATION OF THE MUTAGENIC EFFECT OF THE ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF LEAVES *Jatropha mollissima* (Pohl) Baill IN MICE

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INTRODUCTION: *Jatropha mollissima* (Pohl) Baill (Euphorbiaceae), known as "pinhão bravo", is a native specie from Brazilian semiarid and used 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 ethanolic extract of leaf (EEF) of *J. mollissima* in cells blood of mice by micronucleus test (MN). METHODS: Leaves of *J. mollissima* were collected in Parnaíba (PI) and the mice male Swiss (*Mus musculus*) were from the vivarium from Universidade Estadual do Piauí (UESPI). The work was approved by Comissão de Ética no Uso de Animais (CEUA-UESPI 5116/2016) with five groups (five animals per group). Leaves were dried (45°C), crushed, submitted to the extraction in ethyl alcohol and rotary evaporated until obtaining the EEF. The extract was solubilized in 1% dymetilsulfoxide (DMSO), filtered and the three doses (1, 10 and 100 mg/kg) were obtained. The phytochemical profile was performed by the colorimetric test to identify the main metabolites of EEF. The 1% DMSO solution and distilled water, via gavage, and cyclophosphamide, via intraperitoneal, were administered to the mice, representing the negative (NC) and positive (PC) controls, respectively. In treatments, the EEF was administered to the animal in three doses (1, 10 and 100 mg/kg) via gavage. Tail blood was collected after 24 and 48h to prepare two slides per animal, which were dried (24 h), fixed in methanol (5 min), stained with Giemsa (15 min) and washed in water. The MN amount in each animal was determined by the count of 2000 normochromatic erythrocytes in optical microscope (1000x) 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 EEF revealed the presence of flavonoids, alkaloids, reducing sugars, triterpenes and steroids. After 24 and 48h, all the doses of EEF revealed no significant difference of MN when compared to the negative group. CONCLUSION: These findings demonstrated that the presence of phytochemicals of EEF of *J. mollissima* resulted in no mutagenic action (MN) in the doses tested. However, further studies are necessary to establish a possible interaction mechanism of phytochemicals with the genetic material.

05. THE IMPORTANCE OF RAISING AWARENESS AMONG FUTURE HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS IN VACCINATION AGAINST THE INFLUENZA VIRUS (myxovirus influenzae) IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF PINHEIRO - MA.

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INTRODUCTION: Healthcare-related technologies have surpassed the expectations with regard to tools used to prevent diseases,

however, the influenza mortality rate in Brazil is among 0.09/100,000 citizens, out of the 188 individuals that have died 78.7% presented at least one flu risk factor (2016). The statistics call for special attention to the necessity of combating flu epidemics, nevertheless, the disease can be easily prevented with vaccination. The deficit of flu vaccination can be attributed to the following reasons: urban myths; disbelief in vaccine effectiveness; and poor communication between doctors and patients, which can lead to a lack of information and understanding about the role of immunization. OBJECTIVES: This research focused on bringing awareness to future health care providers in the Universidade Federal do Maranhão (UFMA) - Pinheiro campus about the importance of the influenza immunization, particularly among high-risk populations. METHODS: In order to achieve a critical analysis of reflection, the problematization methodology based on Maguerez's Arch is implemented in the Medical and Nursing courses. The method of the arch consists of five important steps: observation of reality, key-points, theory, possible solutions and application of reality. These steps provide participants with the ability to critically reflect on the reality of the topic being discussed. The students had the opportunity to raise awareness among their classmates about the importance of the influenza vaccine through an informative lecture. The lecture was geared toward medical and nursing students, in which the following subjects were addressed: the physiopathology of the virus, how the disease can be transmitted, high-risk groups, symptoms, 2017 data on immunization coverage in Pinheiro and how future health care professionals can help improve the immunization coverage in the Municipality. Stickers were distributed as an outreach tool to emphasize the importance of vaccination. RESULTS: Students showed great interest on the issues presented in the lecture, highlighting the low influenza vaccination rates among high-risk populations. To help raise awareness students vowed to distribute informative stickers about the importance of vaccination to professionals in the healthcare field, particularly to primary care providers. Furthermore, students suggested that more training be offered to better prepare them to deal with high-risk populations in the future. The possibility of future informative lectures about the subject was also discussed. CONCLUSION: According to the results, the low vaccination coverage due to the lack of incentive, primarily, from doctors, emphasizes the need to educate medical and nursing students on the current critical situation, the tools available to overcome this barrier and how they can positively change the culture of the community.

06. NUTRITIONAL EVALUATION AND RISK IDENTIFICATION FOR CARDIOMETABOLIC DISEASES IN PICOS (PI) COMMERCIAL RESTAURANTS

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INTRODUCTION: Food is determinant in the quality of life, being responsible for the maintenance, prevention or recovery of health. However, the habit of eating outside the home intensified throughout the twentieth century, and began to collaborate for a gastronomic spread. Thus, meals outside the home reflect the health of the population, especially when associated with nutritional imbalance and, thus, may reflect even in the development of chronic noncommunicable diseases (CNC). According to data from the Family Budgets Survey (POF) conducted between 2008 and 2009 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased in all age groups and income classes of the Brazilian population. It is estimated a prevalence of overweight and obesity, respectively, of 49.0% and 14.8% in the Brazilian adult population. In addition, 44% of diabetes problems, 23% of ischemic heart disease and 7% to 41% of certain types of cancer are attributed to overweight and obesity. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the nutritional status of commercial restaurant diners in Picos and to identify the risks for cardiometabolic diseases. METHOD: Descriptive cross-sectional study conducted in adults in 7 commercial restaurants in Picos. Dietary habits were investigated through the application of a questionnaire and the diagnosis of the

nutritional status and the cardiometabolic risk that were performed by the anthropometric evaluation. The data were tabulated and the descriptive analysis was performed in the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The study protocol was submitted to the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Piauí for consideration (CAAE 30957814.0.0000.5214). RESULTS: Participants demonstrated concern with choosing healthy foods referring to preference for salads and grilled preparations. As for the frequency of meals outside the home, most reported rarely attending commercial restaurants. The highest prevalence was eutrophy for women (49.1%) and overweight among men (50%). Cardiometabolic risk prevailed, in both sexes, the absence of risk. CONCLUSION: The prevalence of overweight, especially for males, found among the participants is a public health problem in this population, and it is necessary to adopt measures that can reverse the growth of this prevalence.

07. CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ACCIDENTS BY SPECIFIC ANIMALS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO

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INTRODUCTION: Maranhão belongs to an area of great importance regarding the incidence of venomous accidents. As an example, Scorpio has the highest incidence of the country in the northeast with 31.5 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014. In addition, health authorities in the state emphasize the need for health education for population and for health teams in order to encourage the decline of cases, as well as to make hospital care more efficient. However, in the Northeastern region, and especially in Maranhão, there are few published publications, and thus, the characteristics of venomous accidents in the state are little elucidated. Thus, to know the profile of these cases allows health organization strategies both for better preparedness in health care, and for population preparation in case of cases, in order to induce the victims to a better prognosis. OBJECTIVE: To determine the clinicoepidemiological profile of venomous accidents recorded in the state of Maranhão from 2011 to 2015. METHODOLOGY: Cross-sectional, exploratory and descriptive study. Collection started on the TABNET website and in the SINAN, in order to gather prevalence data using the variables: cases per year, sex, age, race, time of sting / attendance, type of accident, classification final and evolution of the case. The data was gathered in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for table study. RESULTS: In the established period, there were 10,818 venomous accidents in the state. The victims, in the majority, men 7,657 (70%) and brown 7,778 (72%), with age group of 20-39 years 3,851 (35.6%). Most of the cases presented a period of 1 to 3 hours between the bite and the health care 3,776 (35%). The majority of cases are mild, 6,237 (57.65%). Regarding the evolution of the cases, cure was obtained in 8,728 (80.7%) of the cases and death was presented in 59 of the cases. CONCLUSION: The venomous accidents in Maranhão reach mainly men, mulattos and adults. They are, in most cases, ophidian accidents, classified as mild and presenting a high percentage of cure. Knowing the profile of these accidents provides more effective health strategies in order to promote better care, as well as boost preventive work. Promoting, thus, the decline in the epidemiological indices demonstrated.

08. ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY OF ESCHERICHIA COLI IN OUTPATIENT URINARY TRACT INFECTION

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<sup>1</sup> Facid Devry

BACKGROUND: The urinary tract infection occurs when the bacteria reaches the urinary tract and attacks the mucosa of the bladder or kidney. When there is a renal injury, UTI is named pyelonephritis, that is a more severe disease. A bladder injury, in the other hand, is named cystitis. The most common agent of UTI is *Escherichia coli*, a

gram-negative enterobacteria. The goal of this study was to determine the susceptibility profile of *Escherichia coli* of outpatient urine cultures in Teresina, Piauí. METHODS: It is a cross-sectional, descriptive and quantitative study. This work was started after approval of CEP -FACID, a ethic committee, and authorization of LACEN, a reference laboratory in microbiology of the state of Piauí. The data were collected from October 2016 to March 2017 and they were obtained by consulting the results of the urine cultures. It was included in the study individuals aged 16 years or over from October 2016 to March 2017. It was excluded from this study smudged tests and positive urine cultures without susceptibility test. The data were analyzed through the statistical software BioEstat 5.0, whose significance level was  $p < 0.05$  and 95% confidence level through the Z and chi-square tests. RESULTS: A total of 2834 urine cultures were analyzed and only 11.5% of this test had a positive result. *E. coli* was the most incident with 78.5%. Regarding the susceptibility profile of *E. coli* to antibiotics, carbapenems and amikacin were more sensitive, whereas ampicillin, ampicillin with sulbactam and sulfamethoxazole with trimethoprim had a higher resistance rate. There was also a low sensitivity of ciprofloxacin (56.3%), mainly in men (23.7%). CONCLUSIONS: It is concluded that ampicillin and ampicillin sulbactam are not antibiotics indicated for initiation of empirical therapy because of the high resistance rate. Ciprofloxacin, according to this study, also couldn't be indicated to empirical therapy in UTI.

09. BONE METASTASE OF CARCINOMA OF BREAST IN YOUNG PATIENT

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<sup>1</sup> Facid Devry

INTRODUCTION: Breast carcinoma is one of the most common malignant tumors in women. It is also observed that patients with this disease are at greater risk of developing distant metastases, even after extensive periods of remission. More often, such recurrences manifest themselves in the bones, liver, and lung. We report a rare case of metastasis of breast carcinoma to the iliac bone in a young patient. CASE REPORT: J.N.N, 30 years old, female, brown, housewife, was admitted to UBS in the year 2014 with complaints of a palpable nodule in the right breast, painless with no visible changes. Patient denied family history of breast or ovarian cancer. The doctor requested a USG, with results of BIRADS-2 cyst, followed up and verified one year after the cyst progressed in size. The conduct was to continue the follow-up. In March 2016, the patient returned to UBS with complaints of right thigh pain and was referred to physical therapy. With the performance of the exercises, the pains progressed. It was performed MRI in June 2016 of the hip evidencing inflammatory arthropathy, which raised the suspicion of a basic disease. An active investigation was carried out with some exams, such as scans, hemogram and CT, and the tomography showed osteolytic lesion secondary to the underlying disease, suggesting bone metastase. In September 2016 a breast USG was performed, showing a spiculated solid lesion, poorly defined, at the level of the lower quadrants of the right breast, characterized by arboriform pattern of BIRADS-5 classification with presence of sentinel lymph nodes. Biopsy was performed on the iliac bone and right breast, confirming metastatic and intraductal carcinoma, respectively. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: Due to the severity and rarity of the case of the patient under study, with no family history and very young, it is important to divulge it, with the prerogative to further elucidate this subject in the scientific literature.

10. Melanocytic Melanoma in Paranasal Sinus

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<sup>1</sup> Facid Devry, <sup>2</sup> University Center UNINOVAFAPÍ

INTRODUCTION: Malignant melanoma of the sinus mucosa is a rare and aggressive tumor that affects patients over 60 years and

without association with sex. Primary mucosal melanomas of the paranasal sinuses account for 1% of all melanomas. Nasal obstruction and epistaxis are the most commonly reported symptoms, although the symptoms are late and nonspecific, which delays diagnosis and worsens prognosis. Most common sinus locations are maxillary and ethmoidal sinuses. Traditional approach is surgery; radiotherapy is also used, but its efficacy is still discussed. CASE REPORT: M.M.C.R., 71-year-old female, retired, from Teresina-PI, sought a private hospital in this city, complaining of bilateral nasal obstruction more severe in the left nasal cavity and episodes of epistaxis two months ago. The otorhinolaryngological examination presented normal oropharyngoscopy, normal otoscopy, and in anterior rhinoscopy presented hypertrophy and pallor of inferior turbinates +++ / 4 bilaterally. She underwent nasal videoendoscopy, which revealed in the left nasal fossa polypoid aspect lesion with blackened spots having probable origin in middle meatus and extending to the rhinopharynx. An incisional biopsy of the lesion was performed and a computed tomography scan of the paranasal sinuses was requested. Pathological anatomy: little differentiated malignant neoplasm suggesting the accomplishment of immunohistochemistry. The presence of melanic pigment and sometimes alveolar arrangement favors melanoma. Immunohistochemical report: nasal melanoma, predominance of epithelioid cells, mitotic index of 6-8 mitoses/undetected angiolymphatic invasion. Tomography of the paranasal sinuses: image with soft tissue density in the left middle meatus with posterior extension up to the rhinopharynx. After discussion with the oncology department of another hospital, nasal endoscopic surgery with removal of block lesion and adjuvant radiotherapy and chemotherapy was chosen. The otorhinolaryngological follow-up of the patient was maintained every 3 months with nasal videoendoscopy and paranasal sinus tomography. Approximately 2 years after the surgical procedure, the nasal endoscopy was visualized in the blackened lesion near the insertion of the horizontal portion of the middle left shell, a biopsy was performed confirming nasal melanoma, the patient is currently performing new radio and chemotherapy sessions. CONSIDERATIONS: Due to the rarity of the case, it is important to report it, reducing the scarcity of this subject in the scientific literature.

11. Chronic Tuberculous Otitis Media  
Eduardo Andrade Vasconcelos<sup>1</sup>; Sheilane de Oliveira Moura<sup>2</sup>; Barbara Barros Leal<sup>3</sup>; Flávio Carvalho Santos<sup>1</sup>; Vitor Yamashiro Rocha Soares<sup>4</sup>  
<sup>1</sup> Facid Devry, <sup>2</sup> University Center UNINOVAFAP, <sup>3</sup> State University of Piauí, <sup>4</sup> Flavio Santos Hospital

INTRODUCTION: Chronic Tuberculous Otitis Media (CTOM) is a rare bacterial infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, a slow-growing strict aerobic bacillus. It is estimated that only 0.04 to 0.9% of the COM is caused by *M. tuberculosis*. The classic clinical presentation consists of the presence of multiple perforations in the tympanic membrane, painless otorrhea and peripheral facial paralysis. As this presentation is infrequent and CTOM is a rare disease, the diagnosis is not easy; often performed late and already in the presence of complications. The aim of this study was to describe a case of CTOM as a way of expanding knowledge about this rare disease. CASE REPORT: A 25-years-old male patient complaining of progressive hearing loss, tinnitus, otalgia and otorrhea in the right ear started 4 months ago. He was still dizzy. Facial mime was preserved. He also had mild dyspnea, fever and weight loss (10 kg). In the otoscopy, a polyp was visualized in the right ear, besides edema and purulent secretion in the external auditory canal (EAC). Hearing tests revealed anacusia in the right ear. Mastoid computed tomography showed: veiling of the middle ear and right mastoid, with mastoid discontinuity (osteolytic lesion). Cervical ultrasonography showed increased retroauricular lymph node. Serology for HIV was negative. X-ray of chest revealed a pulmonary consolidation with obliteration of the costophrenic sinus on the right. Direct sputum smear microscopy and culture of otorrhea for mycobacteria were positive for Koch's bacillus. The patient was diagnosed with pulmonary tubercle and CTOM. Venous antibiotic, corticosteroids and tuberculostatics were started. The patient evolved with improvement of pain, otorrhea and edema.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: Chronic Tuberculous Otitis Media (CTOM) is a rare disease. It should always be suspected of having a COM with atypical symptoms and no response to conventional treatments. Inadequate management leads to complications and a high morbidity rate for the patient.

12. Neonatal mortality in the State of Piauí between 2010 and 2016  
Alice Rachel Bandeira de Araújo<sup>1</sup>, Alécio de Oliveira Ribeiro<sup>2</sup>, Candida Vanessa Silva Bacelar de Carvalho<sup>2</sup>, Indira Maria de Almeida Barros<sup>2</sup>, Talita Carneiro<sup>2</sup>, Nádia Pereira da Silva do Rêgo Monteiro<sup>2</sup>.  
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INTRODUCTION: Neonatal mortality is the main component of infant mortality since the 1990 and appears as an sensitive indicator to conditions of life and health of a given population. The analysis of their main causes has special relevance for defining preventive actions more effective. In this context, the State of the Piauí offers one of the highest rates of infant mortality (TMI), and a significant portion is neonatal deaths. OBJECTIVES: Describe the profile of neonatal deaths and the associated factors in the State of Piauí. METHODS: This is a descriptive epidemiological study of neonatal mortality in the State of Piauí, between 2010 and 2016, using data available in the Department of Informatics of the unified health system (DATASUS), considering the following aspects: age group, avoidance and avoidable causes during the period studied. RESULTS: Between 2010 and 2016, there were 4,000 neonatal deaths, with a reduction in the number of cases over that period of time. Of these deaths, 77.48% were considered early neonatal and 22.52% late neonatal. The deaths by avoidable causes corresponded to 76.9% and 23.1% by not avoidable causes. Among avoidable causes, the most common were actions directed to pregnancy (41.35%), attention to childbirth (19.02%) and attention to newborn (14.40%). Piauí presents neonatal mortality rate high if compared to other Brazilian States. This fact highlights the inequality of opportunities of access to healthcare in our country. Despite the high rate of neonatal mortality, the State follows the decline of this indicator in Brazil 25 years ago found. Most neonatal deaths focus within 0 to 6 days, in line with other studies. In addition, a significant portion of deaths are avoidable causes, similar to what occurs in all Brazil, which shows a deficiency of public policies related to children's health. One of the most common causes noted the need for improvement in attention to the birth and newborn. CONCLUSION: It is essential to provide subsidies for the implantation of the most appropriate health actions in order to reduce the high rates of neonatal mortality in the State of Piauí. The strengthening of the network of perinatal attention, with continuity of comprehensive care from the prenatal to neonatal assistance, is crucial in reducing avoidable causes.

13. Myoepithelial Carcinoma in External Auditory Canal  
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INTRODUCTION: Myoepithelial carcinoma (CME) is a rare glandular epithelial neoplasia of the salivary gland with an incidence of less than 1% of all salivary gland tumors. It usually occurs in the parotid gland, but may also affect the maxillary sinus, nasal cavity, trachea, larynx, and lacrimal gland. CME from the external auditory canal (CAE) is very rare and only a few cases have been reported so far. CASE REPORT: A 43-year-old male patient with otalgia and hypoacusis and vegetative lesion, who had been exposed for 10 months by the left CAE. It denies smoking and alcoholism. Histopathological and immunohistochemical studies revealed low grade vascularized fusocellular malignancy with focal areas of coagulation necrosis compatible with myoepithelial carcinoma. Mastoid image exams revealed a heterogeneous solid hypodense mass involving the left outer ear with CAE obliteration, adjacent bone erosion and loss of definition of the tympanic membrane, with no signs of compromising the middle ear, but with parotid and mandibular condyle infiltration. Audiometry revealed moderate conductive loss in the left ear. Tumor resection

was chosen through partial temporectomy, partial parotidectomy and access to Fisch's infratemporal fossa type II. Patient presented residual tumor growth after the 30th day after surgery. In view of this unusual pattern of rapid and progressive growth, the established surgical approach was the partial removal of the tumor and adjuvant radiotherapy and chemotherapy. After surgery, the patient was treated for 7 weeks with chemotherapy, and 40 sessions of radiotherapy, the lesion being still voluminous, refractory to treatment. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: CAE myoepithelial carcinoma is rare, and there is no consensus as to what the ideal treatment would be. However, the treatment of choice is a complete resection of the lesion. Despite being a low grade lesion, local recurrence is common, found in up to 35% of cases. Due to the rarity of the case, it is important to report it, reducing the scarcity of this subject in the scientific literature.

14. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MIGUEL ALVES, STATE OF PIAUÍ, BRAZIL  
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INTRODUCTION: Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is a systemic zoonotic disease with a wide geographic distribution, being characterized potentially fatal. In Brazil, this disease represents a growing collective healthcare problem with high incidence rates, especially affecting the Northeast Region, being Piauí an endemic State. OBJECTIVE: To describe epidemiological aspects of human VL from residents living in Miguel Alves, State of Piauí, from January 2010 to December 2015. MATERIALS AND METHODS: A descriptive epidemiological study of VL was carried out in Miguel Alves, there were used additional data provided by "Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação" (SINAN), being categorized per zones of residence, age group, sex, race and HIV-LV coinfection within the studied period. RESULTS: Seventy-seven VL cases were reported in Miguel Alves from January 2010 to December 2015, showing the greatest number of cases in 2011 (28.57). Brown-skinned people has predominated (71.42% in accordance with the State percentage), mostly male (64.9% according to the Brazilian literature) in the age group of 1 - 4 years (40.25%). This finding coincides with the literature, which is explained by the greater exposure of children to the phlebotomine in the peridomestic environment. The majority of cases belong to the urban zone (54.54%), demonstrating that there is no pattern of disease transmission. HIV-VL coinfection was observed in only 2.6% of those reported, which shows results lower than the registered ones in the State. CONCLUSION: Results shown in this study indicate that VL is still an endemic disease in Miguel Alves, in spite of the reduction in incidence since 2012. Therefore, policies and proposals for a vigilance, monitoring and control of this disease in the municipality are required.

15. BLADDER HERNIATION BY DEFECT OF THE REAR WALL DEFECT IN HERNIA DIRECT

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INTRODUCTION: Inguinal hernias are the most prevalent in clinical practice, accounting for 75% of abdominal wall hernias. Most common in males and on the right side. The indirect ones have a congenital origin, secondary to the non-closure of the peritoneovaginal conduit. The direct ones are acquired due to weakening of the musculature of the posterior wall of the inguinal canal, related to age and with congenital and acquired collagen problems, occurring in the triangle of Hasselbach, region of greater fragility of the transversalis fascia. REPORT OF CASE: F.V.C., 67 years old, from São Miguel de Baixa Grande - PI, male, farmer, transferred to Teresina Emergency Hospital with history of right inguinal hernia 6 years ago, reporting bulging and sudden worsening of inguinal pain in the last hours. He evolved with abdominal distension and stopping the elimination of flatus and feces. He denied any urinary complaints. Examination: patient in

general condition committed, conscious, oriented, eupneic, hypothermic, normotensive. Abdomen globous, hyperthympanic, painless to superficial and deep palpation and without signs of peritoneal irritation. Presence of hardened bulging in the right inguinal region, with mild pain at local palpation and no cutaneous alterations. A computed tomography scan of the abdomen was performed, revealing inguinal hernia on the right, with contents of thin loops and periwinkle edema. Diagnostic hypothesis: acute obstructive abdomen due to incarcerated inguinal hernia. Suggested conduct: emergency herniorrhaphy. Right inguinoscopy was performed with defect identification on the posterior wall and bulky hernia sac. During resection, the bladder wall adhered to the bag was identified, with an accidental opening of the bladder. Performed vesicorrhaphy with polyglactin 1 in one plane. Opening of the hernia sac, containing viable thin loops, with initial suffering, but without ischemia. Reduction of the contents and resection of the bag was carried out with the reinforcement of the wall by the Bassini technique. On postoperative prescription, the patient used ceftriaxone and metronidazole, remaining in hospital for 48 hours. He was discharged with a bladder catheter of delay to be withdrawn after 15 days. In the postoperative follow-up, he did not report any complaints. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS Although the inguinal hernia is a frequent pathology in the medical routine, it is not common to find other abdominal viscera, such as the bladder, in joint herniation through a defect of the posterior wall.

16. Lymph Node Tuberculosis

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INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis is an endemic disease in Brazil. The most common forms are pulmonary, pleural and lymph node. Among the extrapulmonary forms, pleural tuberculosis stands out as the most common form. On the other hand, the ganglionic one, also called tuberculosis of lymph nodes, is strongly associated with Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The present study aims to report a case of lymph node tuberculosis in a patient without systemic symptoms. CASE REPORT: GSO, 40 years old, from Simplicio Mendes-PI, sought care in the mastology clinic of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Piauí (HU-UFPI) in March 2015, reporting a nodule in the right axilla which has appeared three months ago, without associated systemic symptoms. She performed breast ultrasonography, which showed only right axillary lymph node enlargement, as well as a chest X-ray, which did not present alterations. Gynecological history: G1P1A0, breastfeeding for 11 months. At physical examination: breasts with heterogeneous parenchyma, without palpable nodules, with right axillary adenomegaly. Aspirative Needle Puncture of the axillary lymph node was performed, and the material was sent for bacterial and fungus research. Molecular rapid test was positive for Mycobacterium tuberculosis and bacilloscopy was positive for Bacillus Acid Alcohol Resistant (BAAR). Treatment was performed for lymph node tuberculosis with rifampicin, isoniazid, pyrazinamide and ethambutol (RIPE) for six months, with remission of adenomegaly after three months of initiation of the therapeutic scheme. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The presence of lymphadenopathy may correspond to a series of pathologies. Among them, tuberculosis should always be considered as a differential diagnosis, due to the high prevalence of this pathology in our country. Due to the long duration of treatment and its side effects, strict follow-up is necessary.

17. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN PIAUÍ IN THE PERIOD OF 2010 TO 2015

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INTRODUCTION: Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) is a chronic, severe and high lethality disease, which reaches more than 60 countries. In



Brazil, it is caused by a protozoan of the species *Leishmania (L.) chagasi*, transmitted by vectors bugs. The disease is characterized by hepatosplenomegaly, anemia and pancytopenia. The risk factors for the disease development include malnutrition, use of immunosuppressant drugs and HIV co-infection. The strategies of control are based on early diagnosis and treatment. OBJECTIVES: To describe the epidemiological profile of patients with VL in the state of Piauí in the period of 2010 to 2015. METHODS: The quantitative research was accomplished by means of a retrospective epidemiological study in the period of 2010 to 2015 in the state of Piauí whose data source was the System of Information of Injuries of Notification (SIIN), the following criteria were considered: age range, evolution, sex and city of occurrence of VL. RESULTS: There were 1292 confirmed cases of VL in the analyzed period. The highest number of cases in Piauí was 288 (22%) in 2014 and the lowest was 155 (12%) in 2010, with an annual average of 258 cases. In the last three years, the number of cases raised, reaching 231 (18%) in 2015. Among the cities of Piauí, the highest number of cases belongs to Teresina: 1042 (81%), followed by Parnaíba with 82 (6%). The infection rates are higher in male sex, 837 (65%), in the age average of 1 to 4 years (24% of the cases) and 20 to 39 years (26% of the cases). Regarding the evolution of cases, in the last four years, 52% of the cases evolved to healing; 35% had ignored evolution and, in 6% of the cases, there were deaths. CONCLUSION: The number of cases in Piauí is high, the capital, Teresina, shows the highest number of cases, which is probably associated to the environment change, as a result of the progressive and messy industrialization. Men are more affected because they are more exposed to bugs, in consequence of the work conditions. Children, as a result of their low immunity, are very affected as well. The mortality by VL was high in the study, which was caused by late diagnosis, associated to complications, leading to raise of death cases and to low percentage of healed individuals. These effects guide to the need of capacitate professionals to early recognition of suspects cases and, therefore, they will be able to do appropriate diagnosis and treatment.

18. Epidemiological profile of leprosy in Piauí  
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INTRODUCTION: Leprosy is a communicable disease caused by the *Mycobacterium leprae* which causes skin lesions and peripheral nerves and may lead to physical and functional disability bringer. The Brazil concentrates 90% of the cases recorded in the Americas, having so great importance for public health. OBJECTIVES: The goal is to describe the epidemiological profile of the State of Piauí of 2010 to 2015 for new cases according to sex, age, operational classification, degree of incapacity and evolution of the disease. METHODS: Data were analyzed from leprosy notifications in Piauí among 2010 to 2015, present in the official database of the information system of reportable diseases (SINAN). It was analyzed the total notifications of new cases by sex, age, operational classification, degree of disability, classification and evolution of the disease. RESULTS: It was analyzed a total of 6943 notifications in the State with an average of 1157 cases/year. The male presented 3698 (53.26%) notifications while 3245 (46.73%) were female. Analyzing the age group occurred slightly predominance among the notifications of 50 to 64 years with 1752 (25.23%) notifications. Of 35 to 49 years occurred 1734 (24.97%) notifications and 1408 (20.27%) were among 20 to 34 years. Analyzing the degree of incapacity, 4803 (69.17%) cases were of degree zero and 1286 (18.52%) were grade I. For operational classification, 3050 (43.92%) cases were paucibacillary and 3893 (56.07%) were multibacillary. Evolution occurred to cure in 5111 (73.61%) cases and in just 89 (1.28%) for deaths. CONCLUSION: The number of new cases presented small decrease over the years, as the distribution by sex in a discreet predominance by males, which can be explained by the greater human contact in the workplace, less concern with body and health related aspects, in addition to physiological and sociocultural aspects. The high proportion of cases with degree zero of incapacity at the time of diagnosis

indicates efficiency on early detection, nonetheless the prevalence of multibacillary cases is troubling since this is the form infectious of leprosy, so it is necessary to intensify the fight against the same. The high rate of evolution to cure suggests adhesion and treatment efficiency. Given this, the effectiveness of the methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment applied to combat leprosy.

19. Epidemiological profile of tuberculosis in Brazil  
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INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious infectious disease, caused by the bacillus *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, transmitted by saliva, coughing or sneezing. It is currently one of the top 10 causes of death in the world, with 10 million new cases reported per year and over one million deaths. Brazil is part of the group of 22 countries prioritized by the World Health Organization (WHO), which account for 80% of all tuberculosis cases in the world. OBJECTIVES: To determine the epidemiological profile of tuberculosis cases in Brazil between 2010 and 2016 according to confirmed cases, sex, schooling and age of the patients. METHODS: Research was descriptive, retrospective, with a quantitative analysis of secondary data from the period of 2010 to 2016 reported in Brazil. The survey was carried out in the Information System of Aggravation and Notification (SINAN). The total number of notifications related to confirmed cases, sex, schooling and age group were analyzed. RESULTS: A total of 531,962 reports were analyzed in the country, with an average of 75,994.57 cases / year. It was observed that 361,104 (67.88%) reports were male and only 170,826 (32.11%) were female. Analyzing the age range, there was a predominance of reports in the intervals of 20 to 29 years, with 122,718 (23.07%) and 30 to 39 years of age, with 117,169 (22.03%) cases reported. In addition, 170,013 (31.95%) of the notified patients had incomplete primary education and 156,001 (29.32%) were illiterate. CONCLUSION: There was a predominance of notifications in the age group of 20 to 39 years, this may have occurred due to being an interval in which the population is economically active. As for males, the large number of reports may be related to a combination of biological, social, cultural and economic components. Patients with low educational level were the most affected, which allows to infer that social and economic aspects influence the transmission of the infectious agent and the increase of the disease in the vulnerable populations. The number of cases remained constant indicating the need for more effective primary prevention, making it essential to develop more specific tuberculosis control strategies for vulnerable groups of contamination.

20. Analysis of Control Program of Schistosomiasis in the Northeast of Brazil from 2010 to 2016  
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INTRODUCTION: Schistosomiasis is an endemic disease in Brazil and constitutes an important public health problem. In this context, the Program for Control of Schistosomiasis (PCE) was created, enabling more than 12 millions treatments throughout the country, mainly in the northeast region. OBJECTIVE: To analyze the effectiveness of PCE in the northeast of the country from 2010 and 2016. METHODS: This is a descriptive and quantitative analysis using secondary informations provided by the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian National Health System (DATASUS), in the period studied respect to schistosomiasis in the Brazilian Northeast, selecting some aspects conveyed in PCE. RESULTS: During the period, PCE worked with 5,921,985 people, and in 2010, 1,223,364 people participated, while in 2016, only 451,571. A total of 4,299,574 coproscopies were performed, observing 208,996 cases of confirmed schistosomiasis (% positivity of 4.86) and 828.616 of other verminoses. The state of Alagoas had the highest number of notifications, while Piauí had only 1 reported case. In relation to

the intensity of intestinal infection (expressed in eggs per gram of faeces), 72.6% were considered mild, 21.08% moderate and 6.32% severe. It is evidenced that PCE affects a significant portion of the Brazilian population and that there has been, in the last 5 years, a reduction in the number of people assisted by PCE. On the other hand, the number of serious forms has decreased, which corroborates the effectiveness of the program with regard to early diagnosis. A large part of the exams diagnosed, in addition to schistosomiasis, other parasites, which indicates that the population segments analyzed are subject to poor health conditions. This is an expressive risk factor that contributes to the persistence of the disease. Alagoas is the state with the largest number of cases, which confirms that this parasite is associated with poverty and low economic development, since this state is the 2nd poorest in the country. In addition, this analysis suggests underreporting of cases, since in the state of Piauí was presented only 1 case in the cited period. CONCLUSION: PCE has decreased in the last years, although schistosomiasis is still a threat to the health of the Northeastern population. This therefore compromises the effectiveness of the program. So, it is evident the need for continuous monitoring of PCE and its implementation in municipalities not yet included.

21. EVALUATION OF THE GENOTOXIC EFFECT OF THE *Jatropha mollissima* (Pohl) Baill BY COMET ASSAY  
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INTRODUCTION: *Jatropha mollissima* (Euphorbiaceae), popularly known as "pinhão bravo", is endemic to the semiarid region of northeastern Brazil and widely used in popular therapy. Recent studies have demonstrated important bioinsecticidal and phytotherapeutic potential. OBJECTIVES: Evaluate the genotoxic potential of the ethanolic extract of leaf of *J. mollissima* in cells blood of mice by comet assay. METHODS: Leaves of *J. mollissima* were collected in Parnaíba (PI) and the mice males Swiss (*Mus musculus*) were from the vivarium from Universidade Estadual do Piauí (UESPI). The work was approved by Comissão de Ética no Uso de Animais (CEUA- UESPI 5116/2016) with five groups (five animals per group). Leaves were dried (45°C), crushed, submitted to the extraction in ethyl alcohol and rotary evaporated until obtaining the 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 (1, 10 and 100 mg/mL) were administered to the mice via gavage. After 4 h, a drop of blood from the tail of each animal was collected and stored in heparin eppendorf. 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 (18 h) and in electrophoresis run (15 min, 300 mA, 25 V). The slides were neutralized and stained with DAPI. Fifty nucleoids per slide were analyzed by fluorescence microscopy (400 x) and the damages were quantified and classified into five classes (0 to 4) to perform the calculation of frequency and damage index. The data were analyzed by test of Kruskal-Wallis (p<0.05), on BioEstat 5.3 program. RESULTS: At all concentrations evaluated after 4 h, 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 the leaves of *J. mollissima* showed absence of genotoxic activity. However, more studies are needed to ensure its phytotherapeutic use.

22. EPIDEMIOLOGIC PROFILE OF PERTUSSIS IN BRASIL (2016)  
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INTRODUCTION: Pertussis is an acute infectious disease of nationally compulsory notification. A transmissible condition

caused by *Bordetella pertussis*, which specifically compromises the respiratory tract, characterized by paroxysms of dry cough. Clinically, the disease progresses in three successive phases: catarrhal, paroxysmal and convalescence. Occurs under endemic and epidemic forms. This disease presents high morbimortality in infants. OBJECTIVES: To expose the prevalence of confirmed cases of Pertussis in Brazil in 2016, and correlate with the literature. To describe the profile of the age group, race, gender, notification criteria and the cases evolution of Pertussis according to each state of notification, at the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN), in 2016. METHODS: This is a descriptive epidemiological study. It was used the website [datasus.saude.gov.br](http://datasus.saude.gov.br) to obtain data, through the reported cases of pertussis in 2016. The research has been done through the links: "age group", "race", "gender", "confirmatory criterion" and "case evolution" according to "state of notification". Thus it was possible to obtain material for analysis in tables. RESULTS: According to SINAN, in 2016, 411 confirmed cases of pertussis were reported in Brazil. Of these, 56.4% were patients younger than one year-old, 49.6% were classified in white race, 53.7% were female, 52.3% were under investigation and 90.9% were healed cases. The state of São Paulo presented the highest prevalence of cases, 20.9%. CONCLUSION: Although there is a predominance of prevalence in certain state, gender and race, according to the government, there is no preferential geographic distribution or individual characteristic that predisposes to pertussis, other than the presence or absence of specific immunity. The morbidity of pertussis in Brazil was already high, but it fell due to the increase in vaccination coverage, mainly since 1998. However, in recent years outbreaks of pertussis have been recorded. The under-age group concentrates most of the new cases. This is probably due to the severity of Pertussis clinical in this age group, which, in turn, leads to greater demand for health services and more diagnosed cases.

23. The Importance of monitoring in academic education and the factors that influence interest in monitoring  
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INTRODUCTION: Monitoring is a pedagogical support service that aims to promote the development of technical skills and theoretical deepening, providing the academic improvement. The monitoring of the school of medicine of the Higher Institute of Applied Theology - INTA aims to promote the deepening of immunology theory and is linked to the course of defense and aggression mechanisms offered during the third semester of the curriculum. The monitoring project promotes interdisciplinary actions and helps the students to have the contents in the vision of a student and a professor, assisting the professor, facilitating and improving the students' learning, arousing interest in the importance of the course. OBJECTIVES: The objective of this research is to evaluate the importance of the monitoring in the university education and which factor influences the students to attend the meetings of the project. METHODS: This cross-sectional study was carried out by 55 people who attended the classes of the third semester. The research method used was a questionnaire with closed questions. The data collection occurred in a single moment: at the end of the course of defense and aggression mechanisms of two groups of students, in the second semester of 2016 and in the first semester of 2017. The data collection of the students occurred in the classroom, being the time of approximately 30 minutes. There was no need to submit the research project for analysis by the Ethics Committee, due to Resolution No. 510, of April 7, 2016 of the National Health Council. RESULTS: Among the respondents, 98.18% thought the monitoring was important for academic training and 1.81% did not know how to respond. 21.42% answered that the knowledge of the monitors is the factor for searching the monitoring, 26.78% answered that it was the didactics of the monitors, 8.92% the availability of the monitors and 42.85% answered that it is the performance in the program. CONCLUSION: From this study, it is evident the importance of the practice of monitoring by medical students. The

students benefited by the project, demonstrated that the performance in the program is the main factor that influences to seek the monitoring.

24. VIABLE PREGNANCY IN PATIENT WITH UTERUS DIDELPHYS: CASE REPORT

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**INTRODUCTION:** Uterine malformations are uncommon findings, secondary to failures in the development, fusion or reabsorption of Müller's ducts. When there is a total failure of the fusion, there is the uterus didelphys. This finding represents 26% of uterine malformations, presenting a prevalence of 0.1% among fertile women, being characterized by duplicity of vagina, cervix and uterine body. It is associated with infertility and represents 15% of gestational losses in the second trimester. **CASE REPORT:** Woman, 29 years old, never been pregnant, regular menstrual cycles, asymptomatic, routine gynecological consultation. During speculum examination, the cervix presented two external cervical orifices. Endocervical cells were collected by inserting the brush into both orifices, and the equipment passed through without difficulties. The patient performed ultrasound, showing, in transverse and longitudinal sections of the uterus, two endometrial echoes with duplicated uterine cavities; two uterine cervix and endocervical canals were also evident. Due to the suspicion of malformation, magnetic resonance of the pelvis was requested, observing a uterus didelphys, characterized by duplicity of the body and uterine cervix; expansive formations were not observed in the adnexal regions, nor free liquid in the pelvic excavation. About a year later, the patient became pregnant spontaneously and was referred to high-risk prenatal care. During pregnancy, progesterone was instituted until 34 weeks' gestation to prevent preterm birth. Laboratory and ultrasound examinations showed no alterations. At 36 weeks, the patient entered labor, undergoing cesarean section, which occurred without interferences. The newborn weighed 2.1 kg, Apgar 8-9. After 3 days, mother and son were discharged. Currently, the patient is followed up in ambulatory care without menstrual or sexual life changes, only on contraceptive use. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Uterine malformations are associated with placental abruption, intrauterine growth retardation and prematurity, which is in line with the case. In addition, the uterus didelphys is highly associated with infertility, being the case described a differential considering the expected for a woman with this malformation. There must be reinforced the importance of early diagnosis of malformation and gestation for the better conduct in its clinical approach, such as the use of progesterone to prevent prematurity.

25. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CASES OF ACCIDENTAL TETANUS OCCURRING IN PIAUÍ AND NORTHEAST

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**INTRODUCTION:** The fatality attributed to accidental tetanus did not fall significantly in the last decade, which shows the need for an epidemiological screening of high-risk groups, with the prevention and early detection of cases. Despite of possess vaccine-cheap and free access, still causing the death of children, adults, and especially the elderly. The largest occurrences of tetanus are present in underdeveloped countries, due to low vaccination coverage. According to data from the Ministry of health, in the period from 1998 to 2008, people male and aged between 25 and 64 years are the most affected. **OBJECTIVES:** Charting the epidemiological profile of the group more vulnerable to harm and deaths by accidental tetanus and analyze it in Piauí and in the Northeast. **METHODS:** This is a retrospective quantitative comparative epidemiological study, whose data source is the DataSUS, through secondary data information system of reportable

harm (SINAN) in Piauí and in the Northeast, in the period from 2010 to 2016. **RESULTS:** In the Brazilian Northeast, showed the presence of 965 cases of unintentional tetanus and these 47 occurred in Piauí, mostly aged among 40 and 59 years. Among the cases analyzed in this region, 865 concern to males, of which 43 are in Piauí. That, according to the literature, is related to the reduction of antibody in this age and less monitoring of vaccine situation for the male population, since women carry out immunization against tetanus during the gestational period. In addition, the urban area has been shown with a greater number of cases, in line with other similar studies. And as for the evolution in the Northeast there were 300 deaths caused by accidental tetanus and, of these 13 occurred in Piauí. In addition, it was noticed that from 60 years, both in the Northeast, and Piauí, it is increased the chance of death. **CONCLUSION:** It was noted that most cases of accidental tetanus concentrates in the Northeastern region, in men belonging to the age group 30-65 years and residents of the urban environment. In addition, the evolution in cases of accidental death for tetanus is increasing with increasing age, and, in age groups between 40-80 years, the chance of cure comes to negligible values. It was to be no significant differences between the cases of accidental tetanus in the Northeast in relation to the proportion of cases of tetanus in Piauí.

26. CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ESPLENECTOMIES IN A URGENT HOSPITAL OF TERESINA

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**INTRODUCTION:** the spleen is an abdominal solid organ, located in the left hypochondry. It is the largest lymphoid organ of the human body, the most important function is mechanical filtration aiding the removal of senescent hemocytes. Various pathologies, including hematological and non-hematological diseases, both benign as malignant, constitute possible indications for esplenectomy. In the non-hematological causes, the main cause is splendid traumatism, the most common type of isolated traumatism found in abdominal traumas. Esplenectomized patients have a normal response to the re-immunization of antigen first found before esplenectomy, but does not demonstrate an excellent response to exposure to new antigens. **OBJECTIVES:** identify and evaluate the causes of esplenectomy in an urgent hospital and to make a correlation between these surgeries and their epidemiological variables. **METHODS:** information was obtained by review of pronouns of all patients submitted to esplenectomy in the period of august/2009 at august/2014 at teresina public hospital of reference. The following variables were analyzed: age, gender, civil state, schooling, procedure and reason of the high. For statistical analysis it was used only basic statistics. **RESULTS:** the study revealed that 84.53% (n = 295) of the patients submitted to emergency esplenectomy were men and the pre-condition was unmarried, corresponding to 56.46% (n = 197) of the sample. The predominant age group of the operated patients are between 21-30 years with 28.65% (n = 100). The greater incidence of trauma in the group of young and adults of male sex conditions with the literature and is associated with the increase of risk behavior in that age group due to exposure to alcohol and illicit drugs. In addition, 40.40% (n = 141) of the patients presented incomplete fundamental teaching. As source 56.16% (n = 196) was from the inside of piauí. In relation to the reason of the high 77.36% (n = 270) presented high with the improvement of the initial clinical framework. **CONCLUSION:** conclusion that men, adults and single people represent the majority of esplenectomy cases in a theresin urgent hospital.

27. REPORT OF A CAMPAIGN ON HYPERTENSION MADE IN THE CENTRAL MARKET OF SOBRAL

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**INTRODUCTION:** Systemic Arterial Hypertension is a usually underestimated disease by its silent character and insidious evolution. Estimates based in isolated populational studies says that the prevalence of SAH in our country is around 30% in adult population. In Ceará, in 2012, were registered by hipertense monitoring system, obtained from DATASUS, 16.142 people, 1.034 of these just in Sobral. With the aim of promoting integration actions between medicine students and the public, was developed a campaign by students of Sobral Medical Development Nucleus (NUDEMES), project that belongs to UFC – Federal University of Ceará, in order to sensitize public to SAH. **OBJETIVES:** Aware the population of Sobral, present in the Market, about the risks of morbidity and mortality in hypertensive people and main prevention methods. **METHODS:** The campaign occurred on June 7 2017 at Central Market of Sobral, located downtown. For choosing the place, were taken into account the extensive flow of people and the possibility of many of them don't get the chance to go to Health Center in their hometowns. About 30 people adhered the campaign. All of them had their blood pressure checked and were made aware by NUDEMES members about SAH risks and forms of prevention methods. **RESULTS:** After people approach, it could be noticed that they were aware of necessity and importance of antihypertensive drugs use as healthy food like poor salt and fat diets. Was detected a significant amount of people who declared **chronic hypertension but didn't search for Health Centers** for monitoring. It was found that women approached searched for medical services more often than men. Furthermore, the ones who said be hypertensive declared medication use and regular blood pressure check. **CONCLUSION:** The population was welcoming to the campaign in that place. Was observed the need to encourage male population to search medical assistance more often than they do.

28. ANALYSIS OF PERCEPTION OF THE SOBRALENSE POPULATION ABOUT ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

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**INTRODUCTION:** Hypertension is the most common cardiovascular disease. Besides the correlation between the prevalence of hypertension and variables such as age, sex and race, there are also the attribution of variables such as education and presence or absence of some habits as risk factors. With a new, more special look at basic health care, preventive measures are credited with greater recognition and greater importance in health promotion. Among these actions, public campaigns play an important role in bringing people closer to health information or even preventive procedures, especially when the target audience consists of people who, because of their own means of subsistence, can not have contact with basic attention. Thus, public campaigns are effective means of overcoming the barriers to access of certain groups of the population to health. **OBJECTIVES:** To assess the presence of actions and habits that constitute preventive measures of hypertension and to analyze the opinion of the participants regarding the importance of carrying out preventive campaigns with the population. **METHODOLOGY:** A descriptive study carried out in Sobral (CE) with 30 workers from the Central Market of the city. A questionnaire was applied to quantitatively evaluate the presence of habits and actions directly related to preventive measures of hypertension and qualitatively the opinion of the interviewees about the importance of carrying out preventive campaigns with the population. All the participants signed the consent form and free clarification. **RESULTS:** The search for public health care by these workers is relatively low: around 46%, but when analyzed from a female perspective, 71% of them seek care.

70% of women often check blood pressure against only 60% of men. It was analyzed in which place these workers usually gauge the pressure: hospitals 5%, Residency 5%, Pharmacies 15%, Campaigns 40%, Health Posts (PSFs) 40%. 100% of those interviewed said they considered it very important to carry out campaigns. **CONCLUSION:** We conclude that in the quest for public care, more than half of the men do not seek care. Campaigns correspond to the alternative means of care as effective as PSFs, which is even more relevant due to the profile of the interviewees.

29. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE MORTALITY BY CUTANEOUS MELANOMA IN BRAZIL FROM 2011 TO 2015

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**INTRODUCTION:** Skin cancer is the most frequent neoplasm in the Brazilian population, representing 30% of the notified malignant tumours. Its most severe form consists in cutaneous melanoma, which is responsible for about 75% of the deaths by skin neoplasms, although it has the lowest incidence among notified malignant tumours of this organ. Melanoma is an important public health problem, and requires attention mainly in relation to the predisposing modifiable factors. **OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the epidemiological profile of the mortality by skin melanoma in Brazil in the period from 2011 to 2015. **METHODS:** It is an epidemiological study with a quantitative approach, of the ecological type. The information was obtained on the DATASUS platform, on the TABNET database. The variables of choices for the study were sex, colour/race, age range and geographical region of occurrence. For analysis purposes, the results were expressed in average mortality rate for the years 2011 to 2015 (number of deaths / 100,000 individuals). The colours pardo and black were grouped in the colour black, considering the criteria of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). **RESULTS:** In the period from 2011 to 2015, a total of 7.947 deaths were registered for melanoma in Brazil, with ascendant progression in the considered years. The mortality rate was 0,92 among men carriers of the disease and 0,66 of the ill female population (1,39 times higher in males). When it comes to colour/race, the death rate for white patients was 1.35, six times higher than for black patients (0,23). The proportion of deaths increased with advancing age, reaching 10 deaths for every 100,000 in people over the age of 80. Finally, the geographic distribution of deaths due to melanoma is higher in the South region (1,85) and lower in the Northeast and North regions, with rates of 0.37 and 0.21, respectively. **CONCLUSION:** Mortality due to cutaneous melanoma in the country in the years 2011 to 2015 was higher in males, white, elderly, and residents of the South. This epidemiological profile is in concordance with some of the factors recognized in other studies as factors associated with greater chances of developing skin cancer. These findings evidenced the need for protective measures and the use of photoprotectors for the prevention of skin cancer, as well as actions aimed at the early diagnosis and reduction of cutaneous melanoma mortality.

30. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF HANSEN'S DISEASE IN THE NORTHEAST FROM 2010 TO 2015

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**INTRODUCTION:** Known as the disease of poverty, Hansen's disease has in Brazil its second country in the world with the highest number of carriers of the illness, where it's classified as a neglected tropical disease, according to the World Health Organization. The Northeast region, in the other hand, is annually highlighted for presenting the highest numbers when it comes to the problem, what makes evident the association of the disease with local socio-economic conditions and its reflections on the

quality of life of the population. **OBJECTIVE:** Evaluate the epidemiological elements of Hansen's disease in the Brazilian Northeast in the period from 2010 to 2015. **METHODS:** It is an epidemiological time series study, retrospective and documental. The analysed values come from Brazil's Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN), in addition to references from the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. The collected data belong to the period from 2010 to 2015. As variable of choices, it was chosen by sex, age range, and geographical state of occurrence. The results were described in average incidence rate for the period, in a ratio between the number of people affected per 100,000 people. **RESULTS:** Between 2010 and 2015, 196.682 new cases of Hansen's disease were notified in Brazil, with the Northeast covering 83,348 (42.38%) of this sum. Having this region as a focus, it is estimated that the incidence rate for the male population was 27.08, a value that is only 18% higher in relation to the female population (23.03); Nevertheless, the number of deaths of ill men was almost 3 times greater than the number for women with the disease. Furthermore, the incidence of Hansen's disease among Northeast people is progressively increasing with the increase in the age group, reaching a peak in 65 to 79 years (59.35). The geographic distribution of the disease is influenced by the local socio-economic development, considering that the highest rates were found in the states of Maranhão and Piauí, with respective values of 56.83 and 36.47. At the other end, Rio Grande do Norte presented the lowest rate of the region: 8.22. **CONCLUSION:** The epidemiological profile of the carriers of Hansen's disease in the Northeast is characterized by male individuals, elders and inhabitants of states with lower human development. The survey of these epidemiological aspects is useful for the organization of measures that improve hygiene conditions and actions that promote early diagnosis and reduction of deaths by the disease, especially in the most vulnerable states.

31. **CHOLECYSTECTOMY – EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 3280 PATIENTS OPERATED IN REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Among the most common gastrointestinal diseases, cholelithiasis mostly affects young, healthy and asymptomatic patients, reaching a prevalence of about 35% in the general population. Nowadays, videolaparoscopic cholecystectomy is the standard procedure indicated for gallbladder diseases, mainly including cholelithiasis; since its introduction, has dramatically reduced postoperative pain, length of hospital stays and recovery time, also reaching extremely low mortality rate. **OBJECTIVE:** States the epidemiological characteristics of patients who had undergone elective cholecystectomy in reference hospital, located in northeast of Brazil. **METHODOLOGY:** It was a retrospective and quantitative study, approved by the Ethics Committee of the hospital. The data were obtained by review of electronic medical records of patients who had undergone cholecystectomy (the type of surgery – open or laparoscopic cholecystectomy – was not discerned) since January/2008 to March/2016 in reference hospital of Piauí, state located in northeast of Brazil. The variables were: age, sex, origin, length of hospital stays and postoperative mortality. **RESULTS:** The final sample resulted in 3280 patients. 81,6% of them were female, while 18,4%, male. The mean age was 46,13 years (44,8 was the female mean, and 51, the male mean). The majority of patients (76,1%) were between 18 and 60 years old. About the origin, most of them (66,5%) came from the capital of the State of Piauí, while the rest, from the interior region of the State in question (31,35%) or from other States (2,2%). About the hospital stays, 57,8% stayed in the hospital for 02 days, while 41,9% remained hospitalized for 03 or more days; 263 of these had hospital stays of at least 07 days or more (average length of 14-15 days), with the female sex representing 68,8% of them. The postoperative mortality rate was 0,24% (08 deaths), of which 06 were female. 05 had more than 60 years old, and all of them came from interior regions of the State of Piauí. **CONCLUSION:** In study,

elective cholecystectomy performed in reference hospital was surgery mainly destined to female patients with age ranging from 18 to 60 years old, that came from the capital of the State of Piauí, demanding an average hospital stays of 03 days, with a very low postoperative mortality rate.

32. **INCISIONAL HERNIA – EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 461 PATIENTS OPERATED IN REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Incisional hernia is the bulge that occurs under the incision (scar) of a previous surgery. Its incidence and prevalence depend on various factors, occurring mainly in obese patients, and those submitted to gynecological, obstetrical and urgent surgeries. Its occurrence has been reported in up to 10% of abdominal surgical procedures, caused by circumstances as tension excess on scar and inappropriate cicatrization of abdominal wall. **OBJECTIVE:** States the epidemiological characteristics of patients who had undergone elective incisional hernioplasty in reference hospital, located in northeast of Brazil. **METHODOLOGY:** It was a retrospective and quantitative study, approved by the Ethics Committee of the hospital. The data were obtained by review of electronic medical records of patients who had undergone incisional hernioplasty since 2008 to 2016 in reference hospital of Piauí, state located in northeast of Brazil. The variables were: age, sex, origin, length of hospital stays and postoperative mortality. **RESULTS:** The final sample resulted in 461 patients. 67,9% of them were female, while 32,1%, male. The majority of patients (67%) were between 18 and 60 years old, while 33% were above 60 years old. About the origin, most of them (97,18%) came from the State of Piauí, while the rest, from other States. About the hospital stays, 85,46% stayed in the hospital between 01 and 05 days, while the rest remained hospitalized between 06 and 10 days (11,06%) or more than 10 days (3,04%). The postoperative mortality rate was 0,43% (02 deaths). **CONCLUSION:** In study, elective incisional hernioplasty performed in reference hospital was surgery mainly destined to female patients with age ranging from 18 to 60 years old, that came from the State of Piauí, demanding an average hospital stays of up to 05 days, with a very low postoperative mortality rate.

33. **INGUINAL HERNIA – EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 1123 PATIENTS OPERATED IN REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL**  
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**INTRODUCTION:** It is estimated that 5% of global population will be affected by some type of hernia of the abdominal wall, as the inguinal hernia is the most prevalent type (75% of all hernias); male sex and age are the main factors that increase the total prevalence, complication risk and hospitalization. The fragility of abdominal wall and the increase in abdominal pressure have been considered key elements in its etiopathogenesis. **OBJECTIVE:** States the epidemiological characteristics of patients who had undergone elective inguinal hernioplasty in reference hospital, located in northeast of Brazil. **METHODOLOGY:** It was a retrospective and quantitative study, approved by the Ethics Committee of the hospital. The data were obtained by review of electronic medical records of patients who had undergone inguinal hernioplasty (the type of surgery – with or without mesh – was not discerned) since June/2008 to March/2016 in reference hospital of Piauí, state located in northeast of Brazil. The variables were: age, sex, origin, length of hospital stays and postoperative mortality. **RESULTS:** The final sample resulted in 1123 patients. 88% of them were male, while 12%, female. The majority of patients (58%) were between 18 and 60 years old, while 40% were above 60 years old. About the

origin, most of them (75%) came from the capital of the State of Piauí, while the rest, from the interior region of the State in question (23%) or from other States (2%). About the hospital stays, 69% stayed in the hospital for 02 days, while 31% remained hospitalized for 03 days (19%) or more (12%). The postoperative mortality rate was 0,089% (01 death - female). CONCLUSION: In study, elective inguinal hernioplasty performed in reference hospital was surgery mainly destined to male patients with age ranging from 18 to 60 years old, that came from the capital of the State of Piauí, demanding an average hospital stays of 03 days, with a very low postoperative mortality rate.

34. SPLENECTOMY – EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 40 PATIENTS OPERATED IN REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL

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INTRODUCTION: At the beginning of fetal development, the spleen performs a well-known hematopoietic function and, in adult phase, is responsible primarily for destroying old and affect red blood cells, also contributing to the control of infections and normal functioning of immune system. The main reason for the indication of splenectomy is hematological, immunological and oncological diseases, representing 54% of all indications, followed by trauma, 16%, and other conditions, but there are divergences about the clinical indications among the main bibliographical sources. OBJECTIVE: States the epidemiological characteristics of patients who had undergone elective splenectomy in reference hospital, located in northeast of Brazil. METHODOLOGY: It was a retrospective and quantitative study, approved by the Ethics Committee of the hospital. The data were obtained by review of electronic medical records of patients who had undergone elective splenectomy since June/2008 to January/2016 in reference hospital of Piauí, state located in northeast of Brazil. The variables were: age, sex, origin, etiology, length of hospital stays and postoperative mortality. RESULTS: The final sample resulted in 40 patients. 55% of them were male, while 45%, female. The majority of patients (70%) were between 18 and 60 years old, while 23% were above 60 years old. About the origin, most of them (50%) came from the capital of the State of Piauí, while the rest, from the interior region of the State in question (43%) or from other States (7%). About the etiology, trauma and blood cells/hematopoietic organs conditions were the main causes of surgery (15% each); in addition, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, hypersplenism, splenic abscess are included in other causes. About the hospital stays, 52,5% stayed in the hospital between 03 and 06 days, while 32,5% remained hospitalized between 07 and 14 days, and 15% had a length higher than 15 days. The postoperative mortality rate was 2,5%. CONCLUSION: In study, elective splenectomy performed in reference hospital was surgery mainly destined to young patients with age under 60 years old, with diversified etiology, that came from the capital of the State of Piauí, demanding an average hospital stays of 07 days, with a low postoperative mortality rate.

35. UMBILICAL HERNIA – EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF 436 PATIENTS OPERATED IN REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL

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INTRODUCTION: Umbilical hernia in adults are commonly acquired through a continuous increase of intra-abdominal pressure in physiological or pathological conditions, as occurs during laborious activities, pregnancy, obesity, ascitis, cronical cough, constipation, etc. This disease has low rate of complications (incarcerated or strangulated hernias), which most frequently occurs when associated with another disease or condition, like ascitis. Usually,

patients that have symptomatic or volumous umbilical hernia must be submitted to a surgical procedure, despite there is no consensus on which method to use – with or without mesh. OBJECTIVE: States the epidemiological characteristics of patients who had undergone elective umbilical hernioplasty in reference hospital, located in northeast of Brazil. METHODOLOGY: It was a retrospective and quantitative study, approved by the Ethics Committee of the hospital. The data were obtained by review of electronic medical records of patients who had undergone elective umbilical hernioplasty (the type of surgery – with or without mesh – was not discerned) since May/2008 to March/2016 in reference hospital of Piauí, state located in northeast of Brazil. The variables were: age, sex, origin, length of hospital stays and postoperative mortality. RESULTS: The final sample resulted in 436 patients. 58% of them were female, while 42%, male. The majority of patients (85%) were between 18 and 60 years old. The mean age was 36,78 years. About the origin, most of them (75%) came from the capital of the State of Piauí, while the rest, from the interior region of the State in question (24%) or from other States (1%). About the hospital stays, 87% stayed in the hospital for 02 days, while 13% remained hospitalized for 03 or more days. The postoperative mortality rate was nil. CONCLUSION: In study, elective umbilical hernioplasty performed in reference hospital was surgery mainly destined to female patients with age ranging from 18 to 60 years old, that came from the capital of the State of Piauí, demanding an average hospital stays of 03 days, with a nil postoperative mortality rate.

36. HEALTH ACTION FOR FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH RARE GENETIC DISEASES

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INTRODUCTION: Genetic diseases are still an important cause of infant mortality in Brazil. The biggest challenge for patients and their families is the lack of knowledge and, above all, investments in this sector. If effective measures are not taken, early diagnosis and treatment will remain difficult to achieve, due to the specificity of tests and high-cost drugs, such as those necessary for the treatment of Gaucher, Mucopolysaccharidosis and atypical hemolytic uremic syndrome. OBJECTIVE: To describe an experience about a health action for families of children with rare genetic diseases, in which education was sought to promote the exchange of technical and popular knowledge. METHODS: This is a descriptive study of the type of experience report, experienced by nursing students during a mandatory internship in February 2017, at a referral hospital in Teresina, Piauí state, Brazil. In which came the idea of creating the event entitled "I Seminar of the world day of rare diseases in Teresina" to strengthen the dissemination of information in this area. Thus, a song was written and it contemplated the rights of the children in the Unified Health System and the symptomatology of the illness. Subsequently, there was a dramatization and discussion of the following themes: definition of Gaucher, Mucopolysaccharidosis and atypical Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of these diseases. In the end, a motivational talk with the testimony of a patient with Gaucher brought positive reflections on overcoming and quality of life. RESULTS: 13 families of children with rare diseases and their children participated. It was possible to assess the needs of this audience that needs special attention. All families had insufficient knowledge about the disease, symptomatology and therapeutic complexity. From the experience it was evident that the activity brought a new look for the promotion of the quality of life, since it provided well-being, learning, dignity, strengthening of autonomy and bond, increasing respect and trust in the team. CONCLUSION: Health action is a good strategy to demystify the disease, provide knowledge exchange and achieve excellence in the quality of care provided. Although there are still many gaps in such practices, this contributes to many barriers to the advancement of care in these diseases in Brazil.

37. THE PATH TAKEN BY FAMILIES TO THE DIAGNOSIS OF MUCOPOLISSACARIDOSE

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**INTRODUCTION:** Mucopolysaccharidoses are a group of rare diseases caused by the deficiency of enzymes involved in the catabolism of glycosaminoglycans. According to the clinical and biochemical characteristics it is classified into 7 distinct types, but which have similarities between them. Although the onset of symptoms often occurs in infancy, studies indicate the occurrence of underdiagnosis and a higher average age at the diagnosis of these patients, which impedes the early access of families to genetic counseling and specific treatment. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe an experience on the path taken by families until the diagnosis of mucopolysaccharidosis. **METHODS:** This is an experience report, carried out by nursing students, during a voluntary internship from February to May 2017, at a public referral children's hospital in the city of Teresina, Piauí state, Brazil. In which through the nursing consultations, all relevant information regarding the paths taken by families until the diagnosis of the disease was collected. **RESULTS:** Three to twenty years old children were examined, in which six had already been diagnosed with the diseases corresponding to types I and II, and two through the nursing consultation, an unexpected diagnosis emerged, confirmed later. It was verified that, from the beginning of the symptomatology, despite the evident clinical manifestations and the evaluations by different health professionals, there were many difficulties encountered in diagnosing the underlying pathology. This fact probably demonstrates the restricted knowledge of the Brazilian professionals about mucopolysaccharidosis. Other relevant information was the surgical interventions performed before the diagnosis of the disease, similar to that described in the literature, resulting in an increased risk of mortality. Through the experience it was evident the need to expand the scientific discussions about this disease, to extend early diagnosis and treatment, avoiding unnecessary complications. **CONCLUSION:** Thus, the difficulty in finding the diagnosis of mucopolysaccharidosis is perceived. This makes it difficult to obtain treatment in a timely manner and contributes to the high mortality associated with worsening clinical manifestations. It is hoped that this study encourages further research, because despite the small incidence of the syndrome, this causes great family distress in the search for diagnosis and treatment.

38. ACCIDENTS BY SPECIAL ANIMALS WITH CHILDREN IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO, BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2007 AND 2015.

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**INTRODUCTION:** Venomous animals are those that produce or modify poison and have structures capable of inoculating it in its prey or predator. Due to its tropical climate and diverse fauna, Brazil has several species of these animals, which constitute a common cause of accidents, occurring numerous cases in Maranhão. The situation is aggravated by putting at risk the health of children, who are routinely victims of accidents by venomous animals. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological aspects of accidents of venomous animals in children up to 9 years of age, in the state of Maranhão, between 2007 and 2015. **METHODS:** A descriptive study with a quantitative analysis of data recorded in the SINAN (Notification Disorders) on accidents involving venomous animals in the state of Maranhão, in children up to 9 years old, from January 2007 to December 2015. The aspects analyzed were: sex, type of accident, time elapsed from accident to care, Classification and evolution of cases. **RESULTS:** In the analyzed period, 18142 cases of accidents involving venomous animals were reported, of which 1784 (9.8%) occurred with children aged 0 to 9 years. Of the cases evaluated, 65.75% were male and 34.25% female. It was observed that snakes and scorpions are the major cause of accidents, corresponding respectively to 66.70% and

16.70%. The interval from 1 to 3 hours (32.62%) and 0 to 1 hour (28.19%) prevailed. In the final classification there was a predominance of mild (68.27%) and moderate (20.51%). About the evolution of the cases it was noted that 82.79% resulted in cure. **CONCLUSION:** The incidence of accidents by venomous animals in children in the State of Maranhão is significant, affecting mainly males. The prevalence of mild accidents and high percentage of cure are positive statistics for children's health, however, there is still great danger represented mainly by contact with snakes and scorpions. In addition, the time between the accident and the care prevails from 1 to 3 hours, which should be reduced for better treatment and evolution of the cases. In this scenario, it is imperative to integrate the community with local health teams in order to raise awareness about prevention and care measures for children.

39. THE AUTOMEDICATION PRACTICE AGAINST ARBOVIROSIS SYMPTOMS IN PATIENTS OF THE CITY OF CAXIAS-MA

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**INTRODUCTION:** Arbovirose are named in this way because their replication cycle occurs in insects, and can be transmitted to humans and other animals by the bite of hematophagous arthropods. There is no specific treatment for classical arboviruses. Rest and heavy fluid intake are important behaviors that aim at the best prognosis of the patient, in addition to symptomatic patients prescribed with medical advice. Although this practice often obtains favorable results (improvement of symptoms or resolution of the health problem), in other cases it may cause harm to the health of the individual (exogenous intoxication, drug interactions, adverse reactions and masking of other health problems) **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the habit of self-medication with allopathic or natural remedies and its aggravations regarding symptomatology in patients with arbovirose. **METHODS:** The study was carried out in the municipality of Caxias-MA between August 2016 and December 2016. Data were collected from 184 adult patients aged 18-59 years, with clinical and epidemiological symptomatology suggestive of arboviruses treated at the Unidade pronto Assistência (UPA) who signed a consent form for the disclosure of such data. The following criteria were addressed: symptoms, search for medical care or another professional, therapy used and reason for self-medication. **RESULTS:** Approximately 64% of respondents received information from non-medical or lay people. The drugs used by the patients were: dipyrone (54.35%), paracetamol (43.48%) and acetylsalicylic acid (2.17%). The use of natural treatments with teas, herbs and "bottled" was confirmed by 27.17% of the participants. 40% of the patients reported some type of discomfort after the use of self-medication. The most frequent complaints were: pruritus, edema, paraesthesia and abdominal pain. Among the reasons that influenced self-medication, the most cited were: ease of purchase and lack of access to health care. **CONCLUSIONS:** Thus, it was found that self-medication is a common practice among users served at the UPA-Caxias as a mechanism to overcome the deficiencies of the service and to be more practical to the patient. Because it is a potentially harmful method to health, it deserves special attention from the authorities regarding awareness. These data can therefore be used in the definition of strategies aimed at promoting the rational use of medicines.

40. THE OCCURRENCE OF OUTBREAKS OF CHAGAS' DISEASE IN THE AMAZON REGION BY ORAL TRANSMISSION BETWEEN 2007-2014

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**INTRODUCTION:** Chagas disease is an anthrozoosis caused by the flagellate protozoan *Trypanosoma cruzi* and presents a

biphasic clinical course, with an acute phase that can progress to chronic. In recent years, outbreaks of Acute Chagas Disease (ACD) in the Amazon region have been frequent, mainly due to oral transmission, which implies the need for surveillance and control strategies, in line with the current epidemiological pattern. **OBJECTIVES:** To characterize the outbreaks of ACD, which had oral transmission, occurred in the years 2007 to 2014 in the Amazon region. **METHODS:** This is a quantitative epidemiological study, based on information on cases of Chagas' disease in the Amazon region (Acre, Amapá, Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia, Roraima, Tocantins and part of the states of Mato Grosso and Maranhão) In the SINAN (Information System of Notifiable Diseases), in addition to technical documents of the Ministry of Health. It is designated as an outbreak the registration of two or more confirmed cases of ACDs exposed to the same probable source of infection in the same period of time, in a specific geographic area. Only cases that had oral transmission were studied. For analysis and organization of the data in tables and graphs, Microsoft Office Excel was used. **RESULTS:** It was verified the occurrence of 80 outbreaks of ACD by oral transmission in the Amazon region. It was noted that the state of Pará recorded 60 cases (80%) and the state of Amapá 10 cases (12.5%). In the cities of Belém (PA), Abaetetuba (PA) and Macapá (AP), a large incidence of outbreaks was observed, representing 27.5% of the total. The probable source of infection was the ingestion of foods contaminated with *T. cruzi*, among them: *acaí*, *bacaba*, *jaci* (*coquinho*), *juice of cane* and *babassu palm heart*. **CONCLUSION:** With the aforementioned data it is evident that there is a high incidence of ACD by oral transmission in the Amazon region, mainly in the states of Pará and Amapá. In addition, the described outbreaks had as a common factor the ingestion of foods contaminated with *T.cruzi*, consumed in natura. In this way, it becomes essential the action of the Sanitary Surveillance, in order to carry out hygienic-sanitary conducts to reduce and prevent new cases. In addition, greater control and investigation of ACD reporting is essential to control and prevent outbreaks.

41. **CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF TUBERCULOSIS / HIV COINFECTION IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN THE LAST 10 YEARS**

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**INTRODUCTION:** The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has contributed to the increase in the number of cases of tuberculosis (TB). Thus, TB control in the world is not yet a reality, especially in low-income populations, since the HIV / TB association is still the leading cause of death in this population. In Maranhão, there are favorable conditions for maintaining high rates of TB / HIV coinfection prevalence, due to poor population conglomerates and the very disruption of public health services. **OBJECTIVES:** To map an epidemiological profile of patients with HIV / TB coinfection reported in the state of Maranhão in the last 10 years. **METHODS:** Quantitative research was carried out through a retrospective epidemiological study from 2006 to 2016, using as sources of information the cases of HIV / TB coinfection reported in the SINAN (Information System for Notifiable Diseases). Only cases with the HIV condition were studied. The following aspects were evaluated: gender, age, forms, schooling, associated diseases and outcomes. The data was exported to Microsoft Excel software and analyzed later. **RESULTS:** It was found that 6.02% of patients diagnosed with tuberculosis were tested positive for HIV. Among patients with HIV / TB coinfection, 74.42% of the cases were male and 25.58% female. The prevalent age range was 20-39 years (59.55%) and the majority of the patients had incomplete elementary school education (49.42%). The clinical forms presented were: 80.19% exclusively pulmonary, 18.08% extrapulmonary and 1.73% both presentations. The most common forms were: peripheral ganglion (8.9%), pleural (5.51%) and miliary (1.4%). Associated diseases were identified: alcoholism (14.17%), (3.84%) and diabetes (4.74%). The dropout rate was 13.78%, 51.15% of cases evolved to cure, 9.10% resulted in death from tuberculosis and 6.60% in death from other causes. **CONCLUSION:** Based on the data analyzed, the substantial HIV / TB association is evident, in which

the most affected people are young males with low educational level. In addition, the occurrence of variable clinical manifestations of TB, the high dropout rate and the low cure rate identify the ineffective care of the TB / HIV coinfecting patient in the state of Maranhão.

42. **ANALYSIS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF SUICIDE TRIALS FROM EXOTIC INTOXICATION IN PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2010 AND 2015**

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**INTRODUCTION:** In recent decades there has been a significant increase in suicide rates worldwide. Exogenous intoxications are one of the three main means used in these suicide attempts, mainly because of the advances in science that make available to the population an increasing number of potentially toxic products to the human body. Thus, this tool represents a serious public health problem and needs to be analyzed in the light of epidemiology in the State of Piauí. **OBJECTIVES:** In order to improve the quality of information regarding the suicide attempt due to exogenous intoxication, the epidemiological profile of the patients Meeting these criteria from January 2010 to December 2015 in the State of Piauí; **METHODS:** Quantitative research was carried out through a retrospective epidemiological study from 2010 to 2015, using exogenous cases of intoxication reported in SINAN (Information System for Notifiable Diseases) as sources of information. Only the cases with the circumstance of intoxication was suicide attempt were analyzed. The following aspects were evaluated: sex, age, schooling, toxic agent used and evolution. **RESULTS:** 1313 cases of exogenous poisoning suicide were reported between 2010 and 2015. Of these, 73.57% were female and 26.43% were male. The prevalent age is below 60 years, with a higher incidence between 20 and 39 years (55.29%). The most frequently used toxic drugs were: drugs (66%), high-school education (11%) and high school (10%), The most frequent evolution was a cure without sequelae (78.67%). **CONCLUSION:** From the analysis of the data, it is inferred that the majority of the cases of rodenticide (13%) and products of home use (5.4%). Attempted suicide were committed by young and female people, mainly by the use of drugs. In addition, it is observed that the clinical evolution is favorable in most cases, with establishment of cure without sequelae. In this panorama, it is verified that the easy access to medicines and other toxic agents that make possible the attempt of intoxication suicide. Thus, it is essential to establish strategies that prevent the emergence of new cases and recidivism.

43. **CROTALIC ACCIDENT IN A 7-YEAR-OLD CHILD**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Snakebite accidents represent a serious public health problem in tropical countries due to the frequency with which they occur and the morbidity and mortality they cause. Serpents of the genus *Crotalus* are popularly known as Rattlesnakes and their main feature is the presence of rattle in the tail. Crotalic venom has neurotoxic, coagulant and myotoxic systemic activity. The aim of this study was to analyze the changes caused by a crotalic accident in a 7-year-old child; **CASE REPORT:** J.P.S.L., male, 7 years old, reported being in the backyard when he suffered an accident due to stinging of venomous animal, identified by the companion as "Cascavel" (*Crotalus*). The patient was bitten in the right lower limb (MID) and taken to immediate care in the city of origin, where he received 2 units of Anticrotalic Serum (SAC) that the unit had at the time, then referred to the CAXIAS- BAD. At 20:00 hrs on 02/14/2017, 4 hours after the incident, he reported minor pain at the site of the bite, with edema and paresthesia. There was a decrease in the general state compared to the first care, with malaise, nausea, vomiting, sweating, headache, prostration and drowsiness. He was found with myasthenic facies, bilateral palpebral ptosis and cloudy urine. An additional 8 ampoules of CSA, hydration and symptomatic



treatment were prescribed. Coagulation time (CT), creatinine, glutamic-oxalacetic transaminase, glutamic-pyruvic transaminase, creatine phosphokinase (CPK) and lactic dehydrogenase were requested. In the result, slight increase in TC = 10min (vr = 3 to 9min) and CPK = 180U / L (vr = 55-170U / l), other normal exams. The morning after the accident, he was asymptomatic, with ptosis in his left eye. On 02/16/2017 the same exams were performed and the normalization of the same was noted. He remained asymptomatic until discharged on 17/02/17. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The agreement between the reported case and the literature data, both regarding local changes and laboratory abnormalities, was observed, is a classic crotalic accident, where the venom has a greater systemic action than local. In the case reported, the delay in the correct prescription of doses of serum may have contributed to the aggravation of the patient's condition, so emergency units need to keep stock of antiofidic sera to contain the acute clinical / laboratory progression of the cases.

#### 44. MIRIZZI'S SYNDROME

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**INTRODUCTION:** Mirizzi's syndrome consists of an extrinsic obstruction of the biliary tract due to the presence of a calculus in the cystic duct or in the infundibulum of the gallbladder, triggering an inflammatory process and common bile duct's spasm, which will lead to a clinical condition of obstructive icterus. It is present in about 0.7 to 2% of patients with biliary lithiasis and occurs mainly in women over 40 years. The present report aims to describe the treatment of a patient with this rare syndrome. **CASE REPORT:** M.V.A.L, female, born on 09/09/1963, 84kg, 1,56m, BMI of 34,5kg / m<sup>2</sup>. Patient admitted to a private hospital in Teresina with a history of epigastric pain. She was anicteric, afebrile, and referred intolerance to fatty foods. She underwent cholangio-resonance, in which she was diagnosed with Mirizzi's Syndrome grade II and no calculus in the common bile duct. She underwent laparoscopic cholecystectomy without cholangiography, during which acute chronic cholecystitis became evident. Adhesions were lysed, as the omentum, duodenum and part of the small gastric curvature were blocking the gallbladder. Due to the difficulty in identifying the Callot triangle, a deepcystic dissection was chosen. In the inventory of the abdominal cavity, the vesicular infundibulum was swollen, with thickened walls and a stuck calculus so that one-third of its surface was eroding the common bile duct's wall. It was also identified area of necrosis and purulent secretion between the hepatic bed and the gallbladder. Due to the choledochal raffia and the possibility of fistula formation, a suction drain was placed in the abdominal cavity, which was removed on the fifth postoperative day. After cholecystectomy, the patient progressed steadily, being discharged three days after the surgical procedure. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** This report shows the importance of Mirizzi Syndrome as differential diagnosis in patients with biliary lithiasis.

#### 45. RETROSPECTIVE ANALYSIS OF 3 CASES OF BREAST CANCER IN PATIENTS AGED LESS THAN 30 YEARS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer among women worldwide, accounting for 28% of incidence each year according to INCA data. It can affect male patients, being rare, representing 1% of the total cases. It is estimated that more than 1 million women are diagnosed each year. Life style interferes with the increase in cancer cases and the main risk factors involved are: woman's age, family history of breast cancer, early menarche, late menopause, age of first birth after 30 years, nulliparity, use of contraceptive hormone, genetic susceptibility, obesity and alcohol.

The recommendation in Brazil is for women between the ages of 50 and 69 to have a mammogram every two years. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze 3 cases of breast cancer in women under the age of 30, considered to be low risk of occurrence. **METHODS:** The present study was performed through data analysis of a clinic in Teresina, evidencing the characteristics of patients affected by breast cancer before 30 years. Data were analyzed based on the following factors: age, gestational history, histological type, alcohol consumption, family history of breast cancer, chemotherapy and radiotherapy, smoking. It was also carried out research of articles on the subject in the databases: scielo, pubmed. **RESULTS:** Three cases of breast cancer were found in women under the age of 30 years. The ages of the patients were: 24,26 and 29 years. The presence of a history of cancer in only one of the patients, including uterine cancer in the paternal grandmother and a history of prostate cancer, were found: invasive ductal cancer and infiltrating ductal cancer; patients underwent chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Nulliparity was observed in two patients and one was pregnant at diagnosis. **CONCLUSION:** The incidence of early breast cancer is a reality, which interferes with the quality of life of the affected population and their families, according to INCA, the rare type of cancer before age 35. Thus, more research needs to be encouraged for the early detection and offer of better survival and prognosis for these patients, since the evolution of breast cancer appears aggressive in some histological types. In addition, prevention actions on modifiable life factors are necessary.

#### 46. 2° AND 3RD DEGREE BURNS IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT

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**INTRODUCTION:** The burns constitute one of the major traumas to which a human being can be exposed, with a metabolic response and intense inflammation that perpetuates and amplifies with the burnt tissue. When deep or widespread, these lesions need immediate medical care, often in specialized units. The healing process, which consists of perfect and coordinated cascading of cellular, molecular and biochemical events, is common in all these wounds, regardless of the agent that caused it, is systemic and dynamic and is directly related to general conditions of the organism. In recent years, there has been a breakthrough in the treatment of burns, resulting in a higher survival rate for people with severe burns. **CASE REPORT:** Patient F.A.S, 25 years old, male, non-literate. Patient with schizophrenia, in follow-up at a referral psychiatric hospital, victim of physical aggression by iron bars and burn by flames. Referral to emergency hospital evidencing the physical examination, lesions, short-bruises on the face and burns of the 2nd and 3rd grades in the upper right limb, trunk and part of the right flank (SOC = 19.5% according to Lund Browder table). Transferred to Burns Therapy Unit (UTQ), being initially approached with right trunk scarring and curative with 1% silver sulfadiazine. After 7 days, surgical debridement (of the right upper limb and right lateral region of the trunk) with observation of necrosis of the 5 chirodactyls, and subsequent amputation of the same on the 20th day of hospitalization (IHD). In a third time, after 66 IHD, he underwent graft surgery in the right lateral region of the right trunk, forearm and hand, with good evolution. Hospital discharge after 57 days of last surgical procedure, with graft and donor area with good appearance and good repittalization, with no signs of infection. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Although great progress has been made in understanding the processes and phenomena involved in the various stages of tissue repair and at the same time much has been invested in research and development of resources and technologies with the aim of favoring these processes, the incidence and prevalence of burn wounds is still extremely high, impacting on high financial costs and profound social consequences on the patients, which often develop sequels that can lead to loss of limbs and their functions, with consequent withdrawal from work and normal activities.

47. **OUTREACH “TÁ INTERADO? – A DIALOGUE TO PREVENT” – AN APPROACH ABOUT SEXUAL EDUCATION AT THE COMMUNITY OF CAIÇARA (SOBRAL, CE)**

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<sup>1</sup> INTA

**INTRODUCTION:** The vulnerability of young people from suburbs has brought the need to initiate outreaches that make possible to establish a counterpoint to this matter. **OBJECTIVE:** To promote a discussion environment based on listening and welcoming as well as having the appropriate approach to issues of sexual education. **METHODOLOGY:** Promotion of a health outreach over sexuality, named “Tá Interado – A Dialogue to Prevent”; in association with a group of residents assisted by Family Health Care Program alongside with “Youth Station” (a project that promotes events aimed to foment culture at the neighborhood Nova Caiçara). In the first moment, took place an ice breaker called “the pleasures’ tree”, which contributed to an overview about sexuality. After words, a lecture was given on the subject, clarifying the importance of birth control methods when having sexual relations. Subsequently, there was a moment in which the crowd had opportunity to ask some questions. **RESULTS:** Around 150 young people from the neighborhood attended the event. On a behind the scenes prospective this high attendance represented the lack of knowledge about basic concepts on this sexual subject. Initially the icebreaker “The Pleasures’ Tree” made it possible for the present crowd to be enlightened about the meaning of pleasure. Many felt it hard to express what pleased them and what it meant. Through a round of dialogue, it was made possible to establish a platform for discussions related to sex and to prevention of STDs. An open and less technical conversation was evidenced by a crowd’s great participation in the debate, mainly involvement by young people. **CONCLUSION:** It was noticed that outreaches compose a important health promotion tool to a less assisted portion of Sobral’s community. However, more outreaches focused on this topic and other health topics should be targeted to provide guarantee of easy understandable health care to all users.

48. **SEDATION, ANALGESIA AND ABSTINENCE SYNDROME IN CHILDREN SUBMITTED TO MECHANICAL VENTILATION IN A PEDIATRIC INTENSIVE THERAPY UNIT**

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**INTRODUCTION:** The adverse scenario of the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, associated with the need for invasive ventilatory support, determines the administration of sedatives and analgesics, which if used excessively and incorrectly, can generate negative repercussions, leading to an increase in the need for ventilatory support duration of hospitalization and increased risk of infection. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the use of analgesics and sedatives in children undergoing mechanical ventilation in a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, verifying the occurrence of withdrawal syndrome. **METHODS:** An observational, cross-sectional, retrospective, descriptive study was carried out, with a quantitative approach and a secondary analysis of the data. Participants were children admitted to a Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, between July 2014 and June 2015, requiring analgesic and / or sedative therapy in continuous infusion and mechanical ventilation, remaining in the sector for more than 12 hours. The diagnosis of abstinence syndrome was performed by searching for characteristic signs and symptoms in the medical record (recording of the diagnosis or by taking therapeutic measures in this sense, such as the prescription of equivalent weaning drugs). The data were analyzed in the software R version 3.2.2, being considered significant with p values below 0.05. This research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Faculdade Integral Diferencial (CAAE: 59723616.3.0000.5211). **RESULTS:** Thirty-one individuals were identified, corresponding to 63% of in-patients. The most commonly used medications for continuous sedation and

analgesia were Midazolam, Ketamine and Fentanyl. These drugs were used in low doses of infusion for a mean time of 11.5 ± 11.4 days. Drug tolerance was present in 56.1% (n = 23) of the individuals, and this fact can be related to mean time of use (p <0.001). Tolerance was also associated with withdrawal syndrome (p = 0.002), the latter being presente in 16 patients (39%). Prolonged sedoanalgesia was associated with the development of withdrawal syndrome (p <0.001). 70% (n = 12) of those who used continuous sedation and analgesia for more than 7 days developed abstinence. **CONCLUSION:** The use of analgesics and sedatives became quite frequent practice. The manifestation of tolerance was related to prolonged sedation and analgesia, culminating in an increase in the total dose of the drugs, inducing the withdrawal syndrome.

49. **ANTIFOSPHOLIPID SYNDROME (APS) WITH FACE ULCER AND HYDROELECTROLYTIC DISTURBANCE**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Antiphospholipid syndrome (APS) is characterized by vascular thrombosis and / or gestational morbidity in the presence of antiphospholipid antibodies (APLA). We present a case of discoid lupus (DL) that developed a difficult to control cutaneous ulcer (CU) attributed to APLA. **CASE REPORT:** female, 62 years old, diagnosis of DL on face and scalp with worsening of the cutaneous condition and appearance of constitutional symptoms. It was presented with deep CU in each hemiface, with deviation of the labial commissure to the right. Hb 6.5g / dL, ESR: 140mm / hr, ANF, anti-SM, anti-native DNA and anti-Ro unreacted. Anticardiolipin IgG: 9U GpL and IgM: 40U MpL; present lupus anticoagulant; anti-Beta-2-Glycoprotein I: 22 and 6.1 U / mL, IgG and IgM respectively. Wide antibiotic therapy, warfarin, ulcer management with alginate, hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) and low-dose corticosteroids were instituted. Weakness, hypotension, sensory impairment, and seizures with decreased sodium, potassium, and magnesium levels, as well as axillary and left basilic veins thrombosis, led to the suspension of warfarin, substituted with heparin. There was general improvement, except for thrombocytopenia under heparin, substituted by rivaroxaban. The CU regressed, although with transient parotid fistula on the right. **DISCUSSION:** CU is not included in the formal criteria for classification of APS. Although with constitutional symptoms and elevated ESR, the ANF and specific antibodies remained unreactive. Therefore, APS appeared in the context of DL. There are no controlled studies on the management of cutaneous manifestations, especially ulcers. HCQ, warfarin and CU infectious control, including dressings with alginate, proved to be effective except for venous thrombosis. Hydroelectrolytic disorder in the APS / dicoumarinic agent scope, can explain adrenal insufficiency (AI), thrombotic or hemorrhagic, respectively. Absence of hyperkalemia opposes the hypothesis, but they do not totally reject it. We did not use a research protocol for AI. We highlight the role of rivaroxaban in clinical management, along with other interventions. Parotid fistula and facial paralysis were reversed.

50. **NEONATAL GASTRIC DRILL**

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**INTRODUCTION:** Neonatal gastric perforation (NGP) is a rare impairment, very serious and life-threatening condition, presenting mainly in the form of abdominal distension and pneumoperitoneum and requires a surgical approach. Its etiology remains varied and several theories have been proposed to explain its occurrence. Among the causes attributed to NGP are the presence of distal mechanical obstruction of the stomach, ischemic and pharmacological causes. Drilling may also occur iatrogenically, as a result of naso or orogastric tube use, barotrauma due to CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure) or idiopathic. As a matter of extreme importance and severity in the pediatric clinical and surgical environment, a case of neonatal gastric

perforation with laparotomy correction and suture of the defect is reported. CASE REPORT: Premature asbestos of cesarean delivery of the male gender, 1st twin, Gestational Age equal to 32 weeks, 45cm in length, 1935g of weight and 33cm of cephalic perimeter, referred from General Hospital Buenos Aires with 48h of life due to pneumoperitoneum more than 12 hours ago, with no defined cause. She was in the air in another hospital, without reports of positive pressure ventilation or resuscitation. General, Regular, jaundiced Kramer Zone II, tachypneic, hypoactive, reactive to stimuli, with borderline perfusion was present. Distended, globular, shiny abdomen with periumbilical hyperemia. A laparotomy with supraumbilical transverse incision was performed, showing gastric rupture and gastrorrhaphy on two planes and intra-cath passage in subclavian. Procedure completed without interurrences. Patient is in a NICU (intensive care unit neonatal), severe, intubated, evolving with fever and jaundice. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: Neonatal gastric perforation, although rare, is an extremely serious and serious condition that should be addressed early. Thus, the importance of its study and investment to improve diagnosis, support and surgical correction is denoted, in order to reduce its mortality and improve the prognosis of patients.

#### 51. DIFFICULTY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS

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INTRODUCTION: The tuberculosis is a pathology caused by bacteria of Mycobacterium genus. The form of transmission happens by infectious particles in the air. In our body, the bacteria develops itself in the airways, where it can be phagocytosed by macrophages and have an intracellular parasite activity. It can, furthermore, make the person manifest symptoms, like fever, tiredness and cough productive or not. It is hard to give the correct diagnosis, because the tuberculin test does not inform if you have necessarily the illness. This, because if the patient has immunodepression, the test result may be false negative because the protein injected causes immune response, the sputum smear microscopy not always gives a confirmatory result. This relate of case shows the difficulties of getting a correct tuberculosis diagnosis. RELATE OF CASE: L. M. O. C. Man, 22 years old, showed dry and long-lasting cough besides tiredness. After the crisis of cough, he went to the SESP in Marabá-PA, receiving ineffective treatment. It was requested an X ray, that showed a lesion characteristic of tuberculosis. It was requested a sputum smear microscopy, that had no result for bacillus resistant to acid and alcohol. Also, the HIV-test had negative result. During this period, the patient had an allergic process, with spots on the chest, back and upper limbs. He moved to Teresina-PI, where he was sent to a pneumologist. The doctor requested a thoracic computerized tomography, that revealed two nodules in the lower lobe of the right lung. It was made a lobectomy, so the biopsy could be realized. The pathologist identified a granulomatous chronic inflammatory process, with central caseous necrosis, without neoplastic cells. After the surgery, the patient informed end of the symptoms. He had a diagnosis of non-bacillary nodular pulmonary tuberculosis and sent no initiate the treatment. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: We can conclude with this relate of case that the difficulties on giving this patient a correct diagnosis happens because of the symptoms non-specificity and the negativity of the tests made. Besides, the many times the patient went to the hospital shows us that the health professionals aren't well prepared to combat tuberculosis.

#### 52. LAPAROSCOPIC INGUINAL HERNIORRHAPHY IN CHILDREN

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INTRODUCTION: Congenital inguinal hernia is a disease of the most difficult surgical treatment observed in children, being an open

inguinal herniorrhaphy, a procedure dating back 25 years after Christ, the treatment of choice. Laparoscopic repair of inguinal hernia in children has become an alternative to the conventional open procedure and may reduce postoperative pain, improve aesthetic outcome, allow manipulation of the structures of the smart cord and provide easy access to the contralateral internal inguinal ring. By means of technique, by percutaneous technique, of the authors, by the percutaneous technique, by authors and pharmacists. CASE REPORT: Presenting the cases of three girls diagnosed with indirect inguinal hernia submitted to videolaparoscopic surgical correction by percutaneous technique. Through the visualization of the pelvis by a 5 mm optic inserted by navel, a periphery was performed around the internal inguinal ring extended, with the aid of a Tuohy 22 Gauge epidural needle and a non-absorbable monofilament wire (polypropylene 2.0) closing the defect completely. As children between 6 and 8 years, between 18 and 23 kilograms and associated comorbidity. Surgical times were progressively shorter (29, 24 and 20 minutes), as children were discharged without the same procedure day and required controlled analgesia only not in the immediate postoperative period, returned to school after 3 days and did not present any complication intra or postoperative period, with a follow-up of 10 months. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: Congenital inguinal hernia remains a disease of more frequent surgical treatment in children, present daily in the clinical practice of pediatricians. Despite its consecrated surgical treatment, it is not free of complications. We introduced a new minimally invasive surgical approach, supported by the literature, with a potential to reduce spermatic cord injury, with no alteration in response rates and improvement of aesthetic outcome.

#### 53. GUILLAIN-BARRÉ SYNDROME

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INTRODUCTION: Guillain-Barré syndrome is a peripheral neuropathy from autoimmune origin marked by the loss of myelin sheath and tendon reflexes, through a mechanism of molecular mimicry. The incidence is from one to two cases per 100.000 people. The symptoms are usually paresthesia, pain and paresis in the lower limbs, in addition to nausea and vomiting. Some of the agents associated with this syndrome are Campylobacter jejuni, Cytomegalovirus, Zika Virus and Plasmodium Falciparum. Regardless of being a serious disease, it has a good prognosis, since 85% of treated patients recover completely. CASE REPORT: Patient F. R. S., male, age 55, diagnosed with malaria 3 times over a period of 10 years. On May 17, 2016, he sought the Basic Health Unit of the Poty Velho neighborhood - Teresina / PI, reporting that he had started a scenario of 4-month-old loss of muscle strength in the hands and lower limbs. It was reported that the patient had been hospitalized in Porto Velho-RO, where he worked for 40 days until April 18, 2016. He was discharged, having been prescribed antihypertensive medications and being also diagnosed with urinary infection. Patient was wheelchair-bound and tetraparetic. He was being fed with difficulty, became incapacitated for locomotive activities indefinitely and was diagnosed with Guillain-Barré Syndrome. According to the theory of molecular mimicry in which contact with the infectious pathogen can lead to this cross-reaction, malaria infection may have been the factor that provided such mimicry. The patient, having complete adherence to the medical treatment and attending the physiotherapist frequently, showed a picture of improvement, since he is in good general condition and already feeds independently during the treatment. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The patient's main complaint about loss of strength was the main indicator for the clinical diagnosis of Guillain-Barré Syndrome. Although this syndrome does not have an elucidated cause and there is still no cure for the patients affected by it, it is observed the importance of diagnosis and medical follow-up, increasing the quality of life of the patients, contributing to their general health.

## 54. ANGIOMATOID FIBRO-HISTIOCIOMA

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**INTRODUCTION:** Angiomatoid fibrous histiocytoma (FHM) is a rare dermatofibroma in the literature characterized by its rarity (less than 2%) and its importance in the differential diagnosis with other tumors. Its etiology is unknown, but it is believed to be related to the extravasation of red blood cells from the vascular wall into the vascular cystic spaces. This is due to repeated microtraumas that dissect areas of the tumor forming characteristic fissures and leading to haemosiderin phagocytosis by tumor cells. It has a size between 0.5-2cm in diameter, smooth or scaly surface and color ranging from dark red to brown or black. It is difficult to diagnose before excision and anatomopathological, with a reserved prognosis in some cases. **CASE REPORT:** A 21-year-old patient, from Teresina-PI, a driver's helper, single, denies previous illnesses, does not use medication for continuous use, denies allergies, socially drinks, does not smoke, in the HU-UFPI complaining of lump in the scalp. He reports that he has had two surgeries for excision of the same, but always presenting recurrence. On physical examination, he presented General Good, conscious and oriented, eupneic, afebrile, good nutrition and hydration and referred to normal appetite and eliminations. Established diagnostic hypothesis for sebaceous cyst. Ultrasound of Haird Leather was requested, which showed a hypoechoic lesion of 2.5x2.1cm that established the conduct of small surgery to exertion of the lesion, with referral of the material to pathology with suspicion of sebaceous cyst that showed to be low-grade fusocellular neoplasia of 1 , 6 cm (largest axis), with up to 2 mitoses / 10 CGA (large increase fields), without tumor necrosis and angiolymphatic invasion with free and narrow surgical margins (1.0 mm from the lesion). The histological picture suggested the possibility of FHM that was sent to immunohistochemistry that showed CD68 positive, confirming the diagnosis. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** FHM rarely has distant and lymph node metastases. Complete surgical resection without adjuvant therapies is the treatment of choice for most of these tumors, and it can often be confused with vascular or melanocytic tumors, and the exact diagnosis of the lesion is of utmost importance. prognosis of the patient.

## 55. INTESTINAL TUBERCULOSIS SIMULATING CROHN'S DISEASE

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**INTRODUCTION:** Tuberculosis is an infectious disease of chronic evolution caused by Koch's bacillus and transmitted predominantly by air. The bacillus has a preference for the lungs, but can affect other areas, such as intestine, producing a hypersensitivity response in the body evidenced by positive tuberculin test. The spread of the disease is directly related to the socioeconomic conditions of the population, being more common in third world countries. Intestinal tuberculosis (IT) usually occurs in nations where tuberculosis is prevalent, mainly affecting local immunosuppressants, especially after the HIV epidemic. Despite its rarity in the population with pulmonary tuberculosis in the early twentieth century, it was the main cause of stenosis and intestinal obstruction. In Brazil, IT is more commonly associated with the presence of active or scarred pulmonary lesions, and may occur without any previous disease. Thus, IT is often confused with other conditions such as Crohn's disease and neoplasms. **CASE REPORT:** Patient G.S.S., a 56-year-old man, a brown man, born in Boa Vista-RR, consulted in Teresina-PI complaining of diffuse colicky abdominal pain that persisted for a year and worsened in the last months preceding the consultation. He also reported that the pain was intensified in the right iliac fossa (RIF), in addition to weight loss (not knowing how to quantify) and chronic diarrhea. A tomography scan was performed in Boa Vista, which showed thickening of the walls of the cecum, and a physical examination found a palpable mass in RIF. Colonoscopy was performed at a private service in Teresina, where an ulcer-stenosing lesion was

detected in the ileo-cecal valve. The biopsy of the lesion showed granulomatous colitis with foci of necrosis and the BAAR survey was positive, and these findings were compatible with TI. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The presentation of TI occurs, preferably, in the terminal ileum and cecum with nonspecific symptomatology, corroborating with the presented case. Knowing this, it is fundamental to make an early diagnosis of this disease and to know how to conduct the patient in situations such as this, always having to evaluate the clinical conditions of the patients and look for a history of tuberculosis. The patient is under clinical treatment waiting for a control colonoscopy.

## 56. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF HUMAN VISCERAL LEISHMANIOSIS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO BETWEEN 2007-2015

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**INTRODUCTION:** Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is a chronic, severe, highly lethal disease and a major problem for Public Health in Brazil, which is notable for the large number of reports registered in the State of Maranhão (MA). **OBJECTIVE:** To establish the epidemiological profile of VL incidence in Maranhão from 2007 to 2015 according to the criteria: sex, age, evolution and municipality of infection. **METHODS:** This was a descriptive quantitative study based on data obtained from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), corresponding to the period from 2007 to 2015. It was analyzed the incidence of cases in the state, and the relationships with year, municipalities, age group, sex and evolution of the disease. The results were grouped into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and exposed in charts and tables. **RESULTS:** During the study period, there were 4,632 confirmed autochthonous cases of VL in Maranhão. The annual average was 514.66 cases / year. In the period, the highest number of registrations in the State was in 2013 (708) and the lowest in 2012 (342). Of the 117 municipalities that registered cases, the capital São Luís is responsible for a greater number of cases with 1261 (27.22%), followed by the municipality of Imperatriz with 328 cases (7.08%). The infection rates were higher in the male gender, 2,879 cases (62.15%) and the most affected age group were children aged 1 to 4 years, with 36.16% of the cases (1675), followed by adults aged 20 to 39 18.6% (862). The cure rate was 53.54% (2480). The mortality rate for the disease in this period was 6.67% (309), of these 25.24% (78) were adults in the age group of 20 to 39 years. **DISCUSSION:** Of the 117 municipalities that have registered cases, the capital São Luís is responsible for a greater number of cases, a result that may be related by factors such as urbanization, the supply of human and animal food sources, abundant afforestation, breeding sites or garbage accumulations. The infection rates are higher in the male gender, and may be related to work activity in the rural area. The most affected age group was children aged 1 to 4 years. The reason for the greater susceptibility of the children is explained by the relative cellular immaturity, aggravated by malnutrition, which is so common in endemic areas, as well as a greater exposure to the vector in the peridomestic. **CONCLUSION:** It was identified in the present research that the epidemiological profile of VL is more frequent in males, in the age group of 1-4 years and more reported in the state capital: São Luís. Allowing to conclude that public measures aimed at prevention are essential, at the moment for the state of the disease in the State.

## 57. ANALYSES OF AVASCULAR TUMOR GROWTH THROUGH COMPUTATIONAL MODELING GOVERNED BY BIOLOGICAL CONCEPTS

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**INTRODUCTION:** Under normal conditions, the cells of our body grow, divide, die and are replaced in an orderly and controlled manner. But if the process gets out of control, the cells grow

rapidly and a lump called a tumor can develop. As the tumor grows, it becomes more difficult for the nutrients to reach the nucleus of the tumor, since the outer cells tend to consume these nutrients first. Eventually, cells near the nucleus may become so deficient that they lose the ability to be proliferative and enter the quiescent stage. As the tumor increases, prolonged nutrient deficiency can cause the cells near the nucleus to die, forming a group of dead cells known as the necrotic nucleus. The tumor growth described so far is limited to the early stage in which the tumor has not yet developed its own blood vessels, ie, an avascular tumor. OBJECTIVES: To analyze the growth of avascular tumor by means of a computational modeling. METHODS: Sherratt and Chaplain formulated a model in terms of cell density of proliferating, quiescent and necrotic cells in a one-dimensional domain in space. Recently, Tan and Ang modified the model to include random variation in cellular processes. This model provides a more realistic description of avascular tumor growth through the use of random terms in the equations of the model. The model chosen is the Sherratt-Chaplain model and its variants, proposed by Tan and Ang. RESULTS: The images obtained in the results are pooled to provide an animation of tumor growth. From the proposed mathematical modeling, the tumor begins with a high concentration of proliferating cells and a relatively small concentration of quiescent and necrotic cells. This changes gradually as the time variable increases. When time increases above a threshold, a necrotic nucleus begins to form. CONCLUSION: The model for avascular tumor growth, proposed by Sherratt and Chaplain, is solved and implemented using a finite difference scheme. The results are presented in the form of graphs and as a series of tumor images for better visualization. It was observed that the computational model implemented under the light of mathematical and biological concepts was satisfactory contemplating the evolution of avascular tumor growth.

58. CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CHIKUNGUNYA FEVER IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ IN 2016  
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INTRODUCTION: Chikungunya fever is part of the group of emerging and reemerging infectious diseases, and is currently considered a major public health challenge. It is characterized by a sudden and debilitating onset of fever, as well as by the intensity of strong joint pains. In Brazil, the first cases emerged in 2010, and those of autochthonous origin appeared only four years later, in Amapá. Since then, the number of confirmed cases has been growing, alarming public health authorities on the need for effective prevention measures. OBJECTIVES: To describe the epidemiological profile and the signs and symptoms of patient laboratory confirmed as reagents for the chikungunya virus (CHIKV), in Piauí, in 2016. METHODS: Retrospective descriptive study, carried out in a reference laboratory in public health in the state of Piauí. A total of 168 notification forms for chikungunya containing all the necessary data for the survey were selected. The project was carried out with the approval of the research ethics committee. RESULTS: The female gender was the most prevalent in CHIKV positive patients (69.65%) and it was noted that this incidence gradually increased with age, so that 47% of the cases were older than 31 years. As to the origin, most of them (44.65%) were from Teresina, followed by Parnaíba (20.23%), São João da Fronteira (12.5%) and Altos (9.5%). About 92.25% were from the urban area. The most common signs and symptoms were fever (97.6%), myalgia (89.9%), headache (72%), severe arthralgia (69.7%), back pain (51.2%) and rash (47%). Hemorrhagic, neurological, and conjunctival hyperemia events occurred less frequently. The predominant presentation forms were subacute (49.4%) and acute (48.2%). The chronic form represented the minority of cases (2.4%). CONCLUSION: We concluded that in 2016, the chikungunya fever showed a higher incidence in females, increasing proportionally with age. Teresina had the highest number of cases, especially in urban areas. Fever, headache and severe arthralgia

were the most observed symptoms and the disease predominantly manifested in the subacute form. To determine the frequency of positive cases and their origin is of great importance for the adoption of educational and prophylaxis measures for CHIKV.

59. EXPERIENCE REPORT OF A YELLOW MAY CAMPAIGN MADE WITH SOBRAL CYCLISTS  
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INTRODUCTION: In Ceará, 2,620 deaths from traffic accidents were counted by Detran in 2016, several of them may be avoided with adequate awareness of the population. The city of Sobral has one of the highest rates of traffic accidents and deaths in the country. With this in mind, the Nucleus of Medical Development of Sobral (NUDEMES) of the Medical Course of the Federal University of Ceará of the campus of Sobral created the Cycle Tour for Peace directed to the cyclists. Cyclists are a risk group due to the severity of a major injury in the event of an accident with another vehicle. This Tour is intended to raise awareness among Sobral's population about cyclists, respecting their right to ride on the streets, as well as transmit information to cyclists themselves. OBJECTIVE: Organize the cycling tour to raise awareness among the population of cyclists, car and motorcycle drivers in Sobral on the prevention of traffic accidents, from the point of view of cyclists. METHODOLOGY: The action was developed on May 15 at Padre Fialho street number 227. The local was established due to a partnership between NUDEMES and a private health institution to contribute to the organization. 8 cycling groups of Sobral were also contacted for the tour, totaling approximately 100 cyclists. The public was chosen due to the lack of attention given to this population during the traffic campaigns carried out that month. The awareness of cyclists is important for other reasons, such as the lack of training on traffic laws for most cyclists who do not have any type of training at driving schools. A folder was made and delivered while the concentration of cyclists was held. RESULTS: As the result was perceived by NUDEMES students, they had the opportunity to interact with the population in a positive way, where they prioritized the exchange of experiences and learning. Many of them have reported that there is still a lot of disrespect between drivers and cyclists. CONCLUSION: Considering the importance of preventive action, as one of the bases of basic attention, the campaign of the Cycle Tour For Peace in Sobral was considered a success by the members of the league and the participants of the cycling community.

60. EVENT EMPATHY: STRATEGY FOR THE IMPROVING OF THE PATIENT MEDICAL RELATIONSHIP  
Gabriel Luan Batisita de Ávila<sup>1</sup>, Jhonyson Antonio Oliveira Marques<sup>1</sup>, Wylston de Moraes Caldas Filho<sup>1</sup>, Rodrigo Marques Queiroz<sup>1</sup>, Denise Helena Aparecida da Silva Vieira<sup>1</sup>, Geison Vasconcelos Lira<sup>1</sup>.  
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INTRODUCTION: The patient medical relationship has undergone constant changes over time. The quality of this relationship depends on the ability and ability of health professionals to adapt to the subjective changes of each patient. This relationship is fundamental for the doctor's work to be effective. Among the various aspects that are part of the patient physician relationship, empathy is among those that deserve attention. With the objective that medical students could have a global education, not only for technical knowledge, the extension project Nucleus of Medical Development of Sobral (NUDEMES), an academic League of the Medicine College of the Federal University of Ceará (UFC), Sobral campus, developed a lecture called EMPATIA, in which a guest who has had health problems gave his testimony, emphasizing how he felt during his treatment and the care given by the doctors who took care of her. OBJECTIVE: Relate empathy and the process of illness, being a way of perfecting the patient doctor relationship. METHODOLOGY: The event took place on 11/29/2016 in the auditorium of the Medicine College (UFC), Sobral campus. A

lecturer, a medical student, was invited to discuss her leukemia cure process and how she was treated by the doctors who participated in her treatment. Students, teachers and health professionals participated, totaling approximately 50 people. Next, a discussion thread was set up in which all participants could ask the speaker questions and set out their own experiences on how empathy can influence therapeutic efficacy. RESULTS: After the talk can be perceived by the opinion of those present that empathy in the patient physician relationship is important because it brings more safety to the patient, resulting in a more complete interaction of the patient, who feels more comfortable to talk about their problems, symptoms and possible doubts. CONCLUSION: It is necessary for medical schools to constantly teach humanistic skills to their students, so that they can practice integral medicine and have continued contact with their patients. In this way, EMPATIA was an exercise that allowed the present scholars to self-evaluate and try to put themselves in the place of those who were in one of the worst phases of their life.

61. POSTOPERATIVE GASTRIC SYMPTOMS OF BARIATRIC SURGERY: COMPARISON OF VERTICAL GASTRECTOMY AND GASTRIC BYPASS TECHNIQUES

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INTRODUCTION: Obesity is a chronic disease defined by excess body fat and diagnosed by calculating the body mass index. The surgical treatment consists of bariatric surgery, whose indications are: morbid obesity, grade II obesity associated with comorbidities, and

clinical treatment failure. The most commonly used surgical techniques are vertical gastrectomy (Sleeve) and Roux-en-Y gasplasty (gastric bypass). There are many unpleasant symptoms after the ingestion of certain foods in the postoperative period of this surgery, from nausea and vomiting to food impaction. OBJECTIVE: The objective is to compare the techniques of vertical gastrectomy and gastric bypass regarding the presence of gastric symptoms in the postoperative period. METHODOLOGY: The project was initiated after appreciation and release of the CEP - FACID and through the signing of the Term of Commitment of Data Use. This is a cross-sectional and quantitative descriptive study in which data were collected from records of 43 patients submitted to bariatric surgery using the Sleeve and Gastric Bypass techniques between January 2013 and June 2014 in a private clinic of the city of Teresina-PI. The data were organized into individual records (name, age, sex, surgery information and gastric symptoms in the postoperative period), distributed in Microsoft Excel® 2017 tables and analyzed using the Pearson statistical correlation test, whose **significance level was adopted was p,0.05**. RESULTS: Among the patients submitted to the Sleeve technique, 46,7% (p=0,0023) had regurgitation and 43,3% (p=0,0000) heartburn. In the postoperative period, the most prevalent symptoms were regurgitation (61,5%; p=0,0023), nausea (61,5%; p=0,0000) and food impaction (53,8%; p=0,0000). Another symptom evaluated was vomiting. Of the patients submitted to the Sleeve technique, 40% (p=0,0482) reported never having had an episode of vomiting, compared to 23% (p=0,0482) of those submitted to gastric bypass. CONCLUSION: Food regurgitation and heartburn are the most common gastric symptoms in patients undergoing the Sleeve, while the other group most commonly presents with regurgitation, nausea and food impaction. Of the patients operated by vertical gastrectomy, 40% never had an episode of vomiting.

# Abstracts of the Congress of Medical Students of Unicamp – Brazil, CoMAU, 2017

01. Effects of the use of ozone in biomechanical properties, cortical bone structure and trabecular bones, and osteogenesis in bone failure produced in mice's tibia  
Alexandre Aniceto Rodrigues, Pedro Alberto Ferreira Cavichioli, Pedro Henrique Oliveira Ribeiro, Pedro Henrique Ramos de Oliveira Lima, Samuel de Pádua, Flávia da Ré Guerra, Evelise Aline Soares

**Introduction:** There are many possibilities for indication of the therapeutic use of the ozone, already with good proved signals for some clinical situations, as tissue repair. **Goals:** The purpose of this research is to analyze the effect of ozone in the biomechanical of the cortical and trabecular bones. **Materials and procedures:** Trichotomy and longitudinal incision at the skin in the tibia's diaphysis was done in both sides, with a high-rotation pen, making a failure at the bone. The animals were divided into two groups: Control group (CT) and Ozone Group, in which was applied ozone in the concentration of 25 µg/ml, applying 1ml in each time, until the euthanasia of the animals. After the Euthanasia, the tibias were collected for histomorphological and morphometric analysis and mechanical trials of resistance. **Results:** The results of biomechanical properties (structural and material) showed significant interactions after the exposure to ozone. It was showed that had a drop in the bone resistance of the animals of the control group, observed into the drop in the maximum force that is necessary to break the bone when it was compared with the necessary amounts to break the bone of the animals of the ozone group and the morphometric analysis did not showed differences between both of the experimental groups. **Conclusion:** This study revealed that the use of ozone did not changed the morphologic of tibias and the group that used ozone exhibited more resistance in the mechanical test, because the force to break the tibia was higher in this group.

**Keywords:** ozone, tissue repair, cortical and trabecular bones.

02. Perception of the importance of vaccines and vaccine refusal in a school of medicine  
Amanda Hayashida Mizuta, Victor Angelo Martins Montalli, Guilherme de Menezes Succi, Regina Célia de Menezes Succi.

**Objective:** Evaluate knowledge about vaccine hesitancy and its consequences among medical students and physicians. **Methods:** Cross-sectional study conducted through the application of questionnaires on vaccines, vaccine hesitancy and its repercussions on public and individual health. A sample of 92 subjects was selected from a private medical school: Group 1 (53 students from 1st to 4th degree) and Group 2 (39 physicians). Data collected were tabulated in the Excel Program and analyzed in the GraphPad Prism Program. Project approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee; research subjects signed a free and informed consent form. **Results:** Both groups considered the National Immunization Program reliable and recognized the importance of vaccines, but 64.2% of students and 38.5% of doctors are unaware of the number of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases in the basic immunization schedule; less than half of them were able to mention vaccines recently included. Most of the interviewees had a personal vaccine registry, but not all received the 2015 Influenza vaccine. Doctors and students knew people who refused vaccines and / or refused to vaccinate their children, respectively, 54.7% and 43.3% of the students and 59.0% and 41% of physicians. 48.7% of doctors have already attended patients who refused to receive vaccines. Possible appointed causes of vaccine refusal were: fear of adverse events, philosophical, religious reasons and lack of knowledge about the severity and frequency of the diseases. Ethical aspects of vaccine denial and legal possibilities of requiring vaccines for children are

not consensus. **Conclusions:** Medical students and doctors present doubts about the immunization schedule and vaccine hesitancy. Improving their knowledge about immunization is an important strategy for maintaining vaccine coverage and addressing ethically vaccine hesitancy.

**Keywords:** Immunization, Vaccine hesitancy, Vaccine acceptance, Ethics.

03. Evaluation of the efficacy of treatment of epileptic spasms in children attended at a Brazilian university hospital.  
Amanda Kaori Ito, Maria Augusta Santos Montenegro, Ana Carolina Coan.

**Background:** Epileptic spasms correspond to an age-dependent epileptic encephalopathy that, if not properly treated, can bring important impairment to the life of these patients. The spasms usually begin around 3 to 8 months and disappear within 2 to 3 years old. These, when associated with dysrhythmia in the electroencephalogram (EEG) and with delay or involution of the neuropsychomotor development, characterize the West syndrome. Currently, pharmacological treatment for epileptic spasms remains unclear. There are a variety of antiepileptic drugs used and some alternative treatments (such as immunoglobulins, vitamin B6, ketogenic diet and surgery), but several lines of research point to a greater efficacy treatment with vigabatrin and hormonal treatment, such as ACTH and prednisolone. However, the effectiveness of treatment is also associated with the rapidity of its institution. Thus, according to availability and access to different therapies, this may have significant regional variations. The evolution of the disease to a good prognosis is directly related to an early and effective treatment of the spasms. **Objective:** The objective of the present study is to retrospectively analyze the responses of epileptic spasms to the use of different medications in a tertiary hospital in the city of Campinas – SP – Brazil. **Methods:** We performed a systematic review of the charts of patients with previous or current diagnosis of epileptic spasms followed at the child neurology service at the Hospital de Clínicas da UNICAMP. Data related to the antiepileptic drugs used, maximum doses, spasms control, spasm etiology, cognitive prognosis and evolution with another type of epilepsy were collected. The data was tabulated and the statistical analysis was performed with the SPSS 24.0 program. **Results:** Data were collected from 35 patients with a diagnosis of epileptic spasms. The mean age of the onset of spasms was 5.94 months (SD=4.22; Min=2; Max=19). 46% of patients were female and 54% male. Delayed neuropsychomotor development was observed in all patients and EEG hypsarrhythmia was present in 68.57% of them. For the first medication, vigabatrin was more effective compared to other drugs (Fisher's exact test, p=0.004), and 100% of the patients who used it in this situation had some control of the spasms. In relation to the medications most frequently used by each patient, the parameters of maximum dose, clinical improvement and presence of side effects were analyzed, showing that the highest rate of clinical improvement is related to vigabatrin. Regarding the evolution of the cases, 67.64% of the patients progressed to another type of epilepsy, while 11.76% maintained the spasms and 20.58% had a total resolution of the condition. Among the patients with complete resolution of spasms, 50% used vigabatrin as the last medication, while the rest of them used valproic acid, nitrazepam, topiramate and other drugs at a frequency of 12.5% each. **Conclusion:** Vigabatrin has a higher rate of clinical improvement when compared to other antiepileptic drugs, especially when it is the drug of choice for the first medication used by patients.

**Keywords:** infantile spasms, antiepileptic drugs, drugs resistance.

04. Abortion: case survey, awareness and opinions from our women.  
Amanda Tomé de Assis, Gleidson Juliacci Patto, Thaís Louise Soares Patto.

Ethical, legal religious and cultural aspects of abortion, among others, have been long discussed. Despite prohibition, abortion has been performed underhand, hence being considered a public health issue, by which women die, in clandestine clinics. Thus, it is important to assess **women's** thoughts on this theme, i.e. circumstances under which it would be advisable to abort, or in which situation abortion should be legalized. This study aimed to identify the prevalence of performed abortion procedures, either spontaneously or by induction, and to assess the opinion of women from the city of Ouro Fino about the legalization of the procedure. This work received approval by the ethics committee of the Centro Universitário das Faculdades Associadas de Ensino –FAE/UNIFAE in May, 2017. It is a descriptive survey with field research, with questionnaires applied to 100 18 to 60-year-old women, who voluntarily agreed to collaborate. Those collaborators were granted anonymity. Statistical analyses were then performed by means of the Action Stat Pro software. It was observed that the majority of participants were in the 21 to 33-year-old range (33%), whereas the age range of the minority of participants was from 51 to 60 years (13%). As for education level, 39% of the participants had completed High School; as for marital status, 49% were married while 1% were widows. 83% had a family income of 1 to 3 minimum wages. Abortion had occurred with 19% of the interviewees, 17% from which were spontaneous, and 2% induced. As for the **women's** opinion about the significance of abortion, 70% classify it as a crime; as for the legalization of abortion, 13% of the interviewees are in favor of abortion, whereas 73% declared themselves as against it, and 14% have no formed opinion about the subject. One can state, with a trust rate of 95%, that there are statistical evidences that point out that the group of participants who declared themselves as being in favor of abortion is formed by women in a lower age range (younger) than the age range of those who are against abortion, and those who have no opinion about the subject.

**Keywords:** abortion, opinion, induced abortion, spontaneous abortion.

05. Dermatoporosis and Osteoporosis: positive or negative correlation?  
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**Introduction:** Dermatoporosis (DP) refers to chronic cutaneous insufficiency and fragility syndrome, with skin atrophy, tears, senile purpura and pseudo-scars affecting over 30% of elderly population. Intrinsic aging and unprotected sun exposure are the main causes as well as corticosteroids long-term use. Osteoporosis (OP) is a systemic skeletal disease, with low bone density and microarchitectural changes that affects 22-33% of women over 65yo and increases the risk of fractures. Sun exposure is important for vitamin D synthesis, necessary for calcium absorption and bone health. Our aim was to investigate positive or negative correlation between dermatoporosis and osteoporosis. Both conditions share common risk factors such as age, hypoestrogenism and smoking. On the other hand, chronic sun exposure is considered deleterious to skin and protective to bones. Therefore, we hypothesize that there might be negative correlation between these conditions. **Material and Methods:** observational retrospective study approved by IRB. All participants signed informed consent form. Inclusion criteria: women over 60yo; phototypes II-IV (Fitzpatrick); primary osteoporosis/osteopenia diagnosed according to WHO criteria bone densitometry by DXA. Exclusion criteria: smoking; chronic use of topical or systemic corticosteroids, NSAIDs and anticoagulants (including aspirin); chronic renal failure; insulin-dependent diabetes; immunosuppression; chemotherapy; current Hormone Replacement Therapy (HRT); previous (<3mo) treatment of forearms with retinoids, AHAs, vitamin C and chemical peeling. All patients answered the DLQI-BR questionnaire. Anamnesis and clinical examination for presence or absence of dermatoporosis classified

according to Kayand & Saurat (2007) were performed. Participants who agreed underwent a 20 MHz frequency ultrasound on forearms to verify photodamage signs. Results: A total of 396 patients followed at Osteoporosis Unit - Endocrinology Department were enrolled from Sept2016 to Jan2017. Fifty-seven matched the selection criteria and 21 agreed to study conditions. This number was low mostly due to presence of multiple comorbidities, chronic use of medications and high prevalence of secondary OP (tertiary Hospital). As the sample size was small results are presented in descriptive form. The mean age was 70yo. The OP predisposing factors were: smoking (42.85%), insufficient dietary calcium intake (38.09%), sedentary lifestyle (28.57%), low sun-exposure (52.38%). Ten patients had history of HRT which was considered protective factor. Considering forearms clinical assessment, 71% of participants had stage I DP. Risk factors: 47.61% reported chronic sun-exposure (mainly related to working in rural areas), 52.38% never used sunscreen. The DLQI-Br showed average scores of 1.93 x 0.5 when comparing presence or absence of DP indicating little influence in QoL. Ultrasound analysis performed in six patients showed the subepidermal low echogenic band (SLEB), which is photoaging hallmark. Everyone presented this finding, including one with no clinical dermatoporosis. Conclusion: To the extent of the small sample size of this study it can be concluded that solar exposition did not seem to be the most important protective factor to bone mass in individuals with dermatoporosis, probably because of the multifactorial character of osteoporosis.

**Keywords:** dermatoporosis; osteoporosis; photoaging.

06. Bartonella spp infection in blood donors and patients with different clinical manifestations  
Ana Paula Rosa dos Santos, Amanda Roberta de Almeida, Paulo Eduardo Neves Ferreira Velho.

Bartonella spp. are emerging and neglected bacteria. They are gram-negative, small, microaerophilic and fastidiously growing. The mammals are reservoirs and the main reservoir of Bartonella henselae is the cat, and the most well-known manifestation is cat scratch disease (DAG), which is acquired through biting, scratching and licking. This study evaluated projects developed by the Laboratory of Dermatological Research and Infection by Bartonella, analyzing the isolates of this bacterium in solid culture medium. This study evaluated the bacteria in individuals healthy and sick. Molecular and microbiological tests were performed in 4 different groups: 500 blood donors, 30 psoriasis carriers, 20 leprosy patients and 50 hepatitis carriers. The results showed the percentage of bacterial isolation in 1.2% of blood donors, 5% in patients with psoriasis, 15% in patients with leprosy and 4% in patients with liver disease. In view of the results found by the mapping of the projects, the need to further investigate the bartonellosis and the pathologies that correlate with the bacterium was evidenced.

**Keywords:** Bartonella spp., diagnosis, isolated solid culture.

07. Comparative Analysis of Four Surgical Techniques in more than 700 Pancreas Transplantation at a Single Center.  
André Filipi Santos Sampaio, Tiago Genzini de Miranda, Alessandro Silvestre, Gabriela Tomaz Martinho, Nadia Mie Taira, Marcelo Perosa de Miranda

**Introduction:** There are several techniques for pancreas transplantation (PT) and controversies about the superiority of some of them. Aim: It is presented a comparative analysis of four different techniques of PT. **Methods and materials:** 727 PT performed between 1996 and 2016 were analyzed, being 395 simultaneous pancreas-kidney (SPK) and 332 solitary PT (Pancreas after kidney and Pancreas transplant alone). The techniques were distributed in Systemic-bladder (SB), Systemic-Enteric (SE), Portal-Enteric (PE) and Portal-Duodenal (PD). Among the SPK, 137 were SV, 176 SE, 44 PE and 38 PD; as to the solitary PT, 182 were SV, 32 SE, 47 PE e 71 PD. Statistical analysis was performed with significance for p<0,05. Results: In the SPK, there was similarity regarding gender, donor and recipient age, use of donor with cerebrovascular disease in the four groups. The 1-year patient, pancreas and kidney survival were similar among



the four groups, as the technical and immunological failure of the pancreas graft. Although not statistically significantly, pancreatic survival increased from 71% in the SB technique to 84% in the PD technique, as did kidney survival from 78% in SB to 89% for PD. Among the solitary PT, there was similarity for gender, donor age and use of donors with cerebrovascular disease. The 1-year patient survival was similar among the techniques ranging from 93% in the SB to 97% in the PD while 1-year pancreas survival was similar between the techniques, despite the major technical failure in the SE group. Conclusion: The four techniques studied showed similarity in patient and graft survivals, but with tendency for better pancreatic and kidney graft survival in SPK with PD technique and better patient survival in solitary PT with the same technique.

**Keywords:** Pancreas transplantation. Technique. Patient survival rate. Graft survival.

08. Clinical and epidemiological aspects of skin tumors: proposal of preventive and educational nursing actions.  
Andreza de Fatima Ribeiro Bianco, Livia Keismanas de Ávila.

**Introduction:** Skin cancers can be of two types: non-melanoma and melanoma. Nonmelanoma cancer encompasses basal cell tumor and squamous cell cancer (epidermoid) (Costa, 2012). The basal cell tumor risk factor is directly related to sun exposure (90% of the lesions). Squamous cell skin cancer is a malignant tumor that results from cumulative sun exposure throughout life. The risk factors are: sun exposure; smoking; changes in the immune system; exposure to chemicals; among others (INCA, 2015). Therefore, this study intends to explain the clinical and epidemiological aspects related to the prevalence of this noncommunicable disease, in order to contribute to health promotion actions for diagnosed individuals, as well as health education to prevent disease in susceptible populations. **Objective:** To characterize the clinical and epidemiological aspects of skin tumors in patients treated in the last 3 months in a hospital in the city of São Paulo - propose educational actions to promote health and prevent disease in susceptible populations. **Method:** A retrospective, cross-sectional, analytical study performed at the Arnaldo Vieira de Carvalho Cancer Institute, with medical records of patients diagnosed with a skin tumor (basal cell, squamous cell or melanoma) treated between April 2016 and June 2016, by means of a form. **Results:** From the analysis of the results, we identified that, according to the literature, non-melanoma skin cancer has a higher incidence in white men (64.54%) (41.9%) (AC Camargo Cancer Center). When we observed the results, we noticed that only 9.3% of the patients completed high school and 6.2% were illiterate, we can infer that the years of education can be related to the access to information about the disease. When we observed the results regarding the type of occupation / occupation of the patients studied, we identified that 25.7% are occupations performed with greater sun exposure, such as driver, rocio, mason, truck driver, farmer, which occasionally is associated with other factors of risk factors that contribute to the development of skin cancer (AC Camargo Cancer Center). The information regarding the anatomical site of cancer appearance shows a significant number of patients (77.4%) with skin cancer in the head and neck and a greater frequency of squamous cell lesions (54.8%). This information reinforces the bibliographical findings in which about 90% of the cases of skin cancer in the anatomical site of head and neck are of squamous cell cancer (Alvarenga 2008). "NSCLC cases often do not lead to death, since the chance of metastases is rare, ranging in BCC of 0.028% and CPB in 0.5% to 3% of cases. However, when they reach areas of the face such as the periocular, nasal cavity and ear, they can cause dysfunction of the affected organ and produce deformities, requiring repairing plastic surgeries to reverse the damage caused "(Imanichi 2017), this citation confirms the results regarding physical impairment related to pathology / treatment in 41.9% of patients, such as: periauricular dehiscence; closing of the nasal orifice; loss of temporal bone, occipital, ear and mastoid; and nasal orifice occlusion. The highest incidence of skin cancer in people above the fifth decade of life is observed - 19.4% between 50 and 59 years; 38.7% between 60 and 69 years; 19.4% between 70 and 79 years; 16.1% between 80 and 89 years and 3.2% between 90 and 99 years - and, according to previous citation, in workers exposed to solar radiation for a long period of time. Based on the identification of conditions that occur more frequently among patients with skin cancer and considering the role of nursing in disease prevention and in promoting the health of

individuals, it is necessary to develop educational strategies in health that may contribute to the reduction of the prevalence and incidence of this disease in the population. With this in mind, the proposal of organization and development of support groups for patients who have suffered from skin cancer and who, due to their living and working conditions are more susceptible to the disease, should be guided by the health characteristics and diseases mentioned, contributing thus for the prevention of future lesions triggered mainly by sun exposure, as well as the promotion of healthy life habits / behaviors (Dalmolin 2011). We can also establish a possible relationship between sun exposure and the type of professional activity developed. From this, another proposal for nursing action, this time in primary care or at work, may be involved with contracting professionals / workers with occupations that are characterized by high sun exposure and thus propose the inclusion of equipment and / or materials that may reduce sun exposure as an individual protection measure (INCA). As the majority of the clinical classification was unique, we propose to prevent a delayed search for health services through informative leaflets with images of skin lesions and reference services for early detection exams. **Conclusion:** When looking at the clinical aspects such as the location of the lesion, the type of lesion, the treatment that these patients suffered, and the epidemiological aspects, such as the type of work performed, the predominant gender of these workers, and the age at which these injuries occurred, diagnosed, show us how important health prevention and promotion measures are, and based on the study and characteristics of the population affected, we propose educational measures to promote health, in order to promote a better population.

**Keywords:** Skin cancers; educational actions; health and prevent disease; susceptible populations.

09. Wheezing in infants: prevalence of differential diagnosis and indiscriminate prescription of corticosteroids.  
Arthur Manzani Fernandes, Thaís Cristina Faria Pacheco, Ermeson Fellepe Rodrigues Ramos, Maria de Fátima de Campos Marciano.

Wheezing is a common respiratory symptom in childhood, especially in infants, and may be the result of several clinical conditions, affecting the quality of life of the child and its family, in addition to having a strong impact on public health. The objective of this study is to determine the prevalence of diagnosis associated with wheezing and the frequency of unnecessary prescription of inhaled or systemic corticosteroids in infants attended at the clinic from which the information was collected. A cross-sectional, quantitative and descriptive epidemiological study was performed, with data collected from 70 patients' records analyzed over a period of approximately four months. Between the wheezing infants, it has been related a higher prevalence of the post-viral bronchial hyperreactivity diagnosis (32,8%), followed by asthma (17,1%), cow's-milk protein allergy (15,7%), gastroesophageal reflux disease (12,9%), pulmonary tuberculosis (10%) and bronchopulmonary dysplasia (7,1%). Over 54,3% of the infants analyzed was currently using or had already used inhaled or systemic corticosteroids due to wheezing. Furthermore, the aforementioned casuistry shows that asthma diagnosis is hasty for any wheezing infant without detailed anamnesis, resulting in prescription of inadequate treatments. The study points to the diversity of differential diagnoses in wheezing infants.

**Keywords:** infant; wheezing; corticotherapy; pneumology.

10. The quality of management of dysfunction in neurology of hc-unicamp: a retrospective study of the resident's activity in fonoaudiology.  
Blanca de Souza Felipe, Lúcia Figueiredo Mourão.

The present research intends to highlight the importance of a qualified professional, such as the speech-language pathologist, within the multidisciplinary team, to manage cases of dysphagia in a public hospital. **Objective:** to evaluate and compare the quality of management of dysphagia in Inpatient Clinic at HC-Unicamp's, during the period with and without the qualified professional, the

speech-language pathologist. Method: a retrospective cohort study will be performed. Data collection of the medical records of patients who attended the Neurology Inpatient clinic at HC-Unicamp between August and January 2013 (period without the speech language pathologist in a multidisciplinary team) and August to January 2014 (period with the speech language pathologist in a multidisciplinary team). Adults and elderly adults in Inpatient clinic referred for swallowing screening due to the complaint or diagnosis of some condition that presents a risk of oropharyngeal dysphagia will be included. Data Analysis: Clinical data will be collected from the medical records. Personal information will not be used and disclosed in the study, but it is important to characterize the case. The confidentiality and anonymity of the information extracted from the medical records will be maintained. Analysis of the medical records according to the patient's complaint will include: diagnosis of the disease (according to ICD), hospitalization, infection / pneumonia events (pre- or post-hospitalization), number of evaluations and speech-language pathology, time to evaluate deglutition, time of introduction of the feeding tube, time to reintroduce oral feeding, presence or not of bronchoaspiration and use of feeding tube. Subsequently, the analysis will compare the information between the years 2013 and 2014. Partial results: Due to the high incidence of dysphagia in neurological patients found in the study, the need and importance of the speech-language pathologist inserted in the multidisciplinary team of large hospitals, to act, prevent and treat cases of dysphagia, contributing to reduce risks of bronchoaspiration. In addition, the speech-language pathologist as a qualified professional to reduce the risks of aspiration pneumonia and the length of hospitalization of patients in the hospital, with consequent reduction of hospital costs.

11. The matrix support experience in speech-language and hearings at the municipal health network of Campinas  
Bruna Gabriela Mechi da Silva, Irani Rodrigues Maldonado.

Campos (2007) define matrix support as a work methodology that offers assistance, technical and pedagogical knowledge to the health center's reference team. It intends increase the possibilities of extended clinic and promote integration among health professionals providing a communication space that enable the health professionals sharing knowledges and building an interprofessional therapeutic project. This research shoot for comprehend how matrix support in speech therapist area occurs in Campinas city, verifying if all speech therapists works in same way, identifying the main **proposal's** benefits and disadvantages according to this **professionals'** vision. The speech therapist area in **Campinas'** municipal health secretariat began between 2004 and 2005. The study involved the 4 speech therapists that execute matrix support in 5 health districts in Campinas, they are allocated in specialties ambulatory (Policlínica II). Data was collected through a semi-structure questionnaire and an individual interview with speech therapists participants. Speech therapy matrix support in Campinas occurs in health districts and includes a diversity of actions, than each therapist embraces a different working process. Was observed that interviewed professionals believes that matrix support has been permitting a clear idea of speech therapist care, resulting in referrals adequacy and optimizing solving problems. According to data, matrix support also seems to contribute to qualified wait queue throughout orientations, but matrix supporters frequency in health centers still irregular, goings range from mensal to trimensal, and some of the health centers has never been attended. Questionnaire indicates that the main challenges are the distance between speech therapists and primary health, once in Campinas they **aren't** expected in this sector. Also the reduced professional number implies a large workload and demand that the same speech therapists implement matrix support and clinic therapy. Speech therapy matrix support in this town is a solution to organize speech therapy area. Campinas **doesn't** enjoy the use of a speech therapy area coordinator. Contribution in spreading speech therapists actions to others health professionals is significant, but still remain difficulties ahead, therefore speech therapists insufficiency in Campinas public health network still a problem to be solved.

**Keywords:** Speech therapy, public health, matrix support

12. Study of factors associated with blood current infection in patients with chronic renal disease in hemodialysis.  
Caio Saldanha Fernandes, Plínio Trabasso, Rodrigo Bueno de Oliveira.

**Introduction:** The bloodstream infection is one of the most common nosocomial infections of the chronic renal disease population in hemodialysis: it is the leading cause of hospital admission and the second most frequent cause of mortality. Central venous catheter as access is the most important risk factor, but others have already been identified, just as hypoalbuminemia and diabetes mellitus. The most frequent isolated microbial agent in blood cultures of these patients is *Staphylococcus aureus*. **Objectives:** We aim to describe the characteristics of the patients with complication of bloodstream infection under hemodialysis (HD) at the Integrated Center of Nephrology (CIN) of Hospital de Clínicas (HC), UNICAMP, Campinas, and to identify associated factors to infection in this population. We also aim to evaluate the relationship between colonization of the environment and the profile of microorganisms found in blood culture of patients with bloodstream infection. **Methods:** Retrospective case-control study, based on medical records analysis of two groups of patients, performed at CIN-HC-UNICAMP in the city of Campinas, Brazil. We performed the measurement of bacterial and fungal colonization in the environment where HD is performed using a BioSamp® MBS 1000D air sampler (Yotsubishi Corp, Japan). **Results:** 55 patients analyzed, 26 (47.2%) with bacteremia (Infection group) and 29 (52.8%) did not present the event (Control group). The presence of comorbidities such as DM and hepatopathy were more prevalent in the infection group, with 9 (66.6%) vs 6 (33.3%) with  $p = 0.03$  and 6 (100%) vs 0 (0%) with  $P = 0.006$ , respectively. The HD type of access also had a statistically significant difference between the 2 groups ( $p = 0.006$ ), due to the higher prevalence of long-term central venous catheter in the infection group: 17 (65%) versus 9 (31%) with  $p = 0.011$  and arteriovenous fistula in the control group: 18 (62%) versus 5 (19%). *Staphylococcus aureus* caused 11 of the 26 cases of bacteremia (42.3%). The result of the air samplers revealed fungal growth. Since we did not have any occurrence of fungal positive blood culture in the patients submitted to HD with the occurrence of bloodstream infection, we did not proceed with the analysis of the found. The values of hemoglobin (g / dl) and hematocrit (%) were lower in the Infection group ( $10 \pm 2$  vs.  $11.2 \pm 1.6$  in the control group,  $p = 0.015$ ) and ( $31.5 \pm 6.6$  vs.  $34.9 \pm 4.8$ ,  $p = 0.028$ ), respectively. Were also lower in the infection group the serum values of albumin (g / dl):  $3.4 \pm 0.6$  vs.  $3.8 \pm 0.5$ , iron (mcg / dl): 41 (12 to 74) vs. 57 (24 to 245) and calcium (mg / dl):  $8.9 \pm 0.5$  vs.  $9.3 \pm 0.7$ ; ( $P = 0.02$ ,  $p = 0.003$  and  $p = 0.043$ , respectively). As expected, higher values of C-reactive protein (CRP, in mg / dl) were found in the infection group: 16.3 (0.5 to 372) vs. 2.3 (0.1 to 28.8) ( $p = 0.006$ ), just like leukocytes ( $\times 10^9 / \text{mm}^3$ ):  $7.9 \pm 3.5$  vs.  $6.1 \pm 2.3$  ( $p = 0.035$ ). **Conclusions:** Most of the associated factors to bloodstream infection in HD patients at CIN (UNICAMP) found in this study are corroborated by several other studies and reveal necessary care for this population, just as preference for access by arteriovenous fistula over the central venous catheter, and correct management of diabetic patients, adequate nutrition and control of the albumin, iron, and hemoglobin levels of these patients, in order to reduce the incidence of infection and consequently hospitalization and mortality of these patients.

13. Effects of the vibratory platform on balance and gait in patients with Parkinson's disease  
Camila Cochia, Renata Silva de Souza, Thalita Carolina Giacomini, Heloíse Cazangi Borges

Parkinson's disease is a progressive disorder caused by decreased dopamine production, leading to various motor disabilities, mainly balance and gait deficits. Physiotherapy plays an important role in the rehabilitation of these individuals, through movement strategies that aim to improve functionality and safety. Recent studies have evaluated the effects of whole body vibration (WBV) on control of these symptoms as a way of providing afferent stimulus that compensate deficient basal ganglia. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to determine if the vibratory platform produces beneficial balance and gait outcomes for individuals with Parkinson's disease. **Study Design:** Systematic Review. **Method:** We searched 6 databases

(Lilacs, Medline, PEDro, Scielo, Cochrane, PubMed). The studies included in the review should be randomized or non-randomized clinical trials that evaluated the effects of WBV on the measures of balance and gait in individuals with PD on a vibratory platform in orthostatic position. The level of evidence of the articles was determined by the methodological quality analysis through the PEDro scale. Results: The research strategy resulted in 1267 randomized articles of physiotherapeutic interventions using vibration in PD. Six studies were included that fit the criteria, adding a total of 207 individuals. Conclusions: WBV therapy has shown beneficial results in relation to gait and balance in patients with Parkinson's disease, but the limitations of the studies do not allow to know for sure which parameters and intervention protocols are most adequate to guarantee greater effects in relation to conventional physiotherapy. Thus, we encourage studies of higher methodological quality to establish the clinical efficacy of WBV in balance and gait.

**Keywords:** Parkinson disease; whole body vibration; postural balance; gait; vibration platform

14. Evaluation of diode laser applicability in normal pig larynx and trachea  
Christopher Kengo Nagao, Paulo Francisco Guerreiro Cardoso

**Background/Objectives:** Laryngotracheal stenosis is a complication secondary to long-term orotracheal intubation, which may be treated with anterior and posterior laryngeal fissure, a major surgical procedure. Contact diode laser can be used to perform laryngeal fissure in pigs in order to develop an endoscopic alternative of these procedures, making them less invasive. The objective of this study is to assess the feasibility of contact diode laser use by determining depth and lateral thermal damage of the produced laryngotracheal incision. **Methods:** 28 Landrace pigs weighing 15-20 kg under general anesthesia and orotracheal intubation were submitted to tracheostomy and posterior endoluminal laryngeal fissure according to randomization: Control Group (n=4, section of the inner larynx and trachea with conventional scalpel); Electrocautery Group (n=12, section of the inner larynx and trachea, potencies of 10W, 15W, 20W and 25W); Diode Laser Group (n=12, section of the inner larynx and trachea, potencies of 10W, 15W, 20W and 25W). Laryngotracheal excision followed by preparation of histological sections (hematoxylin-eosin), which were evaluated using light microscopy at 50x and 100x power and digitalized for morphometric analysis (Image-Pro Plus, version 4.5). Variables were studied through comparison of means and the null hypothesis (equal group means) was rejected if  $p < 0.05$ . **Results:** Incision depth was greater in the Control Group ( $p = 0.008$ ) and shallower in the Laser Group when compared to control group ( $p = 0.007$ ). No significant difference was found in the comparison between potencies within groups Laser and Electrocautery ( $p = 0.172$  and  $p = 0.05$ , respectively), as well as in the comparison between these potencies with those in the Control group ( $p = 0.072$  and  $p = 0.052$ ). The incision area differed between the 3 groups ( $p = 0.02$ ). There was difference in the area of lateral thermal damage between the 3 groups ( $p = 0.001$ ), with significant difference between Laser and Electrocautery groups ( $p = 0.018$ ) and Electrocautery and Control groups ( $p = 0.004$ ). Significant difference was found after comparisons between the potencies within the Electrocautery group, with and without the Control group ( $p = 0.033$  and  $p = 0.008$ , respectively). The same comparison did not present difference within the Laser group, with or without the Control group ( $p = 0.313$  e  $p = 0.147$ , respectively). **Conclusion:** The posterior laryngeal fissure with Diode Laser produced smaller incision areas when compared to conventional scalpel, but equivalent to the area produced with the electrocautery. The Diode Laser was superior to the Electrocautery by producing less lateral thermal damage. This fact favors the use of contact diode laser to perform laryngeal fissure.

15. Effect of Informational Material on the Opinion and Understanding of University Students on Organ Donation  
Eduardo Riccetto, Ilka de Fátima Santana Ferreira Boin

Despite the substantial contribution of informative campaigns to the increase of organ donation rates in Brazil, the youth - which represents a significant portion of the total number of donors - is rarely a direct target of campaigns on awareness to organ donation. The effect of informational material on improving the attitude and understanding of young people regarding organ donation is not well determined, with few records on the current literature. Raising awareness of the youth to the subject is crucial, especially for those enrolled in universities, due to the fact that some may be destined to positions of prominence and influence on others' behaviors. **Objective:** To assess the influence of exposure to informational material on organ donation and the change in the tone of undergraduate students' answers to a standardized questionnaire on the subject, in relation to a control group. **Methods:** A prospective, randomized, comparative study, restricted to university undergraduate students from Unicamp and São Leopoldo Mandic Universities. A standardized questionnaire was sent via e-mail to 17,895 undergraduate students from both universities. The participants received a questionnaire with 20 multiple-choice questions that assessed the opinion and technical knowledge on the matter of organ donation. The experimental group received informative material in addition to the questionnaire. The control group received solely the questionnaire. The randomization was performed by the digital research platform SurveyMonkey®. Exploratory data analysis was performed through summary measures (mean, standard deviation, minimum, median, maximum, frequency and percentage). The groups were compared using the Mann-Whitney, Kruskal-Wallis, Qui-Square or Fisher's exact tests. The level of significance was 5%. **Results:** Nine hundred students submitted questionnaire responses, of which 360 were from the experimental group and 401 from the control group. The mean age of respondents in both study groups was 23 years. Among the 14 items compared in the questionnaire, 6 presented a change in the pattern of responses of the respondents to the questionnaire between the experimental group and controls ( $p < 0.05$ ). The respondents were mostly women, with relatives with higher education, Catholics and never had contact with a family member involved in the process of receiving or donating organs. In regards to the knowledge of the organ donation process, 4 out of 7 questions have shown a relation between the exposure to informative material and a greater number of correct answers to the posed situations ( $p < 0.05$ ). As for the opinion about organ donation, 2 of the 7 questions showed association, with responses more favorable to donation in the experimental group ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** The results displayed by the analysis of the large number of university students' responses to the questionnaire makes it possible to conclude that there is significant and beneficial effect on the exposure of undergraduate students to informative material on organ donation, with an improvement in both the opinion and the technical knowledge of young people in situations related to donation.

16. Use of alcohol and drugs by adolescents and young adults' victims of sexual violence.  
Gabriel Amaral Zenardi, Flávia Calanca da Silva, Maria Sylvia de Souza Vitale.

**Description:** Sexual violence is an alarming problem in Brazil and, in addition to prevention efforts, caring for victims is extremely important and should be done with great precision. It is known that among the possible negative consequences of sexual violence is the use and/or abuse of alcohol and drugs. This study seeks to analyze the use of alcohol and drugs by victims of sexual violence in order to verify if this population is more prone to the consumption of these substances. **Materials and Methods:** The instruments Questionnaire on Exposure to Traumatic Events (QUESI) and Alcohol Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST) were applied to 1056 students enrolled in a federal university of São Paulo to assess the presence of sexual violence at some point in life and use, abuse or dependence on alcohol and other drugs. **Results:** The results presented are partial. It was analyzed the instruments were answered by 130 students, 120 of whom were not victims of sexual violence and 10 of the students who had been sexually abused at some time in their lives, maintaining the proportion of 7.92% of victims of sexual violence, as found throughout the study

population. It was observed that there was a greater and significant consumption of marijuana, stimulants, inhalants, hallucinogenic drugs and opioids by the population victim of sexual violence when compared to those who did not suffer abuse. Conclusion: These results reinforce the importance of adopting strategies to prevent drug use and reduce harm to victims of sexual violence, in order to guarantee a more integral health and a more accurate reception of this population.

*Keywords:* sex offenses, sexual violence, adolescent, illicit drugs, abuse drugs.

17. Use of male condoms in sexual relation among university students  
Gabriela de Andrade Rodrigues; Amanda Lino de Faria, Zsuzsanna Jármy Di Bella

*Introduction:* Condoms are the most popular contraceptive and method to avoid sexual transmitted diseases (STD), but many studies have shown that ones who are in stable relationships tends to abandon its use; however, many articles have focused on adolescents' behavior, a few have included university level students. *Material and Methods:* It is an observational, cross-sectional study that meant to analyze sexual active university students. The students received an online form, which was answered voluntarily and anonymously by the participants. It was analyzed the following data: first sexual intercourse age, condom use at this event, actual stable relationship, relationship time, awareness of STDs as a reason to use condom. *Results:* Actual condom use when compared with first sexual intercourse use have decreased in a half; adolescents use less condom at the first sexual intercourse when it happens before sixteen years; ones who are in stable relationships tend to decrease condom use, beyond that fact it was not associated with relationship time; half of participants have shown STD awareness as a reason of using condom. *Conclusion:* Although we presented partial data, the results were similar to the literature evidence, which provides support to establish a better epidemiological character, as well as identify risk factors of condom abandon. This information can be useful to create actions on vulnerable population, focusing on STD prevent.

18. Neonatal intrahepatic cholestasis: a case series and proposed of algorithm for investigation  
Gabrielle Nakamura\*, Ana Carolina Mendes Silva, Maria Angela Bellomo Brandão, Adriana Maria Alves De Tommaso, Gabriel Hessel

*Background:* Neonatal intrahepatic cholestasis corresponds to 2/3 of cases of cholestasis in this age group and is caused by several diseases. The objective of this study was to identify the etiologies and clinical and laboratory predictors for each etiological subgroup. From the results, suggest a research algorithm. *Methods:* The study was observational, descriptive, analytical and cross-sectional in which the medical records of 113 patients were analyzed, with a mean age of 72 days at admission. The patients were divided into subgroups, according to their etiology, as follows: A) Infectious, B) Metabolic, C) Multifactorial, D) Ductopenic, E) Endocrinological, F) Miscellaneous and G) Idiopathic. Data from clinical and laboratory variables were collected. Logistic regression, chi-square test and Fisher's test were used. The level of significance was 5%. *Results:* The frequency of patients in each subgroup was as follows: A = 15/113, B = 9/113, C = 23/113, D = 4/113, E = 3/113, F = 12/113 and G = 47/113. Patients with microcephaly were more likely to belong to the subgroup with infectious cause and preterm infants had a higher risk of belonging to the multifactorial subgroup. Other clinical and laboratory data did not show significant differences between the subgroups. *Conclusions:* 1. The highest frequency of etiology was in the subgroup of idiopathic neonatal hepatitis, 2. The frequency of prematurity was higher in the multifactorial subgroup, 3. The frequency of microcephaly was higher in the subgroup of infectious etiology. 4. The investigation algorithm was established based on the variables prematurity and microcephaly and on the frequency of etiologies.

*Keywords:* Neonatal cholestasis, intrahepatic, jaundice, diagnosis, algorithm.

19. Digital Histology Atlas  
Giovane Chati Gomes, Mariel Vendramel Neves, Newton Maciel Oliveira

*Introduction:* Histology is the Science that studies the tissues of the body, since your formation, structure, operation and how these tissues organizes themselves to build organs. *Materials and Methods:* Were analyzed all the laminary available in the Histology Laboratory and selected the best to be photographed with a specific camera attached to the microscope, along with an appropriate software for photo edition. The capture of the blades was made in the Biomaterials Laboratory from college, where the camera of the establishment propitious best quality photos and of better benefit to the student of medicine who wishes to improve your knowledge in histology. *Discussion:* We realized during this year of work, on the monitories of histology and on the divulgation of the Project for the first-year students, the great demand of students interested in the atlas due the difficulty of learning histology. This stimulated us even more to create an atlas of quality and of easy understanding. *Final Results:* The atlas was divided into eighteen chapters which were obtained on the total 154 photos, resulting in 151 pages, contemplating all the proposed systems and tissues. *Conclusion:* With the finalization of the "Atlas Digital de Histologia Básica", this knowledge will be able to be largely widespread between the students of all years of college since we will provide the archive in PDF on a virtual academic site.

*Keywords:* Histology; atlas; blades; students.

20. Pediatric Nursing - The Impact of Hospitalization and the Use of Therapeutic Toys in Care  
Giovanna Carvalho Lopes; Sabrina Marin Cardelli; Aparecida Sílvia Mellin

Given the knowledge about the impact of hospitalization on children's lives, we sought to demonstrate the importance of humanized nursing care through the use of therapeutic toys as one of the means to promote the qualification of nursing care for hospitalized children and their families, focusing on the facilitating aspects of health professionals' action. The study was based on an integrative bibliographical review with searches carried out in a specialized database for human health. The main database used was the Virtual Health Library (VHL) of Bireme (Latin American and Caribbean Center on Health Sciences Information) with subsequent analysis of reports and other works published in Portuguese among 2008 and 2017. It was found that the use of therapeutic toy significantly decreased the consequences of hospitalization in the life of children and their families since the patients could understand their current health condition and collaborate in a better manner with the procedures performed by the nurses. The revision also found evidence that therapeutic toys facilitated the nurses work. Based on the evidence gathered, it is recommended to use the therapeutic toys in the daily routine of nursing care due to its numerous benefits for all involved, as well as there is a need to include the use of therapeutic toy for nursing care in undergraduate teaching institutions.

*Keywords:* Toy; Pediatric Nursing; Hospitalization

21. Behavior analysis of metastatic cells of prostate DU-145 cultivated under various conditions of glucose  
Gisele de Lourdes Caetano, Nilva K C Furlan, Vitor A R Fernandes, Jefferson B Nery, Eder J Caldeira, Taize Machado Augusto.

*Introduction:* Prostate neoplasia is the second most common in men, mainly elderly, its main complication is metastasis that can mainly affect the brain, bones and lymph nodes; currently the incidence of cancer has increased due to new screening techniques. Considering the age group affected, the effect of other harmful

situations such as hyperglycemia (main characteristic of Diabetes Mellitus and frequent in this age group) can interfere positively on the metastatic cells and consequently worsen the patient's prognosis. Material and methods: DU-145 cells were seeded in 96 wells plate in several concentrations of glucose: (1) 2ug de glucose/1µL (control); 2) 10ug de glucose/1µL; 3) 22ug de glucose/1µL; 4) 32ug de glucose/1µL; 5) 44ug de glucose/1µL; 6) 88ug de glucose/1µL. Cell proliferation was assessed by MTT assay. Results: Results from the MTT assay showed increases in proliferation and cellular development in the range of concentrations used in the treatment of groups 1 to 4, with a concentration of 0.44 g of glucose / 1µL maximum viability. Increasing substrate concentration beyond the maximum demonstrated glucose toxicity on DU-145 cells. Conclusion: The simulation of hyperglycemia shows a positive interaction between glucose and metastatic prostate cancer cells DU-145 due to the availability of essential substrate for cell division and tumor success, although a toxic rate was observed, in which the negative effect of glucose cell proliferation capacity.

22. Relation between self-evaluation of public speech and emotions emerging during visualization of its own performance  
Guilherme Naco Lima, Adriana Pereira da Silva Grilo, Ana Cláudia Puggina.

Objectives: (1) identify the participant's self-assessment of public speaking; (2) decoding the participant's emotions while viewing their own footage in a public presentation; (3) associate decoded emotions with the self-assessment of public speaking, and (4) assess whether the sociodemographic characteristics interfere with the self-assessment of public speaking. Method: Cross-sectional quantitative study with undergraduate medical students. Descriptive and inferential analyzes were performed. The probability of error adopted in the tests was p-value <0.05. Significance trend was considered for p-value <0.08. Results: The study sample consisted of 30 medical students with average age of 20.3 years ( $\pm$  1.6), half men and half women. Most students reported anxiety when speaking in public (n = 19, 63.3%). The signs of anxiety perceived by the participant during a public presentation were shaking hands (n = 10, 33.3%) and sweating (n = 10, 33.3%). The total score obtained was 37.8 ( $\pm$  5.9). There was a statistically significant and positive correlation between the Fear and Self Confidence domains. Female participants presented more anger during the visualization of the performance itself. The contempt was proportionately more evident in the students of the 2nd year of graduation. Men are more self-confident in visualizing their own performance. The most self-confident were also those who showed more happiness. Conclusions: The self-evaluation of the students studied was adequate and moderately high. The predominant emotion during performance viewing was the fake smile. Rage emotion has been associated with sex, contempt for the year of graduation, and joy with self-confidence. Sex interfered with self-confidence.

23. Determination of risk factors associated with the Metabolic Syndrome in the urban public user population of Jundiáí  
Heitor Castanharo Escano, Clóvis Antonio Lopes Pinto.

Introduction: The Metabolic Syndrome is a complex disorder, which cause is related to obesity and associated with the development of several diseases. This study proposed the investigation of risk factors associated with the Metabolic Syndrome, according to the NCEP/ATP III into two groups in a public transport terminal of the city of Jundiáí - SP. Methodology: The observational, descriptive, qualitative cross-sectional type study had as intentional sample G1 = 100 people with abdominal circumference indicative of high cardiovascular risk and G2= 100 people with abdominal circumference not indicative of high risk cardiovascular disease. RESULTS: Using the statistical software R and a level of significance of 1%, a descriptive analysis was build up, measures summary were calculated, analysis of correspondence was done and a test of Association Qui-Square indicated that the G1 group has presented more elements that sign for a risk profile for the disease. Discussion: The G1 group showed a higher proportion of

elements that constitutes the Metabolic Syndrome as the obesity and high blood pressure given the probable pathophysiological correlation between the two variables. High rates of physical inactivity and economical composition of representative patients for SUS were found in both groups. Conclusion: Through this study, it is clear that large public spaces can be used as a procedure environment in the dissemination of educational campaigns, in the control of risk factors and in the prevention of diseases for public health. In this study the group G1 presents a higher proportion of elements that signal for the Metabolic Syndrome, possibly indicating a profile of higher risk for the disease in this group.

24. Quantification of the levels of the cytokines il-1 $\beta$ , il-6 e il-8: case study  
Sisti, G.M.; Streicher, I.M.C; Ferreira, H.R.A.; Daniel, R, F; Bestetti, R.B.; Dellalibera-Joviliano, R.

Arboviruses are diseases of great incidence, transmitted by the Aedes mosquito, which became a major problem of public health. The central ones are dengue, zika and chikungunya, they can be manifested since simple charts until generate serious sequels yet not enough elucidated, especially in the edges of age ranges. By now, there is no specific antiviral treatment, reason why studies involving the inflammatory mechanisms have great value to the knowledge of these conditions and to improve public health. In this case study, we quantified the profile of the cytokines IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6 and IL-8. The research was developed by the team of the Universidade de Ribeirão Preto in association with the Universidade de Pernambuco - UPE, and took place in the Unidade de Pronto Atendimento Luiz Atílio Losi (UPA) and in the Unidade Distrital de Saúde (UBDS) - Castelo Branco, Ribeirão Preto city, state of São Paulo. The individuals of research, after the diagnosis of arboviruses were invited to participate in the study in the moment of the consult, and the volunteers were informed about the free and solved term of consent, which they signed, been kept secrecy according to the ethic context. The dosage of the cytokines was determined using standardized immunoenzymatic methods. The results allow us to suggest the involvement of the cytokines IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6 and IL-8 in the pathogenesis of dengue and others arboviruses. However, such increases were more significant for IL-1 $\beta$  and IL-8 to dengue and opposite arboviruses. The growth observed on the levels of IL-6 was significant only in the samples of patients with dengue.

Keywords: IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-8; quantification.

25. Normal curve establishment of bone parameters obtained in high performance peripheral quantitative computerized (HR-pQCT) tomography with analysis by the finite element method in healthy women.  
Henrique Fuller, Rosa Maria Rodrigues Pereira

In a cross-sectional cohort of 450 healthy women aged 20 to 85 years, data on the density, structure, and strength of the distal radius and tibia were obtained using high-resolution peripheral quantitative computed tomography (HR-pQCT) and were adjusted for age, weight, and height. Age-dependent patterns of change differed between the sites and between the trabecular and cortical compartments. In postmenopausal women, the trabecular bone remained relatively stable at the distal tibia, but the cortical compartment changed significantly. Cortical porosity exhibited a very weak correlation with stiffness. Introduction: The aim of this study is to provide information on age-related, weight-related, and height-related changes in the volumetric bone mineral density (vBMD), structure, and biomechanical parameters of the cortical and trabecular compartments in a healthy female population using HR-pQCT. Methods: For a cross-sectional Brazilian cohort of 450 women aged 20 to 85 years, age-related reference curves of the vBMD, structure, and biomechanical parameters of the distal radius (DR) and distal tibia (DT) were constructed and adjusted for weight and height, and comparisons between premenopausal and postmenopausal women were performed. Results: Reference curves were obtained for all parameters. At the DR, age-related changes varied from -8.68% (cortical thickness [Ct.Th]) to 26.7% (trabecular separation [Tb.Sp]). At the DT, the changes varied from -12.4% (Ct.Th) to 26.3% (Tb.Sp). Cortical porosity (Ct.Po) exhibited the

largest percent changes: 342.2% at the DR and 381.5% at the DT. In premenopausal women, Ct.Th remained constant; in postmenopausal women, structural trabecular parameters (trabecular number (Tb.N), trabecular thickness (Tb.Th), Tb.Sp) did not change, whereas cortical parameters and stiffness were significantly altered. Cortical vBMD showed the greatest absolute decrease at both sites, and the slopes were highly negative after menopause. Pearson correlations between stiffness (S) and HR-pCT parameters revealed a significant correlation between the densities and structures of the trabecular and cortical compartments. A weak correlation was observed between S and Ct.Po (DR  $r = -0.162$ , DT  $r = -0.273$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: These data provide reference curves from healthy women and demonstrate that density and structural and biomechanical parameters differ between the radius and tibia and between the trabecular and cortical compartments. In postmenopausal women, the trabecular bone remained relatively stable at the tibia site, whereas the cortical compartment changed significantly.

26. Nutritional status and feeding practices in infants between 9 and 12 months of age born with low birth weight  
Ilgen Yamazaki, Fabiola Isabel Suano de Souza, Maria Wany Louzada Strufaldi.

Monitoring of low birth weight (LBW) children is extremely important due to the higher risk of morbidity and mortality in this group. The adequate growth and development of these infants are directly related to the quality of food in the first months of life. During the monitoring of the growth/development (childcare) of infants with LBW, some particularities are present, such as the possibility of staying in hospital for an extended period; complications related to low weight and/or prematurity such as jaundice, infection, respiratory failure; have lower chances of breastfeeding, early introduction and poorer quality of complementary feeding. In addition, the families of these children sometimes feel insecure and anxious, not knowing if it will grow properly. Generally, there is an attempt to compensate, to quickly recover what was not achieved or lost during intrauterine growth, increasing the risk of overproduction of nutrients and inadequate food in this group. In this context, we sought to describe the quality of feeding and the nutritional status of infants with LBW, in order to obtain results that can be compared with current dietary recommendations, based on a cross-sectional study, in which infants between 9 and 12 months of age, born with weight between 2000-2500g, in follow-up at the Low Weight Ambulatory at the Birth of the General and Community Pediatrics Discipline. The analysis of the data obtained through interview, questionnaire and nutritional and clinical condition evaluation provided results regarding frequency and time of exclusive/predominant and total breastfeeding; age of onset of complementary feeding; adherence to the practice of iron and vitamin D supplementation; and, possible associations between the nutritional condition and the quality of the food. Mean gestational age and birth weight were  $35.9 \pm 1.7$  weeks and  $2257 \pm 204$  grams, respectively. More than 90% of the infants were regularly receiving iron and vitamin D supplementation. Among the children evaluated, it was observed low stature in 2 (6.7%) and overweight / obesity in 6 (20.0%). Regarding eating habits, 10 (33.7%) and 23 (76.7%) had exclusive and total breastfeeding, respectively. Infant formula was the main complement used (93.3%); However, use of unmodified cow's milk was frequent 16 (53.3%) and early  $7.3 \pm 2.5$  months. On the intake of ultraprocessed foods, which should not be used in this age group, frequent daily (> 10%) consumption of biscuits, sugary drinks and instant noodles and weekly consumption of petit-suisse cheese were observed. We concluded that this study made it possible to identify major inadequacies in feeding practices in infants with LBW infants less than one year old, such as the early and often significant introduction of processed and ultraprocessed foods compared to official recommendations, as well as contributing to planning and implementation of intervention strategies, focusing on the prevention of nutritional deficiencies and chronic noncommunicable diseases in adult life.

27. Effect of HPSE-1 expression on the proliferation and tubulization of human endothelial cell lineage (HUVEC)

Isadora Aparecida Gheralde, Jefferson B, Victor A. R. Fernandes, Nilva K Cervigne, Taize M Augusto.

The prostate gland is target of several pathologies including prostatitis, benign and malignant prostatic neoplasia such as prostate cancer (PCa) that accounts large numbers of non-accidental deaths among men, especially with aging. For these reasons there many efforts in studies of the regulation, growth and prostate physiology mechanisms. Degradation of the basement membrane and other components of the extracellular matrix (ECM) are critical steps between the multiple cascade events driving metastasis, as well as promoting a properly environment for tumor development. The growth of prostate tumors, as well as others, depend on the growth of new blood vessels from pre-existing vessels (angiogenesis) to nourish the cancer cells. Cancers that stimulate the growth of new blood vessels are the most difficult to treat. Tumor cells degrade basement membrane components using a variety of enzymes such as heparanase-1 (HPSE-1) and matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs). HPSE-1 is an endoglycosidase that cleaves heparan sulfate chains and its overexpression is closely related to tumor processes, metastatic potential, tumor vascularity, and reduced postoperative survival in patients with cancer. In this sense, HUVEC cells (Human Umbilical Vein Endothelial Cells) were seeded in a 3D matrix (Matrigel®) for the promotion of in vitro formation of blood vessel-like structures. HUVEC cells were maintained in the presence of the conditioned medium of metastatic prostatic tumor cells DU145 with overexpression or stable inhibition of HPSE-1. Our preliminary results demonstrated that the culture medium of metastatic prostate tumor cells when overexpressing HPSE-1 were able to enhance the induction of capillary-like structures in vitro. Studies relating quantification of these structures and angiogenic factors as VEGF (Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor) are underway.

**Keywords:** prostate, DU145 cell lineage, HUVEC cell lineage, heparanase, cancer.

28. Reintrolling of Patients Colonized by Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus: Impact of Quarantine Measures.  
Isadora Gabas, Plinio Trabasso.

Staphylococcus aureus is a Gram-positive bacterium, associated to large variety of life-threatening infectious diseases, including health-care associated infections (HAI). In this setting, post-surgical skin and soft-tissue infections, often associated to prosthetic devices, are of great concern, since they are related to high morbidity and mortality. Furthermore, selective pressure resulting of antimicrobials misuse have led to great expansion of resistance of S. aureus to methicillin/oxacillin, which, in turn, significantly reduces therapeutic options for the pathogen. The aim of this present study was to assess the prevalence of S. aureus as etiologic agent of HAI, as well as the susceptibility profile to methicillin/oxacillin in patients cared for at Clinical Hospital of University of Campinas. The use of antimicrobials, especially oxacillin, vancomycin and first, second and fourth generation cephalosporins were also assessed. Finally, we assessed the impact of quarantine measures adopted during readmissions of patients colonized by S. aureus, mainly regarding precaution measures and hospital bed management. According to our research, of all patients hospitalized during the study period, 862 patients had positive culture for S. aureus. Twelve patients were excluded from the analysis because they had more than one admission. Thus, hospitalizations of 850 patients were analyzed: of these, 669 (78.7%) were of community origin, 140 (16.5%) came from other hospitals and 41 (4.8%) came from the Hospital itself. Patients from the community stayed longer (297 days) compared to those who came from other places. The most common reasons for hospitalization were infection in 239 (28.1%) patients, trauma in 185 (21.8%) and immunosuppressive disease in 156 (18.3%) patients. The main comorbidity found in the study was high blood pressure, in 341 patients. It was observed that patients from the community had more re-hospitalization (84.5%), and death occurred more frequently among patients with oro-tracheal intubation (17.5%).

29. Life quality in women with deep endometriosis  
Iuri de Paula Quagliato, Daniela Angerame Yela Gomes

Introduction: Endometriosis is characterized by the presence of functional endometrial – similar to the tissue located outside the uterine cavity, most commonly in the pelvic peritoneum, bowel, ovaries and rectovaginal septum, being the most common gynecologic pathology. It is classified in four stages; the latter is considered more severe due to pelvic involvement and / or other organs. Endometriosis stage IV affects organs such as the bladder and / or bowel causing severe symptomatology, consequently there is a negative impact in the quality of women life. Thus, the use of questionnaires that assess the quality of life are relevant to measure the impact of the disease and to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment that is used. Objective: to describe the clinical and sociodemographic characteristics of women with deep infiltrating endometriosis and measure their quality of life after six months of medical treatment. Subjects and Methods: there will be a cross-sectional study of 60 women with deep infiltrating endometriosis accompanied by an Endometriosis Clinic. The diagnosis of endometriosis will be surgical or imaging tests. Two questionnaires will be applied, Endometriosis Health Profile Questionnaire (HPS-30) and Short-Form 36 (SF-36) to assesses the quality of life. Data analysis: frequency, mean and standard deviation of the variables will be calculated and, as a result, the possible associations between the findings will be sought, using appropriate statistical tests for the variables described. For the accomplishment of these procedures SAS version 9.2 will be used. Conclusions: The term “quality of life” must embrace these three main dimensions: mental health, physical function and social function. Both questionnaires that were used addressed those questions and apparently reported similar results. It is remarkable that the clinical treatment helps women to improve in some aspects, however it is not effective in providing an excellent quality of life, still resulting in a significant negative impact in the quality of life.

30. Analysis of a multidisciplinary approach for the treatment of obesity in children.  
Jéssica Beatriz Tur Bellinetti, Maria Ângela R. G. M. Antônio, Mariana Porto Zambom.

Childhood obesity is a frequent condition and is associated with an increased risk of other diseases. There is a lack of data on the best form of initial approach. Goal: 1. To analyze the evolution of children attended at the Child Obesity's Ambulatory of Hospital das Clínicas of Unicamp, where the first visit was performed in a group, and then compare with previous data from the same outpatient clinic with the first individual visit. 2. To determine clinical, anthropometric and laboratory variables associated with the group that decreased or maintained the BMI Z score. Methods: This cross-sectional study carried out a retrospective data collection of 243 patients attended at the Child Obesity's Ambulatory of Hospital das Clínicas of Unicamp, from February 2011 to December 2014, with a first visit in a multidisciplinary group. The information was compared to data obtained from previous work with 150 patients attended at the same outpatient clinic, from April 2005 to January 2011, with a first individual visit. Clinical analysis (age, sex, origin, age of onset of weight gain, presence of other diagnoses, weight gain triggering factor, other complaints, adherence to diet, physical activity and presence of acanthosis nigricans), anthropometric (weight, height and Z score of the BMI) and laboratorial (fasting glycemia, total cholesterol and fractions, triglycerides and glycemia / insulin ratio). Patients were divided into two groups: those who maintained or decreased their BMI Z score between the first and second visits (Group 1) and those who increased the BMI Z score (Group 2) over the same period. Among the groups, clinical, anthropometric and laboratory characteristics were analyzed. Results: The clinical, anthropometric and laboratory profile of the patients studied between 2011 and 2014 remained similar to that observed in the previous period. In the current study, 70.6% of the patients had a decrease or maintained the BMI Z score from the first to the second consultation (Group 1) and 29.4% had an increase in the BMI Z score (Group 2). The companion being the mother was positively related to the loss or maintenance of the BMI Z score of the children assessed. Conclusions: We conclude in our work that

the clinical, anthropometric and laboratory profiles of the patients have been maintained throughout the years of existence of the Ambulatory of Childhood Obesity of the Hospital das Clínicas of Unicamp. In addition, the introduction of the first group visit had positive results in relation to weight loss, and the children who had the mothers as companion had a greater decrease of the BMI Z score.

31. Prevalence and risk factors associated with puerperal infection after operative vaginal delivery according to antibiotic prophylaxis  
Josyanne Bittencourt Gomes, Fernanda Hochgreb de Freitas, Roseli Calil, Adriana Gomes Luz.

Introduction: The puerperium infection is responsible for one third of the maternal deaths in developed countries and is also responsible for a great economic and social cost, generating an increase in hospitalization, increased in the use of antibiotics, in the need of surgery that can compromise fertility and induce permanent side effects, separation between mother and son, also psychological effects. The sub-registration is very frequent due to early discharge from hospitals, increasing the occurrence of manifestations after the hospital discharge. Normally ambulatory treatment is realized although most of the times the treatment does not continue in the original health institution it began. The introduction of antibiotic prophylactics in obstetrics has shown a great impact on the reduction of puerperium infection in operative vaginal delivery. Therefore, it is important to know the real prevalence of puerperium infection in this health institution so that we can define conducts that are effective against possible future complications and the occurrence of new cases. Objective: To know the prevalence and risk factors of puerperium infection in a tertiary university Hospital after operative vaginal delivery with antibiotic prophylaxis. Materials and methods: A transversal retrospective study has been realized, in which were analyzed medical records of patients that have undergone operative vaginal delivery with or without antibiotic prophylaxis after the clamping of the umbilical cord, with endovenous Cefazolin between 2013 and 2015. The variables evaluated were: use of forceps, use of antibiotics, dosage, post-operative fever, post-operative scaring, vaginal secretion, search for medical assistance. Results: The prevalence of puerperium infection in operatory vaginal delivery is 4,15%. Of the women who undertook operatory vaginal delivery, 75% were under 20 years of age, 62% had an BMI of under 30, 65% women that were pregnant for the first time, 93% with gestational age of over 37 weeks, 90% used intrapartum antibiotics, 32% of the deliveries suffered some degree of laceration, 90% without associated comorbidities. The stepwise regression, verified that the puerperium infection was influenced by the laceration variable (P=0.005). The majority of women that developed puerperium infection presented symptoms like: fever, dehiscence of sutures, vaginal secretion with fetid odor and abdominal pain. It was verified that 95,8% of the women that did not develop puerperium infection had received the correct antibiotic prophylaxis and the inadequate administration was more prevalent with obese patients (P=0.005). Discussion: The risk factors for the development of puerperium infection in patients submitted to operatory vaginal delivery were researched, being them: age, BMI, gestational age, number of previous gestation, vaginal laceration, use of intrapartum antibiotic prophylaxis and associated comorbidities. The factors with most relevance to the occurrence of puerperium infection were: vaginal laceration and inadequate dosage of antibiotics for obese patients. The necessity of a higher attention to the dosage of antibiotic prophylaxis in obese patients was noted, where in these cases it should be augmented to become adequate. Literature shows that, vaginal lacerating is a common interoccurrence in operatory vaginal deliveries and part of the patients who undertook this procedure developed puerperium infection. The utilized method limited the research, since the patients in puerperium period did not always came back symptomatic to the same place they gave birth. Due to this reason, data loss may have occurred. Conclusion: The prevalence and risk factor are in accordance to recent literature, where 4,15% of the women developed puerperium infection in the presented study. The factors of greater impact were the vaginal laceration, with

prevalence of 6.4 times in those women, and the use inadequate doses of antibiotic prophylaxis in obese patients.

32. Antibiotic consumption by adults: population-based cross-sectional study.  
Jéssica Quintão Pereira, Tais Freire Galvão.

**Objective:** The main objective of this population-based cross-sectional study is to evaluate the consumption of antibiotics and associated factors among adults over 18 years old from the Metropolitan Region of Manaus. **Methods:** Participants were selected through probabilistic sampling in three stages. Data were collected by interview, performed between May and August 2015, using an inquiry form about access and use of health inputs and service as well as socioeconomic information. The antibiotic consumption was reported to the last 15 days before interview. For statistical analysis, bivariate analysis was used to calculate the reasons of prevalence (PR) of antibiotic intake and 95% confidence interval (95% CI), followed by multivariate model adjusted by the Poisson regression with robust variance. **Results:** The study population was characterized by a slight predominance of woman (52.8%), adults among 25 and 34 years old (28.8%), individuals from economic class C (57.1%), complete high school (47.5%) and good health status (66.1%). The prevalence of antibiotic usage was 3.4% (95% CI: 2.8-4.0%). After adjusted analysis, the association was major between woman (PR=1.58; CI 95%: 1.11-2.24) and people with regular health status (RP=1.52; CI 95%: 1.08-2.15). Frequency of self-medication was 19.0%, with higher consumption of amoxicillin. The use of antibiotics was low and associated to woman and individuals with regular health status. One fifth of the amount of the antibiotics was consumed by self-medication, contrary to the current legislation in Brazil. **Conclusion:** Stronger inspection and investments in educational policies are necessary to the intensification of the rational use of these drugs.

33. Analysis survival in young **adults'** patients with lung cancer  
Jéssica Silva Nicolau, Maria Aparecida Koike Folgueira, José Eluf Neto, Karina de Cássia Braga Ribeiro.

**Objective:** Lung carcinoma is uncommon in young adult subjects and there is no consensus about the behavior of the disease in this age group. Our objective was to analyze clinical and pathological characteristics and survival rates of young adult patients at diagnosis (<41 years) differ from those presented by older patients (> 40 years). **Patients and methods:** We analyzed data from the Foundation's Hospital Registry of Cancer Oncocentro of the State of São Paulo (FOSP) for the period 2000-2009, which included information from 21.285 patients diagnosed with lung cancer (ICD: C39). Young **adults'** patients were considered those under 41 years of age. Data relating to gender, date of diagnosis, histological type, clinical staging, date of last follow-up, status at last follow-up (live without disease, live with disease, live without specifications, die from cancer, die for other reasons, dead without specifications), date of death. For patients considered initially as a loss of follow-up, a query was made to CADSUS databases - System of Registration of SUS users; National Cadastre of deceased (CNF), Registration of Individuals - CPF - Federal Revenue Service; electoral situation in the Higher Electoral Court. After these 228 patients remained as follow-up loss (1.14%). For the analysis of **patients'** inpatient groups: Patients young adults (< 41years), adult patients (41-65years), and older patients (> 65years). Survival was estimated by Kaplan-Meier curve and analysis by log-rank tests. **Results:** Among 21.285 patients, the majority had a histological diagnosis of adenocarcinoma (38.5%) or squamous cell carcinoma (37.3%) and presented in advanced clinical staging (III / IV) (80.3%). Young adults were 542 patients (2.54%), and the histological type and prevalent in this group were adenocarcinoma (60.33%) vs 41,9% (adults) vs 31,4% (older patients). In the older group, the histological type of squamous cell carcinoma was the most prevalent (43,7%). Regarding clinical staging, young **adults'** patients presented more advanced / metastatic disease, CS IV (62,7%), vs 53,8% (adults) vs 46,3% (older patients). Overall survival was significantly higher in young adult patients than in older adults. **Conclusion:** In this group of patients, young adults had a higher survival rate to the elderly, even presenting

a higher prevalence of advanced disease than in the other groups. It is possible that this observance of the rights of young people presents a lower morbidity than the older patients.

**Keywords:** lung cancer, epidemiology, analysis survival, young adults.

34. Analysis of the tissue expression of mutant isocitrate dehydrogenase 1 and nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase in high and low grade human gliomas  
Karla Saraiva da Silva<sup>1</sup>, Fábio Rogério<sup>2</sup>, Roger F. Castilho<sup>3</sup>.  
*Graduanda do Curso de Medicina<sup>1</sup>, Universidade Estadual de Campinas/UNICAMP, Departamentos de Anatomia Patológica<sup>2</sup>, e Patologia Clínica<sup>3</sup>.*

Gliomas are common primary brain tumors. Astrocytomas are gliomas derived from astrocytes and their pathophysiology involves genetic and metabolic changes. Mutations in the isocitrate dehydrogenase isoform 1 gene (IDH-1) have been recently described and are associated with functional changes. The most common mutation (R132H) leads to gain of function, through which the mutant IDH-1 synthesizes the oncogenic metabolite D-2-hydroxyglutarate, and decrease of the enzymatic ability to regenerate the antioxidant NADPH. Moreover, nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase (NNT), located in the inner mitochondrial membrane, also prevents oxidative stress by producing NADPH. In the present study, expressions of NNT and mutant IDH-1 (R132H) were immunohistochemically evaluated in sections of low- (n = 6) and high-grade (n = 20) astrocytomas from patients submitted to surgical treatment in a university hospital. We obtained a mean percentage of NNT positive cells of 25.9% ± 3.09 for low grade astrocytomas and 31.5% ± 3.55 for high grade. As for IDH-1, we obtained a mean percentage of positive cells for the R132H mutant form of 25.94% ± 6.0 in low grade gliomas and 31.66% ± 1.62 in glioblastomas. Neither qualitative nor semi-quantitative differences were observed in the tissue distribution of both enzymes. These findings are original and do not support the hypothesis that R132H IDH-1 alters NNT expression in astrocytomas. FAPESP: 11/50400-0, PIBIC/CNPQ: 135609/2016-0.

**Keywords:** glioma, nicotinamide nucleotide transhydrogenase, immunohistochemistry.

35. Analysis of the relationship between gait and balance in transtibial amputees  
Fernanda Ferrari, Gabriela Jaccamo, Laisa Arruda, Amilton latecola, Heloize Cazangi Borges, Natália Duarte Pereira

The human gait is a form of locomotion where the body is erect and in movement, being one of the most complex human movements, but that presents unique efficiency and functionality. Several factors influence gait, such as balance. Balance is the maintenance of the center of gravity on the basis of support, and can be static or dynamic. The relationship between gait and balance would be that locomotion is a succession of imbalances controlled by the body. However, in some cases, both gait and balance may be affected, such as in amputated proteases. Thus, the objective of this work is to evaluate the relationship between balance and temporal and angular space data of patients with amputated proteases.

**Keywords:** March; Balance; Protected; Amputation.

36. Index of male homicides in the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo in the last 30 years.  
Larissa Ghermandi de Almeida, Ricardo Cordeiro

Homicides are a serious social problem in Brazil and, more specifically, in the São Paulo Metropolitan Region (SPMR), and affect the population strata unequally. Between 2012-2014, the absolute number of male homicides was 158,350 (rate of 53.02 / 100 thousand inhabitants) while that of female was 14 323 (rate of 4.69 / 100 thousand inhabitants) <sup>1</sup> Apart from the difference in gender, the economic difference was also significant: low-income individuals were more affected than the most favored classes. In the international context, it was verified in 2012 that Brazil had the 3rd



highest homicide rate in South America. The homicides thus have presented alarming indexes at national level and in the context of the masculine public being important its study in the RMSP. This study covered the 39 cities of the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo. The period studied was between January 1, 1979 and December 31, 2013. The category of homicides used in this study comprises the group of basic causes of death resulting from homicides, injuries inflicted by the police and injuries of ignored intention. The databased used was IBGE and Seade Foundation. The results graphics show an abrupt reduction of the incidence of male homicides in the SPMR in the last 15 years, with the ages from 14 to 30 being the most affected by the deaths, and also the one that showed the highest rate reduction. The peak of incidence in the late 1990s coincides with the hegemonic consolidation of the First Capital Command (the most important Brazil criminal faction) and also with the renewal of public security discourses. There are, then, two explanations for the behavior of the abrupt fall of the curve. The first would derive from the "equality" law of the First Command, in which deaths among criminals only occur before the endorsement and judgement of the organization. The second would come from investments in public security.

*Keywords:* homicides, male, Metropolitan Region of São Paulo.

37. Craving or fissuring from the perspective of alcohol, cocaine, marijuana and nicotine addicts under treatment  
Laura Mello Kawano, Renata da Cruz Soares de Azevedo

Craving or fissure is defined as a state of motivation oriented to the consumption of drugs and represents an important element of the withdrawal syndrome, which affects individuals dependent on psychoactive substances (PAS). This intense desire, difficult to control and an important relapse facilitator, has been studied in the attempt to better elucidate the phenomenon for greater success in the treatment of dependents. The objective of this qualitative-quantitative study was to evaluate users of nicotine, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine and / or crack treatment in HC / UNICAMP, to understand, from the perspective of addicted patients, their perception about the emergence, consequences and coping of craving on its board. Socio-demographic questionnaire, consumption history, semi-structured interview and evaluation scales of nicotine cravings, alcohol, marijuana and cocaine were used in a group of 25 patients, divided into 5 groups with 5 patients each, according to The drug of choice: group M (marijuana), N (nicotine) group C (cocaine), group A (alcohol) and CK group (crack). The analysis of the data showed that the participants were mostly men, unmarried, between 19 and 54 years (mean of 38.3 years), with complete secondary education and history of polydrug use of PAS associated with a high frequency of use of the substance of preference. Differences were observed between PASSES in the sensation of fissure, being the most intense among crack dependents, followed by cocaine and marijuana. The fissure has been described as "a will beyond the limit" by substance, associated with a "loss of control". Craving was perceived by emotional and physical manifestations such as mood swings, irritability, nervousness, anxiety, restlessness, obsessive thinking by substance, headache, restlessness and tremors. The most cited triggers were negative emotions, environmental cues and social networking. Most of the patients saw in pleasurable activities a means to resist the use, besides the search of aid of the social network and use of medications. The self-perception of the fissure, the recognition of its triggers and of forms of coping, are fundamental for aid in the treatment. The perception of the user should be valued as a central element in the therapeutic process.

38. Profile of patients in a referral emergency unit: possible overcrowding markers  
Laís Rodrigues de Oliveira, Thais Rafael Guimarães, Ana Paula Boaventura.

Due to the diversity of patients assisted at emergency units it is essential for the nurse to know the characteristics of the population, how to classify the unit's overcrowding degree, and how to identify the main factors that are influenced by it, leading to a good quality care with efficient management of patient flow. This study aimed to

characterize the profile of patients admitted in a referenced emergency unit of a university hospital, and to analyze the quantitative indicative variables of overcrowding. This is a quantitative, cross-sectional study. We included all patients who remained hospitalized for 6 hours or more, between the years of 2014 and 2016. The total number of admissions evaluated was 62,971. There was a predominance of males, with a mean age of 46.9 to 49.6 years, being most of the attendances classified as of low severity. The average occupancy rate was greater than 100%, and there was an increase in the permanence and mortality rates. The profile of this unit was traced, and by looking at it we can perceive changes in the pattern of care during the three years analyzed here (2014-2016). In addition, we can conclude that the emergency unit in question is, indeed, overcrowded, because of its high occupancy rate and length of stay. Further research is necessary to better understand the degree of overcrowding, as well as which other variables can be analyzed to assess this issue.

*Keywords:* Emergency; Overcrowding; Emergency nursing.

39. Ileal pouch of ulcerative colitis and familial adenomatous polyposis patients exhibit impaired autophagy  
Leandro Minatel Vidal de Negreiros, Nielce Maria de Paiva, Livia Bitencourt Pascoal, Mariana Portovedo, Andressa Coope, Maria de Lourdes Setsuko Ayrizono, Claudio Saddy Rodrigues Coy, Marciane Milanski, Raquel Franco Leal.

Ulcerative colitis (UC) is a chronic intestinal inflammation that can affect the large intestine and rectum. Its etiology is not completely established. Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP) is an autosomal dominant disease which affects young individuals and is associated with the formation of multiple polyps in the large intestine and rectum, which invariably implies a greater risk of cancer. Both diseases, despite being different, may require the same surgical procedure. The ileal pouch-anal anastomosis (IPAA) is the elective procedure of choice in the surgical management of refractory UC, and FAP with many polyps in the rectum. The main complication after this procedure is the pouch inflammation (pouchitis) that can affect up to 45 percent of patients who are submitted to IPAA for UC, and only five percent of the FAP patients who undergo the same procedure. Defects in autophagy have been reported in inflammatory bowel diseases. However, there are no studies on the IP. Autophagy is an evolutionarily conserved catabolic pathway that consists of selective degradation of cellular components and a homeostatic mechanism that protects cells exposed to stress situations (toxins, starvation). Thus, we evaluated molecules involved in the autophagy pathways in ileal pouch mucosa of UC and FAP patients, even in the absence of clinical, endoscopic and histological inflammation, in order to understand if there is underlying modulation in these pathways that can predispose them to future alterations. Sixteen patients with IP in "J" shape, asymptomatic and with endoscopically normal IP were evaluated. The control group consisted of eight patients with normal colonoscopy. The expression of ULK1, BECN1, ATG16L1, ATG5, MAP1LC3A, BAX, BCL2 transcripts were analyzed by qPCR and Beclin-1, LC3 II, p62 and HSC-70 protein levels by immunoblotting and Inflammatory Bowel Disease Research Laboratory (Faculty of Medical Sciences) and was approved by the Ethical Committee of University of Campinas. There was a significant decrease in the transcriptional levels of ATG5, MAP1LC3A and BAX in the FAP group ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was also a decrease in the protein level of Beclin-1 in the UC and FAP groups compared to the control group ( $p < 0.05$ ). Although the LC3II levels by immunoblot were higher in the UC group, total LC3 and LC3/p62 co-localization were lower in the immunofluorescence analysis in the UC and FAP groups compared to the control group ( $p < 0.05$ ). Corroborating these results, there was an increase of p62 by immunoblot in the UC group, compared to controls ( $p < 0.05$ ). Therefore, we verified decreased of macroautophagy markers in the ileal pouch mucosa of both, UC and FAP, but the mechanisms to explain may be distinct, analyzing data already published. In FAP, decreased autophagy may be related to impaired apoptosis, otherwise in UC, may be mainly due to increased TLR activation. Therefore, autophagy is relevant to the cell survive since the accumulation of unfolded and abnormal proteins leads to activation of pro-inflammatory pathways. Those evidences of

impaired autophagy may explain the prone to inflammation in the ileal pouch mucosa, mainly in UC. This subject deserves further studies and detailed mechanisms, which can help to find out new targets to ameliorate inflammation in the ileal pouch and even in UC. These findings indicated an impaired macroautophagy mechanism in the IP, which may explain the inflammation predisposition, mainly in the IP mucosa of UC patients.

**Keywords:** Autophagy, ulcerative colitis, inflammatory bowel disease, familial adenomatous polyposis, ileal pouch anal-anastomosis.

40. Sexual and Reproductive Education for Adolescents: experience in peer education. Leandro Pedro Goloni Bertollo, Rebecca Ranzani Martins, José Ricardo Carvalho de Mesquita Ayres

The Sexual and Reproductive Education Project is a university extension initiative created by medical students that seeks to address, in an interactive and innovative way, topics of great relevance to the adolescent public generally neglected or worked poorly in Brazilian schools, such as HIV/AIDS, abortion, gender and sexual orientation. Workshops and a final playful competition were elaborated. The medical students' volunteers were previously trained, presenting them the theoretical content and preparing them for a horizontal and participatory approach towards high school students from a public school. To evaluate the intervention's impact on the adolescents, a qualitative analysis was performed, with field diaries, and a quantitative one, with application of questionnaires. These evaluation tools showed significant student learning about the subjects and stressed the need for adjustments to the project. We also carried out an analysis of the impact of the project on the undergraduate students involved with questionnaires. In self-evaluation, there was an increase in the theoretical knowledge of the volunteers, gain in confidence and in the ability to argue against prejudiced positions. These results point to the need to continue to improve Brazilian sexual education, presenting the *peer education* method and university extension as an effective path.

**Keywords:** sexual education; gender; sexual orientation; HIV; abortion

41. Epilepsy: religiosity / spirituality and epilepsy Leticia Muniz de Vargas, Glória Maria Tedrus

Epilepsy is a chronic neurological condition characterized by recurrent epileptic seizures, caused by excessive neuronal activity in the brain, usually self-limited. The relationship between religiosity and epilepsy is scarce, and the relationships between religious beliefs and practices and the clinical aspects of epilepsy are still poorly understood. Some studies suggest that patients with epilepsy, particularly those with temporal lobe epilepsy and hippocampal sclerosis, may present with increased religiousness. Religiosity and spirituality are related, but they are distinct. Spirituality is linked to the purpose of life, and a belief system that focuses on intangible elements, transmits vitality and meaning to life events. Despite the growing interest in the implications of religiosity and spirituality in health, the mechanisms by which religiosity and spirituality work in health and disease contexts are not well understood. Studies suggest that religious and spiritual involvement are associated with better health and quality of life, such as the adoption of healthy behaviors, pointing to a complex and bidirectional direction.

42. Association of tumor microbient in the progression of skin melanoma: assessment of the role of collagen Lucas Almeida Cavalcante, Jose Vassalo

In melanoma, collagen has been described as a potential new prognostic biomarker. In this way, our purpose was to evaluate the quantity, uniformity and organization of peri- and intratumoral collagen, and to correlate these parameters with clinicopathological features. For this purpose, a total of 22 specimens of cutaneous

melanoma were submitted to second-harmonic generation microscopy and image evaluation. Our results suggest that the collagen fiber parameters, mainly organization, are potential candidates to determine with higher precision the border between neoplasia and nonneoplastic dermis.

43. Early diagnosis of skin tumors by teledermatology Lucas Choi Marchesano, Elimar Elias Gomes, Thiago Celestino Chulam.

**Introduction:** According to the Instituto Nacional do Cancer, 175,760 new cases of non-melanoma skin tumors and 5,670 new cases of melanoma were estimated in 2016. In contrast, the Conselho Federal de Medicina registered in 2013 only 5,930 dermatologists for a population of 198 million inhabitants in the same period. However, with the benefits generated by technology in the telecommunication areas, it was possible to improve the health system of several countries. Therefore, with the development of Telemedicine, some studies have demonstrated an early and effective care in the treatment of skin diseases by general practitioners. **Objective:** This study aims to evaluate the efficiency of the insertion of teledermatology in the detection of skin malignant neoplasms in a screening and early diagnosis program, and to evaluate the importance of clinical information and dermatoscopy in the diagnostic decision. **Materials and methods:** The researcher took 5 photos of an iPhone 6s from the lesions of the patients who went through the screening program. The photos were sent separately in 4 different phases to three dermatologists. In the first phase, the 3 doctors evaluated the distant photos. In the second phase, they evaluated the distant photos plus the clinical information of the patient. In the third phase, only the dermatoscopic photos and in the fourth phase, evaluated all the photos plus the clinical information. At the end of each phase, each physician gave a major diagnostic hypothesis, classified the lesion into malignant, benign or suspected and indicated the biopsy which in turn were compared to the assessments of the dermatologist on the day of the consultation, allowing to verify the degree of agreement between the face-to-face consultation and the teledermatology evaluation. **Results:** Between February and May 2017, 72 patients were included in the study and 81 lesions were evaluated. The Kappa method was used to analyze the results. In the biopsy indication, there were concordances with the face-to-face consultation of 86.84% for observer A, 88.46% for observer B and 90.91% for observer C. In the classification of the lesion, there was a concordance of 75% for observer A, 73.08% for B and 75.32% for C. In the diagnostic hypothesis, there was an agreement of 68.42% for A, 62.82% for B and 63.64% for C. **Conclusion:** Considering the high rates of intra-observer agreement, it is suggested that teledermatology can be an important screening tool for skin cancer.

44. First aid for children: development of an application for training Lucas Felix Calandrim<sup>1</sup>, Adriana Breves dos Santos<sup>1</sup>, Thaís Guimarães<sup>1</sup>, Gabriel Otero<sup>1</sup>, Cleuza Aparecida Vedovato<sup>1</sup>, Ana Paula Boaventura<sup>1</sup>.  
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The World Health Organization recommended the program entitled "Kids save lives" emphasizing that it is taught to school children practicing first aid. This project has an objective to develop a free mobile app about first aid, for iOS (iPhone/iPad) and Android, to capacitate children of six years old and up in how to initially assist emergency victims. The methodology used to define the themes was the *Scrum*, that is a fast methodology where projects are divided in cycles with encounters called *Sprints*, that represents a *Time box* in which a group of activities should be executed, aiming to spread knowledge regards what was done at the day before, identify impediments, and prioritize the work of the day that begins. The pictures, along with theoretical content, were drawn using *Corel Draw*® and imported to *Ionic*, a *framework* that aims to create mobile applications with logic *JavaScript* language and *html/css* visual. The app was then created for Android Studio and Xcode, so it could be available at the Google Play and Apple Store, respectively. The app is free and it is called "First Aid" in Brazilian

Portuguese (“Primeiros Socorros”). It has clear and objective language, and it contributes as an interactive tool for training school kids in urgencies and emergencies. The application content encompasses the main emergency situations, and it gives basic instructions in how to proceed in case of each one of them. At the end of each scenario, there is a *quiz* that aims to give the user *feedback* about what they have learned in that section. This app was made by a professional with experience in software development, alongside with a *web designer*, in a way that, together, they projected the usability and *layout* of the app. The app stays installed at the phone, and when the user makes an action it connects to a database used by the administrative panel, so it can search and take information bidirectionally. The study demonstrated that 6301 sessions were started using this application, 6100 (97%) in Brazil, 1400 (51.1%) users were female and the average daily total engagement was 3 hours and 7 minutes. It was also identified that in most of the situations there was a significant proportion of correct answers to the Question and Answer Quiz by users. It is concluded that the study reached its objectives, demonstrating that the use of an application as a learning tool through e-learning, enables the citizens to have access to basic first aid skills essential to save lives and minimize possible sequelae due to trauma and accidents. It is also suggested that new studies with the theme of e-learning be conducted to better use this. The development of apps is a global trend, including in the health area. Along with that, the education of children in emergencies and first aid is also a global recommendation, and a practice that we should implement in our schools.

**Keywords:** First aid, smartphones, school health, e-learning.

45. *Uncaria tomentosa* action in the treatment of muscular dystrophy in mdx mice - murine model of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy  
Lucas Prezotto Giordani, David Feder, Bruno Machado Bertassoli

**Background:** *Uncaria tomentosa* (Willd. Ex Roem. & Schult.) DC. (Rubiaceae) is a medicinal plant with scientifically studied anti-viral, anti-mutagenic, anti-inflammatory and antioxidant properties. Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD) is a serious disease caused by mutations in the dystrophin gene. This deficiency leads to instability of the sarcolemma, inflammation, muscle degeneration and fibrosis. Consequently, skeletal muscle strength decreases progressively, limiting patients to performing simple daily activities and breathing without noninvasive, late-stage support. **Objective:** Considering the dystrophic characteristics and the potential application of *Uncaria tomentosa*, the objective of this study was to evaluate how the oral administration of this extract can act on muscle strength and morphology in mdx mice, the experimental animal model of DMD. **Methods:** Male mdx mice at 6 weeks of age were subjected to 6 weeks of oral administration of 200 mg/kg *Uncaria tomentosa* extract. The general histopathology was analyzed with hematoxylin/eosin. The ability of mice to support limb tension to oppose gravitational force was measured and serum creatine phosphokinase (CPK) was collected. Data were analyzed by one- or two-way ANOVA. **Results:** Morphologically, treated and untreated animals had internalized nuclei, increased endomysial connective tissue and variation in fiber diameter. In the treated animals, rounded nuclei and fibers were observed. In the tibialis anterior muscle there was no statistical difference in the quantification of central nuclei, whereas in the diaphragm there was a higher result in the treated animals. Fiber hypertrophy was observed in treated animals. Body weight did not change over the weeks. The untreated animals had higher muscle strength after 6 weeks compared to treated animals. A higher CPK value was also observed in post-treatment animals. **Conclusion:** So far, what we have been able to define is that *Uncaria tomentosa* has been tried as anti-inflammatory, antiproliferative and anticarcinogenic, with good isolated results, but that in the context of dystrophic muscles, the analyzed histology, biochemistry, and evaluation of strength were clearly worse. Further studies are necessary in the area to complement the potentials of this plant, which for the mdx model, however, was detrimental.

**Keywords:** *Uncaria tomentosa*; mdx mice; Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy.

46. Evaluation of knowledge and adherence to uterine colon cancer trace in jundiá  
Luisa Haddad Franco; Sautchuk, LP; Freitas, OJ; Ozon, DNC; Antunes Jr, A; Gollop, TR; Ana Carolina Marchesini de Camargo.

**Introduction:** Cervical cancer (CC) is caused by Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) persistent infection. Despite the implementation of screening program, the increase in diagnosis of precursor lesions and advances of treatment, mortality rates remain stable. This failure is attributed to flaws in screening program. **Objectives:** This study aims to assess women's knowledge about the CC screening, the association between HPV infection and CC, the reasons that would lead to non-adherence to screening program and availability of the HPV vaccine. **Methods:** 300 women aged between 18 and 77 years, who were in the University Hospital for any reason, were interviewed. **Results:** 67.9% of the included women were between 25 and 64 years old, age considered the target group for screening. Association between HPV infection and CC was recognized by 62.1% of interviewed women and 92.2% of them knew that pap smear provides CC and its precursor lesions detection. Only 1.1% knew that cytology can be done every 3 years and 2.6% thought that pap smear should only be made with the presence of genital symptoms. Most patients had taken at least 1 cytology and subjected to the examination annually (78.8 and 85.6% respectively). Among women who rarely perform the screening test, 36.4% found it unnecessary because they had a normal prior exam; 22.7% do so because they are embarrassed and 18.2% because they feel pain. **Conclusion:** Most women know the relationship between HPV infection and CC, but a few of them know the correct periodicity of pap smear. The reasons given for non-adherence to screening were the feeling of pain or embarrassment during the Pap smear, and having a normal prior exam. Most of the women interviewed would like to be vaccinated against HPV.

**Keywords:** HPV, cervical cancer, screening, pap smear, HPV vaccine.

47. Effects of the program of education and prevention of automobilism accidents in young people of public education of Campinas: retrospective analysis of year 2017.  
Marcos Pereira de Santana Santos, José Gonzaga Teixeira de Camargo, Ariane Caetano Hardy.

**Objective:** To analyze the results obtained during the Program P.A.R.T.Y. (Prevention of Trauma Risk Related to Alcohol Use in Youth), which develops socio-educational activities with high school students and public-school teachers in the metropolitan region of Campinas, in relation to actions to prevent traffic accidents in 2017. **Method:** a visit to two public schools in Campinas, a visit to the surgical and orthopedic ward and the emergency room of the Hospital and Maternity Hospital Celso Pierro, lectures on risk factors and accident prevention and systematization of data through pre-tests and post-tests. **Results:** 94 high school students participated. About 18.09% (16) were older than 18 years and 35.10% (33) were males. After the project, 93.62% of the students stated that the lectures suited to prevent them from getting involved in a trauma. **Conclusion:** the project succeeded in its objective of training young people to identify the risk factors for motor vehicle accidents and to choose safe attitudes in traffic.

**Keywords:** Social vulnerability; students; high school; traffic accidents; alcohol.

48. Action of polypodium leucotomos extract in skin cancer cell lines.  
Mariana Ayaka Yamashita, Taize M Augusto, Nilva K Cervigne Furlan.

Skin cancer is a disease with high incidence in Brazil and worldwide. In Brazil, it has become the most common neoplasm in recent years, with its main triggering factor exposure to ultraviolet radiation (UVR) coming from the sun. Recently, the phytotherapy, Polypodium Leucotomos (PL), was introduced in the market for the treatment of inflammatory changes and other skin diseases such as vitiligo,

psoriasis and skin damage caused by UV radiation. This plant has some properties with anti-inflammatory, brain stimulation, photo-protective, healing, antioxidant, immune-modulating and preventing photo-aging actions. Recently, it has been speculated PL's putative antitumor activity, since it could protect the cellular DNA damage caused by UV radiation associated with cancer. In the present study we will assess the modulation of the proliferative process, migration, and invasion of skin cancer cell lineages by the treatment of the *Polypodium Leucotomos*. The results of this study would be of utmost importance for the clarification of the beneficial action of this extract, as well as the possibility of a new tool for prevention and/or treatment of skin cancer.

**Keywords:** melanoma, phytotherapeutic, *Polypodium Leucotomos*, antitumor effect.

49. Nutritional status and body composition in the immediate postpartum period.  
Mariana Garbuio Castello Branco, Ana Carolina Godoy-Miranda, Fernanda Garanhani de Castro Surita.

**Introduction:** The postpartum period is associated with the development of overweight and obesity and several women have difficulty to lose the excessive weight acquired during pregnancy. The aim of this study was to evaluate nutritional status and body composition during immediate puerperium. **Method:** A cross-sectional study approved by Unicamp's Research Ethics Committee. Women aged 18 years or older, single gestation, gestational age at birth  $\geq 37$  weeks and who knew the pre-gestational BMI or had the weight recorded up to the 16th week of gestation were evaluated between first to third day of the puerperium. Nutritional status and body composition were accessed through body mass index (BMI), electrical bioimpedance analysis (BIA), measurement of abdominal and hip circumference, skinfolds and sagittal abdominal distance. A questionnaire about sociodemographic and obstetric data was applied to those women after delivery. Weight retention, breastfeeding and physical exercise were also evaluated as well as women's knowledge of healthy habits during pregnancy. **Results:** 93 women were included. Average age was  $28.1 \pm 5.4$ , average schooling  $11.8 \pm 3.9$  years, 58.3% non-white, 90.1% married, 78.3% multiparous and mean gestational age at the first prenatal visit was  $12.2 \pm 7.2$  weeks. The average weight at the first prenatal visit was  $70.7 \pm 15.4$  Kg and at the last visit was  $79.8 \pm 14.0$  Kg. The pre-gestational BMI average was  $26.2 \pm 7.2$  and the mean BMI at puerperium was  $30.4 \pm 5.8$ . In the pre-gestational period, according to BMI, 4.4% were considered underweight, 38.5% were eutrophic, 29.6% were overweight and 27.5% were obese. Moreover, according to BMI in the immediate postpartum period, 1.1% were underweight, 16.3% were eutrophic, 33.7% were overweight and 48.9% were obese. The difference between pre-gestational and immediate puerperium weight was  $10.0 \pm 5.5$  kg. The mean waist-hip ratio was  $0.9 \pm 0.1$ , highest and lowest sagittal waist, were, respectively,  $22.5 \pm 6.2$  cm and  $19.8 \pm 6.4$  cm. A mean percentage of of  $29.4 \pm 7.9$  body fat was found according BIA, compatible to obesity. Skinfold measures of subscapular, suprailliac and triceps regions were in mean above normal and only bicipital remained normal. **Conclusion:** Half of women started gestation overweight or obese and at the immediately postpartum the majority had criteria for obesity (according to BIA, BMI, waist-hip ratio and skinfold measures). Appropriate strategies, with the introduction of healthy habits in pregnancy and also in the puerperium (adequate diet and physical exercise), may be the key to avoid excessive gestational weight gain and to prevent the risk to develop future diseases associated to obesity such as metabolic syndrome, hypertension and diabetes.

**Keywords:** body composition, nutritional status, puerperium, obesity, weight loss

50. First aid training to educators of the public school  
Marangon, M. G.; Rosse, J. V.; Simões Neto, J

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to prepare the educational personnel of public school at Campinas city area to be trained in the attendance and delivery of the basic life support in medical emergencies, on PCR situations, airway obstructions, and convulsions. **Methods:** the training was done with 64 educators on the public system, during the 8h period, divided in 4h of theory class and 4h of practic training. **Results:** After an initial and final test performed, scores were obtained, using a written test, with a mean value of 5.8 before and 7.94 after the training. **Conclusion:** After comparing the evaluations, one can consider that the participants of the course have gained a significant (statistic relevant) knowhow of the approach and care in medical emergencies

**Keywords:** First aid; Emergency; Teaching.

51. Study of the effectiveness of a new non-invasive urodynamic assessment method  
Marianne Yang Yu, Carlos Arturo Levi D'Ancona

The lower urinary tract symptoms are very common among men over 40 years old. One of its' main causes is the benign prostatic hyperplasia which causes bladder outlet obstruction. Nowadays, the pressure-flow study is considered the gold standard for the diagnosis of bladder outlet obstruction. However, this method is expensive, time consuming and invasive. A multidisciplinary team from UNICAMP has developed a new minimally invasive method: the urethral connector. The results from this exam were classified in: obstructed, nonobstructed and doubt, according to a modified nomogram. Later on, these categorized groups were compared to its' respective results in the IPSS and ICIO-OAB questionnaires. The statistical analysis was made using the Kruskal-Wallis non-parametric test and the Fisher's exact test. There was no significant difference between the IPSS medians of the "nonobstructed" and "obstructed" groups. The present study did not show any evidence of the urethral connector' efficacy in the diagnosis of bladder outlet obstruction. It is necessary to correct this study's limitations by using other methods of comparison besides the IPSS in order to evaluate more adequately the efficacy of this non-invasive urodynamic method.

**Keywords:** noninvasive urodynamics; urethral connector; infravesical obstruction; benign prostatic hyperplasia; pressure-flow study.

52. IgA Deficiency in pediatric patients with Type I Diabetes and association with autoimmune thyroiditis  
Marillia Dibbern\*, Adriana Gut Lopes Riccetto

**Immunoglobulin A deficiency** is defined as decreased or absence of IgA (below 7mg/dL), with normal serum levels of other immunoglobulins, in patients of 4 years of age or older. Most patients are clinically asymptomatic; symptomatic may have respiratory and gastrointestinal tract infections, allergic disorders and autoimmune disorders. Researches, evaluating IgA Deficiency in diabetic patients, have founded an average of 0,4 to 5,3% - in Brazil, IgA Deficiency rate is 1:965 (0,10%) in general population; this rate is compatible with researches from other countries (1:600 /0,17% to 1:700/0,14%). The strong association between autoimmunity and immune deficiencies seems controversial: this is due to immune **system's** regulation failure. Therefore, our analysis aimed to diagnose autoimmune thyroiditis and IgA Deficiency, as well as comprehend this phenomenon. 86 patients with type I diabetes were analyzed for the presence of Immunoglobulin A Deficiency and autoimmune thyroiditis; serum levels of immunoglobulins IgA, IgM, IgG were evaluated, and each **one's** chart for analysis of sex, age on diagnosis of Type I Diabetes, age at first medical consultation, time of disease, time of medical follow-up, age at data gathering, glycated hemoglobin, complications, autoimmune comorbidities, focusing thyroid disorders. It was observed that 19, 8% presented clinical or laboratorial disruptions related to thyroiditis, and no patient with Selective IgA Deficiency, neither connection between thyroid disease and serum levels of immunoglobulins below 10th percentile. However, evaluating serum immunoglobulins in these patients may demonstrate immune system disruption, and demand follow-up, after all the association between deficiency and autoimmunity would come with bigger susceptibility to

infections. The enlargement of the sample and its horizontal follow-up would be ideal to improve the understanding of the matter.

**Keywords:** diabetes, immunological deficiency, autoimmunity

53. Evaluation of the cytokine effects of Th1 (IFN- $\gamma$ ), Th2 (IL-4), Th17 (IL-17A) and Th22 (IL-22) responses on neutrophil effector functions against the dimorphic fungus *Paracoccidioides brasiliensis*.  
Michele Naomy Gusikuda Murayama, Mariana Mansano Gomide e Ana Lúcia Bergamasco Galastri, Ronei Luciano Mamoni

Paracoccidioidomycosis (PCM), caused by dimorphic fungi *P. brasiliensis* and *P. lutzi*, can be classified in chronic form and acute form. The immune response of susceptibility or resistance to paracoccidioidomycosis is largely regulated by a balance between the type of adaptive response presented by individuals. The aim of this project is to evaluate the effect of IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-4, IL-17 and IL-22 on the fungicidal capacity of neutrophils as well as changes in the production of reactive oxygen intermediates and cytokines (IL-6, TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 and IL-10) by these cells. Neutrophils were obtained from 10 healthy subjects and separated, then, treated with IFN- $\gamma$ , IL-17, IL-4 and IL-22, stimulated by Pb18 strains of the *P. brasiliensis* fungus and evaluated by ELISA to quantify the production of IL-1 $\beta$ , TNF- $\gamma$ , IL-6 and IL-10, coculture to evaluate the fungicidal action and flow cytometry to determine H2O2 production. Neutrophils treated with IFN- $\gamma$  increased IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6 and H2O2 production and fungicidal capacity, but decreased the production of IL-4 and IL-10. Thus, IFN- $\gamma$  production could contribute to the infection resistance by increasing both the inflammatory activity and the fungicidal capacity of neutrophils. On the other hand, IL-17 treatment provided a “paradoxical situation”, contributing to containment of the disease but also to its permanence. And IL-4 favored the production of IL-10 and H2O2 and decreased fungicidal capacity.

**Keywords:** Paracoccidioidomycosis, cytokinin, neutrophil, INF- $\gamma$ , IL-4, IL-17 and IL-22.

54. 10-minute targeted geriatric assessment as a predictor of hospitalization in older adult  
Natália Pereira dos Santos Souza; Stéphanie de Souza Costa Viana; Wilson Jacob Filho

**Introduction:** The Comprehensive Geriatric Assessment (CGA) assists in the identification of the most vulnerable elderly patients and presents excellent performance in the early identification of risks for future adverse events. However, the factor time limits its use at the interface locations between acute hospital care and a community. **Objectives:** Evaluate the performance of 10-minute Targeted Geriatric Assessment (TaGA-10), in the prediction of hospitalization in a year of acute care in older adults. **Materials and Methods:** Prospective cohort study with 534 elderlies admitted to a Geriatric Day Hospital due to acute or chronic decompensated disease. At admission, the TaGA-10 was applied with data from social support, health system use, falls, medications in use, nutrition, cognition, depression, functionality, self-perceived health and gait speed. The elderly were classified into three categories of risk according to a global risk index calculated by the media of the items administered in the TaGA-10. There was a monthly telephone follow-up for one year to identify hospitalization. **Regressions of Cox in hierarchical strategy** evaluated an addition of TaGA-10 to a model containing demographic and multimorbidities variables improved the predictive power for hospitalization. **Discuss:** The importance of CGA in elderly patients and to be able to evaluate the domains that represent the multiplicity of problems present for them, because this information impacts in a manner important in the acute problem and influence of manner direct in the clinical evolution. The results demonstrate that older patients classified as having a higher risk in TaGA-10 have a greater chance of hospitalization during the 12-month follow-up than the low-risk elderly. With this, an TaGA-10 is a usable instrument in overloaded environments that need more agility. **Results:** A total of 534 elderly with mean age (standard deviation) of 80 ( $\pm$  8) years, 63% female and 64% white were included. According to the TaGA-10, 23% of the elderly were considered low risk, 50% medium risk and 27% high risk. In one year, there was an

incidence of hospitalization of 40%, being higher in those with worse performance in the TaGA-10. The addition TaGA-10 to the model with demographic and multimorbidity data significantly improved the prediction of risk for hospitalization (Wald  $\chi^2$  (2) = 22; p < 0.001). Participants classified as medium (hazard ratio [HR] 2.64, 95% CI 1.70-4.11) and high risk (HR 3.05, 95% CI 1.88-4.95) had an independent association with hospital admission. **Conclusion:** The results indicate evidence of the prognostic utility of TaGA-10 for the pre-treatment of hospitalization in one year when applied in the elderly in acute care attended in a GDH. The instrument was able to stratify the elderly with acute condition into distinct risk categories for hospitalization in one year. Future work studies evaluate the applicability of the TaGA-10 in the design of the care to be offered to the patients.

**Keywords:** geriatric assessment, prognosis, geriatric day hospital

55. Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinúria.  
Nayara Amanda Reencober, Letícia Pereira dos Santos, Letícia Mendonça Costa, Maria Laura Coltri, Marina Bonagurio Julio, Vanessa Romeiro.

**Introduction:** Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria (PNH) is an acquired hematopoiesis defined by intravascular hemolysis with episodes of hemoglobinuria and potentially fatal venous thrombosis. It presents a prevalence of 1.59 cases per 100,000 people and an annual incidence of 0.13 per 100,000 people. **Description of cases:** R.A.C., female, 35 years, complaining of dyspnea on medium exertion and fatigue six months ago, in addition to petechiae and ecchymosis in the lower limbs, marked increase in menstrual flow, bicytopenia, renal function, normal hepatic function and DHL. J.F.S., male, 51 years old with history of anemia, hematochezia and hematuria two years ago, pancytopenia, DHL, negative direct COOMBS, increased ferritin. **Discussion:** Non-malignant clonal expansion of one or more hematopoietic stem cells that acquired somatic mutations in the class A (PIG-A) gene results in the blockade of glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI) synthesis responsible for anchoring molecules of such as CD55 and CD59, which have the important role of controlling the activation of the complement cascade. Thus, hemolysis on PNH results from increased susceptibility of clonal erythrocytes to complement. Often, there is association of PNH with syndromes of medullary insufficiency, such as aplastic anemia (AA) and myelodysplastic syndromes. In case 1 we have a patient whose main manifestation was medullary failure, aggravated by AA. There was no hemolytic component and the treatment of choice would be the treatment of AA, with immunosuppressive, which was tried, however, without success. The allogeneic hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (HSCT), in this case, is dependent on a compatible donor in the marrow bank. The patient had access to treatment with Eculizumab, a humanized monoclonal antibody that blocks the activation of the terminal complement at the C5 level and prevents the formation of C5a and the C5-9 membrane attack complex. It is asymptomatic and with good response. In case 2, we see a patient with clinical hemolysis without evidence of medullary failure, who in less than a year had a severe thrombotic complication with bilateral PET. In this case, in which the hemolytic component is more evident, the treatment of choice becomes Eculizumab, since the TCTHa does not have a good response. However, the patient remains without specific treatment of the disease due to the difficulty in accessing the drug. **Conclusion:** PNH is a rare disease with a variable clinical course that can be confused with other pathologies. In addition, the high rate of morbidity and mortality associated with thrombosis, precise diagnosis of the disease and early initiation of treatment are crucial for better patient survival

**Keywords:** Hemoglobinuria; Intravascular hemolysis; Thrombosis, Eculizumab; Aplastic Anemia.

56. Survey of giardiasis cases in the supported population by the laboratory of clinical analysis of Mogi Mirim-sp in the year of 2016.  
Nádia Mara Filomeno Soares; Gleidson Juliacci Patto; Thaís Louise Soares Patto.

The parasitosis are a huge problem to the public health therefore it is so important to know about them. Giardiasis is a disease caused

by one protozoan that affects, in large majority, children which can cause a physical and mental impairment at this age. This study had as principal objective to present data about the incidence of Giardia lamblia in the attended population of a particular laboratory in the city of Mogi Mirim-SP and correlate the age of the patients. It is a transversal study with patients/clients data collected who realized feces parasitological examinations in 2016. It was collected only the patients' data, without identification, from the laboratory archive. The laboratory uses the method of spontaneous sedimentation of Hoffman, Pons e Janner and receives examinations of Mogi Mirim, Engenheiro Coelho, Estiva Gerbi e Holambra - SP. After the laboratory analysis the results were released into the system where the data was collected to the analysis. The studied variables were: age, gender, health insurance and hometown. The project was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Maria Imaculada Mogi Guaçu- SP College. The present study counted with a total of 5690 feces examinations realized by the method of spontaneous sedimentation being of those found 99 positive results to Giardiasis. It can be observed that the months with the highest positive incidences were March with 20 positive cases (20,2%) followed by April, with 15 positive cases (15,2%). Children were the most parasite infected individuals, presenting a percent of 58% of the cases in the founded results of 0 to 5 years and the male sex presented larger percent of giardiasis positive cases (60,6%). Holambra city presented bigger quantity of positive cases to giardiasis (52,5%) in relation to the patient's origin and in relation to the Health Insurance type, where 59% uses the Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS). It can be affirmed with 95% trust, that it does not exist statistic difference between the medium and median of the ages among the examinations that presented positive results considering the groups formed by men and women.

**Keywords:** Giardiasis, parasitological examinations, spontaneous sedimentation.

57. Impact of CPR and emergency situation first aid care training in knowledge of lay people  
Paolla Rávada Alves de Macedo, Daniel Zaidan dos Santos, Thiago Rodrigues Araujo Calderan, Gustavo Pereira Fraga

**Introduction:** Lay people training on recognizing cardiopulmonary arrest situations is necessary to reduce mortality in these emergency conditions when it comes to pre-hospital assistance, by providing first care aid (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation - CRP techniques) until professional help can take control of the assistance. **Objectives:** Analyze and compare the answers of the surveys applied by UNICAMP Trauma League before and after the First Aid Care and CPR Techniques training course for lay people in 2015 and 2016. **Methods:** UNICAMP Trauma League, which consists of medical students supervised by their teachers, offered a both theoretical and practical CPR training course to lay people in 2015 and 2016, during a university event destined to high school students. By aiming to evaluate the comprehension and retention of the information provided during the 30-minute training course, the attendees answered a nine question survey before and after the course, whose answers were evaluated and compared to the hits rate according to a statistical analysis. The questions in the survey aimed to assess if the participants had the knowledge of the first measures taken in an accident site, who to contact for help in emergency situations, how to help choking victims and vomiting trauma victims. Lastly, the survey assessed if the participants could identify a respiratory arrest, and if they knew the correct CPR compressions frequency. **Results:** In 2015, there were 1570 participants, while 1370 people attended the course 2016, with an age average of 17,4 years old. To analyze 2015's answers we used chi-square test, which allowed us to identify an increase in correct answers rate in 8 of 9 questions (the questions concerned what were the first measures taken in an accident site, what should be done next, who to call in these emergency situations, the obligation to provide first aid care when witnessing a run-over accident, how to identify a cardiopulmonary arrest, what to do when in the presence of a choking victim and how were the CPR compression-breath cycles structured). In 2016, the pre and post-tests of each attendee were paired, which, by means of McNemar and Wilcoxon tests, enabled us to assess de efficacy of the training course on raising the hits rate and the average improvement of the participants after the course. There

was an increase in 7 of 9 questions with a p value of <.0001. By the year of 2016, only 10,66% of the participants had the previous conception of the correct CPR compressions frequency. After the training, this number rised to 82,48%. The average score before the training, in a scale of 0 to 10, was 5,79, while after the event it went up to 8,09 (p value <.00001), statistically proving that the training was efficient on raising the knowledge about the topics covered on the course. **Conclusion:** CPR and Emergency Situation First Aid Care Training provides lay people an efficient knowledge acquisition about this subject, therefore short courses are an useful tool to reduce mortality of emergency situations while victims wait for professional pre-hospital assistance help.

**Keywords:** first aid care training, CPR, Lay people training

58. Association between the body mass index, parity, age and menopausal status to the results of transobturator sling surgery in the treatment of Stress Urinary Incontinence.  
Paula da Silva Feitosa, Nicolle Henriques Barreto Colaço, Ana Carolina Marchesini de Camargo.

**Introduction:** The urinary incontinence (UI) is a high prevalent disease amongst middle aged and senile women, constituting a social stigma and causing a negative impact in the quality of life, and its treatment is often a surgical procedure. Several risk factors have already been associated to the occurrence of UI, obesity, age, menopause and parity; but little is known about the influence of these risk factors in the surgical treatment. **Objective:** this research aims to verify the association between risk factors to the occurrence of SUI with the results of surgical treatment with the transobturator sub-urethral sling. **Patients and Methods:** it was performed a retrospective analysis with 57 patients who underwent surgery carried by the Pelvic Floor Surgery Team Service of Jundiaí Medical School (FMJ). Demographics data of the sample were compiled, the body mass index (BMI) was calculated and the patients patients were divided according to the response to the surgical treatment. **Results:** 77,2% of the sample showed a cure or an improvement after the surgical treatment, 75,4% of the women were postmenopausal females and 73,7% denied to have been smoking recently or in former times. The average age was 61, the average number of births was 4,0 and the average BMI was 28,6Kg/m<sup>2</sup> and 50,9% of the sample were classified as pre-obese. The BMI, the menopausal status, the age, smoking and keeping the sexual activity were not associated factors to the surgical results. However the parity equal to or higher than 5 was associated to the worse post-surgical results (p=0,004). **Conclusion:** among the risk factors associated to the occurrence of SUI only the parity equal to or higher than 5 had a negative influence in the improvement rates after the transobturator sub-urethral sling surgery.

**Keywords:** Urinary incontinence, obesity, parity, menopause, sling sub-urethral

59. Analysis of tea consumption of blackberry leaves on morphology and bone biomechanics in ovariectomized rats  
Pedro Alberto Ferreira Cavichioli, Bruno Ferrari, Pedro Henrique Ramos de Oliveira Lima, Evelise Aline Soares

**Introduction:** The effects of the leaf of Morus Nigra L. comes from reports of popular therapy in humans, which point to its effectiveness in treatment of signs and symptoms of menopause, and even it uses in trade as a medicine, or even advocate its use in the form of an infusion. However, there are few researches related to the benefits of using the leaf of Morus Nigra L. **Objectives:** To evaluate the effects of black mulberry leaf tea on morphology and bone biomechanics in ovariectomized rats. **Methods and procedures:** An experimental study conducted with Wistar rats divided into four experimental groups, in the presence or absence of ovaries (n=8 animals per group), under treatment with filtered water ad libitum or black mulberry leaf tea. At the end of 60 days of treatment, the right femurs were collected and submitted to morphological and biomechanical analysis. This study was approved on advice of number 31A / 2014 CEP UNIFENAS. **Results:** Tea consumption of black mulberry leaves revealed effects on bone morphological properties and decreased bone resistance in

ovariectomized rats. Conclusion: This study revealed that tea consumption of *Morus Nigra* L. leaves results in a decrease on morphological and biomechanical properties of the femurs corresponding to ovariectomized rats, which reflects in the increase of risks for bone fractures. On the other hand, in rats with present ovaries, the risk was reduced when compared to absence of tea consumption. In view of these results, it is fundamental that the use of black mulberry be investigated in clinical researches, in order to prove popular belief about its potential climacteric effects. In addition, it is suggested that hormonal estrogen and serial calcium dosage should be performed in experimental studies involving bone morphology and biomechanics, as these are our limitations.

60. Evaluation of esophagogastric anastomosis by the manual technique in a suture plan for patients with advanced recycled megaesophago and idiopathic origin submitted to esophagocardioplasty  
Priscilla Cláudia Arado Venâncio, José Luis Braga de Aquino

The choice of the best surgical treatment option for patients with achalasia relapsed after previous treatment is very controversial, ranging from conservative procedures to more complex operations. This study aims to observe more selectively, using the technique of esophagocardioplasty with partial gastrectomy, with manual suture technique in patients with idiopathic achalasia advanced degree and recurrence of symptoms after having been subjected to cardiomyotomy with fundoplication. 5 patients with advanced degree of idiopathic megaesophagus, not carriers of Chagas disease and clinical conditions being submitted to esophagocardioplasty were selected. Postoperatively, one patient had pulmonary infection with good evolution. In two patients there was an esophagogastric anastomotic fistula with good evolution. In all there was a significant improvement in swallowing, with return of normal function in four of them.

61. Cephalic perimeter in Brazilian children with Down syndrome from zero to 24 months of age.  
Raísa do Val Roso, Fábio Bertapelli, Gil Guerra

Background: There are few studies evaluating the head circumference in children with Down syndrome (DS), being the most used a study developed with North American children. Objective: To develop a head circumference reference data for Brazilian children with DS from zero to 24 months of age of both sexes. Methods: The following data were collected from the medical records of 450 children with DS from zero to 24 months of age: gender, age (months), head circumference (cm), gestational age (<math>< 37</math> weeks), birth weight (<math>< 2,500</math> g), exclusive breastfeeding (<math>< 6</math> months) and cardiopathy (yes or no). The 3, 10, 25, 50, 75, 90 and 97 percentiles were calculated by sex and age. The LMS smoothing technique was used to design the curves. The influence of the other variables on head circumference measurement was verified by multiple regression analysis. Results: Only 195 (43.3%) of the medical records contained measures of head circumference, in a total of 1,106 measurements (537 in boys and 569 in girls). There were no differences in head circumference measures between the sexes. In the total group (both sexes), birth weight ( $p = 0.001$ ), gestational age ( $p = 0.001$ ) and exclusive breastfeeding ( $p = 0.042$ ) were significant ( $R^2 = 0.04$ ). Conclusions: The head circumference measurement is not routinely performed in the medical care of DS children up to 24 months of age, there are no differences between the sexes. Birth weight, gestational age and exclusive breastfeeding have a small influence in head circumference measurement.

Keywords: Down syndrome, cephalic perimeter, sex, curve

62. Biobank of placenta in the tertiary center for women's health care: a requirement in times of Zika virus and fundamental for scientific advances and translational research  
Rodolfo Rosa Japacanga, José Paulo S. Guida, Maria Laura Costa do Nascimento

The storage of placental tissue, with systematic collection, could increase the possibility of translational research in the area. One complication that has attracted attention worldwide is the epidemic by Zika virus (ZIKV) and association with microcephaly and fetal malformations. Transplacental transmission mechanisms are still unknown and the collection of these placentas is a necessity, in order to collaborate with the clinical investigation and diagnosis of suspected cases and also to enable studies aimed at understanding the pathophysiology of the disease. Another priority in obstetrics, with the central role of the placenta and etiology still unclear is preeclampsia, a disease that affects up to 10% of all pregnancies, being one of the main causes of maternal morbidity and mortality in Brazil. In order to make it possible to investigate the pathophysiology of these conditions and in the future of other diseases, the creation of a placental biobank in CAISM represents an important step.

Keywords: Placenta, Biobank, ZIKV, Preeclampsia

63. Evaluation of a noninvasive method for researching portal hypertension in children  
Rodrigo Francisco da Silva Souza, Gabriel Hessel, Joaquim Murray Bustorff-Silva

Introduction: Portal hypertension (PH) is characterized by a persistent increase in portosystemic pressure and it has, in children, extrahepatic portal vein obstruction (EHPVO) as its major cause, by several etiologies. In this condition, it occurs a considerable resistance against the blood flow to the liver, leading to various effects, with upper gastrointestinal bleeding being the most acute and dreaded complication of the condition. Currently, the evaluation of the portal system pressure can only be done by direct measurement, using the femoral or internal jugular vein catheterization, being an invasive method and restricted to some services, with low efficiency in the monitoring of treatments, due to its discomforts. Despite the limitations of the available methods and the importance of pressure measurement in the portal system for surgical planning and postoperative follow-up, no references to non-invasive methods have been found that are accurate and accessible enough to be widely used. Objective: To evaluate if there is a relation between the diameter of the splenic vein and the diameter of the femoral artery and vein in children without PH and if this ratio would be different from the one observed in children who has the diagnosis of PH confirmed by the presence of esophageal varices or ultrasonographic evidence. Methods: A cross-sectional observational study was performed using charts and ultrasound data obtained from 30 children that were attended by the Pediatric Service of the Clinical Hospital of the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP), divided into two groups (PH and control). The diameter of the splenic vein, as well as the femoral artery and vein, were measured in both groups for comparative analysis within them posteriorly. Data analysis: GraphPad Prism® software was used to perform simple linear regression analysis to obtain correlation coefficients among the data measured in the two groups. Statistical test of unpaired samples with a significance level of 5% was also used to verify if there was a statistically significant difference between the coefficients obtained from them. Results: No association was found between the diameters of the splenic and femoral vein, but with a positive linear correlation within the diameters of the splenic vein and the femoral artery in the PH group. There was also a statistically significant difference when we compared the ratio between the diameters of the splenic vein and both femoral vessels from the groups, validating the method for identifying children with and without the diagnosis of portal hypertension.

Keywords: Portal hypertension, Children, Ultrasound

64. Hearing perception of the elderly in basic attention  
Rosiane Aparecida da Silva, Helenice Yemi Nakamura.

Though the middle life hope has been lifted up, the old population is alongside a social life participativa and cooperative, inclusive for the impossibility of understanding of the oral language. The quantity of old

ones that it declares to have some difficulty to hear according to the last Census in 2010 exceeds 21,6 % (9.717.328 individuals). One of the implications of this population increase, in this age group, will be a possible increase of the presbiacusia, which is the loss of audition associated to the aging. The old thing with hearing loss can lose informations and deal with consequences psicossociais, like the isolation. The work has as I aim to know the perception that the old ones have on his audition. The old users of the basic attention of the city of Campinas-SP answered the questions of the part that treats hearing questions contained in the Project "Saúde, Bem-Estar e Envelhecimento (SABE)". The sample counted on 30 men, 19 women and 11 men, the age average was of 72,8 % between 61 to 85 years. There were directly related to the perception of hearing with complaints of dizziness and falls. Some hearing complaints such as the need for people to repeat what they say or speak louder, the need to raise the volume of electronic devices, in addition to the reports of abandon interests and activities by difficulty hearing were also reported by the participants. 1-With the development of the project on drive it was possible to give visibility to the auditory issues in the elderly. 2. The audiologist worried about hearing from seniors can identify signs of a loss and sooner forward the individual to the network of care for hearing rehabilitation. 3. Often the elderly don't understand signs of a possible hearing loss before charges arise from disrupting everyday tasks like talking on the phone and talk in public. 4. The elderly often abandons society living situations by difficulty in communication.

**Keywords:** Aging; Hearing; Health promotion.

65. White Substance Integrity in Children with Focal Cortical Dysplasia  
Sabrina Vechini Gouvêa, Enrico Ghizoni, Brunno Machado de Campos, Simone Appenzeller, Fernando Cendes, Ana Carolina Coan.

**Rationale:** We aimed to evaluate the integrity of white matter tracts (WMTs) in children with pharmacoresistant epilepsy secondary to focal cortical dysplasia (FCD). More specifically, we investigated alterations in tracts with complex patterns of development and maturation across lifespan. **Methods:** We analyzed diffusion tensor imaging acquired in a 3Tesla MRI of 14 patients and 29 age and sex-matched controls. Were selected 7 WMTs to cover all lobes of the brain: cortical spinal tract (CST), corpus callosum (CC), cingulum, fornix, uncinate fasciculus (UF), inferior longitudinal fasciculus (ILF) and inferior fronto-occipital fasciculus (IFOF). Images were analyzed using the software ExploreDTI to obtain average fractional anisotropy (FA), axial (AD), radial (RD) and mean (MD) diffusivities. Statistical analysis was performed with SPSS 24. **Results:** Compared with controls, patients with FCD presented increase of MD and RD in genu of CC (Two sample T-test, MD:  $p < 0.001$ ; RD:  $p = 0.03$ ) and increase of FA ( $p = 0.011$ ) and MD ( $p = 0.046$ ) in splenium of CC, a decrease of MD ( $p = 0.009$ ), AD ( $p < 0.001$ ) and RD ( $p = 0.02$ ) in CST ipsilateral to the FCD. Peripheral WMT presented an increase of MD ( $p = 0.011$ ), AD ( $p = 0.007$ ) and RD ( $p = 0.016$ ) in IFO contralateral, and a decrease of FA ( $p = 0.001$ ) and RD ( $p = 0.043$ ) in ILF ipsilateral. **Conclusion:** Children with epilepsy and FCD have a widespread pattern of abnormalities in WMTs. These differ between all the tracts analyzed. Due to their complex patterns of development and maturation, our findings suggest that abnormalities of WMTs in children with FCD can be secondary to impairment of normal neurodevelopment.

**Keywords:** Diffusion tensor imaging, Tractography, Neuroimaging

66. Assessment of final height in girls with precocious puberty treated  
Sabrina Vieira Sanchez, Daniela Angerame Yela Gomes

**Objective:** evaluated the stature gain of girls diagnosed early central precocious puberty, after the treatment with GnRH analogue, in comparison with the predicted height calculated after the Bayley Pinneau method. **Methods:** Retrospective study with 17 girls diagnosed with central precocious puberty and treated with GnRH analogue in the last 5 years, in the University of Campinas (Unicamp). Those girls were treated for 3 years and accompanied for 4 years. The analyzed variables were final height, predicted

height in the beginning of the treatment, predicted height in the end of the treatment, predicted height after the parents height, age of the beginning of the symptoms, age in the beginning of the treatment, height in the beginning of the treatment, height in the end of the treatment, bone age, and treatment duration. For the statistical analysis, were used descriptive measures and the paired t test, with statistical significance of 5%. **Results:** The girls average age was  $7,9 \pm 1,52$  years, being that the younger age was 4 years and 6 months and the older one was 11 years. The symptomatology started on average age of  $5,84 \pm 1,38$  years. The average bone age before treatment was  $11,25 \pm 2,56$  years, and in the end of the treatment it was  $13,75 \pm 1,66$  years ( $p = 0,0015$ ). There **wasn't** any significant advance of the bone age ( $p = 0,7949$ ). The average height of the girls before treatment was  $1,33 \pm 0,14$ m, and after that it was  $1,46 \pm 0,09$ m ( $p < 0,0001$ ). **Conclusion:** the girls had a significant gain of height with the treatment with GnRH analogue.

**Keywords:** Early puberty, final height, target height, GnRH.

67. Sleep Disorders and Drug-Responsive Epilepsy: the Influence of Depressive and Anxiety Symptoms  
Sara Terrim, Alvaro Pentagna, Kette Dualibi Ramos Valente

Sleep disorders and poor sleep quality have been described as a consequence of epilepsy. It is known that patients with epilepsy have poor sleep quality and circadian changes in relation to the general population. It is also known that multiple factors related to epilepsy contribute to such disorders, such as the occurrence of seizures and the use of antiepileptic drugs. However, there are few studies that systematically analyze sleep diseases and circadianism in patients with easy-to-control epilepsy using drug monotherapy, as well as the possible influence of comorbidities, such as depressive and anxiety disorders, frequent in these patients. This study aims to: (i) study the quality of sleep and circadian rhythm in patients with drug-responsive epilepsy compared to healthy controls and (ii) verify the possible influence of depressive and anxious symptoms as independent factors for sleep and circadian rhythm in these patients. This is a cross-sectional and controlled study that analyzed a group of patients with drug-responsive epilepsy in comparison with controls, regarding sleep quality (Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index - PSQI), daytime sleepiness (Epworth Sleepiness Scale), circadian rhythm (Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire - MEQ), anxiety indexes (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory - IDATE) and presence of depressive symptoms (Beck Depression Inventory II). Scores at all scales were analyzed and compared between groups through descriptive and inferential statistics. These data had normal distribution and were analyzed with ANOVA test for numerical variables and chi-square test for categorical variables. Statistical significance was set at 0.05. Seventy-one subjects (36 patients with drug-sensitive epilepsy and 35 controls, matched by sex and age) were included in the study. The groups did not show differences among themselves in relation to sleep quality, daytime sleepiness and circadian rhythm: PSQI ( $R^2 = 0.3487$ ;  $p = 0.762$ ); MEQ ( $R^2 = 0.1236$ ,  $p = 0.272$ ) and ESS ( $R^2 = 0.2892$ ,  $p = 0.932$ ). The higher severity of depressive symptoms was related to poorer sleep quality ( $p = 0.061$ ), but no relationship was found between depressive symptoms and daytime sleepiness ( $p = 0.242$ ) or circadian rhythm patterns ( $p = 0.716$ ). The presence and severity of anxiety symptoms were not related to sleep quality ( $p = 0.815$ ), daytime sleepiness ( $p = 0.149$ ) and circadian rhythm ( $p = 0.516$ ). **Conclusions** obtained here are supportive to the hypothesis that sleep disorders in patients with epilepsy are more associated with presence of comorbidities, predominantly depressive symptoms, than with epilepsy itself.

**Keywords:** Epilepsy, sleep disorders, circadian rhythm, depressive symptoms

68. Epidemiological, clinical and evolutionary profile of toxic exposures to drugs in children and adolescents attended at the Hospital Reference Center  
Tatiana Soares de Carvalho, Emilio Carlos Elias Baracat

**Introduction:** Drug intoxications in children are common events, representing significant numbers of records in toxicological information centers. **Objective:** To describe the epidemiological profile and clinical repercussions of children and adolescents with drug



intoxication seen at a hospital referenced center. Method: This is a descriptive, cross-sectional and retrospective study conducted on an Intoxication Center at an University Hospital in the inner state of Sao Paulo. The data was collected from a database where the hospital stores information from charts of patients, up to 18 years old, with drug intoxications, assisted in person or by telephone during 2014. For statistical analysis, we used the SAS System for Windows (Statistical Analysis System), 9.4 university edition. The level of significance used for this study was 5%. Results: The pediatric population most involved with toxic exposures was infants, corresponding to 37.91% of the records. The main substance involved in the exposures was Clonazepam (6.41%). The main circumstance was accidental, reported in 55.34% of the cases. 85.71% of the cases presented a classification of mild severity. Conclusion: it was possible to trace the epidemiological profile of children exposed to drugs, and to describe the clinical repercussions of these events. The findings of the present study reinforce the need for a prevention public policy aiming to ameliorate this type of accident, including specific approaches to each age group.

**Keywords:** Poisoning, medicines, children.

69. Biochemical, microbiological and clinical effects of Levonorgestrel-Releasing Intrauterine System (LNG-IUS) on vaginal and endocervical environment. Coelho de Souza TC, Giraldo PC, Henrique GL, Garcia EAL, Discacciati MG, Amaral R, Machado RB, Monteiro IMU, Sanches JM.

**Background:** This study was conducted to evaluate vaginal and endocervical environment in women using Levonorgestrel-Releasing Intrauterine System (LNG-IUS). **Introduction:** LNG-IUS has been used since the early 1990s and is considered one of the most effective methods of contraception. Data regarding the impact of the system on cervicovaginal epithelium and women's susceptibility to genital infection are controversial. Cellular dysplasia, local inflammation, changes in pH and in microbiology and ectopy of the cervix are effects that need better investigation when associated with LNG-IUS. Due to the scarce literature on vaginal and endocervical microenvironment alterations after LNG-IUS insertion, this study aims to evaluate possible biochemical, microbiological and clinical changes after 2 months of LNG-IUS use. **Methods:** This study enrolled 60 women who had a LNG-IUS inserted in the Family Planning Clinic of CAISM-UNICAMP. Before insertion and after two months, women were submitted to a specular examination to evaluate: vaginal and cervical pH, microbiology and inflammation by Gram-stained bacterioscopy, cellular dysplasia by Pap-smears. Clinical aspects such as vaginal discharge, cervical mucus and ectopy of the cervix were observed by colposcopy. **Results:** An increase in cervical pH ( $p=0,02$ ) was observed, as well as a decrease in vaginal discharge ( $p=0,01$ ), an increase in vaginal cytotoxicity ( $p=0,04$ ) and an increase in the quantity of neutrophils in the endocervix ( $p<0,0001$ ). Non-statistically significant changes were observed regarding vaginal pH, amount of neutrophils in the vagina, aspect of vaginal discharge, predominance of vaginal squamous cells, presence of bacterial vaginosis, type of vaginal flora, aspect of cervical mucus and cervical ectopy. **Conclusion:** It can be concluded that LNG-IUS promotes reactional changes in vaginal and endocervical microenvironment such as: increase in cervical pH, decrease in vaginal discharge, increase in vaginal cytotoxicity and an endocervical inflammatory response. Inferences about the susceptibility to upper genital infections still have to be better evaluated.

**Keywords:** LNG-IUS, intrauterine contraceptive device, ectopy of the cervix, cervical pH, cervical mucus, vaginal pH, vaginal discharge.

70. Evaluation of the quality of life, anxiety and depression of asthmatic patients identified by the phenotypic profile through the molecular biology of the immune system. Tiago Ferreira Costa, Ana Luisa Godoy Fernandes

Asthma is an inflammatory disease characterized by the presence of clinical symptoms that include reversibility of airflow limitation, airway hyperresponsiveness and the presence of inflammatory cells,

these characteristics leading to recurrent bronchioconstriction in patients suffering from this disease. The treatment is based on medical and non-medicated management, with objective to control the disease. Each phenotype responds to treatment in a different way characterizing the complexity of asthma with respect to interactions between genes and the environment. Phenotyping of asthma is important for the preparation of studies on its pathophysiology, prediction of prognosis, selection of patients in clinical trials and choices of personalized therapies. Recent studies have identified new molecular markers in plasma and sputum, as well as demonstrating the different responses to targeted and conventional therapies. Thus, the objectives of this study are to characterize the inflammatory profile of adult asthma patients accompanied at the asthma clinic of the Discipline of Pulmonology of Hospital Sao Paulo, through phenotyping with clinical questionnaires, control and quality of life evaluation, spirometric measurements and tests *In vivo* and *in vitro* related to the immunobiological and functional aspects of the patients. Specifically, these partial analyses will study the relationship between the inflammatory profile and variables of quality of life, anxiety and depression. Therefore, 100 patients will answer QoL and HAD questionnaires to compare with the inflammatory profile data. Our hypothesis is that different phenotypes cause different impacts on quality of life and psycho-social behavior.

**Keywords:** asthma; bronchodilator; inhaled corticoid; inflammation; quality of life

71. Comparative study of the use of right and left kidney in living donor kidney transplantation analysis of 320 cases. Tiago Genzini de Miranda, Raphael Federicci Haddad, Alessandro Silvestre, Gabriela Tomaz Martinho, Nadia Mie Taira, Marcelo Perosa

**Introduction:** More than 95% of living donor kidney transplantations (LDKT) performed worldwide, the donor's left kidney (LK) is preferred because of technical barriers and the smaller extension of the right kidney (RK) vein. **Objective:** The intention was to compare the use of RK and LK in LDKT. **Methods:** In the present study, we analyzed our experience with the laterality of kidneys used for LDKT in the period between 2012 to 2017. Demographic variables and perioperative parameters of the RK and LK groups were compared, with a level of statistical significance of 0.05. Preoperative anatomical or renal parenchyma data were studied to elucidate the cause of RK use. **Results:** There were 320 LDKT in this period, 262 out of which using LK and 58 (18.1%) of RK. The main reasons for choosing RK were: multiple arteries in LK in 45 (77.5%) and lower volume or minor pathological findings in RK such as lithiasis, aneurysm, pelvic dilation in 8 (13.8%). Distribution as to gender, age, BMI > 30, use of unrelated donor, laparoscopic or opened nephrectomy, and kidney with more than 1 artery was similar between RK and LK groups. The distribution of gender, age, BMI > 30, Diabetes as baseline disease, preemptive Tx, the use of Double J and need of post-TX dialysis was also similar between recipients of the 2 groups. One-year patient survival was 98.8% x 98.3% ( $p=0.71$ ) in the LK and RK groups, respectively and 1-year graft survival was 96.5% vs. 94.8% ( $p=0.52$ ). The incidence of intraoperative donor complications in the LK and RK groups was respectively 3.0% x 5.1% ( $p=0.42$ ) and 2.3% x 6.9% ( $p=0.06$ ) in recipients; the rate of donor postoperative complications for LK and RK groups was 1.5% x 1.7% ( $p=0.91$ ) and in recipients, 14.5% x 12.0% ( $p=0.62$ ), respectively. **Discussion:** Most surgeons do not perform the right nephrectomy because of the shorter length of renal vein and the higher incidence of complications. **Conclusion:** Our team has used RK in the LDKT more frequently than the literature and achieved the same results as those obtained with LK.

**Keywords:** Kidney transplantation; Living donor; Laterality; Outcomes.

72. Prevalence of STI / AIDS in prisoners in Campinas and associated factors. Vanessa Cristina Fanger, Celene Aparecida Ferrari Audi

Prisons are a privileged place for contact between millions of people, most of the time out of the common health care system based at the community. For those individuals, mostly young people, prison can

be an opportunity for early diagnosis, health education, disease management, counseling and access to treatment which they couldn't be receiving before. However, most prisoners return to their communities with physical and psychiatric morbidities without treatment and sometimes even worse. Goal: Evaluate the prevalence of HIV/AIDS on the interns and the associated factors in a female prison at São Paulo's countryside. Method: This research is a descriptive analysis of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS at the interns. A transversal research done between the period of August 2012 and July 2013, as a part of bigger project, named "Full Time Attention to the Health of Imprisoned Women in a Prison at São Paulo's Countryside". This research involves 1.013 interns, which were at the institution and accepted to take part of it at the time the research was run. Descriptive analysis was run showing absolute and the percentage frequencies for the set of variables in order to check the associated factors linked to STI/AIDS, logic regression was used. Results: Average age was of 30,8 (standard deviation = 9,3) years. Most women were between 20 and 39 years old (77,3%); single (65,0%), non-white (51,4%), catholic (42,6%), had less than 3 years of schooling (61,4%). Been a victim of physical violence before getting 15 has a 65% higher chance of showing an STI/HIV (OR 1,65 IC 95% 1,24-2,19) as referring urinary infection (OR 1,64 IC 1,25-2,15) non-white skin color (OR 1,38 IC 95%: 1,06-1,78), having low schooling, which means, having less than 3 years studying (OR 1,36 IC 95% 1,04-1,77). Conclusion: Between the gender demands they deserve attention to infections from the HIV virus and all other ISTs that are prevalent injuries at the imprisoned population, damaging the quality of life and comorbidities. The main factors related to HIV and others STI infections are social vulnerability, low schooling, being black and violence. Health care measures as health promotion, early diagnosis and disease prevention are needed and capable to be applied at imprisonment situation and easily accessed by the population. The health professional that act at those institutions must be trained to develop and prioritize those actions inside a prison.

*Keywords:* Women's penitentiary, STD, AIDS.

73. Microvascular thrombosis in sepsis and septic shock: an autopsy study  
Vanessa M Tani\*, Guilherme Rossi Assis de Mendonça, Thamières Branco da Silva, Fabio Rogerio, Erich V De Paula.

Sepsis represents one of the greatest challenges to medical practice, and different target-specific therapies have already failed to control this condition. One of the paradigms classically associated with the pathophysiology of sepsis is that the activation of coagulation observed in these patients would be a mechanism of tissue injury, through the formation of microthrombi and, therefore, tissue ischemia. Based on this paradigm, large phase 3 studies were performed using anticoagulants in patients with sepsis, with no success.

In order to evaluate the prevalence of microthrombosis in patients whose cause of death was septic shock, we performed an autopsy study with 51 patients with septic shock and 10 controls whose death was due to neither infectious or neoplastic conditions in

search of microthrombosis in the kidneys and lungs. Reports were analyzed individually by one of the investigators, which compiled all autopsy findings in lungs and kidneys. Of note, all reports included a specific description of these organs. The autopsy reports were reviewed, and the frequency of microthrombosis was recorded. Clinical and demographic data were recorded. A sample of positive results was confirmed by reviewing the paraffin blocks from the HC-Unicamp archive. Microvascular thrombosis were observed in only 3 patients, with no association with age or duration of sepsis. In conclusion, microvascular thrombi in the kidneys and lungs were not a prevalent finding in patients who died of sepsis or septic shock in our retrospective study. Our findings add to other evidence suggesting that the concept that activation of coagulation in sepsis results in the formation of microthrombi, leading to ischemia and tissue injury should be reviewed.

*Keywords:* sepsis, septic shock, microvascular thrombosis.

74. Analysis of the contribution of pelvic ultrasonography to the investigation of infants with disorders of sex differentiation  
Viktória Santana Rafael, Andréa Trevas Maciel-Guerra

Introduction: In the approach of a patient with some type of disorder of sex development (DSD), it is important to reach a precise etiologic diagnosis as soon as possible, in order to minimize future psychosocial damage. Ultrasonography (US) is one of the tools used in the investigation and one of its objectives is the detection of the presence or absence of Müller's derivatives. A recent study revealed low sensitivity and specificity of the US in the detection of uterus in patients with DSD. If in fact this imaging test is of low reliability, its performance may delay the referral for investigation or even lead to inadequate registration in the male or female genders. Objectives: The aim of this study was to verify the reliability of the results of pelvic ultrasonography of infants investigated by genital ambiguity. Materials and methods: A retrospective study was carried out with an analysis of the medical records of infants with genital ambiguity treated at the outpatient clinic of the Multidisciplinary Sex Determination and Differentiation Study Group (GIEDDS - Unicamp) from January 2006 to December 2015. Results and discussion: We selected 32 patients who had performed pelvic US before the initial care; 13 of these patients were subsequently submitted to intraoperative cystoscopy or laparoscopy in the Hospital das Clínicas of Unicamp (n = 7), or were submitted to a new ultrasonography (n = 2), or had a final diagnosis that could safely infer the presence or absence of uterus (n = 4). Of the 11 cases in which the initial US had detected uterus, there was one false positive; the two cases in which it had not been detected were false negatives. The sensitivity was estimated at 83% and the specificity was zero. Conclusions: Despite the small sample size due to the rarity of these conditions and the fact that only a few of the selected patients had to undergo the standard reference test, it is concluded that the results of pelvic US in infants should be viewed with caution during the investigation of patients with DSD and the definition of their gender of rearing.

*Keywords:* genital ambiguity; ultrasonography; sexual differentiation.

# Abstracts of the International Medical Students' Congress of Bucharest, IMSCB 2017

01. Complement Mediated Regulation in Allergic Response  
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Scientific Coordinators: Lecturer Sfrent Cornateanu Roxana Lucia<sup>2</sup>  
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**Background:** Firstly, we thought that the complement system's role in type I hypersensitivity reaction is just to amplify the classical IgE signaling. When mast cells are activated, they release a number of proteases that may cleave C3 and C5 to form C3a and C5a, also known as anaphylatoxins. Tryptase has been shown to do this in vitro. C3a and C5a then fix on their mast cell receptors and amplify the mast cell degranulation and cytokines formation. Some recent studies suggest that allergens can activate the complement system mainly via classical pathway, but the alternative pathway may also occur. **Methods:** Serum samples from non-allergic with normal complement system patients, as well as from C2 deficient ones were incubated with ragweed and as control with veronal-buffered saline. It was measured the formation of two complement products (C3bBbP and C3a). **Results:** In the normal complement serum group ragweed induced a strong C3bBbP formation and a significant C3a production as compared to the control group and to the C2 deficient serum. **Conclusion:** The mechanism of classical pathway activation by allergens has two explanations. According to Berrens et al. the activation of C1 is immunoglobulin-independent and is largely mediated by interactions between soluble degradation products in allergen extracts and unknown serum factors. The other explanation is based on studies performed with unrefined house dust extracts; it states that classical pathway activation by allergens is mediated by IgM antibodies directed to polysaccharide antigens in the extracts. A clinical importance of complement mediated regulation is the receptor desensitization. When a receptor is stimulated too often a signal is sent into the cell that makes it remove or **internalize the receptor, so it can't be activated anymore.** It is supposed that in mast cell activation syndrome (MCAS) the **anaphylatoxins' receptors don't get desensitized. This would result in fast allergic reactions without IgE stimulation and chronic activation of the inflammatory response.**

**Keywords:** type I hypersensitivity, C3a, C5a, C3bBbP, ragweed, complement system, allergic reactions, anaphylatoxins.

02. A Characteristic Case of Neurofibromatosis Type 1  
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**Background:** Neurofibromatosis (NF) is a rare condition occurring in approximately 1 in 3000 individuals however it has a very distinctive clinical appearance. NF encompasses NF-1, NF-2, schwannomatosis and segmental neurofibromatosis, all of which are characterized by neuroectoderm tumors arising from a variety of organs and by autosomal-dominant inheritance. **Case presentation:** We present the case of a 7 year old girl with NF-1 who was referred to our paediatric neurology clinic by her G.P for the presence of Café Au Lait spots on her chest and back. Initial

physical examination revealed the presence of >10 Café Au Lait spots with the largest measuring 13 cm in diameter and multiple freckles on her anterior thorax. Ophthalmological examination **revealed 4 Lisch's nodules (2 on the right eye and 2 on the left eye).** Soft tissue ultrasound of the precordium and left subscapular region showed nodules compatible with the diagnosis of neurofibromatosis which was further supported by lesions evident on head and spine MRI. **Conclusion:** This case highlights the characteristic appearance of NF which despite being among the most common inherited nervous system disorders worldwide, has no known cure or prevention. As NF represents a major risk factor for the development of malignancy early detection and constant monitoring are required with regular 6 month check-ups.

**Keywords:** Neurofibromatosis (NF), Neuroectoderm tumors, cafe au lait, lisch nodules.

03. Acne Treatment with Isotretinoin - Correlations and Consequences  
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**Background:** Acne represents a chronic skin disease which affects pilosebaceous units by blockage and/ or inflammation. Acne may appear as noninflammatory lesions, inflammatory lesions or a combination between the two of them. Isotretinoin is a medication, part of retinoids class, used to treat and prevent acne conglobata or acne which has not responded to other treatments. **Materials and methods:** In order to determine the side effects of the treatment with isotretinoin, 21 patients (4 men and 17 women) were included into a retrospective study from May 2014 to September 2017, with ages between 14 and 31. Therefore, 0,5 – 0,6 mg/ kg/ day PO divided BID were administered for approximately 8 months. At the first medical visit, before the beginning of the treatment, a clinical evaluation was made based on the appearance of acne conglobata, baseline monitoring was requested and the next medical visits were scheduled after one month and, then, three months. **Results:** We had two cases of psychiatric adverse effects such as anxiety and depressive symptoms and we ceased the treatment immediately. Another case presented hypertriglyceridemia and we reduced the isotretinoin dose. In an additional case, we noticed transaminase elevations and we had a similar approach by reducing the dose. The other **patients'** had a proper response to the treatment, without any relapse in acne after they finished this regimen. **Conclusion:** Isotretinoin is a safe and efficient drug for severe or moderate acne, as we get better results in treating this skin disease, if it is accurately and carefully monitored.

**Keywords:** acne, isotretinoin, adverse effects, skin disease.

04. An Anxious Physician at Risk of Sudden Death  
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**Background:** Sudden death is a non-traumatic, unexpected fatal event occurring within one hour of the onset of symptoms with a

seemingly healthy subject. It is a major public health issue, representing 25% of all cardiovascular deaths. Among the young people it had already taken a toll of 0.46-3.7 cases / 100000 persons / year, proving to be a dramatic psychological and social burden. Sudden death encompasses several etiology factors such as cardiomyopathy. The hypertrophic form of cardiomyopathy (HCM) is a disease characterized as an autosomal dominant trait, caused by mutations in cardiac sarcomere protein genes, that generates structural and functional abnormalities of the ventricular myocardium. Case presentation: We present the case of a 43-year-old physician, without noticeable cardiovascular risk factors, without a family or a personal pathological cardiac history, but extremely anxious. He presented himself at the hospital accusing fatigability generated by efforts for approximately the last six months, dyspnea and an episode of fast-paced palpitations. Objective exam, laboratory tests, echocardiography – all within normal limits and a free pericardium. However, a 24-hour ECG Holter monitoring revealed a Non-Sustained Ventricular Tachycardia (NSVT) episode with 5 continuously ventricular beats and the results of the Bruce protocol were negative for ischemia. The surprise came during the second comprehensive echocardiography exam, made during the hospitalization, when we detected normal myocardial velocities, diastolic dysfunction grade II, pulmonary regurgitation gradient I, a posterior wall hypertrophy with the maximum thickness at the level of the papillary muscles of approximately 26 mm, without intraventricular gradient at rest. However, the Valsalva maneuver showed a gradient of 64 mmHg and on the stress test >92 mmHg. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) exam confirmed the diagnosis of HCM with hypertrophied papillary muscles. Conclusion: The peculiarities of the case are the lack of ECG changes described in this very rare form of HCM located in the papillary muscles, the difficulty in identifying the hypertrophy of these structures and the importance of Valsalva maneuver in detecting an intraventricular gradient. Sometimes framing the patient in the anxiety pattern can superficially alter medical examination, but often small and usual maneuvers can help us make difficult diagnosis.

**Keywords:** hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, ECG Holter, pulmonary regurgitation, hypertrophied papillary muscles.

05. Aortic Valve Pneumococcal Endocarditis with Severe Periannular Complications: A Challenging Case  
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Background: Pneumococcal endocarditis (PE) is a rare entity nowadays, responsible of 1 to 3% of native valve endocarditis cases. Due to a wide spectrum of clinical presentations, PE remains a diagnostic challenge and it is still associated with high mortality and severe complications. One of the most feared complications is uncontrolled infection, which spreads to the surrounding tissue resulting in periannular complications. This is mainly encountered in aortic valve PE where abscesses formed there may rupture internally with the subsequent development of aorto-cavitary fistulae (ACF). These abnormal communications create intracardiac shunts, which may cause clinical deterioration and hemodynamic instability of the patient. We present a rare and challenging case of aortic valve PE complicated with periannular abscess leading to extensive aortic root destruction and ACF. Case presentation: A 42-year-old male patient was admitted in our department after being transferred from The Infectious Disease Hospital due to worsening condition. The patient presented in our service with severe dyspnea at rest and orthopnea, fatigue and fluid retention. Physical examination revealed fever (42° C), which began 4 weeks before, hypotension, tachycardia and a diastolic murmur in the aortic area. Paraclinical studies showed an inflammatory syndrome and elevated white blood count.

Hemocultures were positive for penicillin-susceptible Streptococcus pneumoniae. Transoesophageal echocardiography revealed a tricuspid aortic valve with severe endocardial lesions: right coronary cusp vegetation, ruptured aortic cusps, aortic root abscess and aorto-right ventricular fistula extended into the **interventricular septum**. Considering the patient's clinical status and the paraclinical findings, the diagnosis was established and urgent surgery was indicated. The patient underwent aortic valve and root replacement. Because of severe ostial lesions of the coronary arteries, their reimplantation was impossible, therefore triple coronary artery bypass grafting was done using the saphenous vein. Postoperative evolution was good, without remarkable events. The follow-up of the patient consisted in another 6 weeks of antibiotic treatment. Conclusion: This case reports the successful treatment of a rare, challenging case of PE and highlights the importance of rapid, accurate diagnosis and early, appropriate treatment of the disease to prevent serious complications.

**Keywords:** pneumococcal endocarditis, aortic root abscess, aorto-cavitary fistulae.

06. Carbapenemase Production in Clinically Isolated Enterobacteriaceae

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Background: The number of nosocomial infections produced by carbapenem-resistant enterobacteriaceae is rapidly increasing, whereas the treatment options are severely narrowed. The purpose of this study is to establish the ratio of carbapenemase-producing strains, as well as their type, among the carbapenem-resistant strains. Materials and methods: The study was conducted among 61 carbapenem-resistant strains of Klebsiella Pneumoniae and Escherichia Coli isolated during the year 2016 from patients admitted to the National Institute of Infectious Diseases "Prof. Dr. Matei Balș", Bucharest. **These strains were collected and stored on soft-agar tubes as their carbapenem-resistance was discovered in patient's antibiograms. In order to activate the dormant bacteria,** the strains were grown on lactose agar. To determine the type of carbapenemase produced, we ran the combination disk test, using a carbapenemase confirmation kit, according to Eucast Guidelines. The carbapenemases revealed by the test are Klebsiella Pneumoniae carbapenemase (KPC), Metallo-beta-lactamase (MBL) and oxacillinase-48 (OXA-48). Results: A total of 38 strains were identified as carbapenemase producers, among the 61 carbapenem-resistant strains (62.3%): 33 producing OXA-48 (49.25%), 4 producing MBL (6.55%) and 1 producing KPC (1.64%). The carbapenem-resistance of the 23 remaining strains (37.7%) could not be linked to the production of carbapenemases. Conclusion: During the year 2016, the most frequent cause of carbapenem-resistance among enterobacteriaceae was the production of carbapenemases, with OXA-48 being the most recurrent. This finding is optimistic as OXA-48 has a weaker hydrolytic action upon carbapenems than KPC and MBL, which suggests a better prognosis.

**Keywords:** Enterobacteriaceae, carbapenemase, carbapenem, nosocomial, resistance.

07. Circumcaval Ureter Ablation through a Laparoscopic Procedure

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Background: Although it is often considered as being caused by an improper ureteral development, a circumcaval ureter, more

commonly described as a retrocaval ureter, is a congenital abnormality of the inferior vena cava. There are two types described, with a high loop or a low loop, both being mainly asymptomatic, with patients developing, depending on the degree of compression, either a partial right ureteral obstruction or recurrent urinary tract infections due to urinary stasis. Case presentation: We are presenting the case of a 57-year-old patient, admitted in the Urology Department of the Parhon Teaching Hospital, complaining for three months of right lumbar pain with antero-inferior radiation. A right retrocaval ureter was revealed using imaging investigations, which caused an obstruction, explaining the lumbar pain and the third degree right hydro nephrosis and hydro ureter. A laparoscopic uncrossing of the congenital malformation was performed, which consisted of the relocation of the ureter anteriorly to the inferior vena cava, accompanied by pyeloplasty. After the procedure, the preoperative symptoms have subsided and the postoperative period was uneventful. The patient was discharged with a right self-retaining ureteric catheter in situ for the next three months. Conclusion: Despite the small number of cases recorded in medical literature, this case is a strong argument for the importance of performing minimally invasive surgery and underlines the excellent outcome of these procedures.

**Keywords:** circumcaval ureter, congenital malformation, laparoscopic surgery.

08. Craniectomy - a Good Choice for Patients with Intracerebral Haemorrhage.

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**Background:** Haemorrhagic stroke is the result of blood vessel rupturing and bleeding into the surrounding brain. Intracerebral haemorrhage (ICH) is one of the most devastating types of stroke, leading to severe disability (12% to 39% of the survivors achieving long-term functional independence) or mortality (40% at 1 month and 54% at 1 year). As the blood accumulates, it compresses the surrounding cerebral tissue, leading to an intractable rise in intracranial pressure. Decompressive craniectomy (neurosurgical procedure in which part of the skull is removed) has proved to be a good choice in improving the outcome of ICH. Case presentation: A 38-year old male patient with medical history of severe arterial hypertension and left lenticular ICH (7 months prior to admission) was brought to the Emergency Room with symptoms and signs suggestive for an acute stroke: left central facial palsy (CFP), left side hemiparesis (Medical Research Council - MRC - grade 1/5), hyperreflexia and Babinski sign on the left side and severe dysarthria. The cerebral computed tomography (CT) scan showed a massive haemorrhage located in the right lenticulo-capsular region. There was no thrombocytopenia or other coagulopathies and the neurosurgical exam established that the patient is a candidate for fronto-temporo-parietal decompressive craniectomy. After surgery, the patient was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit for 4 weeks (tracheostomy was performed and a nasogastric tube was used) and then transferred to the Neurology and Rehabilitation departments with neurological improvement. The subsequent CTs taken after surgery have shown progressive reduction in the herniation of the brain parenchyma, cerebral oedema and of the ICH; the last CT scan revealed the absence of ICH. The patient was discharged with left sided hemiparesis (1/5 MRC brachial and 2/5 crural), mild dysarthria, but conscious, complying and normal oriented in time and space. Conclusion: This case was chosen to be presented in order to highlight that decompressive craniectomy is a safe and effective procedure in selected cases of ICH and that appropriate management sustained by a multidisciplinary team may reduce the associated risks of morbidity and death.

**Keywords:** intracerebral haemorrhage, decompressive craniectomy

09. Hypertension in Pheochromocytoma

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**Background:** Pheochromocytoma is a catecholamine-secreting tumor that derives from chromaffin cells of adrenal medulla and the sympathetic ganglia. The lack of its detection can lead to morbidity and high level of mortality, as a result of cardiovascular compound and uncured malignity. **Materials and methods:** I carried out an observational, retrospective and descriptive study, based on a sample of 59 patients suffering from secondary **endocrine hypertension, hospitalized in "C.I. Parhon" National Institute of Endocrinology, between 2014-2016.** The data have been obtained from its database and from pathologic reports.

**Results:** 39 patients were women and 20 were men, aged between 50-70 years old. 54 patients have been diagnosed with pheochromocytoma and 5 patients with paraganglioma, 52 with extra-adrenal localization, 44 being unilateral. A number of approximately 38 patients had a previous pathologic cardiovascular condition. Seventeen patients have been suffering from hypertensive crisis. Out of the remaining patients without known previous cardiovascular pathology, 8 have been witnessing incipient symptoms of hypertensive crisis, these being correlated with the diagnosis. 38 people have been previously diagnosed with hypertension, most of them Grade 2 or 3. Diagnosis has been suggesting by imaging for 37% of cases, 32% have been presented a hypertensive crisis and the rest of 31% have been suffering from abdominal pain, thrills, headache and sweating. Around 10% of patients have been identified with three genetic syndromes, 8 having MEN 2A, 2 patients with von Hippel-Lindau disease and 1 patient with neurofibromatosis. Cardiovascular complications occurred in 20 subjects. Eight patients presented with chronic heart failure and 5 patients presented left ventricular hypertrophy. Arrhythmia occurred in 6 patients. A small number of subjects suffered from hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (3 patients) and permanent atrial fibrillation (3 patients). **Conclusion:** Based on the obtained data, approximately 38% of patients without pathologic cardiovascular background have been diagnosed with hypertension and the hypertensive crisis was the way of pheochromocytoma presentation.

**Keywords:** pheochromocytoma, paraganglioma, cardiovascular complications, hypertensive crisis

10. Matrix Metalloproteinases in Differential Diagnosis of Inflammatory Bowel Disease

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**Background:** The matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) expression is altered in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) but while their involvement is known, circulating concentrations of MMPs, a potential tool for diagnostic tests, have not been established. This paper aims serum quantitative investigation of MMP-3 and MMP-9 in patients with IBD compared with control group, for establishing their roles in the disease pathophysiology and as potential biomarkers in differential diagnosis. **Materials and methods:** The present study investigated levels of MMP-3, MMP-9 and CRP in serum samples of 67 patients, of which 46 with ulcerative colitis (UC) and 21 affected by Crohn's disease (CD). **Parallel, we used a control group of 30 persons unaffected by CD or UC.** For dosage of MMP-3, MMP-9 and CRP, were used Invitrogen Corporation and INOVA-ELISA kits. Clinical disease activity was evaluated using a Truelove-Witts severity index TWSI for UC and the Harvey-Bradshaw severity index (HBI) for CD. **Results:** Serum levels of MMP-3, MMP-9 and CRP were significantly higher in IBD patients than in controls (p<0.0001). In UC serum levels of MMP-9 showed significant correlation with TWI score (r=0.308, p=0.037) but MMP-3 levels were statistically correlated only with the number of points

obtained in the evaluation of disease activity by TWI score ( $r=0.344$ ,  $p=0.029$ ). In CD patients, MMP-9 concentrations correlated positively with HBI ( $r=0.608$ ,  $p=0.039$ ); no significant correlations were between concentrations MMP-9 and CRP ( $r=0.246$ ,  $p>0.05$ ). Serum levels of MMP-3 in CD patients were correlated better with indices of disease evaluated for this entity. Conclusion: The data of our study indicate the presence of correlations between the activity of inflammatory bowel disease and serum levels of matrix metalloproteinases. In CD patients serum levels of MMP-3 were correlated better with indices of disease (HBI and CRP) evaluated, while in patients with UC, was achieved better correlation with MMP-9. We can notice that, MMP3 and MMP9 concentrations are important indicators of inflammatory disease, which can be used in differential diagnosis of IBD.

**Keywords:** matrix metalloproteinases, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis

11. Minimal Residual Disease Evaluation in Acute Promyelocytic Leukemia

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Background: At one time a highly lethal malignancy, significant progress has transformed acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL) into the most curable form of acute myeloid leukemia. The use of all-trans-retinoic acid (ATRA) and chemotherapy as front-line therapy resulted in a cure rate above 80%. Molecular monitoring of the minimal residual disease (MRD) by means of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is essential for detecting submicroscopic disease after therapy and for identifying patients with an imminent hematological relapse. Case presentation: A 33-year-old woman was admitted in January 2016 to Fundeni Clinical Institute-Center of Hematology and Bone Marrow Transplant. The complete blood count showed moderate anemia (Hb=8.1g/dL), leukocytosis (WBC=103000/mmc) with myeloblasts (7%), atypical promyelocytes (60%) on differential count and thrombocytopenia (PLT=37000/mmc). Coagulation tests revealed disseminated intravascular coagulation. A diagnosis of APL was set and emergency treatment with ATRA was initiated. Bone marrow aspirate was markedly hypercellular (90%) with diffuse infiltration by >80% leukemic blasts that on immunophenotyping expressed CD33, CD13, CD38, CD45 and were negative for HLA-DR and CD34. Induction was started based on the AIDA protocol: oral ATRA 45 mg/m<sup>2</sup>/day and intravenous bolus idarubicin 12mg/m<sup>2</sup> on days 2, 4, 6 and 8. Two days later the patient developed the differentiation syndrome, a life-threatening complication of ATRA therapy. ATRA was discontinued and the symptoms improved with dexamethasone 10mg iv once every 12 hours for 5 days. Three courses of consolidation therapy according to AIDA protocol and maintenance therapy with 6-mercaptopurine and methotrexate were given. Molecular biology testing for monitoring MRD was performed every 3 months and revealed positive PML-RARA transcript at the follow-up in November 2016, molecular remission being diagnosed. Induction therapy using arsenic trioxide (ATO) was started. Currently, the patient achieved a new molecular complete remission and undergoes consolidation therapy with six arsenic trioxide courses supplemented by ATRA. Conclusion: The patient had a high risk of relapse taking into account the leukocyte count at the time of diagnosis. This case demonstrates that MRD evaluation is of utmost importance for patient prognosis and management. Early institution of salvage therapy in patients with APL presenting molecular relapse guarantees a better outcome compared to treatment at the time of hematological relapse.

**Keywords:** minimal residual disease, acute promyelocytic leukemia, salvage therapy, ATRA

12. Multiple Sclerosis. Clinical Isolated Syndrome  
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Background: Multiple sclerosis is a chronic disorder of the central nervous system characterized by recurrent episodes of inflammation and focal demyelination in multiple locations. The disease has genetic susceptibility and it consists in progressive axonal degeneration. In Romania multiple sclerosis has a prevalence of 35-40 per 100,000 inhabitants and it is more frequent in women. Case presentation: A 15-year-old female, with no medical history (heredocolateral or personal) accused sensitivity disturbances of the left hemibody. She had suffered a minor injury to her left upper limb a week before coming to the appointment, but the performed X-ray infirms any fracture. Afterwards, she complained about paresthesias in the distal portion of the left upper limb (glove). Two days after the injury, paraesthesias appeared in the left lower limb and in the left hemithorax. The clinical examination could not confirm noticeable neurological disturbances. After the first examinations, the diagnosis was demyelinating disease. As further results, hyperintensity lesions on T2/ FLAIR brain MRI were revealed, along with supratentorial demyelinating areas, as well as non gadoliniofile areas. The MRI indicated intracordonal spinal lesions of the cervical spine, C4-C5, eccentric, with contrast media uptake and with active demyelinating lesion. After cerebrospinal fluid examination, the McDonald conditions were met (1.10 IgG index and oligoclonal bands absent) and the diagnosis of multiple sclerosis was sustained. Corticosteroid therapy (pulse therapy) was initiated, according to current clinical guidelines, with remission of sensitivity disorders. Subsequently, immunomodulatory therapy with  $\beta$ -1a interferon was initiated, with favorable, persistent outcome after 6 years of therapy. The patient is still in remission (without relapses). Conclusion: This clinical case stands out due to its high lesional areas, associated with a non-specific symptomatology. Positive diagnosis was based on clinical and MRI appearance according to McDonald criteria. The acute treatment accelerated the disappearance of neurological conditions while the chronic immunomodulatory treatment stabilised the pathogenesis and prevented natural evolution (relapses and permanent neurological deficit).

**Keywords:** multiple sclerosis, MRI,  $\beta$ -1a Interferon

13. New Treatment Strategies in Familial Hypercholesterolemia  
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Background: Familial hypercholesterolemia (FH) is a common monogenic dyslipidaemia causing premature cardiovascular disease due to lifelong elevation of plasma levels of low density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C). If left untreated, patients with heterozygous FH (HeFH) typically develop coronary artery disease before the ages of 55 years. Case presentation: We present the case of a 51 years old woman with an important family history of dyslipidemia (father, sister and her only son are diagnosed with HeFH), hypertensive, dyslipidemic, with symptomatic plurivascular lesions (stable angina pectoris and transient ischemic attacks) treated with triple aortocoronary by-pass, and endarterectomy for left common and left internal carotid artery, and with percutaneous angioplasty with stent implantation on the right common carotid artery. Currently she is asymptomatic, and has come for her regular follow-up in the cardiology department. At admission the patient was hemodynamically stable (BP=130/80mmHg), in sinus rhythm 64 bpm, and without any signs

of ischemia on the EKG. Ecocardiography revealed a nondilated left ventricle, with normal segmentary and global contractions, with a moderate concentric hypertrophy, and with a type I diastolic dysfunction, having an ejection fraction of 52%. The biochemistry showed a total cholesterol of 643 mg/dl and LDL-C 566 mg/dl. We recommended a combination of "Mediterranean diet" and "Portfolio diet" so as the cholesterol intake does not exceed 250mg/day. The medication consisted in rosuvastatin 40mg/day, ezetimibe 10mg/day, aspirin 75mg/day, bisoprolol 10mg/day, perindopril 5mg/day and indapamide 1,5mg/day, the lipid profile decreasing slowly during the follow-up with a maximum of 70,84% after one year. Conclusion: FH needs to be diagnosed early and promptly treated in order to prevent major cardiovascular events that usually appear in the 4th to 5th decades of age. A cholesterol restrictive diet with the addition of aliments known to reduce cholesterol like almonds, soy proteins, sterols and phytosterols is recommended. Unfortunately aggressive treatment is also required and current guidelines suggest the addition of ezetimibe to a statin in order to reach LDL-col under 70mg/dL, but often times this target is not achieved. Novel therapy with PCSK-9 inhibitors have better reduction in lipid profiles, but they are expensive or are accessible only through clinical trials.

**Keywords:** familial hypercholesterolemia, PCSK-9 inhibitors, statin, ezetimibe

14. Primary Spontaneous Pneumothorax  
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**Background:** Pneumothorax is a complex syndrome that occurs secondary to the penetration of air into the pleural cavity. Among the forms of pneumothorax, the spontaneous one is more difficult to define, because the causes of it's occurrence are unpredictable. There are no clinical signs or symptoms in primary spontaneous pneumothorax until a bleb ruptures and causes pneumothorax; typically, the result is acute onset of chest pain and shortness of breath. Case presentation: We present the case of a 26-year-old male patient presenting on 02.01.2016, 01:26 in the Clinical County Emergency Hospital, Emergency Room Service. He accused shortness of breath, intense toracoalgias, irritable cough with sudden onset with progressive worsening. The man reports that he has woken up from sleep because of these symptoms. It should be noted that the patient is a smoker and has no significant pathological history, with no history of exposure to other noxes. After consultation and specialist treatment the patient is hospitalized. After a radiographic examination, we can see a massive air leakage collection in the right lung field. The CT scan confirms that it is a right massive pneumothorax. In the clinical and imaging context, a minimal right pleurotomy is performed with a minimal incision in the V intercostal space. A large amount of air is evacuated. Post-operative, clinical and radiological evolution is partially favorable, with persistent aerial loss. On the fifth day, a second intervention is performed where an apical upper right lobe resection (bulectomy) is performed. As a result, the evolution of the patient is favorable, without complications. Conclusion: Spontaneous pneumothorax occurs mainly in young people without a history of lung disease, but smoking tobacco and/or marijuana induces a significantly higher risk and increases the likelihood of recurrence.

**Keywords:** primary spontaneous pneumothorax, intense thoracalgia, dyspnea

15. Severe Congenital Scoliosis Surgery.  
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**Background:** Scoliosis affects 2% of females and 0.5% of men in the general population and it is defined as an evolutionary deviation of the spine that can be genetically inherited, but often occurs without a specific cause of approximately 80% of the cases (idiopathic scoliosis). A relatively new surgical method has been discovered in the treatment of severe scoliosis, which consists in the implantation of a metal system of rods and hooks, which by the force of distraction and compression applied to the spine will correct its curves and stabilize it by skeletal fixation. This method of treatment is required in the most severe cases of scoliosis with a curvature over 40 Cobb degrees. Case presentation: In 2006, A.T, a Romanian 12 years old patient was evaluated by a doctor from Head Spine Surgery department in Zurich, Switzerland and after the MRI, CT investigations, diagnosed with: Congenital Thoracic Lordoscoliosis-convex right with scoliotic pelvis and decompensated posture. The patient was presenting severe thoracic curvature of 90 Cobb degrees between Th5 and Th12. Convex left with a high thoracic curvature of 34 Cobb degrees between Th1 and Th4. The preparation for surgery started by proceeding with the Halo Orthosis Immobilization on January 26th 2010. After the first surgery, one the post-operative complications appeared due to the compression of the spinal cord by a screw at the Th12 vertebrae: the patient presented paraparesis of the lower limbs, right more than left followed by sensory loss in the L3, L4 dermatomal area with neuropathic pain. Conclusion: For the seven years that passed since the surgery, the only post-surgery complications that remained are the disrupted tactile perception between the areas of L3-L4 left side and motor instability of the right ankle following the paraparesis.

**Keywords:** spine, congenital scoliosis, neurological disorder, scoliosis surgery, complications

16. Signet Ring Cell Carcinoma of the Ampulla of Vater: A Very Rare Malignancy  
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**Background:** Cancer of the ampulla of Vater is a rare entity accounting for only 0.2% of all gastrointestinal malignancies and <6% of all periampullary cancers. Signet ring cell carcinoma ("SRCC") of the Vater's ampulla is extremely rare, and only 15 cases had previously been described in the literature. The World Health Organization defined SRCC as a special type or a variant of gastrointestinal adenocarcinoma. SRCCs may exist alone or coexist with any other types of malignant gastrointestinal tumors. Case presentation: We present the case of a 67 year old male, who was admitted to the local hospital in Pascani, three weeks after showing signs of the following symptoms: jaundice, hyperchromatic urine, acholic stools, fatigability and asthenia. The paraclinical investigation (an abdominal Magnetic Resonance Imaging) raised the suspicion of a tumoral mass localized on Vater's Ampulla. The patient was then redirected to the Regional Oncology Institute in Iași. At admission the following were present: anemia, cholestatic and hepatocytolytic syndrome and tumoral markers within normal limits. The endoscopic examination detected a permeable piloric sphincter, a hyperemic duodenal bulb, a healed ulcer and in the second part of the duodenum, corresponding to the topography of the Ampulla of Vater, a protrusive submucous mass. During the surgery, a tumoral mass was found inside the Ampulla, primarily affecting the Wirsung's duct and even extending to the common bile duct as well as to the duodenal wall, which was why a Whipple type cephalic pancreaticoduodenectomy and a Witzel jejunostomy were in order. The microscopic examination confirmed the diagnosis of a malignant neoplasia: signet ring cell adenocarcinoma of Vater's ampulla, associated with a minor component of poorly differentiated, intestinal type, ductal adenocarcinoma. Conclusion: Because of the unfavorable prognosis associated with an

ampullary cancer, aggressive surgical treatment should be offered to the patient at a center that has performed a high volume of pancreatic surgery and the Whipple operation. Even though there have only been a few registered cases of adenocarcinoma of the ampulla, the results after radical surgical intervention have been improving over time. During recent decades, 5-year survival rates ranged from 20-61%, averaging higher than 35%.

**Keywords:** ampulla of Vater, signet ring cell carcinoma, pancreatoduodenectomy

17. The Challenges of Diagnosing and Treating ANCA Systemic Vasculitis

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**Background:** The primary systemic vasculitides are heterogeneous, multi-system disorders characterized by inflammation and necrosis of small and medium blood vessels. Their aetiology is unknown and they are often associated with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA). Studies from various countries show that the overall annual incidence of primary systemic vasculitis is approximately 20 cases per million. **Case presentation:** A 48-year-old woman reported to the Pneumology Hospital with dyspnea, asthenia, fatigue, joint aches, dry cough. Chest examination revealed basal crackles in the right lung and the chest radiography revealed nodular opacities, varying in size, with a confluence tendency, some excavated. Blood tests showed an important inflammatory syndrome and anemia. The patient was diagnosed with right pneumonia for which she received treatment. Dyspnea and joint pain persisted. X-Ray performed after treatment showed a stationary radiological aspect. A chest CT highlighted bilateral multiple nodules, some ground glass opacities, others with peripheral contrast enhancement. Both bronchoscopic examination and bronchial aspirate revealed no abnormalities. Bronchial biopsy showed reduced chronic inflammatory infiltrate. Corroborating the results of laboratory investigations with the clinical symptoms, the probability of vasculitis was high and the patient was sent to Rheumatology for special investigations. In evolution, the patient presented external popliteal sciatic nerve paresis and subcutaneous nodules. Perinuclear ANCA (p-ANCA) were present, cytoplasmic ANCA (c-ANCA) were absent. The patient started treatment with oral corticosteroid and cyclophosphamide. The treatment resulted in favorable development of the respiratory, neurological and articular symptoms, decreased levels of p-ANCA. The peculiarity of the case is represented by the complications of the corticosteroid therapy: the patient developed Cushing's syndrome and diabetes. **Conclusion:** Although it is a rare disease which is treated by rheumatologists, due to affecting multiple systems vasculitis should not be forgotten in the differential diagnosis by physicians from various specialties: pulmonology, dermatology, nephrology, neurology, otorhinolaryngology.

**Keywords:** systemic vasculitis, ANCA, anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies, Cushing's syndrome

18. The Employment of Molecular Biology in the Diagnosis of an Atypical Synovial Sarcoma

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**Background:** Synovial Sarcoma (SS) is a rare malignant mesenchymal tumour, which may occur at any age (increased frequency in teenagers and young adults) with an equal distribution between the sexes, involving, most frequently, the

deep soft tissues of the lower and upper extremities, often in a juxta-articular location. The microscopic aspect is dominated by a variable degree of epithelial differentiation, including gland formation and the molecular profile shows a specific chromosomal translocation t(x:18)(p11;q11) which leads to formation of a SS18-SSX fusion gene. Clinically, it appears like a mass, often painful. **Case presentation:** We report a case of a 40-year-old man that presents a tumour on the right foot. After the surgical excision, the unfixed fragment was processed using standard histological techniques. Immunohistochemical staining was used for the positive and differential diagnosis. On cut-surface, the tumour, measuring 6.5x4x4.5 cm, appears as a nodular, white bulging mass, largely ulcerated and focally hemorrhagic. It consists of a monomorphic cell proliferation, essentially spindle cells, with hyperchromatic nuclei and sparse cytoplasm arranged in short fascicles or spread in all directions, associated with an epithelial component, organized in tubulo-glandular structures. The tumour infiltrates as nodules or fascicles the dermis, hypodermis, the soft tissues and also the muscular layer, being extended beyond the deep surgical limit. The mitotic rate varies, showing focally over 20 mitosis/10 HPFs. Immunohistochemistry shows focal and low positivity for Antibodies antiEMA, CK AE1/AE3 in the areas of **spindle cells' components but highly expressed in the epithelial structures.** Low positivity was shown for the antibody PS100 and negativity for CK20, CD34, chromogranin and desmin. Considering the PS100 positivity, the probability of malignant peripheral nerve sheath tumour with glandular differentiation was evocated. The final diagnosis is SS biphasic grade 3, confirmed by the rearrangement of the gene SS18 identified here by RT-PCR technique. **Conclusion:** The particularity of the case consisted in the overlapped histological and immunohistochemical profile between SS and other tumours. The RT-PCR technique was essential for final diagnosis. Molecular biology shows its **effectiveness in the management of the tumours. It's necessary** having a reference center that can corroborate the diagnosis of ambiguous cases.

**Keywords:** Synovial Sarcoma biphasic, molecular biology, RT-PCR

19. Two Faces of Preeclampsia

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**Background:** Preeclampsia complicates approximately 3% of pregnancies. It manifests after 20th week of gestation. Clinical signs include proteinuria and hypertension which could be accompanied with edema and other symptoms. Atypical preeclampsia with proteinuria or hypertension and cerebral symptoms, elevated liver enzymes, thrombocytopenia, hemolysis has been described, also. **Case presentation:** 25 year old patient, G1 in 37th week of gestation, was referred to emergency department (ED) due to elevated blood pressure for 5 days, pitting edema of feet and lower legs, weight gain, headache, proteinuria of 5g/L. During last week the patient gained 10 kilograms. Patient was admitted with severe form of preeclampsia and induction of labour was initiated. Repeated urine analysis suggested proteinuria of 20,29 g/L. Urinary output for last 6 hours was 300 milliliters, suggesting oliguria. The patient complained of headache and facial edema. Seizure prophylaxis was initiated and decision to perform Cesarean section was made due to ineffective induction of labour to prevent progression and complications of preeclampsia. 29 year old patient, G1 in 41+1 weeks of gestation, presented to ED with irregular pain in abdomen. She had no past medical history. During antenatal appointments, she was normotensive and did not have proteinuria. When regular pain in lower abdomen started patient was transferred to Delivery ward. Amniotomy was performed and meconial amniotic fluid discharged. Afterwards cardiotocography with ST segment analysis was initiated. Due to slow progression labour augmentation with oxytocin was started. Patient complained about few seconds long eye blinking from light and difficulty turning head. Arterial blood pressure was 130/110 mmHg. Patient developed 30 seconds long



seizure and was unconscious afterwards. Only then patient received magnesium sulphate and diazepam. Fetus developed acute distress, labour could not be finished by operative vaginal delivery. The patient was transferred to surgical ward. Emergency Cesarean section was performed and central placental abruption diagnosed. The patient received seizure prophylaxis for 24 hours. Conclusion: It is easy to start appropriate treatment if there are classical signs of preeclampsia. In case of atypical preeclampsia it takes clinical knowledge and suspicion to start appropriate treatment. It is important because undiagnosed preeclampsia leads to complications for both mother and fetus.

**Keywords:** typical preeclampsia, atypical preeclampsia, hypertension, proteinuria

20. Upfront Radiosurgery for Facial Nerve Schwannomas  
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**Background:** Schwannomas represent 10% of all primary intracranial tumors. Ninety percent of them involve the VIII-th cranial nerve. For remaining 10%, only less than 2% are localized on the VII-th, facial nerve. Furthermore, they represent most common primary tumor of this nerve. The gold standard treatment of facial nerve schwannomas (FNS) was considered surgery for decades. More recently, during the past two decades, new treatment modalities have emerged. As minimally invasive alternative, radiosurgery and particularly GK (Gamma Knife) has become increasingly used. In this context, we report our small case-series with GK in this pathology, over a period of 7 years. The patients have received a rigorous periodical follow-up, including clinical and radiological. **Materials and methods:** All patients were symptomatic pretherapeutically, with facial palsy or facial hemispasm. Three patients received a GK single fraction and 1 patient was treated with a "volume staged" radiosurgery, due to anatomical extension (geniculate ganglion, internal acoustic meatus and cisternal parts), dose overlap between the cochlea and the geniculate ganglion (if single fraction GK). **Results:** We treated 4 patients, mean age 44.25 years (3 female, 1 male). The mean follow-up was 31.8 months (median 36, range 3-60). Two cases presented with facial palsy and the other two with facial hemispasm. The mean gross tumor volume (GTV) was 406.6 mm<sup>3</sup> (median 470 mm<sup>3</sup>, range 30- 638mm<sup>3</sup>). The prescribed dose was 12 Gy at the margin. Two patients improved and 2 were stable after GKS. One facial palsy, with a preoperative HB grade of VI dramatically alleviated and passed to a HB grade II. One case with a facial hemispasm had a HB grade going from III (preoperatively) to II (postoperatively). Auditory assessment was stable. Tumor volume was stable in one case and decreased in 3 patients. **Conclusion:** We present a small series of rare pathology of FNS, treated with upfront GK. In our experience, with small doses, by analogy with vestibular schwannomas, we obtain a high rate of tumor control (all patients). Clinical outcome was improved in two patients and stable in two. We conclude that GK can be a valuable alternative to open microsurgery in this rare pathology.

**Keywords:** Functional Recovery, Gamma Knife Radiosurgery, Facial Schwannoma

21. A Case of High Grade Stromal Endometrial Sarcoma Presented as a Giant Tumour  
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**Background:** Endometrial stromal sarcoma is a rare malignancy of the uterus, comprising around 1% of all uterine malignant tumours. It usually extends into the myometrium, then into the serosa, and rarely can be seen as a nodule. The tumour invades blood and lymphatic vessels. Frequent symptoms are bleeding, pelvic pain, enlarged uterus. It is considered to have a favourable evolution, recurrence is encountered in one third of the cases. The treatment is hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy. **Case presentation:** We present a case of a 54 year-old female patient who complained about metrorrhagia. Vaginal examination revealed a closed cervix, an enlarged firm uterus whose upper limit exceeds the umbilicus. Speculum examination showed a normal cervix. Colposcopy evidenced hypertrophic cervix and atypical vascularisation. Pulmonary X-ray indicated areas of opacity around the hilum, adjacent to the bronchi and blood vessels. Intraoperatory, a red tumour measuring 23/26 cm with areas of necrosis and hemorrhage was removed and sent for preliminary diagnosis. Microscopy revealed malignant cells resembling carcinomatous type. Total hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy were performed. The body of the uterus measured 25/21/13 cm and had a cavity totally occupied by a white tumour showing haemorrhage and necrosis. The histopathological report pointed out a proliferation composed of round and spindle cells, atypical mitoses and cytonuclear atypia in the corpus of the uterus. The pattern was generally perivascular, showing areas of necrosis and haemorrhage. Microscopic, the cervix had a chronic inflammation, squamous epithelium with signs of malignancy in the inferior part. Immunohistochemistry confirmed the origin of the proliferation. The tumour was CD10, Ki67, Actin and Progesterone Receptors positive. The final diagnosis was high grade endometrial stromal sarcoma associated with high grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN-2). The evolution of the patient was favourable after surgery. **Conclusion:** A giant uterine tumour is generally a fibroma. This case is special because although the clinical examination suggested a fibroma, more performant tests were necessary for a complete diagnosis. The association of endometrial stromal sarcoma with high grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia is not common.

**Keywords:** giant tumour, endometrial stromal sarcoma, cervical neoplasm, hysterectomy

22. A Mixed Glandular and Squamous Lesion of the Cervix  
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**Background:** The cervical cancer is the second most common malignancy for women and is generally associated with human papillomavirus infection. There are plenty of HPV genotypes, but only a part of them can cause malignant tumours. Tumorigenesis involves many steps and other risk factors such as DNA mutations are necessary. Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia is a premalignant phase and comprises three stages(CIN 1, 2, 3). 85% of the cervical tumours are squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix, while adenocarcinoma is seen in 10-15% of all cases. **Case presentation:** 64 year-old female presented for postmenopausal bleeding. She was clinically diagnosed with cervical polyp. The Babes-Papanicolau test revealed atypical glandular cells that suggested a neoplasia. HPV genotyping was performed and type 18 was evidenced. The polyp was surgically removed and sent to the pathology laboratory. Endometrial aspiration was also performed. The histopathological exam indicated endocervical adenocarcinoma in situ. The patient underwent a total hysterectomy and bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy. The evolution was favourable. Macroscopic, the cervix measured 4/3/3, 5 cm and the body of the

uterus 3,5/2/5. A subserosal nodule and a polypoid lesion inside the uterine cavity were evidenced. The histopathological exam of the cervical lesion indicated a glandular proliferation that had a complex architecture and cytonuclear atypia. Goblet cells were frequently seen. This lesion was associated with high grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN 2 and CIN3). The endometrium was atrophic and presented cystic glandular dilation. The intracavitary polypoid lesion was also made of cystic glandular dilations and consistent stroma. The subserosal nodule consisted of highly intricated fibers and areas of hyalinization and calcification. Immunohistochemistry was performed and the cervical lesion was positive to CEA, p16 and Ki67 markers. The final diagnoses were endocervical microinvasive adenocarcinoma - intestinal type, high grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and subserosal leiomyoma. The patient also presented ovarian serous cysts and right inguinal hernia. Conclusion: The most frequent lesion associated with HPV infection is squamous cervical cancer. Our patient had a mixed lesion of the cervix: intestinal type endocervical microinvasive adenocarcinoma associated with high grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia.

**Keywords:** cervical adenocarcinoma, Human Papilloma Virus, cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, squamous cell carcinoma

23. A Rare Case of Ichthyosis Uteri  
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Background: Ichthyosis Uteri is an extremely rare disease in which the entire endometrial surface is replaced by stratified squamous epithelium. First described as an endometrial response to iatrogenically-introduced caustic substances, similar changes have since been described associated with some inflammatory conditions of the endometrium. Ichthyosis Uteri's potential genesis is still uncertain, as well as its neoplastic potential. Case presentation: The 67 year old patient, with known cardiovascular pathology (terminal aorta thrombosis, critical ischemia of the lower limbs with axillofemoral bypass surgery), is diagnosed with cervical neoplasm stage FIGO IIA on February 2016. The anatomopathological examination revealed the presence of a poorly differentiated squamous cell carcinoma, which invaded more than half of endocervix's wall and extended towards the isthmus, the tumoral process developing on extended exocervix high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HGSIL) with the infiltration of some vasculo-lymphatic spaces. Type C1 hysterectomy with bilateral pelvic lymphadenectomy stage 1 and 2 was performed and the procedure combined with the anatomopathological examination allowed for the diagnosis of Ichthyosis Uteri to be set. In October 2016, the patient was admitted at Regional Oncology Institute Iași for having the adjuvant treatment administered, as loss of appetite was present (-3kg/10 months). During vaginal valve examination no signs of tumoral growth were recorded. The microscopic examination established that no pathological variations were present and the Computed tomography detected no metastatic lesions. It is decided for the patient to undergo a treatment consisting of radiochemotherapy, concomitant with high dose rate brachytherapy and chemotherapy. Conclusion: Ichthyosis Uteri can be diagnosed only after hysterectomy, as patients don't accuse any specific symptoms. Due to the rarity of the condition, its clinical significance is not completely elucidated so far and there is insufficient evidence to suggest the intrinsic neoplastic potential of Ichthyosis Uteri.

**Keywords:** ichthyosis uteri, HGSIL, hysterectomy

24. Acephalus Acridus Amorphus Fetus.

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Background: Acephalus Acardia is extremely rare complication of multiple pregnancies and very uncommon congenital malformation disclosed in fetuses and newborns. It is among the most severe malformations described in fetuses, with an incidence of about 1 in 35,000 births and is due to twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome, frequently occurring in monochorionic twin pregnancies. The severity of the syndrome depends upon the type of the anastomoses arising between the vascular networks of the two fetuses, usually configuring the "twin reverse arterial perfusion syndrome". Case presentation: We report a case of monochorionic twins, one being an acephalus acardius amorphus fetus, showing features of extremely severe systemic immaturity with no structured organs. Defined external and gross examinations have been performed on the dismorphic twin and placenta, along with the histological examination of tissue samples. The analysis of the placenta showed the vascular anomalies leading to the twin-to-twin transfusion syndrome. The histopathological examination showed a plethora of findings from immature tissue with distorted architecture to peculiar histological structures such as blood vessels lined by melanocytic like cells. Conclusion: Monochorionic twins present high risk of complications, ranging from premature delivery to fetal death. The causative event of the acardia acephalus is controversial as divergent hypotheses have been pointed out, such as primary cardiac dysmorphogenesis versus hemodynamical mechanism, based on the abnormal vascular communication between embryos resulting secondary atrophy of the heart and dependent organs. In the case here reported we observed gross dysmorphic features in the malformed twin and extensive vascular anastomoses in the fused placenta, suggesting that the low pressure and hypoxigenated blood which nourished it could explain the extremely severe dismorphic sequence.

**Keywords:** acephalus Acardia, Twin reverse arterial perfusion syndrome, Monochorionic twins

25. Anatomical and Angiographic Aspects of the Middle Meningeal Artery  
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Background: The purpose of this study is to present the anatomical and angiographic aspects of the middle meningeal artery, from the perspective of the endovascular and neurosurgical approach of the corresponding pathology. Materials and methods: The work has been carried out based on the dissection of the cephalic region of two adult formalized cadavers within the Anatomy Department of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila" of Bucharest and by studying the database of the Interventional Radiology Laboratory of the Neurology and Cerebrovascular Diseases Institute of Bucharest. Results: By photographing the dissection stages we were able to expose in detail the topography of the temporal region, the pathway, the anatomical relations and the branches of the middle meningeal artery, and by studying the angiographic procedures we have obtained indicative images for the anatomical variability and the clinical implications of this artery. Also, we obtain a series of comments that integrate the anatomical data with the clinical concepts. Conclusion: The close observation of the anatomical structures, vascular in particular, is an essential aspect in the understanding of the pathological aspects and constitutes a first step for the successful management of therapeutic solutions.

**Keywords:** middle meningeal artery, temporal region  
26. Appendicular Mucocele - the Vaginal Way

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**Background:** Appendiceal mucocele (AM) is a rare pathology and is characterized by accumulation of mucin in the appendiceal lumen. Clinically, it can manifest with abdominal pain in the presence of a lower abdominal palpable mass. It is usually discovered intraoperatively. Proper preoperative diagnosis is mandatory since it requires surgical treatment and it must always be extracted intact. Efferation of AM could lead to development of pseudomyxoma peritonei, a pathology with a severe prognosis. Differential diagnosis with an adnexal mass is essential since an ovarian benign pathology could be extracted using the vaginal approach in selected cases. If the abdominal mass is an AM, then laparotomy or laparoscopy is elective. **Case presentation:** We present the case of a patient with persistent pelvic pain, most likely due to an ovarian cystic mass associated with uterine myoma. Taking into consideration ultrasound, uterine mobility, wide vaginal access, benign cervical and endometrial cytology, we offered the patient a vaginal hysterectomy since AM was not a diagnosis to consider at the time. Preoperative diagnosis of AM was impossible due to nonspecific ultrasound in the presence of gynecologic symptomatology and lack of more specific preoperative imaging. The major risk in the case of vaginal approach of such large probable ovarian mass, in reality an appendicular one, was mucocele efferation with subsequent development of pseudomyxoma peritonei (a pathology with a severe prognosis). The right aneal mass turned out to be an appendicular ovalar mass with tensed thin walls, adherent to a normal ovary, suggestive for appendicular mucocele. The appendicular mass was extracted intact, without efferation of the capsule. Pathology confirmed intraoperative diagnosis, establishing the simple mucocele form. **Conclusion:** Appendicular mucocele is a considerable differential diagnosis in cases of cystic ovarian mass. Proper preoperative diagnosis is important in establishing the surgical approach, in order to reduce the possibility of conversion to laparotomy, the risk of efferation of AM when using the vaginal route being considerable.

**Keywords:** appendicular mucocele, ovarian mass, vaginal, hysterectomy, pseudomyxoma peritonei

27. Invasive Adenocarcinoma of the Colon  
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**Background:** The colon adenocarcinoma is a malignant epithelial tumor that spreads beyond the mucosa, invading the deeper layers. In 60-70% of the cases, this cancer is presented in the sigmoid colon and the rectum. This pathology is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in the world, particularly in areas with increased socio-economic standards, affecting 1 of 20 persons. Sex related, it is the third most common type of cancer in both men and women. **Case presentation:** A 74 years old female patient with no significant medical history presents to the general practitioner for abdominal pain, alternating diarrhea and constipation, fatigue, slight weight loss, despite a good appetite in the last 2-3 weeks. Clinically, the patient is in a good general condition, the body mass index is 29, the abdomen volume is increased through fat, mobile, soft, with no tenderness and the digital rectal examination (PR) is negative. Paraclinical investigations reveal mild iron deficiency anemia (hemoglobin=10.4 g/dl), but nothing significant is visualized through abdominal ultrasound. Due to the anemia, it was considered mandatory to perform a colonoscopy that showed

a vegetative tumor, slightly bleeding at 90 cm of the anocutaneous line, in the transverse colon. The biopsy fraction taken was insufficient, the interpretation describing only epithelial dysplasia. A computer tomography scan was performed that confirmed the tumor and there was no evidence of distant metastasis. The patient was operated on with curative intention- a segmental colectomy of the transverse colon and mesocolon. The histopathological diagnosis is tubular adenocarcinoma (G1) that invades the muscular, serous, tubuloserous tissue and the areas of fat near the lymph nodes (pT3N1c). Oncological treatment has been initiated for 6 months with chemotherapeutic agents (5-Fluorouracil). Following re-evaluations over 2 years until now, the patient had a favorable evolution with complete remission confirmed by computer tomography scan and colonoscopy. **Conclusion:** We choose to present this case to raise awareness that iron-deficiency anemia with gastrointestinal transit disorders and weight loss over a short period of time are possible signs of a colon adenocarcinoma that require obligatorily an immediate colonoscopy.

**Keywords:** iron-deficiency anemia, adenocarcinoma, colonoscopy

28. Metabolic Syndrome and Obstructive Sleep Apnea Requiring Multidisciplinary Management  
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**Background:** The hallmark of obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is the repetitive collapse of the upper respiratory tract during sleep, causing hypopneic-apneic episodes, sleep fragmentation. The imbalance between the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems, the activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system, along with the condition's frequent association with metabolic syndrome lead to an increased individual cardiovascular risk. **Case presentation:** A 53-year-old patient with multiple cardiovascular risk factors (obesity, dyslipidemia, grade III hypertension, previous smoker - 51 pack-years and a history of alcohol abuse), with positive family history of cardiovascular disorders, is admitted to the Cardiovascular Rehabilitation Clinic in Iași accusing dyspnea upon mild physical exertion, fatigue and daytime sleepiness. Our clinical examination revealed a morbidly obese patient (BMI 50.5, abdominal circumference 145cm, Acanthosis nigricans), normal heart rate and blood pressure (BP) values under triple antihypertensive therapy (130/85 mmHg). Routine blood tests showed hyperglycemia (113 mg%), mildly elevated GGT levels and proteinuria (30mg/dl), optimal LDL values under lipid-lowering therapy (LDL-cholesterol 59.6mg%). The ECG revealed sinus rhythm 64 bpm, QRS axis -20 degrees, QS pattern in DIII, aVF. Echocardiography showed a preserved left ventricular ejection fraction (60%) with no signs of diastolic dysfunction and normal kinetics. We performed a 24-h Ambulatory Blood Pressure Monitoring and a 24-hour Holter ECG revealing optimal BP control (meanBP 125/77mmHg), and no significant ventricular or supraventricular arrhythmias. We performed a cardiorespiratory polygraphy which diagnosed a moderate form of obstructive sleep apnea (apnea-hypopnea index 29/h, medium O2 saturation 91%) requiring continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) therapy. The cardiopulmonary effort test showed a severely reduced exercise capacity (Weber Class D). An abdominal ultrasound showed hepatic steatosis and mild pancreatic lipomatosis. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of obstructive sleep apnea is rising, partly due to the ongoing global obesity epidemic, thus representing another major cause of cardiovascular comorbidities. Our patient requires a multidisciplinary management, consisting of long-term CPAP treatment and the enrollment in a cardiovascular rehabilitation program (regular physical exercise, nutritional counseling, medical education and psychological support, control of risk factors).

Screening for obstructive sleep apnea is advisable in all obese patients entering a cardiovascular rehabilitation program.

**Keywords:** metabolic syndrome, obesity, obstructive sleep apnea

29. Pituitary Adenoma and Its Implications in the Clinical Manifestations of Acromegaly

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**Background:** We were very impressed by the complexity of this case, and so we tried to figure a way to show the world how a complete clinical tableau of acromegaly caused by pituitary adenoma looks like. **Case presentation:** Acromegaly is a disorder which is the result of hypersecretion of the Growth Hormone (GH) which occurs approximately in 3-4 people per 1 mil per year. Both males and females appear to be equally affected with an average age of presentation of 44 yo. (younger patients may have more aggressive tumors and higher GH concentrations). The cause of acromegaly is usually the pituitary adenoma, which is a benign tumor. The first symptoms include: enlargement of hands and feet, craniofacial dysmorphism, visceromegaly, type 2 diabetes, arterial hypertension. Also in the more advanced stages of the disease constipation, diverticulitis and megacolon, which induces a very high chance of colon cancer, may occur. In some cases, depending on the size of the adenoma, there may be a level of compression of the optic chiasma which can induce vision impairment. 74 yo. male, diagnosed 12 years ago with: type 2 diabetes, arterial hypertension, ischemic coronary disease and chronic constipation. Also, the patient presents a level of sensitive neuropathy and microvascular complications. After the clinical exam, a considerable growth of the limbs, massive hyperglossia, modified face structure and parotid hypertrophy had been discovered. After conducting an MRI scan, the following have been revealed: demyelinating as a result of ischemic microangiopathy and right-lateral pituitary modification with cranial hyperostosis, both compatible with pituitary adenoma. Also, by measuring the blood IGF1 (insulin growth factor) levels, which was found to be three times the normal level (644.6 ng/mL), directly related to the type 2 diabetes, the disease was further confirmed. **Regarding the patient's chronic constipation a colonoscopy test has been conducted, which revealed that the patient was suffering of megacolon and diverticulitis.** **Conclusion:** So what makes this case worth presenting? The fact that the diagnose of the adenoma was done in the late stages of the disease, paradoxically overlaps with the polyposis which is an impediment in the surgical removal of the pituitary adenoma in the first place.

**Keywords:** pituitary adenoma, acromegaly, limbs enlargement, macroglossy

30. Severe Cutaneous and Systemic Reaction Related to Carbamazepine

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**Background:** Carbamazepine is prescribed not only as an antiepileptic drug, but also for other diseases as depression or bipolar disorder. In some predisposed individuals, there are possible severe cutaneous drug reactions, namely Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS)/ Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN) associated with Carbamazepine. **Case presentation:** In the present work, a case of a 14 years old adolescent, medicated with Carbamazepine for two weeks, as a mood stabilizer, is reported. A systemic reaction with flu-like symptoms, high fever, severe oral erosions, conjunctivitis,

and a generalized cutaneous, initially erythematous painful eruption, then extended epidermal detachment, appeared. The diagnosis of TEN was made and the skin biopsy confirmed the clinical diagnosis. The laboratory findings were normal. Carbamazepine was immediately discontinued. Supportive measures, intravenous fluids, wound care, intravenous immunoglobulin, and a course of intravenous cortisone hemisuccinate, then oral prednisolone with progressive tapering were introduced. The clinical resolution appeared progressively within two weeks, but with squeals as skin depigmentation, nails dystrophy and anxiety. **Conclusion:** The physicians should be aware of the potential role of high-risk medication in triggering SJS or TEN. The early diagnosis and specific management is mandatory of to prevent or limit long-term sequelae.

**Keywords:** carbamazepine, Stevens Johnson Syndrome, toxic epidermal necrolysis, adolescent

31. Significance of Multidisciplinary Team in Treating Metastatic Colon Cancer

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**Background:** Clinical case study describes a 38 years young patient with metastatic colon cancer. Multidisciplinary approach in the **patient's evaluation and combination of local and systemic treatment methods achieved a full remission.** **Patient's overall survival now exceeds 2.5 years and the quality of life is preserved.** **Case presentation:** Patient: 38-year-old woman complained about liquid stool and diffuse pain in the abdomen for 2 years. In January 2015 patient had an episode of severe abdominal pain in the hypogastric region. Colonoscopy showed an uneven mass in the area of the hepatic angle of colon ascendens covering 2/3 of the colon lumen. **Histologically:** moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma of the colon. CT scans of the abdominal cavity showed metastasis in Sg7 of the liver. Multidisciplinary board made a decision to start treatment with a surgery. Right hemicolectomy, extended lymphadenectomy and atypical resections of Sg2,3,7 of the liver were performed in March 2015. Final clinical diagnosis was: Ca colon ascendens T3N1bM1G2R0 Stage IV. Histological material was tested for RAS mutation. Mutation was detected in 12AGT and A146X genes. After surgery patient received 12 courses of FOLFOX IV chemotherapy. When therapy was completed CT examinations (October 2015) showed a complete remission. Follow-up time CT examination performed in August 2016 revealed 3 intraparenchymal metastases in Sg2,4,7 of the liver. Left hemihepatectomy was performed. During the hospitalisation patient had complaints about severe pain and discomfort in the right hypochondrium and MRI revealed thrombosis of the medium and right veins in the liver with secondary extensive ischaemia of the right lobe and a postoperative biloma in the left lobe of the liver. Patient received **anticoagulant and antibacterial therapy which improved patient's state.** From November 2016 to April 2017 the patient received 12 courses of FOLFOX IV chemotherapy and anticoagulant therapy with Rivaroxabanum 20 mg. After therapy was completed CT examinations showed complete remission and the region of the ischaemia in the liver decreased in size. **Conclusion:** The clinical case shows the significance of multidisciplinary team in treating metastatic colorectal cancer patients, early diagnostics and correction of treatment complications, and the importance of local therapeutic approaches in prolonging overall survival.

**Key words:** metastatic colon cancer, multidisciplinary care

32. The Effects of Sleep Deprivation on Future Doctors

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**Background:** Sleep deprivation, the state of not sleeping enough. It can be acute or chronic. A chronic state of sleep deprivation can provoke tiredness, daytime somnolence, hunger as well as weight gain or loss. With this study we wanted to observe the effect of acute sleep deprivation on medical students. We studied which side effects show first and how the tested skills deteriorate with the more time spent without sleep. **Materials and methods:** We put 10 medical students to the test with the ages between 19 and 23. We analyzed how the lack of sleep affects the following skills: memory, communication, logical thinking, reflexes, concentration and motoric precision. This was possible through a test we put together, that contained exercises and tasks through which we were able to test the skills mentioned above. Each of the subjects got 3 envelopes and a sheet with instructions. The envelopes contained a set of tasks with decreasing difficulty in each envelope. The subjects had to complete them after 10, 20 and 30 hours spent consecutively without sleeping. **Results:** The results show that besides not falling asleep, the most difficult task was the origami, through which we tested concentration and motoric precision. The students had also had difficulties with following instructions and solving logic puzzles. None of the students could complete the task without any sleep, 60% of the students had problems with memorizing tasks. The testing of the reflexes and the short term memory showed decreasing results. An interesting observation was that the motoric precision, which is a skill that along with the ability of following instructions are often used by medical students completing practical tasks, was extremely deteriorated by sleep deprivation. This issue can lead to severe mishappenings in the field of surgery. **Conclusion:** Our study proved that a rested mind and body works better, solves problems quicker, thinks faster, communicates more efficiently and moves more precisely. In the case of an acute sleep deprivation the set of skills that are needed by a medical student gets deteriorated, which explains, for example, why more rested students get better grades on exams than their sleep deprived colleagues.

**Keywords:** sleep deprivation, lack of sleep, concentration, memorizing, logical thinking, short term memory, sleep deprivation effects

33. The Percutaneous Device Closure of Ventricular Septal Defects

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**Background:** The ventricular septal defect is one of the most common congenital malformations of the heart, accounting for up to 40% of all cardiac anomalies. Taking into consideration the anatomical variabilities, the age of the patients or associated malformations the therapeutical approach becomes difficult. Traditional open heart surgery was used for a long time, but being associated with complications, alternative techniques have been developed. Transcatheter closure is less invasive and reduces the risk of postoperative afflictions. **Materials and methods:** The percutaneous device closure requires introducing a catheter along the femoral arteria until it reaches the heart. The defect is crossed with the guide wire from the left ventricle aspect to create an arteriovenous circuit. Then, the wire is exteriorised either to the jugular or femoral vein. The device is introduced through transvenous approach and attached to both sides of the septum, under transesophageal echocardiographic guidance. The expansion of the device occludes the passage and restricts the abnormal blood flow. The intervention is performed under general anaesthesia and does not require cardiopulmonary bypass.

**Results:** The defect is completely occluded. The residual shunt is reduced or absent. Pulmonary tension decreases to normal values. The method is feasible and effective and is not associated with severe complications. The recovery time is shorter compared to the conventional surgical treatment and the hospital stay is reduced. Estetically, the remaining scar is minor determining a smaller psychological impact. **Conclusion:** Although controversial for a long time, the transcatheter closure of ventricular septal defects is more effective, with better outcome on either short or long term. It is minimally invasive and offers an important alternative to the surgical approach. Wherever possible, this novel form of therapy should be considered the treatment of first choice.

**Keywords:** ventricular septal defect, percutaneous closure, device, alternative

34. Unusual Case of Locally Advanced Cervical Cancer Treated Using Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy Complicated with Gastric and Hepatic Metastases

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**Background:** Cervical cancer remains a major cause of mortality in Romania, in spite of numerous screening programmes designed for the prevention and early diagnosis of the disease. In terms of etiology, the sexually transmitted Human Papilloma Virus infection is most commonly associated with the type of cancer. The diagnosis is confirmed either through the Papanicolau test or colposcopy with biopsy sampling. **Case presentation:** 45 year old female patient was admitted to the Regional Institute of Oncology Iași with cervical cancer (invading the bladder and pelvis) diagnosed in 2014, symptomatically manifested through menometrorrhagia and pelvic pain. The anatomopathological examination stated that the neoplasm was an in situ microinvasive squamous cell carcinoma and the RMI showed that it was a stage IVa M1 cancer. The patient underwent neoadjuvant chemotherapy and radiotherapy, after which there was no evidence of remaining tumoral cells. In 2015 the patient was diagnosed with antral gastric tumor and in 2016 during CT a voluminous expansive hepatic mass was identified in segments 7 and 8. Later on, these proved out to be metastases originating from the squamous cell carcinoma in the cervix. For the gastric tumor the surgical approach was a subtotal gastrectomy with Roux-en-Y gastro-jejunal anastomosis. During a following intervention, a tumoral mass of umbilical aspect with a 5 cm capsular expression and another 2cm nodule located in the 6th segment were identified in the liver. Hepatic tumorectomy was performed, but after one year the patient developed yet another metastasis in the liver. **Conclusion:** The particularity of the case consists of the rare topography of the metastases, given the fact that cervical cancer generally spreads in the pelvis and lymphatic nodes. Furthermore, what makes it even more intriguing is the fact that the local response to radiotherapy was very good with no signs of remaining tumoral cells in the cervix.

**Keywords:** cervical cancer, gastric metastases, hepatic metastases, irradiation, squamous cell carcinoma

35. Utility of Diuretic Time in Radionuclide Renal Investigation  
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**Background:** Renal disease prevalence in children has been increasing in the last ten years. The principal causes are congenital hydronephrosis due to pielo-ureteral stenosis, primary

megaureter and vesicoureteral reflux. Case presentation: We show the clinical case of an 8 years old patient who was diagnosed in 2015 with vesicoureteral reflux, grade III, with a clinical history of recurrent urinary tract infections. He was referred to our nuclear medicine department to quantify the renal function. The images were taken immediately after radiotracer administration (99mTc-DTPA) with a dual-head gamma camera Siemens with diuretic time administration at 20 minutes. In 2016, the follow-up nephrography was performed under the same technical conditions, with the sole exception of diuretic time infusion, being changed from 20 minutes to the first minute after radiotracer injection. Conclusion: First nephrography was made immediately after diagnosis. The nephrographic curves showed a normal pattern of uptake and elimination for the left kidney while for the right kidney, the curve pattern was equivocal. After one year, during the follow-up examination, the diuretic time was changed to be infused in the first minute. The nephrographic curves had a more specific pattern: the left kidney function was unaltered as in baseline exploration and the equivocal image for the right kidney was normalized, meaning there was only a dilatation. The diagnosis between renal collecting system obstruction and dilatation has direct implications in the subsequent therapeutic attitude. We considered that the diuretic protocol in first minute for the nephrographic investigation of hydronephrosis significantly reduces the equivocal cases.

**Keywords:** renal disease, nephrographic, hydronephrosis, diuretic time, equivocal case

36. Volume-Staged Radiosurgery for High-Grade  
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**Background:** The current management of high-grade arteriovenous malformations (AVMs) involves a coordinated multimodal treatment, combining observation, microsurgery, endovascular and radiosurgery (RS). In these complex cases, volume-staged RS can be used to decrease complications risks and provides still high obliteration rates. We prospectively analyze the safety and efficacy of Gamma Knife surgery (GKS) in 6 challenging cases. **Materials and methods:** Six patients with Spetzler-Martin grade III (one), IV (3), and V (2) AVMs were treated in Lausanne University Hospital between 2010 and 2015. One patient had previous surgery for hematoma evacuation while another two benefitted from prior endovascular embolization. Three received GKS as the first treatment option. All patients were followed at 6 and 12 months and then on a yearly basis with serial brain MRI and angiography (after MRI showed complete obliteration). **Results:** Mean age was 40.8 years (range 28-60). Initial clinical presentation was hemorrhage (two) and epilepsy (three). Mean follow-up 38.4 months (range 12-48). For stage 1: mean target volume (TV) was 182.4 cc (range 45-555), mean prescription isodose volume (PIV) of 250.8 cc (range 55-673), volume of the 12 Gy isodose line for stage 1 17.7 cc (range 5.75-27), the mean marginal dose was 19.8 Gy (range 18-20). The mean period between the two stages was 6.6 months (range 6-9). Only one patient had an increase in seizure frequency during this period. No hemorrhagic events were noted. For stage 2, mean TV GKS was 172.4 cc (range 22-474), mean PIV of 275.6 cc (range 6-673), mean marginal dose was 19.6 Gy (range 18-20), volume of the 12 Gy isodose line was 13.85 cc (range 6.7-21). Radiological assessment at last follow-up showed partial obliteration in all cases, with digital subtraction angiography confirmation in 1. Only one patient required microsurgical intervention at follow-up, for the residual nidus. **Conclusion:** Volume-staged radiosurgery is a safe and effective treatment for high-grade AVMs, providing higher rates of obliteration without an

increase in possible complications. In these complex cases GKS can be successfully combined with surgical or endovascular approaches, for an optimal multimodal treatment.

**Keywords:** Gamma Knife surgery, high-grade arteriovenous malformations (AVMs), Volume-staged radiosurgery

37. Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome Treatment and Diagnosis Difficulties.

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**Background:** Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome is a rare congenital disorder in which an extra electrical pathway between the atria and ventricles is present, which bypasses the Atrio-Ventricular Node. Episodes of fast heartbeats can occur but aren't life threatening on their own. This disorder affects only 0.2% of the population. Complications appear when other heart anomalies are present thus Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome must be treated either using radio-frequency catheter ablation or medication. **Case presentation:** Ms D.S. is a 52 years old secretary from Cluj-Napoca who was hospitalized on 14.03.2015 with complaints of high frequency rhythmic palpitations and retro-sternal pain. In 2013 she **was diagnosed with Ebstein's anomaly and Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome** with episodes of atrial fibrillation and type 2 hypertension associated with obesity. The appropriate treatment at the time was ablation with radio-frequency catheter of the postero-septal wall. After a clinical exam, we can see the tegument and mucous have physiological aspect and no leg swelling is observed, normally conformed thorax, rhythmic heart noises with a heart rate of 60 BPM (beats per minute) and a blood pressure of 140/80 mmHg. Further exams reported cardiac failure type NYHA 2 (New York Heart Association Classification Criteria), mitral insufficiency based on the deceleration of the systolic murmur in the mitral area and tricuspid insufficiency and relapse of the ablation 2 weeks after the procedure. After performing 4 EKG (electrocardiogram) exams, results showed the PR wave length < 120 ms, QRS complex length > 120 ms with delta wave present both at the debut and the end of the QRS complex. Following the EKG results, the most plausible output was the diagnosis with Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome. Further complications should be reported as following: 1. Relapse risk of the second ablation; 2. The general perspective shows death risk of 19.5% considering all the factors previously mentioned; 3. 17.1% risk of worsening to cardiac insufficiency NYHA III or IV. **Conclusion:** This case is highlighted by both the association of two rare congenital diseases (The Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome and the Ebstein's anomaly) and diseases provoked by internal and environmental factors (obesity, stress). The way these combined factors react explained the need of writing this case report.

**Keywords:** Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome, Ebstein's anomaly, systolic murmur, ablation with radiofrequency

38. Amyloid-Beta Peptide is Required for the cGMP-Induced Long-Term Potentiation and Memory

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**Background:** Accumulation of amyloid-beta (A $\beta$ ) has been related to **Alzheimer's disease pathogenesis**. However, in the healthy brain, low concentrations of A $\beta$  are necessary for physiological long-term potentiation (LTP) and memory. Because cGMP plays a key role in these processes, here we have investigated whether cGMP might influence A $\beta$  production and function during LTP and memory in physiological conditions. **Materials and methods:** We first evaluated whether an increase of cGMP levels by

phosphodiesterase-5 inhibitors (PDE5-Is) might affect A $\beta$  levels in Neuro-2a (N2a) cells and hippocampal slices. We also evaluated whether PDE5-Is might modify Amyloid Precursor Protein (APP) expression and the interaction between APP and the  $\beta$ -site APP cleaving enzyme-1 (BACE-1), measured with the OptiCAB assay. Finally, we performed electrophysiological experiments on hippocampal slices and behavioral studies (novel object recognition) to analyze whether the PDE5-Is-induced enhancement of LTP and memory was still present when blocking A $\beta$  function. Results: We showed that the increase of intracellular cGMP after a treatment with PDE5-Is induced a parallel increase of A $\beta$  levels in N2a cells and hippocampal slices. This effect was reduced by the guanylyl cyclase inhibitor ODO. PDE5-Is did not modify APP full-length expression but increases the APP/BACE-1 convergence in endolysosomal compartments. Finally, we demonstrated that the cGMP-induced LTP and memory depended upon A $\beta$  production. In fact, the physiological potentiation of LTP and recognition memory induced by PDE5-Is was not present if blocking A $\beta$  function - by anti-murine A $\beta$  antibodies or APP knock-out mice. Conclusion: The increase of cGMP positively modulates A $\beta$  production, which, in turn, boosts synaptic plasticity and memory. The lack of effect of PDE5-Is in APP KO mice suggests that A $\beta$  is needed for the cGMP-induced enhancement of LTP and memory. Thus, PDE5-Is might work as cognitive enhancers via a positive modulation of A $\beta$  at physiological concentrations in the brain.

**Keywords:** APP, amyloid beta, cGMP, long-term potentiation, memory, synaptic plasticity

39. Beneficial Supplement Mixture for Fatty Liver  
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**Background:** A hypercaloric and hyperlipidemic diet induces non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), which is frequently associated with type 2 diabetes mellitus, metabolic syndrome, obesity and dyslipidemia. Anti-inflammatory and antioxidant supplements may prevent or reverse NAFLD. Vitamin E and fish oil have these properties. Poly-lactic-co-glycolic acid (PLGA) nanoparticles charged with vitamin E have liver tropism and increase the water solubility of the vitamin. The aim of the study is to investigate the effect of the combination of PLGA vitamin E and fish oil on fatty liver. **Materials and methods:** Twenty male Wistar rats, 3 months old, were fed with a hypercaloric and hyperlipidemic diet for 4 weeks. Then, for the next 3 weeks they were fed with a standard diet, but they were divided into 4 groups as follows: group O was only on a standard diet, group N was treated with PLGA nanoparticles with vitamin E (1 mg/kg), group L took Lysi fish oil (1 mg/kg) and group M received both PLGA nanoparticles with vitamin E and Lysi fish oil, same doses. Blood samples were taken for glucose, triglycerides, total proteins, cholesterol, alanine aminotransferase (ALT), cystatin, gamma glutamyl transferase (GGT), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), urea and creatinine measurements and liver oxidative stress markers (malonyldialdehyde-MDA, glutathione, thiols) were determined. Liver was harvested and stored in a 10% solution of formaldehyde (formol) for histopathological examination. Results: Group O had the worst systemic biological profile. Compared to group O, group N showed significantly decreased ( $p < 0.05$ ) levels for all hepatic enzymes, reduced ( $p < 0.05$ ) cholesterol and cystatin. Group L showed significantly decreased levels of triglycerides ( $p = 0.0002$ ), ALT ( $p < 0.0191$ ), cholesterol ( $p = 0.0003$ ), cystatin ( $p < 0.0001$ ) and GGT ( $p = 0.0082$ ). Group M showed significantly decreased ( $p < 0.015$ ) levels of triglycerides and hepatic enzymes activity. Regarding oxidative stress markers, group M showed ( $p = 0.0387$ ) the lowest levels for MDA and the highest ( $p = 0.0013$ ) for glutathione. At the histopathological exam, group O showed medium hepatopathy, while groups N, L and M

showed only minor hepatopathy. Groups L and M showed a decreased number of inflammatory cells at the histopathological exam. Conclusion: The combination of Lysi fish oil and PLGA nanoparticles with vitamin E has synergistic hepatoprotective effect.

**Keywords:** PLGA nanoparticles, vitamin E, fish oil, oxidative stress, hepatopathy, dyslipidemia, metabolic syndrome

40. Body Temperature Flux as an Early Detection Method of Breast Cancer  
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**Background:** Breast cancer continues to be the most widespread cancer among women. The most effective way to improve the results of treatment is screening methods improvement. This indicates to the need of creation and implement of new non-invasive technologies that would complement traditional early detection methods. An indicator of biological processes in the human body is the heat flux of internal organs, the magnitude of which is varies with different pathology, in particular oncologic processes. The aim of the study was to analyze experimentally and clinically the density of the temperature flux of the mammary gland in special that which was affected by gastric neoplasms. **Materials and methods:** The experiment was performed on 48 rats. The main group consisted of 32 animals, which were grafted with the Heren tumor into perineum tissues in project localization of mammary glands, according to the method we proposed (patent №109812 dated 12.09.2016). And 16 intact animals created the comparison group. Thermal measurement was carried out from the 8th to the 16th days after the tumor injection. Clinical trials were performed on 125 women, who were divided into two groups. The main group was 37 women with breast cancer, in I-II A stage of the disease. A comparison group was created by 88 practically healthy women. A multichannel device ALTEK-10008, with the software "Thermologger 9004TS-M", carried out measurement of the heat flux in the mammary gland. Results: The results of the experimental study indicate that the heat flux in the mammary glands with tumor is lower than intact and decreases with the growth of the tumor. The results of the clinical trial indicate that there is no probable difference in the density of the heat flux during all stages of the menstrual period. The presence of malignant tumors of the mammary gland leads to a decrease in the density of the heat flux in the projection area in 1.21 times ( $p < 0.01$ ). Conclusion: Consequently, the density of the heat flux of the mammary gland completely reflects the morphofunctional state of its tissues, which can be used for the early detection of cancer in this localization.

**Keywords:** breast cancer, tumor, gastric neoplasms, early detection methods, mammary glands, temperature flux

41. Can We Teach Auscultation in a Different Way?  
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**Background:** Due to the continuously increasing number of students in our university, the opportunity of practicing clinical maneuvers on patients, such as cardiac auscultation, becomes smaller and smaller. Moreover, a competent cardiac auscultation, combined with an optimal level of confidence and experience, is essential to every future doctor. Therefore, medical simulation is the perfect solution for improving these much needed clinical abilities, in a relaxing and supportive environment. **Materials and methods:** We evaluated the evolution of 59 students, from the 3rd to the 6th year of study, who took part in 4 hands-on workshops of cardiac auscultation, in a training center. The duration of the

workshops was 6 hours each. The presentation was held by a specialist doctor, who showed and explained them the technique, presented them the normal heart sounds and then more than 20 types of murmurs. After that, each student had the chance to perform the technique at least 2 times, while the others could also hear the cardiac sounds on a microphone. All of them were asked to complete a form, before and after the workshop, in order to evaluate themselves and the progression they have made. Furthermore, we called a number of 10 students who participated on the trainings and in the meantime started the medical residency and asked them for their opinion on the utility of the workshop. Results: The results have clearly shown a progress in each student's ability to correctly diagnose a cardiac pathology-on average, they autoevaluated it with 2 points out of 4- as well as an increase in their self-confidence- 3 points- and interest in cardiology. Conclusion: In conclusion, in this era of astonishing technological advancement, the medical simulation offers a good alternative to the bedside teaching and represents a very efficient manner to develop the clinical abilities of future doctors.

**Keywords:** medical simulation training, international students, task-trainer simulators, medical education, cardiac auscultation

42. Cellular Viability Dynamics Due to Chloride Symporter Manipulation in Mature Hippocampal Cultures Exposed to Metabolic Injury  
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**Background:** Neurons exclusively depend on the aerobic breakdown of glucose, metabolic deprivation causing substantial viability impairment, materialized as a marked ionic imbalance. A major role in this mechanism is played by the Cl<sup>-</sup> ion whose cytoplasmic concentration appears to increase during metabolic injury episodes due to induced changes in the expression of Cl<sup>-</sup> symporters NKCC1 and KCC2. By chemically manipulating the function of these symporters in an in vitro cerebral ischemia model we were able to assess the correlation between their expression, ionic concentration dynamics and neuronal viability. **Materials and methods:** Primary hippocampal neuron cultures were obtained from Wistar rats on postnatal day 0. After 7 days in vitro (DIV7), mature cultures were exposed to 2h of OGD (oxygen-glucose deprivation) or control conditions (normoxia in the presence of a glucose-medium). Evaluation of cellular metabolism was performed using the resazurin viability test during a 3h reoxygenation in a normoglycemic environment. Cell viability after exposure to OGD was compared to control-viability, considered as 100%. NKCC1 antagonist bumetanide or KCC2 antagonist DIOA were added to part of the OGD-exposed wells either during the OGD or reoxygenation stages. **Results:** The exposure of mature hippocampal cultures to OGD+bumetanide conditions led to an increase in cellular viability, while the exposure to OGD+DIOA conditions resulted in a decrease in viability, both compared to OGD-exposed cultures. Neuronal cultures treated with bumetanide or DIOA during reoxygenation showed no significant differences in viability in comparison to OGD-exposed cultures. **Conclusion:** The potential neuroprotective effect of bumetanide might be due to an increase in the expression of NKCC1 during ischemic episodes. By blocking the inward Cl<sup>-</sup> transport the bumetanide-treatment leads to a decrease in its intracellular concentration. In contrast, the detrimental effects of the DIOA-treatment may be explained by the supplementary increase in Cl<sup>-</sup> intracellular concentration due to the blockage of its outward transport. **DIOA's lack of significant effect** when added during the reoxygenation stage is most probably due to a marked decrease in KCC2 expression after ischemic exposure, whereas in the case of bumetanide-reoxygenation-treatment the explanation resides in NKCC1's change in transport dynamics due to modified intracellular Na<sup>+</sup> and Cl<sup>-</sup> concentrations at the end of OGD-exposure.

**Keywords:** mature hippocampal neurons, oxygen and glucose deprivation, bumetanide, DIOA, ischemia

43. Determination of VEGFR-2 (KDR) 604A>G Polymorphism in Pancreatic Disorders  
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**Background:** Pancreatic diseases have a high prevalence worldwide. In spite of the fact that screening methods became more effective and the knowledge we have nowadays about pancreatic diseases has enhanced, their incidence remains high. **Material and Methods:** Our purpose was to determine whether single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of VEGFR-2/KDR (vascular endothelial growth factor receptor 2/ kinase insert domain receptor) influences susceptibility to develop pancreatic pathology. Genomic DNA was extracted from blood samples collected from patients diagnosed with acute pancreatitis (n = 111), chronic pancreatitis (n = 38), pancreatic cancer (n = 91) and healthy controls (n = 251). VEGFR-2 (KDR) 604A>G (rs2071559) polymorphism frequency was determined with TaqMan allelic discrimination assays. **Results:** Statistical assessment was performed by associating genetic polymorphism with clinical and pathological data. In both pancreatic diseases and healthy control groups the polymorphism we studied was in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. Association between increased risk for pancreatic diseases and studied polymorphism was statistically significant. KDR 604AG and AG + GG genotypes were more prevalent in acute pancreatitis and pancreatic cancer patients than in controls. These genotypes influence disease development in a low rate. No association was found between chronic pancreatitis and KDR 604AG and AG + GG genotypes. In Romanian cohort, we found an association between the KDR 604A>G polymorphism and acute pancreatitis and pancreatic cancer. **Conclusion:** Carriers of the-604G variant allele were more frequent among acute pancreatitis and pancreatic cancer than among controls, suggesting that KDR 604G allele may confer an increased risk for these diseases. In the future, more extensive studies on larger groups are necessary, in order to emphasize the role of VEGFR2 polymorphisms in pancreatic pathology.

**Keywords:** pancreatic disorders, polymorphism, genotype, VEGFR-2

44. Effects of Gold Nanoparticles Functionalized with Albumin on Pancreatic Adenocarcinoma Migration Capacity  
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**Background:** Gold nanoparticles (GNPs) have proved their role as effective photothermal agents. Moreover, it has been emphasized that by Albumin (Alb) functionalization, the selectivity of thermal destruction is enhanced through the overexpression of Alb receptors in epithelial-derived cancer specimens. However, the effects of long-term administration of Alb-GNPs on cell migration is still uncertain. **Materials and methods:** Synthesis and functionalization of GNPs with human serum albumin was performed. Complete characterization of the newly designed



nano-structures was achieved by FTIR, UV-VIS, AFM and Raman Spectroscopy. Panc-1 cell line was used for in vitro studies. Exposure to the nanomaterial was conducted using different concentrations of nanomaterial (50, 25, 17.5 µg/mL) and a special migration assay was used (Mililuaopore) with flow cytometry evaluation. Results: Our results showed no significant morphological changes or migration capacity of Panc-1 cells after exposing them to 17.5 and 25 µg/mL Alb-GNPs. However, higher concentrations of nanomaterial (50 µg/mL) have the tendency to promote cell migration and may lead to metastasis formation. Conclusion: Even if GNPs are known to exhibit impactful features, our results demonstrate the need for reevaluation of long term administration of nanomaterials. A proper balance between the need for efficacy and the need for the reduction of pro-metastatic effects should be maintained.

**Keywords:** gold nanoparticles, albumin, migration, pancreatic adenocarcinoma

45. Experimental Investigations of Taurine Effects in Somatic and Visceral Nociceptive Reactivity in Mice  
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Background: Taurine (2-aminoethane sulfonic acid) is a component of different food, being regularly present into energy drinks. Its synthesis in the human body is realized primarily in the liver, through the cysteine sulfonic acid pathway, with the participation of pyridoxal-5' phosphate. Directly or indirectly, taurine is capable to manifest either a confirmed or highly feasible involvement in a various pathological states, that disturb practically every main organs and is responsible for a wide variety of serious diseases. Materials and methods: The aim of our study was the experimental researches of the effects of taurine in somatic and visceral pain models. The experiment was carried out on white Swiss mice (20-25g), distributed into 3 groups of 7 animals each, treated intraperitoneally as following: Group 1 (Control)- saline solution 0.1 ml/10 g body weight (bw), Group 2 (TAU)- taurine 800 mg/kg bw, Group 3 (IBU)- ibuprofen 5 mg/kg bw. The nociceptive cutaneous testing was performed using tail-flick model, to evaluate the latency period reaction after thermal noxious tail stimulation. The tail withdrawal latency (seconds) was counted before the experiment, and 15, 30, 60, 90 minutes after the substances administration. The model of visceral pain used, consists of chemical peritoneal irritation with acetic acid (0.6%). Pain responses were scored by counting the number of stretches, or writhes per animal, every 5 minutes, during 30 minutes interval, in the experiment. Ibuprofen was used as positive control drug, with known analgesic effects in these experimental models **in mice. The protocol was approved by the “Grigore T. Popa” University Committee for Research and Ethical Issues.** Results: The administration of taurine resulted in a prolongation of the latency response, its effects being less intense than those of ibuprofen in tail flick test. The use of taurine, was associated by a significant decrease of the behavioral manifestations number, but lesser accentuated than those of ibuprofen in writhing test. Conclusion: Using the mouse model of acute somatic pain, we found that taurine could produce antinociceptive activity, 60 minutes after the thermal noxious tail stimulation. Taurine exhibited, also, a significant analgesic effect in the visceral pain model used in mice.

**Keywords:** taurine, nociception, tail-flick, writhing test

46. Immunohistochemical Study of Von Willebrand Factor as a Marker of Endothelial Dysfunctions of Utero-Placental Area and Myometrium in Pregnancy  
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Background: The pathology of cytotrophoblast invasion, endothelial dysfunctions of utero-placental area (UPA) and myometrium lead to placental ischemia and oxidative stress. Among different methods of examination of UPA and myometrium the most effective is morphological methods, including immunohistochemical staining. Assaying of von Willebrand factor (vWF) permits to study endothelial dysfunctions in different types of blood vessels. vWF is a marker of young endothelial cells, it deposits near the formation of fibrinoid and blood clots (I.Davydenko, 2015). The aim was: to establish the relative immunohistochemical concentration of the vWF in endothelial cells of different types of vessels of the UPA and myometrium in pregnancy. Materials and methods: The biopsy material was obtained by means of standard technique. Multiple paraffin sections (5 µm thickness) were used for three methods: 1)immunohistochemical vWF staining with an antigen thermal exposure; 2)differentiated histochemical fibrin and collagen staining by N.Z.Slinchenko; 3)hematoxylin-eosin staining. Digital images were analyzed with a computer program ImageJ (1.48v, W. Rasband, National Institute of Health,USA,2015). The evaluation of optical density was based on logarithmic transformations of brightness values. We also calculated the arithmetic mean and its error for optical density (PAST3.06, O.Hammer, 2015). Results: The most pronounced positive color was observed in formed endothelial cells of the blood vessels, which were stained with varying intensity, in both single blood vessel and different types of blood vessels. The most intensely color was established in arterial type vessels (optical density 0.404±0.0028), and more in myometrium than in the UPA. Less intense coloration was in the venous type vessels (0.381±0.0024) and of the microcirculatory system (0.378±0.0021), however, it did not depend on the localization (myometrium or UPA). The established intensity of coloration of endothelial cells is perspective in studying endothelial dysfunction in vessels of different types, and for arteries - indifferent localization (myometrium or UPA). Moreover, it allows identifying the endothelial cells desquamation as an indicator of huge damage of the intima. Conclusion: Applying an immunohistochemical study of vWF makes possible to assess the degree and nature of endothelial dysfunction of UPA and myometrium vessels for establishing morphological preconditions for fetal insufficiency.

**Keywords:** uterine-placental area (UPA), myometrium, pregnancy, von Willebrand factor (vWF)

47. In Vivo Expression and Use of Excitatory DREADDs in a Mouse Epilepsy Model  
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Background: Designer receptors exclusively activated by designer drugs, otherwise known as DREADDs, are a powerful method in neuroscience's toolbox. DREADDs consist of genetically engineered receptors that allow the spatial and temporal control of G-protein coupled signaling through specific synthetic ligands, such as clozapine N-oxide (CNO), which are otherwise inert. Our aim in this study was to express excitatory DREADDs in parvalbumin- and somatostatin-expressing interneurons in the hippocampi of C57BL/6 mice, and to use this experimental system to modulate network excitability in a pharmacological model of epilepsy. Materials and methods: For the procedures we used seven parvalbumin-Cre and six somatostatin-Cre, male and female mice,

aged 50-200 days. The mice were kept in 12-12 h day/night cycle, with food and water ad libitum. During surgery, two skull openings were made to allow access to both dorsal and ventral hippocampi within each hemisphere. Injections of adeno-associated viruses (AAVs) carrying the double-floxed DREADDs construct were then performed using stereotaxic alignment and a high-resolution glass syringe attached to a micromanipulator. Once both the ventral and dorsal hippocampi were injected with the AAVs, the wound was closed and disinfected. In order to activate the DREADDs, clozapine N-oxide (CNO) was administered prior to the delivery of the epileptogenic agent, 4-aminopyridine. Results: The expression of DREADDs appeared to be robust at 5 weeks after surgery and to continue to beyond 8 months. Furthermore, the activation of interneuron populations via the DREADDs was shown to be capable of modulating seizure-related behaviours in the mouse. Conclusion: Excitatory DREADDs have a long expression window in the mouse hippocampus, potentially allowing age-related follow-up. Moreover, selective interrogation of specific interneuron types may lead to finding new potential targets for antiepileptic drugs enhancing their efficacy and potency while reducing undesired side effects.

**Keywords:** chemogenetics, DREADDs, epilepsy, clozapine N-oxide

48. Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis – The Contribution of Anatomopathological Examination  
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**Background:** Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis, also known as Histiocytosis X, includes several anatomical and clinical syndromes, which have in common disorganized proliferation, either local or general, of the cells belonging to the reticuloendothelial phagocytic system. Although the aetiology has not been fully understood, viral or bacterial infections are taken into consideration. Due to its characteristic histological, clinical and evolutive features, histiocytosis X is considered a potentially malignant disorder. Case presentation: We present the case of a 7-year-old child, without any pathological personal history, that was admitted to the Paediatric Surgery Clinic of Saint Mary Emergency Hospital Iași, for the investigation of a swelling in the frontal area of the head, due to a minor trauma three weeks prior to hospitalization. Radiological examination showed osteolytic lesions of the frontal bone, the left parietal bone, ribs and the right scapulo-humeral joint. An epicranial biopsy from the frontal region was performed. Microscopical examination revealed multiple tissular fragments with a tumoral proliferation consisting of histiocytes, rare granulocytes, scarce multinucleated giant cells, vast areas of necrosis and isolated bone lamellas. Immunohistochemistry showed intensely positive CD1a and CD68 tumor cells. The final diagnosis was Langerhans Cell Histiocytosis. Following informed consent of the family, chemotherapy was initiated in conformity with the protocol. Four weeks after initiation of chemotherapy, the evolution was favourable. Conclusion: Certainty diagnosis for this type of disease is offered only by histopathological examination due to the fact that clinical manifestations are often suited to differential diagnosis with other disorders. Chemotherapy must be taken into consideration in the treatment of these cases.

**Keywords:** histiocytosis, Langerhans cells, child

49. Liquid-Based Cervicovaginal Bethesda-Papanicolaou Cytology- An Efficient Screening Method for Precancerous Lesions of the Uterine Cervix

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**Background:** Cervical cancer is caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) and ranks third among all malignancies for women. High-risk HPV phenotypes, especially 16 and 18, can produce high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) that can evolve to cervical cancer. Liquid-based cervicovaginal cytology (LBC) represents a screening method for precancerous lesions and cervical cancer. **Materials and methods:** A retrospective study was conducted on 2454 patients who underwent cervical screening by LBC during January-June 2016. The epithelial cells samples were collected in terms with the protocol of the LBC method and were stained accordingly with the Papanicolaou protocol. These smears were then evaluated using light microscopy and the results were reported using the Bethesda System. **Results:** The cases were divided into 6 age-groups, the highest percentage of patients (38.62%) being included in the 40-50 age-group. 82.94% of the cytological examinations were negative for intraepithelial lesions or malignancy (NILM). The epithelial cells abnormalities had different rates among the age groups. The presence of atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance (ASC-US) was significantly higher in the 30-40 age-group (p=0.01). Low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL) were significantly more frequent in patients younger than 20 years (p=0.011) and in the 20-30 age-group (p<0.001). The patients older than 60 years had significantly more lesions that require further investigations: atypical squamous cells-cannot exclude high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (ASC-H) (p<0.001) and high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL) (p<0.001). The overall incidence of the abnormalities in the analysed cases was as follows: 11.87% ASC-US, 1.96% LSIL, 1.18% ASC-H and 2.05% HSIL. **Conclusion:** The precancerous lesions are frequent in Romanian female population, affecting especially young women. The incidence of low-grade lesions is higher in women younger than 30 years, while the high-grade lesions are more frequent in women over 30 years. Early diagnosis of these lesions with high probability of malignant degeneration is the key for decreasing the incidence of cervical cancer. LBC is a promising method for cervical cancer screening as it has a higher detection rate for preneoplastic lesions than conventional Papanicolaou smear method.

**Keywords:** liquid-based cytology, HPV, cervical cancer, screening method

50. MECOM rs2201862 Polymorphism Increases the Risk of Non BCR-ABL Myeloproliferative Neoplasms  
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**Background:** Polycythemia vera (PV), essential thrombocythemia (ET) and primary myelofibrosis (PMF) are the most frequent BCR-ABL-negative myeloproliferative neoplasms (MPN), that are usually characterized by specific somatic driver mutations, such as JAK2 V617F and CALR. This study aimed to establish the additional contribution of the recently described MECOM rs2201862 polymorphism to the occurrence of MPN. **Materials and methods:** The study included 939 patients with MPN and 483 individuals age- and gender-matched to the patients, serving as controls. All the experiments have been performed on genomic DNA obtained from peripheral blood withdrawn on EDTA. The genomic DNA was obtained using commercially available kits and the MECOM rs2201862 polymorphism was genotyped in all patients and controls using TaqMan SNP Genotyping assay and run on a QuantStudio 3 real-time PCR machine. **Results:** The T allele of rs2201862 was associated with the global MPN phenotype (all the three diseases taken together - PV, ET and PMF) (OR = 1.3; 95% CI= 1.1- 1.5; p-value= 0.004). This effect was observed also when

analyzing the PV and PMF groups (OR= 1.3; 95% CI= 1.1- 1.6; p-value= 0.004 and OR= 1.3; 95% CI= 1- 1.7; p-value= 0.03, respectively). A similar trend was noted in the case of ET group, without reaching statistical significance (OR= 1.2; 95% CI= 1- 1.4; p-value= 0.08). The T allele of rs2201862 was associated with both JAK2 V617F and CALR-mutated MPN. In the latter case, the effect was considerably stronger (OR= 1.4; 95% CI= 1.1- 1.8; p-value= 0.005 versus OR= 1.2; 95% CI= 1- 1.4; p-value= 0.01). Conclusion: There was a significant global correlation between rs2201862 and MPN. Regarding the MPN phenotypes, it strongly associated with PV, weaker with PMF, while the association with ET bordered the statistical significance. In ET and PMF, rs2201862 associated especially with CALR-mutated disease. Thus, we may conclude that rs2201862 predisposes especially to PV and to CALR-mutated ET and PMF.

**Keywords:** myeloproliferative neoplasms, driver mutations, genetic polymorphism, genetic predisposition, MECOM

51. Natural Birth Can Be Taught Using Advanced Medical Simulators

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**Background:** Nowadays, students usually have less and less access to patients, especially when talking about hands-on maneuvers. Preparing future doctors and improving the trust in executing the basic maneuvers, for example in assisting the natural birth is essential. Medical simulation, by using advanced mannequins, might be a solution in improving their training. **Materials and methods:** A subjective auto-evaluation was made on 52 foreign students, which have participated at three hands-on workshops held by a simulation center with lots of medical simulation equipment. They were trained Leopold maneuvers, natural rotations of the fetus with plenty of different presentations and full scenarios of natural birth with complications such as: nuchal cord, placenta in different malignant positions. Each maneuver was explained on a different mannequin. Each participant was evaluated by a form before and after the workshop. One by one, the maneuvers were presented by a trained and dedicated doctor in this field. The theoretical part lasted 50 minutes for each maneuver and every participant was able to do it for at least 2 times. **Results:** Every maneuver was marked with the average between the grade before and after the workshop. We took as well in consideration, the difference between the grading of the self confidence before and after the training. After all, this training was designed for the medical future of the students, so asking some former students about how useful was the workshop for their work directly, managed to highlight one more time the key point: medical simulation is seriously needed! **Conclusion:** Medical simulation in learning practical skills in foreign students is a very effective method with amazing results. As long as simulation in the medical field is not confused with real medical practice and is only considered a method of improvement, it can bring many benefits.

**Keywords:** medical simulation training, international students, task-trainer simulators, medical education, natural birth

52. Pharmacologic Influence of the Somatic Nociception Through Nanocarriers Entrapping Dexketoprofen - Experimental Data

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**Background:** Nanotechnology is a field of science, based on the use of materials with nanometric size. The Application of nanoengineering in substance delivery systems design has opened new areas of research in prolonged drugs release. Dexketoprofen is a dextro-enantiomer of the nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug ketoprofen and it is a fast-acting analgesic, which is indicated especially by the therapy of painful musculoskeletal diseases, post-surgery conditions, pelvic pain. Data from the literature describe various possibilities for the design of dexketoprofen nanoparticles, which were characterized and studied regarding drug delivery, but only a few were investigated in vivo. **Materials and methods:** We aimed to evaluate the effects of nanocarriers entrapping dexketoprofen in a somatic pain model in mice. **Method:** the nanoparticles were obtained by dissolving L- $\alpha$ -phosphatidylcholine in chloroform, removing the solvent by evaporation, and hydrated thereafter by adding distilled water with dexketoprofen. The soft matter vesicles were stabilized with a 0.5% chitosan solution, which acts like a supplementary transport barrier, allowing the slow release of the substance entrapped inside. We evaluated the distribution of vesical dimensions and the Zeta potential using a Malvern Zetasizer Nano ZS ZEN-3500 apparatus. To direct viewing of the nanoparticles, a Nikon Ti Eclipse optical microscope was used. The experiment was carried out on white Swiss mice (20-25g), divided into 3 groups of 7 animals each, treated orally: Group I (Control)- distilled water 0.1ml/10g body weight (bw), Group II (DEX)- dexketoprofen 0.15mg/10g bw, Group III (DEX-ves)- dexketoprofen vesicles 10mg/10g bw. Antinociception was assessed using the hot-plate test, in order to evaluate the latency time reactivity to thermal noxious stimulation. Experimental protocol was implemented according to recommendations of our University Committee for Research. **Results:** The obtained nanoparticles were found to have a mean size of 368nm and mean Zeta potential of +61,7mV, thus suggesting a very good stability of the solution. The administration of dexketoprofen vesicles was associated with an increase of the latency response, statistically significant in the interval between 2 and 8 hours in the experiment. **Conclusion:** The use of nanovesicles as carriers for dexketoprofen resulted in a sustained release of the drug, compared to a non-entrapped agent in the hot-plate test on mice.

**Keywords:** dexketoprofen, nanoparticles, hot-plate, mice

53. Psychosomatic Features of Complicated Grief Disorder (CGD)

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**Background:** CGD has recently been established in DSM 5 illustrating the need of a biomedical classification of grief associated functional disorders. The behavioral features of CGD have been widely discussed; however, there is little evidence on body functions alterations associated with CGD. **Case presentation:** K.N. is an 80 y.o. man who experienced the loss of his grandson one year ago. He has history of diabetes mellitus type II and coronary heart disease. K.N. presented loss of walking ability few days after the incident which was associated with the shock stage of Grief and Loss classification. General evaluation as well as neurological and orthopedic assessment showed no pathological causes of this impairment indicating its psychological background of. Physical therapy sessions did not make an impact as well. **As part of the patient's psychological assessment Complicated Grief Disorder Questionnaire** proved positive (CGDQ Score >or = 5). In the meantime, the patient refused to follow a proper diet decreasing his food in several weeks intervals. An E. Coli urinary infection was established in June 2017 and urinary cultures were positive until October 2017 even if antibiotics have been administered properly. The patient referred no previous resistant infection and suffered from several complications of this specific infection. After being admitted in the hospital the infection was treated; An

ongoing decrease in cortisol levels was noticed in his laboratory examinations. K.N. seems willing to walk but he is unable to do so for now. Conclusion: **K.N.'s case presents special interest given that motility impairment is a rare complication of CGD which may be interpreted through the newly established field of psychoneuroendocrinology. Cortisol's decline could justify the general inactivity leading to loss of walking and the vulnerability of his towards urinary infection. K. N's unwillingness to be nourished in a proper way appears as a dysbiosis factor inhibiting the immunosuppression of E. Coli which could immigrate and multiply. It is also likely that grieving switched negatively lymphocytes' activity. All in all the biology of behavior ought to be further investigated focusing on both noticeable cases and prospective studies.**

**Keywords:** complicated grief disorder, psychosomatic disorders, psychoneuroendocrinology

54. Teaching Anesthesia Procedures with Medical Simulators for International Students in Romania  
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**Background:** Medical students encounter more and more difficulties when trying to practice on patients. In addition, international students have to overcome the language barrier too. Improving the knowledge, skills and self-confidence when performing clinical anesthesia techniques must be a goal of medical education starting from the university years. Medical simulation can be a useful approach to improving their training in the practice of anesthesia. **Materials and methods:** In this study we performed a subjective self-evaluation of 64 foreign students who participated in 4 hands-on workshops in a medical training facility. They performed the following techniques: placing an oropharyngeal airway, bag-valve-mask ventilation, endotracheal intubation, handling a laryngoscope, lumbar puncture and central venous catheterization on task-trainer simulators. Each participant has been evaluated before and after the workshop through a standard form. Techniques had been firstly presented by a trained person and each student performed the procedure at least twice. **Results:** All participants showed improvement in procedural skill and self-confidence. They were more likely to offer to perform these techniques on patients during the hospital training program. They had better understanding of the practice of anesthesia. **Conclusion:** Simulation-based training is an effective method of teaching anesthesia advanced clinical skills to international medical students. Due to the wide array of practical skills that should be learned by a resident physician during residency, such abilities should be implemented starting from the university years.

**Keywords:** medical simulation training, international students, task-trainer simulators, medical education, anesthesia

55. The Biceps Brachii Muscle and Its Distal Insertion: Footprint, Measurements and Clinical Relevance  
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**Background:** Anatomists have considered until recently the insertion of the brachial biceps to be unique. It originates on the scapula through two ends that join together to form a muscular body, inserting on the radial tuberosity through a common tendon. The purpose of this study is to map the footprint of the brachial biceps tendon insertion on the bicipital tuberosity and to demonstrate the separate insertion of the tendons of the two ends (long and short) of the muscle in order to assist surgeons with correct tendon orientation during surgery. **Materials and methods:**

Five upper extremities from three cadaver specimens in the Department of Anatomy of the "Carol Davila" University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Bucharest were used and we followed through dissection techniques the route of the tendons of the two heads and the way they insert on the radial tuberosity. We studied them in pronation, semiflexion and flexion. Also, in order to confirm the information we analyzed a series of RM investigations of the brachial region and also the elbow region. The length, width and area of the biceps tendon insertion were measured. **Results:** The brachial biceps originates on the scapula: the short head has its origin on the coracoid process through a common tendon with the coracobrachial muscle, and the long head originates on the supraglenoid tuberosity of the scapula. We observe the insertion of the long head tendon into the proximal region of the radial tuberosity, while the short head tendon is inserted into the distal region of the tuberosity, thus contradicting the idea of a single insertion. We also highlight the way of solidarization of the two ends by means of a fascia, as well as fibers passing from the long head to the short head. **Conclusion:** The evaluation of the brachial biceps footprint of insertion will allow anatomic orientation and improve the anatomical approach in the distal tendon repair surgical interventions. The distal short head of the biceps has a consistent relationship with the bicipital aponeurosis and a distinct distal insertion from that of the long head on the bicipital tuberosity.

**Keywords:** brachial biceps, short head, long head, bicipital aponeurosis, radial tuberosity, distal insertion, muscular body, supraglenoid tuberosity, coracoid process

56. The Effects of Ascorbic Acid Long-Term Administration on Pain Models in Mice  
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**Background:** Ascorbic acid is an essential micronutrient that serves as a cofactor in a number of enzymatic and chemical pathways. It acts as an antioxidant by inhibiting the formation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) which are reported to be associated with chronic pain, especially neuropathic and inflammatory pain. The aim of our study was to assess the effects of long-term administration of Ascorbic acid on formalin-induced pain and on acetic acid-induced visceral pain. **Materials and methods:** 14 BALB/c mice were divided into two groups. The mice in the first group received 500 mg/kg b.w. of Ascorbic acid via intraperitoneal administration for 21 days. The second group served as control group and received an equal volume of distilled water in the same manner. To evaluate the analgesic effect, acetic acid Writhing Test (Visceral Pain Test), Paw Formalin Test and Orofacial Formalin Test were performed 24 hours after the last substance administration. The results were compared using the Student's t-test. **Results:** Ascorbic acid has shown analgesic effects on the Visceral Pain Test, as compared to the control group ( $p=0.05$ ). On Paw Formalin Test, ascorbic acid has shown an analgesic effect on both phases of the test (phase 1 and phase 2  $p=0.01$ ). However, on Orofacial Formalin Test, it demonstrated analgesic effects only on the second phase ( $p=0.01$ ) compared to the control group. **Conclusion:** In our study we demonstrated that long-term administration of Ascorbic acid modulates pain perception in visceral and formalin-induced pain. However, further studies are required to assess the exact mechanisms by which this antinociceptive effect occurs.

**Keywords:** ascorbic acid, nociception, visceral pain, formalin-induced pain

57. The Evaluation of Omeprazole-Isoniazid Interaction on Experimental Model of Indomethacin-Induced Ulcer in Mice

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Background: The working hypothesis was based on the fact that in medical practice patients diagnosed with gastric ulcer or gastritis and hyperacidity frequently receive administration of omeprazole. The duration of the combination simultaneously with isoniazid and omeprazole varies from the type of digestive pathology, duration of the treatment and with other associated pathologies. This paper attempts to assess the interaction between background therapy with isoniazid and use of omeprazole in gastric ulcer induced by chemical agents on mice. Materials and methods: Swiss albino mice were used and kept in special cages at controlled temperatures, with a light/dark cycle of 12/12 hours and with ad libitum access to food and water. Food supply was stopped 24 hours before ulcer induction. The mice were grouped accordingly: Lot I - Mucilage of tragacanth 2% p.o.(per os) , Lot II - single dose of indomethacin 18 mg/kg p.o. , Lot III - single dose of indomethacin 18 mg/kg + omeprazole 3 mg/kg p.o., Lot IV - single dose of indomethacin 18 mg/kg p.o. + isoniazid 15mg/kg p.o., Lot V - single dose of indomethacin 18 mg/kg p.o + omeprazole 3mg/kg p.o + isoniazid 15 mg/kg p.o. concomitant, Lot VI - single dose of indomethacin 18 mg/kg p.o. + omeprazole 3 mg/kg p.o. + isoniazid 15mg/kg p.o., with one hour between administrations. The experiment was conducted over a period of 7 days to sacrifice 5 animals from each group, harvesting the organs of interest and preparing them for macroscopic and microscopic examination. After each step, the ulcer index was calculated. The experimental protocol was conducted in compliance with internal rules approved by “Grigore T.Popa” University of Medicine and Pharmacy Iași and international bioethical norms providing working with laboratory animals (Directive 63/2010). Results: By comparing lot III with the other study groups using ANOVA test, Newman-Keuls test there were obtained statistically significant data (p <0.05) for lot V and very statistically significant data (p <0, 01) for lot VI. Conclusion: The data obtained by comparing the lot III with lots V and VI confirms the need to establish in parallel a proper treatment for ulcer disease under treatment with isoniazid.

Keywords: gastric ulcer, indomethacin, omeprazole, isoniazid

58. Upper Gastrointestinal Endoscopy Simulation Techniques for International Medical Students in Romania

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Background: Medical students have access to patients, but they show difficulties when trying to practice on them. International students have to overcome the language barrier too. Practical skills and self-confidence when performing clinical endoscopy procedures must be acquired starting from the university years. Medical simulation teaching can be a useful way to improving their training in the practice of endoscopy. Materials and methods: In this study we performed a subjective self-evaluation of 24 foreign students who participated in 2 hands-on workshops in a medical training facility. They performed the following techniques: three games for developing fundamental endoscopic skills and an upper gastrointestinal endoscopy on a high-fidelity endoscopic simulator. Standard questionnaires were applied for each participant before and after the workshop. Firstly, a trained person presented every technique and then each student performed the procedure at least twice. Results: Procedural skills and self-confidence have improved in every participant. They were more likely to want to perform these endoscopic techniques on patients

during the hospital training program. They had better understanding of the practice of upper gastrointestinal endoscopy. Conclusion: Simulation-based training is a good method of teaching endoscopy advanced clinical skills to international medical students. Due to the need of practicing these endoscopic maneuvers by a resident physician during residency, such abilities should be implemented starting from the university years.

Keywords: medical simulation training, international students, task-trainer simulators, medical education, high-fidelity endoscopic simulator

59. Uterine Leiomyosarcoma - A Rare Malignancy

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Background: Uterine leiomyosarcoma (LMS) is a rare uterine tumor that arises from the uterine smooth muscles. It accounts for 1-2% of all uterine malignancies. Although this tumor has morphological and clinical features similar to other uterine benign and malignant entities, the accurate diagnosis is necessary, due to their different behavior, management, and prognosis. LMSs are considered unpredictable, with a relative resistance to oncologic treatment. Case presentation: We describe the case of a 48 year-old woman admitted for 3 months metrorrhagia. Anamnesis showed no family history of cancer and no related risk factors. Abdominal exam revealed a tender and painless 10 cm diameter polycyclic mass located in the hypogastric region. The uterus was enlarged, with polycyclic outline, in digital vaginal exam, feature which was confirmed by ultrasound exam. The laboratory data have been that of a microcytic hypochromic anemia and an inflammatory syndrome. The clinical diagnosis was that of hemorrhagic uterine fibroid, secondary anemia, and fibrocystic breast disease. The treatment consisted of total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy. Postoperative evolution was uneventful. Grossly, the tumor presented as a poorly defined submucosal nodule, with a soft consistence, measuring 6 cm in diameter. The microscopic examination of this tumor nodule revealed fascicles of spindle cells, with pleomorphic hyperchromatic nuclei exhibiting moderate to severe atypia, areas of tumor necrosis, and at least 5 atypical mitoses/ 10 HPF. Immunohistochemistry technique for ER, PR, PCNA, SMA, p53, and bcl-2 has been performed for the differential diagnosis. The final histopathological diagnosis was that of uterine LMS. The particularity of our case was the association with ovarian endometriosis and serous cystadenoma. From our knowledge, there are no literature reports of this pathological association, possible due the reduced prevalence of this type of uterine malignant tumor. Conclusion: Uterine LMS is a rare tumor with an unpredictable, aggressive behavior, showing different histological subtypes, thus thorough follow-up and careful histopathological differential diagnosis is necessary. ER, PR, α-SMA, PCNA, p53, and bcl-2 represent a reliable panel of antibodies for both positive and differential diagnosis of LMS. The association with endometriosis and cystadenoma suggests possible common pathogenic pathways and envisages future targeted therapies.

Keywords: Uterine Leiomyosarcoma, immunohistochemistry, smooth muscle

60. Acute Mesenteric Infarction- A Short Insight into the Pathophysiology and Current Diagnosis

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Background: Acute mesenteric infarction (AMI), with its four etiologies, (mesenteric arterial occlusions, which are embolus and

thrombosis, mesenteric venous occlusion, and nonocclusive processes, especially vasospasm) presents problems regarding the early diagnosis and a prompt, efficient treatment. The aim of our study is to establish a description of current diagnostic possibilities and increase awareness among future doctors. Materials and methods: This is a review of the literature concerning the pathophysiology and diagnosis of AMI. We did an Online medical databases research with the relevant keywords and we selected only high impact studies. Clinical signs and imagistic diagnosis data were recorded and summarized and presented as results. Acknowledged risk factors for acute mesenteric ischemia include cardiac arrhythmias, advanced age, low cardiac output states, generalized atherosclerosis, congestive heart failure, severe valvular cardiac disease, recent myocardial infarction, and intra-abdominal malignancy. Clinical scenario differentiates AMI as mesenteric arterial emboli, mesenteric arterial thrombosis, non-occlusive or mesenteric venous thrombosis. Results: The most relevant, recent and high-impact studies comprised the pathophysiology of the four etiologies, common and specific clinical manifestation and best imagistic approaches for an accurate and early diagnosis. Whatever the cause, the results of intestinal ischemia are the same: a spectrum of injury ranging from completely reversible functional alterations to transmural hemorrhagic necrosis of portions or all of the bowel. Diagnosis is suspected when severe, sudden pain in the middle part of the abdomen or back, guaiac positive stools, leukocytosis and scarcity of gas in the bowel on x-ray study appear in a patient with recent myocardial infarction, or previous arterial emboli. Diagnostic investigations that are strongly suggestive are: selective arteriography preceded by an aortogram, determination of serum alkaline phosphatase, lactate or phosphate levels, abdominal radiography or ultrasounds (US), Doppler US, fluoroscopic single-contrast examinations and last but not least, computed tomography (CT) without oral administration of contrast material, which has replaced conventional angiography as the "gold standard" imaging modality in AMI. Conclusion: Despite improvements in clinical recognition, intestinal infarction remains a devastating event. However, there is a potential for improved outcome, even in this life-threatening vascular catastrophe.

**Keywords:** acute mesenteric infarction, embolus, thrombosis, cardiac arrhythmias, atherosclerosis, ischemia, myocardial infarction, computed tomography

61. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis - Initial Symptoms and Evolution

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Background: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) is an idiopathic, fatal, neurodegenerative disease that results in progressive loss of bulbar and limb function. Approximately 75% of the patients with typical ALS have a spinal form of the disease (limb onset) and present with symptoms related to focal muscle weakness and wasting, where the symptoms may start either distally or proximally in the upper and lower limbs. Patients with bulbar onset ALS usually present with dysarthria and dysphagia for solid or liquids, and limbs symptoms can develop almost simultaneously with bulbar symptoms, and in the vast majority of cases will occur within 1-2 years. Paralysis is progressive and leads to death due to respiratory failure within 2-3 years for bulbar onset cases and 3-5 years for limb onset. Materials and methods: It was conducted a descriptive retrospective study over a 8 year period (2009 to 2016) on 44 patients with diagnosis ALS, hospitalized in the Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery from Chișinău. Results: The study included 25 men (56,82%) and 19 women (43,18%) with a mean age of 52,9, (range 28-68). The average of undiagnosed period is 14,38 months (range 2-72). The results showed that 32 patients (72,72%) had spinal onset, and 12

(27,27%) had bulbar onset. The most common onset symptoms are: muscle weakness- 34 (77,27%), fasciculations- 11 (25%), muscle atrophy- 6 (13,63%), dysphagia- 11 (25%), dysarthria- 14 (31,81%), dysphonia- 9 (20,45%). The disease is progressive so at the moment of diagnosis we had the following results: weakness- 41 (93,18%), fasciculations- 32 (93,72%), muscle atrophy- 26 (59,09%), dysphagia- 33 (75%), dysarthria- 30 (68,18%), dysphonia- 32 (72,72%), and shortness of breath- 6 (13,63%). Conclusion: Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis is a syndrome of progressive deterioration involving the corticospinal tract, brainstem, and anterior horn cells of the spinal cord. The rapidly progressive course of ALS means that the patient's level of disability changes over a timescale of months rather years. An urgent need remains for the identification of early biomarkers of disease onset and progression, and efficient approaches to early-phase clinical trials are required to accelerate the identification and development of useful therapies for ALS.

**Keywords:** ALS, bulbar onset, spinal onset, onset symptoms

62. An Uncommon Case of Duodenal Stenosis in Patient with Chronic Heroin Abuse and Chronic Hepatitis C

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Background: Hepatitis C incidence is high in young injecting drug users; HCV is associated with lymphoproliferative disorders such as mixed cryoglobulinemia and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas; the prevalence of Hepatitis C Virus infection in non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is 7,4-37%; Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma is frequently found at the gastric level; HCV infection is associated with an increased risk of pancreatic cancer. Case presentation: 38-year-old male patient with known twenty years long drug abuse and chronic hepatitis C infection presents to the Emergency Room for nausea, incoercible vomiting and severe weight loss. Repeated endoscopic examination revealed stenosis of the second part of the duodenum. Through endoscopic means, tissue fragments were also obtained, and through the first histopathological examination, adenocarcinoma was revealed. The CT exam showed a normal pancreas with no abdominal lymphadenopathy, circumferential swelling of the second duodenum, a very distended stomach and normal aspect of the gallbladder, liver and spleen. When admitted, the patient was severely cachectic, and kidney failure with severe hyponatremia, hypokalemia and hypochloremia were discovered. The patient underwent gastroenteroanastomotic surgery, so that nutrition would be possible, improving the biological status in order to perform a second surgery, for the removal of the tumoral obstruction. A second histopathological exam was performed, confirming a highly differentiated adenocarcinoma. Conclusion: Chronic IV drug abuse, in a low social status patient increases the risk of hepatitis C virus infection and thus compromises the immune system, making it less effective against tumor development.

**Keywords:** duodenal stenosis, drug abuse, hepatitis C

63. An Unusual Case of Transient Aggravation of Dyspnea  
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Background: The patient was hospitalized for a transient aggravation of chronic dyspnea. Due to his personal pathological history we suspected pulmonary thromboembolism, diagnosis disproved by medical imagistic. Case presentation: A 76-year-old man with chest pain and transient aggravation of chronic dyspnea was hospitalized through emergency room. He had medical history of chronic cor pulmonale due to pulmonary fibrosis. Electrocardiogram showed atrial fibrillation with fast ventricular

rate, right hyper axis deviation and rS in all precordial leads; in one previous electrocardiogram the patient has had left bundle branch block. He was under chronic oral anticoagulation (acenocumarol), but not in therapeutic range. Due to the high suspicion of pulmonary thromboembolism a CT-scan chest was recommended. No thrombus in pulmonary artery circulation was detected. However, the cross section of the coronary sinus showed a dilatation and an irregular mass of about 8,3 mm, which was most likely a thrombus. Transthoracic echocardiography revealed dilated right ventricular cavities and pulmonary artery systolic pressure of 75-80 mmHg. Parasternal long views confirmed dilated coronary sinus with a visible thrombus in a dilated coronary sinus, without spontaneous contrast in the right or left cardiac cavities. No coronary sinus lead or other invasive cardiac procedures experienced our patient. After a few days of intravenous heparin, a novel oral anticoagulant was initiated. After 24 hours the patient improved and after 7 days coronary sinus thrombus disappeared on the transthoracic echocardiography. Conclusion: In patients with dilated coronary sinus, thromboembolic risk and inappropriate anticoagulation, a more attentive examination on transthoracic echocardiography is mandatory in case of acute dyspnea, even in the absence of spontaneous contrast.

**Keywords:** chronic dyspnea, anticoagulation, thromboembolism, transthoracic echocardiography

64. Biological Therapy - An Effective Treatment in Severe Psoriasis Associated with Virus C Hepatic Infection?  
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**Background:** In the treatment of psoriasis, a number of biological molecules are used with favorable results, some approved for years, others newer, of which we mention the anti-TNF alpha agents and IL-12/IL-23/IL-17 antagonists. The mechanism of action of these agents consists in blocking some specific steps in the cascade of molecular events involved in the pathogenesis of this complex disease.

**Case presentation:** We present the clinical case of a 69-year-old female patient known since 1978 with rheumatoid arthritis and who developed severe psoriasis vulgaris in 1995. Over time, the patient was on multiple therapeutic schemes for rheumatoid arthritis (gold salts, methotrexate, sulfasalazine) without improvement of the joint lesions. In May 2008, biologic therapy with etanercept was initiated and then discontinued 5 months later due to the development of a left pleural empyema with multiple adhesions. A month after the last administration of etanercept, the patient developed a pathologically confirmed as nodular hypodermatitis. Since 2010, due to the unfavorable response of skin and joint lesions the patient was switched to adalimumab, with a slow, but favorable outcome. Regarding the joint disease, in January 2013 the rheumatologist decided to associate methotrexate, 7.5mg/week, which resulted in the stoppage of further development of degenerative joint changes and persistence of mild arthralgia. Based on the specific serologic assays a diagnosis of hepatitis C virus infection was made. Since the initiation of the first biologic therapy till now the patient did not present HCV infection-related alterations of liver function. **Conclusion:** HCV infections make doctors reluctant to recommend biologic therapy. However, based on the analysis of the disease course on adalimumab in our patient we believe that HCV infection should not constitute an impediment to the administration of biologic therapy for severe psoriasis, especially when associated with joint damage. The association of rheumatoid arthritis with severe psoriasis vulgaris and HCV infection worsens the prognosis of diseases and the therapeutic success. Despite this, during the almost 7 years of adalimumab therapy, the efficacy and safety profile of this treatment have proved to be

very good, with good control of skin and joint lesions and absence of hepatocytological changes.

**Keywords:** psoriasis, biological therapy, hepatitis C virus infection, rheumatoid arthritis

65. Challenges in the Diagnosis of Heart Tumors-Insights from a Case  
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**Background:** Primary cardiac tumors are uncommon, but not extremely rare. The variety of cardiac tumors ranges from non-neoplastic lesions to high-grade malignancies which occur over a wide range of ages. Based upon the data of 22 large autopsy series, the prevalence of primary cardiac tumors is approximately 0.02%. About 75% of primary tumors are benign, and 50% of benign tumors are myxomas. Approximately 20% of patients are asymptomatic, with tumors being found incidentally on echocardiography. Sudden death may occur in 15% patients with atrial myxoma, typically caused by coronary or systemic embolization or by obstruction of the mitral or tricuspid valve. **Case presentation:** We present the case of a 57 year-old Caucasian female with an unremarkable personal medical history. Family medical history includes sudden death of the father at age 49 (cardiovascular cause- no details available). The patient is admitted with progressive dyspnoea, a chronic productive cough, progressive fatigue, occipital cephalalgia and vertigo. Preliminary examination, EKG, chest radiograph and laboratory blood investigations set the following diagnosis: stage III essential hypertension, stage III chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pulmonary hypertension, morbid obesity, hypercholesterolemia and hepatic steatosis. Routine cardiac ultrasonography shows a hyperechogenic, 41.72/44.5 mm left atrial mass, attached through a pedicle to the interatrial septum, causing partial obstruction of the mitral valve. The patient was referred to the 'Prof. Dr. George I.M. Georgescu' Cardiovascular Diseases Institute for surgical treatment. Histopathology revealed left atrial myxoma, setting a good prognosis for the condition. **Conclusion:** Although most cardiac tumors are benign, because of their malignant potential, the risks secondary to impaired cardiac function, conduction system involvement, and/or peripheral embolism mandate prompt evaluation and definitive treatment. Primary cardiac tumors remain an unexpected challenge for the clinicians and surgeons because of their rarity and the lack of clinical guidelines. The present report illustrates the poor symptomatology of a large left atrial myxoma. Death is attributed to embolization or mechanic obstruction of the mitral valve. Prompt surgical treatment sets a good prognosis and annual echocardiography is mandatory due to recurrence risk.

**Keywords:** myxoma, asymptomatic, ultrasonography, heart tumor

66. Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy as an Initial Manifestation of Crohn's Disease.  
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**Background:** Crohn's disease (CD) is a relapsing transmural inflammatory disorder that can affect the entire gastrointestinal tract from the mouth to the anus. It is considered to be a systemic disease, as it has many extra-intestinal manifestations. Peripheral neuropathy (PN) is one of the most frequently reported neurological complications, however, the clinical and pathological

features of Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP) associated with CD remain incompletely understood. Case presentation: A 22-year-old female, was admitted 3 years ago with ascending weakness of both lower extremities that had progressed for about two weeks. On neurologic examination, she had symmetric weakness of both lower extremities with paresthesia of both hands and feet. After several investigations, she was diagnosed with CIDP, being under cortisone and immunosuppressive treatment. In April, she presented with a superior digestive hemorrhage externalized as hematochezia. In the Intensive Care Unit, endoscopic investigations were performed, without any concluding sources of hemorrhage, but some ulcerative lesions of about 2 mm in the terminal ileum were observed for which the suspicion of CD was raised. The suspicion was confirmed by an entero-CT and biopsy. Currently she is under treatment with Azathioprinum, Methylprednisolonum, and she was advised to undergo surgery with a chance to treat both CD and CIDP. Conclusion: We report a case in which CIDP was the initial presentation of concealed CD. CIDP is an autoimmune disease, therefore we should consider inflammatory bowel disease as a hidden possible concurrent or preceding disease when a patient has recurrent episodes of CIDP. Taking into consideration that only a small part of the terminal ileum was affected, surgical resection of this segment was recommended. Considering the CIDP an extra-intestinal manifestation of CD, remission of CIDP is expected after the surgical procedure and appropriate long-term treatment for CD.

**Keywords:** Crohn's Disease, Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy, Inflammatory Bowel Disease, Extra-intestinal manifestations, Surgical resection

67. Diagnose in Stargardt's Disease  
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Background: Stargardt's Disease is a rare inherited retinal disorder transmitted as an autosomal recessive trait. It affects the central region of the retina called "macula", which is specialized in high-acuity vision. In this condition, toxic forms of Vitamin A are produced, which build up in lipofuscin granules in the retinal pigmented epithelium. Symptoms, which typically appear in late childhood, include progressive vision loss and impaired light adaptation. Materials and methods: The following study presents the clinical characteristics of a family who developed Stargardt's Disease in both eyes. The family consists of 2 brothers and 2 cousins, who started losing their vision from 10-12 years old. All patients received a full ophthalmological examination including visual acuity tests, ocular fundus, visual field and macular OCT (ocular computed tomography) in correlation with genetic tests. These investigations are judging the extent of macular atrophy and risk of blindness which are common signs in the 4 members. The final diagnosis is based on chromosomal mutations. Results: The acuity visual test shows less than 20% ocular capacity and visual field presents an absolute central scotoma. The macular OCT reveals central atrophy with complete loss of the photoreceptors' layer in the foveal region. Central foveal thickness was reduced in 3 patients below 50%. One patient was diagnosed with subretinal fibrosis and intraretinal liquid. Genetic tests revealed a mutation of the ABCA4 gene, which causes the formation of toxic vitamin A dimers. Conclusion: We remarked that all signs of Stargardt's Disease are encountered: loss of vision from early age, macular atrophy and especially the mutation of ABCA4 gene, thus being able to establish a certain diagnose. Unfortunately, no remedy is known and additional research is needed in order to improve the visual prognosis.

**Keywords:** macular atrophy, Stargardt's Disease, photoreceptors, genetic mutation, macular OCT

68. Endobronchial Tuberculosis in a Teenager with Unilateral Wheezing and Persistent Cough  
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Background: Tuberculosis alongside human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is considered a leading mortality cause worldwide. Endobronchial tuberculosis (EBTB), also known as tracheobronchial tuberculosis is a special form of tuberculosis, being defined as the infection of the tracheobronchial tree with Mycobacterium tuberculosis. The diagnosis is difficult to establish, since the chest radiograph is frequently inconclusive and as an unfortunate result the treatment might be delayed. The best diagnostic tool is bronchoscopy, which can show bronchial lesions such as stenosis or obstructions. Systemic symptoms such as appetite and weight loss and generalised weakness are accompanied by cough, fever (usually low grade) and sometimes localized wheezing. However, these signs do not point directly toward the EBTB diagnosis, since they simulate other diseases such as bronchial asthma, cancer, and recurrent pneumonia. Case presentation: A 19 year-old female, non-smoker, with no past medical history presents to the pulmonologist with a 4 month persistent cough, dysphonia and wheezing that is non-responsive to antibiotics, bronchodilators, and corticosteroids. Her father died of pulmonary cancer. The chest radiograph was normal, so the following step was the bronchoscopy procedure that showed irregular mucosa inflammation, caseating and granular lesions of the trachea and the right bronchial tree, bronchial stenosis of the left main bronchus and enlarged carina. The bronchial biopsy as well as the bronchial aspirate underwent Ziehl-Neelsen staining and revealed the acid-fast bacilli of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. She started a four-drug treatment consisting of isoniazid, rifampicin, ethambutol and pyrazinamide, along with corticosteroids therapy and interventional bronchoscopy treatment. Being reexamined after 2 months, she showed remissions of the tracheal lesions, negative smear sputum, weight gain and no cough. Conclusion: In endobronchial tuberculosis clinical and radiological features are non-specific, bronchoscopic evaluation of the bronchial tree being essential for the diagnosis. A late diagnosis might contribute to cicatricial stenosis and bronchiectasis despite the antituberculous therapy.

**Keywords:** endobronchial tuberculosis, bronchoscopy, wheezing

69. Improved Lung Function and Life Quality for the Lymphangioleiomyomatosis Patients Treated with Rapamycin  
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Background: Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM) is a rare disease of unknown origin, which affects women in their reproductive period. It is characterised by non-neoplastic proliferation of atypical smooth muscle cells in the lung parenchyma, lymphatic vessels, mediastinal and abdominal lymph nodes. The most common presenting symptoms are recurrent pneumothorax, effort dyspnea, hemoptysis and chylothorax. Case presentation: A 47-year-old nonsmoker female, was admitted presenting dyspnea during rest, fatigue, which started six months ago, and right sided thoracic pains during the past three months. The physical exam revealed a poor general condition, a previously placed tube in the chest wall, iatrogenic subcutaneous emphysema affecting the anterior chest wall, diminished breathing sounds in the right lower lobe, limitation to the amplexation of the respiratory movements,



cyanosis in the perioral area and fingers, persistent low oxygen saturation (SO<sub>2</sub>=85%), with tachypnea and sinus tachycardia. Chest X-ray showed bilateral reticular and chystic opacities. A high-resolution computer tomography (HRCT) showed right apical pneumothorax, pulmonary fibrosis and also noted centrilobular emphysema, minimal right pleural effusion, mediastinal lymph nodes in Baretz space. Lung function tests revealed severe mixed ventilatory dysfunction with a reduced total lung capacity, and a severely reduced diffusion capacity of carbon monoxide (DLCO=5.34%). Forced expiratory volume in the first second (FEV1) was reduced with 32%. Forced vital capacity (FVC)=55.2%, FEV1/FVC ratio=32.1%. Diagnostic thoracentesis showed a chylous effusion. Clinical features, HRCT with chystic opacities and pulmonary fibrosis associated with chylothorax suggest the diagnosis of a severe form of lymphangioleiomyomatosis, with hypoxic respiratory failure. The therapy included Rapamycin 2mg/day, oxygen therapy and a lipid free diet which enhanced the pulmonary function tests. Conclusion: Rapamycin therapy (mTOR inhibitors) improves lung function tests and quality of life. In this case, we can observe a spectacular response: before treatment FVC was 55.2% and after a year of therapy it reached 88.8%. Long-term outcome is unknown. Typically, the disease progresses to chronic respiratory failure and the survival expectation is 8-10 years from diagnosis.

**Keywords:** lymphangioleiomyomatosis, HRCT, Rapamycin

70. Myasthenia Gravis and Pregnancy  
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**Background:** Myasthenia gravis is an autoimmune neuromuscular disorder characterized by the presence of nicotinic-receptor auto-antibodies which reduce the number of these receptors within the muscular junction. It is twice as common among women at a young age than men, therefore it may occur during pregnancy. **Case presentation:** We report the case of a 20 year old patient, 34 weeks pregnant, known with a generalized form of myasthenia gravis for 4 years who is admitted to our clinic for pregnancy monitoring. She also requires treatment for an urinary infection with Klebsiella which led to ureterohydronephrosis on the right kidney. This infection caused a myasthenic crisis before presentation. The patient is admitted with generalized muscle weakness, deglutition disorders and dyspnea. Clinical examination revealed general muscle hypotonia and hypokinesia and paraclinical examination showed a hemoglobin of 8.3 g/dl, erythrocyte medium volume dropping to 67.4 fl, a hematocrit of 28.3% and high white blood cell count but within the normal limits of pregnancy. The infection was treated with Meropenem (an antibiotic which is allowed both in pregnancy and myasthenia gravis) and the neuromuscular disease was treated with methylprednisolone and neostigmine. The pregnancy was carried to term and the patient gave birth to a male baby with a weight of 2650 grams. **Conclusion:** Pregnancy in women with myasthenic disorder requires close monitoring, as it is very unpredictable. Concerning the mother, studies have shown that one third of the patients have an unfavorable evolution, one third notice an improvement of the disease and one third have a stationary course of the disease during pregnancy. Regarding the newborns, 21% present transitory neonatal myasthenia gravis.

**Keywords:** Myasthenia gravis, pregnancy

71. Particularities in Wolff-Parkinson-White Syndrome Diagnosis  
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**Background:** Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome is defined as a congenital condition involving abnormal conductive cardiac tissue between the atria and the ventricles, different from the normal conduction pathway, of electrical impulses through the atrioventricular node. Through this fascicle, accessor name, electric impulse can conduct in the anterograde direction, retrograde direction, or both, causing this way the present of the atrioventricular reentrant tachycardia (AVRT). The diagnosis of WPW syndrome is based on EKG identification of preexcitation, which is associated with the appearance of the arrhythmia. WPW syndrome choice treatment is radiofrequency ablation of the accessory bead. **Case presentation:** I present the case of a 47 years old patient, smoker, obese, hypertensive, who is present at the emergency room of Bucharest Emergency University Hospital for fast-paced palpitations, dyspnea and previous chest pain- 2 hours debut symptoms. His past medical history includes: HTAE neglected therapeutically and sporadically episodes of fast-paced, paroxysmal, self-limiting, uninvestigated palpitations. The electrocardiogram reveals tachyarrhythmia, narrow QRS, with diffuse ischemic changes, which is spontaneously converting to sinus rhythm, presenting HVS and intermittent preexcitation. The ecography in the emergency room immediately after remission of the arrhythmic episode reveals hypokinesia left ventricular diffusion, FEVS 45%, concentric HVS, with further improvement during admission - FEVS 55% at discharge. Biologically there is an increase in Trop I (1.71 ng / ml), CKMB and NTproBNP. The diagnosis of complicated WPW syndrome with acute coronary syndrome and acute heart failure phenomena is established. Evolution during hospitalization was favorable, with no recurrence of arrhythmia, below the moderate dose of oral betablocant. It was programmed for radiofrequency ablation by the accessory beam. **Conclusion:** Possible complications of WPW syndrome are: acute coronary syndromes, acute heart failure or even sudden death. The recommendation ACC/AHA Guide 2015 for these patients is the radiofrequency ablation of the accessory bead, the drug being reserved only to patients who are not willing or refused to intervene. The specificity of the case is the increase of Troponin I to a not very high ventricular alloria (70 bpm), limiting the use of IC class antiarrhythmics to prevent recurrence of tachyarrhythmia.

**Keywords:** syndrom, tachycardia, Wolff-Parkinson-White

72. Predictors of Mortality in Critically Ill Cirrhotic Patients with Acute-On-Chronic Liver Failure Hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit  
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**Background:** Liver cirrhosis (LC) has been associated with high mortality rates, especially in intensive care units. Although the natural progression of LC leads to decompensation and subsequently death, surprisingly, some patients develop organ failures more rapidly and have a worse prognosis than others. These observations led to the definition of a new concept, namely Acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF), a syndrome characterized by organ dysfunction and high mortality in decompensated cirrhotics. We aimed to assess the predictive factors for mortality in the intensive care unit for patients with ACLF. **Materials and methods:** We performed a retrospective study including cirrhotic patients hospitalized in the intensive care unit of "St. Spiridon" Emergency Hospital Iași, Romania, between march 2015- september 2017. **Results:** 72 patients were included, mostly men (72.2%), mean age 62±5.4 years. The etiology of LC was alcohol (53%), hepatitis C virus (HCV) (33%), alcohol and HCV (8%), alcohol and hepatitis B virus (HVB) (3%), and HVB and hepatitis D virus in 3%. 58 (81%)

died and the median survival was 4 (3-7) days. ACLF was diagnosed in 81%, mostly ACLF grade 3 (83%). Within the ACLF group, the death rate was 90% and ACLF grade 3 patients had the highest mortality (96%). ACLF was a risk factor for death [OR=2.092, CI (1.135-3.854), P<0.001]. In the ACLF group univariate analysis identified circulatory [OR= 1.852, CI (0.693-4.948), P=0.034], coagulation [OR= 1.200, CI (1.037-1.389), P=0.013], and renal failure [OR= 1.385, CI (0.782-2.451), P=0.05] as risk factors for death; circulatory failure was also a mortality predictor in multivariate analysis (P=0.045). Receiver- operating characteristic analysis showed good mortality predicting accuracy for Model for end-stage liver disease (MELD) and Chronic liver failure (CLIF) scores and moderate for Child-Pugh score (area under the curve 0.904, 0.897, 0.795, respectively). Conclusion: Mortality was high among critically-ill cirrhotic patients and even higher in LC patients with ACLF, MELD and CLIF scores could be used to accurately predict death in patients with ACLF hospitalized in the intensive care unit. Circulatory, renal and coagulation failures were predictors of mortality, therefore intensive treatment should be provided for these patients. As almost all cirrhotics with ACLF grade 3 died, intensive treatment could be futile and thus withheld for these patients.

**Keywords:** liver cirrhosis, acute-on-chronic liver failure (ACLF), mortality

73. Sarcoidosis - A Multisystemic Disease  
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**Background:** Sarcoidosis is a chronic granulomatous inflammatory disease of unclear etiology. The characteristic histological finding of sarcoid granuloma consists of epithelioid cells, multinucleated cells without area of necrosis, mononuclear cells and CD4+ T cells with a few CD8+ T cells in the peripheral zone, unlike caseating granuloma of tuberculosis. Lung and intra-thoracic lymph node are the most commonly affected organs although any organs can be involved. The clinical course of sarcoidosis ranges from an indolent process to an acute self-limited process to a progressive disease with permanent organ damage. Case presentation: A 76 years old-woman complaining of dry cough, dyspnea, sweating, diarrhea, loss of appetite, fatigue and loss of weight (11 kilograms in 3-4 months) presented to the Pneumology department. The objective examination showed rhonchi in the middle third of the lung thoracic region. The thoracic radiography showed accentuated interstitial markings, the bronchoscopy showed a mucopurulent chronic bronchitis and the spirometry revealed an obstructive ventilation defect. Abdominal ultrasonography showed a non-homogenous liver with a macro nodular eco structure, reason for why our patient was moved to the Gastroenterology department. The clinical findings included a pain in the right hypochondria, epigastrium and a hepatomegaly which was with an increased consistence of the liver and irregular edge. To exclude the causes of hepatomegaly, chronic diarrhea and of the anemia there were done more examinations. The CT examination revealed a chronic hepatopathy, adenopathies in the hepatic hill (18 mm), peri-celiac (10 mm), interaorto-cave (13 mm) and an inflammatory aspect. The result of the lower digestive endoscopy was a terminal ileitis and of the upper digestive endoscopy revealed an erosive pan-gastritis and congestive body. Liver biopsy procedure confirmed the diagnosis of sarcoidosis. The patient received combined oral cortico-therapy (Prednison 40mg/24h), immunosuppressive therapy (Imuran 150 mg/24h) and hepatoprotective drugs (Ursolfalk 10-15 mg/kgc/day). After admission patient's condition worsened. She presented arthralgia, myalgia and diabetes. The treatment was changed with Plaquenil (400mg/24h), Metrotrexat 7,5mg and oral anti-diabetics. Conclusion: The presented case is particularly distinctive in terms of diagnosis of exclusion- the symptoms were like in a malignant syndrome and also the exclusion of all the

causes of a chronic liver disease. Furthermore sarcoidosis is a multisystemic disease.

**Keywords:** sarcoidosis, biopsy, multisystemic, malignant syndrome

74. Severe Acute Colitis in Response to Bowel Preparation Prior to Elective Surgery  
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**Background:** Severe colitis is a potentially life-threatening condition, which warrants prompt management. Iatrogenic severe left sided colitis, induced by gynecologic surgery preoperative enema, has been rarely reported. Case presentation: We report the case of a 45-years-old female, with unremarkable medical history, who was transferred to the Gastroenterology Department for severe lower abdominal pain and rectal bleeding that occurred immediately after she underwent a preoperative enema for pelvic reconstruction. Physical examination revealed abdominal tenderness in the lower left quadrant, with guarding and rebound tenderness. The patient reported profuse loose stools mixed with blood and mucus. Laboratory workup revealed significant biologic inflammatory syndrome (markedly elevated ESR, fibrinogen and C reactive protein), high leukocytosis with granulocytosis, hypoalbuminemia, mild normocytic anemia. Stool samples (for parasites, extended cultures and Clostridium difficile screen) were negative. We suspected iatrogenic colonic perforation but plain abdominal X-ray did not show pneumoperitoneum. A CT was performed which detected mural thickening of the sigmoid colon, pericolonic fat stranding, paraaortic adenopathy and a small quantity of fluid in the Douglas pouch. On rectosigmoidoscopy the mucosa of the rectum and distal sigmoid colon showed severe edema and extended necrotic areas with submucosal hemorrhage, large ulcerations with mucopurulent exudate. The histopathology report revealed severe inflammation, granulation tissue and necrosis. A diagnosis of severe left-sided colitis was set. We considered bowel ischemia as an etiology, but angio CT did not reveal any arterial obstruction. Further tests were done, with no supporting evidence for other frequent etiologies of colitides. Treatment with combined broad spectrum antibiotics, corticoids, mesalazine, analgetics and low molecular weight heparin was started, with favourable clinical and biological evolution. On follow-up colonoscopy at two and four months, the bowel lesions markedly improved and the patient was symptom-free. Conclusion: Our case highlights a rare complication of a routine, frequently performed medical maneuver, which can develop into a life-threatening condition. The diagnosis can be challenging because of the multitude of possible etiologies of acute colitis. In this case, the medical history plays a key role to set the right diagnosis.

**Keywords:** severe colitis, iatrogenic, enema, rectal bleeding, rectosigmoidoscopy

75. Study of Major Complications in Liver Cirrhosis  
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**Background:** Liver cirrhosis is a severe disease, with many complications and a poor prognostic. In the last years the management of liver cirrhosis complications improved without a significantly decreasing of the mortality. The purpose of the study is the assesment of death causes in patients with liver cirrhosis. Materials and methods: We have studied death causes in patients with liver cirrhosis admitted in the Institute of Gastroenterology

and Hepatology between 1st January 2016 and 1st January 2017. We have tried to highlight a possible correlation between etiology, complications, Child class, obesity, diabetes mellitus and the duration of the disease. Results: We have studied 730 patients; 28 deaths have been recorded (3.89%) (group A). The death causes, according to their frequency were: hepatic coma- 8, haemorrhage shock induced by upper digestive haemorrhage (UDB)- 7, hepatorenal syndrome (HRS)- 6, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)- 5, and two cases consisted of associated diseases. HRS and SBP were the complications with highest mortality (80%, respectively 76%). Although UDB, compared to other complications was associated with a low mortality rate in itself, it was found as a risk factor in 18 of the deaths. The death rate was correlated with a long history of the disease, the male sex, Child class, obesity and type II diabetes mellitus, but was not correlated with etiology. Conclusion: Due to its complications liver cirrhosis is a high-risk mortality disease. SBP and HRS are the complications with the highest death risk, but in almost all cases UDB is the most important risk factor. Death risk is linked to the long history of the disease, its complications, and the liver potential assessed by Child score.

**Keywords:** liver cirrhosis, hepato-renal syndrome, upper digestive haemorrhage

76. The Correlations between iNOS-2087A>G Polymorphism and Acute Pancreatitis  
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**Background:** Acute pancreatitis is a pathological condition localized in the pancreas gland involving a systemic inflammatory response. It is a pathology widely encountered recently, evolving with increasing incidences that vary from a continent to another, depending on ethnicity, genetic predisposition and diet. Consequently it is very important to know exactly which mechanisms are involved in their pathophysiology. The objective is to investigate whether there is a possible correlation between single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) of the inducible nitric oxide synthetase (iNOS) and acute pancreatitis, using genetic analysis. **Materials and methods:** Biological samples with peripheral blood were obtained from patients admitted on Gastroenterology, 1st Surgery and 2nd Surgery clinics of the Emergency County Hospital of Craiova, between March 2014-September 2015. Genomic DNA was extracted from blood samples from patients diagnosed with acute pancreatitis (n = 168) and healthy subjects without inflammatory pathology (n = 232). iNOS-2087A>G polymorphism was genotyped and allelic variants were identified by the technique Real Time PCR with TaqMan probes. It was also evaluated the association of the genetic polymorphism studied based on the clinical and pathological data of the patients. **Results:** The polymorphism we studied was in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium for both acute pancreatitis and healthy control groups. Between the investigated polymorphism and the risk of developing acute pancreatitis was found a slight association but insignificant statistically. **Conclusion:** In the studied group, the risk of developing acute pancreatitis is not increased by the presence of the polymorphism iNOS - 2087 > G but instead is increased by alcohol.

**Keywords:** iNOS - 2087 > G polymorphism , acute pancreatitis , genetic analysis

77. The Evolution of a Measles Case Originating from a Family Epidemic Outbreak  
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**Background:** Measles is an eruptive, very contagious disease, characterized by fever, cough, coryza, conjunctivitis, followed by an erythematous maculopapular rash and a pathognomonic enanthem (Koplik spots). In the past 2 years, the incidence of the disease has visibly grown, with Romania being the main outburst of measles in Europe (5300 cases and 24 deaths confirmed in 2017). The evolution of this condition is positive in the absence of complications, hospitalization being recommended in severe and complex forms. Prophylaxis is based on active immunization with two doses of vaccine or passive immunization with standard Gamma globulin. We are presenting a special case, coming from a family epidemic outbreak, developed in the absence of vaccination. **Case presentation:** A 4 years old female patient, from the rural area, is clinically examined for fever, cough, coryza. The anamnesis reveals that the child comes from a familial measles outbreak and has no significant pathological history. In evolution, the general condition worsens with persistence of fever, the presence of pulmonary condensation syndrome and the occurrence of maculopapular rash after 72 hours. The previous signs accompanied by the Koplik sign at the level of the jugal mucosa raises suspicion of measles. It is noted that the child is unvaccinated against the disease. Non-specific tests for diagnosis showed normal blood counts with lymphocytosis and radiological conformation of pneumonia. Positive diagnosis has been confirmed by the presence of anti-measles IgM antibodies. **Patient's condition was complicated with left lobar pneumonia by bacterial superinfection**, for which she received antibiotic and symptomatic treatment. The evolution of the subject was good under treatment, requiring 7 days of admission. **Conclusion:** The particularity of this case is represented by the familial epidemic outbreak and the occurrence of the Koplik sign simultaneously with the eruption. Further, the case highlights the danger of non-vaccination against measles in children and the need for compulsory hospitalization if complications occur, noticing that the clinical and epidemiological profile of measles has changed lately by the increasing number of cases.

**Keywords:** measles, family epidemic outbreak, Koplik sign, non-vaccination

78. The Influence of the Risk Factors for a Tricoronarian Patient  
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**Background:** The prevalence of coronary heart diseases is drastically increasing due to the risk generated by inadequate lifestyle choices in the general population. Considering that coronary heart disease is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality in adults, the risk factors that lead to any cardiac event are known to have a massive influence in the patient evolution and the treatment must be conducted accordingly. **Case presentation:** We present a case of a 66-year-old patient, with a history of cardiovascular risk factors (obesity, diabetes, long-term hypertension), who has undergone in 2009 a percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA) on the left anterior descending artery (LAD) and right coronary artery (RCA), implantation of bare-metal stent (BMS) on the left circumflex artery (LCX), followed by a triple bypass in the same year, and a drug-eluting stent (DES) implantation on RCA in 2014, is admitted in our hospital for recurrent anginous episodes. The patient was admitted with 150/80 mmHg blood pressure and a heart rate of 80 beats / minute, a systolic heart murmur (4/6) located in the aortic valve area which radiates to both carotid arteries. The electrocardiogram showed a 1 mm ST depression in D1, aVL, V5, V6. The echocardiography has revealed a concentric left ventricular

hypertrophy with preserved systolic function, an intense calcified aortic valve, mild mitral regurgitation. Further analysis also revealed an inflammatory syndrome, hyperglycemia and renal dysfunction. The coronarography revealed 99% LAD I stenosis and chronic LAD II occlusion, 90% DG I, 99% LCX I, a permeable LCX II stent, 99% LCX III, 95% OM I, permeable RCA stents. The flux was satisfactory reestablished through a PTCA, using balloon angioplasty for distal LCX and OM I and a stent on LCX I. Conclusion: Our patient symptoms improved, having good post-treatment evolution and was scheduled for a back-up check of her ambulatory blood pressure measurement (ABPM), echocardiography and a Holter monitoring to prevent a possible relapse. Even though the patient received the appropriate pharmacological and interventional treatment, major lifestyle changes also play an important role in the holistic treatment of cardiovascular patients.

**Keywords:** triconorarian, risk factors, cardiovascular

79. Gastrointestinal Manifestations of Systemic Sclerosis  
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**Background:** Systemic sclerosis (SSc) is an autoimmune, multisystemic disease of unknown cause, characterized by diffuse fibrosis, degenerative changes, and vascular abnormalities in the skin, joints, and internal organs (especially the esophagus, lower gastrointestinal (GI) tract, lungs, heart, and kidneys). After the skin, the most commonly involved system is the GI tract. **Materials and methods:** We performed a retrospective study, in which were included 80 patients diagnosed with SSc who were hospitalized in the Rheumatology and Arthrology departments of Republican Clinical Hospital, during the years 2014-2015. **Results:** The average age of the patients with SSc was  $52.82 \pm 19$  (range 18-78) years and the average duration of disease- 12,4 years. Distributing patients by sex established the predominance of women in comparison with men: 77 (96.25%) women vs 3 (3.75%) men. The average activity of SSc (EUSTAR)- 3.85  $\pm$  1,5. Gastrointestinal manifestations of systemic sclerosis were found in 98,75% (79 patients of 80), including: microstomia- 32 (40%), xerostomia- 30 (37,5%), secondary Sjogren's syndrome- 10 (12.5%), dysphagia- 64 (80%), esophageal dysmotility- 36 (45%), esophageal reflux- 16 (20%), vomiting- 2 (2,5%), nausea- 3 (3,75), abdominal pain- 20 (25%), bloating- 8 (10%), constipation- 11 (13,75%), diarrhea- 2 (2,5%), loss of appetite- 8 (10%), weight loss- 3 (3,75%), GI bleeding- 1 (1,25%), malabsorption- 1 (1,25%), prim biliary sclerosis- 1 (1,25%). **Conclusion:** Almost every part of the GI tract can be involved. The esophagus is the most commonly involved organ of the GI tract in SSc. Malnutrition, diarrhea, and constipation are some GI complications that can stem from scleroderma, and they contribute considerably to the impairment in quality of life. It is therefore particularly important to identify, monitor and manage these patients carefully, with a view to minimise further degeneration and maximise quality of life.

**Keywords:** systemic sclerosis, digestive involvement, scleroderma

80. A Rare Case of Ventricular Tachycardia in a Pregnant Patient

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**Background:** Arrhythmias represent some of the most common cardiac diseases. In the case of pregnant patients (with no associated comorbidities or eclampsia) these pathologies are of great interest, due to the fact that in the second and third

trimester of pregnancy they are usually asymptomatic. Therefore, these abnormal modifications can easily lead to the hemodynamic destabilisation of the mother, along with fetal suffering, if they are not discovered in time. **Case presentation:** We will present the case of a female patient (28 years old), primiparous (32 weeks), who requested an emergency medical team (EMT) due to palpitations which debuted 2 weeks ago, but worsened in the last 24 hours. The patient did not present premature contractions or loss of amniotic fluid; however, after being connected to a vital sign monitor, Ventricular Tachycardia (unsustained) with Pulse (Cardiac Rate 120bpm, SpO2 95%, Arterial Pressure 138/80) was discovered. The patient was administered Xylin (IV pump 1mg/kg/h) and Xylin bolus (50mg). Upon arrival in the E&A department a Complete Blood Cell Count and Biochemical Tests were requested. After the electrocardiographical (ECG) confirmation of the diagnosis, the patient was consulted by a Cardiologist and a Gynecologist before being admitted in the Cardiology Department. During the first day, the treatment consisted of Beta-blockers (Betalok 50mg/day) and Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspenter). The dose of Beta-blockers was doubled during the second day having taken into account the results of ECG Holter Test, which showed the persistence of the Tachyarrhythmias. After the adjustment of the dosage, the episodes of Ventricular Tachycardia decreased in number until they disappeared. During the entire treatment, the patient was also closely monitored by the Obstetrics-Gynecology Department. **Conclusion:** Ventricular Tachycardia represents a major risk factor for hemodynamic instability, with great implications for pregnancies. Correct identification of gynecological emergencies caused by arrhythmias, and early treatment of these pathologies, leads to avoiding some limit situations, such as performing an Emergency Caesarian Section, a case which would raise ethic and medical problems.

**Keywords:** pregnancy, ventricular tachycardia, arrhythmias, beta-blockers

81. The Screening of Antibiotic Resistance Development in Pseudomonas Aeruginosa in Intensive Care Unit of the University Clinical Hospital, Ternopil, in 2013-2016

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**Background:** Nowadays infections caused by non-fermenting gram-negative rods, in particular Pseudomonas aeruginosa, is one of the actual and serious problems in hospitals. In most cases, these bacteria have been multidrug-resistant and the elimination of Pseudomonas aeruginosa in patients with infection is very difficult. The purpose of researches was to trace the dynamics of antibiotic resistance development of P. aeruginosa strains isolated from patients of intensive care unit of the University Clinical Hospital, Ternopil in 2013-2016. **Materials and methods:** Microorganisms were isolated from clinical specimens, such as sputum, tracheobronchial aspirate, urine, swabs from infected wounds. All cultures were isolated according to standard laboratory protocol. Their identification and determination of susceptibility to antibiotics were tested by an automated microbiology system Vitek Compact-2 (bioMérieux). The study was based on the regular screening of the bacterial susceptibility to antibiotic during 4 years. **The application package "Statistica 6.0"** was used in the data processing methods. **Results:** 120 Pseudomonas aeruginosa clinical isolates were tested: 25 cultures (in 2013), 39 (2014), 24 (2015), 32 (2016). Cephalosporins (cefoperazone, ceftazidime, cefepime) were becoming less effective every year. In 2016, just 10% of Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates were susceptible to this group of antibiotics. Among carbapenems, imipenem was the most effective: 31.8% of Pseudomonas aeruginosa isolates retained susceptibility to it in

2016. At the same time, meropenem lost its effectiveness every year more and more: in 2013, 21.4% of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates were susceptible to this antibiotic, in 2016 – only 5.9%. Over the past years, the increasing resistance to fluoroquinolones in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates was detected. Only piperacillin/ tazobactam had remained effective against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in almost half of the cases (2014 - 56.7%, in 2015 - 45.2%). Conclusion: The screening had shown that the resistance to the main groups of antibiotics in *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* isolates increased over last years. First bacteria lose susceptibility to most often used antimicrobial treatment medicines: cephalosporins, fluoroquinolones and carbapenems.

**Keywords:** *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, multi drug-resistant, antimicrobial treatment medicines

82. The Value of Impedance Cardiography and Oxygen Pulse During Exercise Testing in Patients with Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy

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**Background:** Monitoring exercise response during cardiopulmonary exercise testing (CPX) has always been important in heart failure patients. However, during routine exercise testing, cardiac output (CO) and stroke volume (SV) response is not routinely measured due to impractical techniques. New methods for monitoring hemodynamic values would add incremental value. In recent years impedance cardiography (ICG) has emerged as a non invasive way to do so. In order to better understand exercise response in heart failure patients we sought to explore the relationship of oxygen-pulse (O<sub>2</sub> pulse) with SV and the implication for prognostication in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM). **Materials and methods:** We selected patients with HCM as defined by international guidelines who underwent exercise testing with CPX and ICG. SV was calculated by echocardiography at rest and immediately post-exercise using the area length method. Patients were followed for a median of 4.5 years for the composite endpoints of heart failure deterioration, left ventricular device insertion, heart transplant or death. **Results:** A total of 94 patients with HCM were included, 67% male, mean age 51 ± 14 and BMI 28.3 ± 5.2 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. There was a moderate correlation between O<sub>2</sub> pulse and SV on echocardiography, (r=0.39, p<0.01), which was greater when measured by ICG (r=0.65, p<0.01). In a multivariate model with O<sub>2</sub> pulse as the dependent variable, 62% of its variation was explained by age, sex and peak SV by ICG. Exploratory outcome analyses with cox hazard ratios suggested VO<sub>2</sub> peak along with VE/VC02 slope to be associated with outcome (x<sup>2</sup>=15, p<0.01). **Conclusion:** SV as assessed by ICG appears to have a significant role in the variation of O<sub>2</sub> pulse even more so than echocardiography. Despite this finding in HCM, among CPX variables VO<sub>2</sub>peak and VE/VC02 slope appear to play the strongest role in outcome prediction.

**Keywords:** cardiopulmonary exercise testing, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, heart failure, impedance cardiography, echocardiography, cardiac output, stroke volume, new techniques, prognosis

83. When Guidelines Are Not Enough

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**Background:** Thrombolytic treatment of acute pulmonary embolism restores pulmonary perfusion more rapidly than anticoagulation with unfractionated heparin alone. Guidelines recommend

systemic thrombolysis for high mortality risk pulmonary embolism and should be considered for patients with intermediate-high mortality risk, if clinical signs of hemodynamic decompensation appear. **Case presentation:** A 73-year-old female patient, with hypertension, dyslipidemia and diabetes presented at emergency room with severe dyspnea, lipothymia and tiredness. Patient is a non-smoker and has no relevant family history. Her blood pressure was 140/60 mmHg, heart rate was 100/min, SaO<sub>2</sub>=96% with oxygen supply, respiratory rate 34/min. On physical examination she had cold, cyanotic teguments, without edema. Electrocardiography showed tachycardia, S1Q3T3 pattern, T inverted in V1-V5 without other changes of repolarization. Transthoracic echocardiography revealed dilated right cavities, flattened interventricular septum, with paradoxical movement, absence of inspiratory collapse of inferior vena cava, pulmonary hypertension. Computed tomography showed occlusive thrombus in the left and right pulmonary artery, extending to the lobar and segmental branches. Her clinical status became worse. Dyspnea aggravated, blood pressure became 110/65 mmHg, heart rate 111/min, SatO<sub>2</sub>=86% with oxygen supply. The patient was a high risk PESI class IV. She had not absolute or relative contraindications for thrombolysis. She was successfully treated with alteplase and her clinical and paraclinical parameters improved. **Conclusion:** Thrombolytic treatment can be life saving in patients with pulmonary embolism at intermediate-high mortality risk. In pulmonary embolism, systolic blood pressure drop by 30 mmHg with other signs of severity like severe dyspnea, right ventricular dysfunction and dilatation, can lead to death. Thrombolytic treatment saved the life of our patient.

**Keywords:** pulmonary embolism, thrombolysis, intermediate-high mortality risk, alteplase

84. When the Unexpected Happens, Adapt Approaches: A Rare Case of Transseptal Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy - Defibrillator Implantation

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**Background:** Cardiac Resynchronization Therapy-Defibrillator (CRT-D) is an electrical stimulation device consisting of three leads through which the subcutaneous generator delivers tiny amounts of electrical energy to the heart, thus restoring the normal timing of the myocardial depolarization and contraction, causing both ventricles to pump together more efficiently. The three leads are inserted through the subclavian or femoral vein, each one of them being guided to a different site of the heart: one in the right atrium, one in the right ventricle, and the last one takes the course of the main epicardial vein that drains the left ventricle. This way, two of the leads are placed intracavitary, and the third one is fixed intravenously. In the recent years, CRT-D became largely used in patients with heart failure caused by complex arrhythmias which also pose a great risk of sudden arrhythmic death. Considering the multiple ways an electrical dysfunction can lead to a decrease in the heart's function as a pump, CRT-D may become a long-term solution, as a versatile and adaptable device. **Case presentation:** A 72 years old male patient, known with left bundle branch block, paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, dilative cardiomyopathy, with a Left Ventricle Ejection Fraction (LVEF) of 20% and permeable coronary arteries, is subject to CRT-D. After 18 months, the patient presents to the hospital with the venous lead detached from the initial site. Repositioning of the lead is performed, but the ventricular response is absent. Another approach is chosen. This time, the lead is passed from the right to the left atrium, through the interatrial septum by septotomy, and then intracavitary, in the left ventricle. The treatment is efficient and the heart function ameliorates. **Conclusion:** The LVEF of 20% is mainly caused by the inefficient sequence of the left ventricle's depolarization and contraction. Improper fixation to the walls of the vein is probably the cause of detachment. Thrombosis and

irritation of the myocardium may be the cause of no electrical and contractive ventricular response after repositioning the lead. Transseptal approach to the left ventricle imposes lifelong anticoagulant therapy, counting as a major disadvantage.

**Keywords:** heart failure, cardiac resynchronization therapy-defibrillator, cardiac electric stimulation

85. Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcome in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure Using Popmètre®  
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**Background:** In recent years, pulse wave velocity (PWV) has been the „golden standard” for determining arterial stiffness. Heart failure patients may have an increased arterial stiffness, that may predict a worse prognosis. The aim of this study was to evaluate the utility of measuring the PWV with the pOpmètre® device in patients with chronic heart failure, in order to predict the cardiovascular outcome of these patients. **Materials and methods:** The study group consisted of patients with chronic heart failure admitted to the Clinical Emergency Hospital of Bucharest, between January-September 2017. In these patients, demographic, clinical and paraclinical data were collected and arterial stiffness was estimated by measuring the pulse wave velocity using the pOpmètre® device. Measurement was performed using two transducers, which estimated the finger-toe pulse wave velocity (ft-PWV), taking into account the age and height of the patient. **Results:** The descriptive study included 45 patients with chronic heart failure. Distribution of patients by gender: 55.56% women and 44.44% men. The mean age of the study group was 70.97±11.64 years. The patients with heart failure had the following distribution of NYHA class: 44.44% NYHA class I, 45% NYHA class II, 25% NYHA class III, 30% NYHA class IV. 40% of patients with heart failure presented left ventricular hypertrophy at echocardiography, 33.33% diastolic dysfunction and 42.22% ischemic coronary disease. The distribution of major comorbidities in the group of study was: 55.56% dyslipidemia, 40% type II diabetes mellitus, 48.89% chronic kidney disease, 37.78% hepatic steatosis, and 17.78% had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 77.78% of the patients were smokers and 35.56% were obese. 37.78% of the patients had normal values of PWV scores, 15.56% intermediate values, and 46.6% high values. **Conclusion:** Patients in our study group showed an increased arterial stiffness, assessed by measuring ft-PWV with the pOpmètre® device. There was a significant correlation between increased arterial stiffness and a more severe NYHA class. Also, we have found a correlation between increased arterial stiffness and the presence of diabetes mellitus, chronic kidney disease as well as smoking history. Therefore, pOpmètre® can be used to monitor disease progression and to predict cardiovascular outcome.

**Keywords:** heart failure, cardiovascular risk, arterial stiffness, pulse wave velocity

86. Fecal Microbiota Transplantation for Treatment of Active Ulcerative Colitis

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**Background:** Ulcerative Colitis (UC) is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the colorectum that has a peak incidence in early adulthood. The etiology of the disease is unknown, but it is thought to arise from an aberrant immune response to a change in colonic environment in a genetically susceptible individual. Current treatment modalities center on the modulation of the immune system but are limited by side effects. Recent trials suggest that Fecal Microbiota Transplantation

(FMT) is a promising treatment to induce remission in UC. **Case presentation:** A 31-year-old male, was admitted in 2012 with bloody diarrhea, having 8 to 10 stools per day. On colonoscopic examination, erythematous mucosa with multiple ulcerations were observed and biopsies were taken. Results were suggestive for UC, for which he started treatment with Infliximab and cortisone. Between 2012 and 2014 the patient had recurrent infections with Clostridium difficile, under treatment with Vancomycin. In October 2014, the first FMT was performed and successfully treated both antibiotic-resistant Clostridium difficile colitis and UC symptoms. In 2015 and 2017 two other FMTs were performed for keeping the UC symptoms under control. Currently the patient is under clinical but not endoscopic remission, having a Mayo score of 3. He follows a treatment plan with Adalimumab and a strict diet, which play a role in maintaining the UC under control. **Conclusion:** The interaction between the intestinal microorganisms and an altered immune system in a susceptible individual is suspected to be central to the development of inflammatory bowel disease. We report a case of a patient with UC with recurrent Clostridium difficile infection, successfully treated by FMT. Beside the remission of the infection, FMT seems beneficial and safe for treatment of active UC, with temporary relief of the symptomatology. Both changes in diet and life-style contributed to maintain the remission of the disease.

**Keywords:** ulcerative colitis, inflammatory bowel disease, fecal microbiota transplant, Clostridium difficile, gut microbiota

87. Follow Your Heart - Spy Out the Unthinkable  
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**Background:** Atrioventricular conduction disorders are unpredictable entities, prone to develop life-threatening complications, by rhythm degeneration. Acute onset of symptoms requires precise diagnosis and prompt treatment. **Case presentation:** A 68-year-old female presented with asthenia and dyspnea, aggravated in the past week. Patient's history includes hypertension, ischemic stroke, type 2 diabetes. In the last six months she was diagnosed with type II atrioventricular (AV) block. She was bradycardic (50 bpm), with severe hypertension (BP= 200/90mmHg) and hypoxic (O2Sat= 87% spontaneously). The ECG confirmed type II AV block. Physical examination revealed signs of systemic congestion and pulmonary crackles. Lab tests showed hyperglycemia, hyperuricemia, elevated NT proBNP and positive D-dimer test. Chest radiography described cardiomegaly, enlarged pulmonary artery and a triangle-shaped opacity in the right lung. Echocardiography revealed dilated chambers, pulmonary hypertension and a reduced left ventricle ejection fraction (LVEF). The computerized tomography ruled out a pulmonary embolism, but revealed a renal tumoral mass and mediastinal adenopathies. She later developed type III AV block complicated with torsade des pointes. She was successfully resuscitated and a permanent cardiac pacemaker was implanted. **The patient's hospital course was complicated by two episodes of acute pulmonary edema precipitated by hypertensive crisis.** The patient had a significant alteration of the cardiac substrate and heart failure. This was explained not only by uncontrolled hypertension, but also by the probable ischemic heart disease, sustained by the presence of cardiovascular risk factors and previous stroke. In the acute setting the previous stable AV conduction disturbance needed continuous monitoring as it could have aggravated anytime. In our case, renal function changes due to newly diagnosed renal tumor were a plausible contributing factor for both hypertensive crisis and flash pulmonary edema. **Conclusion:** Even when obvious factors could explain a patient's condition, a thorough evaluation is essential to establish a complete diagnosis and achieve proper care. In acute settings a stable arrhythmia could aggravate into a life-threatening condition. Secondary causes should be considered in the presence of difficult to control hypertension.

**Keywords:** atrioventricular block, renal tumor, torsade des pointes, heart failure

88. Frequency of EGFR Mutations in Patients with Non-Small Cell Lung Carcinomas (NSCLC) from Different Samples and Centers - Retrospective Study

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**Background:** Non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) makes 85% of all lung cancers. The prognosis of metastatic non-small cell lung cancer still remains very poor. The detection of activating mutations for the epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) has become a standard biomarker for selecting patients for tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI) therapy. The aim of the paper is a retrospective analysis of the frequency of EGFR mutations in patients with non-small cell lung cancer. **Materials and methods:** At the Institute of Pathology of the University Clinical Center of Republic of Srpska in the period from 01.01.2016 until 31.12.2016 were analyzed samples of 236 patients with non-small cell lung cancer from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The tests were performed on samples obtained by surgical excision of primary tumor and metastases, fine bioptic samples and cytological samples. The histological type of tumor was determined on haematoxylin and eosin (HE) colored samples. In cases where it was not possible to make the diagnosis on HE colored samples, a panel of recommended antibodies (TTF1, CK7, CK5 / 6 and / or p63, napsin A) was used for immunophenotyping of non-small cell lung cancer. Molecular testing was done with PCR method in real time with Roche Cobas reagents. The analysis of the results was done automatically on Cobas 4800 software with Cobas z 480 analyzer instrument. **Results:** 139 men and 97 women aged between 40 and 81 years were examined with a median of 62.92. Activating EGFR mutations were detected in 9.75% of patients. Mutations were more frequent in women (6.78%) than in men (2.97%). Deletion on Exon 19 was present in 56.52% of cases, and mutation on Exon 21 (L858R) was confirmed in 34.78% of cases. Insertion on Exon 20 was confirmed at 4.35%. **Conclusion:** The frequency of EGFR mutations is lower in relation to literature data. In our study, better results were obtained by testing on samples obtained by biopsy compared to other types of samples.

**Keywords:** non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC), EGFR mutations, EGFR testing, tyrosine kinase inhibitors (TKI)

89. Gastric Lymphoma in a Young Patient

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**Background:** Gastrointestinal tract is the most common extranodal site involved by lymphoma with the majority being non-Hodgkin type. Gastric lymphoma is responsible for 3-6% of the gastric cancers. 95% of them are non-Hodgkin and the most prevalent are B type and MALT lymphomas [4]. Over 90% of the patients with gastric lymphoma are infected with *Helicobacter pylori* (HP). **Case presentation:** A 23-year-old man presented with epigastric pain, vomiting aliments (2-3/day), epigastric plenitude and a downward weight curve of 10kg in the previous month. General examination revealed a BMI = 13kg/m<sup>2</sup>, pale, dehydrated tegument. Abdomen examination did not show any signs of pain at palpation, but the patient presented clapotage. The clinical diagnosis included gastric evacuation insufficiency syndrome and alarm symptoms. Laboratory tests at presentation revealed high levels of LDH, Amylose, seric urea, hyposodemia, hypochloremia. Abdominal ultrasound showed a thickened gastric wall, a distended stomach with abundant gastric content. Endoscopy showed an infiltrative, stiff mass which could not be passed by. This mass was friable

and bleeding when the biopsy was performed. Then, an ecoendoscopy was performed and a thoraco-abdominal TC which concluded the aspect of a T4N0MX gastric lymphoma. To confirm the diagnosis a laparoscopy was performed. Patient underwent treatment with Clorambucil, Cyclophosphamide and Rituximab since 2014. **Conclusion:** The particularities of this case reside in the discrepancy between the state of the disease and the late onset of symptoms. Another very important aspect of this case is the young age of the patient which is exceptional in the literature.

**Keywords:** gastric lymphoma, ecoendoscopy, Clorambucil, Cyclophosphamide, Rituximab

90. Interdependence Between Disease Activity, Quality of Life and Satisfaction in Patients with Idiopathic Inflammatory Myopathies

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**Background:** The matter of idiopathic inflammatory myopathies (IIM) - a group of diseases characterized by skeletal muscles asthenia, resides in evolution with flares and remissions that leads in hospitalizations. The aim: to study the correlation between disease activity, quality of life and satisfaction in myopathies patients. **Materials and methods:** We performed a cross-sectional study from August 2016-August 2017. The patients included in the study fulfilled the Bohan and Peter criteria for IIM. The collected information was about demographic data, clinical and laboratory findings. Disease activity was determined at the time of assessment by patient and doctor global assessment, **respective PGA/MDGA, using a 100 mm VAS. The patient's satisfaction** was assessed by self-administered Patient Satisfaction Questionnaire (PSQ III), which is a 50-item tool, covering 7 domains, and quality of life by SF-8 questionnaire for 8 domains and two components: mental (MCS) and physical (PCS). **Results:** There were 68 patients included in the study, of them 44 females and 24 males with a mean age 53.1±12.5 (range 25-69) years, the disease duration was 99.1±72.6 (range 6 to 324) months. The mean hospitalization period was 7.9 (range 4-14) days. Rate of hospitalizations for IIM was 0.79 patients/year, PGA- 43.9±24.0 and MDGA-37.3±21.8 mm. The mean values SF-8 for physical compound was 36.5±9.0 and for mental-41.7±9.6, indicates reduced quality of life. The PSQ III results were: general satisfaction 18.8±2.9, technical quality 34.7±5.3, interpersonal aspects 24.9±4.5, communication 18.4 ±3.7, financial aspects 20.7±4.6, time spent with doctor was 6.5±1.1 and access/availability/convenience indicated 42.0±6.5 score. We found a high negative correlation between both PGA and MDGA with SF-8 PCS (p<0.005) and a moderate between PGA and SF-8 MCS (p<0.005). The PSQ III domains/ PGA gave negative correlation (r=-0.23, r=-0.34, r=-0.1, r=-0.21, r=-0.3, r=-0.1, r=-0.3, p<0.005), respectively. The MDGA with SF-8 MCS and the PSQ III domains showed a weak negative correlation (r=-0.27, r=-0.1, r=-0.2, r=-0.1, r=-0.1, r=-0.2 r=-0.2 r=-0.1 p<0.005) **Conclusion:** The disease activity in miopathies involves diminishing the quality of life and patient satisfaction.

**Keywords:** idiopathic inflammatory myopathies, correlations

91. Lung Transplant Proposal in a Patient with Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease which Presents Combined Pulmonary Fibrosis and Emphysema, Complicated with Pulmonary Hypertension

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**Background:** Combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema (CPFE) is a rare clinical entity, characterized by exertion dyspnea, upper-lobe emphysema, lower-lobe fibrosis and severely diminished diffusion lung capacity for carbon monoxide (DLco). Underlying cause of CPFE is unknown, but high incidence is reported on male, heavy smokers. CPFE is frequently complicated by pulmonary hypertension (PH), significantly worsening its prognosis. Most treatments are less effective, the only therapeutic choice which increases life expectancy, remains lung transplantation. **Case presentation:** A 58-years-old male, heavy-smoker until 2015 (50 pack-year), with occupational exposure to respiratory toxicity (aircraft engines emissions) for 40 years, known with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease treated with bronchodilators and long-term oxygen-therapy, requests a consultation at **Pneumophthysiology Institute "Marius Nasta", in December 2016**, accusing aggravating exertion dyspnea. Physical examination showed pulmonary hyperinflation and chronic respiratory failure (SaO<sub>2</sub> at rest 92%, at minimal effort 85%). Thoracic CT-scan displays severe apical bullous emphysema and basal interstitial fibrosis. Pulmonary function tests reveal severe obstructive ventilatory dysfunction, pulmonary hyperinflation and severely reduced DLco with reduced transfer coefficient (Kco). Echocardiography showed dilatations of the right cavities, pulmonary artery and inferior vena cava, tricuspid regurgitation and a systolic pressure in pulmonary artery (sPAP) estimated at 68 mmHg. The patient received therapy with dual-bronchodilators, and home oxygen-therapy. The clinical follow-up performed in October 2017, reveals aggravated exertion dyspnea. Physical examination and CT-scan have not changed since 2016; echocardiography showed aggravation of PH (sPAP 79mmHg), mildly improved spirometry (FVC and FEV1 from 54% and 34% in 2016 to 69% and 43% in 2017), but lowered DLco and Kco from 23% and 39% to 19% and 34%. Considering the poor prognosis of CPFE, the clinical picture of the patient with the worsening of the symptoms, the significantly reduced DLco and severe PH internationally classified in group III, which does not benefit of vasodilator treatment, the patient has indication for lungs transplantation. **Conclusion:** The clinical form of CPFE is a severe entity, more rapidly progressive than the separate emphysema and fibrosis diseases, which makes lungs transplantation a more frequent choice. The patient is undergoing evaluation for this difficult procedure which is discussed further.

**Keywords:** chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema, pulmonary hypertension, lungs transplantation

92. **Metastatic Nephroblastoma in 6-Month-Old Infant**  
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**Background:** Nephroblastoma, ( Wilms tumor )-is the most common kidney tumor of childhood occurring at age of 3 or 4, at the earliest. It is associated with genetic diseases and syndromes, but it can also occur sporadically. **Case presentation:** We present an autopsy case of a 6-month-old infant with diagnosed and treated Wilms tumor with metastatic deposits. Macroscopic analyzes showed tumor tissue in the right kidney with hemorrhagic and necrotic areas. There were metastatic deposits in left kidney, left lung, pericardium, liver, mesenterium, paratracheal and paraaortal lymph nodes, cerebellum, as well as hydrocephalus. The microscopic examination showed embryonal tumor composed of tubular structures incorporated in immature fibroblastic stroma, which clearly indicated for Wilms tumor. This was confirmed by specific immunohistochemical staining with antibody against WT1. Pathological findings correlated with all MRI diagnostics made during the previous multiple hospitalizations of the infant. The most striking was the great dissemination potential of this tumor and the deposit in the cerebellum, which to our

knowledge had not been described in Literature. Having in mind that the prenatal screening discovered hydrocephalus due to C-section was performed a few days before the physiological term for delivery, as well as the early age of onset and rapid course of the disease, the cerebellar metastasis most probably occurred prenatally and caused intrauterine aqueductal stenosis and subsequent hydrocephalus. **Conclusion:** Nephroblastoma usually gives early clinical symptoms and with the modern technique for diagnoses and treatment has good outcome and survival. This case did not have any genetic disorder or family history for the diseases and its clinical presentation and pathological examinations were completely unspecific and different from what has already been known, which makes it extremely rare. We hope that this case report will contribute and increase the research of this topic.

**Keywords:** nephroblastoma, kidney, hydrocephalus, pathology, pediatrics

93. **Multiplex Genotyping of Oncogenic Viruses**  
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**Background:** Head and neck cancer (HNC), with an estimated global burden of approximately 700 000 incident cases, is the sixth most common malignancy reported worldwide and has a high case fatality rate of 380 000 deaths per year. It is now well demonstrated that HPV is involved in a subset of HNC (e.g., oropharyngeal cancer), and EBV is known to be associated with other lymphoproliferative diseases such as Hodgkin's lymphoma and nasopharyngeal carcinoma. Very few is known about a possible association between HNCs and other oncogenic viruses (Polyomaviruses and Herpesviruses). **Case presentation:** We present here the case of A.C., male, 67 years old, smoker, with clinical diagnosis of valeculia, epiglottis carcinoma. 3 mm of fresh tumor was transported in Eppendorf tubes with RNA later solution. Testing was performed at IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) by LUMINEX multiplex genotyping for 61 viral agents by using type-specific multiplex genotyping (TS-MPG) assays. Multiplex type-specific PCR used specific primers for the detection of 19 probable/high-risk alpha-HPV types, 2 low-risk alpha-HPV types, 25 genus-beta HPV types, 10 polyomaviruses and 5 herpesviruses. The assay also includes assessment of the  $\beta$ -globin gene, to evaluate the presence and quality of extracted DNA. The tumor was positive for MCV (Merkel cellpolyomavirus), EBV1 (Epstein- Barr Virus), HHV6 (Herpes lymphotropic virus), HHV8 (Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus). **Conclusion:** We detected an HPV negative case that is HPVV and HHV positive; in this case of HPV negative HNC case, other oncogenic viruses may be involved. Additional research is required for clarifying the natural history of these viruses in HNCs, as virus detection would have a decisive impact on diagnostic/decisional algorithms.

**Keywords:** HNC, oncogenic viruses, multiplex genotyping

94. **A Case Report of Silver-Russell Syndrome**  
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**Background:** Silver-Russel syndrome (SRS) is a rare condition characterised by intrauterine and postnatal growth retardation associated with characteristic features, such as relative macrocephaly, prominent forehead, body asymmetry and feeding difficulties. The purpose of this case report is to draw attention to this underdiagnosed condition, and the importance of early diagnosis, due to impending hypoglycemia, requiring constant monitoring and to present the management challenges. **Case presentation:** Female patient M.M., aged 5 months, presents with



subfebrile state, diarrhea and dry cough. Due to her weight, symptoms and genetic syndrome, admission is decided. Born through cesarean section (pelvic presentation), at full term, with intrauterine growth retardation (birth weight=1790 g, length=42 cm, HC= 34 cm, TC=25 cm), Apgar score 6, born with an enlarged cranial diameter, diminished muscle tone, diminished motility, low-set ears, micrognathia, flat nose, protruding forehead, short sternum and arms, inferior limb asymmetry, fifth finger clinodactyly, labia majora not covering labia minora, clitoral hypertrophy. She was admitted in the Neonatal ICU and presented jaundice in the fifth day of life, treated with phototherapy (1 day). She is the second born in a family with no history of similar features. Physical assessment: weight=3500 g; height=50 cm; lower limb asymmetry (50/51 cm-right/left leg), distended abdomen, cardiac murmurs and genital abnormality. The rest of the physical examination was normal. The genetic consultation recommended: growth monitoring; orthopedic assessment; echocardiography; endocrinological evaluation; Diagnosed with enterocolitis and recovered uneventfully. Conclusion: The diagnosis of SRS is mostly clinical. In addition to the characteristics presented above, patients may also present with some of the following (by frequency): triangular face, fifth finger clinodactyly, shoulder dimples, micrognathia, low muscle mass, excessive sweating, low-set ears, down-turned mouth, high pitched voice, prominent heels, delayed closure of fontanelle, urogenital abnormalities, speech delay, irregular or crowded teeth, motor delay, syndactyly of toes, hypoglycemia, scoliosis and/or kyphosis. The patient discussed presents 12 out of these 18 features and is being monitored for associated management challenges. The conclusion of this case report is, first of all, that early diagnosis is essential in order to ensure proper development of the child, and that patients with SRS, even when presenting with minor symptoms, should be closely monitored, due to the risk of hypoglycemia.

**Keywords:** Silver-Russel syndrome (SRS), genetic disorders, imprinting disorders

95. Atrio-Ventricular Septal Defect Complicated with Severe Pulmonary Artery Hypertension in Down Syndrome  
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**Background:** Down Syndrome represents by far the most intense studied genetic disease, shedding light on the importance of chromosomal abnormalities in congenital heart defects, which are found in 40-50% of cases. Atrio-ventricular septal defects (AVSD) or atrio-ventricular canal defects are known to be found in up to 45% of the patients, leading to a significant mortality rate of 3,6%. Case presentation: We report the case of a two months and three weeks old female infant, admitted to the Intensive Care Unit of Paediatric Hospital Cluj-Napoca with haematemesis, diarrhea, acute dehydration and anaemia. The patient was diagnosed with Down Syndrome at birth, after specific phenotype was observed and the karyotype showed nonmosaic trisomy 21. During hospitalization, ASTRUP parameters proved metabolic acidosis. Echocardiography emphasized AVSD and pulmonary artery hypertension (PAH). The patient was rehydrated, received medication for heart failure and antibiotics for bronchopneumonia. Few days later, the patient developed severe dyspnea, hyperpnea, progressive cyanosis and irritability, suggestive for hypoxic spell. After being placed in genu-pectoral position, nutritional rebalancing and midazolam administration, the general state improved, but the next day intense pallor was observed and ASTRUP indicated severe lactic acidosis. Echocardiography was used to assess the ejection rate of the right ventricle, which was less than 50%, leading to the diagnosis of acute right ventricular failure. Following prostacycline administration, the patient became stable. Unfortunately, the prognosis remains poor because surgery for AVSD can not be performed in this case. Conclusion: Congenital heart disease is the

major cause of morbidity and early mortality in patients with Down Syndrome. This case report presents the evolution of AVSD, complicated with severe PAH and heart failure and strengthens that rapid management is crucial for life expectancy improvement.

**Keywords:** Down Syndrome, pulmonary artery hypertension, hypoxic spell, atrio-ventricular septal defect

96. Early Infantile Epileptic Encephalopathy Due to Mutation in KCNQ2 gene  
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**Background:** Ohtahara syndrome (OS), or early infantile epileptic encephalopathy (EIEE), is usually diagnosed before the age of 3 months. Many seizure types can be seen in OS, though tonic seizures lasting seconds are seen most often. The diagnosis is based on clinical features and electroencephalography (EEG), where burst suppression pattern is seen. Possible causes may include brain malformations, metabolic disorders and certain gene mutations. One of the possible genes is KCNQ2 (potassium voltage-gated channel subfamily Q member 2), which encodes a protein that functions in the formation of the M channel – a slowly activating and deactivating potassium channel that plays a critical role in the regulation of neuronal excitability. Treatment with sodium channel blockers is considered most effective. Case presentation: 11 day old male infant was brought to Emergency department with complaints of poor feeding, jaundice and seizures. First symptoms were seen on the 1st week of life, when the patient had temporary tonic seizures, with head turning and high pitched cry afterwards. EEG showed burst suppression pattern, which is seen in patients with OS. In magnetic resonance imaging no pathology was found. The patient continued to have focal onset seizures that were lasting for 10-30 seconds about 10 times per day. The seizures were resistant to phenobarbital, levetiracetam, vigabatrin. Ketogenic diet led to significant worsening. EIEE with unknown etiology was diagnosed, so tests for aminoacid analysis in plasma, urine and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), and organic acid analysis in urine and CSF were made. The genetic testing showed a pathogenic heterozygous variation c.1678C>T in the KCNQ2 gene, confirming EIEE. Seizures stopped with topiramate treatment at the age of 2 months, however EEG showed continuous multifocal epileptiform activity and neurological examination was suboptimal (limited eye tracking, axial hypotonia, limb hypertonia), therefore carbamazepine was prescribed at the age of 3 months. Further evaluation of the effect of the treatment will follow. Conclusion: In neonatal patients with early infantile epileptic encephalopathy attempts to find precise etiology should be made. Genetic testing is recommended if structural and metabolic causes are excluded. Knowledge on specific genetic disorder can help in treatment decisions and possibly improved outcomes.

**Keywords:** Ohtahara syndrome, early infantile epileptic encephalopathy, seizures, burst suppression, KCNQ2

97. Epileptogenic Effect of the Poisoning with Isonicotinylhydrazide  
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**Background:** Isonicotinylhydrazide or Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide is the most used medication for tuberculosis. The epidemiological

impact of tuberculosis in Romania and the administration of Hydrazide in the family can orientate a difficult diagnosis with unresponsive afebrile seizures, to acute poisoning with Isonicotinic Acid Hydrazide. Vitamin B6 in its pyridoxine form is the antidote for this kind of poisoning that minimizes the risk of peripheral nerve damage. Case presentation: In the following, we will illustrate the case of a 16 year old girl found unconscious with generalized tonic-clonic seizures (grand-mal seizures). The seizures didn't respond to any type of anticonvulsants administered in the ambulance. The teenager lives with her boyfriend and has a 9 months old baby. The extended anamnesis revealed that she took a 6 months treatment with Isonicotinylhydrazide and she also came to the hospital two years ago because of poisoning with caustic substances. At the clinical exam the Glasgow Score was 4, the arterial oxygen saturation was 94%, she was tachycardic and she had miosis and trismus. In the absence of any other data about the patient combined with the unresponsive seizures, coma and lactic acidosis at a patient that had a background of family problems, doctors put the question of poisoning, probably with Hydrazide. 5 grams of Vitamin B6 were administered as an antidote to the poisoning with this anti-tuberculosis drug and Sodium Bicarbonate for acidosis. The response was propitious, the seizures have stopped and the girl has regained consciousness. After that, the patient declared that she ingested 9 grams of Hydrazide (30 tablets) and alcohol (blood alcohol concentration – 136 mg/dL). The patient was admitted to the toxicology department of the "Sf. Maria" Children Hospital for 5 days, in order to continue the treatment. She also took a psychological and psychiatrist evaluation. Conclusion: To conclude, Isonicotinylhydrazide is a highly neurotoxic drug that can lead to the alteration of the mental status, coma, seizures, hepatotoxicity, refractory metabolic acidosis and even death if it is not recognized and treated on time.

**Keywords:** Isonicotinylhydrazide, vitamin B6, poisoning, seizures, teenager

98. Evaluation of Platelet Indices in Overweight and Obese Children  
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**Background:** Platelet indices are potentially useful markers for the early diagnosis of thromboembolic diseases. Obesity is a health problem also with effects on venous thromboembolism. This study has been designed to investigate the possible variations in platelet count (PLT), mean platelet volume (MPV) and platelet distribution width (PDW) in overweight as well as in obese state of children. **Materials and methods:** 74 obese (OB) and 28 overweight (OW) children aged 06-18 years were participated in the study. WHO diagnostic criteria based upon age and sex percentiles designed for obesity were used to classify OB and OW children. Weight, height, waist circumference, hip circumference, head circumference and neck circumference measurements were performed. Platelet count, platelet indices, MPV as well as PDW were determined using complete blood count analyzer. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS17.0 statistical package. **Results:** No statistically significant difference was observed between mean ages (11.9±2.2 years vs 10.6±2.9 years) of OB and OW groups (p=0.215). Body mass index values (24.9±2.7 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in OB vs 20.8±2.7 kg/m<sup>2</sup> in OW children) were significantly differed (p,0.001). **There was no statistically significant difference between waist-to-hip circumference ratios of the groups.** However, head-to-neck circumference ratio was significantly higher in OW group (p=0.015). Platelet counts of OB children were 326.24±68.34 and of OW children were 345.56 ±87.75 (p=0.133). Mean platelet volumes of the groups were almost the same (8.6±0.9 in OB and 8.5±0.7 in

OW children) (p=0.455). Platelet distribution width values for the groups were determined as 14.2±2.5 and 10.8±5.5 in OB and OW children, respectively (p=0.017). **Conclusion:** Platelet activation is thought to be involved in venous thromboembolism. MPV and PDW are simple platelet indices, which increase during platelet activation. Only PDW showed a significant increase transmitted from overweight state to obesity state during childhood. PDW is found to be a more specific marker of platelet activation, since it does not increase during simple platelet swelling.

**Keywords:** Platelet indices; thromboembolism; childhood obesity

99. Kawasaki Disease in a 4-Months-Old Girl  
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**Background:** Kawasaki disease (KD) is a vasculitis occurring in infants and children characterized by prolonged fever; polymorphous skin rash; erythema of the oral mucosa, lips and tongue; desquamation and swelling of the palms and soles, bilateral conjunctival injection. KD is the most common cause of multisystem vasculitis in childhood; the most commonly damaged are the coronary arteries. **Case presentation:** A 4-months-old girl previously well was admitted to the Odorheiu Secuiesc hospital with a history of fever for 2 days (39,9oC); at home was administered 2 doses of amoxicillin. The treatment was stopped because of erythematous exanthema on the face and neck. Laboratory results on admission showed an elevation of inflammatory indices: WBC:23000/mcl with 58,6% neutrophil, CPR:108mg/L. It was interpreted like bacterial infection with unknown focus of infection and were given second and third-generation cephalosporins. There were performed pulmonary RTG, cranial CT, bacterial culture from ear secretion, Ab anti Epstein Barr, Parvovirus B19, Measles virus, stool culture and all were negative for infection, but fever persisted. The patient is transferred to Paediatric Clinic II Tirgu Mures. There was performed an abdominal echography which related the left kidney 1 cm bigger than the right one, left pyelectasis (12/14mm) and calyx distended (6mm); laboratory: WBC:37000/mcl, neu:24600/mcl, CPR:28,3, urine culture -negative. The results were interpreted like pyelonephritis and treatment was continued with: cefuroxime, amikacin. On the second day, the fever decreased, but reappeared shortly after (39,8oC). Retaking the anamnesis, mother remembered that the patient had rash, conjunctivitis, cracked lips, erythema of fingers. It was decided to perform a cardiac echography which discovered: dilated right and left coronary artery ostium and ADA. The diagnosis was Kawasaki disease and the patient received i.v. immunoglobulins. **Conclusion:** After multiple investigations and treatment without any result, the persistent fever with rash, conjunctivitis, cracked lips, erythema of fingers which appeared gradually and cardiac echography put the diagnosis of Kawasaki disease, despite of pyelonephritis that delayed it. A successful response was finally obtained: remission of the patient's clinical symptoms within one week, associated with a gradual decrease in the diameters of the aneurysms.

**Keywords:** Kawasaki disease, pyelonephritis, coronary artery dilatation

100. Lissencephaly – A Smooth Brain and a Rough Journey  
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**Background:** One of the most striking abnormalities of human neuronal migration is lissencephaly (or "smooth brain"). The two most common genes mutated in patients with lissencephaly are

LIS1 and DCX. There are two major types of classical lissencephaly: isolated lissencephaly sequence (ILS) and Miller-Dieker syndrome (MDS). Miller-Dieker syndrome (MDS) consists of more severe lissencephaly than ILS patients, characteristic facial anomalies (high forehead, a small nose with anteverted nares, thin vermilion border, and micrognathia), and occasionally other malformations. Children with ILS and MDS are severely retarded and suffer from epilepsy. Case presentation: We present the case of a 14-year-old patient known for lissencephaly. Although she showed signs of mental retardation at 3 months, the first seizures occurred 3 months later, at 6 months, after the administration of the anti-polio vaccine, the patient developed focal motor seizures. Several treatment plans have been tried, best responding to prednisone and tetracosactide hexaacetate. Imaging investigations, conducted at 6 months, lead to the diagnosis of lissencephaly. The presence of facial dysmorphism, epilepsy and psychomotor retardation led to suspicion of Miller-Dieker syndrome. Also, her hands and her legs are small in relation to the length of the limbs and presents an important thoracolumbar scoliosis. Conclusion: Lissencephaly is a rare congenital malformation of the brain that has clinical and radiographic characteristics. Patients have severe mental retardation and seizures. Life expectancy is related to the severity of the lissencephaly. Despite the fact that many children with Miller-Dieker syndrome (MDS) do not live past age 2, and only a few may reach age 10, our patient has managed to survive up to 14 years already.

**Keywords:** Lissencephaly, dysmorphism, seizures, Miller-Dieker syndrome

101. Missing Clues to Diagnosis: Hypomelanosis of Ito in a 10-Month-Old Infant  
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**Background:** Hypomelanosis of Ito is a rare congenital disorder characterized by hypochromic skin lesions presenting as patches and whorls along the lines of Blaschko. Approximately 75% of the patients associate systemic nervous and musculoskeletal manifestations. A precise cause remains unknown, although an abnormal karyotype is often present (chromosomal mosaicism, X-chromosome activation/inactivation). Prognosis is heterogeneous, being determined by the severity of the coexisting conditions, but death rarely occurs. Case presentation: In 2010, a 10-month-old male patient presents for delayed development, hypopigmented lesions and hemihypertrophy of the right side of the body. Medical history includes an Apgar score of 8 and an older brother with congenital hypoplastic kidney and hydronephrosis. At 14 months, when first generalized tonic clonic seizures occur, treatment is proposed, but the family shows low compliance. At the age of 2, MRI and karyotyping are performed and the results are normal. The frequency of seizures is 3-4/year, until 2013, when it increases and treatment with Valproic acid is initiated, but no control is obtained. In spite of introducing Levetiracetam and Clobazam one and two years later, respectively, the episodes reach a maximum of 5/day. Meanwhile, the association of global developmental delay, seizures, macrocrania, hypotonia, hemihypertrophy and hypopigmented lesions lead to a late diagnosis of Hypomelanosis of Ito. Because of an increase in seizure frequency, low doses of dexametazone are administered, but the patient develops acute liver failure and dies in the intensive care unit. Conclusion: Considering the rarity of this neurocutaneous disease and the lack of proper tests, diagnosis is difficult to be made, but reaching it is important in order to rule out other treatable maladies. The main problem in managing this case was the absence of response to all the antiepileptic drugs that were used. Dramatic progression of the neurological manifestations and premature death are significant particularities, as this course of events is uncommon in hypomelanosis of Ito.

**Keywords:** Hypomelanosis of Ito, tonic clonic seizures, developmental delay, hypochromic skin lesions

102. Neurological Damage and the Importance of Newborn Screening in PKU  
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**Background:** Phenylketonuria (PKU) is an autosomal recessive inborn error of metabolism caused by a deficiency of the enzyme phenylalanine hydroxylase (PAH) which catalyses the conversion of the amino acid phenylalanine (Phe) into tyrosine. The enzyme deficiency results in a high concentration of Phe, which is neurotoxic particularly during the first years of life. The damage done to the brain if PKU is untreated during the first months of life is not reversible. Clinically, the baby with PKU looks normal at birth, but in the following 3 to 4 months the signs start to show. The most severe symptoms are the intellectual disabilities and the neurological problems that include generalized hypotonia or hypertonia, spastic paraplegia, exaggerated deep tendon reflexes. **The patients' sweat and urine odor is mousy or musty.** The one year old child presents hyperactivity, spontaneous movements, athetosis. Without treatment, mental retardation is imminent: only 5% of the patients have an IQ over 68. **Materials and methods:** The study lot consisted of 17 patients, aging between 28 days and 13 years old, hospitalized in the 3rd Pediatrics Clinic at "Sfanta Maria" Hospital, Iași between 01.01.2011 - 01.11.2016 and diagnosed with phenylketonuria. The study was based on analyzing the patients' observation files. Results: Most of the patients were diagnosed by screening immediately after birth and their evolution is favorable with the specific diet, but one of them has not benefited of screening, being diagnosed late and currently has severe neurological impairment. Conclusion: Early diagnosis of the patients with phenylketonuria leads to creating a nutritional treatment which can avoid severe further neurological complications if strictly followed.

**Keywords:** phenylketonuria, phenylalanine, newborn screening, neurological damage, diet

103. Occurrence of Acute Kidney Injury in Term Neonates with Severe Perinatal Pathology: Role of Therapeutic Procedures  
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**Background:** Term newborns with perinatal pathologies (asphyxia, hypoxic encephalopathy or hemolytic disease) have the kidneys as the most damaged organ. Hence, they are prime candidates for the development of acute kidney injury (AKI). With AKI affecting about 30% of hospitalized neonates, we aim to determine the association of therapeutic procedures with its occurrence. **Materials and methods:** A comprehensive clinical-paraclinical examination of 95 term newborns with clinical signs of severe perinatal pathology was carried out: 65 of them having disorders of renal function, and 30 - with AKI. The connection between the character of therapeutic procedures and development of AKI was investigated using a logistic regression analysis by calculating the chance correlation (CC) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI). Results: Postnatal factors increasing the risk of AKI formation and aggravating renal dysfunction in critically ill term babies have been found to be: the use of oxygen therapy with free flow (CC 3,13; 95% CI 1,059-9,225,  $p < 0,05$ ), loop diuretics (CC 15,8; 95% CI 4,035-61,901,  $p < 0,05$ ), medications with inotropic effect (CC 9,0; 95% CI 3,187-25,41,  $p < 0,05$ ), antispasmodic drugs (CC 17,38; 95% CI 3,818-79,117,  $p < 0,05$ ), fresh frozen plasma (CC 5,14; 95% CI 1,548-17,09) against a background of combined antibiotic therapy and application of ventilation support. Conclusion: The use of therapeutic procedures aggravates unfavourable effects of hypoxic

renal lesion and increases the risk of AKI formation in term newborns with severe perinatal pathology, which is associated with oxidative stress, disorders of central and peripheral hemodynamic mechanisms, direct cellular lesions of the glomerular membrane and canalicular nephrothelium.

**Keywords:** acute kidney injury, term newborns, mechanical lung ventilation, oxygen therapy, inotropes

104. Prader Willi Syndrome - Diagnosis in an Infant  
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**Background:** Prader-Willi syndrome (PWS) is a rare genetic condition that causes a wide range of problems: floppiness and weak muscles, feeding problems and failure to grow during the first year of life, rapid weight gain in children aged one to six years, delayed physical development or learning difficulties. It is caused by a defect on the paternal chromosome number 15, which happens purely by chance. Case presentation: 1 month and 10 days infant transferred from a regional hospital for further investigations and multidisciplinary consults concerning a congenital hypotonic syndrome. He had, among other things, generalised hypotonia, cryptorchidism, congenital stridor, oedemata. His state indicates a genetic disorder, his lack of growth and craniofacial dysmorphism lead to a few differential diagnosis. During his multiple stays at the hospital, he has been tested for Zellweger syndrome, spinal amyotrophy, Pompe disease and Prader-Willi syndrome. Because of his poor alimentation, a gastrostomy was needed. The therapeutic approach was about improving his weight and curing various infections associated with the long period of time spent in the hospital. **Conclusion:** After multiple in hospital stays and tests the diagnosis of Prader-Willi syndrome was confirmed, indicating the difficulty of recognizing this malady in young children because it does not take the same form as it does in older patients. **The treatment is only palliative and it's about making the lives of patients living with this disease as normal as it can be.**

**Keywords:** Prader-Willi Syndrome, genetic disorder, hypotonia, failure of growth

105. Red Blood Cell Distribution Width During Overweight Stage Towards Childhood Obesity  
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**Background:** Red blood cell distribution width (RDW) is a simple parameter traditionally used in laboratory hematology for differential diagnosis of anemia and its potential is recently being noticed for multiple clinical applications as in coronary artery disease. In this study, the possible use of this parameter in the obesity development in children was investigated. **Materials and methods:** A total of one hundred and ten children (aged 06-18 years) were included into the scope of this study. Twenty eight of them were overweight (OW) and 82 were normal weight (NW). Their weights and heights were measured and body mass index (BMI) values were calculated. Anthropometric measurements were performed. WHO-BMI values of age-and-sex-percentile curves designed for 5-19 year-aged-children were used for determining OW and NW criteria. RDW-CV was determined using hematology analyzer. Statistical analyses were performed using SPSS17.0 statistical package program. **Results:** Mean ages were 10.6±2.9 years for OW and 9.2±2.1 years for NW groups. There was no statistically significant difference between ages of the groups. BMI values were 20.8±2.7 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and 15.8±1.1 kg/m<sup>2</sup> for OW and NW

groups, respectively. A statistically significant difference was noted between BMI values (**p,0.001**). **Waist-to-hip** (p=0.526) and **head-to-neck ratios** (p=0.702) did not statistically differed between groups. Red blood cell counts (RBC) of groups were almost the same. RDW-CV differed significantly between OW (14.97±5.77) and NW (13.78±1.06) children (p=0.030). **Conclusion:** Obesity is gradually increasing health problem. Childhood obesity gains importance for the prevention of this problem in advance. RDW is a measure of RBC volume variations. RDW-CV is found to be elevated in OW children. This finding becomes even more important in the presence of similar C-reactive protein, insulin resistance index, leukocyte and platelet count as well as indices. This may be the predictor of impaired blood flow through microcirculation, resulting in decreased tissue oxygen availability, which participates in low-grade inflammation in obesity.

**Keywords:** Red blood cell distribution width, coronary artery disease, childhood obesity

106. A 10 Hour Surgery Against a Periorbital Recurrent Squamous Cell Carcinoma  
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**Background:** The second most common form of skin cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, is mainly caused by cumulative **ultraviolet exposure and affects skin's upper layers. Anyone who has had one squamous cell tumor has an increased chance of developing another, especially in the same skin area or nearby.** Left untreated, they eventually penetrate the underlying tissues and can become disfiguring. Removal of a larger tumor often requires reconstructive surgery, involving a skin graft or flap to cover the defect. When it spreads, squamous cell carcinomas frequently can be life-threatening. In certain geographic locations, exposure to arsenic in well water or from industrial sources may significantly increase the risk of this disease. **Case presentation:** A 72-year old female with a history of skin cancer multioperated at the left cheek and treated with volumetric modulated arc radiotherapy presents a new lesion in the outer canthus of the eye with neoplastic edema involving lower eyelid, eyebrow and cheek. It invades the orbit and the intraconal region with displacement of the eyeball towards superior and lateral. Inferior rectus muscle is also suspected of infiltration. The surgery involves an incision with a margin of 1 cm of the compromised areas including eyeball, bone of the orbit, zygomatic and maxillary, leaving a large defect communicating with nasal fossa and high cervical region. It is required reconstructive surgery with a free flap of 15 cm diameter from the rectus abdominis muscle which is sutured to facial vessels by micro-surgery. **Conclusion:** A squamous cell carcinoma can recur even when it has been carefully removed the first time. While squamous cell carcinomas and other skin cancers are almost always curable when detected and treated early, it is best to prevent them in the first place. Anyone with a history of substantial sun exposure is at increased risk. The cancer can arise in burns, scars, ulcers, long-standing sores, and sites previously exposed to X-rays or certain chemicals (such as arsenic and petroleum by-products). Early diagnostic avoids complications for this disease. Still, the incidence of squamous cell carcinoma continues to rise around the world. It represents an important field of research which needs constant awareness.

**Keywords:** skin cancer, squamous cell carcinoma, sun exposure, arsenic exposure, plastic surgery

107. A Personal Approach in the Surgical Treatment of Rhinophyma  
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**Background:** Rhinophyma is a hypertrophic proliferation of the sebaceous glands of the lower half of the nose (a tumoral form of rosacea), associated with increased fibrosis and vascularity and according to the Oxford Medical dictionary, rhinophyma is in no way related to alcohol abuse. The disease is more prevalent in men (men/women ratio:10/1) and has sometimes a family history. **Case presentation:** A 73 years old patient was appointed to a surgical treatment involving the removal of a giant rhinophyma developing on the lower half of the nose. The hypertrophic process was obstructing the external nasal valves, which was leading to a secondary nasal airway obstruction suffering. Under general anesthesia it was performed a complete excision of the entire esthetic nasal unit, removing all tissues involved in the hypertrophic process, but leaving a thin layer (about 2-3mm) above the nasal perichondrium. The secondary defect was covered by a full-thickness-skin-graft (FTSG), harvested from the lower abdomen; the graft was secured with long string sutures in order to place a bolster dressing. Two months later we can see the final results with an acceptable nasal shape and a slight hyperpigmentation of the graft which will disappear in the next months. **Conclusion:** This procedure is a very safe way to deal especially with giant rhinophyma requiring large excision and meticulous haemostasis. The full-thickness-skin-graft had a very good evolution with no complication and good aesthetic results. In addition, removing the entire nasal pathologic tissue, there was no possibility of a relapse.

**Keywords:** rhinophyma, skin graft, hypertrophic process

108. A Rare Case of a Sellar and Suprasellar Immature Teratoma  
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**Background:** The teratoma is a complex neoplasm which contains a variety of heterogeneous tissues, typically reflecting more than one of the three embryonic germ layers. The immature teratoma consists of less-differentiated elements derived from one or all germinal layers and may exhibit malignant behavior. The teratoma of the sellar region is rare and usually occurs in children and young adults. Treatments of resection, radiation therapy and chemotherapy are generally recommended for the control of aggressive immature teratomas. **Case presentation:** We are reporting the case of a 7 year old female patient, who was transferred to the Neurosurgery Department for a sellar and suprasellar tumor revealed by the imagistic explorations. Prior to the transfer, the possibility of an infectious pathology was excluded. At the MRI investigation there was shown a tumoral mass of approximately 34/29 mm, which seemed well defined, with a non-homogenous structure, cystic formations and high signal intensity on T1 and T2 weighted MRI images. The suspicions made after the imagistic findings included adenoma, craniopharyngioma and optic chiasm tumor. The patient also presented intracranial hypertension syndrome, polyuria-polydipsia syndrome, gelastic seizures, bilateral amblyopia, hypothalamo-pituitary disconnection and adrenocorticotrophic hormone deficiency. The surgical treatment consisted in the subtotal ablation of the tumor using the CUSA system (Cavitron Ultrasonic Surgical Aspirator) subsequent to an interhemispheric transcallosal approach. The intraoperative aspect of the tumor resembled a germinoma, but the anatomopathological report revealed the diagnosis of immature teratoma. The surgery had a positive outcome. **Conclusion:** The particularities of this case consist in the location of the tumor and its connection with different anatomical structures, as well as the imagistic and histological aspects which made the confirmed diagnosis a true challenge.

**Keywords:** immature teratoma, suprasellar tumor, CUSA, germinoma

109. A Real Challenge in the Management of the Postexcisional Defects for Giant Nodular Carcinoma of the Periocular Region

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**Background:** The giant basal cell carcinoma is a rare skin malignancy, representing only 1% of the basal cell carcinomas. The giant type is defined as the lesion which exceeds 5 cm in diameter. The disease is reported, in general, at the persons in their seventh decade of life, patients with various other pathologies. The excision between oncological limits lead to large soft tissue defects which, if localized at the periocular region, are a real challenge for the surgeon that has to choose a surgical technique for the reconstruction. **Materials and methods:** The study includes 8 patients, 7 male and one woman, age between 60 to 85 years, with a history of carcinomatous lesions in evolution from 7 to 12 years. All the lesions have dimensions between 5 and 7,5 cm, located in four cases in the external angle of the right eye, three at the upper eyelid and the external angle of the left eye, and, in one case, in the glabellar region with extension at both eyes. In all of the 8 cases the intervention consisted in complete excision (with oncological limit restriction) and covering with regional flaps (in 3 cases Mustarde flap, in 2 cases association of frontal flaps and in 3 cases genian advancement flap, from which, one anchored in the zygomatic bone). All the reconstructive surgical interventions were performed in one operatory time, only in two cases it was necessary the reintervention after three months for the sectioning of the conjunctival flap (for the eye protection). In all 8 cases the nodular form of the basal cell carcinoma was observed. **Results:** The immediate postoperative evolution was good, without flap vascularisation problems. Long term evolution was good, with full reintegration of the flaps and a pleasant esthetic result. No recurrences were registered 18 months after the intervention. **Conclusion:** The giant basal cell carcinoma, a rare form of disease, is most often diagnosed at advanced ages. On the face, excision determines the presence of large soft tissue defect. Sometimes the reconstruction represented a real challenge for the surgeon.

**Keywords:** carcinoma, flap, soft tissue defect

110. Aggressive Form of Pancreatic Ductal Adenocarcinoma Requiring Multiple Organ Resections.

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**Background:** Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is the most common malignancy of the pancreas. PDAC is an epithelial tumor that arises from the cells of the pancreatic duct and it is an aggressive and difficult to treat malignancy. According to the **American Pancreatic Association's articles, the development of PDAC occurs over an extended period of time, and likely follows a stepwise progression similar to other carcinomas.** This progression is characterized by the transition of the normal pancreatic duct to a pre-invasive precursor lesion known as pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia, which can develop into an invasive PDAC. **Case presentation:** We admitted a 60-years old male patient in the oncology surgery unit in 2013, with important dysphagia, with the suspicion of a Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor (GIST) which we detected during a superior endoscopy exam. During the surgery, a mass between the stomach and the colon was found for which we decided to perform gastrectomy and segmental colectomy, followed by chemotherapy treatment. After the surgery, the anatomopathological examination highlighted a well-differentiated ductal pancreatic carcinoma, which was present on a possible

ectopic pancreas and, despite the chemotherapy treatment, we readmitted the patient multiple times in the surgery unit in 2016 for metastases. We executed right hemicolectomy, ileocolostomy, splenectomy, caudal pancreatectomy, left hemicolectomy, left nephrectomy and jejunal enterectomy with favourable postoperative evolution. In August 2016 we admitted the patient in order to perform a biopsy from a right inguinal mass, which came back positive for an adenocarcinoma characterized as having glandular structure. We excised the mass, along with the spermatic cord, in addition to right orchiectomy and right iliac venography. In 2017 the patient underwent a CT-scan of the thorax, abdomen and pelvis which revealed the presence of iodophilic solid masses, with tendency to confluence, in the anterior abdominal wall. Following this result, we excised the periumbilical mass and performed a jejunostomy, with favourable evolution. Conclusion: The postoperative evolution from multiorgan resections was prolonged, but favourable despite the fact that the patient was suffering from an aggressive form of PDAC and that the surgical intervention was aggressive as well.

**Keywords:** surgery, pancreatic duodenal adenocarcinoma, multiorgan resection

111. An Elderly Woman with Triple Primary Metachronous Malignancy  
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Background: Carcinoma of the ampulla of Vater is a malignant tumor arising in the last centimeter of the common bile duct, where it passes through the wall of the duodenum and ampullary papilla. Adenocarcinoma of the ampulla of Vater is relatively uncommon, accounting for approximately 0.2% of gastrointestinal tract malignancies and approximately 7% of all periampullary carcinomas. Case presentation: We present the case of S.O., a 68 year old female, with important pathological antecedents (malignant neoplasm of right breast-2013 and malignant neoplasm of recto-sigmoid junction-2014), who was admitted to the Regional Oncology Institute in Iași accusing the following symptoms: right upper quadrant pain, severe nausea and vomiting. The paraclinical investigations (an abdominal Magnetic Resonance Imaging) raised **the suspicion of a tumoral mass located on Vater's Ampulla.** At admission the following were present: anemia and hepatocytolytic syndrome. The upper digestive endoscopy examination detected a duodenal bulb that causes extrinsic compression and an expansive bleeding mass at the level of the Ampulla of Vater. After the pre-operative measures have been taken care of, the surgery commences and a tumoral mass is found at the level of the head of the pancreas. The next step is to perform a cephalic duodenumpancreatectomy. The histological exam confirms the diagnosis of adenocarcinoma: moderately differentiated ampullary type intestinal adenocarcinoma. The neoplastic tissue extends to the mucosa of the duodenum (the 2nd segment) and it infiltrates the muscular layer of the duodenum in all its thickness, penetrating the adjacent pancreatic tissue, but sparing the main pancreatic and common bile ducts. Conclusion: Multiple primary malignancy (MPM) is defined as occurrence of two or more malignancies in the same individual without any relationship between the tumors either simultaneously or in an interval of time. Although rare, triple tumors are seen in 0.5% of cases. An individual may develop MPM in a lifetime due to genetic predisposition, environmental exposure to carcinogens, immunodeficiency or as a serious complication of chemotherapy or radiotherapy received for the first primary malignancy. Finally, the patient had a favorable evolution being surgically healed.

**Keywords:** ampulla of Vater, malignant, metachronous

112. Aorto-Right Atrial Tunnel: A Rare Pathology with Severe Consequence  
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Background: Aorto-right atrial tunnels (ARAT) are rare extracardiac or intracardiac vascular structures deriving from the aortic sinus, passing the aorta anterior or posterior and flowing into the right atrium (RA). We report two cases, along with their diagnostic findings and surgical treatment. Case presentation: A 21-year-old asymptomatic man presented with a 2 centimeters fistulous tract originating from the left coronary sinus, running downwards, being attached intracavitary to the left atrium, and draining into the RA cranially to an ostium secundum defect. Intraoperative, the tunnel was resected from the sinus, which was reconstructed with a Dacron patch. The left coronary artery was widely mobilized and implanted into the patch. Both ends of the ARAT were closed. The second case describes an anterior 1.5 centimeters tortuous vascular structure, in a 27-year-old asymptomatic female, arising from the right coronary sinus, running posterior to the RA and opening laterally into it. Intraoperative, the tunnel was resected and closed at both ends, and the sinus was reconstructed with a Dacron patch. The origin of the right coronary artery could not be mobilized enough in order to avoid tension and thus, an end-to-end anastomosis with the right mammary artery had to be performed. The postoperative recovery was uneventful in both cases. At six months follow-up imaging revealed a normal ventricular function, a normal aortic root shape without aortic insufficiency, and no residual shunt in both cases. Conclusion: The need for ARAT closure should be discussed controversial in asymptomatic patients, due to the complex, unstandardized surgical methods. Nevertheless, the risk of an increased left-to-right shunt, may only postpone but not dispose operation.

**Keywords:** cardiology, surgery, aorto-atrial tunnel, pathology, rare, coronary sinus, atrium, ostium secundum, Dacron patch, coronary artery, anastomosis, mammary artery, asymptomatic

113. Autologous Breast Reconstruction with Deep Inferior Epigastric Perforator Artery Flap - Best Option for the Irradiated Field  
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Background: Breast cancer is the leading cause of cancer death in female patients worldwide. Although the incidence is increasing every year, the improvement of the surgical techniques, adjuvant therapy and overall patient care has led to a decrease in breast cancer mortality. Thus, the reconstructive need increased, autologous tissue reconstruction also gaining ground over the more popular expander/implant technique. This trend can be observed even in Romania, where, due to gains in surgical expertise, the procedure is offered in a few centers. Case presentation: We present the case of a 51-year-old female, diagnosed with invasive NST right breast cancer for which she underwent breast-conserving surgery, resulting positive margins. Due to that, a radical modified mastectomy was performed in June 2015, followed by adjuvant radiotherapy. In April 2017, the patient demanded a right breast reconstruction with autologous tissue, after being presented with the reconstructive options. A deep inferior epigastric perforator (DIEP) artery flap was harvested from **the patient's lower abdomen and inset in the post mastectomy defect with microscope-assisted-anastomosis of the deep inferior epigastric pedicle to the right internal mammary artery and vein.** The postoperative evaluations of the flap proved a good perfusion and having no other complications, the patient was discharged after 7 days. Conclusion: For a young patient with a history of

radiotherapy, an autologous tissue flap reconstruction manages best the reconstructive needs in terms of volumes, aesthetics and number of surgical procedures needed to obtain the final result, compared to the expander/implant technique which requires regular revisions to obtain shape and symmetry. Furthermore, this patient benefited from associated abdominoplasty which was performed in order to close the donor site.

**Keywords:** breast reconstruction, autologous flap, DIEP flap, breast cancer

114. Belated Gastric Fistula Post-Sleeve-Gastrectomy Profire M Bianca-Stefania, Confederat Luminita, Matei Theodor, Minea T Horia-Octav, Assistant Lecturer Cristian Velicescu  
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**Background:** Longitudinal sleeve-gastrectomy is a surgical procedure which is included in the restrictive category of bariatric surgery. This surgery is recommended for patients suffering from **morbid obesity (BMI.40kg/m<sup>2</sup>) or in the case of comorbidities associated with a BMI.35kg/m<sup>2</sup>**. Case presentation: A 37-year-old female, who had undergone a sleeve-gastrectomy in Turkey (Istanbul) in January 2017 for morbid obesity (200kg and BMI=55kg/m<sup>2</sup>), arrived after six months in the Emergency Department of „Sfântul Spiridon” Emergency Clinical Hospital in cardiopulmonary arrest. After 20 minutes a resuscitation response was obtained and a thoraco-abdominal computed-tomography detected a purulent mass in the left subphrenic space, which extended with a massive pyothorax and resulted in the collapse of the left lung. Immediate surgery was elected, followed by the patient suffering a second cardiac arrest at the admission in the operating theater. External cardiac massage was performed, simultaneously with exploratory laparotomy, the drainage of a left subphrenic abscess and packing the subphrenic space due to a diaphragmatic bleeding; moreover, a left thoracotomy facilitated the evacuation of approximately two liters of fetid discharge. Two pleural drainage tubes were installed, as well as a nutrition jejunostomy catheter, because of an intraoperative suspicion of gastric fistula on the initial resection line. Postoperatively, the patient was admitted in the Intensive Care unit in severe septic shock and resuscitated cardiopulmonary arrest. After 48 hours, during a second surgery for depacking the subphrenic place, a fistula was discovered on the gastric resection line, right beneath the esogastric junction; a double-lumen suction tube was placed, with active intraluminal and passive subphrenic drainage. The patient had a slow and favourable evolution, undergoing extended antibiotherapy, volemic reequilibration, maximum supportive treatment, kinesiotherapy, nutrition via the jejunostomy catheter and chest drainage by active suction. 21 days after the surgery, a gastrografin examination was conducted, which evidenced a superior gastric fistula with a diameter of approximately 1.5cm. A stent placement was performed by superior digestive endoscopy; the device remained in use for five weeks. **Conclusion:** Gastric fistula post-sleeve-gastrectomy is a severe complication correlated with this surgical procedure, due to its important implications on the patient's evolution, especially because of morbid obesity and associated comorbidities.

**Keywords:** sleeve-gastrectomy, gastric fistula, morbid obesity

115. Challenging Diagnosis and Treatment in a Rare Pelvic Tumour  
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**Background:** Diseases within the pelvic space present multiple origins and clinical manifestations due to the great variety of anatomical structures. The etiopathogeny involved could be both tumoral and inflammatory. As far as differential diagnosis is concerned, the clinician has to require the appropriate

investigations and practice the most adequate procedures so that the surgical approach would be the correct one. The curative decision has to be taken intraoperatively. Case presentation: We present the case of a 36-aged patient who had multiple pelvic inflammatory processes after the removal of a sterilet. She was admitted to hospital with an abdominal CT which raised suspicion of pelvic tumour of uncertain origin. The symptomatology occurred 2 months ago with lumbar and left iliac fossa pain. The abdominal echography and the urologic consult indicated right ureterhydronephrosis of fourth grade, requiring cystoscopy and setting of a Cook sonde. A urinary bladder mucosa biopsy was obtained. The imagistic aspect of the pelvic tumour revealed it was impinging the urinary bladder and the sigmoid. The surgical intervention was decided and there was practiced an exploratory celiotomy discovering a pelvic inflammatory pseudotumoral formation of significant spread with adherence of the sigmoid to the urinary bladder. Evacuation of the pelvic collection was realized for the bacteriologic and cytologic exam purpose, also multiple peritoneal drainage and the biopsy of the pseudo-inflammatory tumour from its junction side with the urinary bladder posterior wall. The postoperative evolution was favourable. **Conclusion:** The histopathological exam after cystoscopy revealed only inflammatory and granulation tissue as well as for the histopathological exam from the pelvic pseudotumoral tissue formation. Moreover, the last one indicated the characteristic aspect for Actinomyces Israeli bacteria colonies without neoplastic infiltration. So, the intraoperative decision to practice only biopsy and not to perform resection was the correct one. The intraoperative aspect could have led to total pelvicectomy but the operator chose to obtain biopsy and ask for more investigations before practicing this radical cure. This case impresses through its unexpected particularity- Actinomyces inflammation and the necessity of the surgical differential diagnosis.

**Keywords:** pelvic pseudotumoral inflammatory process, differential diagnosis, Actinomyces colonies

116. Combination of Cells Technologies in the Treatment of Chronic Gastric Ulcers  
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**Background:** Chronic stomach ulcer for many decades remains an issue of gastroenterology and surgery. The solution of this problem needs to go beyond the traditional methods of treatment. The possibility of local stimulation of reparation with the use of cell technologies is actively discussed in modern literature and is confirmed by the large number of randomized studies. **Materials and methods:** The study included 48 Wistar rats, both sexes under the age of 1 year and weighing 120 to 220 g (186 ± 17 g). All rats were divided into 3 groups. The first group was not treated acetate ulcer, the second group of acetate ulcer + local injection of lipospiate, third group of acetate ulcer + local injection of platelet-rich plasma. All rats on the first, seventh, and fourteenth day conducted measurements of ulcer area and morphological study. **Results:** The results of the experiments were evaluated at 7 and 14 days from the moment of stimulation of the reparation-measurements of the area of the ulcers, and also took the material for morphological examination. The results indicate that stimulation of regeneration processes in ulcerative defects of the anterior wall of the stomach by any of the performed methods allows to significantly (p <0,01) to accelerate the process of healing of ulcers, namely, to reduce their area. The results of the performed macro- and microscopic studies indicate that the plasma enriched with platelets stimulates the activity of fibroblasts and vasoconstriction in the young connective tissue, which improves the oxygenation of the ulcer and promotes cellular proliferation, differentiation and accelerating the maturation of the connective tissue and healing of the ulcer. **Conclusion:** The

reparative effect of the local application of platelet-rich plasma, which is manifested by faster epithelization and restoration of the muscular layer, is significantly better ( $p < 0.01$ ) than with the use of autologous purified lipoaspirate.

**Keywords:** chronic gastric ulcer, healing, lipoaspirate, platelet-rich plasma

117. Evaluation of Capsular Contracture: Software-Based Objective Analysis  
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**Background:** Adverse capsular contracture (ACC) is the most frequent and problematic complication after breast implanting surgery. Its etiopathogenesis remains unclear, as well as its unpredictable evolution and difficult treatment. The evaluation of this condition has been performed for a long time only via clinical palpation, whose results sum up by Baker's well-known four classes. Nonetheless, newer objective methods are nowadays available to assess its grade, albeit not routinely used yet. This work essentially aims to submit and support one of these breaking techniques, irrespective of palpation's intrinsic subjective limit, therefore more suitable for scientific purpose: mammary compliance measurement and its further software-based analysis. **Materials and methods:** A prospective study was conducted in 48 patients who underwent mammary reconstruction by breast implanting over the last 4 years in our Department of Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery at the University of Perugia. Follow-up visits were scheduled at 1, 4, and 12 months. Capsular contracture was evaluated using concurrently the traditional palpatory method, applanation tonometry (another objective technique), and measurement of mammary compliance with the innovative software-backed device Tonometer Compliance System 1.1. **Results:** Data from our series reveal a good match between mammary compliance values, and those for applanation tonometry and Baker's clinical grading. **Conclusion:** Mammary compliance measurement represents an absolutely effective objective method of ACC rate evaluation. Due to its high sensitivity it is well-suited to both long-term follow-up studies and close monitoring of therapeutic interventions. Tonometer Compliance System 1.1 revealed to be an excellent computerized system for calculating and working through compliance itself: it allows elimination of the traditional clinical and subjective evaluation of capsular contracture; it is easy to use, with readily reproducible results and graphs simple to interpret; all the work is done by a software, therefore results may be digitally recorded and filed for future comparisons.

**Keywords:** breast implanting, capsular contracture, objective assessment, mammary compliance, software-based analysis

118. Fundal Scar Pregnancy Following Surgical Termination of Pregnancy in Patient's History  
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**Background:** Uterine perforation is an uncommon complication of first-trimester suction curettage. Ectopic pregnancy at the perforation site is a hypothetically probable but very rare complication. This clinical case presents fundal scar pregnancy likely due to myometrial injury following uterine curettage in patient's history. **The routine use of early ultrasonography is very important, before serious complications occur.** Use of early ultrasonography and  $\beta$ -human chorionic gonadotropin levels measurements are significant to detect and follow up these cases. **Case presentation:** A healthy 39-year-old Asian woman, gravida 3 para 1 was presented to the hospital at 8 weeks pregnancy. Vaginal ultrasonography showed an empty uterine cavity with a thickened endometrium and well-circumscribed mass was seen fundally which

was a gestational sac (130 mm in diameter) with fetal pole inside and a positive fetal cardiac activity – fundal scar pregnancy with **bulging of the uterus.** Patient's first pregnancy was a normal vaginal delivery with no complications, the second pregnancy was interrupted with a legal surgical abortion five years ago. After one-week ultrasound demonstrated the stop of fetal growing and bradycardia,  $\beta$ -hCG (beta human chorionic gonadotropin) measurements at 9 weeks 2 days- 8311 mU/ml, after 3 days 8454 mU/ml. At 10 weeks and 2 days there were signs of potential missed spontaneous abortion. At 11 weeks and 5 days patient complained about severe bleeding, next day  $\beta$ -hCG – 47 mU/ml. Two days later it was complete missed abortion: no fetal pole, uterus size normal (LL 66,7 mm, AP 40,8, length 56 mm), endometrium 4,4 mm and in fundus area there was a small shadow in myometrium (in region there was fundal scar pregnancy). **Conclusion:** Embryo implantation in a previous iatrogenic uterine perforation is rare but potentially life-threatening condition as for all ectopic pregnancies. However, a delay in either diagnosis or treatment can lead to uterine rupture, hysterectomy, and significant maternal morbidity. In this lucky case treatment was not needed, because of missed abortion. Close monitoring with ultrasonography and  $\beta$ -hCG measurements can provide a safe possibility to follow up and avoid invasive treatments.

**Keywords:** ectopic pregnancy, scar pregnancy, abortion complication, uterine perforation

119. Groin Flap Used in Sequelar Lesion After Third Degree Burn of the Hand in a Young Female Patient  
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**Background:** Burn injuries are very frequent, leading to long-lasting physical, functional, aesthetic, psychological and social consequences; the longer it takes for the burn wound to heal, the more serious are the sequelae. Reconstruction of tissue defects in hand burns is a challenge for any plastic surgeon. To correct the deformities the most common choice is the Z-plasty technique, followed by Z-plasty + full thickness skin grafts, full thickness skin grafts, tissue expansion, Z-plasty + local flaps, flaps (local, fasciocutaneous, radial forearm) and direct closure. **Case presentation:** We describe the case of a 24-year-old woman patient, presented to the Plastic Surgery Department with sequelae lesions after suffering at the age of 2 bilateral third degree burns on hands. During her life, she suffered multiple surgical interventions, in which where performed full thickness skin grafts. A decision was made to cover the defect of the volar part of the left hand, using a groin flap because we considered that another full thickness skin graft is not a solution anymore in this case. After the surgery, the patient remained hospitalized to be monitored for the development of any postoperative complications such as infection, flap necrosis. **Conclusion:** The surgical treatment of burns sequelae is a difficult process and often requires the application of a combination of surgical techniques. Groin flap has long been accepted as a safe, easy and reliable option for the reconstruction of soft tissue defects. Despite of long hospital stay, uncomfortable position and number of operations, results obtained from groin flap are assured and satisfactory.

**Keywords:** groin flap, burns sequelae, hand defect

120. Is a Middle Cerebral Artery (MCA) Bypass Efficient in a Moyamoya Disease Case?  
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**Background:** Moyamoya ("Puff of smoke" in Japanese) is a rare, progressive cerebrovascular disorder caused by blocked arteries at the base of the brain with particular involvement of the circle of Willis and the arteries that feed it. It was firstly described in Japan in the 1960s hence its name and currently the highest incidence can be found there (0.35 case per 100,000 people). The peak of the disease is in the first decade of life affecting females nearly as twice as males (female-to-male ratio is 1.8:1). Moyamoya disease can be congenital or acquired, but only about 10% of the cases are familial. **Case presentation:** A 34-year old female patient presented to the neurosurgery department of the Charité Mitte, Berlin – Germany in September 2017, with an intermittent tingling and hypoesthesia in the left side of the body. The patient was diagnosed in 2011 with Moyamoya disease, located in the right hemisphere. After 5 years, she had a right STA-MCA (Superior Temporal Artery – Middle Cerebral Artery) bypass in 2016 as a revascularization attempt. Postoperatively she suffered from a transitory ischemic attack in the anterolateral part of the right frontal lobe supplied by the right MCA, causing a noticeable decrease of blood supply to the right hemisphere. Based on the history and anamneses, she received an angiography that showed a bilateral Moyamoya disease with a bilateral high-grade stenosis in the ICAs (Internal Carotid Arteries) and proximal MCAs. Based on those finding, a right ECA (External Carotid Artery) – MCA bypass was performed using a graft of the right radial artery of the patient. The operation was done successfully and the patient was monitored for 10 days in the department, as she was receiving physiotherapy for the Post-OP rehabilitation. **It's recommended for her to present herself for further check-ups as there is a possibility of further operations due to the current presence of the disease in the left hemisphere as well.** **Conclusion:** MCA bypasses serve an efficient approach to relieve the symptoms of Moyamoya syndrome, but due to the constant evolutionary course of the disease, the patients tend to be operated more than once.

**Keywords:** MCA, STA, ECA, ICA, moyamoya, neurosurgery, brain

121. Management of Complex Shoulder Fractures in Polytrauma Patient.  
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**Background:** Complex shoulder fractures can result from high energy trauma, such as motor vehicle accidents, contact sports, falls, etc. and may concern all three component bones of the articulation. A constantly expanding range of reconstructive options and the possibly better outcome of the treatment have been extending the indications for surgical therapy of complex shoulder fractures. As a result, management decisions are becoming increasingly complicated, in an attempt to provide the best possible treatment for each individual patient. **Case presentation:** A 33-year-old female patient is transferred to the Emergency Hospital Floreasca following a motor vehicle accident to undergo specialty treatment. Upon arrival at the Emergency Department, she presents numerous signs of injuries: frontotemporal concussion with significant ecchymoses, left hemithorax trauma with minimum subcutaneous emphysema, osseous crepitus and multiple excoriations, multiple rib fractures on the right side and minimum bilateral hemothorax. She accuses pain and functional impotence in the left shoulder. Highly displaced transverse midshaft fracture of the left clavicle, comminuted surgical neck fracture of the left humerus and glenoid fracture-avulsion are diagnosed following radiological examination. The patient is admitted to Orthopaedics and Traumatology Department and is treated surgically by early total care (ETC), with minimally open reduction and intramedullary fixation for the clavicle fracture and with open reduction and internal fixation with Philos plate for the humeral fracture. The scapular fracture did not require fixation. No intraoperative complications occurred. The surgical treatment allowed early and safe postoperative

rehabilitation. **Conclusion:** The management of the polytraumatized orthopaedic patient may represent a challenging issue, the crucial step being the allocation of the right surgical principle-early total care (ETC) vs Damage control orthopaedics (DCO). The particularity of this case lies in the simultaneously displaced fractures of the clavicle and ipsilateral humeral neck caused by high energy trauma. The greater instability of the shoulder joint directed the medical decision towards an immediate operative treatment of both fractures, which resulted in better union time and faster recovery of the shoulder functionality.

**Keywords:** shoulder fractures, clavicle fracture, humeral fracture, polytrauma, intramedullary fixation, internal fixation, early total care

122. Nanofabricated Poly(vinyl alcohol) Meshes in the Future of Abdominal Hernia Treatment  
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**Background:** Abdominal hernia is an intestinal loop protrusion through a defect in the abdominal muscular wall. As one of the most frequently performed operation in general surgery, management of abdominal hernias has undoubtedly evolved throughout the years, but has it reached its full potential? Up to date protocols suggest as first choice treatment, a laparoscopic hernioplasty involving implantation of a surgical mesh to close the defect and treat the hernia, but surprisingly currently applied surgical meshes are not as perfect as they seem. Intraperitoneal fixation of dry, woven, non-biodegradable meshes induce complications like tissue adhesion, mesh deformation or even foreign body reactions far more often than expected. Electrospinning is a versatile technique, popular in nanotechnology used for tissue engineering and scaffold production. Our objective was utilizing electrospinning to produce a bio-compatible, bio-degradable surgical mesh that could one day serve as a potential replacement for the currently applied surgical meshes. **Materials and methods:** Non-woven, PVA scaffolds were produced via electrospinning of 9 w% PVA and 1M GDA solutions. Post electrospinning processing included folding, compression and formation of cross links via scaffold immersion in 2M HCl. Scaffolds were sterilized with ClO<sub>2</sub> stored in PBS while incubated at 37 °C. In Vivo application was examined on wistar rats (n=60). A 1st group, served as a preliminary bio-compatibility study with PVA scaffolds implanted and fixed intraperitoneally. In a 2nd and 3rd group, abdominal defects (2 x 2 cm) were created and PVA scaffolds (D: 2.5 cm) were used to repair them, while a 4th group served as control with the defects repaired conventionally. Animals were dissected on the 7th, 14th, 28th, 90th and 180th postoperative day. Scaffolds were evaluated macroscopically and microscopically as well. **Results:** None of the animals behaved differently or showed signs of complications following the operation. All animals survived until termination and dissection revealed no aberrations on the scaffolds or the surrounding tissue. Adhesion formation was surprisingly found along the suture material rather than the scaffolds themselves. Histological examinations revealed scaffold integration into the host tissue. **Conclusion:** Considering our positive results, nanofabricated PVA scaffolds could in the future serve as viable candidates for abdominal hernia treatment.

**Keywords:** abdominal hernia, surgical meshes, electrospinning, poly (vinyl alcohol)

123. Orthotopic Kidney Transplantation  
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**Background:** One of the most significant health issues with a rising prevalence in recent years is the end stage chronic kidney disease (ESRD). The most effective renal replacement therapy remains the kidney transplantation. **Case presentation:** We are reporting the case of a 22-year-old female patient with ESRD on hemodialysis for 12 years, who underwent a kidney transplant procedure in January 2016, from a deceased donor. The patient was suffering from dwarfism and also required a nephrectomy on a sole kidney due to a vesicoureteral reflux which has caused a megaureter and frequent urinary tract infections. The other kidney had also been removed at a younger age for the same reasons. Therefore, the choice was for the orthotopic approach, despite the procedure being normally performed in a heterotopic manner. The renal transplantation was successful with no surgical complications, followed by a rapid decrease in serum creatinine levels from 9,2 to 0,5 mg/dl. Afterwards, the patient developed two episodes of acute cellular rejection that required Methylprednisolone bolus therapy. Eleven months after the transplant procedure, the patient suffered from a new acute graft dysfunction episode with a rise in serum creatinine level up to 3.1 mg/dl (estimated glomerular filtration rate of 26.9 ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup>). After excluding other specific causes, a renal biopsy was performed, which showed signs of humoral rejection that was treated with plasmapheresis and iv immunoglobulin, followed by an increase of 13.8ml/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> in eGFR. **Conclusion:** The particularities of this case are the orthotopic approach of renal transplantation, the rapid onset of humoral graft rejection, despite the high immunological compatibility and the increase in eGFR after treatment.

**Keywords:** orthotopic kidney transplantation, graft rejection, chronic kidney disease

124. Surgical Treatment of Renal Cyst Discovered Accidentally During Pregnancy

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**Background:** In case of kidney cysts associated with pregnancy, it is not clear which treatment is the best one. It is important to pay more attention to the possibility of infection during the pregnancy. It is well known that the urinary tract infection develops during 24-28 weeks of pregnancy, due to the fact that the uterus is growing and will obstruct the urinary tract. This process will modify the size of the cyst and it will help in developing a new infection. **Case presentation:** We report the case of a pregnant woman, checked up by an OB specialist, with no clinical evidence of diseases during her lifetime, until 27 years old, that was diagnosed at 22 weeks of pregnancy, after a routine check-up, for hypertension with a 17/17/22 cm retroperitoneal maternal mass, which led to a urological consult. The diagnosis was gigantic superior polar renal cyst. A percutaneous drainage technique was performed and 2000 ml of clear fluid was extracted; the ultrasound evaluation revealed a transonic mass with internal septa (14/17cm), that changed the anatomy of the left kidney that was deviated closer to the aorta. Shortly after birth, she presented signs of malfunctioning nephrostomy and impossibility of creating a communication between the drained cavity and the pyelocaliceal system, with 2 recurrent mass cystic lesions forming at 2 months after delivery. In the end, a total laparoscopic nephrectomy was performed. **Conclusion:** Most cysts on the kidneys are harmless and usually if the cyst on the kidney is smaller than 3 cm, no treatment is needed. However, for a pregnant, the condition may

be different. Actually, more considerations are needed to be known by the pregnant woman. The therapeutic approach of kidney cysts discovered during pregnancy is controversial. Particular attention should be paid to the risk of infection and sepsis.

**Keywords:** renal polar cyst, secondary hypertension, pregnancy, nephrostomy

125. The Management of Cesarean Scar Ectopic Pregnancy Following Treatment with Methotrexate

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**Background:** Methotrexate injection is an effective, but also a new method to resolve the Caesarean scar pregnancy. There is no relevant guidelines how to rule clinical incidents and what is the right level of serum  $\beta$ -hCG (beta human chorionic gonadotropin), when patient is safe from bleeding and hysterectomy risk. For the last few years the number of Cesarean sections has increased therefore Cesarean scar pregnancies are becoming more common in clinical practice. **Case presentation:** A 30-year-old woman was referred to a hospital gynecological department from a local medical clinic with diagnosed Cesarean scar ectopic pregnancy - graviditas III in septima 4+6. The serum  $\beta$ -hCG level was 64 268,0 mIU/mL (milli-international units/milliliter). As the patient was hemodynamically stable and asymptomatic, a single dose of 85 mg methotrexate was given to the patient perorally. Gynecological ultrasound had shown that pregnancy was still progressing. Under local anesthesia during transabdominal ultrasound a needle was inserted into the ectopic gestational sac, and a 60 mg methotrexate solution was injected into the fetus. **The patient's serum  $\beta$ -hCG level decreased to 49 589,0 mIU/mL on the ninth day after management. Within 32 days of the administration of methotrexate the patient developed vaginal bleeding, requiring emergency admission - the procedure of arteria uterina dextra and sinistra embolization was performed. Later 800  $\mu$ g (microgram) Misoprostol was given vaginally. As the gestational sac was observed through gynecological ultrasound, clinicians decided to have a dilation and curettage. The patient's serum  $\beta$ -hCG level declined to 95,0 mIU/mL on the fourth day after the uterine artery embolization. Conclusion:** The main disadvantage of MTX therapy is that trophoblastic tissue is not detaching from the Caesarean scar, therefore the risk of bleeding becomes higher, especially when placenta's good vascularized tissue starts to degenerate. Usually, to have safe consequences, clinicians use Misoprostol to induce uterine contraction. In this case, the patient was discharged from the hospital with a high serum  $\beta$ -hCG level and without Misoprostol treatment.

**Keywords:**  $\beta$ -human chorionic gonadotropin, Cesarean section, ectopic pregnancy, methotrexate, misoprostol

126. The Management of Obturator Hernia: A Challenging Task. Moldovanu R Stefana Eugenia<sup>1</sup>, Stefanuca M Iuliana<sup>1</sup>, Doca L Ana-Maria<sup>1</sup>, Ciobotariu M.C. Iulia Mihaela<sup>1</sup>, Assistant Lecturer Lili Lozneau<sup>2</sup>, Assistant Lecturer Lacramioara Perianu<sup>3</sup>, Lecturer Nutu Vlad<sup>2</sup>, Lecturer Dan Andronic<sup>2</sup>

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**Background:** Obturator hernia (OH) is a rare disease with an incidence of 0.05 to 1.5% from all the hernias. It is a type of pelvic hernia in which a bowel segment protrudes through the obturator foramen, adjacent to the obturator vessels and nerve, that fails to reduce spontaneously. The OH diagnosis and management is always challenging because the signs and symptoms are non-

specific. Thus, the diagnosis delay is common and leads to high mortality and morbidity. In most cases the diagnosis is made preoperatively, during abdominal exploration for an intestinal obstruction. Thereby, they have the highest mortality rate of all abdominal wall hernias at between 13% and 40%. Case presentation: We present the case of an 88-year-old woman who was admitted in emergency with signs of intestinal obstruction: intense abdominal pain irradiating to right inguino-femoral region, palpable painful mass in groin area and Howship-Romberg sign positive. The biological exam revealed leukocytosis (11000/mm<sup>3</sup>), elevated CRP (45 mg/dL). A CT-scan was performed in emergency and revealed a strangulated right obturator hernia associated with right femoral hernia. An exploratory laparoscopy was performed. The diagnosis of strangulated obturator hernia was confirmed. A concomitant femoral hernia containing epiploon was also diagnosed. The small bowel was reduced and then, the hernia repair was performed by transabdominal pre-peritoneal (TAPP) procedure. To note that the small bowel was not ischemic at the end of procedure. The postoperative course was uneventful and the patient was discharged at day 7. Conclusion: OH is a rare disease but has to be considered as possible etiology for intestinal obstruction for old women. The laparoscopic approach allows a good inspection of inguinal and pelvic area and allows the diagnosis and treatment of OH.

**Keywords:** obturator hernia, intestinal obstruction, endoscopic hernia repair, TAPP

127. The Role of Histopathology and Immunohistochemistry in the Diagnosis of Neuroendocrine Biliary Duct Tumor  
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**Background:** Neuroendocrine tumors (NETs) are benign or malignant histopathological entities, secretory or non-secretory, developed in an organic structure (pancreas, ileum, liver, lung etc.) or more (carcinoids). These are slow growing tumors, difficult to diagnose in early stages. NETs represent a small fraction (approximately 3%) of all neoplasms and their occurrence is influenced by genetic mutations. These tumors are found mostly in the digestive system (54.5%), but their incidence is low at the biliary tree level (0.5-2%) and the differential diagnosis must be done with hilar cholangiocarcinoma (Klatskin tumors). In the following clinical case, there are highlighted the difficulty of preoperative and intraoperative diagnosis of NETs at the biliary tract level, the need of complex surgical resection for such a tumor and the importance of histopathology and immunohistochemistry examinations in their diagnosis. Case presentation: A 60-year-old woman, cholecystectomised in 2004, is hospitalized in 27.05.2013 with jaundice and abdominal pain. MRI examination shows a mass (25 mm) at the hepatic duct confluence with compression on the right hepatic duct that is diagnosed as a Klatskin tumor grade IIIa. During surgical tumor dissection, the physicians encounter tumoral invasion of the portal vein and they decide to perform common biliary tract resection en-bloc with extended right hepatectomy (including segment IV), segmentary portal vein resection with porto-portal anastomosis and cholangiojejunostomy (Roux-en-Y technique). The histopathological examination of the surgical specimen shows small cells with a 1/10 high-power field mitotic index, resembling a neuroendocrine tumor grade I (NET-G1). Immunohistochemistry examination confirms the NET-G1 diagnosis, the tumor being positive for Chromogranin A, NSE and Ki67, specific for this type of neoplasm. Postoperatively, the patient's evolution is favorable and she is discharged after 5 days. Oncological treatment is not recommended. The patient was dropped out from oncological follow-up in 2015, being disease-free and alive until present.

**Conclusion:** Neuroendocrine tumors of the biliary tree are uncommon comparative with Klatskin tumors. An aggressive approach is justified for the neuroendocrine tumors even when a local extension is discovered intraoperatively because they pose a favorable prognosis after complete resection with no need of adjuvant chemotherapy. In order to properly diagnose them, an immunohistochemistry examination must complete the histopathological result.

**Keywords:** neuroendocrine tumors, Klatskin tumors, hepatic duct confluence, surgical resection, immunohistochemistry, histopathology

128. The Surgical Approach of Epilepsy and the Neuro-Anatomic Consequences of Corpus Callosotomy  
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**Background:** Epilepsy comprises a spectre of long term neurologic disorders, that vary from severe, debilitating, life-threatening, to benign forms. The epileptic fits are caused by inherent neuronal disturbance and they classify as either convulsive (60% of cases) and (or) non-convulsive (40% of cases). A particular form, that is difficult to treat and debuts in childhood is the Lennox-Gastaut syndrome (LGS). LGS features a triad of frequent seizures of multiple natures (tonic-clonic, atonic and atypical epileptic absence). The electroencephalogram (EEG) pattern reveals slow, less than 3Hz spike-wave complexes and the affliction of cognitive functions, from moderate to severe. Case presentation: Male patient aged 6 presents to the emergency room for drop-attack, tonic-clonic and atonic seizures. The electroencephalographic examination signals the presence of frequent slow spike-wave complexes and multifocal spike waves, thus the patient is diagnosed with LGS. The magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) examination shows no abnormalities. Despite following an antiepileptic pharmaceutical treatment (valproate, topiramate, zonisamide, clobazam) and a ketogenic diet, the seizures have remained uncontrollable. The patient undergoes the surgical corpus callosotomy in the anterior 2/3rds (the sectioning of the anterior 2/3rds of the corpus callosum fibers). Post-operative the evolution is favorable, the patient becomes seizure-free, however after 3 months the fits relapse. EEG examination 10 months post-operative shows frequent generalized spike waves and breakthrough generalized rapid activity. The seizures respond neither to the additional stimulation of the vagus nerve, nor to the pharmaceutical treatment. The patient is operated on for the second time. The surgical intervention consists of the sectioning of the splenius fibers, therefore achieving a total corpus callosotomy. Although total corpus callosotomy associates risks and more severe complications, such as the disconnection syndrome, the epileptic fits no longer occur. Subsequent investigation highlights the normalization of the EEG. At the moment, the patient follows a therapeutic program that is designed to improve on the sensorimotor incoherence. Conclusion: The presented case endorses the surgical approach of medicinally nonresponsive epileptic forms, in spite of the associated risks.

**Keywords:** epilepsy, Lennox-Gastaut syndrome, corpus callosotomy

129. Using the Nonmicrosurgical Techniques for Reconstruction of the Amputated Thumb  
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Background: The aim of this study is to evaluate the outcomes of the reconstruction in the emergency of the amputated thumb using isolated or associated homodigital and heterodigital flap techniques in those situations when microsurgical replantation is not possible due to local or general conditions. The study is based on the evaluation of the functional (thumb length, sensitivity, motility active joint movement and cortical reintegration) and esthetic outcomes. Materials and methods: 32 patients aged between 18 and 65-year-old, with complete posttraumatic amputation of the thumb at the level of interphalangeal joint or proximal phalanx were evaluated. The aim of reconstruction was to achieve a functional thumb of proper length, good sensitivity, motility and cortical reintegration of the new pulp. In 8 cases, the reconstruction was done using the Mantero-Bertolotti technique with an O'Brien flap, and in 6 cases the use of a single heterodigital neurovascular Littler flap was sufficient. The association of the two techniques with a Littler's flap instead of the O'Brien flap in the Mantero-Bertolotti reconstruction was the choice in 14 patients. In other 4 cases, the reconstruction algorithm included the use of a Foucher (cerf-volant), Simonetta or Hueston flap. Results: The results have been evaluated based on age, injury complexity, size of the flap, mobility, sensitivity, cortical reintegration of the new pulp. The best average range of motion of the new thumb in those cases in which we applied the associated technique (Littler's flap instead of the O'Brien flap in the Mantero-Bertolotti reconstruction) using Kapandji score (8 score). Regarding the sensibility, we achieved a protective sensibility of the new thumb. At the two-point discrimination test (2PD test), the results were between 7-11 mm. At the light touch deep pressure test (SW test), all the patients felt the blue monofilament and 24 out of 32 felt the violet monofilament. Conclusion: The use of isolated or combined homodigital and heterodigital, flap techniques is a proper choice for reconstructing the amputated thumb in those cases when the microsurgical replantation is not possible. The microsurgical replantation remains the gold standard in thumb amputation.

*Keywords:* thumb, amputation, flap

130. Year Results Demonstration of Subbasal Nerve Fiber Changes after the Flapless Femtosecond Refractive Procedure SMILE Versus Femtosecond LASIK

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Background: The absence of corneal subbasal nerve fibers can cause multiple disorders for example dry eye, hypaesthesia and neurotrophic epitheliopathy. These disorders can affect the patient anywhere from months to years post-surgery. The regeneration of the nerve fibers depending on the pre-op condition of the eye and the type of surgery employed. In our recent study, we sought to quality and quantitatively compare corneal subbasal nerve fiber regeneration variances after SMILE or Femto-LASIK. In this report we present the details, findings and results of our study. Materials and methods: Two groups of myopic patients, range 19-40, were selected for this investigation: 20 patients (40 eyes) for SMILE procedure and 20 patients (40 eyes) for Femto-LASIK procedure. It was using the same 500kHz femtosecond laser for SMILE procedure and bladeless flap creation Femto-LASIK procedure. Corneal subbasal nerve regeneration data was measured using confocal microscopy (Confoscan 4, Nidek) preoperatively, 1, 3, 6 and 12 months post operatively. Results: The study enrolled 80 eyes. The quantitatively compare nerve fiber regeneration differences, the nerve fiber length to Femto-Lasik pre-op (1130.85± 422.42 SD) and post-op (544.49± 395.50 SD), but to ReLEx-SMILE pre-op (1211.67± 467.34 SD) and post-op (601.16± 494.76 SD). Length density to Femto-Lasik pre-op (13881.20± 5311.39 SD) and post-op (5756.84± 4294.20 SD), but to ReLEx-SMILE pre-op (14728.61± 5680.85 SD) and post-op (6001.16± 4094.76 SD). Number of beadings to Femto-Lasik pre-op (87.89± 39.66 SD) and post-op (37.68± 29.76 SD), but to ReLEx-SMILE pre-op (89.54± 44.01 SD) and post-op (42.80± 29.50 SD). **The highest statistically significant difference (p,0.001) was found in following parameters: nerve fiber length, nerve fiber length density, number of beadings. No statistically significant difference was found in the NIDEK tortuosity parameter.** Conclusion: Both surgical techniques cause regression in all nerve fiber parameters, SMILE procedure preserves trigeminal nerve density better than Femto-Lasik. Less time is needed for nerve fibers to regenerate after SMILE procedure comparing to Femto-LASIK.

*Keywords:* subbasal nerve fiber, SMILE, Femto-LASIK, NIDEK parameter

# Abstracts of the Malaysian Medical Students Summit, MMSS, 2015

01. Major postpartum haemorrhage secondary to acute complete uterine inversion, a case report.

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**Introduction & Objectives:** Obstetric haemorrhage is one of the leading causes of maternal death in developed and developing countries. Acute uterine inversion is a rare obstetric emergency, estimated to occur in 1 of 3500 to 5000 deliveries. **Patient/Method:** A 35-year-old lady (G2P2) was admitted for induction of labour at 41+3 weeks as per local protocol for the management of postdates pregnancies. She gave a history of previous postpartum haemorrhage (PPH) following her first pregnancy elsewhere. The plan was active management of third stage with routine precautions (e.g. IV access, blood sample for group and save etc.) to be taken in case recurrent PPH. In theatre, the uterine inversion was corrected manually with no difficulty immediately as the patient was anaesthetised. However, she continued to suffer major (atonic) PPH and the urine started to become blood stained raising concerns about DIC. **Results & Discussions:** The switching off of volatile anaesthetics and insertion of Bakri Balloon was successful in controlling this patient's major PPH. On day 2 post-operatively, she seemed to have recovered relatively quickly and the Bakri Balloon was removed. The uterus was well contracted with minimal lochia and the patient was discharged home on day 3 postnatal with a healthy baby. **Conclusion:** Acute uterine inversion is a rare but severe condition and all staff should be aware of PROMPT (Practical Obstetric Multi-Professional Training) and the management of PPH as described in the RCOG green-top guideline No. 52 as delay in treatment is associated with high mortality and morbidity.

02. Clinical Audit on Diagnostic & Treatment Recommendation of Dry Eyes in St. Paul's Eye Unit

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**Objective:** Clinical audit of diagnosis and treatment methodologies of dry eyes in St. Paul's eye unit compared to the standard recommendations of Dry Eyes Workshop (DEWS) report 2007. **Methods:** Data are collected from 18 dry eye patients for a total period of 3 months. Patient demographics are analysed and the diagnostic methodologies used in St. Paul's Eye Unit were reviewed. The severity of dry eye of every patient in this audit is then graded according to the standard. Their respective treatment provided in St. Paul's are then compared against the standard treatment recommendations. **Results:** The mean age of patients (N=18) is 70.5 (SD=12.63) whereas all patients in this audit are female. Patients are then divided into subgroups of Primary Sjogren's syndrome dry eye, Secondary Sjogren's syndrome dry eye and non-Sjogren's syndrome dry eye. Most patients (55.6%) suffer from Grade 3 severity dry eyes. One-third (33.3%) of patients have adequate treatment which correlates with their dry eye severity grading.

**Discussion:** The standard diagnostic protocol recommended by DEWS report should be followed. Most practitioners in St. Paul Eye Unit appear to be more conservative in their treatment of dry eye patients of varying severity. However, the standard guideline noted that treatment recommendations can be modified by practitioners on the basis of their clinical experience and individual patient profile.

**Conclusion:** The standard guidelines of dry eye diagnosis and management is of considerable clinical utility and it is advised to

be used by practitioners based on each individual patient profile and clinical experience for the best interests of the patients.

03. *Clostridium Perfringens* Enterotoxin (CPE) in *Clostridium Perfringens* Gastroenteritis: A review of recent evidence

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**Introduction:** *Clostridium Perfringens* is referred as a worldwide pathogenic microorganism in nature as well as in humans. Its associated type A food-poisoning has been classified among the most widespread foodborne gastroenteritis diseases in the developed countries globally. **Objective:** To review existing and novel aspects of *C. Perfringens*, its toxin *Clostridium Perfringens* Enterotoxin (CPE) and its associated type A foodborne illness. **Methodology:** Pubmed, Science Direct and Elsevier were systematically searched using "*Clostridium Perfringens*", "*Clostridium Perfringens* Enterotoxin" and "*Clostridium Perfringens* type A Gastroenteritis" as keywords. Fifty articles published in the past 10 years were selected to be reviewed on prevalence and sources of infection; identification of bacteria and its toxin CPE; treatment and public health measures to curb this issue and CPE as potential medical application. **Results:** Substantial experimental and epidemiologic studies have provided rigid evidence on the role plays by CPE as the major virulence factor responsible for the pathogenesis of *C. Perfringens* type A gastroenteritis. Significant advancement on the knowledge available on *C. Perfringens* and its associated gastroenteritis has been made. **Discussion:** Public health measures in preventing further outbreak cases from happening are especially important and much attention is given towards effective disinfection routines and proper food handling practices which aid in removing the presence of any bacteria. **Conclusion:** Many challenges remain for researchers, including the physiology, genetics and mechanism of action of different cpe positive strains and the reassessment of the current diagnostic tools to more explicit methods in identifying *C. Perfringens* type A food-poisoning outbreak. Besides that, there is a need for more in-depth views on the sources and reservoirs of *C. Perfringens* cpe-positive strains for better control of this organism in food.

04. The role of group II mGluRs in synaptic transmission and plasticity at the CA2 region of the hippocampus

Jonathan Lee, Chuo Min

**Introduction:** Group II metabotropic glutamate receptors (mGluR) have been known to depress neuronal transmission via inhibition of neurotransmitter release at glutamatergic synapses. They can also mediate long term depression in several regions of the brain including the lateral amygdala and striatum. However, their roles in the hippocampus, particularly the cornu ammonis 2 (CA2) region is largely unclear. **Objectives and Methods:** We have used electrophysiological techniques on wildtype and mGluR2 deficient rats in combination with group II mGluR modulating drugs to tease apart the physiological functions of group II mGluRs on the temporo ammonic pathway input synapse to the CA2. **Results and Discussion:** Using DCG-IV (group II mGluR agonist), we have identified that activation of group II mGluRs leads to depression of synaptic transmission in the TAP-CA2 synapse in a dose-dependent manner. Washout of DCG-IV resulted in LTD which indicates that group II mGluRs can mediate LTD in the same region. Using LY541850 (mGluR2 agonist, mGluR3 antagonist) on wildtype rats, DCG-IV on mGluR2 deficient rats, we have further evidence that activation of mGluR 2/3 alone can induce significant depression of synaptic response as well as induce LTD. Using these drugs in combination, we have also

established that mGluR2 and mGluR3 may have synergistic effects on one another, potentiating depression and lowering the threshold for LTD induction. Conclusion: These results suggest important roles of group II mGluRs as regulators of CA2 activity which may have significant implications in explaining the mechanism behind the clinically beneficial (eg. neuroprotective/anxiolytic) effects of group II mGluR modulation. These episodic memory in the hippocampus.

05. Pain, itch and quality of life after Herpes zoster: A web-based prospective study

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Introduction: Pain and itch are the most common complication in herpes zoster (HZ) patients and are difficult to treat. However, long-term impact on quality of life (QOL) is not known. Aims: To measure the incidence of pain and itch after HZ and the impact on QOL. Methods: We performed an observational prospective study in patients above 50 years with HZ. Participants were recruited by internet and by general practitioners within 7 days after onset of the rash. Follow-up was web-based for pain, itch and quality of life at 2 weeks, 1, 3, 6 and 12 months. There were no restrictions in treatment. Significant pain or itch was defined as a score  $\geq 30$  on a 100 mm VAS. Results: A web-based prospective study was feasible in the 50+ population. We enrolled 661 patients with a follow-up of at least one month. Mean age was 65 years (range 50-96). Presence of PHN reduced Quality of Life to a large degree. Results are displayed in figure 1 and 2. Conclusion: Although the risk of long lasting severe PHN is low, the burden of disease is high.

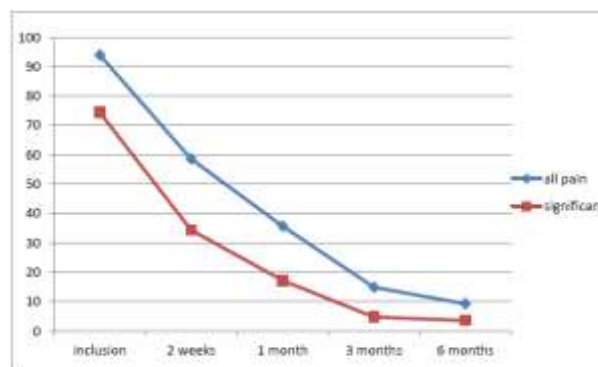


Figure 1: Percentage of patients with pain

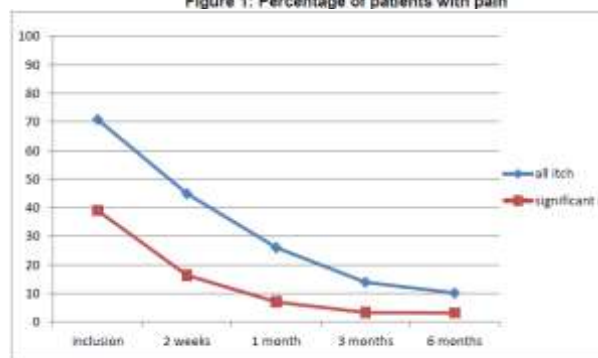


Figure 2: Percentage of patients with itch

06. The Frequency of Neuropathic Pain in Low Back Pain Patients Attending a Tertiary Spine Clinic

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Aim: Chronic back pain may have a combination of both nociceptive and neuropathic pain components. The objective of the study is to evaluate the neuropathic pain component in a group of outpatients with low back pain. Methods: The painDETECT neuropathic pain screening questionnaire was used to identify pain mechanisms in a cohort of patients seen at the Spine Clinic, University of Malaya Medical Centre, Kuala Lumpur. Pain mechanisms were classified as nociceptive, unclear and neuropathic and were correlated with demographic factors, associated diseases, underlying diagnosis for low back pain as well as pain severity (numerical rating scale), disability (Roland Morris Disability Questionnaire) and anxiety/depression (Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale). Results: Of the 210 patients recruited, 26 (12.4%) had neuropathic pain, 45 (21.4%) were unclear and 139 (66.2%) were likely nociceptive pain. Subjects with neuropathic pain were more often women, more likely to have leg pain and to have the pain radiate below the knee. There were no differences between ethnic groups, associated diseases, underlying cause or duration of back pain. Patients with neuropathic pain had significantly more severe average (6.8 vs. 4.7, P<0.001) and highest (8.4 vs. 5.6, P<0.001) pain score over the last 4 weeks. They also had higher RMDQ scores (16.4 vs. 10.0, P<0.001) and more of them had anxiety (42.3% vs. 12.2%; P<0.001). Conclusions: The frequency of neuropathic pain was 12.4%. Low back pain with neuropathic pain component was more severe and was associated with greater disability and more anxiety in patients.

07. How Does Educational Theory Influence the Teaching of Clinical Skills

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Introduction: From palpating to auscultating, doctors use these clinical skills in everyday practice to help diagnose patients. Hence, there is no surprise that the teaching of clinical skills is a fundamental pillar of every medical school. Objective: The objective of a contemporary medical education aims to produce medical professionals with multiple competencies, one of which is clinical skills. This paper aims to deconstruct the concept of teaching clinical skills and seeks to discuss the types of theories used to teach clinical skills. By reviewing the fundamentals and history of each theory, this paper will then seek to uncover the education theories used in clinical skills sessions and understand the implications and effects of each theory. Method: A literature search was performed using online database (Pubmed and Scopus). To refine the search and ensure consistency, a specific set of inclusion and exclusion criteria was agreed on and applied for both databases. Results: A total of 20 papers were selected. Discussion: Four key education theories were examined and related to the teaching of clinical skills. These 4 theories are the curriculum theory, behaviourism, cognitivism, and constructivism. Every theory was related to the teaching of clinical skills and its effectiveness is then judged and evaluated. Conclusion: Education theories are not mutually exclusive and can be integrated into a clinical skills session more than one at a time. However, the choice of which theory to be integrated is highly dependent on the specific clinical skill being taught and its perceived effectiveness during the session.

08. Self-Management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

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**Introduction:** The prevalence of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) has been on the rise globally with studies stating that up to 14% of pregnancies are complicated due to diabetes and 3%--5% of that number is GDM. Hence, it is no surprise that GDM has become a particularly important topic of research within the specialty of obstetrics and gynecology. **Objective:** This paper seeks to investigate the feasibility of self-management of GDM by reviewing various papers recommending different self-management techniques, the effectiveness of self-managing GDM and if the patient is placed in any harm by choosing to self-manage GDM. **Method:** A literature search was performed using online database (Pubmed and Scopus). A specific set of inclusion and exclusion criteria was applied to both databases. Only RCTs and systematic reviews were included. **Result:** 20 papers were selected. As the prevalence of GDM may differ according to ethnicity, the 20 papers originated from various countries to ensure a diverse sample size was taken into account. **Discussion:** A few areas were considered to determine the feasibility of self-management of GDM. 1) Patient adherence to self-monitoring of blood glucose --- Evidence shows that proper pharmacological intervention time is not significantly affected if blood glucose is recorded daily or less frequently. 2) Effectiveness of nutritional management - Studies have shown that proper diet management is effective in managing and even preventing GDM. 3) Self-management techniques in an ambulatory setting - Various studies have recommended different ways to control GDM in an ambulatory setting. **Conclusion:** Based on current evidence, it is possible to self-manage GDM in an ambulatory setting with proper support from the health care team. This is especially important as GDM will last for the duration of the pregnancy hence self management is needed to ensure proper blood glucose levels are maintained.

09. Effect of Music Tempo on Blood Pressure, Heart Rate and Respiratory Rate among Medical Students in Melaka Manipal Medical College: A Single Blinded Randomised Controlled Trial  
Aiman A, Amalina N, Malkit S, Salman B, Ikram K

**Introduction:** Music plays a complex role in human beings causing diverse physiological changes, including both neurological and cardio-respiratory aspects. Studies have shown that different music tempos have contrasting effect on the vitals. **Objectives:** The aim was to evaluate the effect of two types of music tempos on blood pressure, heart rate and respiratory rate among young adults in a medical college setting. **Methods:** The study was a single-blinded randomized controlled trial with sample size of 40 medical students, divided into two groups. Students were asked to listen to the songs for 7 minutes depending on which group they belonged: either fast tempo songs >120BPM or slow tempo 52-108BPM. Blood pressure, heart rate and respiratory rate were measured pre and post intervention. **Results:** After listening to slow tempo songs, there were significant reductions in mean systolic blood pressure (P-value = 0.01) and mean diastolic blood pressure (P-value <0.01). However, there were no difference in mean systolic and diastolic blood pressure for fast tempo songs (P-value=0.07) and (P-value = 0.23) respectively. As for the heart rate, changes were insignificant (P-value>0.05 for both). Per contra, the only significant difference for respiratory rate was for the fast tempo songs (P-value<0.01) **Discussion:** The results showed that slow tempo songs causes reduction in systolic and diastolic blood pressure. This is further supported by a study conducted by Siritunga et al that demonstrates reduction in mean systolic and diastolic blood pressure of subjects after listening to classical Indian music. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, slow tempo music can be used in bringing down blood pressure of patients or subjects where applicable.

10. Influence of Body Mass Index on Visual Reaction Time. A Cross-sectional Analytical Study.  
Ngo Choon Wei

**Introduction:** Visual system faces the daunting task of rapidly processing an enormous range of information in everyday perception; identifying items, determine layouts and guide action to them. Humans need an effective visual system for everyday exploration and interaction, more so in medical personnel, whereby visual reaction is vital for every case management. **Objective:** To determine the relationship between Body Mass Index (BMI) and Visual Reaction Time (VRT) in medical students. **Methodology:** Cross-sectional analytical study was done at Melaka Manipal Medical College between October-November 2014. We included 112 students without medical conditions including neurological disorders, cardiovascular disorders and diabetes. Subjects were asked to complete a standard questionnaire before having their height measured using calibrated measuring tape in Frankfort plane, and their weight measured using electronic weighing balance. Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated using Quetelet Index, and categorized using Asian BMI. Visual Reaction time was recorded using validated Human Benchmark program. **Results:** Significant difference was seen in different groups in BMI, namely underweight, normal and overweight, with respect to visual reaction time. The other variables such as gender, ethnicity, caffeine consumption, fatigue level, exercise and handedness are not significantly associated with VRT.

**Discussion:** BMI was found to be linked with the nerve conduction velocity, small fiber neuropathy, alteration of nerve inhibition capacity and causing abnormalities in myelination due to high levels of adipokines. Extreme BMI especially underweight persons experience a dysregulation in the hormone secretion could result in cognitive disorders.

**Conclusion:** Underweight individuals have been shown to have prolonged median visual reaction time as compared to their normal and overweight BMI counterparts. Further study on this is needed as BMI may not correlate well with the body fat composition of subjects, for which we propose further study to use waist-hip ratio instead.

11. Effects of Energy Drinks on the Peak Expiratory Flow Rate (PEFR) among Medical Students of Different Races in Malaysia: A Randomized Controlled Trial  
Adamlebbe Dulkifly, Nishalini Chandrasekaran, Hafez Amir Samia, Rowena Lau, Yong Yung Sze

**Introduction:** Energy drinks are commercially available drinks containing natural ingredients promoted by the manufacturers to improve performance, concentration, endurance and alertness. Several studies have proven that energy drinks have a significant effect on cardiovascular and cerebrovascular system. However, minimal studies have been done to study the effect of energy drink on respiratory system (RS). One of the method to assess RS is peak expiratory flow rate (PEFR). **Objective:** In this study, we aim to determine the effect of energy drink on PEFR in healthy young adults. **Method:** We performed a randomized, single-blinded study on a group of 40 young adults (20 males and 20 females). Participants were handed out questionnaires and the drinks in an unlabeled styrofoam cup (355ml). Their initial pulse rates were counted for 60 seconds immediately after consuming the drink. After 30 minutes, their level of alertness were tested, peak flow rate and pulse rate were measured. **Result:** Consumption of the energy drink led to an increase in PEFR (p<0.05) compared to the placebo group. There was no significant difference in the mean of the immediate pulse between the two groups (p>0.05). However, there was a significant increase in the pulse rate after 30 minutes of consuming the energy drink (p<0.05). Additionally, there was an increase in perception of energy level after consumption of both drinks (p<0.05); which was more significant in those who consumed the energy drink compared to the placebo (p<0.05). **Conclusion:** An increase in the Peak Expiratory Flow Rate (PEFR),

pulse rate and perception of energy level was noted in young healthy individuals after consuming the energy drink.

12. Parental Bonding and Self Esteem among Melaka Manipal Medical College Students  
Ong Jia Wen, Siti Nurr Syafeena Binti Rais , Nur Hanisah Binti Abdul Halim, Nurmardhati Aryan Binti Mad Shah ,Nurul Azleen Binti Abdul Aziz .  
*Melaka Manipal Medical College*

Introduction: The quality of the parent-child relationship has been argued to have a significant impact on the competence, resilience, and well-being of all individuals. This cross-sectional study was conducted to study the relationship between parental bonding and self-esteem among medical students in Melaka Manipal Medical College. The sample comprised of 168 respondents from Batch 28 and Batch 29 MBBS students. The data was obtained by using Parental Bonding Instruments by Gordon Parker, Hilary Tupling and L.B. Brown and Rosenberg's Self-esteem Scale by Dr Rosenberg. Results: From the results, it is found that there is a significant relationship between parental bonding for both mother ( $p=0.00014$ ) and father ( $p=0.00254$ ) with self-esteem. Parents who are acceptance, approving, responsive and nurturing shows elevated perception of self-worth and competence among the students. In contrast, students subjected to less accepting parental practices (disapproving, unresponsive and uninterested) show low self-confidence, poor self-perception, and low self-esteem. Based on Parental Bonding Instrument, there are 4 types of parental styles namely affectionate constraint parenting (high care and high protection), affectionless control parenting (low care and high protection), optimal parenting (high care and low protection) and neglectful parenting (low care and low protection). Optimal parenting has shown a strong association with high self-esteem among the students. Conclusion: Parents should be optimum in their parenting, ie. High care but low protection so that their children will have higher self-esteem. In medical profession, high self-esteem leads to better performance and interpersonal success which has been regarded as the utmost important quality as it enhances participation in social welfare and healthcare management.

13. The Anxiolytic Effects of Lavender Scent Among Medical Students: A Randomized- Controlled Trial  
Ong Li Wen, Muhammad Haziq, Muhammad Farid, Nantha Kumar

Introduction: Lavender (*Lavandula angustifolia*) is often recommended for stress relief and believed to possess anxiolytic effects. Objectives: To assess the efficacy of lavender in reducing anxiety among medical students. Methods: A single-blinded randomized-controlled trial was conducted among Melaka Manipal Medical College students. 40 participants were stratified into female and male groups, and randomly assigned to intervention and control groups. Intervention group were asked to enter an enclosed darkroom diffused with lavender scent by using ceramic candle warmer with its upper compartment filled with lavender oil, while control group were asked to enter another room with same setting except that lavender oil has been replaced by plain water. Anxiety was induced by providing visual and auditory stimuli in video form. 20-item State Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-20) questionnaire was used to measure anxiety level. Pre and post-intervention heart rate and blood pressure were noted. The raw data collected was processed using Microsoft Excel 2003, analysed using Epi Info7 for Windows (7.1.3) and GraphPad software. Results were recorded as frequencies, means, standard deviation, and P values. A P value of  $<0.05$  is significant. Results: STAI-20 Score shows significant reduction in intervention group compared to the control group with P value of 0.011. Other results of change in systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure and heart rate show no significant association between intervention and control group with P value  $<0.05$ . Discussion: STAI-20 Score with P value 0.011 indicates lavender significantly reduce anxiety among participants. Our result is consistent with study done by Kutlu et al

2008. However, our result shows no significant effect of lavender on blood pressure and heart rate. Conclusion: Our study shows significant effect of lavender scent on reducing anxiety among medical students. In further studies, we recommend a larger sample size and the use of other form of anxiety induced stimulus.

14. Ability of Noggin Gene Therapy to Reduce Heterotopic Ossification in Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva Patients

Introduction: Fibrodysplasia Ossificans Progressiva (FOP) is an extremely rare disease. Mutation of an autosomal dominant allele in the gene, known as Activin A Receptor type 1 (ACVR1) causes the disease. The mutation causes fibrous tissue to be ossified spontaneously or when damaged. Inappropriate signaling by the mutated gene causes Bone Morphogenic Protein 4 (BMP-4) to stimulate fibroproliferation of the mesenchymal stem cells, and provokes endochondral bone induction. This results in replacement of muscle and connective tissues into bones. The approach of Noggin gene therapy as a treatment helps to control heterotopic ossification by regulating the activity of BMP-4 in tissue. Objective: To develop an effective gene therapy that could inhibit BMP-4 induced heterotopic ossification. Materials and Methods: BMP-4 induced heterotopic ossification was used as model to test the ability of the BMP-4 antagonist, Noggin, to block de novo bone formation, either by local or systemic delivery. It duplicates the stages of FOP heterotopic ossification similar in human. Since Noggin acts locally, a Noggin mutant, hNOGDeltaB2, was engineered. It was shown to circulate systemically, and its ability to block heterotopic ossification was tested in mouse model with the use of adenovirus-mediated somatic cell gene transfer. Results: BMP-4 induced mouse model developed heterotopic ossification. Local delivery of wild Noggin inhibited heterotopic ossification, but in systemic administration it was ineffective. Systemic delivery of adenovirus encoding hNOGDeltaB2 resulted in systemic levels that persisted approximately more than two weeks, which was sufficient enough to block BMP-4 induced heterotopic ossification. Conclusion: Delivery of Noggin mutant through gene therapy successfully inhibited the BMP-4 induced heterotopic ossification in mouse model. This is due to its mechanism, where Noggin is involved in controlling the process of ossification by regulating the concentrations of BMP-4 concentration in tissue through negative feedback mechanism.

14. An Audit of Compliance for the Investigation of Newly Detected M-Proteins and the Management of Monoclonal Gammopathy of Undetermined Significance  
Sugeeta Sukumar  
*University of Manchester.*

Introduction: Monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS) is a benign clonal cell disorder with a potential become malignant and requires monitoring depending on stratified risk. Aim: A clinical audit was carried out to assess two areas: firstly, identifying if patients are being appropriately referred and if a MGUS scoring system could be applied to improve referrals and predict malignancy; second part involves assessing the investigation and management of MGUS within the haematology department according to the risk stratified for each patient. Method: 204 patients with newly detected monoclonal proteins were identified over a 6-month period between July and December of 2015 using online databases called Quadramed and Evolve and analysed. Results Audit identified 19.4% of probable high-risk patients were not referred and the scoring system developed had a high predictive value in this small sample group. A new system has been implemented in the immunology department to prevent under diagnosis of patients. However, further education on MGUS risk stratification needs to be considered within primary care. Majority of guidelines are being complied with but there is a poor compliance in performing urine electrophoresis and computed tomography (CT) scans. With regard to management, 8 high risk patients have been discharged as they were deemed to be borderline scenarios and 6 low risk



patients remain under follow up due to concomitant haematological conditions. Frequency of follow up needs to be standardized and carried out more frequently every 3---4 months which could be achieved using the telephone clinic service available.

15. Prevalence and Characteristics of Depressive Symptoms in University Students in Melaka, Malaysia: A Cross-sectional Study  
Tan Jin Rong, Chan Ya Tze, Khoo Veejie, Laviniya Naidu, Muhammad Rafik  
*Faculty of Medicine, Melaka Manipal Medical College*

**Introduction:** Depression is an emerging health problem, with an estimated 350 million people affected worldwide. **Objectives:** Our study aims to determine the prevalence and evaluate the characteristics of depressive symptoms among medical, law and pre-university. We perform an exploratory analysis to survey the relationships of depressive symptoms with several risk factors like gender, scholarship, housing and medical problems. **Methods:** An analytical cross sectional study was conducted on medical, law and pre-university students of two private institutions in Melaka, Malaysia, between September and October 2014. A total of 376 students participated in this study (MBBS= 142, Law= 129, Pre-U=105). They completed self-administered questionnaires which included socio-demographic questions and the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) survey. Each item in the BDI can be further divided into 3 clusters: affective, cognitive and somatic. Statistical analysis was performed using post-hoc test for multiple comparisons and multiple logistic regression. **Results:** There were 162 (43.1%) students with depressive symptoms (BDI>9). Law students were found to be more depressed with the highest mean BDI score (11.7±8.7) compared to MBBS (8.4±8.1) and pre-university students (8.9±8.8). Affective, cognitive and somatic clusters were significantly higher among law students. For exploratory analysis of risk factors, law students and those staying in hostel were significantly more likely to develop depressive symptoms. **Discussion:** This is the first cross sectional study that directly evaluates the characteristics of depressive symptoms by applying clusters in Malaysia. Law students are more depressed might be due to law students' frequent fear of failure in an atmosphere of intensive competition, teaching method and emotionally abusive in law students. Students living in hostel alone are more likely to develop depression, this can be due to the loneliness they may be experiencing, as they have than been reported to be less happy, less satisfied and more pessimistic. **Conclusion:** There is high prevalence of depressive symptoms among law, medical and pre-university students. If detected early, students with depressive symptoms may be successfully managed with behavioral therapy, emotional support and interpersonal psychotherapy.

16. Randomized Controlled Trial Study: The Effect of Exercise on Reaction Time  
Tan Jo Lynn, Ting Teck Hing, Nazrul Shahabudin, Nabila Aizzuddin, Saranya Kathirvel.  
*Community Medicine*

**Introduction:** Reaction time (RT) is the elapsed time between the presentation of a sensory stimulus and the subsequent behavioural response. Physical exercise has been shown to develop or maintain mental & physical fitness and overall health. The objective of this experimental study is to assess the effect of short term exercise on reaction time among MMMC students. **Methodology:** This is a single-blinded RCT conducted on medical students from Melaka Manipal Medical College (MMMC) over an 8-week period. Using block randomization, 60 participants aged 18-28 were randomized into 2 experimental groups who performed exercise of different intensities, and a control group. Prior to the intervention (exercise), each participant completed a self-administered structured questionnaire. Blood pressure, heart rates, memory, reaction time were measured before and after intervention. Collected data was processed in Microsoft Excel and analyzed using Epi-info 7 and SPSS. Descriptive statistics and

ANOVA were calculated. **Results:** There was a significant difference of Systolic Blood Pressure and Pulse Rate between intervention groups ( $p<0.05$ ). Changes in Reaction time, Diastolic BP and Memory were not significant ( $p>0.05$ ). Participant perception was measured using EFI scoring. Higher Total EFI and subscale scores indicate more positive mood states, while higher Physical Exhaustion scores indicate greater physical exhaustion. We found a significant difference in positive engagement and revitalisation ( $p<0.05$ ), but no significance differences in tranquillity and physical exhaustion, ( $p>0.05$ ). **Conclusions:** Aerobic exercise of different intensities produces no improvements in reaction time. However, exercise improves mood. Exercise could help create a more enthusiastic, happy society. Exercise also helps in keeping the body refreshed and energetic, promoting a stress-free environment.

17. Glycemic Control among Adult Patients Attending Follow Up in Specialist Clinics, University of Malaya Medical Center and the Guideline Adherence in their Management  
Tan Yin Zhien

**Introduction:** The prevalence of diabetes mellitus has been on the rise in Malaysia. The Clinical Practice Guideline (CPG) for management of diabetes mellitus was updated to the latest version in 2009, but the guideline adherence in managing diabetes mellitus remained unknown. **Objectives:** To look into the co-morbidities, diabetic medications, glucose control, pill burden of the patients living with diabetes mellitus, the percentage of guideline adherence in terms of blood pressure control and prescription of statin among diabetic patients. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted at the medical clinics of University of Malaya Medical Center, randomly recruiting 456 diabetic patients who has follow-up in the clinics in November and December 2014. Patients' demographic, co-morbidities and clinical information were gathered mainly via interview, while patients' medication and blood investigation results were retrieved from the medical records of the patients. **Results:** Dyslipidemia and hypertension are the common comorbidities associated with diabetes mellitus (80.3% & 77.6%). The drug combination with most number of patient is biguanide with insulin (21.7%). Glucose control among the respondents are poor generally, with only 23.5% and 27.6% of the patients achieving target HbA1c and fasting plasma glucose levels respectively. Conducting a logistic regression using poorly controlled HbA1c as dependent variable, variables that significantly contribute to the model are employment, triglyceride level, fasting plasma glucose and type of anti-diabetic treatment ( $p<0.05$ ). Blood pressure control is poor among the diabetics. Guideline adherence is good in the aspect of prescription of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI), angiotensinreceptor blocker (ARB) and statins for hypertensive and dyslipidemia patients among the diabetic respondents. 46.3% of the patients are taking 6 to 11 pills daily (including aspirin and medication for diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia), with medication for other conditions not included. **Conclusion:** The glycemic and blood pressure control among the patients being followed-up in the medical clinics in UMMC remained poor. The guideline adherence in terms of prescription of ACEIs, ARBs and statins are good generally. More recommendations from the guidelines should be studied to obtain an overall picture of guideline adherence in managing diabetes mellitus.

18. Perioperative Management of Patients with Cardiac Implantable Electronic Devices  
Tharsini-Sarvanandan

**Introduction:** Worldwide, several million people have received a cardiac implantable electronic device (CIED) as treatment for their arrhythmias. Although the introduction of these devices has completely transformed the treatment of patients who have cardiac conduction problems, it has made the management of these patients perioperatively more complex due to the presence of the device itself. **Aim:** This review aims to look at the basics of CIEDs, specifically, the various types and their function as well as current opinion and guidance on managing patients with these

devices perioperatively. It also takes into consideration the potential complications that may arise and any interference these devices may be susceptible to in this critical period. Methods: A search was conducted through electronic databases including PubMed, EMBASE and Ovid. Keywords used in this search were 'pacemakers' OR 'implantable cardioverter-defibrillator' OR 'ICD' AND 'anaesthesia' OR 'perioperative'. The list of the search results was reviewed to determine the relevance to the topic at hand by screening the title and abstract of the papers. Results: In order to increase the probability of a good outcome, a thorough preoperative assessment as well as vigilant monitoring throughout this period is vital. Appropriate measures to ensure patient safety including reprogramming the device should be considered. Conclusion: The preoperative assessment is an opportunity to elicit information from the patient regarding their overall health and the function of their device so that the right preparations can be made if intraoperative problems are anticipated. During surgery, continuous monitoring is essential and equipment for resuscitation must always be readily available. Postoperatively, device function should be evaluated again.

19. Factors Associated with Differences in Haemoglobin Levels in Community-Dwelling Older Individuals in the Klang Valley

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Introduction: Anaemia is a significant independent contributor to morbidity, mortality and frailty in elderly patients, and can lead to cardiovascular and neurological events. It has a great impact on the quality of life. The objective of the study was to determine the factors associated with differences in haemoglobin level among the community-dwelling elderly in Klang Valley. Methods: Participants in this cross-sectional study were recruited from community-dwelling elderly (65 years and above) in Klang Valley during health awareness events. Anemia was defined according to World Health Organization (WHO) criteria as a hemoglobin (Hb) level of less than 13.0g/dL in men, and less than 12.0g/dL in women. Results: A total of 137 sampled residents met the criteria for data completeness and were retained for analysis. Mean age was 71.6 ± 5.9 years. Using WHO criteria, 9.5% of the participants were anaemic. Factors associated with differences in haemoglobin levels statistically ( $p < 0.05$ ) were educational level of primary level or less ( $p = 0.003$ ) and age > 70 years ( $p = 0.007$ ). Hemoglobin level correlated significantly with weight ( $r = 0.406$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ), height ( $r = 0.335$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and BMI ( $r = 0.242$ ,  $p = 0.006$ ), but negatively with age ( $r = -0.231$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ). Conclusion: Lower educational level, age, lower body weight and BMI and lower height are associated with lower haemoglobin levels among community dwelling older residents in the Klang Valley. An understanding of risk factors associated with anaemia will help direct efforts to reduce the burden of anaemia in our population.

# Abstracts of the International Medical Students Congress Sarajevo - SaMED 2017

## ORAL PRESENTATIONS

01. Anatomical variations of human occipital condyles  
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**Background:** Occipital condyles, located at the inferior sides of lateral parts of occipital bone, are important structures that connect the cranium and the vertebral column. Their size, shape, location and, also, their congruence with superior articular facets of the atlas vertebra are of great importance for the stability of craniovertebral junctions. The progress in medical diagnostic and surgical techniques in the area of foramen magnum, requires the knowledge regarding anatomical aspects of this region. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the measurements of the occipital condyles, as well as to analyse the variations in the shape of the condyles and their position in relation to the foramen magnum. **Methods:** This study included 25 adult human skulls (11 male and 14 female) from the Osteological collection of the Department of Anatomy at Medical Faculty in Novi Sad. Nine parameters, which define morphological properties of the occipital condyles, were measured using Vernier caliper. Also, the shape and location of the condyles, as well as the narrowness of the foramen magnum were described. **Results:** Our findings show that length of the left occipital condyle, as well as distance between the posterior top of the left occipital condyle and basion are statistically greater in male crania, comparing to female crania. According to the shape of the occipital condyles, we classified them in seven groups. Predominant type is oval shaped. The condylar foramen is bilaterally present in 36 % and the occipital condyles bilaterally protrude the foramen magnum in 40 % of analyzed crania. **Conclusions:** Morphometric analysis of the occipital condyles showed variations in their size, shape, presence of condylar canal and relation to the foramen magnum.

**Keywords:** occipital condyle, foramen magnum, gender determination, morphometry, human skull.

02. Immunohistochemical Expression of Programmed Cell Death Ligand-1 in Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer

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**Background:** Programmed cell death ligand-1 (PD-L1) is a transmembrane protein expressed on different non-tumor as well as on tumor cells, serving them to evade detection and elimination by immune system. Lung cancer is the most common cancer in the world and non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) represents approximately 80% to 85% of all lung cancers. In the era of new molecular targeted therapies there is a constant need for the investigation of molecular substrate of cancer progression. **Aim:** To analyze the PDL-1 expression in NSCLC tumor cells (TC) and immune stromal cells (IC) and to compare it to usual clinicopathological parameters. **Materials and Methods:** Expression of PDL-1 was analyzed immunohistochemically in 110 surgically resected NSCLC tissue microarray samples, using Ventana ready-to-use PD-L1 (SP263) primary antibody. The histological score (H-score) was calculated separately on TC and IC, and was compared to clinicopathological parameters. **Results:** The expression of PDL-1 was seen in TC as well as in different types of IC as membranous and cytoplasmic staining of different intensity. The median TC H-score was 8.12 (range 0-300), IC H-score was 14.04 (range 0-60)

and they showed a significant correlation ( $p=0.002$ ,  $r_p=0.286$ ). There was no significant difference in PDL-1 expression between different NSCLC histological types. Statistical analysis showed the association between higher level of TC and IC PDL-1 expression and higher histological grade ( $p=0.002$  and  $p<0.001$ , respectively), higher pathological stage ( $p=0.011$  and  $p=0.017$ , respectively), and advanced clinical stage ( $p=0.046$  and  $p=0.027$ , respectively). Also, the level of TC PDL-1 expression correlated with the proliferative activity of tumor cells ( $p=0.022$ ,  $r_p=0.217$ ), while higher level of IC PDL-1 expression showed the association with pleural infiltration ( $p=0.026$ ). **Conclusion:** Our results indicate that PDL-1 may be involved in NSCLC progression, confirming its role as a target for PD-L1 inhibitors that showed benefits in clinical trials.

**Keywords:** Immunohistochemistry; Lung carcinoma, non-small cell; Programmed cell death ligand-1; Progression.

03. Immunohistochemical analysis of a neuroendocrine tumor in liver: case report and literature review

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**Introduction/aim:** Neuroendocrine tumors arise from the cells of neuroectodermal origin, that are dispersed throughout the entire body. Gastrointestinal tract (74%) is the most common origin of these tumors. The most commonly affected parts of gastrointestinal tract are the small intestine (39%), appendix (26%) and rectum (15%). We report a case of a neuroendocrine cancer in the liver. **Case report:** A 65-year-old man is hospitalized for an operative treatment of a tumor in the head of pancreas. He denies allergies to food and medication. Jaundice of skin was evident. The laboratory blood tests showed following abnormalities: high sedimentation rate (80), high WBC count ( $9,53 \times 10^9/L$ ), high MPV level (10,6 fL), high PCT value (0.35%), high glucose level (10.2 mmol/L) and high total bilirubin (34.15  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ). Urine analysis showed presence of proteins and sugar. Total PSA level was increased (0.58); glucose level was 11.7 mmol/L, glycohemoglobin HbA1C - 8.8%; AST - 174 U/L; ALT - 2541 U/L, iron - 8  $\mu\text{mol/L}$ ; chlorine - 96 mmol/L

Immunohistochemical analysis showed positive staining for synaptophysin, chromogranin and neuron-specific enolase (NSE). Discretely positive staining for CDX2 in the liver parenchyma suggests that the tumor might originate from the appendix. Ki67 positivity indicates intermediate grade of the tumor. CK7 and CK19-9 were negative in the tumor tissue. Hepatocyte antibody and TTF1 were negative as well - which rules out the primary tumor in the liver or lungs. **Conclusion:** Using immunohistochemical markers, we proved the neuroendocrine origin of the neoplasm. Ki67 expression in the tumor cells confirmed the intermediate grade of the neoplasm. The possibility of the primary neuroendocrine neoplasm of liver was ruled out.

**Keywords:** liver, neuroendocrine neoplasm, chromogranin, NSE

04. The Expression Rates of Estrogen and Progesterone Receptors Between Core Needle Biopsy and Surgical Specimens in Invasive Ductal Breast Cancer

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**Introduction:** Majority of breast cancer (70-80%) belongs in the group of invasive ductal carcinoma which is usually connected with ductal carcinoma in situ (DCIS). The status of ER, PgR and HER2 is critical in the management of patients with this type of malignancy. ER is a powerful predictive factor for response to endocrine treatment and long-term outcome. **Aim:** The aim of this study is to explain the concordance between the ER and PgR receptor status, including immunohistochemistry (IHC) and FISH analyses assessment scores in paired core needle biopsy and surgical tissue selections of invasive ductal breast cancer. **Materials and methods:** We retrospectively examined 50 female patients with breast carcinoma without neoadjuvant chemotherapy who underwent CNB and surgical resection at the Department of Pathology, in University Clinical Center of Republic of Srpska, Banja Luka. ER and PgR were determined by IHC using the SP1 antibody (DAKO) and PgR (PgR 636, DAKO). Nuclear staining graded from 0 to 8 using the Allred score. Scores of >2 were considered positive. **Results:** The median age of patients was 58 (28-81) years. 50% patients received radical mastectomy followed by lymphadenectomy. ER was scored as positive in 38 (76%) of the CNB and negative in 12 (24%). In the surgical specimens, ER was positive in 36 (72%) of the cases and negative in 14 (28%). Evaluation of ER expression on CNB samples had a 90% concordance rate with ER results on surgical specimens, with good overall agreement ( $\kappa = 0.733$ ). For PgR in the CNB, 72% were scored as positive compared with 68% in the surgical specimens. PgR expression on CNB samples also revealed good agreement with those on surgical specimens; the overall concordance rates was 88% , with  $\kappa$  value of 0.702, respectively. **Conclusions:** The expression rates of ER and PgR showed no significant difference between CNB and surgical specimens, so we suggest that CNB should be considered the initial procedure to assess receptor status in IDC.

**Keywords:** Breast cancer, estrogen receptor, progesterone receptor, IHC, FISH.

05. Abdominal endometriosis

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**Background:** Endometriosis is the condition which is characterised by the presence of endometrial tissue outside the uterine cavity. It is most likely to be found in ovaries, uterosacral and big ligament, Fallopian tubes and intestinal tract. The most common sites of the intestinal endometriosis are rectosigmoid junction and small bowel. Ectopic endometrium can be found in all layers of the intestine wall, but it usually affects subserosa and serosa. **Aim:** To analyse available data of patohistological verified endometriosis in intestinal tract (age, location, clinical and patohistological diagnosis, other diseases and conditions) and to compare results with the results from other scientific works. **Material and Methods:** Retrospective study contained 16 patient with confirmed patohistological diagnosis of endometriosis in 5 years. Data are presented in table and charts. Patohistological samples were photographed and microphotos were described and inclosed with charts. **Results:** The highest incidence of endometriosis (56%) is among the patients between age 31-40, followed by group of patients between age 41-50 with percentage frequency of 25% . When it comes to the most common sites of endometriosis, we talk about anterior abdominal wall (33%) and ovaries (28%), while the intestinal tract is affected in less than 5% of cases. In most cases clinical diagnosis is matching patohistological and endometriosis is not followed by additional diseases or conditions. **Conclusion:** Our results and the results from other scientific works match when it comes to age.

**Keywords:** Endometriosis; intestinal tract; age; locations.

06. Increased Number of CD34- And CD105- Positive Blood Vessels And Capillaries In The Uninvolved Rectal Mucosa 10 cm And 20 cm Away From The Malignant Tumor  
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**Background:** Despite numerous data on the importance of the interaction of tumor cells and tumor-associated stromal elements in the progression of malignant disease, little is known about changes of the uninvolved, healthy-looking mucosa around the tumor. The aim of our study was to visualize and quantify blood vessels and capillaries in the lamina propria at a distance 10 and 20 cm away from the rectal adenocarcinoma and to compare it with the rectal lamina propria of healthy patients. **Methods:** Samples of the rectal mucosa 10 and 20 cm away from the rectal adenocarcinoma were endoscopically collected during diagnostic examinations of 5 patients. Control samples were obtained from healthy patients (n = 5) in the same institution. Intestinal tissue was fixed in 10% formalin and embedded in paraffin. Sections 3-5 microns thick were immunohistochemically stained with CD34 and CD105 antibodies. For statistical analysis program SPSS for Windows 15.0 was used. **Results:** In the lamina propria at a distance 10 cm away from the tumor both the number of CD34- and CD105- positive blood vessels was significantly increased compared to the lamina propria of patients without malignant tumors ( $p < 0.01$ ) and at a distance 20 cm from the tumor ( $p < 0.01$ ). At a distance 20 cm away from malignant tumors there is a significantly greater number of CD105- positive blood vessels in comparison with the lamina propria of healthy persons ( $p < 0.01$ ). **Conclusion:** In the rectal lamina propria 10 and 20 cm away from the malignant tumors there is significantly increased number of both CD34- and CD105- positive blood vessels and capillaries.

**Keywords:** adenocarcinoma, rectum, blood vessels.

Oral session II:

Epidemiology, Biochemistry, Physiology

07. Determination of Risk Factors for Hydatid Disease among Animal Breeders in Dinar-Afyonkarahisar

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**Background:** Hydatid disease is a zoonotic parasitic infection caused by a tapeworm of called *Echinococcus granulosus*. It was aimed with this study to determine the risk factors for hydatid disease among animal breeders in Dinar-Afyonkarahisar province of Turkey. **Methods:** Between July 2015 and May 2016 a questionnaire form including risk factors for hydatid disease were applied by face to face interviews to 95 individuals. Survey data were analysed by percentage. **Results:** Average of age was calculated as 44.87. It was determined that 45.26 % of animal breeders have no information about hydatid cyst. 38.94 % of animal breeders reported that they don't administer antiparasitic drug to animals. 68.42 % of them stated that they will not be able to recognize hydatid cyst while slaughtering. 24.21 % of individuals said that they saw hydatid cyst while slaughtering. 80.00 % of animal breeders stated that they have no information about transmission of the disease. 2.10 % of participants reported that there are some persons who caught hydatid disease around them. Most of the participants (56.84 %) indicated that infected organs should be given to dogs or put in the rubbish box. 50.52 % of the individuals reported that their dogs can enter easily to barns and they give giblets to dogs. Also 57.89 % of animal breeders specified they don't give antiparasitic drug to their dogs. **Conclusion:** It was detected that the animal breeders in Dinar-Afyonkarahisar have insufficient information for some subjects for the hydatid disease and also, we detected some risk factors for the disease.

**Keywords:** Hydatid disease, Animal breeder, Risk factor, Dinar, Turkey.

08. Prevalence of Obesity among Medical Students in Belgrade, Serbia

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**Background:** Obesity has become a leading global health problem, reaching epidemic proportions, and it has increasing trends among the young (1,2). The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of obesity on a sample of medical students at University of Belgrade, Serbia. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study included 249 fourth-year students at School of Medicine, University of Belgrade. Data was collected using an anonymous questionnaire. Body mass and body height were measured in order to determine the participants' Body Mass Index (BMI). Obtained data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and Spearman correlation coefficient. **Results:** The study sample comprised of 36.9% males and 63.1% females. Average age was  $22.5 \pm 1.3$  years. A total of 9% students were on a hypocaloric diet. According to BMI, the majority of participants (74.5%) were in normal body mass range, 18.1% were overweight and obese, while 7.4% were underweight. On the other hand, self-assessment of body mass revealed that some participants were unaware of their obesity or underweight, perceiving themselves as having a normal range of body mass. Obesity status significantly correlated with lower physical appearance satisfaction ( $\rho = -0.280$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ) and lower self-esteem ( $\rho = -0.138$ ,  $p = 0.035$ ). There was also a statistically significant correlation of higher BMI with male gender ( $\rho = -0.326$ ,  $p < 0.001$ ). **Conclusion:** Results of this study showed high prevalence of obesity among medical students at School of Medicine, University of Belgrade. Aside from affecting physical health, obesity also has an impact on mental health, by lowering self-esteem and physical appearance satisfaction. These findings are alarming because these students, as future physicians, should be aware of importance of having and promoting a healthy lifestyle and therefore there is a need for implementation of preventive and treatment programs.

**Keywords:** Obesity; BMI; Students; Prevalence.

09. Serum Homocysteine Levels in Patients with Probable Vascular Dementia

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**Background:** Elevated plasma homocysteine (Hcy) levels have been associated with vascular dementia (VD) and cognitive impairment. Studies have shown that Hcy may have direct and indirect neurotoxicity effects. The aim of the study was to investigate serum Hcy concentration in patients with probable VD and in age-matched controls. We also aimed to determine whether there is an association between serum tHcy concentration and cognitive impairment in patients with probable VD. **Methods:** Serum concentration of total Hcy was determined by the Fluorescence Polarization Immunoassay on the AxSYM System. Cognitive impairment was tested by the MMSE score. **Results:** Body mass index (BMI) was calculated for each subject included in the study. Age, systolic, diastolic blood pressure and BMI did not differ significantly between the two groups. Mean serum tHcy concentration in the control group of subjects was  $13.35 \mu\text{mol/L}$ , while in patients with probable VD the mean serum tHcy concentration was significantly higher than  $19.45 \mu\text{mol/L}$  ( $p = 0.002$ ). A negative but not significant association between serum tHcy concentration and cognitive impairment tested by the MMSE score in patients with probable VD was determined. **Conclusions:** Increased tHcy concentration in patients with probable VD suggests that there is a possible independent role of Hcy in the pathogenesis of VD.

**Keywords:** vascular dementia, homocysteine, cognitive impairment, Mini-Mental State Examination.

10. Characteristics of dyslipidemia in patients with End Stage Renal Disease

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**Background:** Dyslipidemia is metabolic disorder which appears with elevation of plasma cholesterol, triglycerides (TGs) and a low high-density lipoprotein (HDL) level that contributes to the development of atherosclerosis. Patients on hemodialysis (HD) have high prevalence of dyslipidemia, high rate of death due to atherosclerotic vascular disease. Traditional risk factors such as disturbance of lipid parameters are responsible for development of atherosclerosis. The aim of study was to examine characteristics of dyslipidemia in patients on hemodialysis. **Methods:** Cross-sectional study included 97 subjects, divided into two groups; 59 patients on HD ( $49.53 \pm 11.34$  years), both genders ( $f = 37$ ,  $m = 22$ ), recruited from Clinic for hemodialysis Clinical Center University of Sarajevo, and 38 apparently healthy subjects ( $49.18 \pm 15.20$  years;  $f = 25$ ,  $m = 13$ ), designated as a control group (CG). TC, TGs, HDLc, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDLc), very low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (VLDLc), C-reactive protein (CRP) and albumin values were obtained by standard laboratory methods. Atherogenic index of plasma (AIP =  $\log(\text{TG}/\text{HDL-C})$ ) was calculated. **Results:** HD patients had higher levels of LDLc ( $2.59 \pm 0.97 \text{ mmol/l}$  vs.  $2.58 \pm 0.67 \text{ mmol/l}$ ), VLDLc ( $0.78 \pm 0.35 \text{ mmol/l}$  vs.  $0.70 \pm 0.32 \text{ mmol/l}$ ), TG ( $1.83 \pm 1.08 \text{ mmol/l}$  vs.  $1.51 \pm 0.68 \text{ mmol/l}$ ) and AIP ( $0.23 \pm 0.28 \text{ mmol/l}$  vs.  $0.14 \pm 0.29 \text{ mmol/l}$ ) compared to CG ( $p < 0.05$ ). No difference in TC between two groups was observed. The values of HDLc and albumin were significantly lower in HD comparing to control group ( $0.91 \pm 0.24 \text{ mmol/l}$  vs.  $1.04 \pm 0.31 \text{ mmol/l}$ ;  $p = 0.03$ , and  $36.93 \pm 3.54 \text{ g/l}$  vs.  $42.10 \pm 2.63 \text{ g/l}$ ;  $p < 0.0005$ ; respectively). The CRP values were higher in HD patients comparing to healthy subjects ( $3.30 (1.00-7.70)$  vs.  $1.40 (0.55-2.35)$ ;  $p < 0.0005$ ). **Conclusion:** HD patients have expressed characteristics of dyslipidemia – significantly decreased levels of HDLc and higher level of cholesterol rich lipoproteins.

**Keywords:** dyslipidemia, end stage renal disease (ESRD), hemodialysis.

11. Dimerization and diffusion parameters of RAR and RXR nuclear receptors: a combined biophysical study

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**Background:** Nuclear receptors are transcription factors that are able to regulate gene expression in a ligand dependent manner. They play a central role in cell differentiation, growth, and death. We investigated interactions and dynamics of retinoic acid receptor (RAR) and retinoic X receptor (RXR) acting in a dimer in living cells. Their operation is described by the nuclear receptor molecular switch model. In the absence of ligand receptors are bound to DNA associated with a corepressor complex, and repress transcription. In the presence of agonist receptors change their conformation, and the corepressor complex is replaced by coactivator complexes resulting in gene transcription. Nowadays, this model is being changed for a more dynamic one due to intense investigations in the field. In our studies we wanted to determine the affinity of the receptors to each other in the absence and the presence of agonist ligands. **Methods:** We transfected HEK293T cells with nuclear receptors marked by fluorescent proteins (GFP, mCherry). We monitored changes in mobility by fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS). The changes in the dimerization of these molecules is determined by fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET). Both method capable of following the dynamics of fluorescent molecules with high sensitivity in living cells. **Results:** We revealed that agonist treatment decreased the mobility of RAR or RXR molecules transfected alone. Results showed that co-transfection of the two receptors decreases their mobility even in the absence of ligand. Our FRET results showed that the heterodimerization is increased in the presence of RXR ligand. This method can be used for the

investigation of RXR homodimerization of marked RXR receptors. In the presence of RXR ligand, homodimerization is also increased. Conclusion: Our FCS studies combined with FRET measurements are described a complex system and prove the central role of the RXR in the activation of nuclear receptors.

**Keywords:** nuclear receptors, rar, rxr, FCS, flow cytometry.

12. The Impact of Tobacco Smoking on Disease Outcome in Rheumatoid Arthritis Patients

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**Background:** Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune, progressive, chronic systemic disease characterised by non-specific inflammation and the destruction of bones and joints. It is a multifactorial disease that results from interactions between genetic and environmental factors. Tobacco smoking is the major environmental risk factor, whose role in the occurrence and severity of RA is still unclear. The aim of the present study was to analyse the relationship between tobacco smoking and disease outcome in RA patients. **Methods:** The study included 67 RA patients who were divided into 2 groups according to their smoking status: exposure (ever, onset, and current) to smoking (41 patients) and not exposed to smoking (26 patients). The following laboratory and clinical parameters were analysed: age, disease duration, erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR), rheumatoid factor (RF), C-reactive protein (CRP), morning stiffness duration, number of tender joints (TJC), number of swollen joints (SJC) and visual analogue scale (VAS) pain score. **Results:** The mean disease duration was significantly higher in RA patients exposed to smoking than in those RA patients not exposed to smoking (11.5 ± 8.9 years vs. 7.3 ± 5.9 years, respectively, p=0.045). SE and CRP were significantly higher in RA patients exposed to smoking than not exposed to smoking RA patients (p=0.001 and p<0.0005 respectively). The exposure to smoking RA patients also had higher TJC (p=0.008), SJC (p=0.03) and VAS pain score (p<0.0005). In exposure to smoking RA patients, a statistically significant positive correlation was observed between SE and smoking duration (r=0.529, p<0.0005). **Conclusion:** Smoking tobacco products has an effect on the progression of rheumatoid arthritis and is also linked to worse outcomes. Thus, tobacco smoking cessation should be one of the main parts of the disease treatment process in rheumatoid arthritis patients.

**Keywords:** Rheumatoid arthritis; Tobacco smoking; Disease outcome.

13. The Relationship Between Sleep Habits and Academic Performance In Medical Students In Bosnia And Herzegovina

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**Background:** The quality of sleep has significant effects on cognitive performance of students and a positive effect on the process of remembering new information. Due to academic requirements, medical students are exposed to big amounts of stress which has an impact on sleep quality. The aim of this study was to evaluate sleep habits of medical students and the relationship between sleep habits and academic performance. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted at Faculty of Medicine, University of Sarajevo. The study included 200 students who were divided into two equal groups: students of the second year (n = 100, 39 males, 61 females, mean age 21) and students of the sixth year (n = 100, 37 males, 63 females, mean age 28). Students fulfilled a self-administered "Morningness-Eveningness questionnaire" containing 19 questions and based on the final

number of points, students were divided into five subgroups due to circadian rhythm. Academic performance was assessed by students' grade point average. **Statistical analysis was done using SPSS 13.0.** Values of p < 0.05 were considered statistically significant. **Results:** Average grades did not significantly differ (p = 0.608) between second and sixth year students. There was a statistically significant difference (p = 0.001) between the circadian rhythm of second and sixth year medical students. Regardless of the year of study, the most common circadian rhythm types were intermediate, moderate morning and moderate evening type and the least frequent were definitely morning and definitely evening type. Statistically significant positive correlation (rho = 0.419; p < 0.0005) was found in sixth-year students' circadian rhythm and academic performance. **Conclusion:** The second-year medical students with the best academic success are moderate evening type of circadian rhythm and the sixth-year students with the best academic success are intermediate type of circadian rhythm.

**Keywords:** academic performance, medical students, sleep habits.

14. The ratio of fractal and textural parameters of chromatin peripheral blood neutrophils

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**Background:** Fractal and textural analysis are two mathematical algorithms that is in cell biology are often used to evaluate structural changes in nuclear chromatin during various physiological and pathological processes. The interrelation of the parameters of these two methods is unknown. The aim of our research was to determine the existence and strength of the correlation between fractal and textural parameters in a sample of peripheral blood neutrophils treated using DNA-specific staining. **Methods:** We analyzed the chromatin of 30 neutrophil granulocytes of peripheral blood neutrophils treated with specific Feulgen staining. Using the special software of the National Institutes of Health (NIH, USA), and MATLAB programming code, for each chromatin structure we determined seven parameters of fractal and textural analysis: fractal dimension, lacunarity, angular second moment, inverse difference moment, textural variance, textural contrast, textural correlation and entropy. **Results:** We found a statistically significant positive correlation between chromatin entropy and fractal dimension (r = 0.45; p < 0.01). With the growth of entropy, increased the value of the fractal dimension, and vice versa, with the decline in the value of entropy, the value of chromatin fractal was also reduced. Between the value of the inverse difference moment (indicator of textural homogeneity) and the fractal dimension of chromatin, we found a statistically significant negative correlation (r = -0.49, p < 0.01). **Conclusion:** There is a significant relationship between some fractal and textural parameters of chromatin in peripheral blood neutrophils. Fractal and textural algorithms are statistically complementary and can be successfully integrated into a common protocol for the mathematical analysis of structural changes in chromatin in physiological conditions.

**Keywords:** entropy, homogeneity, complexity, DNA

Oral session III:  
Surgery

15. The Frequency of Breast Conserving and Radical Mastectomy in Clinical Center University of Sarajevo in Comparison to More Developed Countries

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**Background:** Breast cancer is the most common invasive cancer in females worldwide. There are different types of treatment for this disease, but most of the patients undergo some kind of a surgery at one point. The surgeries can be breast conserving or radical mastectomy, with or without axillar lymph node dissection. **Materials and methods:** A retrospective study was conducted on

Clinic for surgical oncology in Clinical center University of Sarajevo using the information from patients' histories in 6 month period. There were 69 patients, mean age 59.94 (min 32, max 79). Another five similar studies were found where the statistical data was collected and used for comparison. Results: Results showed that 34,78% patients had breast conserving mastectomy, of which 91,67% had axillary dissection. Radical mastectomy was done in 65,22% patients, of which 93,33% had axillary dissection. There were 58,46% patients who had axillar lymph node dissection despite negative lymph nodes. Mean frequencies for conserving versus radical mastectomy in five other studies were 54,29% and 45,71% retrospectively. Only one study had slightly frequent radical surgery (51,77%). Conclusion: Patients who underwent radical surgery were much more frequent comparing to the patients with breast conserving surgery. Almost all patients had axillary dissection despite half of them having negative lymph nodes. Comparing to these results, four out of five other researches from more developed countries showed opposite results with more frequent breast conserving surgeries.

**Keywords:** Breast cancer; Mastectomy; Axillary dissection

16. Analysis of trends in orthopedic prosthetics  
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**Introduction:** Obtaining technological information is crucial for build knowledge and support the development and production of new low-cost healthcare technologies. The aim is to analyze the technological information contained in scientific articles and patents with a view to identifying current and future technological trends for cheap orthopedic implants. **Methodology:** We retrieved and analyzed data on patent applications using the Derwent Innovations Index and accessed the Web of Science database to find scientific articles. The period of study was 2000 to 2014. It is essential to treat the data retrieved from patent documents and scientific articles to extract the technological information they contain and group it according to the technologies described.

**Results:** Using the methodology, a total of 22,615 patents were retrieved. Using the adjustment criteria, we retrieved a total of 8,688 articles indexed on the Web of Science database between 2000 and 2014. The classification of the groups of technologies described in the patents and articles yielded a taxonomy of trends that covers all the technologies identified. (Bio)mechanical and orthopedic engineering technologies (60%), (nano)biomaterials technologies (20%), and (bio)chemical and (bio)pharmaceutical technologies (16%) represent the current trends in orthopedic prosthetics. The last two categories correspond to the application of nanobiotechnology to new biomaterials for implants (32%) and indicate the future trends in orthopedic prosthetics. Just 4% relate to technologies for testing and diagnosis. **Conclusion:** The orthopedic prosthetics is at a transitional moment, as displayed by the technological information retrieved and analyzed. The implants developed using nanobiotechnology represent the cutting edge of devices available at the present time. The focus is now on the research and development of materials than tissues. The use of scaffolds for the growth and differentiation of stem cells in bone tissue and genetic modification of tissue are the key technologies being developed in the field of biotechnology

**Keywords:** orthopedic prosthetics, nanobiotechnology, bone tissue

17. Assessment of effects of pentazocine, noraminphenon and ketoprophen on treatment of postoperative pain after total hip arthroplasty and hip osteosynthesis  
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**Background:** Despite the application of modern surgical and analgesic protocol after a hip replacement surgery, the problem of pain has not been adequately solved yet. The aim of this study is to compare the effects of ketoprophen, noraminphenon and pentazocine on suppression of postoperative pain after a total hip arthroplasty and hip osteosynthesis, according to the assessment of pain intensity. **Methods:** This is a retrospective clinical study which includes 53 patients aged 58 years who were operated at University Hospital in Foča. Patients were divided into three groups: A - 17 patients who were administered ketoprophen, B - 18 patients who were administered noraminphenon, C - 18 patients who were administered pentazocine. After previously mentioned surgeries, we assessed the intensity of postoperative pain at rest as well as the effects of analgesics, administered in the first 48 hours using the visual analog scale (VAS) from 0 - „no pain“ to 10 - „worst possible pain.“ **Results:** After the surgical procedure at the time when patients required analgesia they showed pain intensity VAS 7. Half an hour after the administration of analgesics, pain average value was average 3.5 VAS. Comparing the effects of different analgesics, we found a statistically significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ). After the application of ketoprophen patients felt the least pain -3.4, after noraminphenon-3.9 and after pentazocine-3.7. After the second requirement for analgesia, ketonal was again the most effective: ketoprophen 3.0, pentazocine 3.9, noraminphenon 3.7. More than 40% of patients felt nausea after the administration of pentazocine. In three patients, noraminofenazon could not independently relieve pain and tramadol was additionally administered. **Conclusion:** Ketoprophen was the most efficient in reduction of postoperative pain. It was administered in two doses and could relieve postoperative pain itself. Pentazocine was more efficient compared to noraminphenon.

**Keywords:** analgesics, postoperative pain, hip surgery, assessment

18. Congenital facial clefts of lip and palate, multidisciplinary approach  
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**Background:** Cleft lip and palate are congenital malformations. The etiology of cleft is very complex. Thus including genetic and environmental triggers. The diagnosis can be made before and after birth. Intrauterine diagnosis can be established using 3D ultrasound examination. A final diagnosis is made at birth. Therapy of patients with cleft lip and palate does not comprise only surgical closure of the cleft – it requires multidisciplinary approach: including dental treatment, speech therapist, pediatrician etc. With the aim to achieve aesthetically and functionally optimal results. **Methods:** This is a case report of the boy and the girl. The boy referred to orthodontic department school of dental medicine the University of Sarajevo. First as a newborn baby for Phase I of treatment. Which include active appliance for correcting of fragments prior surgery. And now he is in the II phase of the treatment. This phase of the treatment is aiming in improving skeletal relationship as well as occlusion, and aesthetic. After completion of full permanent dentition, patient will be treated with full fixed appliances followed by MFH surgery for final correction of nose and palate. **Results:** Full reconstruction of the oral functions ( functional occlusion, speech) and pleasant esthetic appearance of the face. Surgically closed cleft lip and palate, successful therapy from doctors of pediatrics, ORL and speech therapy. At last, successful dental therapy with ortodontic treatment. That is the circle of multidisciplinary approach, which show a bond between the doctors and that is critical to success. **Conclusion:** After all functionality, aesthetic results and satisfied patient are product of the multidisciplinary approach.

**Keywords:** Cleft lip and palate, multidisciplinary approach, successful therapy, functional and aesthetical results, satisfied patient.

19. Giant Struma Ovarii  
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Background: Struma ovarii is a tumor rarely encountered in medical practice. Histologically, it is a form of mature teratoma in which more than 50% of the tumor consists of thyroid tissue, affecting mainly patients in the 5th and 6th decade. It amounts to 1% of all ovarian neoplasms, and 95% of the cases are benign tumors. Symptoms, present in only 5% of the cases, consist in: pelvic tumor, ascites, Meigs syndrome, and hyperthyroidism. Preoperative diagnosis, based on imaging, hormone levels assessment and tumor markers, is difficult, and in most cases the diagnosis is established postoperatively, following histopathologic examination. Methods: This is the case of a 47-year old patient admitted in the Surgery Clinic No. 1 of the Targu Mures Emergency Clinical County Hospital presenting: massive abdominal tumor, dyspnea, subocclusive syndrome. Clinical and ultrasound preoperative gynecologic examination revealed a giant pelvic-abdominal cystic tumor possibly arising from the right ovary. Due to the large size of the tumor, laparoscopic exploration failed. Subsequent exploratory laparotomy consisted of: right adnexectomy, splenectomy, omphalectomy, extended abdominal parietal resection with single-layer abdominoplasty, drainage. The intraoperative diagnosis was giant right ovarian multilocular cystic compressive tumor (15,000 ml), adherence syndrome, fundic extracavitary pedunculated uterine fibroma, ascites, portal hypertension with umbilical vein repermeabilization, umbilical hernia. Results: The postoperative evolution was complication-free, intestinal transit resumed in the 3rd postoperative day and the patient was discharged after 11 days. Histopathologic examination revealed struma ovarii. Conclusions: The preoperative diagnosis of a giant cystic tumor must include the possibility of struma ovarii, hence endocrinologic exploration (of thyroid hormones) is necessary. The slow evolution and the low metastatic potential of this tumor indicate a conservative surgical treatment, especially in young patients. The lack of a "gold standard" in diagnosis and treatment is an argument for carrying out further studies regarding this pathologic entity.

Keywords: Giant struma ovarii; Hyperthyroidism; Histopathological examination; Abdominoplasty

20. Ileocecal Intussusception Associated with Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor in Young Woman.  
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Background: Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are rare clinical entities, representing less than 0.2% of all gastrointestinal tumors and only 0.04% of small intestinal malignant neoplasms. GISTs may occur anywhere along gastrointestinal tract, but most commonly arise in the stomach (40–60%) and jejunum/ileum (25–30%). Intussusception and obstruction is uncommon presentation of these lesions because of their tendency to grow in an extraluminal fashion. Methods: Our patient was 29 years old woman attending to Moscow Clinical Scientific Center for colonoscopy with complaints of abdominal cramping pain during a meal for 6 months, weight loss of 5 kg. She was treated at the gastroenterologist without effect. 1 month ago she was hospitalized with symptoms of intestinal obstruction, refused surgery. The patient had also melanoma in remission on target therapy. Results: Examination shown palpable tender mass in the right iliac region. Colonoscopy revealed ileocecal intussusception length 15 cm with GIST on the top. We have made surgery and found ileocecal intussusception length 28 cm with stromal tumor size 3x3,5 cm. There was impossible to release ileum and we have performed right hemicolectomy with anastomosis. She was discharged after surgery in satisfactory condition. Conclusion: Adult bowel intussusception is a rare but challenging condition for the surgeon. Preoperative diagnosis is usually missed or delayed because of nonspecific and often subacute symptoms, without the pathognomonic clinical picture associated with intussusception in

children. Due to the fact that adult intussusception is often frequently associated with malignant organic lesions, surgical intervention is necessary. Near 90% cases of intussusception in adults are secondary to a pathologic condition that serves as a lead point, such as carcinomas, polyps, Meckel's diverticulum, colonic diverticulum, strictures or neoplasms, which are usually discovered intraoperatively. GIST must be identified histologically and to be compared with melanoma samples for excluding melanoma progression this patient.

Keywords: Intussusception, Gastrointestinal stromal tumor, Ileum

21. Saffron reduces the risk and severity of post-operative peritoneal adhesion in rats  
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Background: Peritoneal adhesions continue to be a major complication of abdominopelvic surgeries. They can cause significant morbidity, including adhesive small bowel obstruction, female infertility and chronic abdominal pain so finding a way to lower the risk of adhesion is necessary. It seems that saffron can reduce the risk of intraabdominal adhesions due to its anti-inflammatory properties. The purpose of this study was to determine whether saffron inhibits intra-abdominal adhesions. Material & methods: 45 male rats were administered anesthesia and their abdomens were opened by midline incision. For each rat bowel was abraded with dry gauze and 2.5 cc talc solution 10% was intraperitoneally injected as the adhesion stimulus. The rats were randomized into three groups including control group (no further treatment), group A (6cc normal saline was injected) and group B (250mg/kg saffron extract was injected). After three weeks, the rats underwent surgery and adhesion grade was evaluated based on the Evans model. The data was then entered into SPSS 22 and analyzed. Significance was accepted when  $p < 0.05$ . Results: There was a significant decrease in incidence rate of adhesion in saffron group (67%) than two other groups (100%). Data analysis showed that the difference in adhesion grade within saffron group in comparison with control group was statically significant ( $P = 0.014$ ) and also rats mortality rate in saffron group (6%) was notably lower than control group (46%) and ( $p = 0.001$ ). Conclusion: The use of saffron extract can be effective to prevent adhesion formation after surgery and it also can reduce the adhesion grade in laparotomy surgeries in rats.

Keywords: Saffron ,adhesion ,abdominal surgeries, rat.

22. Variations of Disease Stage Referring to the Period from Biopsy to Surgery for Localized Prostate Cancer  
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INTRODUCTION: Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men (1). Radical prostatectomy is one of the therapeutic modalities. Our aim was to determine whether the duration of waiting period from biopsy to surgery, PSA values, patients' age and size of the prostate correlate with the disease progression and Gleason score (GS), in patients with localized prostate cancer. METHODS: This retrospective study analyzed 102 patients who underwent radical prostatectomy at the Clinic of Urology, Clinical Center of Serbia, from October 2015. to October 2016. The preoperative stage of the disease was verified by sextant TRUS biopsy (1-4). Patients were divided into three groups according to the number of weeks from biopsy to surgery: group I (<8), group II (8-16), group III (>16). Patients' age, PSA values and prostate weight were analyzed. The disease progression was defined as an increase in TNM stage, while the GS progression was an increase in the total score or, in case of identical scores, an increase in primary partition (2). RESULTS: There was no statistically significant correlation between the duration of the period from biopsy to



surgery and the disease progression ( $p=0.071$ ). 31.4% of patients had an increase in TNM stage, whereas 68.6% did not. There was no statistically significant difference between these two groups when compared by age ( $66.9 \pm 5.6$  vs  $65.1 \pm 4.9$ ,  $p=0.099$ ), difference in PSA values ( $9.46$  vs  $10 \text{ ng/ml}$ ,  $p=0.986$ ) and the size of the prostate ( $42.5$  vs  $40 \text{ g}$ ,  $p=0.077$ ). The difference between the change of GS and age, PSA values, prostate size and the duration of waiting period from biopsy to surgery was not statistically significant ( $p=0.348$ ,  $p=0.744$ ,  $p=0.534$ ,  $p=0.077$ , respectively). **CONCLUSION:** Longer waiting period from biopsy to surgery does not significantly affect the progression of the disease stage as well as values of PSA, age and size of the prostate.

**Keywords:** localized prostate cancer, Gleason score, PSA, TRUS, radical prostatectomy

23. Vesicoureteral Reflux at the Department of Pediatric Surgery in KBC Rijeka –Experiences  
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**Introduction:** Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) is characterized by the abnormal flow of urine from the bladder to the upper urinary track. It is the most common congenital urological anomaly affecting 1-2% of children. Urine normally travels in one direction from the kidneys to the bladder via the ureters, with a flap-valve mechanism at the ureterovesical junction that prevents backflow. Mechanical component of the antireflux mechanism correlates directly with the length of submucosal ureter. Functional component of the ureteral valve mechanism is based on the precise connections of muscle between the ureters and the trigone so the contraction of the bladder pulls the ureters back into the bladder. Primary VUR is a congenital condition caused by the abnormal development and malfunction of the ureterovesical junction. Secondary, it is associated with conditions such as posterior urethral valves, urethral obstruction, or neurogenic bladder dysfunction. Urinary tract infection is the most common factor leading to recognition of VUR. Newborns may have nonspecific symptoms such as poor feeding, irritability and vomiting while older children may report voiding symptoms or abdominal pain. **Results:** At the Department of Pediatric Surgery in Rijeka since 1966. the treatment of VUR was surgical and the operative techniques were almost entirely extravesical. From 2004. the endoscopic treatment has also been performed. During this time period ( since 1966 to 2012 ), 632 children were treated for VUR. 509 children were operated by conventional methods, while 123 were treated endoscopic. Success of these conventional methods is up to 97.5%, and the success of endoscopic treatment is 81.9%. **Conclusions:** If left untreated, Vesicoureteral reflux may lead to long-term effects on renal function and overall patient health. Possible complications of this disease are reflux nephropathy, hypertension and kidney failure. These complications may be prevented by a quality and competent treatment of VUR in pediatrics.

**Keywords:** children, vesicoureteral reflux, treatment

Oral session IV:  
 Surgery, Anaesthesiology

24. Is GDP Correlated With The Frequency Of Low Ejection Fraction In Isolated Coronary Surgical Patients ?  
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**Background:** Reduced ejection fraction (EF) in isolated coronary surgical patients means higher operative risk, and higher possibility of postoperative complications such as postoperative heart failure, dysrhythmia and prolonged hospitalization. **Aim:** The aim of this study is to define the number of isolated coronary surgical patients with reduced preoperative EF in University Clinical Center of Sarajevo, and to analyze correlation between EF

and GDP of developed and undeveloped countries. **Methods:** This study is retrospective, descriptive-analytical with statistical processing which was done by using Microsoft Excel. We analyzed 138 coronary cardiac patients who underwent surgery during the period from 01.01.2016. to 30.12.2016. We considered the demographics, EF, number of patients with left main (LM) stenosis, preoperative history of myocardial infarction (MI), percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), the number and type of grafts per patient and length of hospitalization. **Results:** Out of 138 patients who underwent coronary artery bypass surgery, ratio of male to female was 109 (79%):29 (21%). The average age of patients was 61.47 years. EF <35% was found in 24 (17.4%) patients, while 75 (54.4%) had the EF between 36% and 50%. 39 (28.2%) patients had EF>51%. LM stenosis was found in 38 (27.54%) patients. While 83 (60.14%) patients had MI, PCI was performed in only 13 (9.42%) patients. Average of 2.35 grafts was used per patient, with the usage of the mammary artery in 134 (97.1%) patients. The average number of days that patients spent in hospital was 9.18. **Conclusion:** Comparing the results that we have, and data obtained from other countries, we came to a conclusion that number of patients who had coronary surgery with reduced ejection fraction in our country is significantly higher. This urges us to find a cost-effective solution that will enable better primary care of acute coronary syndrome.

**Keywords:** ejection fraction, coronary surgery, acute coronary syndrome, GDP

25. PEUTZ-JEGHERS SYNDROME: A CASE OF A 21-YEAR OLD FEMALE PRESENTING WITH JEJUNAL INTUSSUSCEPTION  
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**INTRODUCTION:** Peutz-Jeghers syndrome (PJS) is an autosomal dominant condition characterized by the presence of gastrointestinal polyps, mucocutaneous pigmentation and a higher risk for developing certain cancers (colorectal, gastric, pancreatic, breast and ovarian cancer). **CASE PRESENTATION:** We present a case of 21 year old patient admitted as an emergency to the department of abdominal surgery due to severe pain in the abdomen, nausea and vomiting. The patient had clinical and radiological signs of intussusception resulting with ileus. Conservative therapy was not successful; therefore, the same day of admission, the patient underwent exploratory laparotomy under general anesthesia during which a high jejunum-jejunal intussusception was discovered with complete obstruction and partial ischemia of the intestinal wall. The obstruction and intussusception was caused by a polypoid tumor of the jejunum. The small intestine was resected in two segments and anastomosis was made. Patient made a full recovery and was released from the hospital on the ninth day post operation. Histopathological examination results on biopsy samples were consistent with Peutz-Jeghers syndrome. The patient returned to the hospital to have upper and lower endoscopy and multiple polyps were discovered in the stomach and colon. Biopsy samples were taken and histopathology results confirmed the diagnosis of Peutz-Jeghers syndrome. **CONCLUSION:** Peutz-Jeghers syndrome is rare and most often first presented as a gastrointestinal intussusception, gastrointestinal bleeding or anemia. Once discovered we must have in mind that the patient has an increased risk of certain tumors in an early age and should act in the best interest of the patient with regular screening examinations of the gastrointestinal tract, breast and gynecological examination for female patients and testicular examination for male patients.

**Keywords:** Peutz-Jeghers syndrome, intussusception, screening

26. Different levels of potassium over the normal range does not associate with risk of cardiac arrhythmias  
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**Background:** Potassium is recognized as a major ion in cardiomyocyte function. Some studies show contradictory results about effect of potassium level on atrial fibrillation in patients after cardiac surgery [1,2]. The aim of our study is assessment of significance of different potassium level on the episodes of new-onset cardiac arrhythmias in patients with decompensated chronic heart failure **Methods:** Single-center prospective study. We examined 56 patients which were placed to the ICU with decompensation of chronic heart failure. We evaluate the initial potassium level and if the potassium level was below 3,5 mmol/l we supplement potassium until normal level. We divided patients into 5 groups: with initial potassium level below 3,5, 3,6-4,0, 4,1-4,5, 4,6-5,0 mmol/l and higher than 5,0 mmol/l. We evaluate the incidence of arrhythmias during the hospital length of stay. We examined the statistical difference with t-criterion and calculated odds ratio of new-onset arrhythmias. **Results:** There were no differences between groups in mortality, length of hospital stay or ICU stay. There was no difference in cardiac arrhythmias in patients with normal potassium (more than 3,5 mmol/l) or higher potassium. Low potassium level (below the normal range 3,5 mmol/l) is associated with higher risk of atrial fibrillation and **ectopy rhythm (OR 1,8, p,0.001)** **Conclusion:** Potassium level over the normal range does not associate with risk of cardiac arrhythmias.

**Keywords:** potassium, arrhythmia, chronic heart failure.

27. Neurotoxic Effects of Concentrations of Ropivacaine and Needle Placement in the Sciatic Nerve of Wistar Rats  
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**Background:** Regional anesthesia is a recent method in medicine which negative effects using local anesthetics are not fully discovered. Ropivacaine is often used as an anesthetic in regional anesthesia. The focus of this paper is to test different concentrations of ropivacaine and register its neurotoxicity on sciatic nerve. Our hypothesis is that the neurological injury after intraneural application of ropivacaine will be greater with increasing concentrations of ropivacaine **Methods:** The sciatic nerves of 50 Wistar rats were exposed bilaterally, under general anesthesia. Total of 100 sciatic nerves were randomized to receive one of four concentrations either of ropivacaine (0.2%, 0.5%, 0.75%, 1%) of saline intraneurally (R) or perineurally (L) Needles were placed under optic microscopy guidance and opening injection pressure data were acquired using a manometer coupled to a computer. Neurologic examinations were performed at baseline in hours (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 24, 48, 72) by blinded assessors. After 72 hours, the rats were sacrificed and the sciatic nerves were histologically examined for quantitative and qualitative evidence of nerve damage. **Results:** Results showed that inhibition of motor function, nociception function and proprioception were greater with higher concentrations of ropivacaine. Recovery for all three parameters was slower with intraneural needle placement of higher concentration ropivacaine in comparing with perineural needle placement of ropivacaine. Results of quantitative histology showed moderate to severe effects of ropivacaine when the needle placement was intraneural. **Conclusion:** Needle placement and concentration of ropivacaine influence the nerve damage. Intrafascicularly applied ropivacaine resulted in histologic evidence of nerve damage in all concentrations. Intraneurally injected ropivacaine resulted in increased nerve damage with increased concentrations due to his neurotoxicity. Perineurally injected ropivacaine resulted in concentration dependent duration of blockade without evidence of neurologic injury.

**Keywords:** ropivacaine, needle placement, neurotoxicity, nerve damage

28. MRI in Diagnosis Of Painful Shoulder  
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**Introduction:** Shoulder pain is the second most common complaint of patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system, which occurs in 51% of patients. **Goal:** To determine the pathological changes of rotator cuff, glenoid labrum, glenohumeral (GH) and acromioclavicular (AC) joint using MRI in patients with symptoms of painful shoulder in relation to gender and age. **Material and methods:** The study included 198 patients with pain in the shoulder, and they were divided by gender (112 males and 86 females) and age (patients under 30 years, 31 to 60, and over 61 years). MRI findings were graded with a scale 0 (negative result) or 1 (positive result). We graded, the presence of tear in rotator cuff; the presence of the fluid in GH joint, subdeltoid and subcoracoid bursa. It was estimated the presence of pathology of glenoid labrum and humeral head as Bankart, Hill-Sachs, SLAP and POLPSA lesion; injury of coracohumeral and glenohumeral ligaments; arthrosis GH and AC joint; and the existence of subacromial and internal impingement. **Results:** Statistically significant difference in number of tendon tears in m.SSP by age (p=0.03). Statistically significant difference in number of Bankart and SLAP injuries (p<0.05), as well as between number of AC joint arthrosis and subacromial impingement by age (p=0.02). Correlation between number of pathological changes in the distal tendon of m.SSP and number of fluid in subdeltoid bursa, as well as correlation between number of severe arthrosis of AC joint and number of complete tendon tear of m.SSP were statistically significant (p<0.05). **Conclusion:** Diagnosed fluid in subdeltoid bursa should make suspicion of damage to SSP tendon, while diagnosed severe arthrosis of AC joint should point out on tear of SSP tendon as the cause of pain. Shoulder pain in younger patients is associated with instability of the joint, while in older population is often the result of damage of rotator cuff primarily in SSP.

**Keywords:** MRI; shoulder; pain; diagnostic imaging

29. THE IMPORTANCE OF ULTRASOUND VERIFICATION REACTIVELY ALTERED NECK LYMPH NODES  
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**Background:** Ultrasound of neck is fast diagnostic procedure to evaluate the essential characteristics of enlarged lymph nodes, such as aspect/ratio, parenchymal echogenicity, hilar echogenicity and vascularization. (1) **Aim:** The aim is to establish the parameters for the identification of ehosonografic reactive modified neck lymph nodes. **Material and methods:** In the period from June to December 2015 at the Clinic of Radiology Clinical Center Pristina, with temporary headquarters in Gracanica, ultrasound were examined 109 patients, of both sexes, aged 12 to 75 years. Patients were sent to the ultrasound examination of the neck after the palpable change observed in the neck. Ultrasound examinations were made on the ultrasounds device "Siemens Acuson X300", using multi-frequency probes "VF10-5" frequency range of 5-10 MHz. Echsonographically were followed: aspect / ratio, hilar echogenicity, parenchymal echogenicity, as well as the type of vascularization of the lymph nodes of the neck. Data were analyzed with descriptive statistical methods. **Results:** Of the 109 patients 81 had characteristics of benign enlargement while 28 patients were suspect. In 5 patients had histologically verified malignancy. The frequency ultrasound findings with aspect/ratio  $\square$  0.5 was significantly higher in reactive benign enlargement (89) than histologically verified malignancy (1). Hilar echogenicity and hilar vascularization were significantly more frequent in benign enlargement (104) than histologically verified malignancy (5). The frequency of altered echogenicity parenchyma with reactive benign enlargement is 7% and at histologically verified malignancy 100%. The altered echogenicity parenchyma was significantly more common among histologically verified malignancy (97) in relation to the reactive benign enlargement (12). **Conclusion:** The results show that the said ultrasound's parameters has significant a role in the assessment and evaluation of altered neck lymph nodes.

**Keywords:** lymph node, ultrasound, cancer, neck

30. Management and fracture prevention of Rotary files during endo-treatment

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**Background:** Breakage of rotary Endodontic files during endo-treatment is a recognized complication in endodontics and with simple managements we can prevent and reduce fractured rotary files. **Methods:** With online search about rotary files in dental journals & specially endodontics journals to retrieve clinical and experimental studies, case reports & review articles by using keywords: management, prevention, fracture and removal. **Results:** Many cases . rotary files fractures occurred because of canal configurations and incorrect and excessive Conclusion: we can reduce and minimize the risk of rotary files fracture by some important following guidelines: 1.number of uses 2.torque and cyclic fatigue 3. single use 4.cleaning and sterilization.

**Keywords:** Breakage, Endodontic, rotary files, management.

31. Effect of chronic immobilisation stress on growth of experimental fibrosarcoma in NMRI mice

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**Background:** Stress is regarded as a significant factor in the etiology of the many diseases. In this study we wanted to examine the impact of chronic immobilization stress on growth of experimental fibrosarcoma in NMRI mice. **Methods:** 20 male NMRI mice (mus musculus) were randomly divided into 2 groups of 10 mice - control and experimental. Each mouse was inoculated with 5x10<sup>6</sup> freshly trypsinized BHK21 / C13 cells. Stress in experimental group was induced by immobilization 2 hours daily for 14 days. After the experiment, tumor masses were removed, measured and histologically analyzed. Statistical analysis included determining differences in tumor expression and tumor volume between groups. **Results:** Fisher's exact probability test showed a statistically significant difference (p = 0.034) in tumor expression between the control and experimental groups. Student t test showed statistically significant difference in tumor volumes between the control and experimental group (p = 0.039). In histological analysis of the experimental group material soft tissue tumor was observed, composed of cells that resemble fibroblasts with local infiltrative growth, as well as the absence of immune infiltrate. Histological samples of the control group showed similar tumor tissue morphology, but with the presence of inflammatory, predominantly granulocyte, infiltrate on the edge of the tumor. **Conclusion:** Chronic immobilization stress, leading to the absence of an effective immune response, stimulates the growth of experimental fibrosarcoma in NMRI mice.

**Keywords:** stress; immobilisation; fibrosarcoma; mice

Oral session V:

Neurology, Psychiatry, Family Medicine

32. Diagnostic Possibility of Individual and Combined Use Mini Mental State Examination and Clock Drawing Test in Diagnosing Alzheimer's Disease

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**Background:** Cognitive impairment is a core and usually first symptom of dementia. Efficient early diagnosis of those with suspected dementia requires quick, meaningful cognitive tests. Mini-mental State Examination (MMSE) and Clock Drawing Test (CDT) are the most used test in the world for the screening of dementia, especially for the initial diagnostic assessment of

**patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD).** **Methods:** This study included 178 patients. First group were patients with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) and the second group were patients with AD. Study compared groups by gender, aged, age at onset of disease, duration of disease and education. It followed results of MMSE, CDT, Addenbrook's test and ADCS-ADL test. **Results:** Results showed that there is a difference between these groups in final scores of MMSE and CDT, but there is correlation between tests in each group. 15 (18.99%) patients from I group and 69 (88.46%) from II group have score of MMT less than 24 points. Five (6.33%) patients from I group and 41 (52.56%) patients from II group have score 1 of CDT. **Conclusion:** The combination of the MMSE and the CDT was more sensitive and specificity than the MMSE alone, and has nearly the same sensitivity and it is a powerful screening tool for differentiating between patients with AD and patients with MCI.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer's disease, mild cognitive impairment, Clock Drawing Test, Mini-Mental State Examination

33. The frequency and characteristics of Migraine and Tension-type Headache among 6-th year Students of Bukovinian State Medical University (Ukraine)

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**Background:** WHO has ranked headache among the top 10 disabling conditions worldwide. According to International Classification of Headache Disorders (3-rd edition) the Primary types of Headache divided into 4 groups: Migraine, Tension-type Headache (TTH), Trigeminal Autonomic Cephalgias (TAC), other primary Headache disorders. Headache is the most common presenting complaints of students, predictably due to acclimatization, various physical and psychological stress factors which foreign students are more prone to facing as opposed to general population. Considering this fact, medical students from India as a most numbering group of our Medical University have been the target of this research work. **Methods:** The cross-sectional study was being conducted from September to November 2016 and 85 6-th year students of Bukovinian State Medical University (Chernivtsy, Ukraine) were involved in this investigation. Male-to-female ratio - 1:1.5. The main age of students was 23.2 ± 2.6 years, ranging from 22 to 26 years. The diagnosis of different types of headache was made according to the International Headache Society criteria. **Results:** About 68.2% of medical students had headache. The prevalence of migraine in the whole cohort was 37.9%. There was a female preponderance. 1/5 of the students had weekly attacks. About 10.3% students reporting increase in their Migraine headache intensity and frequency with accompanying symptoms such as dizziness, allodynia and neck stiffness. TTH was more common in men (63.2%). **Conclusion:** Trigger factors were identified in 97% students, predominant of which were poor sleep hygiene, environmental changes, head movements, and mental stress. Only 19% of students did regular exercise. Twenty-seven percent of students reported self-medication use of analgesics. One-fourth of the students had migraine-associated disability but only 6% realized that they had migraine.

**Keywords:** Migraine, headache, students

34. Evaluation of Cerebrovascular Insult Types and Their Localization in Women, as a Risk Factor of This Disorder

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**Background:** The aim of our study was to present and analyze the distribution of cerebrovascular insult types and their localization in women, as a risk factor of this disorder. **Methods:** In our study we evaluated 990 patients that suffered a cerebrovascular insult and were treated at Special Hospital for Cerebrovascular disorders

"Saint Sava" in Belgrade. All patients were divided into two groups due to the presence of hemorrhagic or ischemic stroke. Results: Among 990 patients with acute stroke, we found 116 (11.7%) patients with intracerebral hemorrhage. Among them 78 were women (67%) and 38 (33%) men. Among the intracerebral hemorrhage in women, we found that the most frequent ICH occurs in the lobar region (56%), than in the basal ganglia (37%), thalamus (15%), cerebellum (5%), and brainstem (3%). Among the women who were hospitalized 43 (55%) died, and 35 (45%) were discharged for further rehabilitation or home care. Patients with ischemic stroke 874 (88.3%) were divided into two groups: with hypertension 533 (61%) and without hypertension 341 (39%). Conclusions: It should be stated that women with specific types of cerebrovascular insult as well as their localization are at higher risk for bad prognosis. This study suggests that appropriate diagnostics in appropriate time should be done, because patients with hypertension have more frequent ICH.

**Keywords:** Cerebrovascular Insult; Women; Hypertension

35. Depression  
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**Introduction:** Depression (major depressive disorder or clinical depression) is a common but serious mood disorder. It causes severe symptoms that affect how you feel, think, and handle daily activities, such as sleeping, eating or working. In Europe, depression is second most common disorder, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, every tenth adult is depressed. **Case description:** Female patient, 62 years old, without somatic diseases and negative psychiatric heredity. She became moody, apathetic. Nothing could make her happy. She lost her appetite, so she lost weight. Also, she had stomachache, colic pain and she was sweating. She was thinking that she betrayed her family. Her life has no meaning to her. She lost her interest for life and started to think that would be the best if she was dead. She became suicidal. She wrote a letter and started to suffocate herself with scarf. After unsuccessful attempt of suicide she admits everything to her family. After that she was admitted in Psychiatric hospital Jagomir, in Sarajevo. Her HAMD-17 score was 35 and she had high suicidal risk. Venlafaxin was introduced and dose was increase to 150 mg per day. Improvement was recorded in continuation of treatment, depressive symptoms slowly disappears. Mood and instinctive dynamisms were on rise. Somatic equivalents were retrained. Patient was treated by pharmacotherapeutic and individual supportive psychotherapy. Assessment after three weeks HAMD 17 score was 13. **Conclusion:** In treatment of Very Severe Depression induction of Velafax shows effective in reduction of apathy and better cognitive and work- social functioning.

**Keywords:** depression, very serve depression, suicidal risk

36. The stressors at the natural, social and technical studies students of the Tuzla University

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**INTRODUCTION:** Stress is a group of unspecific reactions of the human organism to the harmful factors from the working and living environment. **AIM:** To gain insight into the diversity of stressors and the functionality in the students of natural, social and technical orientations. **METHODS AND SURVEY RESPONDENTS:** The study used a "Questionnaire on stressors in students of natural, social and technical faculties." The study included a total of 105 tested survey respondents, which are divided into three groups of 35 students of Medicine, Philosophy, and Electrical engineering. The evaluation of the questionnaire was carried out based on the Likert scale. **RESULTS:** The most prominent stressful

factors in students of Philosophical faculty are: fear of loss of the school year (60%), fear of losing health (57.41%), fear of an uncertain future (34.28%). For Medical students fear of losing health equals to the fear of loss of the school year (51.42%), and they are also the strongest stressors, followed by the feeling whole daily responsibilities (37.14%). Among students of Electrical engineering fear of losing health is equal to stress due to constraints of time limits for execution the obligations, and stress related to the inadequate number of employees (37.41%). These three stressors are also leading among students of Electrical engineering. The least stressful among the students of Philosophical faculty is lack of communication with colleagues, while Medical and Electrical engineering students find the least stressful conflicts among the colleagues. **CONCLUSION:** The higher number of the stressors is common for the majority of the survey respondents but in different intensity, which could be easily connected to the current labor market and social conditions, as well as the job they will perform in the future.

**Keywords:** stress, stressors, students, medicine, electrical engineering, philosophy.

37. Use of Evidence based guidelines in rational prescribing of antibiotics for acute respiratory tract infections  
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**Background:** Evidence based guidelines for acute respiratory tract infections are well established. In Macedonia are introduced in 2007. **80% of RTI's are viral infections** and according the guidelines should not be prescribed antibiotics. **Materials and methods:** A cross sectional study, based on a representative sample of GPs was conducted. 107 general practitioners were invited to participate and 86 doctors have finished the study (80%). All patients with RTI's were involved in the survey. Results: A total number of 9154 patients, with age from 6 months to 94 years, with RTI's were reported in a period of 4 weeks in November 2014. Most common diagnosis was cold (24.9%) acute tonsillitis (20%), acute bronchitis (19%) and acute pharyngitis (14.2%). 5329 patients with RTI's (58.2%) were treated with antibiotics and most prescribed antibiotic for ARTI was amoxicillin + clavulonic acid (18.7%), amoxicillin (11.4%) and cephalosporins (8.4%). Although **80% of those RTI's are viral, 12.6% of patients with cold were treated with antibiotics, 80% with acute tonsilopharyngitis and 68.2% with acute bronchitis.** In patients with cold most dominant symptom was rhinorrhea and cough, and antibiotics with broad spectrum were prescribed: amoxicillin (37.5%) amoxicillin+ clavulonic acid (25.4%) as well as cephalosporin (25%). 1571 patients (88.8%) of patients with acute pharyngitis were treated with antibiotics although 832 patients (87.3%) with Centor score >= 2 were treated unnecessary with antibiotics. The most prescribing drug was amoxicillin-clavulonate (622 patients), while only 47% of patients received a recommended antibiotic (amoxicillin, penicillin V, cephalaxin) according the guideline. **Conclusion:** This study showed prescription of many broad spectrum antibiotics for acute RTIs. Although there are guidelines, the compliance is very low. The GPs should work according to the given guidelines and hesitate the pressure from the patients. That is the only way we would be able to decelerate the evolution of antibiotics resistance.

**Keywords:** antibiotics, RTI's, guidelines

38. PHYSICAL, CHEMICAL AND MICROBIOLOGICAL QUALITY OF WATER SAMPLES IN KARAMAN PROVINCE  
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**Background:** Water quality is important to protect public health and also for the environment. It was aimed with this study to determine the physical, chemical and microbiological quality of water samples in rural and urban areas of Karaman province.

Methods: Natural spring, city and pool water samples were collected into the sterile bottles of 250 milliliters and non-sterile bottles of 1500 milliliters for microbiological and physico-chemical analysis respectively during January to July 2016. Some physico-chemical parameters (taste, color, odour, turbidity, total hardness, transparency, pH, ammonium, chlorides, phosphate and nitrates) were analyzed. Chemical analyses were performed by using commercial kits. Before bacterial inoculation water samples were filtered by the membrane filtration system and analyzed in terms of coliform bacteria. Results: Twenty eight of 71 drinking water samples for special request, 156 of 301 drinking water samples for control, 3 of 24 water samples for pool water and none of 18 drinking water for market surveillance and inspection were found unsafe in terms of microbiological analysis. Nine of 52 drinking water samples for special request, none of 267 drinking water samples for control and 19 of 25 water samples for pool water were found unsafe in terms of physico-chemical analysis. Conclusion: It was detected that some water samples in Karaman province were found unsafe for microbiological and for some physico-chemical criteria. It was evaluated that the reason of unsafe pool water results was related to bacterial contamination of pools and artesian well water source.

**Keywords:** Water safety, Karaman, physicochemical and microbiological quality

Oral session VI:  
Internal Medicine

39. Changes in the Morphology and Function of the Left Ventricle in Patients Undergoing Hemodialysis  
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Background: Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in patients treated with hemodialysis. Heart failure is present in 40% of patients at the beginning of treatment. Left ventricular (LV) hypertrophy is associated with diastolic dysfunction and for its assessment, in clinical practice Doppler and Tissue Doppler echocardiography are used. Based on the dimensions of LV it is possible to assess ventricular function, mass and volume and to determine LV mass index (LVMI). In this study, we wanted to show the morphological and functional characteristics of the left ventricle in patients with end-stage chronic kidney disease and structural and functional changes after 9 months of treatment with hemodialysis. Methods: A prospective study of patients with terminal kidney disease on chronic hemodialysis program at Clinical Hospital Center "Zvezdara" from 21 February 2012 to 26 June 2014. Doppler echocardiographic measurements and indexes are made in two time intervals of nine months. Results: Dimensions of interventricular septum and LVMI were significantly reduced, the average maximum velocity of late ventricular filling (A) as well as the E/A. Reducing the rate of atrial filling phase of LV is interpreted with better diastolic function of LV. There has also been an improvement of global systolic function, based on changes of EF. The parameters of diastolic LV function such as E, E/A and E/e' are closely connected with the change of structural LV parameters. Changes of the global EF LK are significantly affected by changes in ESD, ESV, and LVMI after nine months of hemodialysis treatment. Conclusion: Doppler echocardiography has an important role in the assessment of LV function in patients undergoing chronic hemodialysis. A significant contribution to the treatment is reducing the hypertrophy of the walls, LVMI and improving parameters of systolic and diastolic LV function.

**Keywords:** Hemodialysis; Left ventricle; Echocardiography

40. Clinical Presentation of Double Diabetes  
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Introduction: Double diabetes is a combination of type 1 diabetes(T1DM) with features of insulin resistance and type 2 diabetes(T2DM). Patients with T1DM who had a family history of T2DM were more likely to be overweight and rarely achieved adequate glycaemic control<sup>1</sup>. We present a young-adult with double diabetes. Case Report: A 32-year-old man was admitted to hospital because of severe polyphagia and polydipsia for 5 years. His blood sugar was 280 mg/dl, BMI was 32,58 and he was diagnosed with T2DM. Management of nutrition and sulfonylurea were implemented for the treatment. His blood sugar regressed to 110-120 mg/dl and he didn't agree with the treatment henceforth. During the following months, he had a febrile illness and his blood sugar was measured as 276 mg/dl, HbA1c %10,5, C-peptid 1,3 ng/ml, cholesterol 323mg/dl. ICA and anti-GAD was negative and acetonuria was seen. His mother and aunt were diagnosed with T2DM. His medications included metformin, statin, acetylsalicylic acid and combination insulin. **The patient's phenotypic features, family history, strong beta cells reserve and non-founded autoimmune indicator looked like T2DM, but ketonuria, onset of the disease and process of the patient considered him as a T1DM.** On the current evaluation, the patient diagnosed with an autoimmune disease: ulcerative colitis. ICA was negative, anti-GAD 494 U/ml, C-peptid 0,29 ng/ml. After seeing anti-GAD autoantibodies, he was diagnosed with double diabetes. Conclusion: Double diabetes has no exact diagnostic criteria. Comparisons and contrasts between T1DM and T2DM are highlighted in terms of hepatic fat, fat partitioning, lipid profile and how these may differ between type 1 diabetic patients with and without double diabetes<sup>2</sup>. It is important to determine who has double diabetes since that will help to dictate which diagnostic and therapeutic approaches should be taken<sup>3</sup>.

**Keywords:** diabetes, double diabetes, insulin resistance, obesity

41. Correlation Between DHEAS And Tumor Size In Patients With Adrenal Incidentaloma  
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Background: Adrenal incidentaloma (AI) is an adrenal enlargement in patient without any previous doubt on hormonal hypersecretion, accidentally discovered by imaging techniques. AI considering the hormonal activity can be functional, nonfunctional (NAI), or subclinical hypercorticism (SH). So far, there is no uniform diagnostic criteria for SH. Recent studies have considered the use of dehydroepiandrosterone-sulfate (DHEAS) as a diagnostic criterion. DHEAS relation to the tumor size is still uncertain. It is important to determine it, because the tumor size is the diagnostic criterion directly correlated with hormonal hypersecretion, and it is an important factor in deciding on surgical treatment. Methods: We retrospectively examined 139 patients. There were 73 patients with NAI, mean age 60.23 ± 11.6 years, BMI 28.71 ± 5.56 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and DHEAS level of 1.66 ± 1.27 mmol/l. SH was diagnosed if the patient meets at least 2 of 3 criteria: cortisol . 83 nmol/l in overnight 1 mg dexamethasone suppression test (DST), suppressed ACTH , 14 pg/ml, and midnight cortisol . 150 nmol/l. Out of all, 66 patients had SH, age 59.45 ± 7.95 years, BMI 28.53 ± 4.79 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and DHEAS 0.70 ± 0.53 mmol/l. Tumor size was measured by CT. Pearson correlation and Student's t-test were used in statistical analysis. Results: There is no statistically significant differences between groups in gender, age and BMI (p> 0.05). SH has significantly lower levels of DHEAS (p <0.001) and larger tumor size (p <0.001), compared to the NAI. DHEAS is significantly correlated with the tumor size (r= -0.195, p= 0.028), ACTH (r= 0.254, p= 0.004) and cortisol in DST (r= -0.254, p= 0.004). Conclusion: The results of our study show the significantly lower level of DHEAS in patients with SH, directly correlated with the tumor size, ACTH and cortisol levels in DST. This finding supports the use of DHEAS as a potential diagnostic criterion for SH.

**Keywords:** DHEAS, adrenal incidentaloma, tumor size

42. Correlation Between Lipid Parameters and Mean Platelet Volume in Adult Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis  
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**Background:** Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a common chronic autoimmune disease associated with increased risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. Dyslipidemia is one of the major risk factors for coronary artery disease (CAD). Increased mean platelet volume (MPV), which is a marker for platelet activation, is a central process in the pathophysiology of CAD. The aim of the study was to get a lipid profile in adult patients with RA and to evaluate the correlation of lipid parameters with MPV. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study included 60 (56 females and 4 males) RA patients and 28 (23 females and 5 males) age- and gender-matched apparently healthy individuals. All patients fulfilled the American College of Rheumatology (ACR) criteria for RA. A standard biochemical analysis was performed to assess serum concentrations of total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TGC), high-density lipoproteins (HDL-C), low-density lipoproteins (LDL-C) and mean platelet volume (MPV) of all subjects. Appropriate statistical tools were used to calculate statistical difference using SPSS for Windows Version 13.0 **Results:** The patients median age was 54.7 ± 11.8 years. There were no statistically significant differences regarding age (p=0.06) and gender (0.22) in the RA and control groups. Significantly higher levels of serum TGC (p=0.006), HDL-C (p=0.032) and LDL-C (p=0.002) were observed in RA patients as compared to healthy controls. However, the two groups did not show any significant difference in the level of serum TC (p=0.131). The MPV value was statistically significantly higher in RA patients compare to healthy subjects. However, there were no statistically significant correlations between lipid parameters and MPV in RA group. **Conclusion:** We determined that RA patients had a high MPV value and altered lipid profile, and these would be expected to change the pattern of cardiovascular events in RA.

**Keywords:** Rheumatoid arthritis, Mean platelet volume (MPV), Lipid parameters

43. Cross-sectional Study of Dyspeptic Symptoms in Patients with Metabolic  
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**Background:** Dyspepsia is a clinical syndrome consisting of various symptoms in the upper abdomen such as epigastric pain, bloating, heartburn, nausea, vomiting(1). Metabolic syndrome is consisted of insulin resistance, hypertension, visceral adiposity, etc. which are risk factors for cardiovascular disease and type II diabetes(2). Our aim was to estimate the prevalence of dyspeptic symptoms on a sample of patients with metabolic syndrome. **Methods:** This multicenter cross-sectional study included 126 patients with metabolic syndrome from several cardiology clinics in Serbia. Data was collected using an anonymous questionnaire and was analyzed using descriptive statistics and  $\chi^2$  test. **Results:** 67.29% of the patients were male and 32.71% female. Mean age was 59.6±10.2 years. 58.73% of patients had dyspeptic symptoms, 80% of women compared to 48.6% of men, the difference being statistically significant ( $\chi^2=9.584$ , p=0.002). 34.2% of patients with symptoms had a diagnosed stomach condition, the most common being gastritis (68.8%), gastric ulcer (18.8%), and gastroesophageal reflux disease (12.5%). In patients with dyspeptic symptoms, reflux was most common (45.8%), followed by bloating (36.1%), burping (20.8%), nausea and epigastric pain (16.7%). 30% of patients had symptoms few times a month, 20% few times a year, 15.7% once in a month, 14.3% couple of times a week. 27.8% of patients believe the symptoms are provoked by use of medication, 26.4% think emotional stress is the trigger, 26.4% don't know, 12.5% think that coffee, alcohol or fast food are the cause. **Conclusion:** This study showed a higher prevalence of dyspeptic

symptoms in the population of patients with metabolic syndrome, than what the literature data shows for general population (20-40%)(3,4). Dyspepsia is associated with a reduction in quality of life and seeing how high the prevalence is in patients with metabolic syndrome, they should be considered an important group for diagnosing and treating the causes of dyspeptic symptoms.

**Keywords:** Dyspepsia; Metabolic Syndrome; Prevalence

44. Increased FSH and LH are associated with bone loss during early postmenopausal period  
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**Background:** Pathophysiology of postmenopausal osteoporosis has been considered due to deficiency of estrogen. However, it has been reported that the rate of bone mass loss during perimenopause is greater than that in postmenopause, which might be related to the increase in FSH and/or LH (1, 2). Therefore, the aim of the study was to evaluate the association between gonadotropins and bone mineral density in postmenopausal females. **Methods:** The study included 180 postmenopausal females who were divided into two groups based on the bone mineral density (BMD) values: osteoporosis group (OG, N = 90) and the control group (CG, N = 90). BMD was determined by dual X-ray absorptiometry - DXA). Gonadal steroids were measured by competitive immunoassay. **Results:** Serum FSH and LH levels were significantly higher in OG compared to CG (54.3±2.17 vs. 43.0±2.38 IU/L; p<0.001 and 28.9±1.36 vs. 23.67±1.46 IU/L; p=0.009 respectively). In postmenopausal females, serum FSH and LH levels were negatively associated with total hip BMD (r=-0.23 and r=-0.22; p<0.01) and total lumbar spine BMD (r=-0.27 and r=-0.21, p<0.01). When the females were stratified by duration of menopause, negative association between FSH, LH and total hip and total lumbar spine BMD was only observed in group of females during the first decade since menopause. **Conclusion:** Increase in FSH and LH during menopause might lead to decreased bone mineral density especially during the first decade since menopause, suggesting additional therapeutic measures for decreasing gonadotropins might be a helpful strategy to prevent bone loss.

**Keywords:** postmenopausal females, bone mineral density, follicle stimulating hormone, luteinizing hormone, osteoporosis.

45. Lipid profile in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 with and without metabolic syndrome  
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**BACKGROUND :** Metabolic syndrome is a cluster of metabolic disorders that raises risk for heart disease, diabetes and stroke. It is presented with at least 3 of the 5 following conditions : abdominal obesity, triglyceride level of 150 mg/dL, HDL cholesterol of less than 40 mg/dL in men or less than 50 mg/dL in women, systolic blood pressure 130/85 or greater and fasting glucose of 100 mg/dL or greater. The presence of metabolic syndrome is associated with a higher prevalence of CVD in patients with type 2 diabetes. For that reason this study focused on comparing values of lipid profil in patients with DM2 with and without metabolic syndrom. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** This retrospective study included 186 patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 hospitalised in 2014 at the Clinic of Endocrinology, Diabetes and Metabolic Diseases, KCU Sarajevo, who had completed data from the history of illness. Patients were divided into 2 groups based on the criteria of NCEP/ ATP III for the diagnosis of metabolic syndrome: patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 and metabolic syndrome (MS-DM2) and patients with diabetes mellitus type 2 without

metabolic syndrome (DM2-NMS). RESULTS: The incidence of metabolic syndrome with type 2 diabetes was 58,6%, and 41,4% of the patients didn't have metabolic syndrome. The median value of the concentration of triglycerides in serum was higher in the group DM2-MS and that was statistically significant. Patients with metabolic syndrome had lower concentration of HDL cholesterol in serum than patients without metabolic syndrome. Median value of the concentration of total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol was higher in patients with metabolic syndrome but that was not statistically significant. CONCLUSION: The metabolic syndrome is significantly presented in patients with diabetes mellitus type 2. There are differences in lipid status in 2 groups of the patients, especially in concentration HDL cholesterol and triglycerides.

**Keywords:** metabolic syndrome, diabetes mellitus type2, lipid status

46. Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver and The Severity of Acute Pancreatitis

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AIM: to explore the effect of nonalcoholic fatty liver (NAFL) as a hepatic manifestation of metabolic syndrome on the severity of acute pancreatitis. Our hypothesis was that patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver would have a more severe form of disease. PATIENTS AND METHODS: We retrospectively analyzed 822 patients hospitalized with acute pancreatitis. We diagnosed acute pancreatitis and determined its severity according to the revised Atlanta classification criteria from 2012. We assessed nonalcoholic fatty liver with computed tomography. RESULTS: There were 198 (24.1%) patients out of 822 analyzed who had nonalcoholic fatty liver. Compared to patients without nonalcoholic fatty liver, patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver had significantly higher incidence of all components of metabolic syndrome. Patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver had statistically higher incidence of moderately severe (35.4% vs. 14.6%;  $p = 0.02$ ) and severe acute pancreatitis (20.7% vs. 9.6%;  $p < 0.001$ ) compared to patients without nonalcoholic fatty liver. At the admission patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver had higher values of C-reactive protein, higher APACHE II score at admission and significantly higher incidence of organ failure and local complications as well as higher values of computed tomography severity index compared to patients without nonalcoholic fatty liver. Compared to patients without nonalcoholic fatty liver, patients with nonalcoholic fatty liver had a higher death rate, however not statistically significant (5.6% vs. 4.3%;  $p = NS$ ). CONCLUSION: Presence of nonalcoholic fatty liver at admission can indicate a higher risk for developing more severe forms of acute pancreatitis and could be used as an additional prognostic tool.

**Keywords:** nonalcoholic fatty liver, acute pancreatitis, severity, prognosis.

47. Adiponectin is associated with increased bone turnover in postmenopausal females

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Background: Adiponectin has been shown to increase osteoblast proliferation and differentiation while inhibiting osteoclastogenesis in vitro. However, the effects of adiponectin on bone metabolism are not univocal among different experimental systems and between in vivo and in vitro studies. So the aim of the study was to investigate the relationship between adiponectin, bone mineral density and bone remodeling marker in postmenopausal females. Methods: The study included apparently healthy 180 postmenopausal females in whom we measured bone mineral density (BMD) and bone mineral content (BMC) by dual X-ray

absorptiometry. The urine NTx levels were determined by chemiluminescent method on Vitros ECIQ Immunodiagnostic System. Serum levels of adiponectin were determined with Radioimmunoassay (RIA) and serum osteocalcin was determined by electrochemiluminescence immunoassay. Results: Mean serum adiponectin level in the study sample of 180 postmenopausal females was  $11.56 \pm 0.37 \mu\text{g/mL}$ . Mean serum adiponectin level in obese subjects ( $8.86 \pm 4.5 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) was significantly lower compared to overweight ( $12.1 \pm 5.4 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) and normal weight females ( $13.3 \pm 4.4 \mu\text{g/mL}$ ). Serum adiponectin level was negatively associated with total hip BMD ( $r = -0.32$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ) and BMC ( $r = -0.28$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ) and lumbar spine BMD ( $r = -0.19$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ) and BMC ( $r = -0.20$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ). Serum adiponectin level was significantly positively associated with both bone formation marker osteocalcin ( $r = 0.213$ ;  $p < 0.01$ ) and bone resorption marker urinary NTX levels ( $r = 0.16$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ). Conclusion: In our study, obese females have had significantly lower adiponectin levels compared to overweight and normal weight patients. Also, adiponectin was negatively associated with total hip and lumbar spine BMD and BMC. Bone formation marker (osteocalcin) and bone resorption marker (urinary NTX levels) have been positively associated with adiponectin serum level. Therefore, adiponectin may have influence on faster bone turnover in postmenopausal females. As a conclusion, lower adiponectin level decreases risk of osteoporosis in obese postmenopausal females.

**Keywords:** Adiponectin, postmenopausal females, bone mineral density, bone turnover

Oral session VII:  
Internal Medicine

48. Prevalence of electrocardiographic signs of the left ventricular hypertrophy in patients with different stages of arterial hypertension

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Background: Arterial hypertension is a major risk factor in cardiovascular diseases. Electrocardiography plays an important role in the early detection of complications of hypertension and in the assessment of overall cardiovascular risk. Aim: To determine if there are significant differences in the prevalence of electrocardiographic left ventricular hypertrophy signs, estimated by Sokolow-Lyon (SL), RaVL, and the Cornell voltage criteria between patients with hypertension grade I, II and III, and between newly diagnosed patients, patients taking the therapy 1-10 years and more than 10 years. Methods: The study included 107 patients of both sexes, who were diagnostically and therapeutically treated at the Clinic for cardiology, KCUS, in the period from the beginning of 2014. until the end of April 2015. Patients were divided into groups HTA I (n=37), HTA II (n=37), HTA III (n=33), and based on the duration of the disease: newly discovered, 1-10 years and >10 years. Obtained data were analyzed by descriptive statistical analysis. Results: Statistically significant differences are shown in the prevalence of subjects with/without filled S-L criteria for left ventricular hypertrophy between groups I and HTA HTA III ( $p = 0.018$ ), prevalence of subjects with / without meeting Cornell criteria between HTA group I and II hypertension ( $p = 0.019$ ) and between groups HTA I and HTA III ( $p = 0.007$ ), and differences in patients with/without filled S-L criteria, a group of hypertensive patients with disease duration between 1-10 years and groups of hypertensive patients with disease duration of 10 or more years ( $p = 0.005$ ). There were no statistically significant differences in the prevalence of subjects with/without filled RaVL criteria for left ventricular hypertrophy between the groups. Conclusion: Higher the grade of hypertension, higher the percentual representation of patients who meet the S-L and Cornell voltage criteria for hypertrophy of the left ventricle. The results also suggest that increasing the duration of the disease

increases the percentage of patients who meet the S-L criteria for left ventricular hypertrophy is greater.

**Keywords:** arterial hypertension, electrocardiography, left ventricular hipertrophy

49. The Role of Infused CD34+ Cells Dose on Prognosis of Patients with **Hodgkin's Lymphoma after Autologous Stem Cell Transplantation**

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**Background:** Early lymphocyte, neutrophil, platelet recovery, and infused dose of CD34+ cells, have been associated with clinical outcome of patients with **Hodgkin's lymphoma (HL)**. **Methods:** This retrospective study included 87 patients with HL (median age 31 years, range 20-52 years; 48 males/39 females) who underwent ASCT between June 2005 and June 2016. At diagnosis, advanced Ann Arbor stage had 63.2% of patients, B symptoms 85.1%, bulky disease 49.4% and high IPS (International Prognostic score) had 50.7%. **Results:** The average of transplanted CD34+ cells in HL patients was 7.20x10<sup>6</sup>/kg (range 2-25x10<sup>6</sup>/kg) and favourable treatment response (partial/complete remission) achieved 82.8% HL patients, of whom 18.3% had infused <5x10<sup>6</sup>/kg CD34+ cells. Median time to recovery of ALC500 was 16 days (range 9-31 days), recovery of ANC500 was 12 (range 6-26 days), and PLT20 was 12 (range 5-44 days). Median follow up of patients with HL was 66 months, while after ASCT, median event free survival (EFS) was 21 months, and overall survival (OS) was 39 months. Achieving partial or complete remission after ASCT strongly influenced both EFS and OS after ASCT (p<0.0001). In those patients, OS and EFS were **influenced by infused CD34+ cell dose (<5x10<sup>6</sup>/kg vs. .5x10<sup>6</sup>/kg)**, recovery of ALC500 by Day +20, and PLT by Day +13. Multivariate analysis showed that infused CD34+ cell dose was the most important parameter that influenced OS and EFS after ASCT (p<0.05). **Conclusion:** The number of infused CD34+ cells, as an independent factor, may affect OS and EFS after ASCT of patients with HL.

**Keywords:** **Hodgkin's lymphoma, autologous stem cell transplantation, treatment response, prognosis**

50. The use of High Resolution Melting (HRM) in detection of new mutations in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patients.

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**Background:** *SF3B1* mutations are genomic alterations found in chronic lymphocytic leukaemia cells. The mutation is more frequently detected in cases with unfavorable clinical course, but it is not considered a prognostic marker yet. Currently, the *SF3B1* detection is based on Sanger sequencing, which is a time-consuming and expensive procedure. It is done by nucleobases searching performed for each patient. Consequently, a new reliable screening method is highly required. HRM analysis is based on small variations of melting temperature points between amplicons harboring the mutations and the wild types. It was performed in real-time with the results presented on the melting curves. During the study, the HRM analysis was performed as a screening for *SF3B1* mutations for a representative population of the Central Europe for the first time. **Methods:** Peripheral blood mononuclear cells were taken from samples of 364 CLL patients. Following *SF3B1* mutations were evaluated: K700, E622/R625 and H662/K666 (exons 14 and 15) by using HRM detection and the results were validated by Sanger sequencing. **Results:** *SF3B1* mutations were observed in 17/364 patients (4,7%): 9 of them were presented in exon 14 while 8 occurred in exon 15. The presence of *SF3B1* mutation was distinguished in 17 of 364 samples (which represents 4,7%). K700 was the most frequent type of *SF3B1* mutation: 47% of all mutations. As a result, the HRM analysis was considered a simple and quick method of recognizing

*SF3B1* which can be executed in even 300 samples at once. Unfortunately, the sensitivity to the reaction conditions causes some false positive results. **Conclusion:** All things considered, HRM analysis proves to be decent screening technique of detecting *SF3B1* mutations. It can significantly improve laboratory work. Since *SF3B1* mutations can be classified as negative prognostic factors in CLL, HRM seems to be a considerable step forward in forming improved classification of the disease.

**Keywords:** High Resolution Melting (HRM) analysis; detection of *SF3B1* mutations; chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL); widespreading of *SF3B1* marking.

51. Time to first treatment with regard to currently available prognostic factors and novel mutations in CLL

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**Background:** Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is the most common leukemia in adults in Western hemisphere. It is characterized by various clinical outcome, including cases requiring treatment at time of diagnosis, delayed therapy in symptomatic disease, or indolent disease never requiring treatment. The prognosis depends on the stage of the disease, as well as the presence of estimated prognostic factors. The indicator of progression in CLL is time to first treatment (TTFT), measured as the time from diagnosis to the beginning of therapy. **Methods:** We isolated DNA from peripheral blood mononuclear cells of 202 patients. Then we performed ARMS-PCR to investigate *NOTCH1* c.7544\_7545delCT in PEST domain and *MYD88* L265P mutation. Screening for *SF3B1* mutations K700, E622/R625 and H662/K666 (exons 14 and 15) were performed using High Resolution Melting Analysis and the results were confirmed by Sanger sequencing. We also used Sanger sequencing for IGHV gene mutation status assessment. Clinically, we assessed the prognostic significance in terms of TTFT. The data were analyzed using GraphPad Prism software. **Results:** The assessment of median TTFT revealed the significant differences between patients from various prognostic groups. Patients with unmutated *IGHV* gene status were characterized by significantly shorter TTFT than patients harbouring the mutation (p<0.0001). The similar correlation occurs in patients with ZAP-70 positive (p=0.04) and CD38 positive (p=0.0003). There were no significant differences in patients with mutated and unmutated *NOTCH1* and *MYD88*, while in patients harbouring *SF3B1* mutation the tendency to lower median TTFT was revealed (p=0.08). Interestingly, the significant difference in median TTFT was observed in groups of men and women, showing the better outcome in female patients (median 10 vs 28 months, p=0.01). **Conclusion:** The presence of biological and genetic factors of unfavorable prognosis is reflected in more aggressive course of the disease.

**Keywords:** chronic lymphocytic leukemia, *NOTCH1*, *SF3B1*, *MYD88*, time to first treatment

52. Transplantation waiting list in Patients with Chronic Renal Failure in compare with Polycystic Kidney Disease

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**Background:** Considering number of population, Croatia is leading country in the world in organ transplantation (liver and kidney). That's main reason why we have decided to see statistical difference between patients with polycystic kidney disease and patients with chronic renal failure. **Methods:** Statistical analysis of data in patients with polycystic kidney disease and patients with chronic renal failure, who were on the list for kidney transplantation. **Results:** Patients who had polycystic kidney disease and were on the list for kidney transplantation got kidney in shorter period of time in compare with patients with chronic renal failure. **Conclusion:** Patients who have polycystic kidney disease were considered for kidney transplantation even before the



patients with chronic kidney failure, and that is the main reason why they were shorter period of time on waiting list.

**Keywords:** Polycystic Kidney Disease, Chronic Renal Failure, kidney, transplantant, kidney transplantation

53. Treatment Modalities and Results of Patients with Glioblastoma Multiforme  
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**Background:** Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM) is a disease which has poor prognosis. Recently, prognosis of GBM patients improved with developments of micro-surgery and addition of Temozolomide (TMZ) chemotherapy to adjuvant radiation therapy in a concomitant and adjuvant setting. Aim of this study was to evaluate the role of the adjuvant radiation therapy (RT) with concurrent chemotherapy (ChT) after maximal safe resection in patients with GBM. **Methods:** The researchers have the charts of all patients with GBM diagnosed at Oncology Institution, Istanbul University in 2010. We retrospectively reviewed after follow up 20 months (range 1-60 months). Collected data analyzed for RT, ChT, age, sex and tumor control. **Results:** Ten patients (4 female, 6 male; median age 53; range 32-63 years) were recruited for this study. Surgery (partial 30%, total 50%, and biopsy 20%) followed by postoperative RT (mean dose xx Gy) was the treatment of choice with concurrent TMZ. Objective tumor control was achieved in 5/10 patients. Additional ChT was given to 2 patients for progressive disease with secondary surgery in only one of them. **Conclusion:** Despite unfavorable prognosis of patients with GBM in the past, improvement of treatment modalities and particularly additional TMZ ChT increased treatment results considerably as shown in this study with high objective responds rates.

**Keywords:** glioblastoma multiforme, prognosis, resection, temozolomide

54. Estimation of renal function in male and female patients with diabetes mellitus type 2  
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**Background:** Diabetes is major risk factor for renal disease. Some studies have shown that healthy women have lower risk on developing renal disease compared to men. This risk evens in diabetic patients. The glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is the best overall measure of the renal function. The aim of this study was to investigate gender difference in GFR defined with both creatinine clearance (CrCl) and MDRD formula in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). **Methods:** This study included 72 patients with T2DM. They were divided into two groups, male (n=32) and female (n=40). Routine biochemical parameters, blood glucose, HbA1c, serum creatinine, urea, urine creatinine, urine albumin levels, 24 hour urine collection were measured in all subjects. In every patient, GFR was estimated with both MDRD formula and CrCl. **Results:** There was no age difference between the groups. Study showed no significant difference in blood glucose (p=0,138), HbA1C (p=0,400), urea (p=0,421) and albumin (p=0,371) levels between the groups. There was no significant difference in GFR calculated with MDRD formula between male and female group (91,04±41,19ml/min vs. 77,94±30,14ml/min; p=0,138). GFR values estimated by measuring CrCl showed no significant difference between male and female group [87,00 (64.50,145.50) ml/min vs. 84.00 (66.00,144.00) ml/min; p=0.902]. Also, there were no significant difference between GFR values estimated by MDRD and by CrCl in male (p=0.733) and female (p=0.073) group. **Conclusion:** Our study showed that there was no significant difference in GFR between male and female patients with T2DM. Also, there was no difference between GFR values estimated by MDRD and GFR values calculated with CrCl in both male and

female group. Therefore, according to this study both groups of patients have equal risk of developing renal disease.

**Keywords:** diabetes, renal function, MDRD, creatinine clearance

55. Analysis of nutritional status of preschool children and impact of collective diet on nutritional status  
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**Background:** The main goal of proper nutrition is to provide children adequate intake of optimum amount of nutrients. Collective diet represents a correcting factor of irregularity in family nutrition. Overweight in children represents a predictor of obesity in future age. The aim is to evaluate nutritional status of preschool children and impact of collective diet on nutritional status. **Methods:** Retrospective study was conducted in "Bambi" kindergarten, Kragujevac, on 185 children, divided into four groups by age (from age 4 to 7). 98 (53%) were boys, 87 (47%) were girls, approximately equally divided in groups. From kindergarten, data was collected about weight and height in all four quartals in year 2015/2016. From Institute of Public Health data was collected about energetic values of every meal and macronutrient used, which were the same for all the children. Body mass index (BMI) was used to assess children's weight status. Data was analyzed by SPSS statistical software (tests used: Chi-square, Mann-Whitney test and descriptives). **Results:** Percentage of underweight children in all four groups were in average 5.95% (by quartals 10.6%, 6.4%, 5%, 1.8%), with normal BMI 77.775% (78.1%, 80%, 78.2%, 74.8%), overweight 9.12% (7.5%, 7.2%, 9.5%, 12.3%) and obese 7.125% (3.8%, 6.4%, 7.3%, 11%). Nutritional status had no statistically significant difference in examined groups in nor one quartal. No statistical difference was found between groups of boys and girls. In all four groups, the increase of both weight and BMI was spotted, with very high statistically significant difference of weight (p=0.001, r=0.19) and BMI (p=0.000, r=0.295) between first and fourth quartal. Increase in weight and BMI corresponded with energy values of meals. The highest increase in weight was noticed between first and second quartal, with statistical significance (p=0.009, r=0.15), when the value of energy intake was the highest. **Conclusion:** About 20% of examined children did not have adequate nutritional status, more toward overweight category. Considering the fact that the energy intake was the same for all the children, we find the importance of eating and health-related habits children adopt in family environment, and that the collective diet is the correcting factor of irregularity in family nutrition.

**Keywords:** preschool children, collective diet, nutritional status

56. Impact of eating habits on nutritional status and fat tissue percentage in students  
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**Background:** Bad eating and health-related habits, common in students, lead not only to disturbed nutritional status, high fat tissue percentage, and eventually to obesity, but are important risk factors for significant number of chronic diseases. The objectives of the research were to determine the prevalence of overweight, obesity and high fat tissue percentage in students, as well as the relationship between nutritional status and eating and health-related habits. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted on 262 students (130 males, and 131 females) of Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of Kragujevac, Serbia. Participants were divided into six groups, by year of study (with approximately equal number of males and females in groups). Students filled out a self-reported questionnaire considering their eating and lifestyle habits. Students height, weight, body mass index (BMI), body fat percentage (BF%), visceral fat (VF) and skeletal muscles percentage (SM%) were measured. Data was analyzed by SPSS statistical software

(tests used: Chi-square, Mann-Whitney test and correlation) Results: Of total 262 participants: 5.3% were underweight, 75.6% had normal BMI, 14.9% were overweight and 4.3% had obesity; 6.5% had low BF%, 58.4% were normal range, 22.9% with high BF%, and 12.2% with very high BF%. Comparing to the group with BMI<25, the group with BMI>25 reported higher usage of white bread ( $p=0.016$ ), fast food ( $p=0.004$ ), sweets and snacks (both  $p=0.001$ ), Tv/Pc ( $p=0.000$ ), more frequent skipping meals ( $p=0.002$ ) and less frequent physical activity ( $p=0.001$ ). The moderate strong positive correlation was found between BMI and BF% ( $r=0.363$ ). Students of fifth and sixth year of studying comparing to those in first four years had significantly higher values of BMI ( $p=0.019$ ), BF% ( $p=0.022$ ), VF ( $p=0.001$ ), and significantly lower values of SM% ( $p=0.044$ ). Conclusion: The fact that 25.7% of students are overweight/obese and 35.1% has high/very high BF%, considering frequency of bad eating and health-related habits and its obvious impact on these numbers and growing prevalence as we go through the School of Medicine, emerges a need for changing life habits in these population to prevent various chronic diseases.

**Keywords:** Obesity, students, eating habits

57. DIAGNOSTIC DILEMMA IN DIAGNOSING ACUTE INTERMITTENT PORPHYRIA

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Background: Porphyria is a group of diseases in which the precursor molecules of porphyrin or porphyrin itself accumulates in the body. A type of the disease which has an impact on the nervous system is called an acute porphyria. Acute intermittent porphyria (AIP) is a rare autosomal dominant metabolic disorder which affects the production of hem, an oxygen-binding part of hemoglobin. It is manifested by the attacks that last for several days characterized by abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, bowel problems, urinary disorders, tachycardia, high blood pressure, general restlessness, muscle weakness or cramps. In order to diagnose this disease, apart from these symptoms, it is necessary to prove the presence of hem precursors in the urine (delta-amino-levulinic acid and porphobilinogen). In this paper, we present a case of a 36-year old female patient hospitalized for abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, general weakness and arthralgia at the Department of Internal medicine, Cantonal hospital Zenica. Laboratory: Leu-14.35; Er: 3.76; Hgb: 11.6; Hct: 0.34; MCV: 90.9; MCH: 30.7; MCHC: 33.8; RDW: 11.1; Plt: 320; Urea: 6.8; Creatinine: 84; Sodium: 137; Potassium: 3.8; Chlorides: 106. Physical examination: eupnoic, tachycardic (100/min), epigastric pain, TA 130/90 mmHg. Ultrasound: enlarged liver and pancreas, kidneys with dilated renal tubules. Due to the specific clinical presentation, symptoms and the laboratory findings, an acute intermittent porphyria was suspected to be our patient's diagnosis. However, family history revealed no porphyria or other hereditary diseases. Patient was treated with proton pump inhibitors, analgesics, antiepileptics and glucose solutions. She was discharged from the hospital recovered and with the recommendation for further analysis. Given the diversity and non-specificity of the symptoms that are present AIP, it is easy to misplace this diagnosis. It is important to obtain an adequate history and to think about porphyria in general, in order to confirm this disease.

**Keywords:** porphyrin accumulation, acute intermittent porphyria, delta-amino-levulinic acid, porphobilinogen

Poster session I:

58. Antileukemic Effect Of Cyclohexyl-Functionalized Diamine Pt(II) And Corresponding Pt(IV) Complexes

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Background: Blood cancers are expected to account for 9.8% of the cancer deaths (USA: 2016). As chemotherapy is used to treat most types of leukemia, the search for new and more effective drugs is ongoing. We investigated cytotoxic effects of cyclohexyl-functionalized diamine Pt(II) and corresponding Pt(IV) complexes on leukemic HL-60 cell line. Methods: The number of viable HL-60 cells was determined using acid phosphatase and LDH assays. Flow cytometry analysis of HL-60 cells stained with appropriate fluorochromes was used in order to determine O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> and overall ROS production, caspases 8, 9 and 3 activation and phosphatidyl serine externalization. Results: Both investigated Pt complexes significantly reduced the number of viable HL-60 cells, with Pt(II) complex being more efficient. The LDH test indicated that 24h treatment with Pt(II) (24h:5μM) resulted in less cell membrane damage than treatment with Pt(IV) complex (24h:18μM). Pt(II) caused marked caspase-8 and moderate caspase-9 activation (2h), later (4h) followed by increased O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> and overall ROS production. Pt(IV) caused weaker caspase-8 activation that later (4h) caused more intense overall ROS production compared to Pt(II). Caspase-3 activation was more pronounced following Pt(II) compared to the Pt(IV) treatment (12h). Additionally, Pt(II) caused the increase in Ann<sup>+</sup> cells from 6.2% in untreated control to >50% following treatment (24h). Pt(IV) treatment (24h) caused both the increase in apoptotic Ann<sup>+</sup> cells and necrotic (Ann<sup>+</sup>/PI<sup>+</sup>) cells (>30% in comparison to 1.0 % in control) confirming the LDH result. Conclusion: Pt(II) induces apoptotic leukemic cell death in the concentration several times lower compared to corresponding Pt(IV) complex. Pt(IV) induces mixed apoptotic/necrotic HL-60 cell death. Having in mind that Pt(IV) complex is reduced to Pt(II) complex in bloodstream in order to achieve its biologically active form, Pt(II) complexation with this type of organic ligand might be a better option for achieving antileukemic effect.

**Keywords:** cytotoxicity; Pt complexes; oxidative stress; apoptosis; necrosis.

59. Decision Tree Classifiers for Breast Cancer Detection

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Background: Breast cancer is the most frequently diagnosed cancer and the leading cause of cancer death among females, accounting for 23% of the total cancer cases and 14% of total cancer deaths. Weka is a collection of machine learning algorithms for data mining tasks, and contains tools for data pre-processing, classification, and visualization. Aim: Classification of breast cancer cases as malignant or benign by decision tree classifiers implemented in Weka software since majority of previous studies used artificial neural networks for breast cancer detection. Methods: Samples are obtained from the Wisconsin Breast Cancer Database (WBCD), which is open access dataset. The dataset contains 699 samples and each sample has 9 attributes representing 9 characteristics of breast fine-needle aspirates (FNAs). This experiment includes a comparison among the obtained accuracy when using three decision classification algorithms in Weka environment: C45, REPTree, and Random Forest. In addition, this experiment compares the obtained accuracy when using 70-30, and 60-40 distributions. Results: By implementing 70-30 distribution, C45 algorithm achieved 94.7% accuracy, while REPTree achieved 92.4%, and Random Forest achieved 97.1%. Implementing 60-30 distributions resulted in 93.9%, 93.2%, and 96.1% accuracy achieved by C45, REPTree, and Random Forest respectively. Conclusion: Results obtained from this study show that decision tree algorithms are strong candidates for breast cancer detection. Random Forest proved to be the most suitable decision tree algorithm for breast cancer classification because it achieved the highest accuracy in both distributions.

**Keywords:** breast cancer, Weka, Decision Tree Classifiers, C45, REPTree, Random Forest.

60. Temporal dynamics of the phase shift between orthogonal components of the amplitude of the laser radiation scattered by skin tissue to diagnose the prescription of death coming

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Background: The basic tasks of practical forensic medical experts are establishing the cause of death and the prescription of its coming that is very complicated due to the absence of circumstances and objective data which would be able to point out a possible time of its coming. This research is aimed at detecting temporal spectral changes of depolarizing laser irradiation by means of sections of the human skin tissue to diagnose the time of death coming. Methods: Sections of the skin tissue of people who died as a result of mechanical asphyxia ("A") – 100 defuncts and massive blood loss ("B") – 98 defuncts. Sections under study were placed in a laser unit where a collimated beam radiation was carried out of He-Ne laser. Results: Analysis of experimentally obtained findings of the structure of a depolarized component and temporal evolution of laser radiation scattered by the skin tissues has revealed: structural heterogeneity of two-dimensional distributions  $\Delta(x, y)$  that are formed by a combination of predominantly small-scale sites values of the degree of depolarization, arranged randomly in the shear plane of the skin tissue; an increase of the level of the depolarization of scattered radiation and a transformation of the sizes of sites of identical values  $\Delta(x, y)$  in a direction of enlarging geometrical dimensions with a time increase after death coming. Revealed specific characteristics of a transformation of polarized layer radiation that passed through the blood saturated laser of the skin tissue may be associated with the following features of its morphologic structure. Conclusion: Use of a three-dimensional parameter of the depolarization of laser radiation scattered by sections of the biological tissues of the human body may be used for a search of new criteria for an expansion of possibilities of diagnosing the time of death coming.

Keywords: death, asphyxia, blood loss.

61. TURNER SYNDROME IN CHILDREN OF NORTHERN BUKOVINA

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Background: Turner syndrome refers to orphan diseases. From 17 to 25 cases of this syndrome are firstly diagnosing every year in Ukraine. Besides monosomy, pathology of X chromosome (60-70%) in Turner syndrome may be caused by a wide genetic polymorphisms (variants of mosaicism, deletions of short and long arm of the X chromosome, isochromosome, ring chromosomes (30-40%)). Methods: The study involved 8 patients with Turner syndrome with monosomy of the X chromosome and 1 child with mosaic variant of the syndrome, who were registered in the Regional Children's hospital of Chernivtsi. The average age at the moment of the survey was  $13,78 \pm 0,11$  years old. A medical-genetic counseling, somato-genetic testing, clinical and genealogical analysis were performed. Results: In all children occurred low growth (100%). In 56% of children was found hypergonadotropic hypogonadism. Sporadic puberty was only in one child (11%) with the mosaic variant of syndrome. The main complaints of girls were growth retardation and lack of secondary sexual characteristics. There were such basic phenotypic violation in research: antimongoloid eyes (89%), ptosis (78%), ocular hypertelorism (89%), epikant (33%), strabismus (22%), micrognathia (22%), high gothic palate (89%), cleft soft palate (11%), abnormal structure of ears (89%), low growth of hair on the neck (100%), short neck (100%) barrel chest (89%), coarctation of the aorta (11%), mitral valve prolapse (44%), hypertelorism of nipples (89%), scoliosis (33%), brachydactyly (100%), short fourth and fifth metacarpal bones (11%), nail dysplasia (11%), sandal cleft (33%), delayed skeletal maturation (56%), multiple pigmented nevi (22%), overweight (67%). Average growth was – 131,9 cm, growth retardation –  $4,2 \pm 0,22$  SDS, bone age  $12,10 \pm 0,12$  years,

average weight – 34,9 kg. Conclusion: Phenotypic features of Turner syndrome are overlooking by pediatricians and children gynecologists, suggesting the need for careful attention to girls with delayed growth and sexual development.

Keywords: Turner syndrome, growth retardation, karyotype, physical development.

62. The Impact of IL-12b Gene Polymorphism on Kidney Function after Transplantation

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Background: IL-12 may affect the outcome of renal transplantation and lead to acute rejection, due to its proinflammatory functions. IL-12B gene is coding p40 subunit of IL-12. There are a few polymorphisms in its sequence that could alter the gene expression or its protein structure. Results from the previous research on 1188A>C polymorphism showed great variability in IL12B expression profile. The aim of this study was to determine the frequencies of alleles, genotypes and allele carriers of IL-12B gene 1188A>C polymorphism in patients after kidney transplantation and further evaluate the correlation with acute rejection (AR) and delayed graft function (DGF). Methods: A total of 152 patients were included in this retrospective cohort study. Real-time polymerase chain reaction was used to determine the genotype which was then evaluated in relation to acute rejection and delayed graft function. Statistical significance was analyzed by Pearson's Chi-square test and Fisher's exact test. Results: The most frequent genotype among 152 patients was AA (69.1%), then CA (28.3%) and CC (2.6%). Distribution of alleles A and C was 83.2% and 36.8%, respectively. There was no statistical significance in distribution of IL-12 genotypes and alleles with respect to AR or DGF. Delayed graft function occurred in 18 out of 41 allele C carriers while in group of non-allele C carriers this complication was present in 29 out of 89 subjects. There was statistically significant difference in distribution of allele C carriers between groups of patients with and without DGF ( $p=0.035$ ,  $OR=0.45$ , 95% confidence interval (0,21-0,95)). Conclusion: In this study, association between IL-12B gene 1188A>C polymorphism and delayed graft function was demonstrated in renal transplant recipients. Allele C carriers confer higher risk in developing delayed graft function after kidney transplantation while AA genotype represents protective factor. However, we observed no association between this polymorphism and acute renal rejection.

Keywords: IL-12B; Polymorphism; Acute Rejection; Delayed Graft Function

63. Brain abscess in patient with Rendu-Weber-Osler disease  
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Background: The Rendu-Weber-Osler disease, also known as hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia (HHT), is a rare autosomal dominant disorder that affects blood vessels formation throughout the body and results in a tendency for bleeding. Diagnosis is made according to Curacao Criteria: telangiectasia on the face, hands and oral cavity; recurrent epistaxis; arteriovenous malformations with visceral involvement; family history. If three out of four criteria satisfied, the patient is consider to have definite HHT. The incidence in the general population is of 1-2/100000 and has a homogenous race and gender distribution. The symptoms of OWRD are often unrecognized and many patients may go undiagnosed Case presentation: We report a case of 61 year old female with HHT who developed liver hematoma and secondary infection of hematoma. The bacteria was E.colli. Liver resection was done on February 2015. In July 2016 she developed right-sided motor witness with headache and aphasia. CT scan demonstrated a frontotemporal mass and a brain abscess was strongly suspected. The brain abscess was surgically removed and E.colli was proved in cultures. She recovered completely.

Conclusion: Brain abscess usually develops from a contiguous focus of infection, most often from infections in the middle ear, mastoid cells or paranasal sinuses and less often from dental infection and trauma or haematogenous dissemination. Our **patient's brain abscess could have been secondary to a liver abscess**. The other possibility is the development of PAVMs of the lung which remain for years unrecognised. It is known that asymptomatic PAVMs are not inactive. Patients suffering from HHT belong to the group of high risk of development of PAVM, which if not treated on time may cause a brain abscess.

**Keywords:** Rendu-Weber-Osler disease, brain abscess, telangiectasia

64. Application Of Methods of Laser Polarimetry In Early Detection Of Hemorheological Disorders In Patients With Coronary Artery Disease, Diabetes Mellitus And Anemia Pavliukovych N.D., Pavliukovych O.V.

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Background: Laser radiation during interaction with biological tissue can be absorbed and dissipated. These processes carry information on micro- and macrostructure of biological substances. Methods: 120 patients with coronary artery disease (CAD), diabetes mellitus type 2 (DM) and anemia were under investigation. They were randomized into groups according to comorbidity (CAD and DM; CAD, DM and aneia) and degree of anemia severity. For objective assessment of functional state of erythrocytes membrane laser polarimetry of erythrocyte suspension (ES) smear was applied. To assess coordinate distributions of the random variables erythrocytes histograms were used; then set of statistical points of the 1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> grades (medium, variance, asymmetry, kurtosis) was calculated. Results: Coordinate and probability intensity distributions of Fourier spectrum of the ES laser image of control group had symmetrical "bell-like" appearance. Intensity distribution of Fourier spectrum of the ES laser image of patients with CAD and DM was uneven, and the histogram was transformed into asymmetric dependence due to growth of anisotropic component of erythrocytes membrane, conditioned by conformational changes of membranes protein structure. More clearly such transformations are observed during investigation of the Fourier spectrum distribution of the ES laser images of patients of other studied groups and the degree of the erythrocytes anisotropy remained high. This served as the basis of heterogeneity of erythrocyte membranes structure due to investigated comorbidity. Correlation analysis showed direct relationship between level of fasting glucose and anisotropy degree of ES of patients with CAD and DM, while the level of hemoglobin was negatively associated with values of asymmetry and kurtosis. Conclusion: Methods of laser polarimetry of erythrocytes smear might be used for early diagnosis of structural changes of erythrocytes membrane in patients with comorbid course of CAD, DM and anemia when they can not be objectified by means of traditional methods

**Keywords:** coronary artery disease, diabetes mellitus type 2, anemia, laser polarimetry, erythrocyte

65. Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy and the Importance of Genetic Testing- A Case Report

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Background: Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy (ARVC) is an inheritable heart muscle disease. This rare structural disease predominately affects the right ventricle (RV), causing the fibrofatty replacement of the myocardium. ARVC is an important cause of ventricular arrhythmias and sudden cardiac death (SCD), especially among young patients Case presentation: 42 year-old male patient presented with fatigue, lightheadedness, nausea and

heart palpitations that began the day before and continued onward. Past medical history revealed hyperlipidemia and positive family history of heart diseases. ECG showed ventricular tachycardia with broad QRS complexes that persisted despite the antiarrhythmic therapy. Subsequently, the patient became hemodynamically unstable and had to be cardioverted to sinus rythm. Urgent coronarography showed normal coronary arteries. Inverted T waves in precordial leads and prolonged terminal **activation delay (.55 milliseconds) were present in repeated ECG's**. 24-hour Holter monitoring was conducted showing nonsustained ventricular tachycardia. Echocardiography showed slightly enlarged right ventricle (4-chamber diameter of 55 mm and RV:LV ratio of 1.0 without visible contraction failures). Heart MRI revealed regional RV hypokinesia with RV ejection fraction of 40.4% which meets the criteria for ARVC. Due to risk of the possible SCD implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) was implanted and medical therapy with  $\beta$ -blockers, ACE inhibitors and statins was proposed. Blood sample taken for genetic testing showed DSP gene code mutation E1265X, confirming the diagnosis of ARVC. Conclusion: The present report describes an interesting case of ARVC and demonstrates the importance of genetic testing in diagnostic protocol. Genetic testing proves its quality when it comes to establishing diagnosis of the disease among presymptomatic family members and proposing genetic counseling. Moreover, this case presents the importance of ICD implantation in ARVC managment which is recommended for implantation in patients with documented sustained VT or VF.

**Keywords:** Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy; Genetic testing; Implantable cardioverter defibrillator

66. Brugada Syndrome Revealed After Routine Ergometry Test – A Case Report

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Background: Brugada syndrome is autosomal-dominant inherited sodium channelopathy that can lead to life-threatening arrhythmias. It is rare disease on structurally normal heart with clinical presentation that spans from being asymptomatic, syncope, palpitations, nocturnal agonal respirations, sustained ventricular tachycardia, ventricular fibrillation even to sudden cardiac death (SCD). Case presentation: 34-year old male patient presented to nephrologist with symptomatic attacks of high blood pressure. During medical examination, ergometry test showed non-sustained ventricular tachycardia, ventricular extrasystoles, „R-on-T“ phenomenon and discreet Brugada ECG pattern type 1: right bundle branch block and ST-elevation in V1 and V2. Ventricular excitability decreases as the exertion drops. At admission, blood pressure was 145/100, heart rate 105/min while laboratory findings were normal. Urgent coronarography showed normal coronary arteries. Echocardiography and heart MRI haven't showed any structural changes or abnormalities. Due to suspicion of Brugada syndrome, ECG was repeated which hasn't revealed Brugada pattern, but repositioning V1 and V2 leads to second intercostal space has discreetly unmasked Brugada pattern type 1. Provocation test with ajmaline was performed but progression of initial ECG Brugada pattern wasn't observed. Severe ventricular excitability was revealed during electrophysiological study. Programmed electric stimulation and ajmaline application triggered hemodynamically unstable sustained ventricular tachycardia which had to be cardioverted to sinus rythm. Due to assessment of the possible SCD, implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) was implanted. Conclusion: We present an interesting case of Brugada syndrome with ventricular excitability triggered in exertion. Typical presentation of this syndrome are fatal arrhythmias in rest, commonly while sleeping. Moreover, this case presents therapeutic dilemma whether implant ICD or not. According to 2015 ESC guidelines ICD should be implanted only in patients with ECG Brugada pattern type 1 who survived SCD or have a history of

unexplained syncope and/or documented spontaneous sustained ventricular tachycardia<sup>1</sup>.

**Keywords:** Brugada syndrome; Electrophysiological study; Ergometry test; Implantable cardioverter defibrillator

67. Factor VIII inhibitors in mild haemophilia A  
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**Background:** Haemophilia A is the most common congenital severe bleeding disorder and is a result of a deficiency in a clotting protein called factor VIII. Factor VIII deficiency is an X-linked recessive disorder occurring in 1 in every 5000 male births. FVIII replacement is effective unless a patient develops an alloantibody (inhibitor) against the exogenous FVIII, which can be detected either with routine laboratory testing or by clinical presentation (a patient experiences bleeding that does not adequately respond to hemostatic therapy).<sup>(1)</sup> On the other hand, inhibitors are an uncommon complication of mild haemophilia, occurring in 3-13% of patients and usually arising during adulthood. **Case presentation:** We report a case of a male patient (D. D., 1977.), who was earlier diagnosed with mild form of haemophilia A. He was treated in 2007 in University Hospital Centres Traumatology department due to fracture of right radius in a car accident. Upon arrival, a treatment with concentrated substitutional FVIII was introduced, which resulted in development of high levels of inhibitors. Therefore, the patient was switched to a rFVIIa therapy. Postoperative hemostasis was satisfactory. Three weeks after the operation, a paralysis n. radialis and extensive hematoma appeared throughout the entire right arm, which is the reason why the patient was again introduced with intensive substitution therapy. **Conclusion:** Bleeding caused by cross reaction of inhibitors and FVIII can be a life threatening condition. Recombinant FVIIa (which was used on our patient) and DDAVP (desmopressin, which stimulates the release of FVIII from storage sites) are the treatment of choice.<sup>(2)</sup> However, the optimal treatment regimen for the eradication of inhibitors and for the treatment of bleeding episodes have yet to be established.

**Keywords:** mild haemophilia, recombinant coagulation factor

68. Severe acute anemia - diffuse alveolar hemorrhage  
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**Background:** Anti-GBM antibody disease is rare disease with incidence of 0.5-1 per million and represents a spectrum of diseases caused by circulating anti-GBM antibodies which affect the basal membranes of the alveoli and glomeruli. Typical symptoms are mild fever, fatigue and pallor, frequently as a result of sideropenic anemia. Respiratory symptoms are dyspnea and cough, which can rapidly progress to hemoptysis. With the use of modern diagnostic techniques the disease is rarely immunoserologically unproven, more often in younger men, smokers, with isolated pulmonary hemorrhage. **Case presentation:** 22-year-old smoker presented with fatigue, which progressed over the week before admission to hospital. Until then, he was healthy. 4 months before his Hb was 158g/L. Examination showed only pale skin and conjunctiva and some fine late inspiratory crackles. Lab tests showed severe microcytic, hypochromic anemia (Hb 49 g/L), hemolysis was excluded. Urine tests showed blood in urine only once during 5-week hospitalization. Sonography, gastroscopy and colonoscopy were normal. Chest X-ray and CT scan showed pronounced bronchovascular densities and interstitial thickening in the form of ground glass. Immunoserology was negative. Immunofluorescence analysis of lung biopsy tissue showed linear IgG(++) and C1(+) deposits along the basal membrane of the alveoli → anti-GBM antibody disease. **Conclusion:** Seronegative anti-GBM antibody disease occurs in 2-3% of cases. (4) Inability to

prove anti-GBM antibodies is most likely caused by technical limitations of used diagnostic methods. This is suggested by data from the literature, where many seronegative patients with diffuse alveolar hemorrhage became anti-GBM positive later in the course of the disease. Several similar cases remind us to suspect the anti-GBM antibody disease in case of unexplained diffuse alveolar hemorrhage despite the absence of anti-GBM antibodies in routine investigations.<sup>(5)</sup> Therefore in patients with suspected alveolar hemorrhage bronchoscopy, bronchoalveolar lavage and transbronchial biopsy for the immunohistology must be performed.

**Keywords:** anti-GBM, seronegative, alveolar, hemorrhage

69. Clostridium difficile - associated diarrhea in a Serbian University Hospital  
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**Background:** *Clostridium difficile* is the most frequent cause of nosocomial diarrhea. Infection caused by this bacterium causes a wide range of clinical manifestations, ranging from diarrhea to toxic megacolon, universally referred to as *C. difficile*-associated disease. Surveillance of *C. difficile* infection is compulsory in Serbian hospitals. The aim of this study was to define the incidence of *Clostridium difficile*-associated nosocomial diarrhea and assess its clinical characteristics in patients treated at the Clinic of Internal Medicine in a University Hospital Center in Serbia. **Methods:** In this retrospective observational study data were collected for 79 patients (43 female, 36 male; mean age 72 years), who were admitted to the hospital between January 1, 2013 and December 31, 2015, and developed diarrhea with confirmed Clostridial A and/or B toxin in the stool. Data were analyzed with  $t$ ,  $\chi^2$ , and Fisher's test, using the SPSS 20. **Results:** The overall incidence of *C. difficile*- associated nosocomial diarrhea was 0.007%. Patients over 65 years had insignificantly higher mortality rate (27%) than the younger ones (16%). Comorbidities identified as risk factors for susceptibility to Clostridial infection included chronic renal failure (74.68%), diabetes (44.30%), heart failure (41.77%), and malignancy (27.85%). Previous use of antibiotics with broad-spectrum coverage (cephalosporins (30.00%), carbapenems (14.00%), and quinolones (10.00%)) was found to be an important predisposing factor for nosocomial diarrhea in the investigated group. Patients with lethal outcome had significantly lower levels of serum albumin and bicarbonate compared with those who recovered ( $p < 0.01$ ). Disease presentation with high fever ( $> 38.5^\circ\text{C}$ ) was significantly associated with mortality ( $p < 0.05$ ). **Conclusion:** Patients who developed *C. difficile*- associated diarrhea tended to be older and suffering from certain comorbid conditions. Acidosis, hypoalbuminemia and high fever were associated with lethal outcome. Usage of antibiotics was associated with occurrence of *Clostridial* infection, therefore critical approach to antibiotic therapy is of paramount importance.

**Keywords:** *Clostridium difficile*, nosocomial diarrhea, usage of antibiotics

70. Efficiency of comprehensive therapy in patients suffering from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with concomitant chronic acalculous cholecystitis  
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**Background:** To study the efficacy of Roflumilast, Ursodeoxycholic acid and Nucleinat in patients suffering from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) with concomitant chronic acalculous cholecystitis (CAC). **Methods:** The study involved 40 patients with stage II COPD (GOLD 2, B) with concomitant CAC and 20 practically healthy individuals (PHI). Patients in the control group (group 2) received Berodual, Ursodeoxycholic acid for 30 days, in case of an

infectious exacerbation of COPD – cephalosporin antibiotic therapy within 7 days. Group 1 (the study one, 20 people) received additional Roflumilast 500 mg once a day, Nucleinat 500 mg 3 times daily for 30 days. Results: Figures of external respiration functions in dynamics of treatment in patients with COPD with concomitant CAC show higher efficiency of the proposed therapy too. In particular, the rate of forced expiration for the first second after treatment in patients of group 1 increased by 31.5% ( $p<0.05$ ), while in patients in group 2 – by 14.0% ( $p<0.05$ ) with the presence of reliable intergroup difference ( $p<0.05$ ). The content of malonic aldehyde in plasma after the treatment in group 1 decreased by 1.7 times ( $p<0.05$ ), while in group 2 – by 1.2 times ( $p<0.05$ ) with a reliable difference between groups ( $p<0.05$ ). Biochemical analysis of blood and bile for bilirubin after the treatment indicates its significant reduction in patients of group 1 - by 1.7 times in blood ( $p<0.05$ ) and 27.7% ( $p<0.05$ ) in bile. In patients of group 2, due to the influence of the ursodeoxycholic acid, bilirubin in bile decreased by 7.8% ( $p<0.05$ ), and the content of bilirubin in blood decreased by 13.0% ( $p<0.05$ ). Conclusion: The use of roflumilast in combination with berodual, Ursodeoxycholic acid and Nucleinat in patients with COPD and in acute CAC promoted faster, than under conventional therapy (6-7 days), elimination of symptoms of both acute comorbid conditions.

71. Particularities of coagulation system in the chronic cholecystitis linked with somatoform autonomic dysfunction.  
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Background: Somatoform autonomic dysfunction (SAD) stays one of the major health problems in most countries because of its influence on the morbidity. Given the above, it is very important to study and improve all knowledges about the SAD, its pathogenesis on the background of accompanying diseases. The purpose of this research is to study particularities of coagulation and anticoagulation system in the chronic cholecystitis (CC) linked with SAD. Methods: For this purpose 138 patients with accompanying SAD and CC were examined. Patients were divided into three groups: first - patients with CC and SAD for hypertensive type (HiperTT) (35 people); second - CC patients with hypotensive type SAD (HipoTT) (35 persons) and the third - CC patients with cardiac neurosis (CN) (38 people). The control group consisted of 30 practically healthy person (PHP). Total coagulation potential of the blood measured in terms of prothrombin time (PTT), fibrinolytic activity of plasma and content of fibrinogen in the blood plasma studied using sets of reagents firm "Danush Ltd" (Lviv). Results: Analysis of the study results of coagulation haemostasis showed that PTT of patients in second group was reduced by 21.9% compared with the rate in the PHP ( $p<0.05$ ). However, patients of 1st and 3rd comparison groups PTT had tended to increase, indicating the existence of the risk of hypercoagulability ( $p>0.05$ ). Researching of 3rd phase of coagulation hemostasis for content of fibrinogen in the blood suggested that index was significantly reduced in patients of all groups of observation: for patients of the 1st group - 34.4%, for group 2 - to 48.8%, 3 group - to 26.6% ( $p1-3<0.05$ ) and significantly different when compared in terms of inter-group ( $p<0.05$ ). Conclusion: Results of the study of haemostatic coagulation factors at patients with CC with accompanying SAD for HiperTT and CN indicate at tendency to forming hypercoagulability due to failure of anticoagulation and fibrinolytic systems factors.

Keywords: SAD; Cholecystitis; Coagulation; Prothrombin

72. Sleep quality and sleep disturbances in hemodialysis patients – relationship with demographic characteristics and comorbidities  
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Background: Patients on dialysis often have poor quality of sleep, which is more prevalent than in the general population. However, since the symptoms can be associated with kidney disease itself and/or response to dialysis treatment, sleep disorders are often unrecognized and therefore insufficiently treated. Aim: The aim of this study was to assess quality of sleep and prevalence of sleep disturbances in patients treated with maintenance hemodialysis, as well as to assess their relationship with demographic characteristics and comorbidities. Methods: A cross-sectional observational study involving 82 patients (49 men, age range 30 – 85 years) treated with HD was undertaken in the University Hospital Center "Dr Dragiša Mišović" in Belgrade. Sleep quality was assessed with the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). Other relevant data were obtained from medical histories. Data were statistically analyzed with  $\chi^2$  and T test, using the SPSS 19.0. Results: The mean PSQI was  $6.84\pm 4.02$ , and 50 (61%) patients had poor quality of sleep (PSQI>5). Average subjective sleep assessment rate was  $0.98\pm 0.87$ , sleep latency  $25.30\pm 17.78$  minutes, sleep length  $7.02\pm 1.44$ h, and sleep efficiency  $83\pm 16\%$ . No statistically significant differences were found regarding these variables in relation to age, sex, employment status, smoking habit and hypertension. Patients with diabetes had significantly lower PSQI ( $p=0.029$ ), subjective sleep assessment rate ( $p=0.036$ ) and sleep efficiency ( $p=0.022$ ). The most prevalent sleep disturbances were spontaneous sleep interruption (70.37%), >30 minutes needed for getting to sleep (68.58%) and need to go to toilet (55%). Sex and age were not significantly associated with frequency of certain sleep disturbances. Smokers significantly more often complained of spontaneous sleep interruption ( $p=0.045$ ) and cold ( $p=0.008$ ). Patients with diabetes significantly more often had bad dreams ( $p=0.004$ ). Conclusion: Patients on HD frequently had poor sleep quality. Smoking habit and diabetes were significantly associated with certain causes of sleep disturbances.

Keywords: sleep quality, sleep disturbances, hemodialysis

73. Serum lipid spectrum levels during chronic non-calculous cholecystitis depending on concomitant somatoform vegetative dysfunction type  
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Background: Exacerbation of the chronic gastro-intestinal tract disease triggers progressive somatoform vegetative dysfunction (SVD) mechanisms, as listed: lipid peroxidation, oxidative protein modification, endogenous intoxication, metabolic acidosis. Thereby, clarification of the serum lipid spectrum (SLS) variability and its pathogenic role in course of the SVD development and progression during chronic non-calculous cholecystitis (CNC) requires further study. Methods: The study involved 138 patients with CNC and SVD. Patients were divided into three groups: first group – patients ( $n=31$ ) with CNC and hypertensive SVD type (HiperTT); second group – patients ( $n=35$ ) with CNC and hypotensive SVD type (HipoTT); third group – patients ( $n=22$ ) with CNC and cardiac neurosis (CN). Control group - 30 healthy individuals (HI) of similar age. Results: Serum total lipids (TL) value differed significantly depending on the concomitant SVD type: average rate in the first group had a downward trend, although the significance was low ( $p>0.05$ ); second group's TL levels exceeded the normal value by 49.9% ( $p<0.05$ ); third group's figures were slightly above the reference interval, the significance was low ( $p>0.05$ ). Serum cholesterol levels indicated similar tendencies: significant increase by 44.3% ( $p<0.05$ ) in the second group compared to the HI; slight significant increase in the third group (by 11.8%,  $p<0.05$ ); non-significant reduction in patients of the first group ( $p>0.05$ ). Determination of the blood atherogenic lipoprotein levels showed a number of significant changes: low-density lipoprotein (LDL) rates were significantly lower in the first group (by 16.9%,  $p<0.05$ ); groups 2 and 3 showed significant LDL increase compared to the HI (by 52.7% and 18.1% respectively). Blood levels of the very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) exceeded the control only in group 2 (by 62.7%,  $p<0.05$ ), whereas significant reduction of the VLDL rates was found in the 1st and 3rd groups (by 10.4% and 11.9% respectively,  $p<0.05$ ). Conclusion: The most

unfavorable lipid profile was found in the patients with CNC and concomitant SVD of HypoTT, based on the serum levels of atherogenic lipid fractions. The mentioned above coincides with a significant intensification of lipid peroxidation processes in these

**Keywords:** Holecystitis; Atherogenic; Lipid.

74. State Insulin Resistance in Patients with Chronic Pancreatitis Against Obesity Treatment in the Dynamics of L-Carnitine and L-Glutathione  
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**Background:** Finding out the possible effect of L-carnitine and L-glutathione on clinical development of chronic pancreatitis (CP) in patients with obesity, oxidative and nitrosative stress, level of post prandial glycemia and the degree of insulin resistance. **Methods:** 80 patients with CP of a mixed etiology, pain form, relapsing course in the stage of moderate exacerbation with comorbid I degree obesity were examined. I degree obesity was diagnosed in case of body mass index (BMI) from 30 to 34,9 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. To evaluate the efficacy of treatment by a random sign three groups of patients were formed. An average age was (41,7±4,2). The group of general control included 30 practically healthy people (PHP) of a corresponding age and sex. The control group (group 1 (C) - 25 individuals), the main group 2 (the group 2 (O) - 30 individuals). **Results:** The analysis of the therapy suggested in patients with CP (group O) on the development of the disease as compared to C group has found the following results. Improved general state, reduced signs of asthenic-vegetative, intoxication syndromes, dyspepsia in patients of O 2 and 3 groups were not ice don the 3-4 days since the initiation of treatment, while in the patients from C group-only since the 10<sup>th</sup> day. 2 weeks after initiation of the therapy asthenic-vegetative syndrome was absent in all the patients from O 3 group (100%), considerably less intensive was found only in 3 individuals (10%) of O 2 group, while in C group it remained in 11 patients (36,7,0%). In the same term the majority of patients of O 2 and 3 groups experienced less pain and heavy sensations in the epigastric area (in 25 (83,3%) and 18 (90%) respectively), and dyspeptic signs did not worry practically (28 patients (93,3%) and 19 ones (95%) respectively) observed in the majority of patients from C group and on the 15<sup>th</sup>, 30<sup>th</sup>, 60<sup>th</sup> days of treatment. A positive effect of a comprehensive therapy with addition of Hepaval and L-carnitine on insulin resistance syndrome is are liable decrease of the body mass index in patients from 2 and 3 groups during the period of 60 days: on 7,5% and 8,1% respectively (*p*<0,05). **Conclusion:** The suggested method of treatment of patients with chronic pancreatitis is against obesity including basic therapy supplied with L-glutathione and L-carnitine enables to eliminate clinical and biochemical in dices of chronic pancreatitis exacerbation. In addition by means of reduced antioxidant potential it enabled to decrease the degree of endogenous intoxication, oxidative and nitrose stress, normalize the level of glycemia and insulinemia, promote body mass loss.

**Keywords:** Chronic Pancreatitis, Obesity, L-Carnitine, L-Glutathione Metabolic Syndrome, Endogenous Intoxication, Insulin Resistance.

75. The Diagnoses and Monitoring of the Thyrotoxic Cardiomyopathy  
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**Background:** Thyrotoxic cardiomyopathy is a very common chronic condition from the group of metabolic and endocrine cardiomyopathies, develops mainly in young, working-age patients with thyrotoxicosis, often does not acquire the full reverse development in hyperthyroidism compensation, is characterized by chronic, progressive course. Application of Holter monitoring of electrocardiography and assessment of heart rate variability has to objectify and specify metabolic, hemodynamic and autonomic disturbances of Thyrotoxic cardiomyopathy to optimize the

complex treatment. **Methods:** This study was carried out by twice Holter monitoring of electrocardiography and assessment of heart rate variability at the beginning of inpatient treatment and in 10-14 days after admission. We analyzed the source and characteristics of rhythm, the heart rate per day and per hour, the frequency and characteristics of arrhythmias, ST-segment depending on the activity, arterial pressure, use of medication. Assessment of heart rate variability included standard time and spectral parameters. Spectral parameters were determined by using of nonparametric method of fast Fourier transformation. **Results:** Holter monitoring of electrocardiography revealed signs of the hyperdynamic syndrome, morphological heterogeneity of the myocardium and development of cardiosclerosis, diffuse disorders of repolarization because of metabolic disturbances in the heart muscle in all patients. Daily assessment of heart rate variability detected the pronounced increase in sympathetic influence on the cardiac activity regulation, inhibition of the parasympathetic autonomic part. The detected levels of analyzed parameters were substantially differ from the control group. Dynamic supervision identified tendency to improvement of discovered pathologic changes but not up to normal ranges. **Conclusion:** Diagnoses of the Thyrotoxic cardiomyopathy and its degree of severity should be based on the results of Holter monitoring of electrocardiography and assessment of heart rate variability. Efficiency of pathogenic treatment can be analyzed by dynamics of these settings.

**Keywords:** Thyrotoxic cardiomyopathy; Holter monitoring of electrocardiography; Assessment of heart rate variability.

76. Liquid Biopsy – a novel screening method for cancer  
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**Background:** Tumor biopsies are an essential part of cancer care and patient outcome. A traditional biopsy is a test in which a piece of tissue is removed from a patient for analysis in a laboratory. A pathologist examines the tissue under a microscope, noting the shape, structure, and internal activity of the cells to determine whether the cells are cancerous and, if so, what type of cancer they represent. The identified cell type of the tumor and confirmed a cancer diagnosis are then used to determine whether **a patient's tumor contains particular genetic alterations that may make them candidates for targeted therapies.** However, tumor biopsies require invasive procedures, including surgery, and some patients may not be candidates because of poor health or because **of a tumor's location in the body. In addition, after the initial testing and analyses of biopsy samples, not enough additional tissue may be left for comprehensive molecular profiling, or it may not be of sufficient quality for profiling. Liquid biopsy is a fast, DNA based, noninvasive screening method using the patient's own blood to tests for cancer.** Certain fragments of DNA shed by tumors into the bloodstream are used to screen for early-stage cancers, monitor responses to treatment and help explain why some cancers are resistant to therapies. Circulating tumor DNA (ctDNA) liquid biopsy allows us to understand specifically what kind of molecular changes are happening in the tumor in real time, and can provide a dynamic picture of molecular disease changes, suggesting that this approach could also be used to monitor the development of secondary resistance and identify heterogeneous sub-clonal populations of tumor cells developing during the course of treatment. This review will introduce the latest findings on biological features and clinical applications of liquid biopsy and early detection of various cancers. In a word: liquid biopsy is promising to promote precision and very early detection in medicine.

**Keywords:** Liquid biopsy, circulating tumor DNA cancer, cancer screening method

77. The development of renal insufficiency after tumor nephrectomy in KBC Rijeka  
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Background: Nephrectomy is a surgical procedure to remove kidney and may be performed to treat kidney cancer. The aim of this study is to analyze the global renal function by analyzing creatinine and eGFR before and after surgery. A rise in blood creatinine level is a late marker, observed only with marked damage to functioning nephrons. A better estimation of kidney function is given by calculating the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR). (1) This study is focused on conclusion of ablative procedures, such as nephrectomy, diminish nephron mass and can have a potentially negative impact on renal function. Methods: Data from 120 patients (45 female and 75 male) who underwent nephrectomy for kidney cancer in the Department of Urology, University Hospital Rijeka from January 2008 to December 2013 were retrospectively analyzed. Patient with partial nephrectomy were excluded. We measured creatinine serum concentrations, and we estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) preoperatively and postoperatively. Results: The mean preoperative eGFR was 75.07 ml/min and mean postoperative eGFR was 52.57 ml/min ( $p < 0.0001$ ). In the group of patients  $\geq 65$  years old mean preoperative GFR was 67.62 ml/min and mean postoperative eGFR was 47.48 ml/min ( $p < 0.0001$ ). In the group of patients  $< 65$  years old mean preoperative GFR was 82.74 ml/min and mean postoperative eGFR was 58.414 ml/min ( $p < 0.0001$ ). Conclusion: Our data indicate that the eGFR significantly decreased after nephrectomy for kidney cancer. In elderly patients, diminished renal function following nephrectomy was more prominent. Nephrectomy is risk factor for development of chronic kidney disease, especially in the elderly patients. Nephron-sparing procedures should be the treatment of choice in patients with existed renal dysfunction or in patients with recognized risk factors (elderly, proteinuria, diabetes) considering oncologic outcome also.

Keywords: Nephrectomy, Tumor, Creatinine, eGFR, Renal Insufficiency

78. Decompensation of Chronic Heart Failure due to Cardiac Amyloidosis-Report of a Rare Case  
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Background: Restrictive cardiomyopathy (RC) is a rare form of cardiomyopathy, characterized by diastolic dysfunction and impaired ventricular filling. The most common etiology and archetype of RC is cardiac amyloidosis. Amyloidosis is a rare disease caused by extracellular deposition of insoluble abnormal amyloid fibrils. Acquired serum amyloid A type (AA) amyloidosis triggered by chronic inflammations, involves the heart in about 2% of cases with systemic AA amyloidosis. Case presentation: We report a case of a 63-year-old female patient with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) and arterial hypertension in her anamnesis and with prior history of myocardial infarction. Patient complained of progressive deterioration in exercise tolerance, occasional chest pain, dyspnea during rest, orthopnea and swollen legs. At admission, blood pressure was 100/60 mmHg with heart rate of 92/min. ECG showed low QRS voltages (standard leads) and voltage criteria for LV hypertrophy. On Chest X-ray, bilateral pleural effusion and myopathic configuration of cardiac silhouette were noticed. BNP was 3600 pmol/L and TnT 374 ng/L. Echocardiography (ECHO) revealed thickened right and left ventricle, 'ground glass' appearance of the myocardium, small ventricle cavity size and abnormal diastolic function. Trivial pericardial effusion and moderate mitral regurgitation were also present. All findings revealed the diagnosis of RC most probably due to AA amyloidosis triggered by long-lasting RA, that lead to decompensation of heart

failure. Standard therapy for heart failure was introduced. The patient's condition was constantly deteriorating and she was transferred to intensive care unit. Unfortunately, patient developed cardiac shock and died. On autopsy amyloidosis was confirmed by Congo red staining and polarized-light microscopy. Conclusion: Due to long-lasting autoimmune disorder in anamnesis, typical clinical X-ray, ECG and ECHO findings cardiac amyloidosis was highly credible. Autopsy has rejected all the possible doubts and confirmed the clinical diagnosis.

Keywords: Amyloidosis; Heart failure; Restrictive cardiomyopathy

79. Survival and prognostic factors in patients with cirrhosis: a set of 180 patients  
SELMA BOUGHATTAS, Dr. Rania Hefaided

Background: Cirrhosis is a chronic liver disease whose evolution is characterized by the occurrence of serious complications. The study of prognostic factors in this disease has been the subject of renewed interest due to advances in care. It has therefore become important for the clinician to estimate the survival of the patient to adapt its management. Many prognostic scores have been developed by the Western countries. By contrast, studies on the Tunisian cirrhotic are few. Aim: to determine survival in Tunisian cirrhotic and to identify the specific prognostic factors in this population. Methods: Retrospective descriptive study involving all cirrhotic patients managed in Gastroenterology department of Mongi Slim hospital during the period from January 2009 to December 2013 was conducted. Univariate and multivariate studies was performed. Results: One hundred and eighty patients were included from whom 99 men. The average age was 59 years. Viral cirrhosis was noted in 59% of cases, it was respectively post viral B and C in 25% and 33%. In 120 patients (66%), cirrhosis was inaugurated by a complication. Overall mortality was 44%. It was of the order of 3% the first year and 9% the second year. The prognostic study in univariate analysis of 34 epidemiological, clinical, biological and therapeutic variables, identified 12 predictors directly associated with deaths: male gender ( $p = 0.014$ ), tobacco consumption ( $p = 0.02$ ), viral etiology ( $p = 0.014$ ), particularly hepatitis B ( $P = 0.015$ ), AST level ( $p = 0.003$ ), PAL level ( $p = 0.03$ ), total bilirubin level ( $p = 0.009$ ), creatinin level ( $p = 0.013$ ), natriuresis ( $p = 0.007$ ), alpha foetoprotein level ( $p = 0.023$ ), the ascitic fluid infection ( $p = 0.056$ ) and hepatocellular carcinoma ( $p = 0.0001$ ). In multivariate analysis, two variables emerged: the presence of hepatocellular carcinoma and serum total bilirubin. Conclusion: Our study showed that cirrhosis was associated with high mortality and poor overall survival. Thus, through our results, the occurrence of complications during cirrhosis worse prognosis.

Keywords: Cirrhosis-Survival- Prognosis

#### Poster session II:

80. Salivary gland tumor children  
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Background: Salivary gland tumors in childhood are not common, the classification is complex and substantially different from those of adults. The most common tumors are hemangiomas whose etiopathogenesis is not known. Aim: The aim of this study was to make a difference between benign and malignant tumors of salivary glands in childhood, because they can be hard to identify. Methods: The ultrasound examination has shown hypoechoic node, which was about 2 cm in diameter, in the right parotid gland. A magnetic resonance imaged a node of the same localization and size. We also did the fine needle aspiration biopsy and saw a benign tumor of parenchymatous tissue (pleomorphic adenoma). Results: The treatment consisted of parotidectomy superficialis I. dex. (with the display and preservation of the facial nerve). Conclusion: Salivary gland tumors in childhood are rare.



They differ in incidence, appearance, and behaviour in relationship with those of adults. They make about 0,3% of all human head and neck tumors. They make less than 10% of all child head and neck tumors. They can be benign and malignant. Epithelial tumors make 3-22% . 88,5% of tumors are tumors of the major salivary glands and 11,5% of the major salivary gland tumors are malignant. The incidence is 1-2 of 100000. There are various published results which confirm the rarity of salivary gland tumors during childhood: Luna- 6 centres- 2823 patients – 324 children under 16, Castro- 2135 patients- 38 children aged 5 -16, Orvidas 118 children during 27 years and Rodriguez- 11 children during 12 years.

**Keywords:** pleomorphic adenoma, parotid gland, radiotherapy

81. Physical and mental functioning in children with primary headache.

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**Background:** Headache disorders are one of the most common and disabling pain conditions in children. Frequent headache in children was associated with negative psychosocial impact such as school absence, higher levels of emotional problems, in particular anxiety and depression, as well as other somatic complaints and lower levels of quality of life (QoL). **Aim:** The goal of prospective study was to establish influence of primary headache on **children's health-related** quality of life. **Methods:** We examined 98 children (age 10-17 years). All participants were assessed using validated instruments for measuring physical (physical health summary - PHS) and mental (mental health summary - MHS) functioning. We used generic questionnaire of QoL with Children Form health surveys (CF). We were carried out the medical examination, questionnaire with refinement social, anamnesis, and other features. We were looking on a direction, force and significance of correlation. **Results:** Quality of life is recognized as an important outcome of children health. The main parts of QoL estimation include physical and mental functioning summary and overall quality of life summary. The difference in MHS between healthy (77.8±13.0) and PHA (73.1±11.9) children was significant (p<0.05). The biggest difference between healthy (84.6±12.9) and headache (76.7±14.1, p<0.05) children was seen in PHS. We found out some difference in gender depending child self-report. **The girl's data comparing with boy's had wider range (76.2 vs 61.4)** and general higher assessment (77.4 vs 76.1) of their physical functioning index. Children with headache reported a worse overall index of QoL (QLS) (73.9±9.4) as compared to age-related healthy individuals (78.8±10.1, p<0.05). Thus generic questionnaire CF is particularly useful when comparing health-related quality of life of subpopulations with different diseases with intermittent character, like headache, with a healthy control group. **Conclusion:** Primary headache in children and adolescents is a common problem which influenced health-related quality of life. Physicians need more knowledge about QoL indexes and their associated factors in children.

**Keywords:** headache, quality of life, children.

82. Features of nail bed capillaries in children with chronic gastroduodenitis

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**Background:** Today we know that pathogenesis of chronic gastroduodenal diseases is complex and multifaceted. Proved that microcirculatory changes can determined gastroduodenitis option and they are quite early marker of the degree of target-organ damage. **Methods:** We examined 80 children who were hospitalized in the gastroenterology department of Children's

Clinical Hospital, Chernivtsi. Children were divided into two groups: 1 group (40 children) included children with chronic gastroduodenitis, 2 group (40 children) – with functional gastroduodenal pathology. Average age amounted 13,6 ± 0,12 years. We used the following methods: clinical, anthropometric, laboratory and statistical tools. For assessment of microcirculation children spent capillary microscopy of nail bed with a digital microscope with 400X fold magnification. Saved photos were evaluated on a portable computer with a special program. **Results:** For evaluation of the microcirculation all children conducted biomicroscopy of capillary of nail bed. We found the following changes: pathological tortuosity of capillaries, spasm of capillaries, slowing blood flow, the phenomenon of "sludge", abnormal form of capillaries, changes of caliber, reducing the total number of capillaries per unit area, the availability of additional anastomoses. All changes were divided into: perivascular changes, vascular changes (venules, arterioles and capillaries), intravascular changes (venules, arterioles and capillaries). Most children with chronic gastroduodenitis had a standard U- shaped arrangement of parallel of nail bed capillaries. Most children with functional gastroduodenal pathology also had a standard U- shaped with parallel arrangement of capillaries of nail bed, pathological tortuosity of capillaries observed in six children (20%), spasm of capillaries - in four children (13%), slowing blood flow was observed in one child (3%), the phenomenon of "sludge" - in one child (3%). **Conclusion:** Thus, the above changes in the nail bed capillaries in school age children with chronic gastroduodenal pathology may be early signs of diseases of the stomach and duodenum.

**Keywords:** school-age children, chronic gastroduodenitis, microcirculation, microscopy of nail bed.

83. FEATURES OF ENDOTHELIAL FUNCTION IN SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION  
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**Background:** Endothelial dysfunction is characterized by impaired circulation, shortness deliver blood and oxygen to the tissues, which in turn can cause serious diseases of the cardiovascular system. **Methods:** The study involved 80 school-age children of Chernivtsi region, Ukraine. 1-st group (40 children) were children with elevated blood pressure who were treated in the pediatric department of Children's Clinical Hospital, Chernivtsi; 2-nd group (40 children) - healthy children. Average age was 14.3 years. To determine the level of blood pressure children performed tonometry. Endothelial function in children was evaluated during biomicroscopy of nail bed with a digital USB-microscope with a maximum increase 400X using occlusive and temperature tests. **Results:** When performing occlusive and temperature tests in children from 1 group was revealed the following changes: local spasm of capillaries observed in 26 children with pre-hypertension in 9 children with hypertension; slowing blood flow in venules was in 10 children pre-hypertension in 8 children with hypertension. In 14 hypertensive children observed "sludge-phenomenon." In 6 children we saw a picture of reducing of number of capillaries per unit area. The temperature test, on the contrary, helped reduce local spasm and "sludge" in the capillaries in 14 children with hypertension. Children from the second group during occlusive and temperature tests showed next results: local spasm of capillaries in 8 children, slowing blood flow in venules - 5 children, the phenomenon of "sludge" - 7 children. After heating the tests local spasm of capillaries was detected in 2 children. **Conclusion:** Children with elevated blood pressure during occlusive and temperature tests significantly more often shows signs of endothelial dysfunction than healthy children, which is understandable consequence of autonomic disregulation which in turn is accompanied by disorder of microcirculation at all levels, including capillaries .

**Keywords:** school age children, endothelial dysfunction, blood pressure.

84. The incidence of hepatitis B and C infection among opiate drug users in Canton Sarajevo  
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Background: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) and hepatitis B virus (HBV) transmission among people who inject drugs remains a challenging public health problem. Sharing of needles, syringes and other injecting equipment is the most frequent way hepatitis virus is transmitted from an infected person to an uninfected person. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study on drug dependence patients who have been hospitalized in "Public Institutions of Hospital for addict disease of Canton Sarajevo" for period from 01.10.2015. to 01.10.2016. Subjects (n=129) were divided into two groups: Group I: Control group (n=55) subjects consuming opiate by inhalation and Group II: Investigate group (n=74) subjects consuming heroin by injection. Results: The Group I (inhalation) has 81% male participants and the Group II (injection) has 82.4%. Mean age of both groups was between 30 and 40 years. In the Group I 21.9% were HCV positive and in the Group II 40.5% participants were HCV positive. In the Group I 3.6% participants were HBV positive and in the Group II 14.8% HBV were positive. Also, in the group II were 7 cases or 9.4% HCV and HBV positive. Conclusion: Consuming opiate by injection than by inhalation showed significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) risk for hepatitis B and hepatitis C infections.

**Keywords:** drug users, hepatitis C, hepatitis B.

85. KNOWLEDGE OF MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PEOPLE WITH MENTAL ILLNESS STUDY  
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Background: Discrimination against people with mental health problems (MHP) is prevalent, though people are likely to have a contact with mental health (MH) crises. MH first aid (MHFA) teaches society to identify MHP. According to studies negative attitudes towards MHP had decreased after MHFA trainings. Our aim was to compare knowledge of MHFA and an assumption of discrimination against people with MHP in Lithuania. Methods: "Australian National Survey of MH Literacy and Stigma" was adapted to an anonymous internet survey. The questionnaire contained: demographic information; case vignettes (concerning depression, depression with suicidal thoughts, early schizophrenia, and chronic schizophrenia) – one of them was obtained randomly to every participant; identification of MHP and an opinion on whether a vignette person would be discriminated in society was tested. MHFA knowledge was evaluated by the ALGEE algorithm, maximum score – 5. Analysis used SPSS. Results were considered statistically significant when  $p < 0.05$ . Results: 182 people took part in the survey during April 2016. 175 were involved in the final analysis. The age of respondents 18-59; male 24.6%, female 75.4%. The average evaluation of ALGEE was  $1.84 \pm 0.89$ , distribution by gender: female  $1.96 \pm 0.89$ , male  $1.60 \pm 0.82$  ( $p = 0.021$ ). ALGEE scores by identification of vignettes: correct identification (n=136)  $1.95 \pm 0.88$ , wrong (n=39)  $1.62 \pm 0.88$  ( $p = 0.04$ ). No statistically significant difference between ALGEE score groups by assumption of discrimination occurred ( $p = 0.829$ ). Participants who had vignettes with schizophrenia were more likely to assume that a vignette person would be discriminated and those who had vignettes with depression assumed contrariwise ( $p = 0.003$ ). Conclusion: People of Lithuania have low knowledge regarding MHFA and female showed better results. The average ALGEE score was 2 of 5. There were no association between ALGEE knowledge and opinion on whether people with MHP would be discriminated. People assumed that a person with schizophrenia would be discriminated in society and someone with depression would not.

**Keywords:** Discrimination, mental health first aid, mental health

86. Tactile hallucinations at the patients suffering from depression – case study

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Background: Hallucinations were commonly treated as symptoms associated solely with patients suffering from schizophrenia, rarely they were associated as an important symptom related to some other psychic disorders. Tactile or haptic hallucinations in the skins touch sense can be diverse, sensed as ranging from ant crawling to insects crawling, poking, stitches with sharp objects, skin burns or even electrifying or touching. Case presentation: A 33 years old female patient whose initial diagnosis is F33 and psychically is treated by a psychiatrist for many years had the first hospital admission in 2003 due to suicidal attempt. The patient had repeatedly shown suicidal behavior form and because of depressive decompensation on several occasions was hospitalized at The Department of Psychiatry, KBC Osijek and also in other institutions. During the last few years, she has begun to consume alcohol with the inability of self-control and establishing of abstinence. Last outpatient therapy was in September 2016, when the doctor had noticed that the patient had lowered mood, lethargy, restlessness, tension, anger, focusing on somatic disorganized thinking, blocks of thought and fear. The patient was diagnosed with F33.3 Major depressive disorder, recurrent episode, with psychotic features. At the reception the patient mentioned existing intense tactile sensory deceptions that interfere with her daily activities. During hospitalization, the patient was treated with the combination of antipsychotics and antidepressants. It is also important to note that the patient uses hormone substitution therapy due to hypothyroidism. Conclusion: With this case study we wanted to point out the importance of observing each patient individually with their physical and mental conditions. We also wanted to point out the wide range of possible appearance of psychopathology in patients with depressive disorders. The case is presented with the approval of the patient.

**Keywords:** hallucinations, tactile hallucinations, depression, symptom.

87. The Role of Consultative Liaison Psychiatry in elderly in Šumadija district

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Background: Consultative Liaison psychiatry represents knowledge and skills that are used in evaluation and treatment of emotional and behavioral condition of patients that are treated at non psychiatric clinics and departments. Geriatric population in consultation-Liaison psychiatry is challenge due to the high percentage of somatic comorbidity and biological changes that occur with aging and affects choice of therapy. Aims of this study were extraction of the most common psychiatric diagnoses and symptoms and the analysis of the prescribed therapies compared to leading recommendations. Methods: A descriptive, retrospective cross-sectional study was conducted in order to determine the most common psychiatric diagnoses, the most commonly used therapies in their treatment and the compatibility of selected therapy with national and international guidelines. The study was conducted in Gerontology Center in Kragujevac. The study includes all the patients examined by the psychiatrists for the time period from the 1st of September, 2014 until the 1st of September, 2015. Results: The study includes 179 patients, with average age of  $73.76 \pm 12.48$ . The most common psychiatric diagnosis are dementia and depression disorders while the most commonly used medicaments are lorazepam, risperidon and trazodon. In addition, around 45.18% of the patents from Gerontology Center uses some sort of benzodiazepines – lorazepam, bromazepam, diazepam. The correlation is statistically significant between patients' age and dementia and depression

disorders. Conclusion: Dementia, depression and psychosis are the most common reasons for consulting a psychiatrist. The prescribed therapy is according to the actual recommendations. High (and relatively disturbing) percentage of patients who were administered benzodiazepines indicates a need for further analysis and research in this direction, while the use of alternative therapies (Trazodone) in this case is encouraging.

**Keywords:** Consultation-Liaison psychiatry, gerontology centers, elderly.

88. THE LEVEL OF ANXIETY IN SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION  
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**Background:** In the last time cardiovascular diseases have one of the leading positions in the world among children diseases. Typically, hypertension in children is the result of autonomic dysfunction, which in turn is closely linked to the psychological state of the child and the level of anxiety. **Methods:** We examined 30 school age children (average age 14.7 years) from Chernivtsi-city. The children were divided into two groups: basic and control. The basic group (20 children) includes children with diagnosed arterial hypertension. In the control group (10 children) were healthy children. To assess the level of anxiety was used scale of Spielberger-Hanin. **Results:** The average level of situational anxiety in children of the basic group was 35.4 points, which is a moderate level of anxiety. The average level of anxiety in children of the control group was low (27.6 points). A similar pattern was observed when assessing the level of personal anxiety. Average level of personal anxiety in children from basic group was 42.6 points, which is actually border with high level of anxiety. In addition, 4 (25%) children personal anxiety level was above 40 points, that mean high index. In the control group the average level of personal anxiety was low and had 28.7 points. **Conclusion:** Thus school age children with arterial hypertension observed significantly higher levels of both personal and situational anxiety that have negative impact on prognosis of the disease course. In addition, for more effective treatment of hypertension in school age children, special attention should be given to methods of reducing anxiety in these children.

**Keywords:** school age children, arterial hypertension, personal anxiety level, situational anxiety level.

89. PHARMACOTHERAPY' TRENDS IN PRESCRIBING THERAPY FOR BEHAVIORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS OF DEMENTIA, PATIENTS WITH ALZHEIMER'S TYPE DEMENTIA

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**Background:** Behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia, affects more than 80% of Alzheimer's disease patients' and it is one of the most common reasons for early institutionalization and increasing the total cost of treatment. The real problem occurs during the beginning of pharmacotherapy due to biological aging, which involves changes in pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics, sensory changes, structural changes in organs, neuronal loss; the psychological problem and social problem. Analysis of pharmacotherapy and prescribed medications used in the treatment of behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia in the territory of the Šumadija region and comparing the results obtained with the current guides and recommendations. The second objective relates to the existence of differences between the institutional pharmacotherapy of patients cared for and those who are outpatients receiving care. **Methods:** We performed a descriptive, retrospective cross-sectional study. The study was conducted at the Clinical Center and the Gerontology Centre in Kragujevac. The study included patients examined by psychiatrists in the period from 01.09.2014. until

01.11.2015. year. **Results:** The study included 115 patients, mean age 79.25 ± 6.991 years. Institutional patients was 62, while the ambulatory patients cared for was 53. Of all the institutional cared for patients, 43.55% is on antidementia therapy, while this number is higher in patients whom are ambulatory cared for and that is 56.6%. The most frequently prescribed included donepezil, memantine and rivastigmine. **Conclusion:** The therapy, which is prescribed to people suffering from dementia for behavioral and psychological symptoms of dementia is in line with the recommendations of national and international conductors. Institutional disposed patients have lower (personalized) doses of drugs than patients who are treated ambulatory.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer's dementia; behavioral and psychological symptoms; pharmacotherapy.

90. A Comparison Of Attitudes Towards Alcohol Among Students Of Different Montenegrin Faculties  
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**Background:** Alcohol consumption is a widespread social problem in Montenegro and the world, especially among youth. Researching alcohol consumption among youth is of considerable practical importance when it comes to planning activities in order to solve this problem. Our aim was to determine the prevalence and compare the alcohol consumption among the students of the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Montenegro. **Methods:** The research was performed between October and November 2015. The Alcohol Use Disorder Identification Test, created by the World Health Organization, was used. The score in this test was utilized to determine hazardous drinking. **Results:** The research included 39 students of the Faculty of Medicine (of which 48% were female and 52% were male) and 38 students of the Faculty of Political Science (of which 95% were female and 5% were male). In both faculties, 74% participants were alcohol drinkers, with a difference in sex structure: the drinkers from the Faculty of Medicine had the structure of 41% female and 59% male, while the drinkers from the Faculty of Political Science had the structure of 7% male and 93% female. Depending on the score, 59% drinkers from the Faculty of Medicine were labeled as hazardous (mostly male), as well as 18% drinkers from the Faculty of Political Science (of which 40% were male). **Conclusion:** It is necessary to perform suitable preventive measures in order to change drinking behavior among students.

**Keywords:** alcohol, students, AUDIT, Montenegro

91. The New Potential Topical Activated Carbon Gel to Prevent Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS) in Tobacco Farmworkers  
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**Background:** Green Tobacco Sickness (GTS) is a disease that occurs in tobacco farmers as a result of nicotine intoxication through skin contact with the tobacco leaves<sup>1,4,5</sup>. GTS incidences is high; in Brazil 2013 there are 107 incidences among 130 group sample<sup>3</sup>. GTS symptoms are dizziness, headaches and nausea or vomiting, but usually can occur in more severe way so can lead to dehydration and require emergency care<sup>4</sup>. Current method in preventing GTS such as using gloves, boots, and washing hands are not effective enough<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, a new effectively cheap material is needed to prevent the GTS incidence. **Methods:** Through literature review methods selection including all of the keywords and other related terms. Sources of data obtained (Randomized Control Trial, Systematic Review-Meta Analysis and conclusions of research) to the level of evidence-based hierarchy between 1A to 2C. Earlier publication and original research were highly regarded then a descriptive analysis is performed and a new idea is synthesized. **Results:** The adsorbent activated carbon gel is widely used and proven capable of absorbing nicotine. Activated carbon gel can be

produced from various raw materials that contain much carbon using steam activation method and then broken down into smaller sized powder to be formulated into a gel form. Other materials used are hydroxypropyl methylcellulose and carbomer as a base gel, methyl paraben as a preservative, and propylene glycol as a solvent. Through topical administration before wearing gloves and used without gloves on the skin surface harvesters Conclusion: From this study, it is effective to use activated carbon gel to prevent the GTS among tobacco farmworkers as it can prevent nicotine enter the skin and result in increasing the safety and productivity in the agro industrial field of tobacco farmworkers.

**Keywords:** green tobacco sickness, activated carbon, agroindustrial medicine

92. Ionizing radiation is a hazard: Is your imaging request justified?  
Georgiana Farrugia

**Background:** During the past few years, the extent of ionizing radiation exposure amongst patients has increased dramatically. It is often the case that non-radiologists request examinations involving ionizing radiation. Moreover, consultations with a radiologist prior to submitting such imaging requests is not required in most hospitals, with the exception of highly specialized procedures such as CT scanning, MRI, RNI and Angiography. Previous European studies have shown that a significant portion of various radiological examinations being requested by medical doctors were either inappropriate or unnecessary. **Methods:** This study aimed to determine whether the patients' exposure to ionizing radiation is justly indicated for diagnostic or clinical management purposes, according to standards defined in the European Commission (Radiation Protection 118) Referral Guidelines for Imaging. This audit involved the investigation of 750 imaging request forms of adult patients who have had an ionizing general imaging investigation at the state general hospital between January 2016 to June 2016. The author tabulated brief clinical details from imaging request forms, namely 44 head and neck x-rays, 98 spine x-rays, as well as 420 musculoskeletal system, 140 cardiothoracic and 48 gastrointestinal system x-rays. This information was then compared to standards defined in the European Commission Referral Guidelines for Imaging to fulfill the objective outlined earlier. Data analysis was carried out by means of simple descriptive statistics. **Results:** Out of a total of 750 imaging requests, 494 (66%) were considered to be indicated for clinical or diagnostic purposes. The majority of non-indicated request forms belonged to the head and neck as well as spine imaging categories. **Conclusion:** Conclusions from the data analysis indicated that referring physicians possess intermediate knowledge with regards to justification of imaging criteria. Following short lectures on this topic, patients are likely to benefit from the reduction of unnecessary exposure to ionizing radiation.

**Keywords:** radiation, justification, imaging, request, indication.

93. Prophylactic Peritoneal Incision: Prevention of Lymphoceles after Retroperic Radical Prostatectomy Accompanied by Pelvic Lymphadenectomy  
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**Background:** High percentage of patients with prostate cancer undergo and benefit from retroperic radical prostatectomy (RRP). In some cases, RRP is accompanied by bilateral pelvic lymph node dissection (PLND). The most common complication after PLND are lymphoceles, which are present in almost 50% of patients. However, only 3-9% of those are symptomatic and/or require intervention. Aim of our study was to determine the effect of so called „prophylactic peritoneal incision“ (PPI) on lymphocele incidence. **Methods:** This is a retrospective study of patients who underwent PPI after RRP and PLND performed by a single-surgeon at the Department of Urology, CHC Rijeka from 2014 to 2016. The

PPI is based on incision in peritoneal layer close to the internal iliac artery region with special emphasis on defining the course of ureter and avoiding it within secure distance. The same procedure was performed bilaterally, upon completion of the urethrovesical anastomosis and prior to insertion of a pelvic drain. We have analyzed hospital and ambulatory medical charts of investigated group. Reported symptoms, such as abdominal pain, leg pain, fever and lower limb edema, were evaluated. Ultrasound examination of the pelvis, looking specifically for lymphoceles, was performed one month after the surgery. **Results:** The investigated group constituted 36 patients. Median age was 68 years (range 52-77 years). Mean preoperative PSA value was 37,78 ng/mL (range 2,33-243 ng/mL). Preoperative Gleason scores were: 6 (12,9%), 7 (48,4%), 8 (16,1%), 9 (12,9%), 10 ( 9,7%). Mean number of removed lymph nodes was 20 (range 8-43). On first routine ambulatory check-up, no lymphoceles were detected on ultrasound examination in investigated group. In medical charts we have found inconsistently reported symptoms, so we will not make any conclusions on PPI impact on symptom rate. **Conclusion:** PPI leads to prevention of lymphocele formation. More objective diagnostic options (CT scans) should be considered in further investigation.

**Keywords:** Prostate cancer; Prophylactic peritoneal incision; Lymphocele

94. Septic arthritis after wound dehiscence in total knee replacement  
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**Background:** Septic arthritis can be defined as the invasion of a joint by an infectious agent. The incidence of septic arthritis varies from 2 to 10 per 100,000 in the general population<sup>1</sup>. In one study examining 6210 patients after total knee replacement overall early deep infection rate for patients undergoing a primary knee replacement was 0.39%, whereas the rate for patients undergoing a revision knee replacement was 0.97%<sup>2</sup>. **Case presentation:** 60-year old patient admitted to the hospital for total knee replacement. She got i.v. Elixquis, Ugurol, Cefamezin, Cerson post-surgery. The day after surgery she falls on the operated knee and the wound broke open. She had her wound re-sutured. Her wound was healing properly and hematoma regressed. One month after the surgery she is re-admitted to the hospital due to severe serohemorrhagic effusion. Her wound had necrectomy and revision done. After the results of antibiogram, she was treated with Vankomicin. After being discharged for the second time, she gets Linezolid and Rifampicin for 4 weeks and after 4 weeks Rifampicin and Primotren for 3 months. After 3 months redness around the wound persists and parameters of inflammation are still high. We decide for explantation of the knee replacement. **Conclusion:** Despite incidence of septic arthritis in total knee replacement lower than 1%, it is a serious burden for patients and doctors. There may be different causes for the infection. Our case showed a preventable cause – falling and dehiscence of wound. More preventive measures for falling in days after surgery should be discussed.

**Keywords:** septic arthritis; total knee replacement; infection; dehiscence.

95. Gender difference of posterior condylar offset ratio among Croatian population  
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**Background:** The geometry of the knee shows variations between genders and various ethnic groups. One of the parameters which participates in knee geometry is the posterior condylar offset (PCO) which is defined as posterior condyle projecting posteriorly to the posterior femoral shaft (1). It is recognized as an important factor, which should be reconstructed as precise as possible

during total knee arthroplasty, because it has a great influence on postoperative knee stability range of motion and patients satisfaction. One of the methods to describe and quantify PCO is the posterior condylar offset ratio (PCOR). The aim of this study is to determine and compare PCOR among Croatian male and female population. Methods: The PCOR of 200 random knees (105 male, 95 female) were obtained from database of Clinic for Orthopaedic Surgery Lovran. Knees with mild or severe osteoarthritis were excluded. On true lateral plain radiograph the first line was drawn as a tangent of posterior cortex of femoral shaft. The second line was parallel with the first, passing through anterior cortex. The third line was drawn parallel to the first line but passed through the most posterior point of the femoral condyles, representing the posterior condylar tangent line. PCOR is defined as a ratio of the distance between the first and the third line divided by the distance between the second and the third line. Results: The mean ratio for female PCOR was 0,468 (SD 0,033) and for male 0,443 (SD 0,029). By comparing these two groups we can conclude that the female PCOR in Croatian population is significantly larger than the male ones ( $P<0,001$ ). Conclusion: PCOR significantly differs between genders among Croatian population. This finding should be taken into account during selection of prosthesis when performing total knee arthroplasty and in postoperative radiographic evaluation.

**Keywords:** Knee, gender, posterior condylar offset ratio, arthroplasty

96. Hypotension Status of Patients Undergoing Caesar Surgery with Spinal Anesthesia and the **Correlation with Babies' Birth Weight** in Ciptomangunkusumo General Hospital  
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**Background:** Hypotension is a common complication among patients undergoing caesar surgery with spinal anesthesia. Hypotension could cause maternal and fetal death, both of which are major problems in Indonesia. However, the number of studies on this topic in Indonesia is still very limited. Therefore, this study aimed to find out the socio demographic and clinical characteristics of patients undergoing emergency Caesar surgery with spinal anesthesia in Ciptomangunkusumo General Hospital (type of fluid given, age, concurring illness, injection site, dosage of anesthetic solution, height, and hypotension status) and the correlation between hypotension status and the babies' birth weight. **Methods:** This study was a cross-sectional study with 107 subjects acquired through fulfillment of study criteria and consecutive sampling. Subjects were patients undergoing emergency Caesar surgery in emergency department of Ciptomangunkusumo General Hospital. Data was obtained from **subjects' medical records. The definition of hypotension used in this study was a decrease of systolic pressure below 80% baseline pressure measured before the surgery.** Results: Hypotension was found in 24.3% subjects. No statistically significant correlation was **found between the babies' birth weight and the hypotension status** ( $p=0,692$ ), but the mean birth weight of babies from the hypotension group was higher than non-hypotension group ( $2512,69 \pm 886,993$  g vs.  $2251,65 \pm 721,723$  g). **Conclusion:** The prevalence of hypotension in this study was rather low compared to other studies, presumably due to difference in definition of hypotension, poor intra operational blood pressure recordings, and **differences in subjects' sensitivity to anesthetic agent** and characteristics. Majority of the subjects, based on the characteristics stated before, did not have risk factors for hypotension, except that most subjects received crystalloid instead of colloid. Although there was no statistically significant correlation, but the mean birth weight of babies from hypotension group was higher, which is in accordance with previous studies.

**Keywords:** Hypotension, caesar, spinal anesthesia

97. Rare Manifestation of Lymphedema Tarda  
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**Background:** Lymphedema is defined as the abnormal accumulation of interstitial fluid and fibroadipose tissues. Primary lymphedema is rare, especially when unilateral. It is categorized by age: congenital lymphedema (first years of life), lymphedema praecox (puberty to 35 years of age), and lymphedema tarda (>35 years). Secondary lymphedema occurs following trauma, surgery, radiotherapy, immobility or infection. (1) Case presentation: 37 y.o. lady presented with swelling of 2nd and 3rd MTP joints of right hand with unremarkable history. Function of the hand was normal. Complete blood count, CRP, SR, uric acid, antistreptolysin O titer, waaler-rose and latex RF tests were negative. Diclofenac 2x1 and local cooling didn't help. Hand X-ray showed moderate early degenerative changes on all small joints. Infectious and rheumatic pathologies were excluded. After 4 months she returned with paraesthesia in 4th and 5th finger of right hand. EMG showed early signs of n. ulnaris compression. A year since onset of disease she presented with swollen, stiff, bluish, painless hand and wrist, resembling lymphedema. Complete blood count, SR, CRP, tumour markers were normal. We referred her to doppler sonography of arm, chest x-ray and clinic for breast diseases where mammography and breast sonography were performed. All the investigations were normal. **Conclusion:** Before making the diagnosis of primary lymphedema we have to exclude secondary causes. Among the primary lymphedemas, lymphedema tarda is the rarest. It is uncommon in the upper limb and most of documented cases have involved the entire arm. Unilateral localized hand and wrist lymphedema is even rarer. (1,2) First-line therapy is physical therapy including compression (minimum 40 mm Hg), layered bandaging, physical exercise, massage, pneumatic pumps and elevation. (3) It is important to emphasize that prompt therapy is key to minimize irreversible fibrosclerotic changes within tissues, which would lead to progressive hand dysfunction.

**Keywords:** lymphedema, tarda, swelling, hand.

98. Goldston Syndrome: A Case Report Of Dandy-Walker Malformation With Polycystic Kidney In Antenatal Presentation  
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**Background:** Goldston syndrome is condition of Dandy-Walker Malformation (DWM) associated with polycystic kidneys. It is one of the rare case because the incidence of DWM itself is 1/25.000 birth. DWM characterized by three finding: dilatation of fourth ventricle, enlargement of posterior cranial fossa, and agenesis or hipolasia of vermis cerebellum. **Methods:** We report a case of A 37 years old female in 24 week gestation age come to the hospital with persistently vaginal discharge due to leakage of vaginal fluid symptom. The onset was acute while the patient regularly did the antenatal care. The case is reviewed using relevant literatures to discuss about Goldston syndrome. **Results:** After referred to Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of Obstetric and Gynecology, ultrasound diagnosis reveal Preterm Premature Rupture of Membrane(PPROM) and oligohydramnion or nil amniotic fluid. Vaginal discharge was found since 1 month before admission with no itchy, no fishy odor, and never been treated. Another finding of ultrasound examination were suitable with DWM and bilateral polycystic kidney. As a result, Goldston syndrome was confirmed. The prognosis was explained to the patient and her family regarding the anomalous baby. Then, the termination of pregnancy was planned. The mother was in the good condition after that, while the baby died 10 minutes after delivered. **Conclusion:** Goldston syndrome is the rare cause of malformation which can be found during intrauterin or antenatal presentation. Ultrasound examination is the important tool to diagnose the disorder. Immediate treatment regarding the prognosis of the fetus is necessary to save the patient.

**Keywords:** Goldston syndrome, Dandy Walker Malformation, Premature.

99. Liver's Functional Condition in Patients with Comorbid Course of Non-alcoholic Steatohepatitis and Asthma Depending on Body Mass Index

Background: In recent years the incidence of bronchial asthma (BA) and non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH) is growing rapidly. Obesity has become epidemic as well. Quite often, timely diagnosis, efficient argumentation of treating the essential disease is complicated by the existing accompanying pathology that leads to the increased severity of its course, the formation of resistance to traditional treatments. Aim: To establish changes in the functional state of the liver in patients with NASH and obesity, depending on the presence of comorbid BA. Methods: 50 people aged 30 to 50 years (average age - 42) were examined, 40% of them - men and 60% - women. Among them in 30 patients with first-degree obesity (BMI over 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>) was diagnosed NASH, and in 20 other patients NASH was combined with first-degree obesity and persistent BA of medium severity. The duration of disease ranged from 2 to 6 years. Control group consisted of 20 almost healthy individuals, according to their age and sex. The examination embodied general clinical blood and urine analysis, rapid response to syphilis, glycemic blood profile, chest X-ray, ECG, scatological study, biochemical tests of liver function and ultrasound of the abdomen. Results: In patients of the second group the decreasing De Ritis ratio was revealed (AST / ALT) to 28.2% (p <0.05) and in the first group to 23.4% (p <0.05) in comparison to the US0. **The authentic increase of total bilirubin's content in patients of the second group was established up to 2.2 times (p <0.05) in comparison to the first-group patients, whose bilirubin's content has increased by 1.5 times. The maximum authentic thymol test indices also related to the second group (p <0.05).** The increased activity of alkaline phosphatase and  $\gamma$ -GT was found. It was 35.0% and 30.4% (p <0.05) in patients with NASH and BA together with obesity against 20.8% and 19.2% (p <0.05) in patients of the first group. Bile acids' content in blood has also increased by 2.3 and 1.9 times (p<0.05), indicating the presence of cholestasis, which was also observed in the second-group patients.

Conclusion: In patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis together with first-degree obesity and BA of moderate severity of the persistent flow, the content of markers, which are responsible for cytolysis activity of hepatocytes, cholestasis and mesenchymal inflammation, is increasing. It indicates the powerful impact of asthma on the course of NASH.

100. Grand Theft Auto: Tension Pneumothorax

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Background: Pneumothorax is defined as the presence of air between parietal and visceral pleural cavity. Tension pneumothorax is the accumulation of air under pressure in the pleural space. Case presentation: It was a peaceful night for 17y.o. boy until he was caught trying to steal Renault Clio. He was punched in the face and kicked several times in right thorax and abdomen. He came to the emergency department complaining about mild dyspnoea and painful head and right thorax. He had lacerated eyebrow and multiple subcutaneous hematomas on lateral side of right thorax, which had crackling feel to the touch and ribs were painful on palpation. Right lungs were hypersonoric on percussion and quiet on auscultation. He was hemodynamically stable with BP 134/76 mmHg, pulse 87/min, respiration rate (RR) 16/min. X-ray showed 5th - 7th rib fracture, moderate pneumothorax with no shift of structures and vast subcutaneous emphysema spreading into neck. 100% oxygen was administered to accelerate the rate of pleural air absorption. While waiting for chest drainage to be done, his dyspnoea gradually increased, BP was 92/52 mmHg, pulse 122/min, RR 28/min. Right lungs were quiet, more hypersonoric, neck veins were full. We suspected tension pneumothorax and immediately performed needle thoracocentesis. Air hissed and dyspnoea was relieved. Shortly after chest drainage was placed and he was admitted to ITU. Conclusion: While waiting for definitive treatment of pneumothorax (chest drainage) patients should be carefully monitored even if tension pneumothorax had been previously excluded. This condition if unrecognized and untreated, rapidly progresses to respiratory insufficiency, cardiovascular collapse and death. Favourable patient outcome requires urgent diagnosis and immediate decompression with 14-16G, at least 45mm long needle in 2nd or 3rd intercostal space in midclavicular line. A high index of suspicion and knowledge of basic emergency thoracic decompression is important for all healthcare personnel.

*Keywords:* tension, pneumothorax, thoracocentesis, drainage

# Abstracts of the 4th International Academic Medical Congress of Maranhão (IV COIMAMA), 2017

## Poster Session

### CASE REPORTS AND EXPERIENCE REPORTS

#### 01. Early Congenital Syphilis

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**Introduction:** Syphilis is a chronic systemic infectious disease caused by *Treponema pallidum*, a spirochete of sexual and vertical transmission, which can produce, respectively, the acquired and congenital forms of this pathology. A of the congenital type, results from the hematogenous dissemination of the bacterium present in the infected pregnant woman, to her concept by transplacental route. This type of transmission can occur in any gestational phase or clinical stage of the disease, it is worth mentioning that there is no contagion through breast milk. Case report: A.L.R.C., female, 1 month and 8 days, was attended at the Vila Luizão PAU with a history of abdominal distension. She remained in the unit for 24 hours (medicated with ampicillin + gentamicin) and was referred to the University Hospital for a symptomatic investigation. On admission, the mother reported that the child had been developing with increased abdominal volume and intermittent and recurrent fever for several days, in addition to some episodes of fecal suppuration. She was born of a normal birth without obstetric complications, the mother said she had an infection with the zika virus during pregnancy without presenting a proof. On physical examination, icteric (1+/4,+), respiratory system without alterations, presence of systolic murmur in cardiac auscultation and globular abdomen with diffuse collateral circulation, palpable spleen up to left iliac fossa level, palpable liver in approximately 3 digital pulps below the rib cage. After admission examinations, reactive serology for VDRL (1/ 512) was noted, and significant anemia (Hb 5.4 g / dl), abdominal US showed hepatosplenomegaly. The treatment was performed with crystalline penicillin and vitamin K. Concluding remarks: Congenital syphilis prophylaxis strategies should ensure that all pregnant women receive prenatal care and screening for the disease through the serological test. If diagnosed, treatment should be available to infected pregnant women and their partners. In relation to the newborns, a VDRL test should be performed in those whose mothers have a history of syphilis with inadequate treatment, VDRL reagent during gestation, delivery or clinical suspicion of congenital syphilis, in addition to a long-bone radiograph, blood count and analysis of CSF.

#### 02. Role of an academic league for students' education regarding the importance of awareness about deafness in the population of São Luís-MA

Jacira do Nascimento Serra, Maria Zali Borges Sousa San Lucas, Tassia Oliveira nunes da silva, Wanessa Caroline Brito Ferreira Sousa; LINCOLN MATOS DE SOUSA; Beatriz Ximenes Mendes; Andreia Coimbra Sousa; Constância Maria Viana Bastos  
Uniceuma

**Introduction:** On November 10, Brazil celebrates the Day of Prevention and Fight against Deafness, being an opportunity to bring information and education about hearing health to the population. In view of this, the Academic League of Geriatrics (LAGG) and the Academic League of Otorhinolaryngology (LAORL) of the Ceuma University joined in a campaign to raise awareness among the people about deafness. Description of experience: The event took place in a Shopping Mall in São Luís, Brazil, and the students evaluated the population through auditory tests and

interview with questionnaire completion on habits related to sound. Among these habits, it was possible to highlight the negligence of the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), the high frequency of the use of headphones for music and the exposure to the environments polluted sonorously. At the end of each approach, students explained the importance of hearing health care and encouraged measures that favored such goals. In this way, there was significant learning due to the contact with the population, as well as during the group reflection on the experience, since the student was faced with quite different cases among themselves and was encouraged to adopt different approaches to each situation. The academics also noticed the great interest of the population in the campaign. Final Considerations: Awareness campaigns are of great importance to students, since there is an opportunity to experience other forms of learning, as well as encouraging the recognition of the relevance of this category of event to the community.

#### 03. Parry Romberg syndrome

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**Introduction:** Parry-Romberg syndrome, also known as progressive hemifacial atrophy, is a sporadic neurocutaneous disease, characterized by slow and progressive hemifacial atrophy of the skin, muscles and bone structures, occasionally involving the central nervous system. Its origin is unknown, although some believe it to be a manifestation of localized scleroderma. It mainly affects the female 1.5: 1, and in 95% of cases it affects only one hemiface. Case description: IJF patient, 37-year-old woman, natural and resident in São Luís-MA, pedagogue, catholic. Deny CA, DM, SAH and other comorbidities. He also denies smoking and alcoholism and performs 3x aerobic activity in the week. Patient reports that approximately 10 years have started unilateral alopecia, in the left parietal region associated with left facial hemiatrophy. At the same time, he chose to seek a dermatologist, with whom he began researching and treating alopecia. She also reports that in approximately 2 years after the onset of the condition, she developed seizures, seeking neurological medical care, where she was diagnosed with Parry Romberg Syndrome. He recently evolved with left hearing loss, which is being investigated.

**FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The multidisciplinary follow-up of these patients is essential, with the objective of promoting an improvement in the quality of life, since the disease can cause an important facial deformity.

#### 04. Systemic lupus erythematosus and encephalic VASCULAR ACCIDENT

Clerisson Medeiros Carramillo, Gabriela Farkas Pereira, Francisca Yasminny Silva Cruz, Fabiolla Maria Martins Costa, Deise Láine da Silva Costa; Bráulio Nunes De Souza Martins Filho, ILLANA CATHARINE DE ARAÚJO MARTINS ILLANA MARTINS  
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**Introduction:** Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is a multisystemic disease of autoimmune origin. The clinical presentation is variable and the evolution is usually chronic, with periods of exacerbation and remission. The most characteristic lesions derive from immunocomplexes deposited in vessels, kidneys, connective tissue and skin, but neurological manifestations may also occur, which are rarer and difficult to diagnose. When there is central nervous system involvement,

symptoms such as cognitive dysfunction, headache, convulsion, peripheral neuropathy and visual changes may occur. Case report: Patient LMSP, male, 22 years old, denies alcoholism, smoking and allergy. Patient reports that there were approximately 3 months of experiencing emesis, episodes of seizure, dysphagia, evolving with weight loss of 35kg in 2 months. He was diagnosed with SLE in 2014 and in 2015 had ischemic stroke, affecting the speech and movements in right dimidio, evolving with recurrent convulsive pictures, controlled with hydantal use. Physical examination was confirmed in MID. Final considerations. In SLE, hemorrhage, thrombosis associated with antiphospholipid antibody, hypertension and thrombocytopenia are related to cerebrovascular accidents. The pathogenic mechanisms responsible for neurological damage in SLE are diverse and the organic lesions observed are not exclusively caused by the disease.

05. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF DOMICILIARY PARTIES IN MARANHÃO IN 2015

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UEMA

Introduction: Non-interventional home birth was, for centuries, a current social practice. With the modernization of medicine, childbirths, until then extensively domiciliary, began to be performed in a hospital environment to meet a greater population demand. Currently, although representing a minimal share when compared to the number of total deliveries, home delivery still shows a present and relevant practice. Since Maranhão is a state with high index of municipalities classified as "vulnerable" by the Institute of Applied Economic Research, studies on the current situation of home birth are important in order to assist in public health policies. Objective: To establish the epidemiological profile of home births in Maranhão in the year 2015. Methods: A descriptive study using data from the Department of Informatics of SUS (DATASUS). The variables described were: Number of Live Births (NV), Age and Marital Status of the mother in the year 2015 and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita in 2013. Data were stratified by Macro-Regions of Health, according to the division of the own DATASUS. RESULTS: Of the 115,893 NV, in Maranhão 2,462 (2.12%) had their births performed at home. The health macro-region with the highest number of births, in absolute numbers, was that of São Luís, with 757 (30.7%). Pinheiro presented the highest proportion of home births in relation to the number of Live Births (6.7%). The most common age group in all regions was 25 to 29 years, totaling 754 (30.6%). Regarding the mother's marital status, the "Consensual Union" was the most frequent, with 1168 (47.4%), followed by "Single", covering 1019 (41.3%) cases. The macro-region with the highest GDP per capita was that of Balsas, with 20471.00 real, while the smallest was Pinheiro with 4950.49 real. In the Pearson test, there was a strong positive statistical correlation (0.847) between the number of live births and per capita GDP. Conclusion: We verified the prevalence and distribution of home births in Maranhão, as well as factors related to the parturient, which can be weighted in comorbidity indexes. The Pearson test pointed out that it is statistically relevant to state that the Gross Domestic Product and number of Live Births are positively correlated.

Keywords: Collective Health

06. Lupus Nephrite

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Introduction: SLE is a chronic autoimmune inflammatory disease whose etiopathogenesis involves multiple genes, hormonal and environmental factors. Renal involvement in SLE occurs clinically in about 60% of patients and can determine tubular, interstitial,

vascular and glomerular changes. Case study: MRGS, 47 years old, female, brown, married, from the home of Peixe-Boi- PA, was admitted to the Santo Antonio Maria Zaccaria Hospital reporting edema of MMII for 6 months, progressive, ascending to the abdomen and face, associated with arterial hypertension and Raynaud's Phenomenon. He also mentioned that 8 months ago presented pruritic lesions spread through the integument, more evident in the lower limbs and upper chest region, and that 4 years ago arthritis on the ankles, knees, hands and shoulders began, with a symmetrical character that evolved with a trigger finger. He made use of intra-articular medication with improvement. Negative hair loss, exertional dyspnoea, malar rash, fever, precordial pain, foamy and / or darkened urine. Physical examination: Regular general condition, eupneic, hypoxic (3 + / 4 +), LOT. Respiratory system: Vesicular murmur present, with bilateral rales on bases. Cardiovascular system and abdomen without changes. Lower limbs: 2 + / 4 + edema. No edema in the face and upper limbs. Investigations: Hemogram: anemia and thrombocytopenia; EAS presenting proteinuria and hematuria, elevated creatinine, C3, C4 and CH50 consumed, FAN 1/1280 with thick dotted nuclear pattern. USG of kidneys and urinary tract: Kidney D-12.3; Kidney E-12.4- diffuse increase of cortical echogenicity bilaterally. No hydronephrosis or lithiasis. Patient evolved with progressive worsening of renal function, being Pulmonotherapy with Methylprednisolone 1g for 3 days and with Cyclophosphamide 1g, but without satisfactory result, being submitted to renal replacement therapy. He presented massive pleural effusion, being submitted to USG-guided pericardiocentesis and posterior pericardial window with 850 ml of thick, gelatinous yellow-citrine liquid. Patient progressed well, being discharged to proceed with an outpatient hemodialysis program. Conclusion: The diagnosis of NL should be performed quickly and carefully differentiated from other causes of renal injury in SLE patients. The therapeutic choice should follow an individual evaluation of the patient, since the disease presents diverse characteristics.

07. Papain inhibits the growth and biofilm production of Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia coli and Pseudomonas aeruginosa

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UniCeuma

Introduction: Wounds are considered a serious and worldwide problem, and they cause a considerable impact on the patient's quality of life. Bacterial infection in the wound can delay wound healing by interfering with epithelialization, contraction, and collagen deposition. The treatment of wounds with papain has been widely used, both in the hospital network and in primary care, because of the low cost, easy applicability and because it is an effective product for the treatment of several types of wounds due to its debridant effect and antimicrobial action. Objective: To evaluate the antimicrobial activity of papain. Material and method: The strains of Pseudomonas aeruginosa ATCC 27853, Escherichia coli 042 and Staphylococcus aureus ATCC 25923 were used. The microdilution test was used using concentrations of 2.5%, 5% and 10% of papain. In addition, biofilm production and eradication evaluation were carried out at these same concentrations. In all tests the Presto Blue reagent was added to the medium, in order to verify cell viability and metabolic rate. Results: We demonstrated that papain has a good antimicrobial effect, reducing the bacterial population of E. coli (81% ± 1.5, 44% ± 8.3 and 20% ± 4.7 for concentrations of 10% to 2.5% respectively) and P. aeruginosa (100% and 80% ± 17.5 at concentrations of 10% and 5% respectively); but a smaller effect on the S. aureus strain (95% ± 5.3% reduction at 10% concentration). However, the metabolic rate did not follow this reduction of the microbial population, decreasing only in the concentration of 10% of papain with a value of 84% ± 5.5, 34% ± 5.5 and 36% ± 10.4 for S. aureus, E. coli and P. aeruginosa respectively. However, biofilm production was reduced at concentrations of 10% and 5% for S. aureus (98% ± 2.4 and 72% ± 11) and E. coli (91.3% ± 2.4 and 96.2 ± 3.8). For P. aeruginosa a reduction of the biofilm production was observed in the concentrations of 10% and 2.5% (37% ± 27 and 51.2 ± 22). On the



other hand papain was not able to eradicate biofilm. Conclusion: we concluded that papain can be used as a therapeutic strategy for the prevention of infection in the lesion bed as well as for inhibition of biofilm production.

*Keywords:* Nursing

08. POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS IN GRAVIDAL TOXEMIA IN WOMEN ACCOMPANIED IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE  
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**Introduction:** Pregnancy toxemia is a multisystemic disease, mainly occurring at the end of pregnancy, characterized by clinical manifestations such as hypertension, edema and proteinuria. In its severe forms, seizures occur in which it is called eclampsia. In Posttraumatic Stress (EFA) an anxiety disorder develops after a person is exposed to severe trauma, which threatens his or her life and that of others, with a response that involves intense fear, impotence, or horror. **Objectives:** To evaluate the presence of posttraumatic stress symptoms in pregnancy toxemia in women attending Primary Health Care. **Methodology:** This is a cross-sectional analytical study to evaluate the presence of posttraumatic stress symptoms in pregnancy toxemia in women attending care. The qualitative variables are presented by means of absolute and percentage frequencies. Sociodemographic questionnaires were applied at the Basic Health Unit and data on the identification of women, life habits, containing name, attendance number, age, schooling, origin, address, religion, profession and number of children were extracted. **Results:** In the variable marital status the consensus union with 83.3% was the one with the highest percentage; variable ethnicity to brown / mulatto / cabocla / morena with 40%; family income between 1 and 3 wages obtained the percentage of 100%; lives with husband 40%; currently lives with husband 40% answered yes; have religion or worship 83,30% answered yes; labor ratio 33,30% answered that they make nozzle. The results obtained in the research revealed a higher prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder in pregnancy toxemia in women between 18 and 43 years of age (32.6%); in older women the symptoms of posttraumatic stress in pregnancy toxemia were more prevalent when associated with a higher number of children, and the absence of the husband at home was 42.4%. **Conclusion:** In the State of Maranhão, in the specific case of the present study, in São Luís, it was identified the precarious care and follow-up of the patients, evidenced by the underreporting of the cases attended at the UBS and referred to the services of high complexity. Another issue observed is the absence of a contraindication for UBS making it difficult to collect data from women who were affected by pregnancy toxemia.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

09. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis and Pulmonary Sepsis  
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*Uniceuma*

**Introduction:** Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS) is a neurovegetative disease that compromises the motor nervous system, progressive and fatal. It occurs with degeneration of motor neurons located in the cortex, brain stem and spinal cord. Sepsis is potentially fatal organic dysfunction caused by a dysregulated immune response to an infection. **Case description:** J.L.S.P., female, 58 years old, from Anajatuba. Patient sought the emergency service of a private hospital on 07/17/2017 with a history of persistent dry cough for 2 weeks, without fever, with episodes suggestive of frequent bronchoaspiration, with a glottic crevice, presenting acute respiratory failure, with desaturation and hypertensive peak. The next day, the patient developed clinical worsening and decreased consciousness, with orotracheal intubation and vasoactive drugs (VAD). She underwent computed

tomography (CT) of the thorax that showed consolidations in the inferior and middle lobes, bilateral. Daughter of the patient informs that she was active, but for about 4 months she began to present with discomfort, asthenia, a certain difficulty to wander, as she tired easily and change in voice ("fading" during the conversation). There were episodes of palpebral ptosis. It was assessed by neurology who suspected ALS. On 07/14/2017, she was transferred to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of another hospital with a diagnosis of severe bronchoaspirative pneumonia with pulmonary focus sepsis and suspected ALS; in mechanical ventilation with minimal parameters, without DVA, spontaneous ocular opening, verbal response compromised by the orotracheal tube, obeying simple verbal commands. A new CT scan of the chest revealed bilateral pleural effusion with restrictive atelectasis in the visible portion of the lung. On 07/15/2017 was a neurologist confirmed bulbar ALS. She was extubated on 07/20/2017 and was discharged from the ICU with sepsis reversed on 07/23/2017. Electroneuromyography performed on 07/25/2017 confirmed the diagnosis of ALS. **Final considerations:** It has been observed that ALS is an irreversible pathology that presents symptoms such as: muscle weakness, stiffening of the lower limbs and difficulty breathing. It is important to emphasize that an early diagnosis and family involvement are relevant aspects that may contribute to a better survival of the patients.

10. ACCIDENT OF PIMPOSED ANIMALS: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE PERIOD 2010 TO 2015, STATE OF MARANHÃO, BRAZIL  
Hiago Sousa Bastos, Clayton Aragão Magalhães, Isabella Ferreira Saraiva, Fabio Henrique Nunes Pacheco; Bruno Chaves Costa Lobo Ferreira; Iago Menezes de Almeida Maribondo; Humberto Carlos Vale Feitosa Segundo; Thiago Aroso Mendes  
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**Introduction:** Venomous animals are recognized as those that produce or modify some poison and have some apparatus to inject it into their prey or predator. The main venomous animals that cause accidents in Brazil are some species of snakes, scorpions, spiders, lepidoptera (moths and their larvae), hymenoptera (bees, ants and wasps), coleoptera (beetles), quilópodes), fish, cnidarians (jellyfish and caravels), among others. Venomous animals of public health concern can be defined as those that cause accidents classified by physicians as moderate or severe. **Objective:** To outline the epidemiological profile prevalent in cases of accidents by venomous animals registered in the SUS in the State of Maranhão, describing characters referring to the patients reported. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study with retrospective data collection, based on all data (N = 12865) related to an accident by venomous animals from the SINAN from January 2010 to December 2015, notified in Maranhão. From the registered cases, characteristics previously selected according to their relevance in the profile formation were collected: gender, age group, type of accident, type of snake and municipality responsible for reporting. Subsequently, these were exported to the Microsoft Excel version 2010 program and to Microsoft Word 2013 version and thus analyzed. **Results:** It was observed, from January 2010 to December 2015, 12865 cases of accidents by venomous animals in Maranhão territory. Most of these (4.7%), reported in Buriticupu, were aged between 20 and 39 years (35.73%) and were male (71.13%). As for the type of accident, 69.07 were caused by snakes. As for the snake type, 49.65% were of the genus Bothrops. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that, in the state of Maranhão, cases of accidents by venomous animals occur in patients residing in Buriticupu, aged between 20 and 39 years old, belonging to the male sex. It is also admitted that more than half of the accidents are caused by snakes, and of these, almost half is of the genus Bothrops.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

11. EXPLANATORY INTOXICATION BY MEDICINES: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE PERIOD 2010 TO 2015, STATE OF MARANHÃO, BRAZIL  
Hiago Sousa Bastos, Clayton

Aragão Magalhães, Isabella Ferreira Saraiva, Fabio Henrique Nunes Pacheco; João Guilherme Silva Fontes; Erisvan Gomes Ferreira; Maria Augusta Da Luz Neiva Teixeira; Stefani e Silva Lima  
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**Introduction:** Exogenous poisonings can be defined as the clinical and / or biochemical consequences of exposure to chemicals found in the environment or isolated. Drug is the main toxic agent that causes intoxication in humans in Brazil, occupying the first place in SINITOX statistics since 1994. Drug intoxication in children constitutes one of the most frequent toxicological emergencies and its occurrence involves a multifactorial context. Children under nine years of age are a group that is particularly vulnerable to accidental intoxications, mainly because of the curiosity inherent in the age, they explore the environment in an intimate way with all the senses, which favors the contact and the ingestion of toxic agents. **Objective:** To outline the epidemiological profile prevalent in cases of exogenous drug poisoning registered in the SUS in the State of Maranhão, describing characters referring to the patients reported. **Methods:** A cross - sectional study with retrospective data collection, based on all the data (N = 645) related to exogenous intoxication by SINAN from January 2010 to December 2015, reported in Maranhão. Of the registered cases, characteristics previously selected according to their relevance in the profile formation were collected: the municipality responsible for the notification, age group, gender, race and circumstance. Subsequently, these were exported to the program Microsoft Excel version 2013 and Microsoft Word version 2013 and thus analyzed. **Results:** From January 2010 to December 2015, there were 645 cases of exogenous drug intoxication in Maranhão territory. Most of these (30.08%) were reported in Barra do Corda and were enrolled in the 0-9 age group (55.66%). It should be emphasized that there was a higher prevalence of cases in females (57.67%) and a higher prevalence in brown patients (66.67%). Regarding the circumstance of the reported cases, it was observed that the majority occurred accidentally (34.88%). **Conclusion:** It is concluded that, in the state of Maranhão, cases of exogenous drug intoxication in patients residing in Barra do Corda, between 0 to 9 years old, female and brown. It is also admitted that the most frequent circumstance is accidental.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

12. CONGENITAL SYPHILIS: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE PERIOD 2007 TO 2013, STATE OF MARANHÃO, BRAZIL  
Clayton Aragão Magalhães, Hiago Sousa Bastos, Fabio Henrique Nunes Pacheco, Isabella Ferreira Saraiva; João Guilherme Silva Fontes; Thiago Ároso Mendes; Bruno Chaves Costa Lobo Ferreira; Erisvan Gomes Ferreira  
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**Introduction:** Congenital syphilis (SC) is the result of the hematogenous dissemination of *Treponema pallidum*, from the untreated or inadequately treated pregnant woman to her concept, via transplacental. Despite being a preventable disease, SC has occupied a prominent place in the world. After the introduction of penicillin in 1943, SC showed a progressive decrease, but in recent years a resurgence of this disease has been observed in Brazil. It is believed that the main factors that would be related to the increase of the cases would be: the lack or inadequacy of prenatal care; relaxation of preventive measures by health authorities and health agents; precocity and sexual promiscuity; increased number of single mothers and adolescents. **Objective:** To outline the epidemiological profile prevalent in cases of CS recorded in SUS in the State of Maranhão, describing characters referring to the patients reported. **Methods:** A cross - sectional study with retrospective data collection, based on all the data (N = 1069) related to congenital syphilis of the SINAN from January 2007 to December 2013, reported in Maranhão. Of the registered cases, characteristics previously selected according to their relevance in the profile formation were collected: the municipality responsible for the notification, prenatal care, the partner's treatment and the period of maternal diagnosis. Subsequently, these were exported to the program Microsoft Excel

version 2013 and Microsoft Word version 2013 and thus analyzed. **Results:** From January 2007 to December 2013, there were 1069 cases of congenital syphilis in Maranhão territory. The majority of these (38.45%) reported in São Luís, the state capital. It is worth noting that prenatal care was performed in 81.01% of the cases and in 76.05% of the cases there was no treatment of the partner. Regarding the period of maternal diagnosis, it was observed that the majority (59.49%) occurred at the time of delivery or curettage. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that, in the state of Maranhão, cases of SC in patients living in São Luís prevail. It was evidenced that, although the vast majority of mothers had prenatal care, most of the maternal diagnoses are during childbirth or curettage . It is also admitted that the vast majority of partners are not treated.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

13. OBJECTIVES FOR DENGUE: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS IN THE PERIOD 2007 TO 2012, STATE OF MARANHÃO, BRAZIL  
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**Introduction:** Dengue is an arbovirose transmitted mainly by the bite of the mosquito *Aedes aegypti*. It may be asymptomatic or present a broad clinical spectrum, ranging from febrile autoimmune disease to severe forms, which may evolve with circulatory shock and death. The main clinical forms of dengue are Classic Dengue (DC), Dengue with Complications (DCC) and Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever (DHF), which can progress to the most severe form of Dengue Shock Syndrome (SCD). Recently, new studies have indicated the migration of severe cases of the disease to the younger age group, with a consequent increase in hospitalizations and deaths in this population. **Objective:** To outline the epidemiological profile prevalent in cases of dengue deaths recorded in SUS in the state of Maranhão, describing characters referring to the patients reported. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study with retrospective data collection, based on all data (N = 95) related to dengue deaths from the SINAN from January 2007 to December 2012, reported in Maranhão. Of the registered cases, characteristics previously selected according to their relevance in the profile formation were collected: sex, age, race and clinical forms of the disease. Subsequently, these were exported to the program Microsoft Excel version 2013 and Microsoft Word version 2013 and thus analyzed. **Results:** Between January 2007 and December 2012, 95 cases of dengue deaths occurred in Maranhão territory. The majority of these (72.63%), reported in São Luís, state capital and (69.47%) presented the clinical form DCC. It should be noted that there was a higher prevalence of cases in females (56.84%), higher prevalence in brown patients (68.42%) and in the 0-9 age group (55.79%). **Conclusion:** It is concluded that, in the state of Maranhão, dengue deaths occur in patients living in São Luís, in the 0-9 age group, female and brown. It is also admitted that the clinical form that most frequently leads to death is DCC.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

14. MENINGITE: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE IN THE PERIOD 2010 TO 2015 CONCERNING THE STATE OF MARANHÃO, BRAZIL  
Clayton Aragão Magalhães, Hiago Sousa Bastos, João Guilherme Silva Fontes, Fabio Henrique Nunes Pacheco; Isabella Ferreira Saraiva; Iago Menezes de Almeida Maribondo; Erisvan Gomes Ferreira; Bruno Chaves Costa Lobo Ferreira  
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**Introduction:** Meningitis is an inflammatory process of meninges, membranes involving the brain and spinal cord. It can be caused by various infectious agents, such as bacteria, viruses, parasites and fungi, or also by non-infectious processes. Bacterial and viral meningitis are the most important from the point of view of public health, due to their magnitude, capacity to cause outbreaks, and

in the case of bacterial meningitis, the severity of the cases. Objective: To outline the prevalent epidemiological profile in cases of meningitis evidencing characteristics of the patients reported by SUS in the State of Maranhão. Methods: A cross-sectional study with retrospective data collection based on all data (N = 1111) of the SINAN (Reporting system for notification complaints) related to meningitis from May 2010 to May 2015 in the State of Maranhão. Of the registered cases, characteristics considered relevant for the formation of the epidemiological profile were selected: municipality responsible for the notification, sex, race, age group, confirmatory diagnostic criteria and case evolution. Then, the data was exported to the Microsoft Excel program version 2016 and Microsoft Word version 2016, and subsequently analyzed. Results: From May 2010 to May 2015, there were 1111 cases of Tuberculosis in the territory of Maranhão, mostly in the city of São Luís, with 213 cases (19.1%), predominantly in the age group of 20 to 39 with 262 cases (23.5%). With respect to the diagnostic criteria, more diagnostic confirmations were evidenced by means of a chemocytology examination with 533 cases (47.9%). It was observed a higher prevalence in males with 693 cases (62.3%), and predominance in brown patients with 889 cases (80%). According to the evolution of the patients, it was observed that 802 cases (72.1%) evolved with cure. Conclusion: It is concluded that in the State of Maranhão from May 2010 to May 2015, cases of meningitis predominate in patients living in São Luís, of brown color, males, in the age group of 20-39 years, where the most effective diagnostic criterion was chemocitological examination and more than half evolved to cure.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

15. LEISHMANIOSE VISCERAL: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF 2010 TO 2015 CONCERNING THE STATE OF MARANHÃO, BRAZIL  
Hiago Sousa Bastos, Clayton Aragão Magalhães, João Guilherme Silva Fontes, Isabella Ferreira Saraiva; Erisvan Gomes Ferreira; Bruno Chaves Costa Lobo Ferreira; Rhayna Taynara Simplicio da Silva; Iago Menezes de Almeida Maribondo  
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Introduction: Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) was, primarily, a zoonosis characterized as an eminently rural disease. But recently, it has been expanding into medium and large urban areas and has become a growing public health problem in the country and in other areas of the American continent, an endemic geographic expansion. It is a systemic disease, characterized by long-term fever, weight loss, asthenia, adynamia and anemia, among other manifestations. Objective: To outline the epidemiological profile prevalent in cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis, evidencing characteristics of the patients reported by SUS in the State of Maranhão. Methods: A cross-sectional study with retrospective data collection based on all the data (N = 3196) of the SINAN (Information System of notification complaints) related to Visceral Leishmaniasis in the period from 2010 to 2015 in the State of Maranhão. Of the registered cases, characteristics considered relevant for the formation of the epidemiological profile were selected: municipality responsible for reporting, sex, race, age group, coinfections with HIV virus and case evolution. Then, the data was exported to the Microsoft Excel program 2016 and Microsoft Word version 2016, and subsequently analyzed. Results: From 2010 to 2015, there were 3196 cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis in the territory of Maranhão, mostly in the city of São Luís, with 944 cases (29.5%), predominantly in the age range of 1 to 4 years, with 1123 cases (35.1%). There were cases of HIV coinfection with 256 cases (8.01%). It was observed a higher prevalence in males with 2004 cases (62.7%), and predominance in brown patients with 2515 cases (78.9%). According to the evolution of the patients, it was observed that 1636 cases (51.1%) evolved with cure. Conclusion: It is concluded that in the State of Maranhão from 2010 to 2015 cases of Visceral Leishmaniasis prevail in patients living in São Luís, of brown color, male, in the age group of 1-4 years, coinfection with HIV in 256 cases and just over half evolved to cure.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

16. KRUKENBERG TUMOR IN YOUNG PATIENT: CASE REPORT  
Antonio Alberto Ferrari Mendonça Neto, Carlos Augusto Farias Bicalho Valenzuela, Antonio Carlos Antunes da Silva Filho  
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Introduction: Krukenberg tumors are metastatic neoplasms originating from the gastrointestinal tract, usually stomach (87%). However, when described by Dr. Friedrich Krukenberg in 1896, it was believed to be a primary ovarian tumor. This type of tumor is rare, making up 1-2% of ovarian tumors. They are constituted by cells in Signet Rings. They are extremely aggressive and usually bilateral tumors of somber prognosis, around 3 to 10 months after diagnosis. Case description: L.T.S. female, 34 years old, admitted with complaint of pain, in a diffuse abdominal region of high intensity, accentuated in the lower belly region, nausea, vomiting, dyspnoea and asthenia. It evolved for 5 days with episodes of hematemesis, fall in the general state, fatigue and decrease of muscular strength, with loss of ambulation. Also, episodes of syncope, appearance of ecchymosis in the abdomen and limbs. During this period, the patient developed anemia, which was refractory to blood transfusion. Patient denies previous comorbidities. G2P2A0. Unknown family history unknown. It denies alcoholism and smoking. The admission examination was lucid and oriented, hydrated, normocorated, anicteric, with flank pain at deep palpation, RHA present in all quadrants, and decreased muscle strength in the lower limbs. To the CBC, with the presence of anemia, which evolved over the next 3 days. Requested High Digestive Endoscopy (EDA) and full-thickness USG. In this, presence of chronic liver disease, and finding increased volume of both ovaries. EDA presence of gastric mucosa with infiltrative aspect, suggestive of Neoplasia, with active bleeding in small curvature precluding biopsy due to bleeding, being repeated days later. CT scan of the chest, upper abdomen and pelvis. On CT scan of the chest, an image suggestive of laminar atelectasis. CT scan of the upper abdomen revealed ascites, heterogeneous density in the pancreatic tail, thickening of gastric walls. In Pelve CT, evidence of heterogeneous expansive formations suggestive of ovarian tumor. In the other EDA, questioned advanced gastric neoplasia. From the history and examinations, the probable hypothesis is of Krukenberg Tumor by stomach cancer. It evolves with progressive worsening of the overall picture and death 13 days after admission. Final considerations: With the evolution of this rare case, we can verify the conformity of the case with the current literature, since the course of the clinical case and the prognosis were compatible with what has been described.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

- Oral  
17. Complex cardiomyopathy associated with situs inversus totalis in newborn  
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Introduction: Congenital heart disease consists of a macroscopic structural abnormality of the heart, with significant functional repercussions, accounting for approximately 40% of all congenital defects, considered to be one of the most frequent malformations and a major impact on children's morbidity and mortality. Objective: To report the case of a patient with a rare complex congenital heart malformation associated with situs inversus totalis in a newborn. Case report: G.F.P., newborn (RN) female; 21-year-old mother, multiparous, without prenatal follow-up and obstetrical ultrasonography, with a history of alcoholism and smoking. Term newborns, born vaginally, cephalic presentation, AIG, without the need for maneuvers of neonatal resuscitation. On physical examination, presence of motility, respiratory discomfort and nasal wing beat, satO<sub>2</sub> > 72%. It evolved with tachypnea, central cyanosis, subcostal and diaphragmatic drainage, presence of creptations on lung base, grade III systolic murmur on the left sternal base and reports of desaturations. Chest x-ray revealed increased cardiac area and signs of congestive heart failure (CHF). With a diagnostic hypothesis of congenital heart disease, she was

referred to the ICU. The echocardiogram revealed dextrocardia, single atrium, mitral valve atresia, left ventricular hypoplasia, subaortic VSD, double right ventricular outflow tract and right aortic arch. Ultrasonography of total abdomen showed findings corresponding to situs inversus and intestinal malrotation. Out-of-home treatment for cardiac surgery was urgently requested because of the risk of hemodynamic instability and death. Hydrochlorothiazide associated with spironolactone and captopril was introduced. RN progressed with increase of saturation to 96%, absence of respiratory discomfort and signs of compensated ICC. The transfer to Rio de Janeiro was performed to perform a surgical correction, in which pulmonary artery banding surgery was performed. Conclusion: The early diagnosis of rare anomalies through obstetrical ultrasonography and echocardiography of the newborn can ensure adequate treatment and prevent the morbidity and mortality of these patients.

*Keywords:* Pediatrics

Poster

18. Intestinal Inflammatory Disease Associated with Pyoderma Gangrenosum

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**Introduction:** Gangrenous pyoderma (PG) is a rare, noninfectious, inflammatory cutaneous inflammatory disease. Its incidence is not well established in the literature, but it is estimated that between 1 and 1.5 new cases per year occur in 100,000 population. It is characterized by the presence of bullous or nodular lesions, with irregular and erythematous borders, rapidly replaced by painful ulcers of violet color, necrotic center, fetid odor and drainage of hemopurulent exudate, preferentially affect the thorax and lower limbs of skin ulcers, with chronic, recurrent and sometimes destructive course. Approximately 50% of cases are associated with systemic diseases such as inflammatory bowel diseases (ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease), the diagnosis is through clinical characteristics and evolutionary course and the most effective treatment is the use of corticoids associated with antibiotic therapy. **Case study:** R.V.S., male, admitted to the unit complaining of diffuse abdominal pain associated with melena and fever for +/- 2 weeks. Previous history of inflammatory bowel disease 2 years ago. It denies diabetes, hypertension and other comorbidities. At physical examination, hypoxic (+ 2 / + 4), flaccid abdomen, painful to diffuse deep palpation, hydroaerous noises present, with no signs of peritoneal irritation. Painful lesions in the right hallux with phlogistic signs and ulcerated lesion in the left wrist draining purulent secretion, symmetrical and palpable peripheral pulses. Anemia and platelet examination. **Conduct:** Initiated cephalixin, but it evolved with abscess and intense pain in the left hand. Left hand USG showed suggestive tumefaction of inflammatory process and free fluid in the synovial sheath of the extensor tendon. We performed surgical debridement of the lesion and abscess drainage in the right hallux initiated ciprofloxacin and clindamycin. The biopsy of the lesions revealed a chronic inflammatory process with eosinophilia, compatible with inflammatory pseudopolyps. Suspended the antibiotics and started methylprednisone 1g EV. Patient progressed well, with improved lesions and hospital discharge. **Final considerations:** Pyoderma gangrenosum is a rare pathology, so it is of great importance to emphasize its clinical manifestations to aid diagnosis of similar cases. The association of corticosteroids, broad spectrum antibiotics has shown in the literature and in the reported case, an excellent result in the treatment of PG.

19. Dermoid cyst in the pre-sacral region  
José Luiz Guimarães, Maria Luiza Ibrahim Rocha Guimarães, Luiz Eduardo Luz Sant'anna; Jéssica Estorque Farias  
Uniceuma

**Objective:** It aims to report a case of a pediatric patient with hematochezia with a cystic mass in the pre-sacral region whose

diagnosis was by rectal touch and anoscopy. **Method:** The information was obtained through a review of the medical record, an interview with the physician, a photographic record of the diagnostic methods to which the patient was submitted and a review of the literature. **Final considerations:** The reported case and raised publications bring to light the discussion on the diagnostic methods of the causes of hematochezia. Thus, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of touch-rectal and anoscopy that, through these, it was possible to avoid the suspicions of sacro-coccigeno teratoma and anterior meningocele. Being diagnosed with dermoid cyst (identified by recessing surgery and sending to the histopathological) removing the most common diagnostic suspicions of pediatric hematochezia such as polyps and malignant tumors.

20. RENAL KIDNEY DISEASE RENAL TUBERCULOSIS  
Mauro Ribeiro Balata, Thina Klicia Mendonça Oliveira, Daniel Oliveira Coelho, Luma Solidade Barreto; Tâmara Aroucha Matos; Tarcísia Bezerra de Alencar; Thais Costa Alves; Bruno Rafael Santos Brito  
*UNICEUMA*

**Introduction:** Renal Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the most common complications of extra pulmonary tuberculosis caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and is the most prevalent opportunistic infection in patients with HIV infection. It has, preferably, hematogenous dissemination and is associated with active pulmonary TB in 4-8% of the cases. Clinically, it can manifest itself in two forms: disseminated, usually accompanied by nonspecific systemic complications that mask renal manifestations, or with isolated renal symptoms, which are accompanied by asymptomatic changes of the urinary sediment, and may evolve over a long period until diagnosed with serious complications in the urinary tract, including kidney failure. **Case report:** CCSJ, 46, male, brown, natural and resident of São Luis-MA, unemployed, has reported recurrent urinary tract infection since 2012. In early 2017, he developed dysuria, nocturia, retention and urinary incontinence, seeking initial care in a first aid unit and then sent to a hospital of high complexity. In the investigation of the case, the presence of hydronephrosis in the right kidney with pyelocalcific dilatation and a pelvic-calcific calculus in the left kidney was observed in the abdominal CT scan; renal scintigraphy evidenced renal atrophy on the right and in laboratory tests the results were: urea 230 mg / dl, creatinine 8.92 mg / dl, potassium 4,1; hemoglobin 7,6; hematocrit 22%, VCM: 88,8%; EAS with proteinuria > 50mg / dL, leukocyturia > 100 leukocytes / field, 10 red blood cells / field; negative uroculture; positive BAAR in urine, confirming acute renal failure with signs of uremia after renal TB infection. **Final considerations:** Renal TB is an important differential diagnosis and should be suspected in patients with recurrent urinary tract infections who do not respond to usual therapy and who present negative uroculture. Despite the complexity of the diagnosis and the lack of knowledge about the pathophysiology associated with the various types of extrapulmonary tuberculosis and its systemic or isolated repercussions, this case demonstrates the need for a careful initial approach associated with a complete clinical history and with the aim of performing therapy avoiding an unfavorable outcome to the patient.

21. Pulmonary thromboembolism and bilateral renal vein thrombosis in patients with thrombophilia due to protein C deficiency  
Mauro Ribeiro Balata, Luma Solidade Barreto, Laís Brenda Corrêa Santos; Daniel Oliveira Coelho; Thais Costa Alves; Anna Rafaella de Souza Pavez  
Uniceuma

**Introduction:** Pulmonary thromboembolism (PTE) is the acute obstruction of the pulmonary arterial circulation by a blood clot or thrombus, with sudden reduction or interruption of blood flow to the irrigated lung area. Renal vein thrombosis (RTVV) is rare, often insidious and rarely occurs in individuals who do not have underlying conditions. Thrombophilias are an important risk factor

for the occurrence of thrombotic events, among them the protein C deficiency. Clinical case: M.B.S., 48 years old, afrodescendant, female, household. He sought the first aid with edema in the lower limbs, which was installed progressively and upward, productive cough, paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea and dyspnea on exertion. It also refers to metrorrhagia due to leiomyoma. At the physical examination, the patient had a regular general state, lucid, oriented, ventilated in ambient air and saturated 97%, eupneic, acyanotic, with good peripheral perfusion. Cardiac auscultation was normal and in the lungs there were diminished vesicular murmurs on the right base, with crackling rales. Vital signs without changes. As a personal background he had an episode of deep venous thrombosis in the lower left limb for 7 months. There is no family history of thromboembolic events. The chest angiogram showed signs of thromboembolism with occlusion of the pulmonary artery to the right lower lobe. Contrast tomography of the upper abdomen and pelvis revealed obstruction of the right main renal artery and presence of thrombus partially filling the inferior vena cava, extending through the left renal vein. Laboratory tests of lupus anticoagulant, anticardiolipin antibody, Leiden factor V mutation and prothrombin negative gene, deficient protein C. Patient received full anticoagulation, remaining hemodynamically stable and waiting for a vena cava filter. Final considerations: Thrombophilias, which may be hereditary or acquired, lead to a state of hypercoagulability and represent an increased predisposition to the occurrence of thrombotic events. Protein C deficiency is a type of inherited thrombophilia, and associated with protein S deficiency and antithrombin, accounts for 5 to 15% of cases of venous thromboembolism. Therefore, the correct diagnosis and approach are essential for better patient prognosis.

22. **GLOMERULONEFRITE MEMBRANOSA AFTER CHIKUNGUNYA INFECTION**  
Mauro Ribeiro Balata, Thina Klicia Mendonça Oliveira, Luma Solidade Barreto, Daniel Oliveira Coelho; karoline sampaio castôr; Laisa Brenda Corrêa Santos; Leticia Carvalho dos Santos; Tâmara Aroucha Matos  
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Introduction: Glomerulopathies are the third cause of chronic kidney disease among those entering dialysis therapy in Brazil. Membranous Glomerulonephritis (GNM) has idiopathic etiology (70% -80%) or secondary to various clinical conditions, including of infectious origin, such as that triggered by Chikungunya virus (CHIKV). It is known that Chikungunya fever is an arboviral disease caused by CHIKV, capable of attacking endothelial cells, epithelial cells, fibroblasts, dendrites, macrophages, B cells, muscular cells, presenting different clinical forms, besides being related to high levels of pro-inflammatory drugs, such as alpha-interferon, IL-6, IL-1Ra, IL-12, IL-15. However, the histological characteristics found in GNM, electronic analysis and immunofluorescence may aid in the etiological distinction, but their clinical and laboratory presentation are indistinguishable. Case report: A.O., 59 years old, Caucasian, male, from Cururupu-MA, with clinical picture of polyarthralgia, polymyalgia and fever due to a Chikungunya viral infection, being treated with symptomatic patients at a Care Unit. Approximately one month later, he presented progressive edema of LLL, and performed tests that revealed proteinuria and was referred to the nephrologist for evaluation. Laboratory tests were performed, followed by renal biopsy, which resulted in a global and diffuse thickening of basement membrane, with rare spicules, interstitial fibrosis, discrete and focal tubular atrophy, IgG +++, granular, global, diffuse, MBG; IgA negative; IgM negative. Thus, concluding with a diagnosis of membranous glomerulopathy, stage I-II with a discrete tubulo-interstitial repercussion. Laboratory tests with total cholesterol: 351 mg / dL, Triglycerides: 219 mg / dL, Urea: 74 mg / dL, Creatinine: 1.22 mg / dL (approximately 64% GFR), EAS with proteinuria of 300 mg / dL; Vit. D: 10.59 ng / ml. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: Based on this report, we verified glomerular involvement after Chikungunya infection, probably due to glomerular deposition of immunocomplexes, as well as tubulointerstitial involvement, with repercussions on the glomerular filtration rate associated with nephrotic syndrome. With this, being of paramount importance the histopathological and

clinical-laboratorial evaluation, in order to preserve the kidney function and systemic impacts of GNM.

23. **CORRECTION OF SEGMENTAL OCCLUSION OF POST-TRAUMA FEMALE ARTERY**  
Relato de Caso e Relato de Experiência, Vanisse Portela Ramos, Sebastião Barreto de Brito, Juliana Conceição Oliveira Lima, João Victor Pimentel de Oliveira; Carlos Eduardo Coimbra Melonio; Ciro Bezerra Vieira  
*UFMA*

Introduction: An arterial occlusion occurs when blood coagulates inside the vessels, obstructing irrigation. It occurs mainly in the context of atherosclerosis, but can also be caused by vascular trauma. This can lead to ischemia, formation of secondary thrombi, and, if appropriate treatment is not available, gangrene. The incidence of acute lower limb ischemia (LMW) is 14 / 100,000 person / year. The obstruction can be caused by a plunger or thrombus, which corresponds to 59% of cases. The objective is to report the case of a patient after trauma by firearms, developed segmental occlusion of the superficial femoral artery and underwent surgical correction of bypass with the saphenous vein ipsilateral held at the Presidente Dutra University Hospital (HUPD). Materials and methods: The data were obtained by reviewing medical records, interviewing the patient and the surgical team, and reviewing the literature. Results and conclusion: Case report. Patient E.C.P., male, 23 years, denies comorbidities and smoking, social alcohol. He reports that he suffered 1 year of trauma from a firearm projectile (PAF) in the anterior region of the left thigh. First aid was done without major procedures. It states that after about one week of trauma developed pain in limb edema and mainly nocturnal, when began research and was referred to the Vascular Surgery Department of HUPD. Physical examination: cold lower limbs without edema, with petechiae, small lesion in the big toe of the left foot in healing. No other injuries. Femoral, popliteal, posterior tibial and pedicle pulses reduced to the left. ITB: 0.71. MIE arteriography was requested, which revealed a superficial femoral artery presenting segmental occlusion in the middle third of the thigh. Venous colored Doppler ultrasonography: superficial and deep venous systems, competent and without thrombi. Arterial Doppler echocardiography of the MIE: patent superficial femoral artery, with single-phase flow in the radial-distal segment suggesting segmental occlusion. We chose to perform a femoral-femoral anastomosis with saphenous vein for correction of superficial femoral artery occlusion. On the 1st postoperative day (DPO), the patient presented good general condition, with no complaint of pain, absence of edema and good perfusion. In the 2nd DPO, he was discharged without complications, wandering, with bilateral pulses bilaterally in MMII and ITB: 0.85. The chosen procedure was successful with satisfactory results, evidencing clinical improvement of the injured region.

Relato de Caso e Relato de Experiência, Vanisse Portela Ramos, Sebastião Barreto de Brito, Juliana Conceição Oliveira Lima, João Victor Pimentel de Oliveira; Carlos Eduardo Coimbra Melonio; Ciro Bezerra Vieira

24. **CLINICAL PROFILE OF DIABETIC PATIENTS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN SÃO LUÍS – MARANHÃO**  
Santana de Maria Alves de Sousa, Marina Melo Prudêncio de Moraes, Josiel Guedes da Silva; Saphyra Medeiros Salem; Helaine Dias Guimarães; Jéssica da Silva Prates; Thalyta Batista de Sousa  
*UFMA*

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a metabolic disease, characterized by high levels of glucose in the blood, due to pancreatic insufficiency in both the secretion and the action of insulin. Objectives: To evaluate the clinical profile of diabetic patients in a University Hospital in São Luís, Maranhão. Methodology: This is a quantitative epidemiological study performed at the endocrinology outpatient clinic of a University Hospital in São Luís, Maranhão, from July to October 2015, through a questionnaire applied to diabetic patients of this outpatient

clinic. The sample was for convenience and the Microsoft Office Excel program was used to enter the data and the program Statistical Package for Social Sciences to carry out the statistical analysis through tables and graphs. The study was submitted to the Research Ethics Committee and presents the following opinion, No. 1.121.975 / 15. Results: 108 patients participated in this study. It was observed that 69 (63.89%) were female, 55 (50.92%) were over 60 years of age, 61 (56.48%) were considered brown and 67 (62.04%) were married. Family income prevailed up to 1 minimum wage in 56 (51.85%) patients. Regarding the type of diabetes, 103 (95.37%) patients with type 2 DM and 5 (4.63%) with type 1 DM were found. It was observed that in 77 (71.30%) patients, at the time of interview, they had altered glycemia and 34 (31.48%) had altered blood pressure. As for the duration of the disease, it was verified that the majority of respondents, 59 (54.62%), were diagnosed in a time less than or equal to 10 years. The clinical risk factors and other chronic diseases present in patients with DM were 36 (33.33%) smokers; 47 (43.52%) with overweight and 18 (16.66%) with obesity grade I; 31 (28.70%) presented only arterial hypertension and 26 (24.10%) had both arterial hypertension and other chronic diseases. CONCLUSION: The present study made it possible to verify the clinical profile of patients with DM, considering that clinical treatment aims to increase patient survival and quality of life. It should also be emphasized that the new health strategies include early diagnosis, injury prevention, as well as a holistic approach, and it is essential to monitor the associated chronic diseases and the new lifestyle adopted by the patient after the established diagnosis.

*Keywords:* Nursing

#### Poster

25. Axonotmosis of the femoral nerve motor branch  
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*Uniceuma*

**Introduction:** In Brazil automobile accidents are the major causes of hospitalization, being responsible for a large number of injuries, usually with definitive sequelae. Early treatment reinstates the patient bringing back to society, however depending on the severity of the trauma in some cases this is not possible due to the sequelae that remain. **Case report:** MSC, 46 years old, a patient suffering from a motor vehicle trauma after a motorbike collision on the wall, developed a right femoral neck fracture, arriving at the Hospital Privado, with pain EVA 10/10, ASA 1, denying allergies, or use of medications, after diagnosis and analgesia was referred to the surgical center for osteosynthesis. Femoral nerve block was performed using a B Braun plexus stimulator in the range of 1 to 0.6 mA. The anesthetic used was Bupivacaine 0.5% 15ml diluted to 20ml with saline 0.9%, making a concentration of 0.33%. Successfully injected with improvement of pain and the patient can cooperate with the anesthesia with which spinal anesthesia was chosen. The latter was performed with 3 ml of 0.5% heavy Bupivacaine and 0.08 mg Morphine, in addition to sedation with 2 mg of Midazolam. The surgery was done with extensive access due to trauma energy and type of fracture. In the immediate postoperative period, the patient was well and painless, at the end of the first week with physical therapy, difficulty in thigh movement was observed, with the patient presenting a deficit in thigh flexion. The use of Pregabalin 150 mg was started, followed by femoral nerve electroneuromyography that presented moderate axonotmosis of the femoral nerve motor branch. After 6 months the patient continued with the medication - Pregabalin, and in physiotherapy, but with little improvement. **Conclusion:** Automobile accidents with complex orthopedic trauma may evolve with nerve damage and deficits after surgery. The anesthetic technique involved may also increase the risk of this lesion, but when properly performed following the recommended standards, it usually improves the quality of life of the patient.

26. EVOLUTION OF NURSING: PREPARING CHECKLIST FOR DAILY MONITORING OF PATIENTS

Isabelle Cristine Tavares Silva Fialho, Luciana Leda Carvalho Lisboa, LARISSA DI LEO NOGUEIRA COSTA; MAYRA SHARLENNE MORAES ARAUJO; Dayse Coelho Azevedo de Sousa; Janielle Ferreira de Brito Lima; ISABELLE FIALHO  
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**Introduction:** Nursing process (PE) is a methodological tool used to make nursing assistance systematic, organized in phases, with the purpose of guiding professional nursing care and promoting quality in the care provided. Within this process is the Nursing Evolution, that is, daily and continuous monitoring of changes in the client's responses, to determine if the actions or nursing interventions reached the expected result; and verification of the need for changes or adaptations in any of the stages of the EP. **Objectives:** The main objective was to prepare a checklist for the accomplishment of the daily Nursing Evolution of hospitalized patients and to obtain a better follow-up of these patients by the nursing team. **Methods:** The checklist Evolution of Nursing was developed at the referral hospital for cancer treatment in São Luís-MA, Aldenora Bello Cancer Hospital - HCAB. Initially, it was carried out the survey of the main factors that can undergo alteration in a period of 24 hours, such as vital signs, eliminations and nutritional intake. The composition of the check list, regarding the sequence of information, structural organization and final format was performed by the nurses supervisors of the medical and surgical clinics, patient safety nucleus and nursing manager. In a meeting of nurses, the resource was presented, carried out training for application and then put into practice. **Results:** The check list was implanted in the medical and surgical clinics of the hospital, we had a good acceptance of the nursing team, with some constructive criticism for a future re-adaptation and validation of the instrument. As the evaluation is daily and once performed, the check list is attached to the patient's chart, it has become a good source of data for the whole multiprofessional team. **Conclusion:** In order to standardize the Nursing Evolution routine, we are faced with the awareness of the nursing team professionals for the daily follow - up of the patients, building a new way of working with a focus on customer care.

*Keywords:* Nursing, Nursing Evolution, check list

#### Oral

27. CONFECTION OF AN INSTRUMENT FOR THE CHOICE OF HYPERPROTECTIC AND CONTROLLED FOODS FOR PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC RENAL DISEASE IN DIALYTIC TREATMENT  
Virginia Nunes Lima, Alexsandro Ferreira dos Santos, Mariana Sales dos Santos  
*Ceuma University*

**Introduction:** Hyperphosphatemia is the increase of phosphorus levels in the blood. Its implications to the patient are increased morbidity and mortality. Diet therapy, combined with medication, is part of the treatment of patients with Chronic Kidney Disease. Phosphorus contributes to survival, being essential in the maintenance of the bone system, essential in muscle function, blood pH control and the like. **Objective:** To construct an instrument of choice of hyperprotein and hypophosphatemic foods for the chronic kidney patient on dialysis. **Methods:** The Brazilian Food Composition Table (TACO), 4th edition (UNICAMP, 2011), was used as an instrument for collecting data, in the electronic version in a spreadsheet of Microsoft Excel (2010)®, publicly available on the website (<http://www.unicamp.br/nepa/taco/tabela.php?ativo=tabela>) of the State University of Campinas. The identification was made by dividing the amplitude of the protein value in grams of the lowest (molasses, 0g / 100g of food) to the highest protein content (roasted paint, 36.45g / 100g of food) in three equal parts (1st part - 0.0 to 12.45g, 2nd part - greater than 12.45 to 24.9g / 100g and the 3rd part, greater than 24.9g / 100 and equal to 36.45g / 100g), as well as phosphorus, (milk, skim, powder, 1673mg / 100g) in milligrams (1st part - 0.0 to 558mg, 2nd part - greater than 558 a 1116mg / 100g and the 3rd part, greater than 1116mg / 100g). Foods were ordered in descending order, being classified as: Higher content (<24.9 to 36.45g / 100g), reduced content (<12.45 to

24.9g / 100g) and Low protein content (0, Phosphorus content (0.0 to 558 mg / 100g), and phosphorus content (0.0 to 558mg / 100g), with the highest content (<1116mg / 100g), low content (<558 to 1116mg / 100g) . The classification contemplates a system of groups represented by the colors green, yellow and red that assemble a visual scale, allowing the most assertive decision, since the classification refers to a traffic light, where: green color represents the group of hyperproteic and hypophosphatemic foods , yellow color, moderately hyperprotein and normophosphatemic foods, and red color, normo or hypoprotein and hyperphosphatemic foods. Conclusion: We obtained a regional food pyramid, which makes assertive prescriptions and nutritional treatment effective, guaranteeing the patient greater support in the control of hyperphosphatemia and alterations due to nephropathy.

Keywords: Medical clinic

Poster

28. EVOLUTION OF THE CASES OF ZIKA IN THE BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST IN THE YEARS OF 2016/2017.

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FACID

Introduction: Zika virus is a flavivirus (family Flaviridae) transmitted by the mosquito *Aedes aegypti*. In Brazil, the first cases of this disease were reported in 2015, almost simultaneously in Bahia and São Paulo, demonstrating a high dispersion capacity. Clinically, the Zika virus manifests itself with febrile illness, accompanied by headache, rash, malaise, edema and joint pain. The accelerated process of virus spread and its epidemic potential are alarming, especially in countries with other arboviruses circulation, due to the difficulty in differential diagnosis and the overload of health services. Objective: To characterize and analyze the evolution of zika cases in the Brazilian Northeast between 2016 and 2017. Methodology: This is a descriptive and comparative study, based on a data collection from the Aging Information System Notification (SINAN). Data from the Northeastern region of the country, with the highest incidence of cases, were collected for a comparative effect between 2016 and 2017. The following key expressions were used: "zika virus", "northeast" and "incidence of cases". Results: According to SUS epidemiological reports, it was found that, in the Northeast, from the beginning of 2016 to SE 25, 70,326 cases were reported, with an incidence of 123.6 / 100 thousand inhabitants. Bahia was the prevailing state, with 48,813 cases reported, with an incidence of 319.5 / 100 thousand inhabitants. The state of Pernambuco had the lowest incidence, 4,1 / 100 thousand inhabitants, although it did not have the smallest number of cases, 381, of the region. Analyzing the same period in 2017, it was noticed that 3,897 cases were reported in the Northeast, with the highest number of cases in Ceará and the highest incidence: 1,504 and 16,8 / 100,000 inhabitants, respectively. In turn, Pernambuco was, again, the state that had the lowest incidence: 0.4 / 100 thousand inhabitants. The state of Bahia had the largest reduction in incidence (97.21%). There was a large reduction in the number of total cases in the Northeast of Brazil, from 70,326 in 2016 to 3,897 in 2017. Conclusion: It is concluded that the distribution of Zika virus in the Brazilian Northeast is not equivalent between the states and that there was a large reduction in the number of total cases in the entire region. Thus, the quantitative analysis of these cases serves as a basis for studies and indicates the places where health programs should emphasize preventive and educational actions.

Keywords: Collective health

Oral

29. CENTRAL GRANULOMA CONSERVATORY MANAGEMENT OF GIANT CELLS IN MAXILA: CASE REPORT

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Federal University of Maranhão

Introduction: Giant central cell granuloma (GCCG) is an uncommon intraosseous proliferative process that affects mainly children and young adults, with a predilection for the mandibular region and the female. It is classified as aggressive or non-aggressive according to its clinical behavior. The aggressive lesions are characterized by pain, rapid growth, expansion and perforation of the cortical bone, root resorption and high incidence of recurrence. The treatment of choice for this type of lesion varies from non-surgical modalities to bone resection, with curettage being the most used approach. This paper reports an aggressive case of GCCG in the maxilla. Case report: A 21-year-old white male patient sought the Buco-Maxillofacial Surgery and Traumatology service at Presidente Dutra University Hospital complaining of elevation in a palatal region with an evolution of approximately 1 month and hemiface pain right. In the clinical examination, a volumetric increase was observed in the anterior region of the maxilla, nasal wing lift and tumefaction in the right palatal region. In the tomographic examination, a predominantly hyperdense area was observed in the maxillary region, invading the maxillary sinus and right nasal cavity, with rupture of the maxillary vestibular bone cortical and root resorption. The aspiration puncture of the lesion resulted in bloody-looking content. For this reason, we chose to perform an incisional biopsy under general anesthesia. The histopathological examination presented a diagnosis of proliferative lesion of spindle cells interspersed by giant cells and the diagnostic hypothesis of GCCG. Due to the age of the patient, even with the aggressive behavior of the lesion, conservative treatment was chosen through surgical curettage. The resorbed dental elements were maintained and the patient was referred for endodontic treatment. Final considerations: The GCCG presents different treatments according to its clinical behavior. In the present case, curettage was used, taking into account the mutilating effect that resection could cause. The patient has 3 months of postoperative follow-up. No clinical or imaging signs of recurrence of the lesion were observed.

Poster

30. OBJECTS FOR SKIN AND SUBCUTANEOUS TISSUE DISEASES IN THE STATE OF TOCANTINS, 2010 TO 2012

Arthur Alves Borges Carvalho, Natália Cristina Alves, Rodrigo Teixeira Pereira, Carlos Anísio dos Santos Souza; Johnatan Michael Fernandes de Souza; Thiago de Leles Martins; Andrey Reis da Fonseca  
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Introduction: Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases comprise a variety of entities, such as cutaneous infections, bullous conditions, dermatitis, decubitus ulcers and others. There is a lack of studies on the mortality of these diseases. Some of them are directly linked to hygiene-related diseases and even more, diseases that can be prevented if there is adequate guidance. Objectives: To describe the number of deaths due to skin diseases and subcutaneous tissue in Tocantins. Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive study of deaths from skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases recorded in the Mortality Information System (SIM) of Palmas - TO, during the period from January 1, 2010 to December 31, 2012. Deaths were included as underlying cause of at least one of the codifications contained in chapter XII of the 10th revision of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD 10). The data was arranged in a database created in Microsoft Excel 2010, calculating the absolute and relative frequencies. The provisions of Resolution 466/12 were followed, and because it was dealing with secondary data, the submission to the ethical assessment was dispensed with by the coordination of HCFMRP - USP and FMRP - USP in March 2016. RESULTS: We found 40 deaths with 21 codings for skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases, contained in Chapter XII (ICD 10: L00-L998). Of these, 20% (n = 8) are cases reported as cellulitis of other parts of the limb (s) (ICD 10: L031); 15% (n = 6) Decubitus ulcer (CID 10: L89); 7.5% (n = 3) Pemphigus, unspecified (CID: L109); 7.5% (n = 3) Bullous Erythema multiforme (CID 10: L511); and the other 17 codifications

correspond to less than 5% of cases in each, among them: Pilonidal cyst with abscess, Exfoliative dermatitis, and Pyoderma. CONCLUSION: Between 2000 and 2012, Tocantins recorded 40 deaths due to skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases. The data presented reinforce the importance of increasing access to early diagnosis, which in turn allows an adequate treatment, reducing mortality. In addition, it is necessary to raise the awareness of health professionals in making the notifications in their entirety, reducing the chance of underreporting.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

31. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIOSIS IN THE STATE OF TOCANTINS, 2007 AND 2015  
Natália Cristina Alves, Rodrigo Teixeira Pereira, Carlos Anísio dos Santos Souza; Johnatan Michael Fernandes de Souza; Thiago de Leles Martins; Andrey Reis da Fonseca; Mariana Melo Souza  
*University Center Unirg*

**Introduction:** Visceral leishmaniasis is a tropical zoonosis transmitted by *Lutzomyia longipalpis*, in which it has an incubation period of 2 to 4 months and high rates of incidence and lethality, thus being of great relevance to public health. **Objective:** To demonstrate the epidemiological characteristics of the reports of leishmaniasis in the State of Tocantins. **Methods:** This is a retrospective study of reported cases of visceral leishmaniasis based on secondary data obtained from the National Institute of Public Health (SINAN) in the period from 2007 to 2015, the relative and absolute frequencies were calculated. The inclusion criteria are race, age group, parasitic diagnosis and evolution. **Results:** There were 3200 cases reported as visceral leishmaniasis in the state of Tocantins, 1 in 1977, 1 in 1984, 2 in 2004 and 21 in 2016, which did not correspond to the selected period from 2007 to 2015 in the database. The time trend of notifications shows 16% of notifications in 2011, followed by 2008 (15%), 2009 (14%), 2007 (13%) and lower incidence in 2014 (6%). The parasitic diagnosis was not performed in 83% of the cases, but 14% positive (n = 434) and 3% negative (n = 106). Regarding gender, males are the most affected in all years, corresponding to 59% (n = 1882). The predominant race was brown with 83% of notifications (n = 2643), followed by white (11%), black (5%), indigenous (1%) and yellow (1%). Of the total cases, 88% (n = 2812) evolved to cure, 5% died from visceral leishmaniasis and 1% abandoned treatment. **Conclusion:** The profile of the visceral leishmaniasis patient is male and brown. The year of greatest incidence was in 2008 and lower in 2014, the majority of cases evolved to cure and have no parasitic diagnosis.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

32. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF NOTIFICATIONS OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS IN THE STATE OF TOCANTINS, 2007 AND 2016  
Natália Cristina Alves, Carlos Anísio dos Santos Souza, Rodrigo Teixeira Pereira; Johnatan Michael Fernandes de Souza; Pedro Filipe Batista Martins; Thiago de Leles Martins; Andrey Reis da Fonseca  
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**Introduction:** Congenital syphilis is a disease transmitted from the mother to the child through the hematogenous route and may have complications such as premature delivery, malformation of the fetus, miscarriage, deafness, blindness, mental deficiency and / or death at birth. **Objective:** To demonstrate the epidemiological profile of patients with congenital syphilis in the state of Tocantins. **Methods:** This is a retrospective study of cases of hospitalization for congenital syphilis based on secondary data obtained from the System of Information on Injuries and Disorders (SINAN) from 2007 to 2016, the relative and absolute frequencies were calculated. Admissions by age group, by gender, by health region, and number of deaths were included. **Results:** During the study period, 757 cases were reported as congenital syphilis. As for the age group, 752 cases were diagnosed in children under 1 year, and there was a progressive increase in the last years of the

studied period, with a higher incidence in 2016 presenting 190 cases and 2015, 124 cases. Regarding gender, the female sex is the most affected, corresponding to 53.4%; in addition in 2016 103 cases occurred in the female sex and 90 cases in the male. The health region of the State of Tocantins with the highest incidence was the North Araguaia with 45.3% (n = 343), followed by Capim Dourado (39.1%) (n = 296) and Bico do Papagaio 9,78% (n = 74). The most affected race was brown with 53.6% (n = 406). A total of 3 deaths occurred in the years 2013, 2015 and 2016. **Conclusion:** The data presented allow us to know the profile of the congenital syphilis carrier in the state of Tocantins from 2007 to 2016, which is predominantly female, brown and in children under one year of age, living in the region of Norte Norte Araguaia. Thus, it is necessary to develop effective actions in the follow-up of patients, prevention of the disease and increase in the number of notifications.

*Keywords:* Pediatrics

33. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CASES OF VARICELA AND HERPES ZOSTER NO TOCANTINS BETWEEN 2007 AND 2015  
Natália Cristina Alves, Carlos Anísio dos Santos Souza, Rodrigo Teixeira Pereira; Johnatan Michael Fernandes de Souza; Thiago Santos Vieira; Thiago de Leles Martins; Andrey Reis da Fonseca  
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**Introduction:** Varicella zoster virus (VZV) infection of the Herpesviridae family is called varicella and its complication, shingles. In primary infection, varicella manifests as disseminated papules and vesicles that progress to the crust, and the reactivation of latent infection of the virus, herpes zoster, which is tropism by nervous tissue, is accompanied by the affected dermatome. **Purpose:** to demonstrate the epidemiological profile of cases reported as chickenpox and shingles in the State of Tocantins. **Methods:** This is a retrospective study of cases of hospitalization for varicella and herpes zoster based on secondary data obtained from the Aging and Notification Information System (SINAN) from 2007 to 2016, the relative and absolute frequencies were calculated. The variants analyzed were sex, race, age group, health region and number of deaths. **Results:** During the study period, there were 614 cases reported as varicella and herpes zoster. There were 145 cases reported in the age range of 1 to 4 years, followed by 87 cases between 5 and 9 years and 67 cases in children under 1 year. Since 2007 to 2016 there is variation between the age groups. Regarding gender, males were the most affected in the period studied, corresponding to 53.9% (n = 331), with a higher incidence in 2011 with 57 cases in males and 43 females in the same year. The region of health with the highest incidence was the North Araguaia with 40.4% (n = 248), followed by Capim Dourado 24,3% (n = 149) and Bico do Papagaio 11,1% (n = 68). The most affected race was brown with 66.1% (n = 406) of the cases. There were 15 deaths in total, and most of the deaths (n = 8) were reported in the Capim Dourado Health Region. **Conclusion:** The data presented show the profile of the carrier of varicella herpes zoster, which is predominantly male, of brown race, in the range 1 to 4 years, living in the region of health Middle North Araguaia, with a high number of deaths of the Capim Dourado Region during the studied period. The study allows us to observe the importance of child care, the most vulnerable, and also the high number of deaths reported, a knowledge essential for the health professional who needs to pay more attention to the disease, which is often underestimated.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

34. SURGICAL CORRECTION OF OCLUSIVE AORTO-ILIACA SYMPTOMIC DISEASE  
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**Introduction:** Atherosclerosis is seen as a disease of civilization, which grows with it and every day affects younger individuals. The



mean annual incidence of symptomatic peripheral obstructive arterial disease (POAD), according to the Framingham study, is 26 per 10,000 men and 12 per 10,000 women, increasing with age. Among the most involved segments are the distal abdominal aorta and the iliac arteries. Aortic-iliac occlusive disease (DOAI) is among the most frequent clinical problems presented to the vascular surgeon for evaluation and treatment. The objective of this study was to report the case of a patient with DOAI undergoing by-pass and right-foot amputation at the Presidente Dutra University Hospital (HUPD). The information was obtained by reviewing medical records, interviewing the patient and reviewing the literature. Case description: Case report. Patient M.G.C, female, 52 years old, farm worker, alcoholic and smoker (60 pack year). It presents DM and SA comorbidities. She was referred to the HUPD Vascular Surgery Service with a history of amputation of the right 4th due to necrosis. At the time of the consultation, the patient had painful lancinating pain in the lower limbs, initially associated with the efforts, which progressed to pain at rest. He also reported boot paresthesia in the lower limbs, in addition to alterations of coloration and temperature of the affected limbs. Physical examination: amputation bed of the 4th pododactyl with a dirty fibrin fund and satellite ulcer on the medial border of the right foot cavity, in addition to dry necrotic lesions of mummified appearance in 2nd, 3rd and 5th right toes. On palpation, in both LLLs: present femoral pulse (+ / 4 +) and posterior tibial and pedal pulses were absent bilaterally. She was hospitalized for treatment, where surgical correction with a bifurcated aortic prosthesis was chosen. Transmetatarsal amputation was performed on right foot and aortobifemoral bypass with prosthesis. On the 1st postoperative day (DPO) presented femoral pulse present in both limbs; popliteal, tibial posterior and pedicle absent on the right and gifts on the left. He was discharged on the 30th day without complications. Final considerations: The surgical treatment for DOAI can be performed by endovascular or open surgery, according to the individuality of each case. In the presented case, the correction by open surgery with prosthesis evidenced satisfactory results in relation to the perfusion improvement of the LLL in the mid-postoperative period and did not present complications.

35. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO

Alina de Oliveira Pedrosa, ANDRESSA TAVARES RIBEIRO, José de Ribamar Rodrigues dos Santos Júnior; Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz, PEDRO EMANOEL DA SILVA RODRIGUES; Vanessa Thaylla Coelho Silva Pinto, Mariana Lobo Lanes Santana de Alencar  
*Uema*

Introduction: Tuberculosis (TB) is a chronic disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. The infection occurs when a patient with active respiratory tract tuberculosis (laryngeal, pulmonary) expels droplets that settle in the environment and resect forming the Wells nucleus, and are then suspended with 2 or more bacilli in the interior and can be aspirated by an individual, reaching the alveoli and may initiate the infection process. Brazil concentrates 80% of the world's TB burden and approximately 4.5 thousand people die each year from this curable and preventable disease. Objectives: To describe the profile of tuberculosis cases in the State of Maranhão. Methods: This is an epidemiological, descriptive study with a quantitative approach, consumed with data collected in the DATA-SUS, in the Information System of Notifiable Diseases, with the state of Maranhão as the analysis unit, from 2014 to 2016 Results: A total of 5103 cases of TB were identified, the majority of them in the age group of 20 to 39 years (43.5%), in the male sex (65%) and in São Luís (52.3%). Of the total number of confirmed cases, 4237 (83%) were new, 429 (8.4%) re-admissions after abandonment. Regarding the classification, 4597 (90%) presented pulmonary form and 463 (9%) extrapulmonary form. Regarding the association with other diseases, 396 (7.7%) of the cases had Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) and 436 (8.54%) were diabetic. In relation to the aggravating factors of health status, the following stand out: alcoholism in 561 (10.9%) of the cases; smoking 395 (7.74%) and 49 (0.9%) were in the street. Of the 5103 cases, 2697 (52.8%) had

positive sputum smear microscopy and 1220 (23.9%) negative. The bacilloscopy performed in the 2nd month of TB treatment showed negative results for 1451 (28.4%) of the cases and positivity for 154 (3.01%) of the patients and in the 6th month of treatment 1202 (23.5%) presented negative smear microscopy. In the 12th month of treatment, 2471 (48.4%) attended the course and 443 (8.6%) dropped out. Conclusion: The prevalence of TB cases occurred in young adults, in the male sex, in the pulmonary form and there was a greater concentration of new cases of the disease, most cases evolved at the end of every treatment process for the cure. For the effectiveness of control actions in Primary Care, the awareness, unity and perennial integration of those responsible for TB control and of the population, since it is a neglected disease, is paramount.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

36. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PEOPLE WITH SYPHILIS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO

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Introduction: Syphilis is an infection caused by a gram-negative bacterium, called *Treponema Pallidum*. Its transmission occurs either sexually or transplacentally at any stage of pregnancy, has a greater potential for infectivity in the early stages, often with lesions in primary syphilis and secondary education. It can be classified according to the time of infection and to the clinical manifestations. Vertical transmission occurs in about 80% of the cases with a high perinatal mortality rate. Maternal screening and treatment performed effectively reduce by 50-80% of deaths. Objective: To describe the epidemiological profile of pregnant women with syphilis in the state of Maranhão. Methods: This is an epidemiological, descriptive study with a quantitative approach, based on data collected from the Department of Information Technology of the SUS, (SINAN), with the state of Maranhão as a unit of analysis in the period from 2011 to 2013. Results: A total of 609 cases of gestational syphilis were identified, the majority of them in the 20-39 age group (69.1%), brown race / color (69.1%), incomplete 5th to 8th grade of Elementary School (27.4%), São Luís (18.8%). Of the total cases identified, 346 (56.8%) were classified as Primary syphilis, 109 (17.8%) Ignorado / Branco, 60 (9.8%) secondary, 49 (8%) tertiary and 45 (7, 3%) latent. Regarding the non-treponemic test for syphilis diagnosis, 545 (89.4%) presented reactivity, 38 (6.2%) did not, Ignored / White 16 (2.6%) and non-reactive 10 (1.64%); (53.5%) of the cases did not take the test, 211 (34.6%) showed reactivity, 47 (7.7%) Ignorado / Branco, 25 (4.1%) did not indicate reactivity. Conclusion: Most cases of gestational syphilis were classified as primary syphilis in young adults, with brown color and incomplete elementary education. There is a significant deficiency in Basic Health Care, regarding the accomplishment of a quality prenatal care, orientation to the population about this reemergent disease and effective treatment for the control of this infection, which already has a renowned protocol with treatment of low cost and serological screening. In view of this, it is necessary to create new programs with special attention to pregnant women due to the serious consequences of the disease when not treated, such as the high perinatal mortality rate.

*Keywords:* Gynecology and Obstetrics

37. EVALUATION OF MAGENTA AND PERCENTAGE WATER MASS IN ELDERLY HYPERTENSIVE MEDICATION

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Introduction: Adequate hydration is known to be important for the body to function effectively, but as water ages, water regulation mechanisms are altered, increasing the risk of dehydration in the

elderly. In addition the decline of age-related muscle mass appears to have two phases. A "slow" phase of muscle loss, in which 10% of the mass is lost between 25 and 50 years of age. Its deficiency manifests itself quickly: a variation of about 1% in the degree of hydration already leads to the appearance of the symptoms of dehydration. Objective: To evaluate the relationship and percentage of water in hypertensive and medicated elderly women. Methods: The study was descriptive in a prospective design. The population consisted of 12 hypertensive women, initially sedentary, who were 60 years of age or older. The selection of the sample came from the University Program of the Third Age (UNITI) and Association of Retirees of the University (AAUNI) of UFMA. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Brazil Platform CAAE: 52595516.6.0000.5087. To evaluate the level of physical activity, the IPAQ was used, and for the measurement of the Basal Metabolic Rate and Lean Mass, the bioelectric Tetrapolar ©Maltron BF900 was used. The data were analyzed with the software Graphpad Prism version 17.0, and the test used was the correlation coefficient of Spearman. Results: The volume of lean mass is directly proportional to the amount of water in which  $r = 0.3629436$  was detected. Conclusion: These results allow to conclude that there is a relationship between the volume of lean mass and the amount of water.

**Keywords:** Elderly, Lean mass Hydration, Sports Health

#### Oral

38. Pre-exposure prophylaxis and key populations: combating (not so) old epidemic  
Viriato Campelo, Pedro Marcos Gomes Teixeira; Bruno William Lopes de Almeida; Claudia Paz Sampaio; Lucas Emanuel Sampaio do Nascimento; Jessica Lima Silva  
UNINOVAFAPÍ

Introduction: Since the 1980s, when acquired immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has terrified the world, many studies have been carried out and new forms of prevention have been discovered. The promotion of condom use has always been the main strategy adopted, but with the advancement of research and behavioral population changes, new tactics are being embraced. Pre-exposure prophylaxis - PrEP- to HIV is one of these prevention strategies and consists of the use of antiretrovirals by people not infected by the virus. In Brazil, PrEP will be used in key populations: Men who have sex with men - MSM -, gay men, transgender people, sex workers and drug users. Objectives: To evaluate the impact of PrEP on Brazilian Public Health; to analyze the current panorama of key populations in relation to HIV infection in Brazil; Discuss the effectiveness of PrEP Methodology: This is a descriptive and retrospective epidemiological study of HIV cases in Brazil between 2007 and 2016. Data were verified in the SINAN database. They were then analyzed and grouped into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and displayed in a table. Result: From 2007 to June 2016, 136,945 cases of HIV infection in Brazil were reported in Sinan. In the general population we have a prevalence of 0.4%. In sex workers we have a prevalence of 4.9%, 5.9% in drug users, 10.5% in gays and MSM and 31.2% in trans people. In the Southeast there is predominance of infections in MSM, unlike the other regions that the predominance is heterosexual. Conclusion: The high prevalence of HIV infections in key populations shows that different methods are needed to avoid a new infection. The PrEP studies already carried out by the world showed protection of more than 90% of the users, and in San Francisco there were no more HIV infections in the prophylaxis population. In Brazil, spending on PrEP would have a positive impact on key populations, reducing vulnerability to HIV and, in the long term, being a pharmaceconomics for the State.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

#### Poster

39. The importance of prenatal care in the prophylaxis of HIV transmission  
Jose Borba de Freitas Neto, Ana Letícia Feitosa Lisboa Lima, Ivana Leticia de Sousa Paiva; Alda Tereza Queiroz

Lyra; Jessica Islane Amorim de Sá; Ana Paula de Castro  
Ahid; Alanna Gomes Dominici  
Uniceuma

Introduction: The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) affected by the Immune System, especially with respect to cells expressing the CD4 antigen. How to transmit the virus from the mother to the breast instead of during gestation in 35% of cases, during delivery in 65%, and in breastfeeding there is an increased risk between 7% and 22% at each exposure of the child to milk maternal health. If a pregnant woman is to detect virus carriers, since this CD4 + T lymphocyte and viral load should be done immediately, as this helps in defining the way of delivery and response to antiretroviral treatment. Case report: AHMS, female, 26 years old, black, married, natural and resident in São Luís-MA, was attended at the Maria Ayrecila Novochadlo Health Center for prenatal consultation (Gestation: IV, Parity: III, Abortion: 0 ), presentation belly pain of the Catholic type two weeks ago. At the obstetric examination, uterine height of 20cm, heart rate 132 bpm and fetal present. Patient reports that 4 years ago, except anti-HIV serology (SIC). At Maternity Maternal Childhood, she was submitted to vaginal delivery without obstetric interferences, and breastfeeding was initiated in the first hours of birth. In the postpartum period, a rapid HIV test was performed, with one reagent parent and one daughter non-reactive. From then on, childbirth began the fight against cancer, with viral delivery of 5591 copies to undetectable in 8 months. In its third pregnancy, prophylaxis was performed on the child and non-transmission of the virus was verified. Final considerations: The diagnosis of HIV infection, when performed at the beginning of gestation, allowing better prognoses related to the control of maternal infection and, consequently, satisfactory results in the prophylaxis of the vertical transmission of this agent. For this reason, HIV testing should be done to all pregnant women as soon as prenatal care begins. If it has not been done with the result you are not ready, the rapid HIV test should be used shortly after admission to the maternity ward.

**Keywords:** Gynecology and obstetrics

40. Psoas muscle abscess associated with complicated acute appendicitis  
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Uniceuma

Introduction: Acute appendicitis is the main cause of acute inflammatory abdomen and its diagnosis is essentially clinical, tending to have a good evolution since it has immediate surgical treatment. Cases where there is difficulty in diagnosis are associated with complications. Case report: D.R.S.C., male, 25 years, attended at the General Surgery Service of Carlos Macieira Hospital with pain in the right iliac fossa for 4 days and fever, nausea and vomiting for 2 days. On examination: abdomen in defense, Blumberg positive. Complementary exams: 21,220 / mm<sup>3</sup> leukocytes, 37.32 C-reactive protein and Computed Tomography with increased cecal appendix (1.3 cm) in the right iliac fossa with abscess (8.5 x 4.8 cm) next to the appendix dissecting the ileopsoas from its origin to the thigh root. Subjected to Exploratory Laparotomy by xiphoid-pubic medial incision: seen large purulent secretion in right iliac fossa and fundus of sac; cecal appendix with edema, hyperemia and necrosis throughout its length, besides perforations in base, 1/3 medium and apex; perforated cecum near the base of the appendix; posterior peritoneum necrosis with retroperitoneal dissection. Done: appendectomy and raffia of the cecum with points in "X" with Vicryl 3.0. On the 6th postoperative day, the extension of the right lower limb associated with edema evolved with pain. Control tomography was performed: extensive heterogeneous hypodense collection of the psoas muscle on the right extending to the iliopsoas and iliac muscle, with multilobulated appearance. Subjected to new Laparotomy: seen large amount of inflammatory fluid in the cavity; loose adhesions between omentum and loops; intact cecorrhaphy

points and wall area in the topography of the cecum; outlet of purulent secretion from abscess shop in psoas. In Laparotomy: drainage of psoas abscess. To remove thrombosis, Doppler Ultrasonography of the lower right lower limb was performed, and a new collection was made in the root to the middle third of the thigh. Made right thigh fasciotomy: incision on the medial face of the right thigh and located abscess in the Hunter Channel with drainage of purulent secretion. Patient evolving with clinical improvement. Conclusion: Early diagnosis of acute appendicitis is important for its surgical indication and patient prognosis in order to avoid complications of the natural history of the disease, such as abscesses.

**Keywords:** Surgery

41. Surgical Approach to Fibroma Ossificans Juvenile  
Luis Raimundo Serra Rabêlo, Raissa Pinheiro Moraes, Eider Guimarães Bastos; Josimar Camelo; Elesbão Ferreira Viana Junior; Roque Soares Martins Neto; Paulo Maria Santos Rabêlo  
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**Introduction:** Fibro-osseous lesions affecting the facial region are varied. Among them, there is the Juvenile Ossificante Fibroma (FOJ), a benign neoplasia, rare, asymptomatic, recurrent and with predilection by the maxilla of young individuals. **Case report:** A 16-year-old male patient attended the Buco-Maxillofacial Surgery and Traumatology Service of the Presidente Dutra University Hospital - HUUFMA complaining of an asymptomatic increase in face volume and difficulty in chewing, with time of one year. Extraoral facial examination showed facial asymmetry with increased volume of the maxilla on the left side. During the intra-oral examination, a lesion of hardened consistency, mucosa-like staining and approximately 4 cm in size was found. At the image examination, the presence of hyperdense lesion in the left maxilla was observed, being compatible with the physical exams. We then underwent incisional biopsy, revealing a fibro-osseous lesion, whose anatomopathological aspect showed compatibility with FOJ. Considering the high rates of relapse, the total resection of the lesion was planned for the treatment, through intrabuccal access followed by peripheral osteotomy. Clinical and radiographic follow-up was performed for four months, and tissue recovery, with absence of relapse and symptomatology, revealed a reconstruction of the region affected by autogenous iliac crest bone grafting for posterior prosthetic rehabilitation. The patient is still in postoperative follow-up. **Final considerations:** The surgical technique used was adequate for the resolution of the case, since there was no recurrence and bone reconstruction was possible for future rehabilitation.

42. Katz index in the evaluation of the functionality of the elderly made in the global action in the city of São Luís  
Maria Zali Borges Sousa San Lucas, Jacira do Nascimento Serra, Mariana de Arruda Frazão, Beatriz Castro Martins; Lidia Maria Lopes da Silva; Glenda Cristina Viana Barbosa; Lorena Batista Braga de Sousa; Wanessa Caroline Brito Ferreira Sousa  
*Uniceuma*

**Introduction:** Functional investigation is one of the great markers of elderly health and has emerged as a key component in the evaluation of the health of this population. Thus, the concept of functional capacity, that is, the ability to maintain the physical and mental abilities for an independent and autonomous life, follows. **OBJECTIVE:** To evaluate the functionality of the elderly in a global action in the city of São Luís through the Index de Katz. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional descriptive study, carried out in June 2017 during the Global Action in São Luís / MA. The instrument used was the Katz index, which evaluates the functional capacity of the elderly. 39 people of both sexes, however, were included in the research only people aged 60 or over, being excluded 3 because they were not within the age group, and the final sample was 36 elderly. The statistical analysis was performed through the program Excel 2013 being the results

expressed in average, minimum and maximum and absolute and relative frequency. **Results:** The mean age of the sample was 67.44 years, ranging from 60 to 87; 66.67% of the sample was female. The highest prevalence was in the elderly with incomplete elementary education (47.22%), and only 2.78% had a complete upper level. The mean Katz index of the sample was 5.6, demonstrating a high level of independence and functionality of the elderly evaluated. **Conclusion:** The Katz index showed a satisfactory level of independence and functionality. It was noticed that the majority of the evaluated elderly Therefore a more comprehensive and analytical study is necessary to evaluate and correlate the level of schooling and other possible factors with the degree of independence in order to develop a more adequate care planning and to provide a better quality of life for the children. seniors.

**Keywords:** Collective health

43. Correlation between clinical-functional parameters and quality of life in patients with non-fibrocystic bronchiectasis  
Maria do Rosario S. R. Costa, Gabriel Matos Machado, Mariana de Arruda Frazão; Vivianne Maria Laranjeiras Monte Freire; João Batista Monte Freire  
*UFMA*

**Introduction:** Bronchiectasis promotes high morbidity and mortality, with a risk of loss of lung function and may cause a significant impairment of quality of life, considering that in this group of patients, cough, sputum production and frequency of respiratory infections are altered. **Objective:** To evaluate the quality of life in patients with Non-fibrocystic Bronchiectasis and to correlate with clinical and functional parameters. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study was carried out at the Pulmonology Clinic of the Asthmatic Patient Care Program of the University Hospital in São Luís (MA). Thirty patients over 18 years of age with Bronchiectasis were included. Patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) were excluded from the study, cystic fibrosis patients with no clinical stability, and a smoking load of 15 packs or more. All participants answered the St. George's Respiratory Questionnaire (SGRQ) and the SF-36 General Quality of Life Questionnaire. **Results:** Post-infectious bronchiectasis (66.7%) was the most frequent etiological diagnosis, and the mean age of the patients was 48 years. The mean scores for symptoms, activity and impact were 54.01% ( $\pm$  17.0), 50.45% ( $\pm$  21.8) and 40.63% ( $\pm$  16.6), respectively. The correlation between the total scores of both questionnaires had a Pearson coefficient of -0.744 and  $p < 0.05$ . A correlation was found between FEV1% and total SGRQ score ( $p < 0.05$ ) **Conclusion:** Patients' quality of life is low, with a correlation in both a general quality of life questionnaire and a specific disease questionnaire, reaffirming the negative impact of the disease on the life of the bronchiectasis. Patients who suffered the greatest limitation during their activities, and worse expectations of improvement had a greater involvement of the pulmonary function, with lower levels of FEV1%. As future perspectives, the aim is to develop a pulmonary rehabilitation program aimed at improving the quality of life of bronchiectasis. The validation of a specific questionnaire for bronchiectasis and a long-term segment will make the assessment of the impact of quality of life and its associated factors more relevant.

**Keywords:** Medical clinic

- Oral  
44. PTERIGOMANDIBULAR ANCHILLOSIS FROM FIREARMS INJURY  
Eider Guimarães Bastos, Elesbão Ferreira Viana Junior, Raissa Pinheiro Moraes, Roque Soares Martins Neto; Loretta Maíra dos Santos Barros; André Luis Costa Cantanhede  
*HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO DA UFMA - UNIDADE PRESIDENTE DUTRA*

**Introduction:** Extra-articular ankylosis of Temporomandibular Joint (TMJ) is a disorder that results in mandibular hypomobility due to

pathology extrinsic to the limits of this joint, being an extremely uncommon condition. Factors such as radiotherapy, sequelae of zygomatic fractures, Jacobs disease, formation of heterotrophic bone between the coronary process and zygomatic arch, sphenoid or posterior maxillary region have been described as causes of this condition. This paper aims to present a rare case of pterygomandibular extra-articular ankylosis of projectile current from a firearm. Case study: A 36-year-old female patient presented with pterygomandibular ankylosis following gunshot injury, evolving with complete limitation of mouth opening for 16 years. The planning consisted of the use of computed tomography to obtain prototyped biomodels, where the presence of ankylotic mass was evidenced by joining the branch of the mandible to the lateral plate of the pterygoid process of the right sphenoid bone. The proposed surgical procedure was the extra oral approach for C osteotomy of the branch encompassing the right coronary process. Shortly thereafter, by intraoral access, the partial removal of the ankylotic block (to maintain bone structures and avoid the noble structures of the pterygopalatine region) was done. Since there was no satisfactory buccal opening in the trans-operative, it was decided to perform a contralateral coronoidectomy by intra-buccal access, obtaining a satisfactory aperture of 35mm. No fastening devices were installed. The patient underwent aggressive physiotherapy to improve the mouth opening and, after 8 months of outpatient follow-up, presented with a mouth opening of 38 mm, with no motor deficit. Final consideration: this work has clinical relevance because there have been no reports in the literature until the time of long-term pterygomandibular ankylosis caused by gunshot injury.

## Poster

45. Influence of different intracanal medications on the bond strength of two endodontic cements  
Ceci Nunes Carvalho, José Bauer, Kamyly Costa Pereira, Laise Nunes Rodrigues; José Bauer; Ceci Nunes Carvalho  
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO MARANHÃO

Introduction: Different types of intracanal medications can interfere with a correct sealing and waterproofing of endodontic obturation. The possible presence of intracanal medication residues at the entrance of the tubules and dentin walls may affect both the penetration of the cement into the dentin tubules and interfere with the cement prey process. There are currently no studies evaluating the influence of bioactive glasses on the bond strength of endodontic cements. Objectives: To evaluate the influence of different intracanal medications on bond strength (MPa) of AH Plus (AH) and MTA Fillapex (MTA) cements in human root dentin. Methods: Sixty-four upper molar palatine roots were prepared endodontically and divided into 4 groups receiving the following medications: Calcium hydroxide (H2O), 45S5 (45S5) bioactive glass, niobophosphate glass (NbG) or distilled water (H2O) as control. After 14 days the intracanal medications were removed and the roots were filled with the AH Plus or MTA Fillapex cements and kept for 30 days at 37 ° C. The roots were sliced and subjected to the micropush-out test at a speed of 0.5mm / min. The data were statistically analyzed with Anova and Tukey's test at a confidence level of 95%. Results: The AH Plus cement obtained the highest values of bond strength when compared to the MTA cement (P <0.05). The use of any of the medications tested negatively influenced the bond strength of the cement AH (P <0.05), where the control group obtained union strength of 11.33 ± 3.5, 7.13 ± 2.7 in the HCa group, 7, 14 ± 3.9 in the BG group and 4.51 ± 2.6 in the NbG group (Mean ± standard deviation). The intracanal measurement had no influence on the bond strength of the MTA cement (0.38 ± 0.2 in the control group, 0.97 ± 0.7 in the HC group, 0.15 ± 0.05 in the BG group and 0.33 ± 1 in the control group, 6 in the NbG group). Conclusion: All intracanal medications used for 14 days had a negative influence on the bond strength of AH, while the effect on MTA was significant. Regardless of the intracanal medication used, AH Plus presented considerably higher values of bond strength compared to MTA Fillapex.

Keywords: Oral health

46. Restoration of health, function and aesthetics through multidisciplinary clinical procedures  
Darlon Martins Lima, Kamyly Costa Pereira, Gabriela Rodrigues Paiva  
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO MARANHÃO

Introduction: Modern Dentistry advocates prevention and care regarding the oral health of the individual. In this context, attention should be drawn to the concept of the stomatognathic system (bone, muscle, teeth, joints, glands). The new perception, therefore, must be an interdisciplinary dental care, which transmits to the patient the integrality of their needs in the oral health process. With this purpose, the following case report aims to emphasize the relevance of interdisciplinary care to the patient, considering integral and indispensable planning for their well-being. CASE STUDY: Patient S.R.H.S., 13 years old, female, sought dental care in the discipline of Clinical III of the Federal University of Maranhão to recover the aesthetics of upper anterior teeth compromised by caries disease. In the anamnesis, there were no systemic alterations or elementary habits of oral hygiene. At the clinical examination it was possible to detect that of the 26 dental elements present, only 12 were healthy. In addition, the patient had a high plate index and two residual roots. Although the search was motivated by aesthetic reasons related to the central and lateral maxillary incisors, the patient received guidelines for oral hygiene, followed by adjustment of the buccal environment, by means of supragingival scraping of all sextants and surgical extraction of the residual roots. In addition, restorative procedures were also performed on elements contaminated by caries disease. Periapical radiographic examinations indicated that teeth 21 and 22 were indicative of need for endodontic intervention. The clinical management selected for these elements was based on the patient's age and socioeconomic status. Endodontics were performed, the extensively destroyed teeth were extracted, recovered with fiberglass pins and direct restoration with composite resin. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS: The success of dental treatment is related to prior planning aiming at restoring the patient's health. For this, an interdisciplinary conception is substantial, since it supplies not only the initial complaint of the patient, but also returns quality of life reflected in an integral way.

47. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CASES OF VIRAL HEPATITES IN THE MARANHÃO BETWEEN 2011 AND 2015  
Luciano André Assunção Barros, Thiago Augusto Rocha Matos, Antônio Lucas Mendes Araújo; Marcos Santos Luz Leal; Mateus Santos Luz Leal; Mathews Resplandes Batista Batista: carlos augusto cavalcante filho  
UEMA

Introduction: Viral hepatitis are pathologies considered serious, being able to attend with inflammation or even hepatic necrosis, being responsible, therefore, for thousands of annual deaths. This disease has five types of virus, namely: A, B, C, D and E. It is very present in the population context, due to the difficulty of access to health posts and the poverty of many Brazilian municipalities. Medicine has responded to these complications through surveillance systems, immunization projects and even assistance to pregnant women with prevention of vertical infection. In the country, the Northeast presents a significant number of cases (23.97%). In this study, Maranhão was the second with the highest number of cases between 2011 and 2015. OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the epidemiological profile of cases of viral hepatitis in the State of Maranhão, from 2010 to 2015. Methods: Descriptive, retrospective and epidemiological epidemiological study quantitative study that used the Information Technology Department of SUS-DATASUS to collect data. Results: A total of 2408 cases were recorded in Maranhão, accounting for 25.4% of the cases in the Northeast region (9478). Viral Hepatitis indices in Maranhão between 2011 and 2015 are more prevalent among males, with 1351 cases (56%), compared to 1057 (44%) in females. As for the breed, the female population overlaps with 824 confirmed cases (34%) of hospitalizations. In relation to the age group, the indices become more evident between 5 and 9 years, with 507 confirmed situations (20%). São Luís, Imperatriz and Barra do Corda lead the municipalities with the highest rates of

this pathology, with 338, 220 and 111, respectively. In addition, 85 deaths were recorded in the study period. This disease burden the state in a significant way, since 3052649.69 are spent with hospital expenses. Hepatitis A is considered the most diagnosed of all hepatitis. The study of the results confirmed this aspect present in the literature. Conclusion: Studies that address viral hepatitis serve as an alert for national health to develop in order to attenuate the prevalence of this disease in the future. Thus, the analysis of a profile of patients with viral hepatitis provides a more effective management of the problem, promoting access to qualified health care services and stimulating social participation and articulation, thus contributing to the decline in epidemiological indices found.

**Keywords:** Collective health

48. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN AN INTENSIVE THERAPY UNIT IN SÃO LUIS-MA  
Rafaela Pontes de Albuquerque, Ana Cláudia Pinho de Carvalho, Ana Victória Pinho de Carvalho Pascal, Rafaela Pontes de Albuquerque; Andrews Matheus Reis Sousa  
*Ceuma*

**Introduction** The uti are intended for the care of serious patients causing concern, because these are units that consume a lot of human and financial resources, making it necessary to reduce costs without loss of quality. In the last decades, there has been evaluated the severity of the patients admitted to the ICU, aiming to provide information to adapt to the most frequent and important medical problems, which could reduce public health spending in the country. Knowing the profile of these patients becomes fundamental for those who work in care, and for those who hold positions of management of health services to provide quality care **Objectives:** To identify the epidemiological profile of patients admitted to the intensive care unit, with the main diagnostic categories. **Methods:** Retrospective study, from data collection, from January to December of 2016, carried out in the Intensive Care Unit of a private hospital in. The data were collected in the Epimed® program. The data analyzed were age, gender, main diagnostic categories and comorbidities. **Results:** In the period evaluated, 1,689 patients were hospitalized, the majority of which were clinical, with 1,316 patients (78.85%). Among genders, there was no predominance. The mean age was 61.22 years. Among the diagnostic categories are infections with 34.20% of the patients, followed by cardiac pathologies (with 89 patients) with diagnoses of infarcts with supra-elevation, without supra-elevation and unstable angina. In the infectious diseases category, the most prevalent infection was pneumonia with 13 patients (9.35%) followed by urinary infections (60 patients (4.56%). In the presence of comorbidities, 1,174 (70.34%) had (29.44%), followed by 397 diabetic patients (13.43%), and dyslipidemia in 134 patients (4.53%). Among patients with renal insufficiency without dialysis **Conclusion:** The present study reveals an elderly population, with associated comorbidities that are often possible for prevention. Adequate knowledge of epidemiology is necessary for the development of campaigns for the prevention of avoidable causes, as the population is aging and there is a need to optimize human and financial resources

**Keywords:** Medical clinic

- Oral  
49. PREVALENCE OF ALLERGIC BACKGROUND IN PATIENTS ADMITTED IN A UNIT OF INTENSIVE THERAPY IN HOSPITAL DE SÃO LUIS-MA.  
Ana Cláudia Pinho de Carvalho, Ana Victória Pinho de Carvalho Pascal, Andrews Matheus Reis Sousa; Rafaela Pontes de Albuquerque  
*Ceuma*

**Introduction.** Adverse drug reactions (ADR) are an important cause of morbidity and mortality and have a significant impact on daily medical practice, accounting for approximately 25-30% of drug reactions. Any drug has a potential triggering allergic reaction that,

in most cases, arises suddenly and unpredictably, being an important cause of morbidity and mortality, being considered a public health problem. **Objectives:** To identify the main allergies of patients admitted to an intensive care unit at a hospital in São Luis-Ma. **Methods:** Retrospective study, from data collection, from January to February 2017, performed at the Intensive Care Unit of a private hospital in. **Results:** A total of 186 patients, predominantly clinicians with 72.38%, hospitalized in this period, with a mean age of 61.03, were evaluated in the Epimed® program. The data analyzed were gender, main reported allergens and age group. (median age 63 years), being 92 men (49.46%), being the main class diagnosed infection with 38.76%, among them the diagnosis of pneumonia with 16.30%. Of these 186 patients, 47 (25.26%) reported some type of allergy. Of these, 29 (61.7%) were women. Among the most frequent allergens are antibiotics 17 (40.2%) of the patients, with the penicillin class being the most frequent. The other allergens are analgesics such as dipyrone with 10 patients, non-hormonal anti-inflammatory drugs with 3 patients, and acetyl salicylic acid with 2 patients. Only 4 patients reported allergy to metoclopramide and 3 others reported allergy but did not know the allergen. Among others, shrimp, iodine and fenoterol have been reported. 8 patients present an allergic reaction to more than one allergen. **Conclusion:** Data from the present study are in agreement with the literature studied, where 10 to 15% of patients admitted to hospitals report some type of allergy, with the most common allergens being class of antibiotics, followed by non-hormonal anti-inflammatory drugs. There is a discrete predominance in females in the literature as well as in this work. Thus, Adverse events resulting from exposure to drugs with potential to trigger an allergic response with a high degree of morbidity and mortality, it is necessary the investigation by the health professional. by means of pharmacovigilance actions

**Keywords:** Medical clinic

- Poster  
50. PREVALENCE OF SYSTEMIC ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN FEMALE SEX: A SAMPLE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALTIES OF THE SINGLE HEALTH SYSTEM (SUS) OF THE REGIONAL UNIVERSITY OF GURUPI (UNIRG)  
Pedro Pio da Silveira, Marcos Renato Herrera, Andrey Reis da Fonseca, Élide Ferreira Lopes Landin; Wengmo Lima Santos, Joelcy Pereira Tavares, Carlos Anísio dos Santos Souza, Rodrigo Teixeira Pereira  
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**Introduction:** Systemic arterial hypertension (SAH) is characterized by a sustained elevation of blood pressure levels . 140 and / or 90 mmHg. Its origin is multifactorial and is considered to be one of the main modifiable risk factors for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and cerebrovascular accident (AVE). **Objective:** To evaluate the prevalence of Systemic Hypertension, more specifically in females, in a city in the southern state of Tocantins. **Methods:** Retrospective observational study through data collection in patients' charts, from 2011 to 2016, through the Unified Health System at the specialty outpatient clinic of the Regional University of Gurupi - TO, southern region of the State of Tocantins. Specifically, the charts of the outpatient clinic of the cardiology specialty were evaluated. Approved by the research ethics committee of the University Center UNIRG, by means of an opinion with protocol no. 1,907,385 and authorization by the Coordinator of Health Education Management (CGES). **Results:** A total of 150 patients diagnosed with SAH were present, of which 41.33% were male and 58.67% were female. The mean age was 57 years. **Conclusion:** We observed that the prevalence of SAH in females, as it has been observed in other population samples, also occurred in this specialty outpatient clinic. Thus, this prevalence proves that the primary evaluation and prevention approach of global cardiovascular risk should differ between the female and the male sex. In addition, we know that female atherosclerotic disease generally tends to have a worse prognosis.

**Keywords:** Medical clinic

## 51. LEISHMANIOSIS AND REDUCED VISCERAL DEVELOPMENT WITH LEISHMANIOSIS DERMIC POST-CALAZAR

Carlos Henrique Nery Costa, Maria Dolores Rufino Ribeiro dos Santos Rocha, Sara Severo Mendes da Paz, Bruna Rufino Leão; Dennyse de Medeiros Gonçalves Albuquerque; Maria Cláudia Pinheiro Rufino Ribeiro; Maria Dolores Rufino Ribeiro dos Santos Rocha; Carlos Henrique Nery Costa  
UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO PIAUÍ

**Introduction:** Post-calazar dermal leishmaniasis (LDPC) is a rare event in our country, being more commonly reported in Asian countries. It presents several clinical forms, and there is no consensus in the literature about the most appropriate treatment, which is often ineffective. Immunocompromised patients may develop cutaneous lesions due to the dissemination of current visceral leishmaniasis (LV). In another context, patients with a previous history of chalazion eventually develop cutaneous lesions due to inflammatory immune reconstitution syndrome. **Case report:** A 45-year-old female patient, known to have had retroviruses for 9 years, with multiple previous hospitalizations for VL treatment, underwent splenectomy two years ago after developing hyperesplenism in one of the episodes of kala-azar. She was readmitted with asthenia, weight loss and hyperemic, non-pruritic plaque lesions on the face, trunk and operative scar. Biopsy showed diffuse granulomatous dermatitis compatible with anemic leishmaniasis. Myelogram confirmed the recurrence of LV. The abdominal US showed an accessory spleen and the patient underwent a new splenectomy. There was a resurgence of cutaneous lesions and an increase in CD4 levels. However, 3 months after the surgical procedure, it presented a new recurrence of calazar and worsening of cutaneous lesions, compatible with LDPC. Treatment with liposomal amphotericin B was attempted for 2 weeks, with good response to VL, but worsening of the cutaneous condition. **Final considerations:** It is postulated that LDPC may be the cause of multiple LV relapses. More studies are needed on the best therapeutic and diagnostic tool of this rare condition.

## 52. INFECTIOUS ENDOCARDITE SUBAGUDA OF VALVA NATIVA REFRACTARIA ANTIBIOTICOTERAPIA EMPÍRICA

Carlos Henrique Nery Costa, Maria Dolores Rufino Ribeiro dos Santos Rocha, Sara Severo Mendes da Paz, Bruna Rufino Leão; Dennyse de Medeiros Gonçalves Albuquerque; Maria Cláudia Pinheiro Rufino Ribeiro; Maria Dolores Rufino Ribeiro dos Santos Rocha; Carlos Henrique Nery Costa  
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**Introduction:** Infectious endocarditis (IE) is an infection of the endocardium or vascular endothelium, the characteristic lesion of which is vegetation. In general, there is a predisposing factor leading to an endothelial lesion with platelet and fibrin deposition and formation of a sterile thrombus. A persistent bacteremia situation allows the bacteria to migrate to the heart and cause the disease, classified as acute or subacute. The subacute IE has a milder and more drawn picture and its main etiologic agent in native valves is *Streptococcus viridans*. **Case report:** Female patient, 50 years old, Caucasian, housewife, from Coronel José Dias-Piauí; 8 months ago he started dyspnea on habitual efforts and intermittent fever. He sought medical help, being diagnosed and treated as bacterial rhinosinusitis, without improvement. In the previous pathological history, he reported recurrent pharyngotonsillitis in adolescence. An echocardiogram (ECO) was performed showing mitral valve prolapse and discrete calcifications in a previous leaflet. Admitted to hospital for infectious diseases 5 months after the onset of the disease. On physical examination, he presented a holosystolic murmur in the mitral valve 3 + / 6 +. He performed a new ECO that showed vegetation of 0.6 x 0.8 cm in the mitral valve and moderate mitral regurgitation. Negative blood cultures. Initiated empirical treatment with Penicillin G and Crystalline Gentamicin for 30 days, indicated for treatment of subacute IE. In control ECO, vegetation increased (1.1 cm), evolving afebrile with persistence of dyspnea. New blood cultures were performed, without bacterial growth. A

scheme was started with Vancomycin, Gentamicin and Ciprofloxacin, evolving with side effects: nephrotic and ototoxicity, bicytopenia, drug fever and cutaneous rash. Due to the adverse reactions associated with failure of antibiotic therapy, with increased vegetation and persistence of dyspnea, it was decided by valve replacement surgery. **Final considerations:** Endocarditis may occur with negative blood cultures when administration of antibiotics prior to collection of samples, choice of inappropriate culture methods, or infections with slow-growing microorganisms. In this case, the surgical indication was due to refractoriness to antibiotic therapy and vegetation greater than 1cm associated with moderate mitral regurgitation. The importance of screening for predisposing factors to the onset of the disease, as well as adequate early diagnosis and treatment, is reiterated.

## 53. The importance of immunohistochemistry in the diagnosis of breast cancer

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UFMA

**Introduction:** Breast cancer is the most common tumor in Brazil and the world, behind only non-melanoma skin cancer. In Maranhão, in 2016, 650 new cases of this type of tumor were registered. Histologically, carcinomas are classified according to the supposed cell type of origin, by the similarity with some tissue or some peculiar characteristic. Since this feature is limited, breast carcinomas based on molecular marker (immunohistochemical) expression profiles and gene expression profiles have also been classified. **Case Description:** L.S.V, 43, married, natural and resident of São Luis-MA, housewife. In March 2016, she noticed a nodule on her left breast. After the biopsy, which revealed a small differentiated malignant neoplasm, it was referred to IMOAB (Reference Hospital). Immunohistochemistry of the material showed negativity for the cytokeratin cocktail (AE1/AE3), which excluded the possibility of metaplastic carcinoma and suggested a pleomorphic sarcoma. However, the result was not specific and resection of the lesion was necessary for a conclusive diagnosis. In November, she underwent quadrantectomy of the left breast and anatomopathological analysis revealed that the neoplasia had two patterns: high-grade apocrine carcinoma alongside a solid area of giant and pleomorphic cells, as well as areas of apocrine carcinoma in situ. Thus, it was not possible to define with only histological techniques if the neoplasia corresponded to Mixed Carcinoma, apocrine Carcinoma or to a biphasic epithelial / stromal tumor, being referred for the accomplishment of a new immunohistochemistry in order to better characterize and classify the neoplasia. In January / 2017, a complementary left mastectomy, sentinel lymphadenectomy and axillary emptying were performed. The second Immunohistochemistry indicated positive cytokeratin (AE1/AE3), which corroborated for the diagnosis of metaplastic Carcinoma. After the discussion of the case with the Pathology service, it was concluded that it is a morphological and immunohistochemical framework of pleomorphic fusocellular malignant neoplasia. Because it is a metaplastic neoplasia with high aggressiveness, it was proposed to conduct 4 cycles of AC. Currently, the patient is in the 6th cycle, using Taxol. **Final considerations:** Immunohistochemical examination is an excellent method to obtain more precise and specific data in order to aid in the diagnosis of undifferentiated tumors.

## 54. RANGE MARSUPIALIZATION

Rosana Costa Casanovas de Carvalho, Francenilde Silva de Sousa Rosana Costa Casanovas; Rayssa Ferreira Cavaleiro de Macêdo; JOÃO PAULO DUTRA LOBO SOUSA  
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**Introduction:** Rânula is a benign blue cyst, translucent, located on the floor of the mouth or below the tongue. This lesion may present congenital etiology, in which there is due to atresia or failure of the channeling of the ducts of the salivary glands; or resulting from trauma or obstruction of the duct of the sublingual

salivary gland, interfering with speech, chewing and swallowing. There are different treatments, the most common being marsupialization associated or not with the surgical excision of the lesion and the involved gland. Case study: A 16-year-old female patient with no systemic diseases and no relevant data about her family history attended the clinic of the Dentistry Service of the Federal University of Maranhão and presented as the main complaint "A ball under the tongue that increased and decreased. After clinical evaluation, a localized lesion was found in the buccal floor, characterized by an oval shape, sessile base, smooth surface, flaccid consistency and whole mucosa. A radiographic examination was performed, but no alterations were observed, thus raising the diagnostic hypothesis of the cannula. An incisional biopsy was performed and the material was sent for histopathological analysis, which confirmed the diagnosis of the cannula. Final considerations: The diagnosis of the runa pathology can be given by clinical presentation, especially for superficial lesions, but complementary tests, such as imaging and / or histopathology, can be requested. The procedure chosen, marsupialization, is suggested as first-choice therapy in many cases in the treatment of the lesion, since it is considered conservative, simple and not very traumatic, and presents no complications in its execution. In the case in question, there was follow-up for 8 (eight) months, without relapse, corroborating the success of the choice and the conduct of the treatment.

55. THE IMPACT OF ANTIBODIES CAMPAIGNS ON THE ORAL CANCER INDICATORS  
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Introduction: Oral cancer is the 6th most frequent type of malignant neoplasm in the world and presents established factors, such as tobacco and alcohol; highly suggestive, such as sun exposure and radiation; possible, such as viruses and immunodeficiency; and speculative, such as rinsing, trauma, and the habit of drinking mate. Although it is proven that smoking is a high risk factor for the development of this malignant neoplasia, it is hardly related, for the population in general, as one of the incidence factors. And the anti-smoking campaigns promoted by the federal government are aimed at changing this reality and reducing the rates. Objective: To evaluate if the campaigns promoted by the federal government brought some impact and how much was their impulse in the population, based on DATASUS data analysis. Methods: a descriptive, longitudinal, retrospective and evaluative study was carried out, with an evaluation of data on Brazil, from 1979 to 2014, and a comparison with world population data, considering the indicators of risk factors and protection and vital statistics focused on the atlas of cancer mortality. Results and discussion: it is noticed that the indices on oral cancer, before insertion of the advertising campaigns until the implementation of the anti-smoking law, remain constant, in Brazil; and globally, there is a slight wobble. But for both, it was expected that there would be a large decline after campaign actions to keep the rates low and steady. Thus, it is noted that the campaigns did not have great influence in the perspective of their objectives. Conclusion: Generalized anti-smoking campaigns promoted by the Ministry of Health, for example, do not have a great effect on the reduction of oral cancer rates. As an alternative, there may be more attention and investment in strategic campaigns to assess whether there will be greater impact on oral cancer rates.

Keywords: Oral health

56. THE SOCIAL PROFILE OF DIABETIC ELDERLY PERSONS HEARD IN THE FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY  
Ana Hélia de Lima Sardinha, Bruna Caroline Silva Falcão, Josafá Barbosa Marins; Pabline Medeiros Verزارo; Ana Hélia de Lima Sardinha  
escola magnífica

Introduction: Aging is marked by profound biological and behavioral changes and, in addition to somatic and psychic changes, has brought with it a new profile of morbi-mortality and an increase in chronic-degenerative diseases, such as diabetes. Objective: The purpose of this study was to describe the profile of diabetic elderly attended to in the family health strategy. Methodology: This is a retrospective epidemiological and cross-sectional study, with a quantitative approach. The study is part of a research project titled "Chronic Conditions in the Elderly Served in the Family Health Strategy in São Luís - MA". It was conducted from November 29 to December 27, 2013. The study sample was for convenience and comprised 81 charts of diabetic patients registered and in follow-up to the HIPERDIA program of the Ministry of Health, which are included in the Family Health Strategy, at the Health Centers of Vila Embratel and Clodomir Pinheiro Costa Health Center. As a data collection instrument, a semi-structured questionnaire with closed questions and open questions was used, which included socioeconomic and demographic variables. The data were analyzed in the Excel 2013 program, and statistical analysis was performed through the Biostal 5.0 program and Epi-info 7. The present study complies with the recommendations of resolution 196/96 and was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of the Presidente Dutra University Hospital - HUPD, Federal University of Maranhão, with opinion nº 128.214. Results: The total population consisted of 81 elderly people, where the majority of the elderly were between 60 and 65 years old (35.8%), were female (74.07%), brown (43.21%), had incomplete primary education (40.74%), were married (80.25%) and retired (43.21%). Conclusion: This research allows us to point out issues related to the social aspects that these elderly people experience on a daily basis, and it is concluded that there is a need for a better adaptation of health services to an effective implementation of public policies of adequate care for the elderly with diabetes.

Keywords: Collective health

57. RISK FACTORS IN DIABETIC OLD PERSONS TAKEN IN THE FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY.  
Ana Hélia de Lima Sardinha, bruna caroline silva falcão, Josafá Barbosa Marins; Pabline Medeiros Verزارo  
escola magnífica

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is considered a growing public health problem and stands out as an important cause of morbidity and mortality, especially among the elderly, and with an increase in life expectancy it is verified that the prevalence of diabetes mellitus in the elderly. Objective: This study aims to describe the risk factors in diabetic elderly attended in the family health strategy. Methodology: This is a retrospective epidemiological and cross-sectional study, with a quantitative approach. The study is part of a research project titled "Chronic Conditions in the Elderly Served in the Family Health Strategy in São Luís - MA". It was conducted from November 29 to December 27, 2013. The study sample was for convenience and comprised 81 charts of diabetic patients registered and in follow-up to the HIPERDIA program of the Ministry of Health, which are included in the Family Health Strategy, at the Health Centers of Vila Embratel and Clodomir Pinheiro Costa Health Center. As a data collection instrument, a semi-structured questionnaire with closed questions and open questions was used, which included socioeconomic and demographic variables. The data were analyzed in the Excel 2013 program, and statistical analysis was performed through the Biostal 5.0 program and Epi-info 7. The present study complies with the recommendations of resolution 196/96 and was approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee of the Presidente Dutra University Hospital - HUPD, Federal University of Maranhão, with opinion nº 128.214. Results: The total population consisted of 81 elderly, where 44.44% were sedentary; 25.92% were overweight; 20.98% had a family history of cardiovascular diseases; 4.93% were smokers; and 11.1% had dyslipidemia. Conclusion: It was concluded that it is necessary to seek alternatives to improve the quality of life in the elderly, activities such as educational interventions, behavioral changes, especially those that encourage

physical exercise, are measures that help to reduce the levels of dependence of the elderly and loss of autonomy.

*Keywords:* Collective health

58. Orbital lymphangioma  
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*Ceuma*

**Introduction:** Lymphangiomas are lymphatic malformations that result in a benign tumor and can affect any type of organ or tissue, especially the cephalic portion. The lymph nodes and channels are usually not present in the orbit, which is the origin of these tumors. However, orbital lymphangiomas (LO) may be circumscribed to the orbit or encompass peri-orbital tissues. Among the clinical manifestations are: proptosis, pain, conjunctival hyperemia, chemosis, altered ocular motility and low visual acuity. **Case description:** A 26-year-old female patient sought medical assistance at the Djalma Marques emergency hospital in São Luís / MA. Referring to visual haze for 2 days and left ocular volume increase. He reported that on awakening he showed left eye pain with partial loss of vision in it. The ophthalmologic examination revealed proptosis of the left eye with ipsilateral ciliary injection. Right eye unchanged. Auscultation and palpation of the orbit without audible murmur and presence of non-pulsatile, non-depressive exophthalmos, and without phlogistic signs. In the biomicroscopy there is presence of venous engorgement of the left eyeball, eyelid edema 2 + / 4 +, without phlogistic signs. Pupil not photoreagent, mean mydriasis on the left. In the tonometry, IOP of 16 mmHg and 20 mmHg, respectively in right and left eyes. In the campimetry we noticed alteration of the visual field to the left, with global decrease of the sensitivity and relative arching left scotoma. Visual acuity of OD 20/25 and OE 20/40 with correction. Examination of ocular motility revealed hypomotility of III and VI cranial pairs to the left. Fundoscopy with papillary venous engorgement without papilledema. Upon examination of tomography of the orbit, it was evidenced a spontaneous boecellular and serpiginous, poorly defined, uncapped, intra-conal, proptosis. Presence of areas of hemorrhage, without calcifications and with heterogeneous impregnation. The diagnosis was of Left Lymphangioma of the Orbit, opting for expectant conduct and being initiated anti-inflammatory. **Conclusion:** LO is an uncommon venous-lymphatic lesion that affects more females. The lesions may remain quiescent for long periods until the occurrence of acute hemorrhagic conditions. The diagnosis is clinical and can be complemented by orbit tomography. Treatment may be expectant or surgical depending on location and visual repercussion.

59. Updates on tuberculosis rates related to BCG vaccination rates in Brazil  
João David de Souza Neto, Juliane Lobato Flores, Camyla Santos de Souza; Vinicius Cardoso Serra; Amanda Santos Rodrigues; Marcelo dos Santos Cruz Júnior  
*Universidade Federal do Maranhão*

**Introduction:** Tuberculosis is an extremely old disease. In 1993, it was declared a state of emergency by the World Health Organization (WHO), and to this day it is an important public health problem. The attenuated *M. bovis* BCG vaccine has been used since 1921 to protect against tuberculosis. In different parts of the world, the strains for vaccine production end up with little variation and thus the vaccines have genetic variations. However, the vaccine has a great protective effect. **Objectives:** To analyze the rates of tuberculosis incidence related to BCG vaccination rates in Brazil. **Methods:** This is an analytical-quantitative study by the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian National Health System (DATASUS). Data on the incidence of tuberculosis and vaccination of BCG, per unit of Brazilian federation, were analyzed in the period from 2016 to 2011. **Results:** Between 2012 and 2016, a total of 357,988 cases of tuberculosis were registered in Brazil. Of these,

the state of São Paulo appears first with 84,388 reported cases. Second, the state of Rio de Janeiro with 551.30 cases, followed by Rio Grande do Sul with 26,624, Bahia with 23,465 and Pernambuco with 22,921. From 2012 to 2015 the number of notifications remained between 83,000 and 86,000 diagnoses per year. The year 2016 presented a change of this pattern, obtaining 19,822 cases diagnosed. In the period between 2012 to 2016, 15,249,482 doses of BCG were distributed in the country. São Paulo appears again in the first place, with 3,103,557 doses applied, followed by the state of Minas Gerais, which despite presenting 17,585 reported cases appears with 1,307,521 doses of vaccine applied, followed by the state of Rio de Janeiro with 1,255,599 doses, Bahia with 1,027,970 and Pernambuco with 751,801 doses. Rio Grande do Sul, which had previously been ranked 3rd in the notifications scale, received 717,454 doses of the vaccine. **Conclusion:** It is important to review BCG vaccination status distribution policy, in order to reduce the incidence of this disease. The numbers are still significant, especially in the states of São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul. Although these states are among the top 5 in the distribution of the BCG vaccine, their numbers declined only in 2016, which also leaves us hopeful of a change of the framework as of this year.

*Keywords:* Collective health

- Oral  
60. Nursing Process applied to patients submitted to Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy  
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**Introduction:** Renal lithiasis is a common condition and when left untreated can lead to significant complications. They are crystalline masses that form in the urinary tract causing symptoms and compromising the quality of life of the client. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy, in the treatment of this pathology, stands out for efficiency and for being a minimally invasive technique. **Description of the experience:** During the practice of the Adult Health 2 discipline in a Health Unit of São Luís - MA, SAEP (Peri-operative Nursing Assistance Systematization) and NANDA Taxonomy (Diagnoses), Classification NIC (Interventions) and NOC (Results) to clients submitted to the surgical procedure of percutaneous nephrolithotomy. In all peri operative, it was observed the predominance of real diagnoses on the ones of risk. The most incidents in the preoperative period were: risk of infection, impaired urination, anxiety, impaired comfort and poor knowledge. Intraoperative: risk of electrolytic imbalance, ineffective protection, impaired tissue integrity and risk of perioperative positioning injury. In the postoperative period: acute pain, impaired urinary output and impaired tissue integrity. Interventions for the three periods were based on the clients' needs and the diagnoses raised, such as guiding fluid intake, monitoring diuresis, vital signs and symptoms of infection, placing a bladder catheter, identifying the cause of the bleeding, assess the level of consciousness and the neurological state, apply curative, make use of cushions and degermação of the surgical site, evaluate and monitor pain, assess viability and guide care with bladder catheter delay and guide in the postoperative period and home care. The results obtained after the implementation of the care were: reestablishment of comfort, improvement of understanding, limitation of blood loss during surgery, recovery of consciousness level, promotion of healing, prevention of surgical positioning injuries, absence of pain, spontaneous diuresis, restoration of tissue integrity. **Final considerations:** SAEP was resolutive and established care based on Wanda Aguiar Horta's care model, contemplating the care of people with a holistic view, aiming at their independence and making them participants in their care.



## Poster

## 61. NURSING ASSISTANCE TO THE INFANT CONCERNED BY VISCERAL LEISHMANIOSIS

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Introduction: Visceral Leishmaniasis (LV) is an atropozoonosis that has the etiological agent *Leishmania chagasi*, has two evolutionary forms (amastigote and promastigote). From vector transmission, it is known in Brazil as mosquito-straw and birigui, being the severity related to the age group of affected. Case study: During the practice of the discipline Communicable Diseases in a Health Unit of São Luís - MA, the Systematization of Nursing Assistance was implemented to the infant with LV. In the construction of diagnoses, the NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association) taxonomy was used in the Nursing Interventions Classification (NIC) interventions and in the NOC (Nursing Outcomes Classification) results. In history, a major complaint of fever was observed for about a month, evolving with productive cough, respiratory discomforts and increased abdominal volume. In basic human needs there were: Massive sound to the percussion in the abdomen, present intestinal and bladder eliminations and hyperthermia. The exams indicated: febrile neutropenia, pancytopenia, increased hepatic transaminases and serology for Calazar Reagente. The medication in use, Glucantime, showed a hepatotoxic effect, with an increase in transaminases, being replaced by Amphotericin Liposomal B. Diagnoses of: Risk of impaired liver function, Risk factor: Glucantime, with intervention to verify liver function and to analyze laboratory tests; Hyperthermia, characterized by warm, disease-related skin, with the intervention of evaluating signs and symptoms, providing comfort and stimulating hydration; Risk of Impaired Cardiovascular Function, Risk Factor: Pharmacological agent, with intervention to check vital signs and analyze cardiovascular function. The results obtained were: improvement of the general picture and reduction of signs and symptoms and hyperthermia, control of liver function and decrease of abdominal volume (visceromegalias). Final considerations: Through the analysis of the results of the implementation of the systematization of nursing care, it was possible to perceive a resolute care delivery. The identification of the basic needs affected by the patient, through the nursing diagnosis, provided the elaboration of a personalized and unique assistance.

## 62. ANALYSIS OF HEALTH ASSISTANCE INDICATORS BY THE BASIC ATTENTION INFORMATION SYSTEM IN THE RAPOSA-MUNICIPALITY IN 2015.

Mayane Cristina pereira marques  
*Ufma*

Introduction: The Basic Attention Information System (SIAB). The SIAB was implemented in 1998 by the Department of Information Technology of SUS (DATASUS). It was developed with the purpose of providing operational and managerial support to the ESF data collection work, generating information for managers, assisting and streamlining the decision-making process. Objective: To analyze the health situation in the city of Raposa-MA in 2015 from health care indicators, available in the SIAB. Methods: This is a descriptive study, using data from DATASUS-SIAB. The SIAB health care indicators used to analyze these systems are: registration; health situation; sanitation situation, and the destination of waste and water treatment, in the municipality of study in the year 2015. The data were placed in spreadsheets in the program Excel 2010. Results: The first indicator to be analyzed is the family register. However, this data differs from the population size of the municipality, which represents a failure of the teams in several variables of the process of this information. For the health situation indicator from the number of families followed by the month, in the year 2015. We note that there were an average of 6,000 families followed per month, and that the month that most had families followed was April with 6,698. As far as the indicator of basic sanitation, the garbage produced by this population is

burned or buried, it represents 50% of the waste destiny of this population. Only 34% of the waste is collected and 16% is deposited in the open, meaning they are more susceptible to acquiring disease through such ill-intended waste. And lastly is the water treatment and basic sanitation that got 69% gives water is filtered, however we have 29% of the water without treatment, which is an expressive value. Conclusion: In the municipality of Raposa, he suffers from difficulties in the absence of public policies aimed at improving the quality of life of the Raposense citizen, evidenced in several segments of society. Therefore, this study understood that the indicators analyzed subsequently relevant, to analyze the relationship between some health indicators of the municipality and the use of information systems for greater efficiency in the planning of the Family Health Strategy.

*Keywords:* Collective health

## Oral

## 63. NURSING CARE FOR A CLIENT WITH COLLITHITASE AND HEPATIC ESTEATOSIS ACCORDING TO WANDA HORTA

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Introduction: The nursing process is a methodological model, made up of: history, nursing diagnosis, care plan, care plan, evolution and prognosis. Colelithiasis comprises the presence of gallstones inside the gallbladder. In hepatic steatosis there is accumulation of liver fat. This report was attended by a client with cholelithiasis and hepatic steatosis in order to implement the Wanda de Aguiar Horta care methodology, aiming at the satisfaction of the affected human needs. Description of the case: a descriptive study of the type of experience, carried out in São Luís, State of São Paulo, Brazil, in a hospital practice of Adult Health I, in the Medical Clinic, male ward of the University Hospital Presidente Dutra from 03 to 16/08 / 2016. The data collection took place through an open interview and examination. The nursing problems and identified needs were: (physical therapy), high blood pressure (vascular regulation), denial of exercise and physical activities (exercise and physical activity), peripheral venous access in the left upper limb and operative wound (cutaneous and mucosal integrity), rupture (physical integrity), overweight (nutrition), 1st hospitalization (emotional security), partial knowledge about the disease (health education). The assistance plan consisted of making, assisting, guiding, supervising and forwarding. Plan of care-Doing and Helping: medication administration and vital signs checking. Our and Supervise: surgical wound cleaning, patient and family on pathology, treatment and possible complications, stimulate ambulation, avoid sudden movements not to injure the left knee, the abstinence of the cigarette and alcoholic beverages. To the nutritionist, physical educator and physiotherapist. Evolution: the client presented better in the process of recovery of health. Prognostic: The client was oriented to the gradual abstinence of smoking and alcoholic beverage intake. Being still dependent partially for drug therapy and independent for self-care hygiene, food, hydration, daily activities. At the end of Final considerations: The study proved the importance of the systematization of care, as it provides better quality and safety to the client and greater autonomy to the professional.

## Poster

## 64. Systematization of Nursing Assistance to a patient with Hepatic C Cirrhosis due to Hepatitis C based on the Basic Human Needs theory of Wanda de Aguiar Horta.

Rosilda Silva Dias, Amanda souza gomes  
*Ufma*

Introduction: A qualitative and descriptive case report carried out at the Male Doctor Clinic of the Presidente Dutra University Hospital (HUUPD) of UFMA in São Luís / MA from 26/10 to 03/11 of 2016 for the application of the Nursing Process. The cooperative client authorized the study to enable it to take effect. Case study:

Client with Hepatitis C Cirrhosis of Hepatitis C. The Nursing History: JMG, 52 years old, male, white, retired, evangelical, full high school, married, native of Icatu- MA, domiciled in São José de Ribamar- MA .He had liver cirrhosis caused by hepatitis C for 4 years. He had four days of worsening of pain, fever and difficulty in evacuation. Sleep (approximately 7 hours, interrupted for nocturia) and rest (30 minutes after lunch). Food: Five meals a day. Hydration: 1L and a half of water per day, teas, and juices. Eliminations: Vesical 10 times a day, yellow amber color, clear, characteristic odor; intestinal, 2 times a day, with effort, pasty, brownish and characteristic odor. Exercise and physical activity: Nega. Mother alive and without comorbidities, father deceased by complications of Diabetes Melitus. Denies underlying diseases and allergic reactions. Ex-smoker and ex-stylist. At the Physical Examination of the Patient, the abnormalities: jaundiced and dehydrated skin, oral cavity with absence of dental elements, presence of sores in the lingual region, icteric sclera, globular abdomen, rigid, distended, hyphalonic noises in the upper and lower right quadrant, complaint of painful tenderness during palpation, MMII with dry skin, mild, hard, painless edema with positive locker. Nursing Diagnosis: Body Care, Skin Mucosal Integrity, Hydration, Exercise and Physical Activity, Sleep and Rest, Elimination, Nutrition Locomotion, Oxygenation, and Vascular Regulation. Assistance Plan (FAOSE): Check vital signs, drug therapy, cold compress; change of bedding and personal use, motor exercise of the LLL, hydration of the skin, cutting and cleaning of the nails. Prognosis, partial independence to attend to what is affected, being still dependent in some aspects. Deliver post-discharge guidelines. Final considerations: The study provided Nursing care based on the identification of patient specificities. Theoretical supports guarantee the applicability of Horta Theory. The cooperation of the client made the construction of the story.

65. SYSTEMATIZATION OF NURSING ASSISTANCE IN A PATIENT WITH ALCOHOLIC CIRROSIS BASED ON HUMAN BASIC NEEDS THEORY OF WANDA DE AGUIAR HORTA  
Rosilda Silva Dias, Thailanny da silva de Oliveira  
*Ufma*

Introduction: Liver Cirrhosis is an abnormal chronic liver injury characterized by the diffuse replacement of the normal hepatic structure by nodules of abnormal structure surrounded by fibrosis. Destroyed hepatic cells are gradually replaced with scar tissue until there comes a time in the pathological evolution in which the amount of scar tissue exceeds that of functioning liver tissue. This pathology can be triggered by alcoholism, viral hepatitis and obesity, being a serious public health problem. Case description: The case study is based on the holistic care and authorized by a 49-year-old client of the male medical clinic, admitted on February 3, 2017, at the University Hospital Presidente Dutra (HU-UFMA) during the practice of Adult Health I, with clinical diagnosis of alcoholic liver cirrhosis, confirmed by physical, laboratory and imaging exams. The client had jaundice, emaciation, limb edema, splenomegaly, gastrointestinal varices, anemia, fluid accumulation in the abdominal cavity and pruritus. The identified nursing problems were ineffective body hygiene, fissures in the plantar region, dehydrated skin, poor water intake, decreased level of consciousness, persistent intestinal elimination, inadequate living habits, lack of knowledge about pathology and treatment, and family distancing. The care provided followed the steps of the Systematization of Nursing Assistance (SAE): history, diagnosis, care plan, prescription, evolution and prognosis, based on the Basic Human Needs Theory (NHB) of Wanda de Aguiar Horta. Final considerations: Although there is no cure, the care performed through the SAE has slowed the clinical progression, providing quality of life in the physical, psychological and social spheres. At the end of the practice, the client received nursing post-discharge guidelines in the form of an easy-to-read booklet addressing appropriate procedures regarding: water intake, sleep and rest, hyposodic diet, pruritus, regularity of body and mouth hygiene, skin hydration, edema, ambulation and elevation of LLLS, rest in bed with high decubitus, regularity and physiological characteristics of intestinal eliminations and diuresis. Ensuring the satisfactory prognosis with the assistance of the affected needs and the promotion of self-care.

66. INCIDENCE OF HEPATITIS VIRAL ETIOLOGY IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO

Erika Barbara Abreu Fonseca Thomaz, Thailanny da silva de Oliveira, Amanda souza gomes; Arianne Bressan Almeida; vanessa nunes vasconcelos; Thaynara Keully Costa dos Santos  
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Introduction: Viral hepatitis are caused by distinct etiologic agents with affinity for hepatic tissue, which present similar epidemiological, clinical and laboratory characteristics, but with important peculiarities. The knowledge of the incidence rate of the viral etiology of this disease helps to arouse the interest of preventive measures. Objectives: To identify epidemiological data on the disease in Maranhão; to estimate the etiological classification of hepatitis between 2010-2014; to observe the incidence of hepatitis among the municipalities of Maranhão. Methods: Retrospective, longitudinal and retrospective descriptive study on the incidence rate of hepatitis (virus A, virus B, virus C) in the population of Maranhão using data from the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian National Health System (DATASUS) Information System (SINAN). The variables investigated were the etiological classification and number of cases in the period 2010-2014. The data were collected in the first half of January 2017 and analyzed through the Excel package of the MS Office 2016 program and TabWin version 4.1.1. Results: In the time series under study, there was an increase in hepatitis notifications in 2011, with virus A being the most frequent throughout Maranhão, with a decrease in cases in the following years. By analyzing the municipal incidence rate, virus C is the most reported, in São Luís (19.36 / 100.00 inhabitants). No studies were identified in the period covered to compare the incidence of hepatitis in the other Brazilian states. Conclusion: Thus, it was possible to estimate that the most prevalent etiological classification of hepatitis in the state of Maranhão is virus A, but a difference in viral etiology was observed if we isolated the numbers of confirmed cases in the municipalities of Maranhão with a higher incidence of hepatitis C, in São Luís. And with the occurrence of a reduction in the number of cases in the time series analyzed, although in 2011 the incidence rate in the state increased.

*Keywords:* Collective health

Oral

67. NURSING PROCESS ACCORDING TO NANDA, NIC AND NOC TAXONOMY IN PRE, TRANS AND POSTOPERATIVE applied to patients submitted to Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy  
Santana de Maria Alves de Sousa, Elouise rayanne de almeida Vasconcelos, Eclésia kauna dos Santos Silva; Elaine Gladys Costa Viana; Alessandra da Silva Martins; Estela Sousa Cunha  
*Ufma*

Introduction: Kidney stone is a solid mass formed by small crystals, which can be found in both the kidneys and any other organ of the urinary tract. Calcium calculi are the most common for percutaneous nephrolithotomy surgery and tend to reappear after treatment. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy is the urological surgical procedure for chorioriform renal calculi, it is a minimally invasive surgery due to the small access hole made in the skin. Objectives: To report the experience of the nursing process execution, establishing diagnoses according to NANDA, NIC and NOC taxonomy in the pre, trans and postoperative periods, of patients submitted to percutaneous nephrolithotomy. Method: This is a report of experience on nursing care for patients undergoing percutaneous nephrolithotomy with medical diagnosis of nephrolithiasis, whose perioperative nursing systematization (SAEP) was based on the theory of Wanda Aguiar Horta, which is grounded in Maslow's theory of Basic Human Needs. This study was carried out in the course of the academic practices of the Adult Health II, developed at the University Hospital of UFMA- Presidente Dutra Unit, during the period from October 18 to November 17, 2016. RESULTS: The study revealed some dependencies patients presented during the preoperative period and the main diagnoses identified were: impaired urinary output,

acute pain and poor knowledge about the surgery. In the intraoperative period the common diagnoses were: Impaired tissue integrity, Risk of perioperative positioning lesion and risk of bleeding. Already in the postoperative period were: constipation and acute pain. Throughout the perioperative period, care was taken to ensure patient safety and management through quality nursing care and monitoring. Conclusion: The present study allowed us the possibility of applying the Nursing Process within the Systematization of Perioperative Nursing Assistance (SAEP) in a hospital experience providing us with unique experiences that led to a greater understanding of the importance of Nursing as art and science in this field and aiming care in an overview of the patient.

**Keywords:** Nursing

68. Systematization of Nursing Care in a patient with Ischemic Vascular Stroke, based on the nursing theory of Wanda de Aguiar Horta.  
Rosilda Silva Dias, Vanessa Nunes Vasconcelos  
*Ufma*

**Introduction:** Ischemic Stroke (CVA) is one of the major causes of acute neurological problems, leading to a high mortality rate worldwide. This is due to the risk factors that are linked to this pathology, such as hypertension and diabetes. The pathophysiological mechanisms involved are local thrombosis and embolism. These mechanisms lead to vessel occlusion that will result in loss of glucose and oxygen supplementation. The loss of glucose will cost the body the disintegration of cell membranes and the collapse of energy loss from that site. The use of therapy for cases of WID is aimed at containing the cascade of events that lead to cell destruction and also the reduction of risks and damages to the health of the patient. **CASE STUDY:** This study followed a patient from the male medical clinic of the University Hospital Presidente Dutra - UFMA, observing him as a holistic being and the agent of his care during the hospital practice of the discipline of Adult Health I. As a theoretical basis was used the Theory of Basic Human Needs of Wanda de Aguiar Horta, that in his book "Process of Nursing, 1979". The entire process of Nursing-Nursing History, Nursing Diagnosis, Nursing Care Plan, Nursing Prescription, Evolution and Nursing Prognosis was carried out. During the execution of nursing care the following basic human needs were identified: Psychobiological: vascular revascularization, mobility, neurological revascularization, therapy and exercise and physical activity. Psychosocial: health education and gregarious. The entire Nursing Care Plan was focused on meeting these basic human needs. Throughout the study, attempts were made to establish care, allowing the patient to have autonomy in their care until the period of hospital discharge. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** With the development of this case study, it can be seen that Wanda de Aguiar Aorta's Basic Human Needs Theory is of great contribution to nursing care and guarantees greater effectiveness in the client rehabilitation process, since with the identification of the patient's needs, one can plan the nursing care, leading him to the end of his hospitalization not only rehabilitated, but also able to exercise his self-care.

Poster

69. NURSING CARE FOR A CUSTOMER WITH HEART FAILURE BY WANDA HORTA  
Rosilda Silva Dias, Daniela de Sousa Lima, Milka Borges da Silva; Ana Cláudia Lisboa Serrão  
*Ufma*

**Introduction:** The nursing process consists of systematized steps: history and nursing diagnosis, care plan, care plan, nursing evolution and prognosis. Heart failure is defined by cardiac dysfunction that causes inadequate blood supply to the metabolic demands of tissues. In this report a patient with Heart Failure was observed aiming at the satisfaction of the affected human needs. **Case study:** A descriptive study of the type of experience report, performed in a hospital practice in the Medical Clinic, male ward of the Presidente Dutra University Hospital in the period from 07 to 16/08 / 2016. The collection of data was done through an open

interview and physical examination, formalized by the Authorization term, based on Basic Human Needs Theory and the Nursing Process of Wanda de Aguiar Horta. Nursing problems and the affected needs were: Dyspnea (oxygenation and cellular regulation), if (physical education), dentistry (health education), diabetes mellitus (hormonal regulation), use of medications (therapeutics), denial of physical activity (exercise and physical activity), peripheral venous access in MSE (mucosal cutaneous integrity) (Elimination), edema of MMII (vascular regulation) 1st hospitalization (emotional security). The assistance plan consisted in doing, helping, guiding, supervising and forwarding. Plan of care : Doing and Helping: administration of drug therapy, glycotet and measure SSVV. To orient and supervise: patient and family on the pathology, treatment and possible complications, practice of physical exercises, ambulation, breathing exercises, water restriction, balanced diet, hydration of the skin, no use of cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, frequency of intestinal eliminations, ambulation, hygiene, weight loss. Travel to the pulmonologist, ophthalmologist and nutritionist. **Evolution:** The client presented improvement in general health. **Prognostic:** The client remained hospitalized with total dependence on drug therapy and independence to understand the disease, perform the self-care and daily activities without effort. **Final considerations:** This study gave importance to a theoretical basis for the care of a heart failure patient seeking to provide an interaction between professionals, clients and family, always aiming at holistic and humanized care.

70. SURGICAL APPROACH OF PSEUDOANEURISM OF SUBCLAVATE ARTERY POST TRAUMA.  
Sebastião Barreto de Brito Filho, Vanisse Portela Ramos, Paulo Gabriel Sacramento da Silva, Carlos Eduardo Coimbra Melonio; Ciro Bezerra Vieira; Ronaldo Ewerton Viana Neto; VICENTE BARBOSA DE OLIVEIRA NETO  
*UFMA*

**Introduction:** Approximately 3% of the penetrating lesions of the neck and thorax are accompanied by lesions of the subclavian vessels. Pseudoaneurysm is a hematoma formed by extravasation of blood after arterial injury. Open surgical repair is traditionally the method of choice, however, it requires a thoracotomy or median sternotomy for access. Because of this invasive nature, minimally invasive methods have been reported in the treatment of these pseudoaneurisms. The objective of this study was to report the case of a patient with post-traumatic right subclavian artery pseudoaneurysm (ASD) who required extra-anatomical bypass to maintain right upper limb perfusion (MSD), highlighting the importance of the collaterals of the upper limbs. **Material and Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study with a case report of a patient with post-traumatic pseudoaneurysm of ASD performed at Presidente Dutra University Hospital. **Results and conclusion:** Case report. Patient G.S.C, 27 years old, victim of gunshot wound in the lateral region of the right thorax. On admission he was pale, tachycardic, complaining of pain and decreased mobility in MSD, hemodynamically stable and absence of axillary, brachial, radial and ulnar pulses in MSD, with coldness in said limb and slowed perfusion. Once the arteriography of the MSD was performed, pseudoaneurysm was evident in the second portion of the ASD. We opted for open repair with ligation of the artery and revascularization by carotid-axillary bridge interposing retroclavicular inverted magna saphenous graft. He evolved on the 1st postoperative day (DPO) hemodynamically stable and complaining of pain to the limb mobilization. Arteriography of the 14th postoperative day revealed segmental occlusion of the right brachial artery, and the perfusion was maintained at the expense of the umbilical circumflex arteries. Received discharge in the 23rd DPO. In subclavian vessel lesions most surgeons have limited experience. The treatment of pseudoaneurysms has been classically surgical and percutaneous endovascular treatment has emerged as an alternative. In the case, we opted for open repair due to: strong suspicion of pseudoaneurysm infection; bulky pseudoaneurysm with signs of imminent rupture; bureaucratic difficulties in the acquisition of materials for endovascular treatment. Decision-making on endovascular approach or

conventional open surgery should be individualized, taking into account the possibilities applicable to each patient.

#### Oral

71. CASE REPORT OF A PATIENT WITH HEPATITE AUTOIMUNE (HAI) ACCORDING TO THE THEORY OF BASIC HUMAN NEEDS  
Rosilda Silva Dias, Luciene Rocha Garcia Castro, Laine Silva Serra; Tayse de Oliveira Freitas; Anália Rabelo Oliveira  
*Ufma*

Introduction: Autoimmune hepatitis (HAI) is a chronic hepatic inflammation of unknown cause characterized by the presence of immunological intolerance to liver antigens, hypergammaglobulinemia and liver involvement. It can cause varying degrees of liver disease, including decompensated liver cirrhosis, especially when treatment does not start early. This paper aims to describe the clinical case of a patient with HAI, diagnosed and treated early, and the actions of Nursing implemented. Case description: It is characterized by a case report of the Nursing process applied to a client, in the male wing of the Clinical Medical Sector of the University Hospital Presidente Dutra - HUUFMA, during the clinical practice of the discipline of Adult Health I, in the period from 09/03/16 to 03/18/16, through the systematization of the actions of the Nursing process of Wanda Horta. Data collection began after the client's consent, having as an instrument the Nursing History model proposed by HUUFMA. According to the information collected, it was listed as Nursing problems: headache, fever, sedentary lifestyle, previous abandonment of treatment, irregular use of medications, sleep and rest stopped, and smoking / alcoholism. For the basic human needs affected, a plan of care was elaborated and implemented, being evaluated daily. The expected prediction for the client, from the care provided was: total absence of pain sensitivity, control of body temperature, comprehension of the need to perform physical activity for better quality of life, better understanding of the disease and treatment, as well as possible side effects, sleep pattern and improved rest, total adherence to treatment, smoking cessation and alcoholism, independence of Nursing to provide self-care. Final considerations: HAI is a rare chronic disease that, when diagnosed at the beginning and immediately treated with immunosuppressants, responds well to treatment, and the patient can live with such illness presenting the least basic human needs affected. However, the lack of adherence to therapy or its irregular follow-up can result in total loss of liver function, requiring a possible liver transplantation, or even, may lead to death. Therefore, it is extremely important to promote health education actions to change life habits.

#### Poster

72. CHILD MORTALITY IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN THE PERIOD 2005 TO 2014: INCIDENCE AND RELATED CAUSES  
Tatiana Elenice Cordeiro Soares, Messias Lemos, Josiel Guedes da Silva; Arielle Moreira Santos; Lyssandra Luiza Pestana Coelho; Tatiana Elenice Cordeiro Soares; Joelson dos Santos Almeida  
*Secretaria Municipal de Saúde de São Luis - SEMUS*

Introduction: The infant mortality rate (IMR) refers to the number of deaths of newborns under one year of age per thousand live births. This indicator reflects the living and health conditions of the populations, estimates the risk of death among children under one year and expresses the iniquities in different parts of the world, being very used in the planning and evaluation of public health policies. Objectives: To describe the profile of the infant mortality rate in the State of Maranhão by age group and group of causes preventable by actions of health services. Methods: This was a descriptive, retrospective study that used data from the Mortality Information System (SIM) and the Information System on Live Births (SINASC) of the Ministry of Health. All birth events and infant deaths were included. children less than one year old) from the children of mothers residing in the State of Maranhão, from 01/01/2005 to 12/31/2014. For the calculation of infant mortality coefficients, the direct method was used. Results: In the period from 2005 to 2014, 117,071 live births and 20,341 infant deaths

(less than one year old) were recorded, the children of mothers living in the State of Maranhão (MA). There is a decline in the infant mortality rate in the MA, a trend similar to that observed in the other Brazilian states in the same period. The distribution of deaths reveals the predominance of the early neonatal component (54.97%); with a high percentage of death in male children. Of the deaths analyzed, a large majority (61.65%) could be avoided, being the largest number related to the group of causes reducible by adequate attention to women in pregnancy, delivery, fetus and newborn, and it is important to note that most deaths occurred in children with black / brown skin color. Conclusion: The reduction in infant mortality may be due to the expansion of primary care and Family Health in Brazil in recent years, which has made it possible for women and children to have access to health services and to build a link with health professionals area. In addition to elucidating infant mortality trends, the results of this study indicate the need to develop new research aimed at the socioeconomic and environmental factors associated with infant mortality in order to improve and implement new health action strategies.

*Keywords:* Collective health

73. KNOWLEDGE OF THE PREVENTION MEASURES OF BREAST CANCER OF WOMEN CARRIED OUT IN BASIC ATTENTION  
Fabio de Alcantara Amorim Soares, Alessana Alves de Araújo; Ana Camila Pessoa Macário de Sousa; JANCIELLE SILVA SANTOS; Kayron Rodrigo Ferreira Cunha; Sirley Silva Araújo  
*Faculdade Santo Agostinho*

Introduction: Breast cancer is the leading neoplasm among women worldwide, accounting for 16% of all female cancers. Objective: To analyze women's knowledge about breast cancer prevention measures. Methods: This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a qualitative approach, carried out at the basic health units of the Northern Region of the city of Teresina - PI, totaling 25 units. The sample included 16 women. The inclusion criteria were women older than 18 who participated in the care provided to women at the Basic Health Units and who accepted to participate in the study. The exclusion criteria were women less than 18 years of age who did not participate in the care provided to women in the Basic Health Units and those who did not agree to participate in the study. For the data collection, a semi-structured interview script was used that consisted of pre-established questions. The research was developed through Resolution 466/12 of the National Health Council and was authorized by the Ethics Committee of the Municipal Health Foundation and by the Research Ethics Committee of the Santo Agostinho School, under the CAAE protocol number: 64367617.9.0000.5602. Results and discussion: We interviewed 16 women, aged between 19 and 72 years. Among the 16 participants, 6.25% had breast cancer, 12.50% reported a history of breast cancer in the family and 81.25% had no history of breast cancer in the family. Based on the answers given by the interviewees, two categories were elaborated: Knowledge of women about prevention measures and guidelines of professionals of the family health strategy on breast cancer prevention. In the first category, it was observed that most of the women demonstrated knowledge about the possible forms of prevention against breast cancer. In the second category, it was observed that the majority of the women showed dissatisfaction with the guidelines passed on by the professionals of the Family Health Strategy (ESF). Conclusion: The study was of great importance, as it enabled us to pass on information to the participants and we were able to identify where there was a greater need for interventions.

*Keywords:* Gynecology and Obstetrics

74. PROMOTION OF HEALTH IN THE THIRD AGE  
Fabio de Alcantara Amorim Soares, Amanda Karoliny Meneses Resende, Ana Camila Pessoa Macário de Sousa; Denise Sabrina Nunes da Silva, JANCIELLE SILVA SANTOS; Luana Silva de Sousa

Faculdade Santo Agostinho

**Introduction:** Health promotion through health education actions favors the healthy aging of the population, a very used approach to prepare the elderly to improve their living conditions and health. Conducting group activities reduces environmental and personal conflicts and promotes the biopsychosocial balance of the elderly. **Objective:** To report the experience of nursing students during the actions developed at a primary health unit in the municipality of União - PI. **Methodology:** This is an experience report about the nursing experience of Nursing under the supervision of the family health strategy nurse in the Basic Health Unit Memorare, from March to June 2017, in which there are two teams. The proposed activities were developed more specifically in the territory of only one of the teams, composed of the following health professionals: physician, nurse, nursing technician and four community health agents. The mentioned ESF has 700 families registered. **RESULTS:** The promotion actions were carried out in the Basic Health Unit Memorare, by nursing students of the Faculdade Santo Agostinho. The activities carried out by the academics were nursing consultations, conversation wheels, educational lectures addressing relevant topics related to falls, risks and complications; pain and palliative care; violence against the elderly; sexuality and health; sleep; depression and rehabilitation, we provide guidance on the importance of healthy eating and physical exercise, and we also set aside an exclusive afternoon for the elderly to perform guided walking and stretching. In the course of the actions, significant evolution and development of the reflexive, critical and participative sense and, also, the effective participation, dynamism and communication, by the elderly in general, were perceived. According to the execution of these activities, it can be observed that most of the elderly people felt very welcomed and safe with our presence, were very affectionate and receptive these felt confident in expressing their feelings and in sharing their main experiences, fears, anguishes and doubts. **Conclusion:** This experience allowed us to understand the singularities and specificities of each elderly person, in addition, and made it possible to acquire and share new knowledge and skills about caring for the elderly.

**Keywords:** Nursing

75. Epidemiological aspects of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Caxias, Maranhão, from 2011 to 2015  
Nytale Lindsay Cardoso Portela, Thyara de Oliveira Pinto, Bruna Gomes Dias Negreiros; Iris Maria Antão Bezerra; JULIANA FERNANDES POLARY SOUSA; Karen Renata Mesquita Carreiro; Silwanna Pereira Costa  
UEMA

**Introduction:** Visceral leishmaniasis (VL), an affection of a systemic nature, is an important public health problem due to its magnitude, transcendence and vulnerability to control measures. It reaches about 65 countries, with an estimated incidence of 500 thousand new cases and 59 thousand deaths per year. In Brazil, it is caused by the protozoan *Leishmania chagasi*, transmitted by small disease-causing insects (phlebotomines) of the genus *Lutzomyia*. The dog is considered the main source of spread of LV infection in the urban environment. The most frequent clinical manifestations are fever, weight loss, splenomegaly and hepatomegaly. Its diagnosis is based on clinical aspects and through examination of biopsy material or puncture. **Objective:** To describe the epidemiological aspects of VL cases in the city of Caxias, Maranhão. **Methods:** This was an observational, cross-sectional study, carried out using data from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS) concerning cases of LV in the municipality of Caxias, Maranhão, from 2011 to 2015, totaling 159 cases. The software R 3.3.1 was used for the statistical analysis. **Results:** Of the 159 cases reported, 64.2% were males and less than 5 years of age and 69.2% were not of school age. Regarding HIV co-infection, 47.8% did not present co-infection. Regarding the diagnosis, 23.3% had a positive parasitological diagnosis and 41.5% had a positive immunologic diagnosis. Regarding the type of entry and evolution of the case, 98.7% were notified as a new case and 36.5% evolved to cure. There was a

high percentage of ignored data, either blank or unrecorded in the study. **Conclusion:** The main limitation of the study was the lack of variables. The adequate filling of the fields is of extreme relevance in order to obtain data quality and to know the clinical-epidemiological behavior of the diseases. The importance of strengthening the control programs is verified so that the diagnostic measures and the treatment are taken together and are more effective in reducing the incidence of the disease. Therefore, the implementation of control programs, as well as socio-educational actions in the communities are essential in the fight against the disease in a holistic and more effective way

**Keywords:** Collective health

76. I GINCANA IN ALLUSION TO THE COMBAT OF *Aedes aegypti*  
Aliny de Oliveira Pedrosa, LUCIANO SILVA MENDONÇA, ANDRESSA TAVARES RIBEIRO; Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz; PEDRO EMANOEL DA SILVA RODRIGUES; Vanessa Thaylla Coelho Silva Pinto; Mariana Lobo Lanes Santana de Alencar  
UEMA

**Introduction:** *Aedes aegypti* proliferation control has as its main strategic axis the popular participation directed to the reduction of mosquito home breeding sites, aiming at a real involvement in a conscious way, besides the behavioral changes of the individuals that govern the society. To this end, it is necessary to adopt more effective and more participatory methodologies of the community, especially for children and adolescents, who are characterized as responsible for building a more promising future. **Description of the experience:** Students from several municipal public schools of Caxias participated in the 1st Gimnasia named as XÔ mosquito, carried out by the PSE team (Health in School Program), the Municipal Health Department in partnership with the PSE of the Municipal Department of Education and academics of Nursing and Medicine of the State University of Maranhão, in the gymnasium Vicente Neto. The themes were developed in the area of prevention and health promotion with the aim of stimulating the development of the pillars of awareness, with a focus on combating *Aedes aegypti*. The activities carried out had three-dimensional approaches: "Learning to Transcend", "Solidarity" and "Competitive Spirit". One of the tasks performed was social, where granulated coffee bottles were collected for the campaign of the milk bank of Maternidade Carmosina Coutinho. In addition, several educational activities, such as the presentation of parodies with *Aedes* mosquitoes approach and diseases caused by the same, construction of models demonstrating the presence of domestic breeding sites and documentaries carried out with community participants who had acquired Dengue, Chikungunya or Zika virus among others. **Final considerations:** In the end, the goal of developing the participatory spirit as a positive and enriching attitude of citizen training was achieved. It was observed that the students were able to disseminate the acquired information on the importance of fighting mosquitoes, which is a potential transmitter of diseases such as Dengue, Chikungunya and Zika virus in the community itself.

77. DENGUE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS ON PIAUÍ STATE THE PERIOD 2009 2012  
Joseneide Teixeira House, Louise Mota Dutra, Tais de Sousa Campos; Ana Beatriz Gomes da Silva Sousa; Suzanne Vasconcelos Alves; José Pereira Rego Neto; Kledson Sousa Marques da Silva Rolins  
UEMA

**Background:** The World Health Organization estimated that there are between 50 and 100 million cases of dengue, resulting in about 500,000 hospitalizations and 20,000 deaths per year. In Brazil, the eradication of *Aedes aegypti* in the 30, for the control of yellow fever, dengue has also disappear. However, in 1976 the *A. aegypti* was reintroduced in Brazil, which brought different diseases for the country. In recent years, the Brazilian population is frightened against the mosquito, before the growing number of registered cases of diseases that have the vector it, dengue is one of them and is present in the Brazilian states. In Piauí, over the

years the reported cases is increasing. Thus, we see that it is a public health problem that should be analyzed in the light of epidemiology in the state. GOAL: To characterize the profile of the population affected by dengue in the period between 2009 and 2012 in Piauí. Method: The research, quantitative nature, was carried out through a retrospective epidemiological study between 2009 and 2012, through information sources of dengue cases reported in SINAN (Diseases Information System Notification). the following clinical and epidemiological aspects were analyzed: gender, age, education level, month in which they appear the first symptoms and municipalities with the highest incidence. The data were obtained by DATASUS. Results: Between 2009 and 2012, there were 33,029 cases of dengue in Piauí. it was established that 57.62% are female and 42.38% male. It was noted that the prevailing age range was between 20 and 39 years (41%). Regarding education, there was a higher frequency in individuals with high school education (9.48%), 5 to 8 incomplete series (13.34%) and 1 to 4 incomplete series (12.45%). May was characterized as the month in which there was a greater record of the 1st symptoms of dengue (21.73%). The capital Teresina accounted for 38.42% of the cases and the municipality of Picos by 1.71%. Conclusion: From the analysis of the data, it appears that most of the victims are women, have low levels of education, and that the 2nd quarter of the year begins with a rise in the number of registered cases. Thus, the awareness of the population meets this profile on effective preventive measures against dengue through integration between health professionals and the community is important. 34%) and 1 to 4 incomplete series (12.45%). May was characterized as the month in which there was a greater record of the 1st symptoms of dengue (21.73%). The capital Teresina accounted for 38.42% of the cases and the municipality of Picos by 1.71%. %

*Keywords:* Collective Health

78. PROFILE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OF NEW CASES OF LEPROSY IN THE MUNICIPALITY CAXIAS-MA, THE PERIOD 2012 2015.  
Joseneide Teixeira House, Louise Mota Dutra, Tais de Sousa Campos; Bruna Gomes Dias Negreiros; Suzanne Vasconcelos Alves; Ana Beatriz Gomes da Silva Sousa; José Pereira Rego Neto  
UEMA

Introduction: Leprosy is an infectious disease caused by a bacterium called *Mycobacterium leprae* which is characterized by skin lesions and generate permanently damage nerves. The transmission of the bacillus is by contact with droplets of saliva or nasal secretions. About 90% of the population have defense against disease. Leprosy is curable and treatment is usually done with a combination of antibiotics and drugs is also common indication of steroids. This treatment is provided in the public health system and is made in the time of 6 to 12 months, always with the accompaniment of a medical expert. The notification of cases of leprosy, and the epidemiological profile of the disease, are necessary so that measures are developed for prevention, planning and public health action control. Goals: To outline an epidemiological profile of new cases of leprosy reported in the city of Caxias- MA, from 2012 to 2015. Methods: Quantitative research was conducted through a retrospective epidemiological study from 2012 to 2015, carried out using as sources of information the cases of leprosy reported in the SINAN (Diseases Information System Notification). We evaluated the following: gender, age, number of lesions, associated injuries and outcomes. Data were exported to Microsoft Excel software and later analyzed. Results: It was found that during the study period, 508 new cases of leprosy were reported. Of these cases, 50.98% were male. The prevalent age group was 35-49 years (23.82%), followed by the 20-34 years group (22.83%). The number of most common injuries is 2-5 (39.57%). It was established that 96.26% of the patients affected nerves as concomitant disorder. Concerning the outcome, the dropout rate was 0.98%, 73.82% of cases were cured and 3.15% resulted in death. Results: From the data analyzed, it is clear that the most affected people are adult and young males. Moreover, the low dropout rate and the high cure rate identify efficient patient care with leprosy in the municipality of Caxias- MA. However, due to

the high percentage of patients with affected nerves, it is necessary that measures be developed to facilitate early diagnosis and immediate initiation of treatment in order to reduce the prevalence of this condition. 26% of patients had affected nerves as concomitant disorder. Concerning the outcome, the dropout rate was 0.98%, 73.82% of cases were cured and 3.15% resulted in death. Conclusion: From the data analyzed, it is clear that the most affected people are adult and young males. Moreover, the low dropout rate and the high cure rate identify efficient patient care with leprosy in the municipality of Caxias- MA. However, due to the high percentage of patients with affected nerves, it is necessary that measures be developed to facilitate early diagnosis and immediate initiation of treatment in order to reduce the prevalence of this condition. 26% of patients had affected nerves as concomitant disorder. Concerning the outcome, the dropout rate was 0.98%, 73.82% of cases were cured and 3.15% resulted in death..

*Keywords:* Health Collective

Oral

79. Epidemiological characteristics of those affected by TB in Caxias, Maranhão, 2011-2016  
Nytale Lindsay Cardoso Portela, Bruna Gomes Dias Negreiros, Thyara de Oliveira Pinto; JULIANA POLARY FERNANDES SOUSA; Karen Renata Mosque Carreiro; Silwanna Costa Pereira; Louise Mota Dutra  
UEMA

Background: Tuberculosis is an infectious diseases that kill, being a public health problem in Brazil and worldwide. About 1.5 million patients affected by the grievance will die. The disease is transmitted by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, Koch's bacillus, through contact with saliva or droplets eliminated by sneezing and coughing. Symptoms include coughing, weight loss, night sweats and fever. The diagnosis is confirmed by lung X-ray and analysis of sputum culture. To describe the epidemiological characteristics of tuberculosis cases in the city of Caxias, Maranhão. Methods: This was an observational, cross-sectional study carried out with data obtained from the Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS) concerning cases of tuberculosis in the city of Caxias, Maranhão, in the period from 2011 to 2016, totaling 241 cases. We used the R 3.3.1 software for statistical analysis. Results: Of the 241 confirmed cases, 66.3% were male. The majority are between 20 and 39 years (38.1%) and 46.4% did not finish elementary school. With regard to entry, 85.8% correspond to new cases. By analyzing the HIV co-infection, it appears that 92.8% had no concurrency in infections. Regarding the number of diabetics affected, the percentage was 10.7%. It was observed in this study the presence of many blank data or ignored. Conclusion: The satisfactory completion of the data is crucial to the knowledge of the epidemiological characteristics of affected individuals. the need for better reporting of cases was evident.

*Keywords:* Health Collective

Poster

80. Epidemiological Analysis of visceral leishmaniasis in children in the city of Caxias from 2013 to 2015  
José de Ribamar Ross, Victor Hugo Morais Costa, Thuane Bezerra Nascimento; Juliana Fernandes Polary Sousa; Jheovanna Cally Oliveira; Danielle de Araujo Nunes Pereira  
UEMA

Introduction: The Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) is a disease spread by insects called sand fly and whose agent is *Leishmania chagasi* invading macrophages gut and attack. Some animals may serve as reservoirs of the parasite, but only through the vector will be the contamination that trigger symptoms such as hepatosplenomegaly, fever, cough, diarrhea, weight loss, swelling and bleeding. It is observed a trend that extends throughout Brazil with the highest incidence of the disease in children. According to the data, 43.23% of cases (cases 4743) reach this age group. To

analyze the epidemiological profile of LV in children in the city of Caxias from 2013 to 2015. Methods: We conducted search in DATASUS platform in <http://datasus.saude.gov.br/> site. the bank's search operators were selected: Epidemiological and morbidity; diseases and 2007 notification grievances on (SINAN). In the midst of research, the boxes were filled: row, column and content taking into account the specified period. Data will be presented through graphs and tables with description of percentages and absolute numbers. Results: It was observed that of the total cases of VL (99 cases), 63.63% (63 cases) were children up to nine years, highlighting the range of 1 to 4 years corresponding to 63.49% (40 cases) in children. Among the infected children, 60.31% are male, but there is no certainty as to the gender relation with the disease. Conclusion: The city of Caxias follows the national pattern of incidence of visceral leishmaniasis, since there is a predominance in children, especially in up to four years and males.

**Keywords:** Health Collective

81. Epidemiological profile of Dengue in the city of Caxias-Ma, from 2008 to 2012  
Nytale Lindsay Cardoso Portela, JULIANA FERNANDES SOUSA POLARY, Bruna Gomes Dias Negreiros; Jessica Estorque Farias; Maria Elizabeth Estorque Farias; Thyara de Oliveira Pinto; Victor Hugo Morais Costa  
UEMA

Introduction: Dengue fever is caused by an arbovirus having four different viruses: DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3 and DEN-4. Transmitted by the female *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, dengue can present from asymptomatic cases to hemorrhagic manifestations, which can lead to death. The main symptoms are high fever, joint pain and red spots on the skin. To describe the epidemiological profile of dengue in the city of Caxias-MA, from 2008 to 2012. Methods: This was an observational, transversal study, developed with data obtained from the Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS) related to cases of dengue in the city of Caxias, Maranhão, from 2008 to 2012. data analysis was performed using Microsoft Excel 2013. Results: in the analyzed period, 777 cases were reported, and the incidence ranged from 27.72 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2010 to 202.78 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2011. The majority of women (58.7%), aged 20-39 years (33.9%), mulatto (66.4%) and incomplete primary education (40.0%). Regarding the classification of the cases, 98.2% were classic dengue and 0.3%, hemorrhagic dengue fever. Among the reported cases, 16.6% (129) were hospitalized, and 96.1% (124) by classical dengue and 3.9% (5) for dengue hemorrhagic fever. As for the evolution of the cases, 97.8% were cured. Conclusion: This study has observed that dengue is still a public health problem in Caxias-MA, given the high incidence rate of this injury presents, showing the need to intensify prevention efforts in the city. Know the group most affected by the disease may subsidize these actions. It is noteworthy, however, that the lack of updated data on more DATASUS platform damaged the identification of the injury profile in recent years, preventing a more current assessment of the municipality's reality.

**Keywords:** Health Collective

- Oral  
82. PROFILE OF DEATHS OF BIKERS TRAUMATIZED TRANSPORT ACCIDENT BETWEEN 2011 AND 2015 IN PIAUÍ  
Jessica Sâmia Tôres Silva Ribeiro, Jousy Rodrigues de Sousa, PEDRO EMANOEL DA SILVA RODRIGUES, Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz; Fernando Cleudson Lima Paiva Filho; Américo Nascimento Person; Vanessa Thaylla Coelho Silva Pinto; José de Ribamar Rodrigues dos Santos Junior  
UEMA

Introduction: External causes are considered the leading cause of death among productive young people, particularly aggression and traffic accidents, which constitute a serious public health problem of increasing social and economic costs necessary for the

treatment and rehabilitation of these victims. The trauma caused by motorcycle accidents, in particular, affects a large number of victims, also constituting itself in a serious public health problem in Brazil. The motorcycle is a vehicle that provides less security than the car, since the motorcycle does not have the structure and protection devices that it has, which allows greater exposure of its occupants. In addition, high speed, alcohol, inattention, fatigue and sleepiness are factors considered as major contributors to the increase in occurrences and severity of the victims. Objectives: To describe the profile of motorcycle deaths traumatized in traffic accidents between 2011 and 2015 in Piauí. Materials and methods: The study is characterized as quantitative retrospective epidemiological whose data source is DATASUS system by the secondary system data SUS Hospital Information System (SIH / SUS). The study population consisted of all reported and confirmed cases of deaths of motorcyclists traumatized by traffic accidents in the period from 2011 to 2015, in Piauí. Data were analyzed through charts and made by Microsoft Excel. Results and discussion: In the period from 2011 to 2015, of the 29,733 cases of Piauí, They were reported 24155 cases in health macro-region of Floriano, 1523 in Parnaíba and 1515 in Teresina. Regarding the nature of the assistance, the majority of cases was urgent (28,214), 883 elective, 554 other accidents, and 82 other external causes. It was observed that, while 26,478 cases were confirmed in the public regime in 3255, the outside private regime. Regarding gender, the majority (23 883 cases) were male, followed by 5850 cases of women. Conclusion: peaks corresponding the largest amount of visceral leishmaniasis deaths of macro-Piauí state. As for the character of service, system and sex, most were, respectively, urgency, public and masculine. Thus, the performance of the health system in the state is fundamental, especially the public profile of care outlined in the work.

**Keywords:** Health Collective

83. Hospitalization for congestive heart failure MARANHÃO IN STATE DURING 2010 AND 2015  
Jessica Sâmia Tôres Silva Ribeiro, Jousy Rodrigues de Sousa, PEDRO EMANOEL DA SILVA RODRIGUES, Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz; Fernando Cleudson Lima Paiva Filho; Américo Nascimento Person; Gideon Baptist Viana Júnior; Vanessa Thaylla Coelho Silva Pinto  
UEMA

Background: Congestive heart failure (CHF) has been identified as a public health problem of great impact, regarded as a new epidemic with high mortality and morbidity, compared to advances in current therapy. The prevalence is estimated 5.1 million individuals in the US alone IC, the period 2007-2012. Projections show that the prevalence of ICC increase of 46% from 2012 to 2030, resulting in over 8 million people over 18 years of age with CHF. Objectives: To determine the profile of hospitalizations for CHF in public hospitals in the state of Maranhão in the period from 2010 to 2015. Methods: This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. Data collection was performed by collection of the SUS Hospital Information System data (SIH / SUS). The results were grouped into the Microsoft Excel spreadsheet software and displayed in graphs and tables. Results: In the period 2010-2015, were reported 24 577 cases of hospitalization for heart failure in Maranhão, in the public system. During the study period, 2013 was the year that had more cases with 4,784 (19.5%); followed by 2012, 4355 (17.7%); 2011, 4329 (17.5%), 2014 and 4241 (17.3%); 2010, 4158 (17.0%); and 2015 to 2710 (11.0%). It was observed that 13 558 (55.16%) confirmed cases are in males, while 11,019 (44.84%) are women. With respect to age, the majority were between 70 and 79 years, with 6,618 (27.0%), followed by 80 years and older in 5453 (22.2%) cases and 60 to 69 years, 5101 ( 20.8%) reported cases. As for the nature of the assistance, it was noted that the vast majority of patients were treated in emergency basis (22,053 cases), corresponding to 89.80% of admissions since the attendance elective was observed in only 2,524 cases, equivalent to 10.20% of hospitalized patients . Conclusion: In the meantime, realizing the need of interventions and care improvements aimed at adherence to better control the disease and reduce the emergency nature of decompensation rate.

Among the therapeutic accession measures, failures are highlighted in the appropriate self-care and non-optimal drug therapy. Thus, they were able to clarify the needs of the national reality that contribute to alert governments to adopt more compatible with that reality health policies. 80% of admissions, since the attendance elective was observed in only 2,524 cases, equivalent to 10.20% of hospitalized patients.

*Keywords:* Health Collective

84. PROFILE OF ACCIDENTS INVOLVING EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SPIDERS IN PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2011 AND 2015

Jessica Sâmia Torres Silva Ribeiro, Jousy Rodrigues de Sousa, Vanessa Thaylla Coelho Silva Pinto, Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz; Fernando Cleudson Lima Paiva Filho; Américo Nascimento Person; PETER EMANOEL DA SILVA RODRIGUES; ANDRESSA TAVARES RIBEIRO  
UEMA

**Introduction:** The class Arachnida is composed of spiders, scorpions, pseudoscorpions, ticks, mites and opiliones. Often their representatives are responsible for serious poisoning to humans, configured as a public health problem, especially in tropical regions. It's unique feature of spiders the presence of venom glands associated with chelicerae, however, not all are responsible for serious human accidents due to several factors, such as low toxicity of the poison or the amount of poison inoculated at the time of the accident. In Brazil, there are about 20 species of spiders, included in three genera, which can cause poisoning in humans: Latrodectus (Black Widow), Loxosceles (brown spider) and Phoneutria (armadeira spider). **Goals:** To describe the epidemiological profile of accidents involving spiders in Piauí between 2011 and 2015. **Methods:** The study is characterized as retrospective and quantitative epidemiological, whose data source is the DATASUS System, which uses the secondary data of the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). The study population consisted of all reported and confirmed cases of patients involved in accidents by spiders in the period from 2011 to 2015, in Piauí. Data were analyzed through charts and made by Microsoft Excel. **Results:** In the period 2011-2015, of the 375 cases of Piauí, were reported 120 cases in health macro-region of Teresina, 118 in peaks and 98 in Floriano. Regarding the final classification, the majority of cases were mild (253), 86 moderate 32 cases were ignored / white and four severe. It was observed that, while 318 cases were confirmed to curing, in one case, the patient died notified by injury and 56 cases were ignored. The spider species, has Loxosceles 44, 10 by Phoneutria, by Latrodectus 7, 65 other species, 249 cases were ignored. **Conclusion:** Teresina matches the highest number of accidents by spiders of the Piauí state macro-regions. As for the final classification, evolution and species, most were, respectively, light, healing and Loxosceles. The sheer volume of cases reported with some of the variables is ignored concern and urges the need for the health system intervention, in order to better detect, treat and reduce the number of incident cases of accidents by spiders. while 318 cases were confirmed to curing, in one case, the patient died notified by injury and 56 cases were ignored. The spider species, has Loxosceles 44, 10 by Phoneutria, by Latrodectus 7, 65 other species, 249 cases were ignored.

*Keywords:* Health Collective

Poster

85. Endometriosis CORD

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**Introduction:** Endometriosis is a condition characterized by the presence of endometrial tissue outside the uterine cavity, which affects about 10% to 15% of women of childbearing age and reaches more commonly the ovaries, fallopian tubes, the

peritoneum from the pelvic region, uterine ligaments and rectovaginal septum. The umbilical endometriosis is considered a rare disease and affects 0.4 to 4% of all patients with endometriosis and accounts for 30-40% of cases of cutaneous endometriosis. The clinical appearance of the umbilical endometriosis may be an injury or brownish red-wine, hard, nodular, rounded, with a history of changes in volume from 0.5 to 5 cm in diameter, the navel, can cause local pain and bleeding during the menstrual cycle. **Case description:** ALM Patient, female, 40 years old, residing in Sao Luis, MA. It states that there are approximately one year saw the appearance of a mole in the umbilical region, dark in color, and painful to palpation, with cyclical bleeding. After 5 months of onset searched dermatology, which solocitou biopsy of the lesion by which endometriosis was diagnosed. The patient was then sent to the gynecologist, where appropriate therapeutic management was performed. **Conclusion:** Primary endometriosis navel is rare and should be suspected in women with node, cyclic pain and bleeding associated with menstrual period. The diagnosis is clinical and histological. The surgery consists of excision of endometrioma and cord with umbilical immediate reconstruction, the ring art by providing an appropriate treatment resulting in minimal scarring and well located in the umbilical region.

86. PROFILE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MARANHENSES PATIENTS INCLUDED IN BRAZILIAN PROSPECTIVE STUDY

Rachel Jorge Dino Cossetti, Janise Moreno, Marcus Vinicius Lindoso Silva Veloso, Clarissa Monteiro Melo; Luan Henrique Rocha Honorius; Lais Cristina Aguiar de Castro; Noele Barros Gomes; Rodrigo Lopes Silva  
UFMA

**Background:** Cervical cancer (CC) shows heterogeneous distribution worldwide. The Brazil apresenta high incidence of CCU, sendo the 3rd most common cancer in women. In Maranhão, the CCU is the 1st cause of cancer and cancer death among women. To describe the clinical and epidemiological profile of patients with CCU Maranhão included in a multicenter Brazilian study. **Methods:** We analyzed data from 50 patients of the prospective study of Sample CCU in Brazilian institutions (AVOID I), including the Research Center Hospital Cancer Aldenora Bello (Maranhão) in the period of May / 16-May / 17. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire applied in the first evaluation of the study. Data were analyzed using the STATA software V.14. **Results:** Mean age was 53 years, with 6% to 30 years, with 20% 31-40 20% 41-50 with 22% to 51-60, 61-70 to 14%, and 18% 70 years. On education, 24% were illiterate and 46% reported incomplete 1st degree. On skin color, 42% reported as nuts. The vast majority (96%) of the patients were missed and 58% by SUS were from inside the estado. A majority were married (62%) and had no gainful activity (78%), and 42% reported smoking / ex-smoker. On gynecological history, the first sexual intercourse took place until the age of 14 15 to 7 years and 18 years of age . 38%, 38% and 22%, respectively; 64% had fewer than five sexual partners in a lifetime. On the frequency of application of the screening test, 22% reported being annual, but what about the majority (62%) performs erratically. The main reasons reported for not performing the examination were ashamed (90%), lack of knowledge (32%); disinterest (24%) and the difficulty for performing (14%). The vast majority of patients showed symptoms of disease at diagnosis (92%), especially vaginal discharge (32%), vaginal bleeding (76%), pelvic pain (74%), and dyspareunia (20%). Most of the tumors were squamous type (74%), followed by 14% adenocarcinoma. About staging, 34% were IIB, 6% IIIA, IIIB 46% and 6% VAT. **Conclusion:** The CCU is a disease with high potential for prevention and cure if diagnosed early, but it is still diagnosed in advanced stages in the state of Maranhão and is associated with poor socio-economic conditions. The profile of these patients should guide public health actions aimed at prevention of CCU. lack of knowledge (32%); disinterest (24%) and the difficulty for performing (14%). The vast majority of patients showed symptoms of disease at diagnosis (92%), especially vaginal discharge (32%), vaginal bleeding (76%), pelvic pain (74%), and dyspareunia (20%). Most of the tumors were squamous type (74%), followed by 14%



adenocarcinoma. About staging, 34% were IIB, 6% IIIA, IIIB 46% and 6% VAT..

**Keywords:** Gynecology and Obstetrics

87. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF INFECTED PATIENTS WITH SCHISTOSOMIASIS IN MARANHÃO, 2007 TO 2015  
 Illoma Rossany Lima Leite, CAMILA BEZERRA ARRUDA LEDA, José Moacir Machado Neto; EDWARD FRANK Marsaro; Arantxa Melo Beserra; Vicente de Oliveira Lopes Neto  
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**Introduction:** schistosomiasis is infection caused by worms of the genus *Schistosoma mansoni*, whose adult forms inhabit the mesenteric vessels of man, which is the definitive host, and the intermediate forms develop in aquatic gastropod snails of *Biomphalaria*. Its evolution can be from asymptomatic to severe clinical forms that can lead to death. The magnitude of its prevalence, associated with the severity of clinical forms, and its evolution, give a great relevance as schistosomiasis problem pública. **Methods:** health: epidemiological research, quantitative surveys collected with the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN). Data were grouped into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets software and displayed in graphs and tabelas. **Objectives:** Describe the epidemiological profile of schistosomiasis cases in Maranhão, from 2007 to 2015, according to gender, age and evolution, as well as affected macro-region, month and year of higher notificação. **Results:** It was observed that, of the 364 cases reported in the period question, 27.2% were female and 72.8% male. Furthermore, 40.08% in the age group 0-19 years and 34.06% in the 20 to 39 years, with lower participation in other age pyramids. It was noted that 24.72% of cases were reported in 2009 and 19.5% in 2010, with the highest incidence in May (15.51% of notifications). As for evolution, 76.64% achieved healing and 0.54% died by schistosomiasis. Gurupi was the most affected micro, with 64.83% of casos. **Conclusion:** There was a greater manifestation of the condition in male patients, due to greater exposure to vector foci. Still, in the age group 0-19 years is prevalent in cases of infection, being more significant in 2009 and 2010, between the months of May to September. As for evolution, there was healing in most cases, confirming the ease of treatment of disease, if there is a good management; The most affected was micro Gurupi, especially the Centro do Guilherme with 206 cases, reflecting the poor sanitary and hygiene conditions that municipality. Finally, the high incidence, especially in this region, reinforces the need for greater educational programs and extermination secondary hosts of this disease.

**Keywords:** Schistosomiasis, Epidemiology, PARASITES, PREVALENCE, Medical clinic

88. ANALYSIS OF EPISIOTOMIES OCCURRENCE IN NOSSA SENHORA DAS MERCÊS HOSPITAL IN PINHEIRO CITY – MA  
 Rosimary Almada Lima, Lorena Ferreira de Lima, Yan Bruno Sousa Porto; Wilken Soares Batista; Luis Victor Moraes de Moura; Amanda Patricia Carvalho Sousa Uchoa  
*Federal University of Maranhão*

**Introduction:** An episiotomy is the most commonly used obstetric operation in the second stage and its concept surgical widening of the vaginal opening by incision in the perineum area. However, this practice has been challenged based on various evidence, for example, increased pain and swelling in the region, increased risk of sexual dysfunction and the extent of episiotomy, at the time that the incision is made, it is considered laceration grade II. To analyze the variation in the quantity of cases of pregnant women who needed the intervention of episiotomy during childbirth. **Method:** descriptive and quantitative study, conducted at the Nossa Senhora das Mercês Municipal Hospital, located in Pinheiro-MA, through survey data tabulated by authorizations for hospital admissions in the SUS, having as inclusion criteria deliveries with live births, where there was a comparison between the occurrence of episiotomy in women undergoing vaginal delivery in the second half of 2014 and the second half of 2016 in a maternity ward in the

Northeast, the State of Maranhão, Brazil. **Results:** 874 normal deliveries were carried out from June 2014 to February 2015 and 1346 in the same period 2015 to 2016. The main results we identified 353 episiotomies performed in 2014, corresponding to 40.29%, as in 2016 were 708 episiotomies performed, corresponding to 52.60%. **Conclusion:** There was an increase in the routine use of episiotomy in the same period of one year to the next, not following the recommendation of the World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health, which calls for only 10-15% of the realization of this intervention. This increase of episiotomies performed quantitative, consequently brought the intervention through lectures conducted by an obstetrician of the aforementioned hospital directed the hospital nursing staff. **Descriptors:** episiotomy, Pinheiro, Maranhao, obstetric operation, descriptive and quantitative study.

**Keywords:** Gynecology and Obstetrics

Oral

89. SCENARIO OF HEPATITIS B AND C IN BRAZIL IN NORTHEAST REGION AND STATE SERGIPE  
 Alex Vianey Callado de França, Lunna Oliveira Santos, Fernanda Machado Silva; Yasmin Oliveira Santos; STEPHANIE ARAUJO MARQUES  
*University Tiradentes*

**Introduction:** The cause of hepatitis, although different, exhibit tropism for liver cells and are responsible for a variety of clinical presentations, from milder forms, asymptomatic, even more severe, fulminant or chronic forms. The major route of infection by hepatitis B virus (HBV) is sexual, since C virus (HCV), parenterally. Since 1998 the National Epidemiological Surveillance System incorporated viral hepatitis in the mandatory reporting list, in order to meet its epidemiological characteristics and their consequent impact on the demographic and socio-economic indices. Currently, Viral hepatitis are widely disseminated on the world stage, establishing itself as a serious public health problem. **Goal:** Describe and compare the epidemiological profile of confirmed cases of hepatitis B and C, for the period from 2010 to 2015 in Brazil in the Northeast and in the state of Sergipe. **Methods:** This is an epidemiological study, descriptive, retrospective, a quantitative approach. The study population consists of confirmed cases of hepatitis B and C that were reported to SINAN in Brazil, in the Northeast and in the state of Sergipe in the period 2010 to 2015. **Results:** We reported a total of 167 686 cases of hepatitis B and C and its co-infections in Brazil, 15,059 in the Northeast and 873 in Sergipe. Of patients reported with hepatitis B, 53.5% were male and 46.5% female. As for hepatitis C, 56.4% were men and 43.6% for women. Chronic presentation of cases reported was the main clinical form, 83.3% in Brazil, 78.6% in the Northeast and 86.6% in Sergipe. In relation to age, hepatitis C was more prevalent between 40 and 59 years and hepatitis B from 20 to 39 years. The sexually was the most common among patients with hepatitis B, the three regions analyzed, accounting for 25%, 26.2% and 18.7%, respectively. Since C virus showed the drug injection with 12% of cases, followed by transfusion (9.6%) and sexual contact (9%), Brazil. **Conclusion:** The epidemiological characteristics of both hepatitis B and C were similar, whereas the three regions analyzed, studied over the years, with the east and Sergipe an incidence values below the Brazilian. There was a fall in incidence, with 2015 the lowest rate. Hepatitis C is more prevalent among 40 and 59 years hepatitis B and from 20 to 39 years. The sexually was the most common among patients with hepatitis B, the three regions analyzed, accounting for 25%, 26.2% and 18.7%, respectively. Since C virus showed the drug injection with 12% of cases, followed by transfusion (9.6%) and sexual contact (9%), Brazil.

**Keywords:** Medical clinic

90. Immunohistochemical evaluation boldo's action on the proliferation of murine liver after partial hepatectomy  
 Sonia Oliveira Lima, Maria Bernadette Galvão de Almeida Figueiredo, Ana Galvão de Almeida Figueiredo, Erick Sobral Porto; Yasmin Oliveira Santos; Sonia Oliveira Lima; Maria

Bernadette Galvão de Almeida Figueiredo; Lunna Oliveira Santos  
*University Tiradentes*

**Objective:** The liver tissue suffers aggression that may require surgical treatment, as extended resections. This study aims to evaluate the effect of Peumus extract boldus the proliferation of hepatocytes and mortality after hepatectomy extended in rats. **Methods:** 45 rats were divided into four groups: Sham, HP70, HP80, HP70 / 100 and HP80 / 100. Sham group underwent in the first laparotomy, the manipulation of the liver and HP70 and HP80 groups, partial hepatectomy 70 and 80%, respectively. The HP70 / 100 and HP80 / 100 groups were treated with 100mg / kg of EAPB (aqueous extract of Peumus boldus), once daily by oral administration 4 days before the first procedure. Sham and HP were treated with distilled water orally, in arrangements similar to the test groups. After 24 hours the second laparotomy was performed for removal of the livers from the sham group and the remaining livers of HP groups to study the proliferation of hepatocytes by immunohistochemistry Ki67. The survival percentage in the first surgery was determined. Characteristics of the groups were analyzed by chi-square and Student's t-test and data not Gaussian used the Mann-Whitney test. Statistical significance was defined as  $p < 0.05$ . **Results:** All animals of group died HP80, HP80 while the split / 100 had a mean survival of 50%. In immunohistochemical analysis, there was significant proliferation of hepatocytes group of HP70 / 100 when compared to HP70. **Conclusion:** The acute administration of EAPB reduced mortality of the animals of group HP80 / 100, positive response to hepatocyte proliferation stimulus. Finally, it was noted significance in liver regeneration group HP70 / 100

#### Poster

91. Pulmonary atelectasis due to traumatic diaphragmatic hernia  
Gustavo Leocádio Coelho de Souza, José Thiago Oliveira de Carvalho, RODRIGO ZANONI COSTA PORTO, BRUNA KNANDA QUEIROZ MACEDO; EZRA PEREIRA DOS SANTOS  
*Federal University of Maranhão*

**Introduction:** The diaphragm is a dome-shaped muscle which separates the chest cavity of abdominopelvic cavity. He is one of the main muscles involved in breathing and helps maintain proper pressure between the cavities of the trunk. Meaning any external or internal factor to impede the proper functioning of the diaphragm affects both the respiratory homeostasis when the proper functioning of the abdominal organs, as is the case of traumatic diaphragmatic hernia. This is characterized as an abdominal contents evasion into the chest cavity, particularly affecting the lung capacity. **Case description:** A female patient, 55, victim of car accident by tipping over. After serological increase was noted in the values of gamma-glutamyl transferase, amylase, C-reactive protein, glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase and glutamic pyruvic transaminase. In the imaging elevation was obtained of the upper right lobe of the liver segments, atelectasis at the base of the right lung, areas with ground-glass attenuation sparse the lungs (suggestive of alveolar hemorrhage), right pleural effusion and 6 fractures to 10th bow costal. **Conclusion:** It is necessary to carry out the overview of the case, including the energy involved in trauma and the consequences of the impact. Also, investigate all internal and external affections that are interfering with the proper functioning of the organs in order to perform a correct medical management and therapy. areas with sparse attenuation in frosted glass the lungs (suggestive of alveolar hemorrhage), right pleural effusion and fractures of the 6th to the 10th rib..

92. Autonomy of the mother and medical management: challenges in the humanization of childbirth  
Rossana Vanessa Dantas de Almeida Marques, Anderson da Silva Nascimento, RODRIGO ZANONI COSTA PORTO, EDUARDO FRANK Marsaro; Thaissa Rodolfo Almeida de Carvalho  
*Federal University of Maranhão*

**Introduction:** The humanization of birth advocates health actions that integrate the preferences of the patient and conduct the professional team involved, aiming to associate alternative methods to conventional, putting the mother at the center of decisions with family active participation. **Objectives:** To analyze the challenges before the humanization of birth, in the perception of assisted birthing woman in public reference service. **Methods:** A descriptive cross-sectional study with a sample of 50 pregnant women natural postpartum period in the Regional Maternal Hospital of Imperatriz selected for convenience and were subjected to an adapted version of the Women's Views of Birth Labor Satisfaction Questionnaire (WOMBSQ ). **Results:** The sample had a mean age of 23.70 ( $\pm 5.94$ ) 56% married or in stable relationships and 44% had completed high school. The number of queries in the prenatal ranged from 2 to 10, most frequently four (18%) and eight (22%). On the professional staff, 58% of the procedures relied on multi-professional team and 44% of the sample reported that this was both very helpful as relayed much information. Research on the Environment revealed that 60% of respondents considered the privacy and comfort. The medical officer held 76% of the procedures, of which 38% of mothers reported that participation in the attention was partial, but with quality. Finally, 60% of the sample could not have during the tracking procedure was performed in 46% and 72% episiotomies considered that its delivery was humanized. **Conclusion:** Some of the barriers to the consolidation of humanization of childbirth were the large number of episiotomies and the absence of permission from the partner's presence. In paradox, the involved multidisciplinary and support classified by respondents as quality advances were perceived as the human attention.

**Keywords:** Gynecology and Obstetrics

93. HERNIA UMBILICAL STRANGLER  
Manoel Francisco da Silva Santos, Jessica Mendes Costa, Fabiolla Maria Martins Costa, Anna Flavia Moreira de Faria Pimenta; Bianca Santana de Souza; Itala Viviane Moura Santos; Sadina Mayara Santos Oliveira; Rayla Bezerra Rocha  
*UNICEUMA*

**Introduction:** In adults, umbilical hernia is more common in women and occurs most commonly in the fifth and sixth decades of life. Usually occurs by defects acquired by gradual weakening of scar tissue that closes the umbilical ring, associated with increased intra-abdominal pressure (obesity, pregnancy, work with great physical effort, ascites, peritoneal dialysis prolonged and large intraperitoneal tumors). The imprisonment and subsequent strangulation is a complication reported in approximately 5% of patients with umbilical hernia, more frequent in cases of long evolution, it should be diagnosed as soon as possible and whose surgical treatment is urgencial character. **Case report:** RAS, female, 49 years old, obese, with reports of painless umbilical protrusion after two previous cesarean sections, there are 8 to 11 years. Served in Unit Attendance in São Luis and forwarded to the General Surgery Service of the Hospital Dr. Carlos Macieira because severe pain in umbilical region for two days without other symptoms. Patient without other previous surgery beyond cesarean. Physical examination revealed abdomen distended and tense, painful to deep palpation and decreased bowel sounds. surgical intervention was diagnosed with umbilical hernia incarcerated and subjected. Mid above was performed umbilical incision and transumbilical, as hernial ring with 3 cm sac containing 3 cm segment of ileum throttled made enterectomy such monitoring and subsequent enteroanastomosis-end terminal ileum, ileum with 3-0 Vicryl in continuous stitches and sobressutura with Cotton 3-0 in separate points, as well as abdominal wall defect closure with Vicryl 1 and thereafter fixing the screen Prolene On-lay technique. uneventful surgery. The patient had oral diet released on the 2nd postoperative day, gradually evolved to bland diet on the 7th day and also removed a chest tube chanced on the same date, was discharged the next day, no complaints with surgical wound of good, with peristalsis and physiological intestinal transit. **Final Thoughts:** The incarcerated umbilical hernia can evolve with strangulation and

intestinal obstruction, severe complications that have an emergency in their surgical correction. gradually evolved to bland diet on the 7th day and also removed a chest tube changed on the same date, was discharged the next day, no complaints with surgical wound of good, with peristalsis and physiological intestinal transit..

*Keywords:* Surgery

94. DIAGNOSTIC PRE AND POST-OP OF GALLBLADDER agenesis  
Domingos da Silva Costa, Fabiolla Maria Martins Costa, Gabriela Farkas Pereira; Flavia mohana Pinheiro; Francisca Yasminny Cruz; Deise Laine da Silva Costa; Marcelo Emanuel Ericeira da Costa  
UNICEUMA

**Introduction:** gallbladder agenesis is a rare condition, with a few cases reported in the literature. It occurs in 13-65 people in a population of 100,000 and in 23-50% of cases show symptoms indistinguishable frames of biliary colic. The diagnosis is usually made during surgery, which is, in most cases, unnecessary. We present two cases of gallbladder agenesis, wherein the first and the the second intraoperative diagnosis was was preoperatively, avoiding the need for surgery. Case report: 1 - FOML, 43, male, complaining of mild pain in the right upper quadrant 1 year ago, associated with fever, nausea and vomiting. US total abdomen revealed cholelithiasis (gall bladder filled with 0.5 cm echogenic images without dilatation of the biliary tract). On examination: REG, afebrile, eupneic, anicteric hydrated, normal skin color. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy was performed, and is not seen in the presence of liver gallbladder bed, then converted to laparotomy. intraoperative cholangiography confirmed the absence of gallbladder. Patient had subsequently been held cholangiography, whose report is being awaited. Patient 2 - FMRG, 84, female, with complaints of pain in HD 3 months ago, associated with nausea, vomiting and cholestatic symptoms like dark urine, fecal acholia and jaundice. Abdominal US revealed normal gallbladder dimensions and acoustic shadow suggesting later calculations and / or thick bile, bile duct and biliary tract dilated. Held magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography, characterized gallbladder showed no marked dilation and biliary tract and bile duct. ERCP will be made for primary calculation removal of common bile duct, intraoperative confirm diagnosis and rule ectopic gallbladder. Patient experienced partial remission of symptoms and clinical improvement. **Conclusion:** The preoperative diagnosis of gallbladder agenesis, even challenging, it is very important to avoid exposing the patient to unnecessary surgery but very difficult because of the clinical, laboratory and ultrasound images, which do not differ from cases as cholelithiasis, cholecystitis and choledocholithiasis.

*Keywords:* Surgery

95. Acupuncture in treatment postherpetic neuralgia  
Wildete Carvalho Mayrink, Mateus Guimarães Benvindo, Luan Pinheiro Domingues Moreira; Isabella Caldas Bastos  
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**Background:** Postherpetic neuralgia is a chronic pain develops in the affected dermatomes one month after the disappearance of the skin rash, the main complication of herpes zoster, its incidence varying according to the age. Currently its main treatment is drugs, however, for some patients, the use of these is contraindicated, requiring alternatives, among which acupuncture stands out. Case description: GMC, 42, female, married, doctor, resident in Sao Luis - MA. Patient states that there are about 15 days appeared pain in right buttock burning, radiating inner regions of the anterolateral thigh and leg on the right. Following three days emerged vesiculoeritematosas injuries in that area, and diagnosis of herpes zoster. It acyclovir for 7 days with marked improvement of the lesions But the pain has been increasing intensity (at the time of EVN = 9 request). Failing to use painkillers, as was in nursing mother phase (cesarean section for 3 months) was referred to acupuncture service. Physical examination: facies pain, depression, pain walking hampered by

acquiring position analgesic (trunk flexion). scarring from the gluteal region by anterolateral right leg, according dermatomes L3, L4 and L5. He was diagnosed with post-herpetic neuralgia and started acupunctural treatment: manual gulhamento on acupuncture points of dermatomes L3, L4 and L5 right (Huatuojiaji, B54, B35, VB30, VB31 and VB34) and analgesics general points and antiinflammatory (IG4 and B62), other points (IG11 and BP10) and emotional balance (Yintang, F3, BP6). In addition to the exposed, technique was used ankle cuff-lower limbs modified areas 1, 2 and 3 in the right thigh. After the first session, the pain in the right leg decreased (EVN = 6) and disappeared in the gluteal region. The residual pain was decreasing and MID after the fourth session there was only allodynia in this area. The patient was gradually improving until the end of the ninth session was the disappearance of allodynia. 10 sessions were held: daily until the seventh session, and the last three sessions at intervals of two days each. **Conclusion:** From the above discussion the effectiveness They recognize the unique acupuncture treatment for post-herpetic neuralgia in patients contraindicated for use of drugs. pain in the right leg decreased (EVN = 6) and disappeared in the gluteal region. The residual pain was decreasing and MID after the fourth session there was only allodynia in this area. The patient was gradually improving until the end of the ninth session was the disappearance of allodynia. 10 sessions were held: daily until the seventh session, and the last three sessions at intervals of two days each.

96. Chylous ascites: rare clinical entity  
Jonio arruda luz, Keule De sousa Costa , Gabriela Ferreira Braga, Keule de Sousa Costa  
ITPAC university

**Introduction:** chylous ascites (AQ) is a rare disorder, occurring at a 1: 50,000 to 1: 100,000 in hospital admissions, characterized in ascitic fluid milky appearance, with Triglyceride content (Tg) higher than 1,000 mg / dl or 2 8 times the plasma level. Objectives: To demonstrate the relevance of the investigation into the cause of AQ being an entity of difficult diagnosis and management, requiring various diagnostic and therapeutic resources for clarification and resolution of the underlying cause. Case description: Patient, RCA, 59, male, looking for PS complaining of increased abdominal size (abd) start two months ago as the chief complaint. Denies abd pain and reports loss of 15 kg in four months. Presents diabetes mellitus and hypertension as comorbidities. Reported smoking for 15 years. Denied alcoholism and illicit drug use. On physical examination, the patient was dehydrated 2 + / 4 +, with severe ascites, edema associated with 2 + / 4 + lower limbs, cold, painless. Performed paracentesis of relief and diagnostic five days ago, on another drive, with output of three liters of ascites milky. The analysis of the liquid was observed: TG ascites 205 mg / dl and serum TG 67 mg / dL, confirming the diagnosis of AQ. Directed management diuretic and albumin. It was done to investigate the malignancy of AQ. Performed endoscopy, which showed F2 esophageal varices, variceal ligation in two nipples, and no evidence of gastric cancer. In tomography total abd contrast, spleen was visualized with increased dimensions, liver with reduced dimensions, findings that suggest portal hypertension, not showing intracavitary neoplasia. In total abd ultrasound was shown an increase on the left lobe of the liver, chronic liver disease, portal hypertension signals, discrete homogeneous moderate splenomegaly and ascites. During hospitalization, patient had remained stable, with loss of one kilogram of weight per day after the start of the diuretic. **Conclusion:** AQ may be present in various clinical situations, such as liver cirrhosis, abd trauma and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Most cases are associated with malignancies, particularly lymphomas and carcinomas of the digestive tract and should therefore be investigated its cause. In this case, the malignancy has been ruled out by laboratory tests and imaging, AQ being cirrhotic origin because their base.

97. ANEURYSM AORTA OF Crosier GIANT  
Francisco Airtton Veras Junior, Mariah Aparecida Pessoa Luz, Giovanna Nunes Belo Mendes  
University Ceuma

**Introduction:** The aneurysm dilation is characterized by irreversible increase of more than 50% of the diameter provided in a segment of the aorta. They are described according to their anatomical location, and the peak incidence is between 59 and 69 years with male predominance. The aging process results in collagen changes leading to weakening of the aortic wall. **Objective:** To report a case of giant aneurysm of the aortic arch in elderly attended at the Municipal Hospital Dr. Clementino Moura in Sao Luis / MA in 2017. **Case description:** FSA, 69, female, brown, married, retired, was admitted to the in the emergency room with unmeasured fever complaint, dyspnea, productive cough and hemoptysis for 4 weeks. Physical examination revealed diminished breath sounds in the lung bases and crackles in the right hemithorax. Reported smoking 40 years ago with variable load. He also presented the framework of postprandial vomiting and dysphagia. He was suspected of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease associated with community-acquired pneumonia or lung cancer. Routine laboratory tests were ordered which showed no significant alterations note and tomography (CT) of the chest without contrast showed large aneurysm in the aortic arch of aorta with about 12 x 12 cm in the larger diameters, but the evaluation was limited in non-contrast study ; The aneurysm rejection mediastinal determined to right the average tablet esophagus. CT also demonstrated atelectatic tracks in adjacent parenchyma, volumetric shrinkage of the left lung, trachea shifted to the right and absence of pleural effusion. It was requested angiographic evaluation though his death preceded the full investigation and the definitive treatment. **Conclusions:** About 75% of aortic aneurysms are asymptomatic and diagnosed incidentally during investigation of other diseases, mainly due to increased life expectancy and greater ease of access to diagnostic methods. When symptomatic, the most frequent manifestations are: chest pain, lower back or abdominal, cardiac tamponade, hemothorax, hemomediastino, hematemesis and hemoptysis. embolic phenomena are linked, manifested as stroke, heart attack or abdominal vessels. The imaging is done by means of transthoracic echocardiography and transesophageal, CT angiography or magnetic resonance angiography of the thoracic aorta.

98. Necrotizing fasciitis IN LOXOSCELISMO  
Mauro Ribeiro Balata, Mariah Aparecida Pessoa Luz, Flávia coelho mohana pinheiro; Itala Karine Campos Barros; Hugo Coelho Mohana Pinheiro  
*University Ceuma*

**Background:** The accident caused by *Loxosceles* (brown spider) is called loxoscelism. It corresponds to the most severe form of araneismo in the country. Most accidents are concentrated in the South. Your intradomiciliary habitat facilitates the occurrence in humans. The diagnosis is based on history, clinical examination and identification of the agent. It is observed centripetal distribution of chopped (on thighs, arms, or trunk). Spiders are small, uniform brown color with nocturnal habits and are not aggressive. **Case description:** A 54 year old female resident in the north / MA, sought treatment with a history of spider bite in the right upper limb (MSD) for 15 days. Reported that he was asleep, he felt the sting and saw the spider on his arm. Sought care because of the evolution of the lesion with hyperemia, edema and local pain. Patient diabetic and hypertensive for 10 years, with a history of trauma in MSD treated, 2 years ago with rusty nail. Dwells in brick house without basic sanitation. On examination: tachycardia, tachypnea, PA: 170 x 60 mmHg, fever, soaking in 93% AA, Glasgow 15 with injury to about 8 cm, cellulitis, necrosis and reduced MSD right brachial pulse. Laboratory tests: Hg: 13; Leukocytes: 29,500 Platelets: 420,000; BT: 0.40; BD: 0.30. Started Prednisone, ceftraixona, Clexane antiarachnid and serum. After three days, the injury worsened and progressed to secondary infection. It began Piperacillin, Tazobactam and Teicoplanin. It was performed surgical debridement and 72 hours later, his tests were: HB: 12.3; Leukocyte: 6560; platelets: 325,000; PCR: 1.42. Plastic surgery guided dressing with silver alginate and autograft performed after 20 days. At 30 day follow-up, cleaned in frank injury recovery. **Conclusion:** The venom of *Loxosceles* sp contains an enzyme (sphingomyelinase D) responsible for platelet

aggregation and activation of the complement pathway hemolysis with and skin necrosis. The bite is somewhat painful injury is slow and progressive evolution with pain, edema, erythema, lesions and bleeding varying degree of necrosis. insect bites, allergic dermatitis, abscesses, herpes lesions, ecthyma gangrenosum, necrotizing fasciitis, cutaneous leishmaniasis are differential diagnoses. Guides to investigate the presence of hemolysis. The recommended treatment consists on Serum antiarachnid, prednisone, antihistamine and analgesia. The healing time is related to tissue loss and extent of the injury.

99. CANCER RIGHT COLON  
Rone Antonio Alves de Abreu, Mariana Reis Chaves, Carlos Augusto Farias bicalho Valenzuela, Mariana Reis Chaves; Rone Antonio Alves de Abreu  
*UNIBRAS*

**Introduction:** The right colon cancer is a disease with multifactorial causes: age, diabetes, obesity, smoking, alcoholism and often associated with hereditary conditions: familial adenomatous polyposis; the hereditary colorectal cancer without CASE polipose. **DESCRIÇÃO RMS,** female, 45, admitted to the emergency room in outpatient treatment of cancer surgery eight months ago, complaining of pain in the epigastric region throbbing character, moderate-intensity radiated to the right, with worsening constipation, improvement with analgesics associated with weight loss of 10 kg in the period, bloating, ciblos type of hard stools, weakness, chills, headache, vomiting. The patient reported treatment for depression and anxiety for one year, denying use of other drugs. She also reported a family history of cancer of the gastrointestinal tract in first-degree relative and high calorie food, high-protein and low in fiber. Physical examination revealed lucid and oriented, pale 2 + / 4, dehydrated 1 + / 4, the abdomen flat, flaccid and painful to palpation in hypochondrium and right flank with mobile palpable mass, painful, 8 cm in diameter , Irregular surface right flank. During follow-up CT scan performed showing wall thickening taking mass aspect, heterogeneous, measuring 9.2 x 7.7 cm in size, in the distal third of the right colon near the hepatic flexure with a reduction in intestinal lumen. In colonoscopy showed vegetative stenotic lesion occupying 2/3 of the transverse colon near the hepatic flexure, being diagnosed moderately differentiated and biopsy and ulcerated adenocarcinoma. Held right hemicolecotomy and lymphadenectomy tumor dryness. Intestinal transit reestablished with ileotransverso anastomosis end to end in two planes. Performed pathological staging T3 N0 M0. Patient is discharged on the 8th postoperative day no complaints, clean wound without secretion, with guidance and referral to outpatient. **Conclusion:** The patient reported presented the epidemiological factors contained in the literature, as well as the clinical manifestations of disease. Among the characteristic symptoms of right colon cancer are as abdominal pain, constipation and weight loss. The appropriate treatment was instituted based on patológico stage without the need for adjuvant therapies.

**Keywords:** Surgery

100. Pseudoaneurysm femoral artery secondary trauma  
Remy Alves Faria, Carlos Augusto Farias Bicalho Valenzuela, Carlos Augusto Farias bicalho Valenzuela, Leandro Basniak; Remy Alves Faria  
*UNIBRAS*

**Introduction:** A pseudoaneurysm occurs when there is leakage of blood from the lumen of an artery through an effect on one or more layers of the arterial wall forming a bag localized blood flow. This case report is intended to present a case of femoral artery pseudoaneurysm after injury by firearm shooting occurred more than 20 years. **Case description:** IMS, 58, male, admitted complaining of "pain and numbness in the left leg." It reports that 20 years ago began with limiting intermittent claudication when walking without seeking care. 2 years ago, it has evolved with constant pain in the left lower limb (LLL), from character to burning, intense, worse efforts, limiting activities and improving the rest. Associated with paresthesia frame initially left foot, with

upward trend. Patient reports drilling firearm for 20 years, with projectile entry into the left iliac fossa, and exit wound in the left buttock. She reported pain during palpation of the left groin, a pulsing mass of 3 fingertips, pain in the left calf, popliteal pulses and pedis not palpable for MIE with ankle-brachial index (ABI) of 0.320, pulses present at the right lower limb and absence edema members. Ultrasonography showed the presence hypoechoic image, measuring 43 mm, and pulsed Doppler positive, suggesting Left Femoral Artery aneurysm. Requested CT and CT angiography of the lower abdomen and lower limbs, showing pseudoaneurysm left superficial femoral artery luminal obstruction and with apparent presence of thrombi wall. Where surgery performed placed vascular graft polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) 6 mm in diameter. Patient is discharged on the 3rd postoperative day with no pain in his left leg, present and palpable distal pulses, absence of edema and ITB 0.625. Patient oriented and referred to the Vascular Surgery Clinic for follow-up after hospital discharge. Conclusion: In this clinical case, to treat a pseudoaneurysm of femoral artery, it was concluded that this pathology, to have a long evolution, it is unusual and exceptional, making it difficult to diagnose without a history and physical examination performed properly, associated with imaging.

**Keywords:** Surgery

101. hepatocellular carcinoma  
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UNIVERSITY CENTER ITPAC

Background: Each year are diagnosed more than half a million cases of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). It is the third cancer mortality and incidence in the sixth. The major etiology of HCC is the hepatitis B virus (HBV) and the second hepatitis C virus (HCV). Overall, the clinical presentation depends mainly on the extent of the tumor and liver function impairment level, and primary diagnosis (dx) of the underlying cause for their control and monitoring of the patient (pct). Purpose: To report a case of HCC in pct with late dx of the disease, pointing out the main clinical and laboratory signs of disease and analyzing the trajectory of pct up the milestones in the evolution of comorbidity to its outcome. Case report: JBRS, 52, born and resident of Bandeirantes-TO, retired, married, white, She goes to the clinic due to an abdominal enlargement as the main complaint. In the history of the current disease reports pct a year ago observed weight loss, with significant weight loss and asthenia with trips to the emergency care unit, but no improvement and increased abdominal size and oligúria. Há 20 days was the Goiania-GO and after examination Magnetic Resonance abdominal dx came with HCC HCV serology Anti-nonreactive, HBsAg-reactive with HBV dx, attended with Araguaia-TO especialista. Na ectoscopy in PCT general condition, no fever, cyanosis, without edema, pallor, jaundice 2 + / 4 +, the active bed, distended abdomen, hepatomegaly 5 finger of the right costal margin, ascites 4 + / 4, the surface palpation pain, tympanic, bowel sounds presente. Ausência collateral circulation, lack of telangiectasia. Performed paracentesis relief of ascites with content hemático. Foi indicated plasma transfusion and concentrates hemácias. O pct evolved with anorexia, edema of the limbs, bulky abdomen, jaundice and relief paracentesis, RNI low, alpha fetoprotein > 500 C ChildPugh and risk of liver failure iminente. Condutas proposals: support measures. Conclusion: Pct remained without dx for a year, even with a history suggestive for malignancy regardless of the treatment plan used, revealing the lack of strategies which should have been used and were used when he was in serious cases. From this it becomes important that the public health system offers strategies as methods of stricter screening, dx broader and more efficient therapeutic procedures in liver diseases.

**Keywords:** Medical clinic

102. THEORY AND PRACTICE: THE FRONT OF ACADEMIC MEDICINE TO RISKS AND HARMFUL EFFECTS OF FALLS IN THE THIRD AGE  
Gustavo Souza Leocádio Coelho, GABRIEL DE SOUZA CARVALHO, Ergellis Victor Cavalcanti de Lima; Fernanda

Oliveira Queirós ; Leticia Caetano Dos Santos; PAULO VITOR DE OLIVEIRA CARDOSO  
Federal University of Maranhão

Introduction: The fall is defined as the unintended displacement of the body to below the initial position fix to disability in time, compromising the stability, resulting in various lesions. Is a major public health problem regarding its epidemiology, physical, psychological, economic and social, being seniors the most affected age group and higher EXPERIENCE repercussions. Story: The content of geriatric syndromes was approached in room class by medical students of the fourth period of the Federal University of Maranhão. Through the practice Fundamentals of discipline and medical care it was possible to combine content and practice, allowing comparing the data in the literature brought to the local reality. A priori, academic sessions in which the teacher explained the risk factors involved in falls and their morbidities were held. Later, there were educational and observational practice at the Municipal Hospital of Imperatriz, with seniors waiting or recovering from corrective surgery for fractures. Students conducted detailed history, physical examination and analysis of laboratory tests already available, as well as guidance to patients and families, in order to avoid complications. On this occasion, confirmed to the high prevalence of female and extrinsic factors such as everyday activities, Domestic and personal care as well as a higher prevalence of places like bedrooms, bathrooms and kitchens, which are the main factors behind the falls. With regard to intrinsic factors have been reported the presence of pre-existing diseases such as hypertension, osteoporosis, diabetes, and depression, as well justified polypharmacy. The most frequent type of fracture is observed the proximal femur. The literature alert to the risk of inclusion of other geriatric syndromes such as urinary and fecal incontinence, immobility permanent, depression and other disorders cerebrais. Conclusion: It is therefore clear that the understanding of the relationship between theory and practice with respect to this syndrome geriatric is of fundamental importance to the academic, for only then the student will be able to help prevent these episodes, either by primary care diseases, control of multiple medications, and even to detect extrinsic factors for later correction.

103. Seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis in postpartum women admitted to A REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN NORTHERN TOCANTINS  
Élvio Machado da Rocha, Gabrielle Moreira Barreto, Deborah Macêdo Rigoni Prandini; Julliana Oliveira Gomes; Élvio Machado da Rocha  
UNITPAC

Introduction: Toxoplasmosis is relevant to public health when the infection occurs during pregnancy the risk of vertical transmission. The key to diagnosis is the detection of IgG and IgM antibodies early, particularly early in the 1st quarter. To evaluate the prevalence of *T. gondii* infection in mothers attended at Hospital and Maternity reference in northern Tocantins. Methods: A cross-sectional study descriptive and prospective nature, developed in a reference Hospital, upon approval from the Research Ethics Committee through questionnaires, record analyzes and pregnant card 61 mothers, and the tabulated data in Epi.info7. Results: 61 mothers were interviewed and it was found that 3.2% had IgM reagent in 1<sup>o</sup>coleta and 1.64% in 2nd; and 63, 9% were non-reactive IgM collecting the 1st and the 2nd 18%; Furthermore, 21.3% mothers did not undergo the 1st test for IgM toxoplasma infection and 11.4% do not have proper registration on this survey on your maternity card. As recommended by the Ministry of Health (MOH), the pregnant woman must take an exam in the 1st quarter, and were susceptible and hold one every 2-3 months for the diagnosis of infection. Thus, it was also observed that the 61 mothers, 78.6% did not undergo 2<sup>o</sup>coleta for identification of IgM and 1.63% has no proper registration on the card. The test for IgG ID is important because a positive test with negative IgM exclude the possibility of re-infection in most cases. The following results were obtained: 36% had IgG reagent in 1<sup>o</sup>coleta; 26.2% resulted in IgG non-reactive in the 1st examination and 9.84% in the 2nd. Emphasizing the importance of the test, since the vertical

transmission causes neurological damage and miscarriages or eye care to the newborn, it was observed that 21.3% did not undergo examination 1 IgG and 78.6% did not undergo the 2nd. In addition, 16.3% did not have your card filled out correctly about the 1st test IgG and 1.63% about 2<sup>o</sup>teste. Conclusion: It was found that the recommended by MS about pregnant women for toxoplasmosis monitoring is not being properly followed in the region, whether by failure in the health system or pregnant women. This can cause irreversible damage to children born to a poorly prenatal performed.

*Keywords:* Gynecology and Obstetrics

104. KNOWLEDGE AND RISK FACTORS LEVEL ASSESSMENT FOR INFECTION IN *Toxoplasma* mothers attended at A REFERENCE HOSPITAL IN NORTHERN TOCANTINS  
Élvio Machado da Rocha, Gabrielle Moreira Barreto, Deborah Macêdo Rigoni Prandini; Julliana Oliveira Gomes; Élvio Machado da Rocha  
UNITPAC

Introduction: Toxoplasmosis is a zoonosis of worldwide distribution caused by *Toxoplasma gondii*. Infection occurs by eating raw or undercooked meat, ingestion of water or contaminated vegetables and contact with cats, dirt or manure. Transmission can occur of the mother to the fetus. In immunocompromised pregnant women, there is a risk of transmitting the parasite to the fetus even though prior seroconversion. To assess the level of knowledge and postpartum risk behavior associated with toxoplasma infection. Cross-sectional, descriptive and prospective study conducted in Tocantins hospital approved by the Research Ethics Committee, which completed 61 questionnaires by mothers, by signing the Informed Consent and Informed and data tabulated in Epi.info7. Results: Regarding the knowledge of toxoplasmosis: 45.9% of women only heard about the disease but do not know about, totally unaware of 34.4% and only 19.6% are aware of the disease. As most women not knowledgeable about the disease, transmission and prevention, these are most vulnerable and make up a high-risk group exposing pregnant to *Toxoplasma gondii* and possible acute infection increases the risk of congenital transmission and its sequelae. Of the 21 mothers who are unaware of the disease, 47.6% consume vegetables questionable hygiene raw; 19.04% use coming from well water and 38.09% consume undercooked meat. In addition, 28 mothers who know something about toxoplasmosis, 78.5% use water from the public network, 7.14% is water use from rivers and lakes and 75% only eat well-done meat. It noted the relevance of comparing the knowledge of mothers about toxoplasmosis and risk behavior, especially on contact with cats and their feces. Of the 21 who do 38% have direct contact with cats and 14.2% have contact with sand / earth without the use of gloves. Of the 28 who know something about and 39.2% have contact with cats; 50% have contact with sand / earth without gloves. Of the 12 mothers who know the disease, 33.3% had contact with sand / earth without gloves. Of the 21 who are unaware of the disease 47.6% have contact with animal waste and 12 mothers who know 75% also has contact with waste. Conclusion: It was found that even the mothers informed about toxoplasmosis have risk behavior during pregnancy, requiring guidance and assistance in effective health.

*Keywords:* Gynecology and Obstetrics

105. NURSING CARE AS TO THE HYGIENE AND HEALTH PROMOTION RN  
Elza Lima da Silva, MILENE MENDES LOBATO, Gabriel Frazão Silva Pedrosa; Elza Lima da Silva; Lidiane Andreia, Assunção Barros; Janielle Ferreira de Brito Lima  
UFMA

Introduction: health education practices in conjunction with nursing consultations allow individuals to become active subjects of health promotion. Such assistance activities promote quality of life for newborns, reducing cases of child mortality, reduction of

health inequalities, among other opposing factors to the healthy development of a child. The problem of this study is embraced by the need for knowledge of techniques suitable for cleaning of RNs ensuring quality of life to estes. Objectives: describe activities performed in a Children's Hospital, by academics of the nursing course in the context of nursing care in child health by through the "group care to the newborn". Methodology: descriptive study designed as an experience report from nursing students of experiences in a Children's Hospital of São Luis-MA, from August to November 2015, during activities related to the discipline Children's Health a private institution of região. Results: During the period of four months they were held 04 educational nature activities, through lectures in the Unit. These actions were also carried out nursing appointments with the nurse responsible for the sector. In these lectures were passed hygiene techniques Newborn to promote maternal and child health by promoting improvements in the quality of life of newborns and mothers, with duration of 30 minutes and during this time mothers met questioned and supplemented information to them presented. Such mothers were instructed to attend nursing consultations to solve any doubts and proper monitoring of the newborn's health. During Nursing consultations were forwarded information that would serve to integral care to the newborn from the mother. Conclusion: The educational activities in essential lectures allowed awareness about the care practices to RN, contributing to the promotion of health. It is necessary more actions such as these, especially accompanied by nursing consultations that help in the motivation for maternal and child health practices. Undoubtedly such forms also contribute nursing care for the training of scholars, so that they will deepen in the areas of interest.

106. PROFESSIONAL NURSES AND BREASTFEEDING AWARENESS OF PRACTICE  
Elza Lima da Silva, Milene MENDES LOBATO, Gabriel Frazão Silva Pedrosa; Elza Lima da Silva; Lidiane Andreia, Assunção Barros; Janielle Ferreira de Brito Lima  
UFMA

Background: Breastfeeding is extremely important for the development of a child, your practice should be recommended for proper child growth and maintenance should be assisted in order to fit in performing this act. To describe the activities performed in a municipal hospital, academics of the nursing course in the context of nursing care in the practice of breastfeeding. Methods: descriptive study, designed as an experience report from nursing students of experiences in a Children's Hospital of São Luis, from August to November 2015, while Health course of activities of the Child of IES Of region. Results and discussion: The experiences that have taken place in this area of assistance provided the development and implementation of a health education project aimed at mothers of children treated at the Hospital said. The basis of this was driving up project in the awareness of mothers to practice breastfeeding. various activities were carried out in this project such as theatrical performances, lectures, wheels conversations and delivery of explanatory brochures about the importance of breastfeeding, stressing the need for these mothers not to abort the infant feeding practices before the recommended in order to avoid complications for the well-being and full healthy development of their children. Along the delivery of brochures, was passed in a practical and dynamic way, the correct way of breastfeeding, elucidation of doubt, belief demystification, and application of good conduct. Among the educational activities carried out, the technical activities of nursing care were added, such as: physical examination of the newborn; Registration Nursing Process; monitoring and fulfillment of children's book, for effective control of their basic health information. Conclusion: The development of educational activities about the practice of breastfeeding is of added value not only for assisted clients (mothers), but also for nursing students so that they can have contact with the health care process child in your complexity to best resolve any complications with knowledge. Registration Nursing Process; monitoring and fulfillment of children's book, for effective control of their basic health information.

*Keywords:* Nursing

## 107. DIABETES MELLITUS: COMPLICATIONS AND ELDERLY COMORBIDITIES FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY

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**Introduction:** The aging process is associated with biological, psychological and social changes, as well as an ally, to the emergence of chronic diseases arising from inadequate life habits, causing a reduction in the carrying capacity of daily activities. Diabetes mellitus (DM) is part of a group of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycemia. The defect in the secretion or action of insulin generates chronic hyperglycemia of diabetes is associated with chronic injuries, dysfunction and failure of various organs. To identify the most prevalent complications and comorbidities of the elderly with diabetes mellitus. **Methods:** This was a retrospective, epidemiological and cross-sectional study conducted in two Basic Health Units of São Luís, namely, Health Center of Vila Embratel and Health Center Clodomir Costa Pinheiro. The sample included 81 medical records of diabetic patients registered and followed at HIPERDIA program. a questionnaire that includes demographic and socioeconomic aspects and aspects related to health status was used. Data were cataloged by Epi Info (version 7), tables and graphics processed in Microsoft Excel program Windows 7. This study is a subproject of the project entitled "Chronic Conditions in the Elderly met in the Family Health Program in São Luís- MA" approved at the University Hospital Ethics Committee President Dutra - HUPD the Federal University of Maranhão with opinion No. 128 214: **Results:** We found a higher prevalence of complications and comorbidities. Of the 81 analyzed records 23 had a diagnosis of systemic hypertension (28.4%), 2 possessed thrombosis Deep venose (2.47%) 8 with Kidney Disease (9.88%), 5 with acute myocardial infarction (6, 17%), old one with CAD (1, 23%), with Stroke 10 (12.35%), with diabetic retinopathy 4 (4.94%) 1 had diabetic foot amputation (1.23%) 7 and elderly had diabetic foot (8.64%). **Conclusion:** The collection of information from the elderly population, are essential for government strategies favoring the implementation of programs that enable the improvement of the elderly's quality of life, based not only on their constitutional rights, but their real needs. 5 with acute myocardial infarction (6.17%), old one with CAD (1, 23%), with Stroke 10 (12.35%) 4 with diabetic retinopathy (4.94%) showed amputation 1 for diabetic foot (1.23%) and 7 elderly had diabetic foot (8.64%)..

**Keywords:** Health Collective

## 108. INDEX KATZ IN OLDER WOMEN WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

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Federal University of Maranhão

**Introduction:** The growth of the elderly population is a global phenomenon and is occurring at an unprecedented level. Diabetes mellitus is one of a group of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycemia. The Daily Life Basic activities are assessed by the Katz index, which established a list of six items that are hierarchically related and remit the more complex activities, such as dressing, bathing, until the self-regulation. To evaluate the degree of dependence of elderly with diabetes mellitus. **Methodology:** This is a descriptive, quantitative study, conducted at the Health Center of Liberty in the city of Sao Luis - MA. The population studied was primary, with older women, over 60, with diabetes mellitus and who attended the health service in the period November 2013 to January 2014. Data collection instrument was used a questionnaire that contemplates socioeconomic and demographic indicators, with closed and leading questions. Data were cataloged by Epi Info (version 7), tables and graphics processed in Microsoft Excel program Windows 7. This is a subproject of the project entitled "Chronic Conditions in Elderly met in the Family Health Strategy in Sao Luis- MA "approved at the

University Hospital of the Ethics Committee of the Presidente Dutra Maranhão Federal University with report number 128 214 **Results:** We interviewed 257 elderly women regarding the basic activities of daily living most elderly can carry out their activities as: bathing (71.3%), clothing (68.2%), going to the toilet (74.1%), lie down and get out of bed / chair (65.2%), urination and / or evacuation (77 2%) and eating (84.4%). However, some of the elderly showed partial dependence, some activities such as bathing, showed that 26.2% of the elderly have limitations in this activity and 29.2% have partial dependence on dressing. With respect to the embodiment of dependence ABVD, lie and raise the bed (12.8%) was the most activity was compromised, then continence: and urinating or evacuating (5.6%). **Conclusion:** It has been given increasing importance for the functional evaluation in elderly patients with chronic diseases, we must take care that this period of life is covered in the most satisfying way possible, through the planning processes that optimize social participation.

**Keywords:** health Collective

## 109. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ASTHMA AFFECTING PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2011 AND 2016

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**Background:** Asthma it is an inflammatory disease of the lower airways that leads to a reduction in the air flow. recurrent episodes are quite common, and there may be shortness of breath, chest discomfort or coughing, highlighting the chronicity of the disease. In Brazil, the Ministry of Health estimates that about 10% of the population is affected by the disease, there are still thousands of hospitalizations and even deaths associated. It is known as well as the importance of a managed care of patients with asthma. **Objectives:** To describe the epidemiological profile of cases of asthma incidents in the state of Piauí, referring to hospital admissions in the period from 2011 to 2016. **Methods:** This epidemiological study of descriptive, retrospective, transversal and quantitative approach, used the Department computer SUS-DATASUS as a data source, for the period 2011-2016, in Piauí. **Results:** The results showed an alarming number of hospitalizations if accounting-40 733 cases during the study period. Thus, Piauí presented the fourth highest number of admissions in the Northeast Region, the total area of 347 052 cases. Females were the most affected, with 22,803 cases compared to 17,930 males. As for calls per year, it showed that in the years 2011 and 2016, it recorded 9,607 and 4,203 calls, which are the years of highest and lowest values, respectively. Thus, to be a notable decrease in the amount of calls over the years. In terms of age, the degree of incidence shown evident until 4 years of age, with 9,410 cases (23.10%). Furthermore, most of the visits was on an urgent basis, with 40. 444 cases against 289 in elective. The disease generates high burden to the state, with a total expenditure of 19,737,198.61 during the study period, mainly due to the length of stay. In this period there were 114 deaths due to asthma. **Conclusion:** The high incidence of asthma cases registered in Brazil, especially in Piauí, in recent years, has contributed to make it a major public health problem. During the study period there was a reduction of hospitalizations year numbers after year and can then suggest an efficacy in the treatment of asthmatic subjects. It is essential also that studies on the disease situation in the region are deepened in order to ascertain the severity of it. Thus, there may be an improvement in living standards of asthmatics. The disease generates high burden to the state, with a total expenditure of 19,737,198.61 during the study period, mainly due to the length of stay. In this period there were 114 deaths due to asthma.

**Keywords:** health Collective

## 110. PROFILE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL Visceral Leishmaniasis PIAUÍ IN BETWEEN 2008 AND 2015

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Introduction: Leishmaniasis it is a disease caused by a protozoan *Leishmania chagasi* species. It is a zoonotic disease a chronic disease, with systemic involvement and, if left untreated, can lead to death. Over the past 15 years it has spread to 20 Brazilian states, including Piauí, causing more than 50,000 cases and about 2,000 deaths, according to the Ministry of Health. Today has shown significant changes in the pattern of transmission, initially predominating in wild environments and rural, and more recently has been moving into the urban centers. Objectives: To describe the epidemiological profile of cases of visceral leishmaniasis in the state of Piauí, in the period from 2008 to 2015. Methods: This cross, retrospective and quantitative nature, who used the Department of SUS-DATASUS Computer for data collection. The prevalence of cases of visceral leishmaniasis in the State of Piauí, in the period studied, shows a total of 2,487 cases, representing approximately 12.35% of the cases registered in Brazil (20,127) in the reported period. Most cases occurred in 2008 and 2013, with 351 and 364, respectively. The male shown the most affected with 1,574 cases (63%), compared with 913 (37%) female. As for the race, the brown overlaps with 2,187 cases (87%) confirmed hospitalizations. In terms of age, the degree of incidence shown more apparent from 1 to 4 years, with 831 confirmed cases (33%). Teresina, Florian Parnaíba and lead between the cities with the highest rates in this condition, with 2,328 (93%), 83 (3%) and 23 (0.8%) cases, respectively. The average amount spent per admission was 451.54, however this illness generates high burden to the state, with a total expenditure of 1,122,970.33, plus all costs. 138 deaths of the disease in the state were recorded in this period. Conclusion: it has found that the urban territory is the most affected, thus having a picture processing contamination. Piauí still showed up the second state with the highest number of cases in the country. The study of a profile of patients with visceral leishmaniasis provides better success with respect to strategies for fighting disease. Thus, these approaches can serve as a warning to the public health prosper in order to face, through such surveys, recurring health problems. Thus, there may be a decline in epidemiological rates shown. The average amount spent per admission was 451.54, however this illness generates high burden to the state, with a total expenditure of 1,122,970.33, plus all costs. 138 deaths of the disease in the state were recorded in this period.

Keywords: Health Collective

111. Bitten by spider *Loxosceles*

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Introduction: *Loxosceles* bite (brown spider) causes 40% of arachnids accidents in Brazil and its venom causes hemolysis and degrade the basement membrane. Case report: LS, female, 34, resident in São Luís, admitted to the Hospital Dr. Djalma Marques (São Luís) reporting *Loxosceles* bite on his left thigh 13 days ago, it has evolved with local edema and erythema that extended up the gluteal region and progressed with necrotizing fasciitis. 2 surgical debridement were performed and had stay in the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) for sepsis control. Transferred to the Hospital Dr. Carlos Macieira also (São Luís) for specialized treatment. On examination: poor general condition, abdominal wall edema, wound with deep necrotic area that began in intergluteal creases and progridia the groin to the medial aspect of the left thigh, with display of muscle and bone structures. CT revealed ulcerated aspect compromising the image of subcutaneous gluteal region to the left, exposing the ipsilateral muscles and pubic gaseous foci associated with soft

tissue densification of bilateral inguinal region. Subjected to 3 more surgical and also chemical debridement, with the involvement of soft tissue necrosis to deep layers of muscles in his left leg and buttocks. Chosen by vacuum treatment bandage for accelerating wound healing, which is a non-invasive approach to controlled negative pressure and special sponge that allows fluids are continually drained. It took 8 exchanges such bandage to achieve suitable granulation for performing partial skin autograft in medial, anterior left thigh (donor site: anterolateral right thigh) successfully estimate 92% of the graft after 7 days of the procedure. Over the range of these procedures, the patient remained in the ICU and 22 days showed clinical instabilities, including use of various antibiotics, multiple blood transfusions and vasoactive drugs by use of septic shock and serum Antiaracnideo disseminated intravascular coagulation. Currently, the patient is stable, no complaints, good looking and dressing in intestinal transit reconstruction program in the coming months. Conclusion: The patient developed severe necrotizing fasciitis due loxoscelism.

112. Entero-enteroanastomosis: herniated Case report strangled Manoel Francisco da Silva Santos, Jéssica Mendes Costa, Isabella Caldas Bastos, Jessica Islane Amorim de Sá; Luan, Pinheiro Domingues Moreira; Mateus Guimarães Benvindo; Mônica Cristina Nascimento Silva; THAISE Maria de Moraes Carvalho  
University CEUMA

Introduction: abdominal wall hernias occur when a part of a body (usually small intestine or colon) moves through the hernial ring and invade extra-peritoneal space (sac). This shift is due to weakening of the abdominal wall and can occur for collagen formation deficiency or be associated with efforts overused (age, exercise, pregnancy or obesity). The greatest risk of hernia occurs when there are two factors: large volume of the displaced organ and narrow hernia ring. This causes the hernia contents to imprison and is subject to throttling, which involves the twisting of the loops with vascular compromise and obstructive symptoms, ie frank emergency CASE cirúrgica. DESCRICÃO: TCPF, 76, obese, female, resident in São Luís -MA, It was met at the General Surgery Service of the Hospital Dr. Carlos Macieira, with diffuse abdominal pain for 4 days, associated with nausea and uncontrollable vomiting. It also reported constipation and lack of flatus / belching. Patient undergoing hysterectomy 20 years ago and inguinal hernia surgery 25 years ago. On examination: distended abdomen, something tense, painful on palpation diffusely with bulging mesogastrium and phlogiston aspect of the above umbilical region. Diagnosed with umbilical hernia above incarcerated and subjected to following laparotomy. umbilical midline incision was performed above with umbilicus extending, as hernial ring of 3 cm containing 15 cm Following ischemic thin. Hangover following slender enteroanastomosis with latero-lateral-ileum ileum (Caprophyl continuous points 3-0 and 3-0 sobressutura cotton); tube placed in the allocated output pelvis with right iliac fossa; Wound closure with Vicryl 0, followed Prolene mesh fixation on-lay with 2-0 Vicryl sutures; Drain suctor allocated and fixed in the right iliac fossa and subsequent closure plans. uneventful surgery. Made gradual evolution of oral diet patient until normal consistency on the 8th postoperative day, with good acceptance and removed drains on the 7th postoperative day. The patient was discharged on the 10th postoperative day with good aspect, no complaints, evacuation fisiológica. Conclusion: The abdominal wall hernias should be evaluated for elective correction aiming avoid incarceration and possible strangulation of urgency as the case reported. Wound closure with Vicryl 0, followed Prolene mesh fixation on-lay with 2-0 Vicryl sutures; Drain suctor allocated and fixed in the right iliac fossa and subsequent closure plans. uneventful surgery. Made gradual evolution of oral diet patient until normal consistency on the 8th postoperative day, with good acceptance and removed drains on the 7th postoperative day. The patient was discharged on the 10th postoperative day with good aspect, no complaints, evacuation fisiológica.



113. ACTIVITY PROMOTING PHYSICAL MEDICINE STUDENTS - RACE MEDRUN: EXPERIENCE REPORT

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UFMA

Introduction: College students are often told to get the most of their intellectual capacity to achieve excellence in their training. A graduate in medicine imposes certain responsibilities and requires full-time dedication, affecting the time reserved for health care, which affects the quality of life. Nevertheless, the adoption of measures against inactivity positively affects the development of academic activities, providing benefits associated with health and well-being, in addition to better cope with the pressures inherent in medical occupation. This paper reports a health promotion experience among medical students. Experience description: The experience started from the idea of a group of 16 students from the medical school UFMA guided by a faculty supervisor. A survey on physical activity among medical students through the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ) proposed by the World Health Organization which was published on social networks. It was found that a large number of scholars did not practice physical activities. Therefore, it was proposed to conduct an event that promoted physical activity to medical students in São Luís - MA, and other stakeholders. The objective was to encourage them to exercise and make them aware of the dangers of a sedentary lifestyle as loss factor to health. Participants were also mobilized by the dissemination of information on social networks, websites and radio about the importance and benefits of physical activity. The intervention led to the event "Race MedRun" held on January 22, 2017, on the sidewalk of Av Litorânea in São Luís - MA. It consisted of a walk organized collective with two routes (3km and 5km) preceded by stretching and instructions on how to work out properly. At the end, all were awarded medals as an incentive to continue this healthy practice. Conclusion: Given the analysis of physical inactivity among medical students, it is inferred that largely did not practice physical exercises and so was prepared an event that would encourage such practice. Its main goal has been achieved with good adhesion of the target audience, demonstrating that awareness linked to the change in lifestyle is a positive factor in improving the physical and mental health of the individuals involved.

114. CORRECTION FISTULA hemodialysis arteriovenous FOR PERCUTANEOUS ROUTE THROUGH embolization with COLA

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UFMA

Background: An arteriovenous fistula (AVF) for hemodialysis can develop venous hypertension due to the limb deep vein stenosis or occlusion. As a result, the patient has limb edema associated with the presence of collateral circulation. The problem can be solved by open surgery, AVF ligation, or percutaneous techniques in order to restore the proper flow in the central venous system. Embolization of FAV may present itself as a viable option for occlusion of the AVF in selected cases. The objective is to demonstrate through case report, the results of embolization with glue from a FAV brachial-basilica with important central venous occlusion in the affected limb, conducted at the University Hospital of Federal University of Maranhão. Data were collected by chart review, interviews with the surgical team and the patient and review of literature. Case description: MGP Patient, 69, female, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, renal failure patients, FAV brachial-Basilica in MSE associated with occlusion of brachiocephalic vein, pain and edema important member. Due to the large swelling associated with the linfoestase was chosen endovascular occlusion of the fistula. Was used cyanoacrylate diluted in Lipiodol in the ratio 2: 1 for embolization. At the end of the procedure, the member was evaluated with a total abolition of tremor in the FAV region. On the 1st day after surgery (DPO) the patient was in BEG, pain relief and reduction of swelling. In outpatient there was marked improvement of edema physical examination and occlusion of the fistula and tax vein basilica

Doppler. Final considerations: Occlusion of AVF complications can be a difficult enforcement procedure may present obstacles such as edema, fibrosis, necrosis, infectious process and etc. The occlusion by percutaneous techniques can prevent many of these obstacles, reducing the complexity and morbidity of the procedure. As expected and seen, there was significant improvement in swelling and pain since the POD 1, demonstrating the success of the procedure with reduced hydrostatic pressure by occlusion of the main trunk of the AVF. It is recognized need for improvement in the art with glue, with occlusion of the AVF from its proximal to its distal third third, preventing deep vein embolization, the artery and the persistence of tax. It is expected that the realization of new procedures result in improvement thereof.

115. 18q DISTAL DELETION WITH MOISICISM

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Ceuma University

Introduction: Deletion 18q is a genetic alteration in which there is partial loss of part of the long arm of chromosome 18, which has great heterogeneity with respect to the breaking point, which are usually distal or interstitial. Distal deletion 18q has as main manifestations: developmental delay, intellectual disability and facial dysmorphism. Case description: IBRD, 2 years old, female, non-consanguineous parents, does not present a similar case in the family. Gestation with threatened abortion, requiring uterine relaxing therapy. I give birth at term, cesarean section due to maternal eclampsia: 2600g weight, 49cm length, 30cm cephalic perimeter; he did not cry immediately, he needed resuscitation and could not suckle his mother's breast, and there was also a cleft lip and palate and heart disease (ventricular septal defect). Physical examination showed good general condition, microcrania, cleft lip and palate on the right, right ear dysmorphic, prominent anti-helix, cardiac murmur on auscultation, delayed speech development and ambulation. Additional examination: urea, creatinine, blood count and coagulogram within normality, karyotype 46, XX, inv (9) (p12q13), (18) (pter → q21.3:) [5] / 46, XX, inv ) (p12q13) [15], indicating pericentric inversion of chromosome 9, and deletion of the proximal portion of the long arm of chromosome 18 in mosaic. Final considerations: Among the major phenotypic changes found in the 18q distal deletion syndrome are: intellectual disability due to central nervous system demyelination, hypotonia, short stature and reduced growth speed due to growth hormone deficiency, congenital heart defects, hearing loss, cleft palatine, among others. Studies indicate that the critical region for presentation of a typical phenotype of the 18q deletion is 4.3Mb located between 18q22.3-q23. The presence of moiasicism reveals that the patient has cells with different genotypes, that is, only some cells have the distal deletion 18q, characterizing a post zygote event, a new mutation. Already the pericentric inversion of chromosome 9 is common in individuals without phenotypic alterations with a prevalence of 1 to 3% of the general population. However, inversion of the p12q13 region of chromosome 9 may be associated with recurrent miscarriages, infertility, and congenital anomalies.

116. HEALTH EDUCATIONAL ACTION ON THE PREVENTION OF FALLS IN ELDERLY, IN PINHEIRO-MA

Ariane Cristina Ferreira Bernardes , Maria dos Remédios da Silva Lira , Ana Eliza de Carvalho Fonseca , Rayssa de Oliveira Dominice; Rafael Lima Soares; Eriko Bruno Costa Barros; Anne Karine Martins Assunção; Andrea Suzana Vieira Costa  
Federal University of Maranhão - Campus Pinheiro

Introduction: The practices of health education are supported by the dimension of the development of individual and collective capacities, aiming to improve the quality of life and health of the communities. In this context, it is also attributable to these practices an essential contribution to active and healthy aging, enabling the perception of the possibilities of living with the

highest possible quality, despite the progressive limitations that may occur. In view of this, members of an extension project at the Federal University of Maranhão, Pinheiro campus, carried out educational activities with elderly people aiming at the prevention of falls, a subject of great relevance in this context. Description of the experience: On August the 2nd-2017, medical students participating in the project "Interdisciplinary actions of health education in the community near UFMA in Pinheiro-MA" carried out an educational action with elderly people on the prevention of falls in a Basic Health Unit (UBS) in João Castelo neighborhood, Pinheiro-MA. At the meeting, there were 10 elderly people, who are registered and assisted by a Family Health Team of this UBS. In addition to the academics, the project's teacher and the unit's staff also participated in the action. At first, the students introduced themselves and arranged the elderly in a circle of conversation, where each one identified himself and shared a memorable history of their youth. The students then revealed fall prevention as the theme of the meeting and began the discussion by questioning the elderly about their perception about the subject as well as their own experiences with falls. In this way, the students exposed the risks of these domestic accidents in this age group and listed factors and habits that can prevent them. The activity ended with a moment of relaxation, in which there was the debate on other themes and the distribution of gifts to the elderly. The association between these steps resulted in effective action for the context in which all participants interacted and shared ideas. In addition, the team not only clarified the doubts of the elderly regarding the prevention of falls, but also understood the vision of the group on the main subject as well in others topics. Conclusion: The steps and results of this action demonstrated the effectiveness of health education as a way to integrate the conceptions of all participants, as well as promote self-care practices in the elderly.

117. EVOLUTION OF MICROCEPHALY CASES IN THE NORTHEAST OF BRAZIL  
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*Facid*

Introduction: Characterized as a congenital anomaly, microcephaly has a complex and multifactorial etiology, and can be caused from chromosomal anomalies to maternal diseases during pregnancy. Primary microcephaly, present at birth, is characterized by cephalic perimeter lower than two standard deviations of the specific average for sex and gestational age. In Brazil, during the period between 2000 and 2014, a certain stability was observed in the number of live births with microcephaly. However, from the year of 2015 on, the number of cases increased considerably, especially in areas with a zika virus outbreak, establishing a possible relationship between microcephaly and zika virus. Purpose: To analyze the relationship between the cases of zika and the occurrence of microcephaly in newborns in the Northeast of Brazil. Methodology: This is a descriptive and comparative study, in which the data was collected in the Notification of Injury Information System (SINAN). Data were collected from the Northeast region of Brazil for a comparative effect between the period of 2010 and 2016. The following descriptors were used: "microcephaly", "zika virus" and "incidence of cases from 2010 to 2016". Results: According to data collected on the Ministry of Health portal, between 2010 and 2014, 781 cases of microcephaly were reported. From SE 1/2015 SE 45/2015, 1248 cases of microcephaly were reported in Brazil, of which 1219 were concentrated in the Northeast region. Of the total cases, 7 deaths were reported, all in the Northeast region. When analyzing the period between SE 45/2015 and SE 25/2016, 8165 cases were reported, of which 1638 were investigated and confirmed and 3061 remained under investigation. From the totality of reported cases, 6020 were concentrated in the Northeast, in which 1417 were investigated and confirmed. Of the 8165 cases, 318 resulted in death, in which 87 were confirmed as microcephaly and 184 were still under investigation. Of the confirmed deaths, the Northeast

had a total of 66, equivalent to approximately 76% of the number of deaths in the country. Conclusion: It was concluded that with the appearance of the zika, the number of cases of microcephaly in newborns increased significantly, since was observed its growth in a short time interval in the region. Therefore, the analysis of these data is extremely important for the study of the relation between the increase in cases of zika and the appearance of cases of microcephaly.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

118. Contiguous osteomyelitis in healthy patient.  
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Introduction: OM is the infectious process of the bone that evolves with progressive tissue destruction and formation of bone sequestration, which are fragments of the bone tissue that separate from the surrounding matrix and become isolated in the middle of the necrotic / purulent material. In contiguous OM, the microbial source is an infection in adjacent soft tissues (eg, infected pressure ulcer , septic arthritis). Case report: Patient, GU, 34 years old, male, married, rural worker, smoker 15 years ago, denies Diabetes Melitus, admitted to the Regional Hospital of Araguaína (HRA), reporting the appearance of multiple and painful red papules on the lateral face of the right arm for 28 days associated with hyperemia, heat and edema of the surrounding skin, denies fever, denies trauma to the arm. The exam is lucid / oriented, easy to pain, afebrile (37,1°C), normotensive, normocorate and normocardial. In the inspection of the right upper limb, there is a poorly delimited abscess of great extent on the lateral side of the right arm associated with local hyperemia / hyperthermia and drainage of purulent secretion. The initial course was to drain abscess of soft tissues present, request for routine laboratory tests and established oxacillin antibiotic therapy. He had mild leukocytosis without left shift in laboratory tests, with no other changes. It evolved with a satisfactory regression of the abscess after 15 days of antibiotic therapy being subsequently discharged. Returned to the HRA care unit after 16 months with osteocutaneous fistula on the lateral side of the direct arm with drainage of purulent secretion, with no other complaints. Radiography of the right humerus showed bone sequestration, in addition to an alteration called involucrum (superimposed layers of newly formed bone that lines the underlying bone). Treatment was then instituted for intravenous vancomycin osteomyelitis for 6 weeks. The patient was discharged 14 days after the second hospitalization and completed the cycle of the antibiotic via the Basic Health Unit. Final considerations: Osteomyelitis, infectious orthopedic pathology, is a challenge for orthopedic surgeons because of the difficulty of implementing a therapeutic algorithm valid for each clinical situation, making it imperative to investigate the various aspects related to its pathophysiology, and the most appropriate treatment protocol.

119. Stevens-Johnson syndrome in pediatric patients: case report.  
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*UFMA*

Introduction: Stevens-Johnson syndrome is an acute, usually severe, inflammatory, usually drug-related, inflammatory condition that can be related to infections. It consists of skin rashes of the erythematous macula type, sero-hemorrhagic blisters, and purpura; which can affect the eyes, nose, urethra, vagina, gastrointestinal tract and respiratory tract, causing necrosis processes. The onset is usually abrupt, and may occur: fever, malaise, muscle aches and arthralgia. It is a type of hypersensitivity mediated by immune complexes. The treatment aims to avoid generalized infection or injury to the internal

organs, which can endanger the life of the patient. Hospitalization is necessary and non-essential medicines are discontinued for the potential to cause or worsen the symptoms of the syndrome. The evolution to a more severe form, the Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis, where the upper layer of the skin is layered, making the picture similar to that of large burnings, causing intense loss of fluids and electrolytes and vulnerability to infections. Case description: Infant, male, 1 year old, 13 kg. Mother reported that the child had a "sore throat", and amoxicillin and ibuprofen had been prescribed, and immediately after the administration "almost imperceptible red marbles" appeared on the feet, hands and mouth. This picture led to the misdiagnosis of Hand-Foot-Mouth disease. There was a change in the drug regimen that worsened the patient's condition, leading to his hospitalization with eruptive lesions throughout his body. She called the dermatologist, who diagnosed Stevens-Johnson syndrome and adjusted the treatment, including by suspending the corticosteroid. There was improvement of the clinical framework with the correct treatment and posterior hospital discharge. Final considerations: Patient evolved in good general condition, without other interurrences. Stevens-Johnson syndrome characterizes severe dermatological emergence and its correct management is essential for health promotion.

120. The importance of the environment Fundamentals and Practices of Medical Assistance for the academic: an experience report.  
Iraciane Rodrigues Nascimento Oliveira , Valéria de Castro Fagundes  
UFMA

Introduction: The curricular guidelines of the new undergraduate courses in Medicine seek a humanistic formation, based on active methodologies. In this scenario, the student is initially inserted in the context of the Unified Health System and it is possible that the student develops his / her competences and abilities in a more coherent way, besides providing more flexibility, critical sense and capacity for reflection. Description of the experience: The experience reported was part of the activities of the Environment Fundamentals and Practices of Medical Assistance, in the second period of the Medicine course at the Federal University of Maranhão, campus of Imperatriz, in April, 2017. The group allocated at UBS Nova Imperatriz, under the orientation of Professor Iraciane Rodrigues Nascimento Oliveira took classes of predominantly practical nature, always with the guidance of the teacher and theoretical basis of the scripts proposed by the teachers and the content worked concomitantly in the other teaching and learning environments. The first week consisted of home visits to several patients, among them hypertensive, recently operated, cardiac, diabetic, patients with special needs and cancer patients. In the second week, we stayed in the Basic Unit of Health Nova Imperatriz, collecting data such as name, age, blood pressure, heart and respiratory rate, main complaint and history of the current illness of patients waiting for medical care. In the third week, we were part of the "12x8" action in the Unit, with blood pressure measurement and educational lecture on arterial hypertension. On this day, we also followed the care of a 29-year-old woman, who had sought care due to cesarean surgery in the previous week and had difficulty in breastfeeding due to a flat beak. She received the necessary guidelines and edema was noticed in the lower limbs until the popliteus, which did not improve with the elevation of the lower limbs. She reported a stable blood pressure history throughout life, including the entire pregnancy. The patient was referred to medical care because of the possibility of a delayed preeclampsia. Final considerations: Contact with the community provides to execute the acquired theoretical learning. Therefore, we were able to take advantage of the course proposal, in view of an integrated view of the environments, providing a coherent knowledge where the subjects are related.

121. Transtrochanteric spontaneous fracture: The danger of old age

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ITPAC

Introduction: Hip fracture (CF) is generally severe, caused by low energy trauma, such as a fall in height itself, or spontaneously without associated trauma, in patients with bone fragility (osteoporosis) due to this typical of the elderly. The number of this type of fracture has been growing exponentially in recent years, probably due to the increase in life expectancy and consequently osteoporosis, which is the main risk factor. Besides this, the female sex is three times more related, probably due to hormonal suppression and propensity to osteoporosis. The two main types of CF are femoral neck fractures, which have a worse prognosis because they are intraarticular and the transtrochanteric fracture (FTT) that is extra-articular and affects between the major and minor trochanter. Case study: Patient MA, 72 years old, female, white, widowed, hypertensive 15 years ago, is admitted to the Regional Hospital of Araguaína conducted by SAMU, reporting severe left hip pain with sudden onset during ambulation, without precedence of trauma or fall. Daughter reports that patient suffered pain drop, did not allow immobilization of the limb by the SAMU due to intense pain during the mobilization of the affected limb. The test was oriented, irritated, facies of pain, afebrile (36,3 c °), tachycardic (108 bpm), normotensive. In the inspection of the lower limbs, there is shortening and external rotation of the left lower limb, with worsening of the pain during the internal rotation of the limb. The initial procedure was to request routine laboratory exams and left hip radiography in the anteroposterior and profile incidences. A comminuted fracture was observed on the left transtrochanteric line on the radiograph. After the admission of the orthopedic service, a cutaneous musculoskeletal traction (Buck's Traction) with 4 kg was first performed, a total left hip prosthesis was requested, since even though it is an extracapsular fracture, it is a comminuted fracture, with low consolidation potential. The surgical procedure was performed after 22 days of hospitalization. Final considerations: Hip fractures in the elderly generally reflect a state of health that is no longer ideal, and functional recovery in the elderly is usually incomplete. The surgical treatment is the most indicated when compared to the conservative, since a better recovery of the patient.

122. Acute pyelonephritis complicated by perinephric abscess  
Jane Augusto Guimarães Gonçalves , Rafael Borges Pereira de Souza , Elson Valadares de Castro Filho  
ITPAC

Introduction: Acute pyelonephritis (PA) is a serious bacterial infection of the urinary tract, which affects the renal parenchyma and adjacent structures. However, some complications of the disease may make pyelonephritis unresponsive to traditional treatment, necessitating surgical interventions, such as perinephric abscess (AP) . Case study: A 32-year-old female patient, white, married, born in Araguaína-TO, entered the Regional Hospital of Araguaína, referred by the UPA, with a history of lumbago on the left, 10 days ago, of strong intensity, irradiated to the flank associated with intermittent fever, chills, dysuria, nausea and vomiting. It carries laboratory tests, including a recent blood count of 18,000 / mm<sup>3</sup> leukocytosis with left deviation, two EAS with pyuria, leukocyturia and positive nitrite. He reports that he has been diagnosed with pyelonephritis for 8 days and has initiated antibiotic therapy with Ciprofloxacin VO, IV, Ofloxacin IV and Ceftriaxone IV, only evolving with transient improvement in symptoms. The test was Guided, dehydrated (3 + / 4 +), facies of pain, febrile (38.6 c °), tachycardic (108 bpm), normotensive. Pulmonary and cardiovascular system without changes. Flat abdomen, flaccid, painful palpation in left flank, Giordano positive in left lumbar region. The Ciprofloxacin IV prescription was maintained and exams were performed, in which an AP was visualized on the left at the CT. It was necessary the surgical drainage of the AP by retroperitoneal route and maintenance of the Antibiotic therapy the individual. She presented a response to treatment on the second postoperative day and received hospital discharge after 15 days of hospitalization. Final considerations: Complications such as AP occur in less than 10% of cases of BP,

but can considerably increase mortality. The need for AP investigation is debatable, and there are studies in the literature pointing out that small renal abscesses can only be resolved with clinical treatment, and the surgical procedure is not necessary. However, surgical literary references in all cases indicate surgical drainage and argue that all patients with non-responsive pyelonephritis after 48-72 hours should be investigated for signs of abscess formation or other complications.

123. CLOSED ABDOMINAL TRAUMA  
 Patrícia Alves Manguiera, SELVA RIOS CARVALHO DE MORAES, Arielly Carvalho Rosa; Karollyne Christer Silva Rocha; PATRÍCIA ALVES MANGUEIRA; Raissa Silva Nogueira Freitas; José Rios de Lima Júnior  
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**Introduction:** Abdominal trauma is an important cause of morbidity and mortality, making an approach focused on fast diagnosis and immediate surgical treatment in obvious situations. We must consider possible lesions of hollow viscera with late manifestation, delaying the definitive treatment, with consequent worsening of the prognosis. Among the non-solid intra-cavitary organs involved in abdominal trauma, the small intestine stands out as the most affected in the penetrating lesions, followed by the colon, stomach and duodenum. Descriptions of the CA OS: 24-year-old male LMS, admitted to the hospital unit, presenting abdominal pain located in the epigastrium, tightening, radiated to the lower quadrants at the beginning 48 hours, worsening in the last 24 hours. Associated with nausea, emesis, postprandial fullness, stoppage of elimination of flatus and feces on tape. He reported abdominal trauma due to motorcycle crash 2 days earlier. He sought care in another service, where he underwent radiological routine of acute abdomen that evidenced pneumoperitoneum. At physical examination: regular general condition, hypoxic + / 4 +, acyanotic, anicteric, hydrated. Cardiorespiratory system without changes. Abdomen: distended, absence of surgical scar, hydroaeric sounds present, tympanic, tense, painful palpation in all quadrants, more intensified in the right iliac fossa, absence of peritoneal irritation. Radiological routine of acute abdomen revealing distension of intestinal loops, air-fluid levels and pneumoperitoneum. Normal laboratory tests (leukocytes: 9,000). Conduct: Exploratory laparotomy, with infra and supraumbilical incision, dissection by planes, until entering the abdominal cavity. Identified blockage in the epigastric region. Broken blockage and evidenced purulent secretion of more than 500ml. Transverse colon lesion of approximately 2cm. Review of cavity without other lesions. Perform cavity lavage with 5000 ml of saline solution. Externalisation of a colostomy lesion in a loop. Closed by plans. Local dressing. Final considerations: Because it is a condition that presents less frequency and greater diagnostic difficulty, it is of the utmost importance that the diagnosis of hollow viscera lesions be performed as early as possible and that the surgical treatment is not postponed.

**Keywords:** Surgery

124. Acute Obstructive Abdomen Surgical Approach for Transverse Colon Mucinosus Adenocarcinoma  
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 UNIBRAS ITPAC

**Introduction:** Colon cancer is the third most frequent malignant neoplasm in Brazil, with a low-fiber, low-fat diet, inflammatory bowel disease and smoking. The main symptoms are altered bowel habit, weight loss, abdominal pain, nausea / vomiting, hematochezia, anemia and obstruction. This paper aims to report the diagnosis of acute obstructive abdomen surgical by colonic neoplasia in an emergency room, besides explaining the relevance of the clinical and epidemiological aspects of the disease. Case description: SRG, 44 years old, female, native of Ananás-TO, married, domestic worker. In March, 2017, abdominal pain in the right iliac fossa, of the clamping type, irradiated to the umbilical region, associated with nausea / vomiting, stopped at the

elimination of flatus and feces. Symptoms persisted for 4 days until seek medical help. Approached in the Emergency of the Regional Hospital of Araguaína, on examination: tachycardia, hypocoratus (++ / 4+), distended abdomen, palpable mass in hypogastric, absent hidroaéreas sounds, signs of peritonitis, no blood to rectal touch. Patient reports arterial hypertension, smoking and chronic alcoholism, slow intestinal transit, low fiber diet, no previous surgeries. Evidenced to the routine of abdomen acute distension of loops, and to the ultrasonography of total, liquid abdomen in the cavity. Subjected to exploratory laparotomy, evidencing distention of small intestine and right colon, stenosing lesion of transverse colon at 5cm from hepatic angle, restricted to colon. Right hemicolectomy was performed, manual ileotransversoanastomosis in 2 planes, lymphadenectomy of the colic and medium chain. Histopathological examination revealed Mucinous Adenocarcinoma, stage TNM IIB, measuring 4.5 x 4.0 cm, reaching all the histological layers and adjacent tissues. Patient evolved in hospital discharge condition on the 10th postoperative day. Final considerations: In the case described, the patient was surgically approached in the emergency room with an obstructive acute abdomen, being diagnosed with Mucinosus Adenocarcinoma of the transverse colon, this is the second type of neoplasia of large intestine most common among women. The patient in good general condition upon medical return was followed up by clinical oncology with adjuvant treatment.

**Keywords:** Surgery

125. Rare case report of carotid-cavernous fistula with clinical diagnosis and neuroimaging  
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 ITPAC

**Introduction:** Carotid-cavernous fistula (CCF) is a rare condition due to pathological communication between the internal carotid artery and / or branches of the external carotid cavernous sinus. CCFs can be divided into post-traumatic (mostly) and spontaneous. The latter are more frequent in elderly women with no history of trauma due to intracavernous aneurysm rupture of the internal carotid artery. The diagnosis is clinical and by computed tomography (CT) and / or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the orbits. However, definitive diagnosis and therapeutic planning are only possible through cerebral angiography. Case Description: Patient DCS, female, 67 years old, hypertensive 10 years ago on regular treatment, hospitalized due to right hemicanal caffeine, initially for 5 days, with sporadic improvement to the use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory without other factors attenuating or aggravating factors associated with hyperemia, tearing and peri-orbital edema on the right. Evolving with protrusion of the ipsilateral eyeball. Physical examination revealed pulsatile exophthalmos, a murmur, with intense chemosis in the right eye, without ocular movement, presence of phlogistic signs, paralytic mydriasis, and mucoid secretion. After the suspicion of the clinical findings, a diagnostic investigation with the computed tomography of the skull revealed an increase in the dimensions of the right cavernous sinus, associated with dilation of the superior ophthalmic vein, proptosis of the homolateral ocular globe and adjacent edema, which may correspond to signs of carotid-cavernous fistula. She was then referred to the neurology service for intervention. She then underwent cerebral angiography, which showed the right internal carotid artery aneurysm and also the presence of ipsilateral cavernous carotid fistula. Patient underwent CCF embolization. It evolved with improvement of the clinical picture progressively, with clinical support, without complications until hospital discharge. Final considerations: Proptosis, audible murmur, chemosis, retinal changes, and CT and MRI imaging allow the classification of CCF, and arteriography, besides being a gold standard in diagnosis, allows the planning and therapy.

Oral

126. Medical training for the LGBT population

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UNINOVAFAPI

**Introduction:** The health of the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) population for many decades has been marginalized and overlooked by the fact that this segment of society is considered insignificant and unhealthy. Health issues in this population were reduced to coping with the HIV / AIDS epidemic. Subsequently, with the National Policy on Integral Health of the LGBT Population, there was recognition of the complexity of LGBT health and the need to expand the set of health demands in this group. **Objectives:** To verify if the theme "health of the LGBT population" is approached in the medical course and effectively; check if medical academics believe that the topic is important and should be addressed in the course; to discuss the importance of the National Health Policy for Integral LGBT Population. **Methods:** The research was part of the scientific initiation program 2016-2017 of UNINOVAFAPI and was approved by the research coordination and by the ethics committee - CEP with the number CAAE 62176516.6.0000.5210. The study included 132 medical students, a 95% confidence index, from a university center in Piauí. They were enrolled in the internship cycle, were over 18 years old and accepted to participate in the study by signing the Free and Informed Consent Form (TCLE). The data were analyzed in the SPSS program and in Microsoft Excel. **Results:** Of the 132 participating students, 27 were enrolled in the 9th period, 44 in the 10th period, 30 in the 11th and 31 in the 12th period. 56% were female, and 118 were heterosexual, 11 gay, 2 bisexual and 1 lesbian. Regarding the topic of "health of the LGBT population" in the medical course, 83% of the sample declared that they had no contact with this subject, 92% believe that the approach given during graduation was insufficient and 88% believe that it is an important topic and should be addressed in the academy. **Conclusion:** Medical academics do not have access to the health theme of the LGBT population during graduation, but they believe that the theme is important for their medical practice. The broader discussion of sexuality and exclusion issues generated by heteronormativity and homophobia is important for medical training and effective LGBT policy, given that these future professionals need to be prepared to attend this public and reduce barriers to health care.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

#### Poster

127. Admission for sepsis in the ICU of a university hospital in northeastern Brazil: clinical profile and mortality  
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CEUMA

**Objective:** To write the clinical profile and mortality of patients admitted with sepsis in a university hospital of high complexity, comparing with other clinical admissions. **Methods:** Retrospective cross-sectional study conducted at a public ICU of 15 beds in São Luís-MA. Patients eligible for the study were those admitted to the ICU and who had a registry in the database as the admission ratio, and or, diagnosis of sepsis, severe sepsis and septic shock in the period from 01/03/2015 to 02/28 / 2016. Demographic and clinical characteristics were evaluated at the ICU admission, support measures in the first hour at the unit and the outcomes of length of stay and mortality at the ICU and hospital. For statistical analysis, the Chi-Square test was used to calculate the difference between proportions and the Mann-Whitney test for comparison of the medians. The level of significance was set at 0.05. **Results:** Between March 1, 2015 and February 28, 2016, there were 658 admissions to the ICU, of which 225 (34%) were clinical admissions. Of the 225 clinical admissions, 72 (32%) had a diagnosis of sepsis infection. At admission, patients with sepsis infection had a median age of 57 years, SOFA score and median SAPS3 7 and 64, respectively, all significantly higher than the other clinical admissions ( $p < 0.01$ ). In the first hour of mechanical

ventilation (33%), those admitted with sepsis required significantly different clinical admissions ( $p = 0.63$ ) and vasoactive amines (42%) ( $p < 0.01$ ). Median ICU stay at 5 days and hospital stay at 27 days were similar between groups. Mortality in the ICU and hospital were 65 and 68%, respectively, among those admitted with sepsis infection and 38% and 49% among those admitted with other clinical diagnoses ( $p < 0.01$ ). **Conclusion:** Patients with sepsis infection were admitted more severely and presented higher mortality and higher than the other clinical admissions. These results reinforce the need for rapid diagnosis and immediate institution of therapeutic measures. Patients with sepsis infection were admitted more severely and had higher and higher mortality than the other clinical admissions. These results reinforce the need for rapid diagnosis and immediate institution of therapeutic measures. Patients with sepsis infection were admitted more severely and had higher and higher mortality than the other clinical admissions. These results reinforce the need for rapid diagnosis and immediate institution of therapeutic measures.

**Keywords:** Medical clinic

128. PMAQ Oral Health Indicators: an analysis in the State of Maranhão  
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UFMA

**Introduction:** In order to improve the quality of care offered at the Basic Health Units, the Ministry of Health has instituted an evaluation of the Primary Care health team, and can monitor how care is being offered to Brazilians. The Access and Quality Improvement Program (PMAQ) aims to encourage managers and teams to improve the quality of health services offered to local citizens. Therefore, it proposes a set of qualification strategies, monitoring and evaluation of the work of the health teams. **Objectives:** to analyze the PMAQ Health and Oral indicators. **Methods:** an ecological study was carried out with secondary data from the Basic Health Care Information System (SISAB). The following indicators were evaluated: coverage of the first programmatic dental consultation (PCOP), ratio between completed treatment and first programmatic dental consultations (RTC) and percentage of services offered by the oral health team (% SO) for the 19 health regions of the state of Maranhão during the year 2016. The data were analyzed in Excel®. **Results:** The state of Maranhão until December 2016 had 1310 oral health teams implanted. For the PCOP indicator only 8 teams informed the SISAB to carry out this action, this presents only 0.6% of the teams. In the % SO indicator, the region with the highest percentage was Viana, with 40.6%, and the lowest percentage was 32.6% of Açailândia and Bacabal. In relation to the RTC, it was the most satisfactory indicator, where the highest index was 98.1% in Codó eom enor was 23.6% in São Luis. **Conclusion:** The PMAQ targets for PCOP, RTC and % SO were, respectively, 15%, 50 to 100% and 70%. Thus, it was concluded that RTC was the indicator that most approached the goal proposed in the 19 regions analyzed.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

129. Self-perception of Impacts of Oral Conditions on Smoking Patients  
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**Introduction:** Smoking is one of the main risk factors in the prevalence, extent and severity of periodontal diseases. Cross-sectional studies have shown that smokers are two to seven times more likely to present periodontitis in comparison with nonsmokers. **Objective:** To evaluate the self-perception of smoking patients in relation to their oral condition, associating the amount of cigarettes consumed with the periodontal clinical diagnosis. **Methods:** The sample consisted of 48 adult patients and smokers attended at the clinics of the Dentistry course of the Federal

University of Maranhão. Participants were diagnosed as to periodontal condition through clinical examination; answered a questionnaire on the impact on quality of life; and through the analysis of periodontal exams, were classified according to the number of cigarettes consumed per day in light and heavy and by the time of habit (short or long duration). The Ethics and Research Committee of the University Hospital of the Federal University of Maranhão approved the study under Opinion No. 275,507. Results: 37.5% and 62.5% of the patients were classified as light and heavy. In mild cases, the most prevalent disease was localized Chronic Periodontitis (39.1%) and the least prevalent were Generalized Light Chronic Periodontitis and Generalized Chronic Periodontitis (5.5% each). In heavy cases, the most prevalent disease was localized Chronic Periodontitis (30%) and the least prevalent was Chronic Severe Periodontitis (6.6%). Regarding the impact of oral health on the quality of life of patients with short duration, 17.4% reported a weak impact; 39.3% reported average impact; and 43.3% reported a strong impact. Of the long-term patients, 32.3% reported a weak impact; 29.5% reported average impact; and 38.2% reported a strong impact. Conclusion: The diagnosis of Localized Chronic Periodontitis was the main one in light and heavy smokers. In addition, the highest percentage of patients, both short and long term, reported a strong impact of oral health on quality of life, corresponding to 43.3% and 38.2%, respectively.

*Keywords:* Oral Health

130. Distribution of Condoms in Primary Care: the Discomfort in a Basic Health Unit of a City in the Tocantina Region  
ARLANE SILVA CARVALHO KEYS, BRUNA KNANDA QUEIROZ MACEDO, ESDRAS PEREIRA DOS SANTOS; RODRIGO ZANONI COSTA PORTO; CAMILA BEZERRA ARRUDA LÉDA; EDUARDO FRANK MARSARO  
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*Introduction:* The Unified Health System (SUS) is one of the greatest social achievements and its principles point to the democratization of health. Universality puts health as a right of citizenship of all and competence of the State defined by the Federal Constitution. The integrality gives the population the right to a full service according to their needs. Equity aims to reduce social differences with unequal care for unequal needs. It also proposes a preventive health model, in which the prevention of Sexually Transmissible Infections (STIs) through educational actions, free distribution of condoms and the accomplishment of rapid testing are highlighted, having obstacles in the differences in terms of management, human resources, infrastructure and inputs. Description of the experience: The students of the 2nd period of medicine of the Federal University of Maranhão in Imperatriz, in the environment of Fundamentals of Practice and Medical Assistance, are taken weekly to the Basic Health Unit (UBS) to provide services to the community with a preceptor, allowing a contact with the reality in which these UBS operate. During classes, it was noticed that condoms were not always available for distribution in the UBS, allowing the view of a negative scene from the moment a man arrived at the students, asked for a condom, and it was not available at UBS, making it an embarrassing moment for everyone present. At the time the preceptor informed the students that this was due to an insufficient transfer of resources. It was then reflected on underfunding for health and how it can influence, directly and negatively, in the prevention of STIs, since the free distribution of condoms is the most widely used and widespread method of prevention in educational campaigns in all social spheres. Therefore, although the campaigns are a reality for the population's awareness about the prevention of STIs and condom use, there is not always the complementation of this through the dispensation of these condoms, which violates the SUS principles. Final considerations: The SUS must be thought and exercised in the light of its principles, guaranteeing integral and individualized access to the users. It is indisputable, in the report, that the principles were harmed, while the user service, regarding the condom offer, was compromised by the absence of basic inputs in the UBS in question.

131. EWING SARCOMA, ACCOMPANYING MUSCLE PSOAS AND WITH EROSION OF ILIACO.  
Nader Nazir Suleiman, Everton Lopes, Ricardo Dias Borges  
*Itpac*

*Introduction:* To report a case of a patient with a retroperitoneum tumor affecting the psoas muscle and with erosion of the right iliac. From the diagnosis, hypotheses and definition of clinical and surgical management. Case report: A male patient, 21 years old, sought medical help for pain in the right pelvis irradiated to MID in the proximal medial part of the thigh and right gluteus, with an evolution of 8 months related to the increase of intensity during this period. With ambulation worsening and with medication improvement (dipyrone and tramadol and morphine). It reports association of weight loss in this undefined period and intense pain and right flank mass. Looking for help because of the picture, the hypothesis of neoplasia was suggested, being referred to the referral hospital in our region. The patient was admitted to the regional hospital of Araguaína for diagnostic management based on tomography, USG, biopsy and laboratory tests. At laboratory examination DHL was detected above normal at exorbitant levels and alpha-fetus negative protein. Tomography showed large pelvic mass with invasion of the psoas muscle and erosion of the iliac. Ewing sarcoma was diagnosed with fine needle biopsy, the lesion was intimately related to the iliopsoas muscle and internal obturator, presenting an infiltrative aspect and with an area of osteolysis in the iliac wing, with areas of destruction of the cortical bone and infiltration also of the minimal and medium gluteus muscle, exerting an expansive effect on the iliac vessels of this side, with no apparent infiltration of the same, as well as of the urinary bladder. It has been decided that the procedure to be taken will be to undergo neoadjuvant chemotherapy and after tumor size decrease surgical procedure such as right hemipelvectomy and removal of tumor from the pelvis and all adjacent structures will be done: psoas and right iliac affected by tumor. As stated, neoadjuvant therapy with chemotherapy sections was tumor and surgical resection. Final considerations: The case reported and publications raised bring to light the discussion of a sarcoma in a young age patient, reporting their continuation and management. It comes to light that an early diagnosis can avoid exhaustive treatments and invasive procedures for the patient.

*Keywords:* Surgery

132. Post-traumatic abdominal aortic pseudoaneurysm: Surgical treatment with infrarenal abdominal aortic ligature and axilobifemoral graft.  
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*Federal University of Maranhão*

*Introduction:* Post-traumatic abdominal aortic pseudoaneurysm has a variable time from weeks to years between the occurrence of the traumatic event and the appearance of symptoms. Its treatment is based on the expectant method, surgery, compression and injection of saline or thrombin. This case intends to report the evolution of a patient, with 21 years diagnosed with ruptured pseudoaneurysm of the abdominal aorta after 9 months of the traumatism by firearm submitted to surgical correction. Materials and methods: The data were obtained through a review of medical records, interviews with the surgical and patient staff, photographic records and literature review, preserving patients' rights regarding free and informed consent. Results and conclusion: Case Report. MCC, 21 years, was admitted to the Presidente Dutra University Hospital with a diagnosis of post-traumatic abdominal aortic pseudoaneurysm, which ruptured on the first day of hospital stay. On admission, she presented intense pain in the right flank radiating to ipsilateral lower limb, tachycardia and sweating; physical examination had a flaccid abdomen, painful to deep palpation in the right iliac fossa, with palpable abdominal mass in the same topography of the pain. After abdominal tomography, pseudoaneurysm of the post-traumatic aorta with a larger diameter of 17 cm was diagnosed.

After rupture, he underwent surgical correction with aorto-aortic by-pass. In the perioperative period, after an aortic balloon was placed in the left common iliac artery, an attempt was made to dissect the pseudoaneurysm, resulting in abundant retroperitoneal hemorrhage, with destructive and friable arterial wall. From this, we chose an axilobifemoral graft with polytetrafluoroethylene prosthesis (PTFE), performing ligation of the infrarenal aortic artery and revascularization of the lower limbs (MMII) with graft. In the immediate postoperative period, the patient evolved with acute arterial occlusion of the lower limbs with Rutherford's classification 3 due to graft thrombosis leading to suprapatellar amputation and dislocation of the right and left lower limbs. Graft thrombosis is a predicted complication of axilobifemoral bypass and in elective procedures there are studies indicating rates lower than 1% in the immediate postoperative period, 5-year graft viability exceeds 95% in American studies in elective patients, no studies were found in emergency patients due to the rarity of the reported cases.

133. Physical activity level evaluation in medical students from São Luís - MA  
Walquíria Lemos Ribeiro da Silva Soares, Carlos Eduardo Coimbra Melonio, Ciro Bezerra Vieira; ANINA LOBÃO AMARAL; Amanda Laryssa Pinheiro Santos; Lais Maria Gaspar Coelho; Rebecca Cruz de Moraes Rego  
*Federal University of Maranhão*

**Introduction:** The reduction of physical activity is a risk factor for morbidities that cause impacts on present and future quality of life, since the physical and psychological consequences are cumulative and proportional to the degree and time of inactivity. Graduation in Medicine requires the student's full dedication which contributes to the emergence of such factors. It can be stated that these conditions can be attenuated with regular practice of physical exercises. Therefore, it is vital that medical graduates be encouraged to do so. **Objective:** To analyze the level of physical activity of medical students of the Federal University of Maranhão. **Methods:** An observational, analytical and cross-sectional study was carried out using the short version of the International Questionnaire on Physical Activity (IPAQ) for medical students of the Federal University of Maranhão, São Luís campus, in January 2017. The questionnaires were completed through an online platform. **Results:** 74 students answered the questionnaire. Most were enrolled in the 2nd year of the course (37.8%) and were in the age range of 18 to 21 (50%). 40 students (54%) had been walking at least 1 time in the last week, 21 of them practicing from 30 minutes to 1 hour. 38 students (51%) had carried out moderate activities (not including walks) at least once in the last week, lasting from 30 minutes to 1 hour, mostly (22 students). Most of the total sample (59%) had not performed rigorous activities in the week prior to the questionnaire (some students practice more than one exercise variety per week). As for downtime, 54% spent less than 10 hours sitting on a weekday and 60% spent less than 10 hours sitting on a weekend day. **Conclusion:** It can be inferred that most medical students do not have the habit of performing physical exercises regularly, consequently, this group is prone to develop the morbidities characteristic of the sedentary lifestyle. It is important that other researches be performed to determine the elements that promote the physical inactivity of this population.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

134. CLINICAL MANAGEMENT OF SCALP DYSESTHESIA IN A PAIN SERVICE IN SÃO LUÍS / MA  
THIAGO ALVES RODRIGUES, JOÃO BATISTA SANTOS GARCIA, BEATRIZ VITOR DA CUNHA, GABRIEL SANTANA MACHADO; THIAGO ALVES RODRIGUES; JOÃO BATISTA SANTOS GARCIA; RICARDO TADEU VILLA; DANIELA ARAÚJO SILVA  
*UFMA*

**Introduction:** Scalp dysesthesia is conceptualized as the presence of abnormal sensations in the scalp without any objective findings to its physical examination. Its pathogenesis remains unknown,

although there seems to be some relationship with the presence of psychiatric disorders, cervical changes and reported stress worsening. The symptoms are variable and include burning, pruritus, both or paresthesia. **Case report:** PR M, male, age 38, a bricklayer, was referred to the specialized pain department at the University Hospital of UFMA by the dermatology team, with a complaint of pruritus in the scalp for 5 years, already presenting abrasions, paraesthesia and dysesthesia especially in the biparietal-occipital region, which worsens with heat and improves with movement, associated with severe pain in the cervical and lumbar region, daily, intermittent and on burning. Dermatoscopic examination excluded pathologies of the dermis. Magnetic resonance imaging of the cervical region and skull revealed peripheral osteophytes with formation of syndesmosis in the vertebral bodies of C6 and C7 and reduced height and dehydration of their respective vertebral discs. Based on clinical treatment, it was decided to start with 12.5 mg amitriptyline per day, with gabapentin 300mg 12/12 hours. There was a partial improvement in the symptoms reported by the patient at the next visit, which is why the dose of amitriptyline was increased to 25mg and the frequency of gabapentin to three times a day. After the treatment was instituted, an electromyography study was performed with sensory threshold test in parietal, temporal, frontal and occipital regions, and the bilateral symmetric sensitivity threshold was within normality patterns. Currently, there is a significant improvement in pruritus and paraesthesia in the occipital region, only with sporadic episodes. **Discussion:** Scalp dysesthesia is still a poorly reported condition in the literature.

135. Neurological Implications in Perinatal Asphyxia:  
Renata Vasques Avancini Palheta, Matheus Mendes Barbosa, EDUARDO FRANK MARSARO; Thaissa Rodolfo Almeida de Carvalho; Andrea Gomes Salles  
*UFMA - CCSST (Campus Imperatriz)*

**Introduction:** Perinatal asphyxia is due to a failure of the gas exchange system that can progress to an ischemic condition in the newborn and develop hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy. As a consequence, there are neurological dysfunctions such as neuropsychomotor developmental delay (DNAP). Its incidence increases with prematurity, however it can also occur in term newborns. **Case Description:** JSS, 24 years old, single, farm worker, incomplete high school, born in Imperatriz, only had an antenatal visit. She is hypertensive and has not used medication during pregnancy. After cesarean delivery, due to premature amniorrhexis, at the Regional Maternal and Child Hospital of Imperatriz (HRMII), without complications in the parturient. Newly born preterm, New Ballard 34 3/7, weight 2.385g, male. Hypotonic heart rate <60 bpm, in areflexia and apnea, Apgar 3/5/7. He needed resuscitation maneuvers with adrenaline and cardiac massage. He was referred to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) after stabilization, where he developed convulsive tonic-clonic conditions requiring full dose of phenobarbital and mechanical ventilation for stabilization. Admission examinations suggested hypoxia, with increased lactic dehydrogenase, C-reactive protein and creatine kinase. Subsequently, newborns remained hypotonic, with difficulty in breastfeeding, reduced palmoplantar reflexes and Moro reflex present. Ultrasound transfontanelar performed after birth was normal, however, after 10 days of life, maintaining maintenance dose of phenobarbital, CT scan revealed diffuse hypodensity of cerebral white matter. After one month of hospitalization, the newborn was transferred to an Intermediate Care Unit with DMAP, where he continued for follow-up with the multidisciplinary HRMII follow-up team. **Final considerations:** In addition to damage to the newborn, such as DNAP, perinatal asphyxiation brings health burdens because it will require a multidisciplinary team for continuous long-term follow-up. Thus, the fact that even the simplest preventive measures, especially the investment in the improvement of care to the mother-child binomial, can corroborate with the reduction in the incidence of perinatal asphyxia.

136. PANCREAS' BODY AND TAIL ADENOCARCINOMA IN YOUNG PATIENT

Nilde Melo Santos, José Nazareth Barbosa Santos Filho Maria Eduarda Andrade e Andrade, Anne Nathaly Araújo Fontoura; João Guilherme Silva Fontes; Mario Jorge Batista Lima Cunha; Thais Costa Alves; Fabio Henrique Nunes Pacheco  
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**Introduction:** In Brazil, according to INCA, pancreatic adenocarcinoma accounts for 2% of all types of cancer, accounting for 4% of all deaths from this disease. Rare before the age of 30, it becomes more common from the age of 60, in the male sex, affecting the head of the organ in most cases. The clinical picture is usually non-specific, and may present with weight loss, pain and jaundice, but may present asymptomatic until reaching advanced stages. Case study: LSS, female, 32 years old, single, with no comorbidities, refuses smoking, refers to alcoholism 17 years ago, was admitted to the University Hospital of UFMA - Presidente Dutra Unit reporting the appearance of a moving and painless nodule in the abdomen 3 years ago, with weight loss of 2kg within one month. Computed tomography showed a solid mass of homogeneous texture with well defined margins, located in the epigastric region and right hypochondrium, originating from pancreatic body and tail, measuring 10.3 x 7.8 x 8.8 cm and without signs of infiltration of adjacent organs. The patient underwent a body-caudal pancreatectomy with splenic preservation. Anatomopathological examination revealed a solid pseudopapillary tumor of the pancreas. There was excellent postoperative evolution, with complete solution of the condition, the patient being asymptomatic one month after the procedure. Final considerations: In adenocarcinoma of the pancreas only 15% to 20% of patients have the possibility of surgical resection and cure at diagnosis, usually late. The standard treatment consists of the body-caudal pancreatectomy with splenectomy, but the option for surgery with preservation of the spleen should be considered, since it significantly reduces postoperative morbidity and mortality.

**Keywords:** Surgery

137. USE OF TELEPHONE APPLICATION AS AN CONTRACEPTION METHOD

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**Introduction:** Digital resources have provided humanity with objectivity and agility in the execution of its activities. In the health area, the use of information technology provides services insofar as they act in the prevention and promotion of health, integrating useful guidelines, practices and, when certified by recognized institutions, can still be trusted. In this context, the use of health applications stands out. The potential of this field is recognized by the United Nations and the World Health Organization. The latter included mobile health as a key to achieving the goals set by the Global Strategy for Women and Children's Health launched in New York in 9/22/10. Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the use of such digital resources to monitor the menstrual cycle in order to avoid pregnancy. In analyzing the current scenario of increasing use of mobile devices, it was decided to combine this fact with the education of patients on contraceptive methods. It was also sought to estimate the effectiveness of this technology to prevent pregnancy, as well as the validity and limitation of this practice for women. Methods: A cohort study was carried out with 42 women in the period from January to July, 2017. Inclusion criteria: women between 15 and 45 years of age. A questionnaire was applied to evaluate the use of smartphone applications for the purpose of contraception. Results: Twenty responses were obtained through the questionnaire (47.61%). One woman (2.77%) said to start using the contraceptive mobile phone application after the start of the research, 14 (33.33%) said they still did not use any application and seven (16.66%) previously use the search. In addition, seven women (16.66%) use the contraceptive application, eight (19.04%) use it as a tool for better control of menstrual flow and eight (19.04%) claim to use it to provoke pregnancy, and one (2.77%)

reported pregnancy during the study period. Only one woman (2.77%) reported using any other health-related application. Conclusion: It was concluded that there was a very low percentage of patients who became pregnant with the use of the application in relation to those who did not become pregnant. This may demonstrate that this method of contraception coupled with good patient guidance is effective.

**Keywords:** Education and Technology in Health

138. Evaluation of the quality of life of practicing and non-practicing elderly people, linked to living groups

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**Introduction:** Research on the conditions that allow a good quality of life in old age, as well as the variations that age has, are of great scientific and social importance. Objective: To evaluate the quality of life of elderly people who practice physical activities and of elderly people who do not practice physical activities, linked to living groups. Methods: It was characterized as a descriptive and explanatory, non-experimental, quantitative approach, conducted in the period from April to October 2016, in the city of São Luís, with a total of 94 elderly people. Of these elderly women, 66 practiced Capoterapia and Senior Dance, and 28 inactive women, for six months. They answered the questionnaires: International of Physical Activity in the short version; Medical Outcomes Study 36; and Epidemiological, Sociodemographic, and Psychosocial Profile. We evaluated the Body Mass Index; Flexibility, and muscle strength. The project was approved by the Ethics and Human Research Committee of the CEUMA University, under protocol No. 1.471,819 / 2016. Data analysis was performed with the aid of the STATA 13.0<sup>®</sup> statistical program. The descriptive statistics included calculation of absolute and relative frequencies, mean and standard deviation. The association between explanatory variables and response was performed using the chi-square test, **and the variables presented (p,0.20). The Prevalence Ratio was determined in relation to the response variable, and at the end the results were interpreted at the level of statistical significance of (p,0.05).** Results: In the evaluation of Quality of Life, the elderly practicing physical activity, after six months, evolved to the good level, in four of the eight domains; while the other elderly women presented poor levels in seven of the eight domains. The prevalence ratio for elderly women practicing physical activity was highly statistically significant, in the adjusted analysis of muscle strength with the Pain domain (p,0.01), and for the other elderly women, with the following domains: Limitations by Physical Aspects, Vitality, Social Aspects, Limitations by Emotional Aspects, **and Mental Health (p,0.01).** Conclusion: The elderly women practicing physical activities during six months improved their quality of life in general, while the elderly women who did not practice physical activities worsened their quality of life in the same period.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

139. VER-SUS: EXPERIENCES OF MEDICAL STUDENTS FROM PINHEIRO AND SÃO LUÍS

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**Introduction:** VER-SUS (Experiences and Stages in the Reality of the Unified Health System) is a project of the Ministry of Health in partnership with Rede Unida that, through immersion methodology, works in the construction of ethically committed professionals with the objectives and principles of SUS favoring the formation of social transforming actors capable of promoting positive changes in the public health scenario. Objectives: This study seeks to report and compare the experiences of the undergraduate medical students at the VER-SUS in 2016 in São Luís



and Pinheiro - MA. Methods: Narrative was used as a means of presentation and a way of problematizing to compare the experiences lived by medical students at the VER-SUS in São Luís and Pinheiro - MA, in the year 2016. We use the portfolios produced by the living , aiming to establish a comparative sequence based on the activities developed in each day of life. Results: Based on the comparative analysis of the living portfolio, both projects were used in visits to basic health units, psychosocial care centers and hospitals to expose the modus operandi, the physical structure and the nursing routine to the students. attendance at these institutions, as well as discussion wheels for the discussion of the knowledge acquired, personal vision, impact on the student and intervention proposals for possible improvements in the local health network, besides favoring the interaction between the group. Talks were also held with the purpose of presenting to the participants the guiding principles and guidelines of the SUS and the way health institutions work, as well as social health programs to meet the demands of the population, especially those that do not have easy access to the health network. In order to strengthen the link between future health professionals and the community, visits were made to cultural centers to understand their local customs. Conclusion: The results of this experience demonstrate that the VER-SUS project has a basic theoretical mode of operation that is applied and adequate to the local health network, consisting of the main difference between the projects studied in the local health institutions and the customs of the community. The project promotes a change in students' previous perspectives on the SUS, favoring a new conception about their goals and their reality.

140. ANALYSIS OF CHILD MORTALITY IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF PINHEIRO-MA AND COMPARISON AT STATE, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL.

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Introduction: The mortality rate is an effective indicator for the situational and realistic analysis as well as for the elaboration of intervention strategies that aim at minimizing the aggravating factors of this. Objective: To identify the infant mortality rate of the municipality of Pinheiro and compare it with the state, regional and national levels. It is a study carried out with secondary data in the period between 2000 and 2014. Methodology: Data were collected in the Death Information System (SIM) and the numbers referring to birth in the Information System on Live Births (Sinasc) available in the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). From the calculated rates were produced graphs and tables relating the values found to the time period between 2000 and 2014. Results: The results showed that the highest mortality rate among all regions of Brazil is in the Northeast, responsible by 34.72% of the Brazilian infant mortality rate in that period. Maranhão contributes significantly to the maintenance of this high rate, since it is one of the states that has expressive mortality rates, representing 12.42% of infant mortality in the Northeast. Among Pinus' 218 municipalities, it has one of the highest mortality rates since it still encounters difficulties in minimizing the number of deaths, representing 1.04% of infant mortality in the state, presenting itself in 17th place in the MA state and the 1º in the maranhense lowland. In the period between 2000 and 2014, the infant mortality rate in Pinheiro was both variable and decreasing. It can be seen that in the early 2000s about 18 children died every thousand live births. The highest number of deaths was recorded in 2002, with approximately 21 deaths per thousand live births. After that it is possible to verify a decrease that followed until the year of 2004, year in which the rate returned to grow until the following year. From 2005 onward, the rates fell unevenly. Conclusion: This research becomes relevant for health policies because it is understood that this temporal data may expose the need for more effective interventions so that the reduction of the municipal infant mortality rate is more expressive, as well as sensitize the

other Brazilian municipalities of the necessity of this analysis for the planning of actions in collective health.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

141. Epidemiological profile of visceral leishmaniasis in Maranhão between 2010 and 2015

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Introduction: Visceral leishmaniasis (LV) is a systemic disease characterized by long-term fever, weight loss, asthenia, adynamia, among other manifestations. In addition to its high incidence and large distribution, its importance in Brazil is especially due to the possibility of assuming serious and lethal forms, contributing to the morbimortality of these patients. The magnitude of the disease in Maranhão territory reflects the need for situational analyzes of local health and its determinants, factors in which the epidemiological profiles are signed. Objective: To outline the epidemiological profile of VL in the State of Maranhão from 2010 to 2015. Methods: This was a descriptive study. Data recorded in the Notification of Injury Information System (SINAN / NET) for the years 2010 to 2015 were collected. The following variables were analyzed: race, age, sex, zone of residence, entry and evolution. Data analysis was performed using tables and graphs generated from Excel and Stata software. Results: The present study recorded 3196 cases of VL in the period studied, of which 62.71% were male, 35.13% were between 1 and 4 years old, 78.69% were brown and 68.67% residents in the urban area. As to the type of entry, 93.02% of new cases, 3.53% recurrences and 2.34% of cases were registered. Regarding the evolution of the condition, 51.18% were cured, 22.18% were ignored, 18.54% were transferred, 5.47% died from VL, and 1.78% from other causes, 0.81% they abandoned. Conclusion: The data indicate the endemic character of Visceral Leishmaniasis in the state of Maranhão, showing the need for actions that allow the reduction of risk to the population, generating impact in the reduction of morbimortality. In view of this, it is indispensable new health education strategies aimed at intensifying prevention / control measures of this disease in the population at risk.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

142. CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PREGNANT WOMEN WITH HELLP SYNDROME IN A PUBLIC MATERNITY ICU IN TERESINA-PI

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Introduction: Hypertensive diseases during pregnancy include gestational hypertension, preeclampsia and eclampsia. In some cases of pre-eclampsia, there is a picture characterized by jaundice, hemolysis, elevation of liver enzymes and platelet loss called HELLP syndrome. It is responsible for high rates of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality, being one of the main public health problems. Objectives: To characterize the clinical-epidemiological profile of patients hospitalized for HELLP Syndrome in the Public Maternal ICU in Teresina-PI through the variables age, color, schooling, parity, number of prenatal consultations, naturalness, origin and marital status. Determine complications related to previous pregnancies; Check the length of stay in ICU; To identify the prevalence of the signs / symptoms that led to the diagnosis and to determine the birth rate of these patients. Methods: The research complied with Resolution 466/2012 and approved with the CAAE 49100315.6.0000.5211. Retrospective study with a review of medical records of 46 hospitalized patients from January 2012 to December 2014 with diagnosis of HELLP syndrome in the pre- and postpartum period, confirmed by laboratory tests

and clinical evaluation in the ICU of a public maternity in Teresina-PI. Results: The most affected age range was between 20 and 29 years; the majority were declared brown (65.21%) and were classified mainly as primiparous (67.39%). Elementary education stood out (32.6%), just as married women were more prevalent (41.3%). The most significant portion came from the interior of the state (50%). The average prenatal visit was 4 days. The complications most found in previous pregnancies were other than HELLP syndrome or eclampsia / preeclampsia, and in most cases the data did not apply since they were from patients in their first gestation (39.13%). On ICU admission the mean was 3.48 days and headache (20%) was the most prevalent presenting symptom followed by epigastralgia (13%). The most adopted approach for these patients was the active one (56.52%) with resolution of pregnancy and the most prevalent type of delivery was c (97.82%). Conclusion: We conclude the importance of clinical-epidemiological profile studies of patients with HELLP syndrome, in order to facilitate the identification of the population of pregnant women with high risk for such pathology and thus provide early diagnosis and adequate follow-up.

**Keywords:** Gynecology and Obstetrics

143. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE AND PREVALENCE OF PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES IN A SCHOOL CLINIC

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Introduction: Peripheral neuropathy is among the most common chronic complications of diabetes mellitus (DM), affecting between 40% and 50% of patients with type 2 DM, and although it is a multifactorial complication, chronic exposure to hyperglycemia is the etiological factor more common. Diabetic neuropathy (ND) is defined as the presence of symptoms and / or signs of peripheral nerve dysfunction in people with DM, after exclusion of other causes that should be considered and excluded with vitamin B12, HIV, thyroid function, and renal, leprosy, alcoholism, and drug side effects. Objectives: To evaluate the prevalence of peripheral neuropathy in patients diagnosed with type 2 DM; to determine the gender, age, lifestyle, physical activity practice and time of diagnosis of type 2 DM in patients with peripheral neuropathy; to verify the glycemic control and to identify the comorbidities associated with the diabetic neuropathy patients. Methods: The research obeyed Resolution 466/2012 and approved with the CAAE 58479716.8.0000.5211. This is a retrospective, vertical, quantitative study in which all medical records of patients diagnosed with type 2 DM and peripheral neuropathy during the year 2015 and 2016 were evaluated in a clinic of a Teresina Higher Education Institution -Piauí. Results: This study had as results: 30% of patients with DM had peripheral neuropathy; Of those with diabetic polyneuropathy (PND), 53% were 60 years of age or older, 67% were female, 73% were non-smokers and non-alcoholics, 60% did not practice regular physical activity (less than 3 times a week), 50% had more than 10 years of type 2 DM diagnosis and 83% had inadequate glycemic control (HbA1c greater than 7%). In addition, 49% had associated microvascular complications and 9.90% had macrovascular complications. Among other associated comorbidities, Systemic Arterial Hypertension (SAH) was more prevalent with a percentage of 83.30%. Conclusion: The importance of the follow-up of patients with diabetic neuropathy in order to provide early diagnosis, adequate glycemic control and treatment, avoiding this complication to develop foot ulcers (diabetic foot).

**Keywords:** Medical clinic

Oral  
144. INTERVENTION PROJECT AT UBS : ORGAN DONATION IN THE WAITING ROOM : MYTHS AND TRUTHS - Let's talk about it?  
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Introduction: The waiting room is defined as a dynamic place where users of Primary Health Care services are waiting for the care of health professionals. (Teixeira et al., 2006). And when used for short periods of fifteen to twenty minutes, it can be exploited in such a way to develop interaction with service users through training in educational practices related to organ donation (VALE, 2006). According to data from the Brazilian Association of Transplants (ABTO) between January and March 2016, Brazil had 2,393 potential donors and 669 effective donors, with the MA having only 1.37% (33 individuals) potential donors and 0, 54% effective donors (04 individuals). (ABTO, 2016). This reality justifies the need to carry out interventions with the community and the Health Units, with the aim of optimizing the donation system and including educational activities of organs (ALENCAR, 2006). Description of the case or experience: The project was implemented in the period of August 31, 2016 in the waiting room of the Jailson Alves Viana Family Health Center, São Luís (MA). The activities were carried out through workshops with a mean duration of 10 minutes each, in a cyclical way. The myths and truths used in this project are described by UNOS - United Networks for Organ Sharing. As for the knowledge level performance of the individuals interviewed, 100% of these **obtained .70%** in the questionnaire applied on the myths and truths that involve the process of organ donation, demonstrating that the didactic method used was adequate and effective. However, it was observed that only 53.65% of the users expressed intention to be an organ donor. During the lectures were used terms of easy understanding generating discussions and debates between me and the hearing users, or that significantly enhances to the learning process. Final considerations: Organ donation is seen by the population as an altruistic and supportive activity by family members. However, it is important to emphasize that such decision-making occurs in a turbulent, delicate and complex situation through the impact of the news of the death of a family member. (MORAIS, 2007). Modifying this reality implies the development of an ongoing educational process for all segments of the community. (MORAIS, 2007).

145. ANALYSIS OF CASES OF OBJECTS BY SEPSE IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN THE PERIOD OF 2011 TO 2015

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Introduction: Since the 1990s, uncomplicated sepsis, severe sepsis and septic shock are defined as resulting from a systemic inflammatory response of the host to an infectious process. This process plays an important role in the progression of diseases, with the possibility of inducing severe sepsis to septic shock due to errors in medical management. Despite technological and therapeutic advances, it has been observed that sepsis is related to the high prevalence of mortality. According to the Latin American Sepsis Institute, its manifestation is interpreted as the main cause of death in ICU and one of the main causes of death surpassing myocardial infarction and cancer. However, data related to these cases are not widely reported in several countries, including Brazil, notions of great importance in the treatment of patients. Objectives: To characterize the cases of death due to sepsis in the state of Maranhão and to compare it with the general mortality in the same state. Methods: Cross - sectional, exploratory and descriptive study. Collection started in the DATASUS database, through codes ICD-10: A40 (Septicemia streptococcica) and A41 (Other septicemias). These data were analyzed according to the variables: year, age, sex, place of occurrence and a comparative with the general mortality of the region. The data was gathered in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for table study. Results: In the established period, there were 1,901 deaths due to sepsis in the state. The highest incidence occurred in 2015 with 442 deaths. The majority of the victims were men 1,018 (53.5%) and 1,153 pardos (60.6%). According to the age group, attention is drawn to the rates in children under one year,

190 cases (10%), and adults over 80 years of age, 434 cases (22%), however, there is a considerable increase in mortality from the age of 50 years. The majority of cases occurred at hospital level with 1,704 (89.6%) deaths. The overall mortality in the state was 150,000 and septicemia represents about 1.2% of this value. Conclusion: Deaths due to sepsis in the state of Maranhão affect mainly adult men. Knowledge of the profile of these cases provides more effective health strategies in order to promote better care, as well as boost preventive work. Sepsis deaths in the state of Maranhão affect mainly adult men. Knowledge of the profile of these cases provides more effective health strategies in order to promote better care, as well as boost preventive work.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

#### Poster

146. DRUG INTOXICATIONS IN BRAZIL IN THE PERIOD 2011 TO 2015  
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Introduction: Exogenous poisonings are characterized by the expression of signs and symptoms resulting from interaction with substances that can be found in the environment or isolated (pesticides, medicines and others). These cases stand out among the accidents in general due to the high frequency, cost of treatment and sequels. Currently, 1% of hospital admissions are due to poisoning and every 100 autopsies performed in the world, 8 are due to a toxic death. The drugs stand out among the agents responsible for intoxications in toxicological emergencies. However, there has been a lack of monitoring of this complaint. Objectives: To analyze the clinical-epidemiological profile of cases of drug intoxication in Brazil from 2011 to 2015. Methods: Cross-sectional, exploratory and descriptive study. Collection made on the TABNET website (SINAN) in order to gather prevalence data using the variables: notification region / UF, age group, circumstance, type of exposure, final classification, confirmation criterion and evolution. The data was gathered in Microsoft Excel spreadsheets for table study. Results: There were 156,934 cases of drug intoxication in Brazil, representing 38.76% of the exogenous poisoning recorded in the period. The southeastern region registered 81,971 (52.2%) cases and the North region presented the lowest incidence with 2823 (3.44%). The victims, in the majority, have the age group of 20-39 years 65,170 (41.5%). 91,763 (58.4%) were the predominant poisonings for attempted suicide. The majority of cases are due to acute exposure in a single dose 112,604 (71.75%). The cases, most are classified as confirmed intoxication 111,186 (70%) and 60 were defined as withdrawal syndrome. The most frequently confirmed confirmatory criterion was the clinician 105,368 (67%). Regarding the evolution of the cases, the cure with sequela was more prevalent 132,923 (84.7%) and death was presented in 1,414 (0.9%) of the cases. Conclusion: Drug intoxications affect mainly adult males in the Brazilian Southeastern region. They are, in most cases, classified as suicide attempts on single dose exposure. The clinical diagnosis stands out as a screening method and the cases present a high percentage of cure with sequelae. Knowledge of the profile of these cases provides more effective health strategies through better care, as well as preventive work.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

147. ANALYSIS OF FEMALE FRACTURES IN ELDERLY PEOPLE IN MARANHÃO  
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*Ufma*

Introduction: With the transition of the age pyramid, Brazil presents an increase in its elderly population. For the health network, this transformation means the need to re-adapt its services to prevent and increase the demand caused by the main problems of this age group. In this context, falls and fractures are considered to be an important emergency, since they also represent a high risk of death (5.55% during hospitalization) and may also trigger other limiting factors for the life of the elderly that may be physical, psychological and even social. Among the most common fractures in this population, femoral fracture is associated with worse prognosis and consequences, either by the extension of the lesion or recovery time, which may corroborate the development of immobility syndrome. Objective: To characterize and quantify the number of hospitalizations and mortality due to femoral fractures in elderly people reported in the State of Maranhão and to compare them with the national literature. Methods: A descriptive, cross-sectional, retrospective and documentary study was carried out through the analysis of the number of hospitalizations and deaths caused by femoral fractures in the elderly, collected in the database of DATASUS (Department of Informatics of the SUS) in January 2016 by the end of 2017. Results: During the period, 900 cases of femoral fracture occurred in patients aged over 60 years. Among the cities in the state whose notifications were most prevalent are: São Luis with (248) cases, followed by Imperatriz (168) Presidente Dutra (124) and Pinheiro (103). Of this number 620 patients are women, rates consistent with the literature on falls and fractures, as opposed to mortality rates that in this period reached (4.22%), lower than that registered in the national literature. Conclusion: With the extension of life expectancy, the quantification of hospital admission numbers by this age group will allow the system to prepare itself for this demand, be they structural (beds and materials used in care) or professionals trained for such care.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

148. Basic sanitation: Impact on hospitalizations and infant mortality in the state of Maranhão  
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Introduction: Understanding the health process requires professionals to have a broad vision, not only of the individual, but also of the surrounding environment. In this respect, a key factor in the quality of life index of the population was the sanitary revolution, which did not occur in Brazil in a constant way. Thus, its benefits did not reach the national territory in the same way and its absence is related to diarrhea, with direct impacts on children's hospitalizations. Therefore, the cross-analysis between sanitation and the number of services provides the sectors involved with the real dimension of benefits caused by the implementation of this system. Objective: To analyze the benefits and consequences (hospitalizations and mortality) of the basic sanitation network for the infantile population in the health sector. Method: The DATASUS database was used, with the indicators of coverage of proportions of services to the population in relation to the water supply, sewage and garbage collection 2010 (data of the last sense carried out) and number of visits and deaths related to diarrhea in children aged 0 to 4 years between 2012 and 2015. Results: According to the data available, Maranhão presents only 53.55% of its population covered by garbage collection system; 64.62% population is served by the water supply network and only 25.08% served by the collection of sewage. As a consequence and in consonance with several literatures, the state presented a high rate of child hospitalization due to diarrhea and its complications. According to Datasus, there were 22300 hospitalizations related to diarrhea in the age group 0 to 4 year s, with 199 deaths in the period. Conclusion: To correlate regionally the distribution of the networks with infantile diarrhea and other specific diseases, providing a better vision for the sectors involved in infrastructure and development, of the real

dimension of the benefits achieved with the implantation and structuring of the adequate health mechanisms.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

149. Epidemiology of hospitalizations and deaths due to Dengue fever in Pará  
Jéssica Melo Nunes Viana, EDUARDO FRANK MARSARO, Arantxa Melo Beserra; CAMILA BEZERRA ARRUDA LÉDA; Jorge Humberto Camargo  
UFMA

**Introduction:** Hemorrhagic dengue is one of the most serious manifestations of dengue infections and usually occurs after reinfection, but sometimes occurs after primary infections, especially in infants. The occurrence has been explained by the presence of antibodies due to sequential infections by different serotypes of the dengue virus. Although there is evidence to support this hypothesis, other factors are also related to the clinical manifestations of dengue hemorrhagic forms (virulence of strains and nutritional status). It usually begins with a sudden increase in body temperature and other symptoms identical to those of classical dengue, the most common hemorrhagic signs are petechiae and ease in the formation of bruises. **Goal:**To describe the epidemiology of hospitalizations and number of deaths due to dengue fever in the State of Pará. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional descriptive epidemiological study whose data were obtained by consulting the databases of the Department of Informatics of the Single System. The study population consisted of all cases of hospitalizations for hemorrhagic fever due to dengue virus in both sexes, and the number of deaths recorded in the period from January 2008 to April 2015 in the state of Pará. if it is a public domain bank, it was not necessary to submit the project to the Research Ethics Committee. **Results:** Between 2008 and April 2015, a total of 1,160 hospitalizations for hemorrhagic fever due to the dengue virus in the State of Pará; being 445 in Belém, 208 cases in the municipality of Redenção; and 76 were reported in Oriximiná; in the same period, 72 deaths were recorded due to the dengue fever, 23 in the municipality of Redenção, 21 in Belém and 6 in Marabá. **Conclusion:** From the data obtained, it can be stated that hospitalizations and deaths due to dengue virus due to dengue virus present relevant numbers in the state of Pará. It was possible to observe the municipalities that present the most cases, among which the capital Belém, in this way reminds us of the need for notifications for studies such as this and for the development of appropriate health strategies.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

150. Epidemiology of hospitalizations for gastric cancer in Pará  
Jéssica Melo Nunes Viana, EDUARDO FRANK MARSARO, Arantxa Melo Beserra; CAMILA BEZERRA ARRUDA LÉDA; Jorge Humberto Camargo  
UFMA

**Introduction:** Currently, in Brazil, gastric cancer is classified as the third most frequent malignant tumor among men and the fifth among women. The main risk factors are *Helicobacter pylori* infection, advanced age and inadequate diet. Higher dietary habits are those with high concentrations of nitrate / nitrite found in salted meats such as shrimp and shrimp, as well as high intakes of starch such as cassava and its derivatives (tucupi and flour). **Objective:** The purpose of this study was to establish an epidemiological profile for the hospitalization of malignant neoplasm of the stomach in the State of Pará in the period of 2008 to April 2015. **Material and methods:**This is a cross-sectional descriptive epidemiological study whose data were obtained by consulting the databases provided by the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), at the electronic address (<http://www.datasus.gov.br>), which was accessed on 08/28/2017. The study population consisted of all hospitalization cases in the period of January 2008 and April 2015 in the state of Pará. Because it was a public domain bank, it was not necessary to submit the project to the Research Ethics

Committee. **Results:** The period from 2008 to April 2015 was a total of 2,362 cases of hospitalization in the State of Pará; with 1987 cases in Belém, 203 in Santarém; 34 in Altamira; Redenção and Abaetetuba with 19 cases. **Conclusion:**It is concluded that Gastric Cancer has a high incidence in the population of Pará and has as one of the main risk factors the eating habits, which in this region are rich in substances that collaborate with the appearance of tumors.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

151. Poster Analysis of the prevalence and mortality of yellow fever in the Brazilian regions in 8 years.  
João David de Souza Neto, Juliane Lobato Flores, Gustavo Mesquita Bruno, Livia Liberata Barbosa Bandeira; Angélica Smirdele; Camylla Santos de Souza  
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**Introduction:** Yellow fever (AF) is an acute viral infectious disease of compulsory notification that affects endemic regions such as Africa and South America. Between 1970 and 2001, 4543 cases were described in the American continent, Brazil being the third country with higher prevalence (18.7%). The disease presents a cycle of wild and urban, being the wild one represented by the genera *Haemagogus* and *Sabethes* and the urban one by the *Aedes aegypti*. About 10% of the cases of the disease have a dramatic outcome, with mortality around 50%, causing great public health concern, given the low national coverage of the vaccine in 2017, where there were 1170 cases of suspected AF. **Goal:**To analyze data from FA with the intention of comparing the national endemic territory and generate a morbidity and mortality profile of the State of Maranhão from 2007 to 2014. **Methodology:** Descriptive study, using data obtained through DATASUS. **Results:** From 2007 to 2014, according to the information collected, 108 cases of AF were documented throughout Brazil, especially in 2008 and 2009, when an absolute majority of cases were reported due to an outbreak of the disease. It is noteworthy that the Northeast region, including the state of Maranhão, has no reported cases in the whole period. By region, the Southeast was ranked 1st with 42 of the 108 reported cases, followed by the Midwest (32), South (24) and North (10). Regarding mortality, 52 of 108 cases had death as their destination, approximately 48%, which agrees with studies that indicate mortality around 50% of the cases. The region that survived death was the Midwest, with 32, followed by the Southeast (15), South (10) and North (4) throughout the period evaluated by the research. **Conclusion:** In the period studied, the prevalence of AF was heterogeneous in the Brazilian territory, and no case was reported in the Northeast region, although this is part of the transmission risk areas, mainly in the state of Maranhão. Vaccination coverage is the main factor reducing the prevalence of the disease in the country, besides the adoption of prevention and control measures in the endemic areas.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

152. PANORAMA OF THE INCIDENCE OF HANSENIASE BETWEEN THE PEDIATRIC POPULATION IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN COMPARISON WITH THE REMAINING OF BRAZIL  
João David de Souza Neto, Camylla Santos de Souza, Gustavo Mesquita Bruno, Georgia Pergher Postinger; Maria Gislene Santos Silva; Juliane Lobato Flores  
UFMA

**Introduction:** Leprosy is characterized by an infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. Transmission occurs through saliva droplets or airway secretions from prolonged exposure to the patient, which is not being treated. Cases of leprosy in the pediatric population reveal the lack of control of the disease, but its notification helps to monitor the endemic, since household contacts are the main source of infection in this group. **Objective:** To evaluate the incidence of leprosy in the pediatric population between 1 and 14 years of age in the State of Maranhão, comparing the data with the rest of the country. **Methods:** This is an analytical-quantitative study using the

Department of Informatics of the National Health System (DATASUS), considering the information from 2011 to 2015. Results: Of a total of 11,643 new pediatric cases of leprosy diagnosed from 2011 to 2015 in Brazil, 1878 were registered in Maranhão, behind only Pará, with 2005 new cases. In the sequence, Pernambuco appears in 3rd place with 1358 new cases, followed by Bahia with 971 and Mato Grosso with 875. The most prevalent age group in all Brazilian regions was 10 to 14 years, with a total of 7534 cases of leprosy. 2013 was the year in which more cases were diagnosed throughout Brazil, with a total of 2415 new cases, where the state of Maranhão remained in 2nd place, with 362 cases diagnosed, behind the state of Pará, with 458. As early as 2015, the lowest number of cases of leprosy was diagnosed, with a total of 2113. The Maranhão presented 375 cases this year, passing for the first time the former first place, Pará, which obtained 322 diagnosed cases. Conclusion: The number of new cases of leprosy among the pediatric population in the country is still high, where Maranhão is always among the first places. From 2011 to 2015, Maranhão ranked second among states, presenting about 16% of diagnosed cases. From 2013 to 2015, while the number of new cases in the country decreased, there was an increase in Maranhão, which made it the first position in 2015, with 375 new cases, corresponding to approximately 18% of the total. While the number of new cases in the country decreased, there was an increase in Maranhão, which made it the first position in 2015, with 375 new cases, corresponding to approximately 18% of the total. While the number of new cases in the country decreased, there was an increase in Maranhão, which made it the first position in 2015, with 375 new cases, corresponding to approximately 18% of the total.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

153. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CASES OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN MARANHÃO BETWEEN 2013 TO 2016  
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*Uema*

**Introduction:** Currently, cardiovascular diseases are leading mortality rates worldwide, even in developing countries, they are more prevalent. Coronary Artery Disease (CHD), acute myocardial infarction (AMI) and sudden death represent these diseases. In addition, half of the deaths recorded in Brazil by CAD are in the age group below 65 years, although this rate in the USA, as in England it is set at 25%. Thus, by 2020, studies indicate the permanence of such pathology as the cause of mortality in the first place. **Objective:** To evaluate the epidemiological profile of acute myocardial infarction in the state of Maranhão, Brazil, from 2013 to 2016. **Methods:** Descriptive, retrospective and cross-sectional epidemiological study using the Department of Informatics of SUS-DATASUS, to collect data from 2013 to 2016 in the state of Maranhão. **Results:** In the study period, there were 3865 AMI occurrences in Maranhão. As regards its epidemiology, 25% are brown and 62% are males. Regarding the age group, between 60 and 69 years old, it was the one with the highest prevalence, with about 27% of cases, followed by The most affected municipalities are: São Luís and Imperatriz, with 34% and 26% respectively. The number of deaths is shown with 623 confirmed cases, with a mortality rate of 16%. São Luís and Imperatriz again leading the statistics with 27% and 25% in this order. In that period, there was a small drop of approximately 18% in the incidence of AMI in Maranhão, from 2013 to 2016 cases. In 2014, the highest index of records of this pathology was observed, with 28% of the total permanence, the value refers to 6.8 days, being surpassed even by the city of Coroatá, with an average of 17.5 days, followed by the capital, São Luís, with 10.5 days. This, in turn, accounted for more than half of the expenses total (5,823,452.12 reais) with this disease, about 57%. **Conclusion:** In view of the results, it is possible to notice the high number of hospitalizations of AMI in Maranhão, thus, it is necessary to develop health measures to improve hospital care, to reduce mortality rates and increase quality of life. In addition, the

financial burden generated by such a disease is alarming and needs to be attenuated urgently.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

154. ORIENTATION FOR THE ADEQUATE USE OF MEDICATION AS A STRATEGY TO INCREASE THE ACCESSION OF HYPERTENSIVE AND DIABETIC PATIENTS TO PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT  
 ARAMYS SILVA DOS REIS, LUECYA ALVES DE CARVALHO SILVA, PAULO VITOR DE OLIVEIRA CARDOSO, Ana Karine Lopes Vilanova; GABRIEL CARVALHO DE SOUZA; MARCIO VERAS DE PAULA JUNIOR.; LEONARDO JOSE CASTELO BRANCO PORTELA; Raquel Câmara de Oliveira  
*Federal University of Maranhão*

**Introduction:** Hypertension and diabetes mellitus are chronic diseases of great epidemiological importance and high prevalence in Brazil. Pharmacological treatment is fundamental for the control of these diseases, but several factors make it difficult for patients to adhere to this treatment. Therefore, measures aimed at better adherence and promotion of the rational use of the drugs used to treat these diseases are fundamental for the improvement of the quality of life of the patient. **Experience:** Students of the Medicine course, UFMA Campus Imperatriz, carry out an extension project entitled "PROMOTION OF RATIONAL USE OF MEDICINES AMONG PATIENTS ATTENDED BY THE HIPERDIA PROGRAM IN A BASIC HEALTH UNIT OF THE IMPERATRIZ-MA CITY". Through this project, biweekly meetings were held in the community, together with a doctor, a nurse and community health agents, where the most diverse topics were worked out. Among the activities of the project, a folder on the adequate use of medicines was elaborated, which was discussed with the patients. It was explained to the elderly the importance of medication in their treatments, clarifying the relevance of using the correct medication, in the right dose and at the right time. In addition, it was made clear to the caregivers present the need to create a schedule of medication schedules and fix it in a place visible to all, thus avoiding forgetting the medication. At the time, several doubts appeared as: what is the appropriate time to take the medication; what side effects the medication used by them; and what the effects of medication are on their overall well-being. There was a relevant participation of elderly patients, but it was observed relative difficulty of understanding some concepts presented. **Final considerations:** We observed that our intervention had its effects, since we had a lot of patients' participation, however, we still need more work to make our elderly self-sufficient. As future healthcare professionals we must seek new ways to approach the patient so that there is no doubt and that he is able to perform the basics of his treatment in a conscious way.

155. NEW METHODOLOGIES IN HEALTH EDUCATION: A REPORT OF EXPERIENCE  
 LUECYA ALVES DE CARVALHO SILVA, ARAMYS SILVA DOS REIS, PAULO VITOR DE OLIVEIRA CARDOSO, Ana Karine Lopes Vilanova; Débora Priscyla Gigante de Sousa; PAULA ARMADA FIRMINO; Raquel Câmara de Oliveira; SARA FROTA DE CARVALHO  
*Federal University of Maranhão*

**Introduction:** The System of Surveillance of Risk Factors for Chronic Diseases by Telephone Inquiry (VIGITEL), carried out by the Ministry of Health between February and December 2016, showed a 61.8% increase in the number of diagnoses of diabetes and 14.2% hypertension in the last decade. The level of schooling of the patients and the diagnosis of the diseases correspond. Modifications in the social contexts re-signified the concept of health education, making it an empowering tool capable of stimulating broad reflections. In chronic diseases, health education is essential for therapeutics to be effective. However, some methodologies may become obsolete, losing their effectiveness. As mediators in health education, the dynamic activities demonstrate effectiveness, providing the visualization of the processes discussed. **Experience:** Two dynamics were carried out as part of the extension project titled "Clinical laboratory follow-up of

diabetic patients seen at the Hiperdia-eSUS program in the city of Imperatriz-MA". Initially, the practice workshop "Herbal salt". Herbal salt is a blend of conventional cooking salt with the addition of herbs that have numerous beneficial properties. A conversation was held about the harmful effects of excessive sodium intake, and the benefits of herbs as an alternative to seasoning for food; transmitted an explanatory video, exposed to the recipe and made the salt in group. A tasting was performed and a sample of the salt containing the attached recipe was offered, so that it was gradually introduced into the food preparation. The following workshop addressed the importance of water consumption. The use of flavored water was suggested as an alternative to increase fluid intake. Initially, the importance of water for the proper functioning of the organism was discussed. Then, several options of flavored water were presented in an explanatory video. Then, a volunteer patient demonstrated the preparation of a prescription, which was tasted and distributed in bottles. Final considerations: Primary care has a great challenge to change habits. The workshops constitute health education modalities capable of transcending the knowledge produced through play activities, transporting it to reality, experiencing the processes that involve the adoption of simple habits, but capable of improving the quality of life.

156. Effects of Ozone on Histological Characteristics and Disinfection of Bullfrog (*Rana Catesbeiana*) for Therapeutic Purposes (Curative Membranes)  
RICARDO SCARPARO NAVARRO, Adriana Barrinha Fernandes Moretti, FERNANDO LUCAS TAVARES DA SILVA, ANDRÉA DIAS NEVES LAGO; Dora Inês Kozusny-Andreani; Adriana Barrinha Fernandes Moretti; Ricardo Scarparo Navarro; DIONE NATUREZA DE MORAES  
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Introduction: Skin replacement is an important step in the treatment of several etiologies. Still further studies and advances are needed using synthetic and biological materials, and even more testing with the materials that exist in the market for improvements and adaptations in their mode of use. Ozone is known for its high antimicrobial power, inactivation or reduction of these microorganisms will depend on the concentration of ozone, the time of exposure and the microorganism involved. Nowadays, new substances that have an antimicrobial activity are sought, due to the great increase of resistance acquired by bacteria. Ozone can be used to sterilize various products and materials from packaging and even water, the great advantage of ozone is not to release toxic waste, neither the product nor the environment. Objectives: This study, in an innovative and pioneering way, evaluates the effects of ozone in comparison to antibiotics as a technique for disinfecting curative membranes such as the bullfrog skin used for therapeutic purposes in skin wounds. Methods: Standardized samples of frog skin (1 cm<sup>2</sup>) were analyzed for microbial contamination and histological characteristics before and after the different treatments: G1: saline solution, G2-antibiotics (AB): penicillin, streptomycin, gentamicin; Group Ozone G3- O3 / 5min; G4-O3 / 10 min; G5-O3 / 12 min; G6-O3 / 15 min; G7-O3 / 20min. All the skin samples were submitted to the microbiological and histological analyzes of the samples before and after the different treatments. Results: Ozonated water at different times promoted effective microbial reduction (p<0.001), in O3 with increasing time there was a significant increase in decontamination (p <0.001); antibiotic and ozone solutions - O3 / 20min promoted the highest values of microbial reduction (p <0.001), with no significant difference between these groups (p> 0.001). Conclusion: The antibiotic and ozone did not promote histological alterations in frog skins. Ozone was an effective method for the disinfection of frog skin, allowing its future use as an alternative method to antibiotic therapy as a preparer of these healing membranes to be used as therapy in cutaneous wounds.

*Keywords:* Education and Technology in Health

157. MIXOID LIPOSARCOMM IN RETROPERITONE

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CEUMA

Introduction: Liposarcomas are relatively common tumors in adults and affect individuals between 40 and 70 years of age, predominantly male. Generally, they arise in soft parts of the proximal ends and the retroperitoneum, manifesting as great masses of slow and painless growth. Case report: FAC, 64 years old, male, Afrodescendant, married, farmer, was admitted with abdominal pain in the epigastry abdomen, intense, type of weight, intermittent, associated with heartburn, inappetence, weight loss (20kg / 6meses ) and increased abdominal volume for 6 months. Deny fever, nausea or vomiting. Physical examination: General state regular, lucid and oriented in time and space, eupneic, anicteric, acyanotic, afebrile, emaciated, hypocritical (++ / 4+). Globular abdomen, RHA +, painful to palpation in left hypochondrium (HCE), presence of palpable mass in HCE, mass in HCE. Laboratory Tests: Hb / ht: 9.2 / 29.3%, Leukocytes 9,130, Platelets: 450,000, Creatinine: 0.9, Urea: 25, Na: 144, K: 1.7, BD / BI: 0.1 / 0.5, AST / ALT: 23/30. Tumor markers without changes. Digestive Endoscopy High: Enantematosa light gastritis, external compression of the stomach. Abdomen Total Computed Tomography: Right kidney presenting three cystic images located at the top pole (4.5x3.3cm), at the bottom pole (3.8x2.8cm) and at the middle third (1x0.8cm). Evaluation pancreas impaired by the presence of massive cystic formation of regular walls, measuring 21.5x17.4x12.3cm located in the retroperitoneum; pseudocyst of the pancreas. Colangiogram: Extensive mass in topography of the tail of the pancreas. Patient underwent exploratory laparotomy in which pancreatotomy, nephrectomy, intestinal segmentectomy, splenectomy, distal pancreatic biopsy, pancreatic margin exeresis were performed. Biopsy: mass compatible with mixoid liposarcomm, degree of differentiation 2, presence of neoplastic cells in the pancreatic, perirenal and periarterial connective tissue, adipose tissue of the renal wire. The patient was admitted to the ICU with an unfavorable clinical course, and died after two days. Conclusion: Retroperitoneal liposarcomas are a rare clinical entity, with variable presentations, according to their location, histological type, degree of malignancy, size and the only possibility of cure is radical surgical resection with free margins.

158. CLINICAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ANTICITOCINES USERS FOR THE TREATMENT OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS IN MARANHÃO  
Aldifran Ferreira da Silva, ILLANA CATHARINE DE ARAÚJO MARTINS ILLANA MARTINS, Lorena Mariana de Araújo Martins; Petra Samantha Martins Cutrim; Marina Moura Reis; ANNANDA CAROLINA DE ARAUJO MARTINS; Fernanda Aranha da Cunha  
CEUMA

Introduction: Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic systemic inflammatory autoimmune disease characterized by involvement of the synovial membrane of the peripheral joints. The etiology is still unknown, but there is evidence that disturbances in the immune system lead to the abnormal development of autoantibodies that are involved in inflammatory reactions, especially in the joints. The overlapping of hormonal, environmental, immunological and genetic factors is determinant for its development. Objectives: To evaluate the clinical and demographic characteristics of anti-cytokine users enrolled in the Specialized Component of Pharmaceutical Care (CEAF) for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, based on dispensing data obtained from the State Pharmacy of Specialized Medicines (FEME), in addition to the monthly cost for the SUS in the acquisition of these drugs. Materials and methods: An observational, descriptive, cross-sectional and retrospective study was performed with registered users from January 2012 to March 2014, at CEAF, in the state of Maranhão, with the following ICDs: M05.0; M05.1; M05.2; M05.3; M05.8; M06.0; M06.8; were on active and active use of anti-cytokines to treat rheumatoid arthritis. The

study was carried out at FEME, in the city of São Luís - MA. Results: A total of 254 patients were studied, being 190 women and 65 men. The prevalent age group was 40-60 years. There was a predominance of yellow color with 51.18% and married individuals (67.33%). 30.70% are illiterate / incomplete elementary school and 25.95% have completed high school. 93.31% of the sample resides in the capital. The mean disease duration was 13.80 years  $\pm$  10.58 years. 56.3% had CID M05.0 and 40.55% CID M06.0. The most used medication was Adalimumabe for 43.7% of the individuals. Conclusion: The profile of the anticytokine users made available by the Unified Health System in the State of Maranhão for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis is characterized by being female, aged 40-60 years, yellow, married, with a low level of schooling, liberal professionals, illness history of more than 10 years, coming from the state capital and in use of Adalimumabe. These characteristics do not differ much from those found in some national and international studies.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

159. TL8: The main diseases caused by cigarette smoking and its epidemiology in Brazil  
João David de Souza Neto, RODRIGO MATHEUS SANTOS ALVES, Amanda Santos Rodrigues; Camyla Santos de Souza; Juliane Lobato Flores; Giovanna Alves Peruzini  
UFMA

Introduction: Tobacco-related diseases account for approximately 5 million deaths worldwide each year. Its chemical components have an inflammatory and carcinogenic action besides modifying the cerebral cholinergic receptors. In this way, we can understand the numerous harms that tobacco can cause, highlighting the development of lung cancer, esophageal, and ischemic heart disease. Objectives: To analyze the main diseases caused by tobacco and its epidemiological profile in Brazil. Methods: This is a study based on the IBGE / FIOCRUZ database available in Basic Attention Notebooks comparing to the pre-existing literature in the PUBMED, MEDLINE, and SCIELO databases from 2013 to 2017. Results: Prevalence of smokers in Brazil in 2013 was 19.20% in males and 11.20% in females. In the same year, the prevalence of smokers in the urban area was 14.60% and in the rural region, 17.40%. The schooling was 15% in the population of 0 to 8 years of study, 10.30% in the population of 9 to 11 years of study and of 7.40% in the population of 12 or more years of study. In addition, 13.10% were white, 17.80% were black and 16.40% were brown. According to data from the Alliance for Tobacco Control in 2012, in relation to disability-adjusted years of life lost, the burden of diseases attributed to smoking was 1,873,415 disability-adjusted life year (DALYs), mainly due to acute myocardial infarction myocardial infarction, stroke, lung cancer, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. According to Piassi et al (2017), the significant reduction in tobacco prevalence in the last decades, of the order of 70%, and consequently the lower exposure to tobacco, could explain reductions in the mortality trends of tobacco-related diseases. Lung, tracheal, and bronchial cancer in women shows a steady upward trend in the last 25 years, differing from the curve for men. Malta (2017) demonstrated the association between self-reported hypertension and smoking habits, with 21.6% in smokers and 37.4% in ex-smokers. Conclusion: The decline in the prevalence of smoking in the Brazilian population has been constant since the end of the 1980s. Considering that tobacco is causally related to twenty different types of cancer, it is inferred that the scenario of decline in the prevalence of tobacco smoking will induce reductions in cancer incidence and mortality in the Brazilian population over the next decades.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

160. BIOIMPRESSÃO STUDY IN CARDIAC SURGERY  
João David de Souza Neto, RODRIGO MATHEUS SANTOS ALVES, Maykon Wanderley Leite Alves da Silva; Camyla Santos de Souza; Juliane Lobato Flores; Davi Pinheiro de Barros Leal  
UFMA

Introduction: The artificial heart is an implantable device that benefits those who are in the final stage of heart failure. Through pioneering research developed by Dr. Alain Carpentier's team, a prototype is being built with synthetic skin, so it reduces body rejection rates and maintains its standard biomechanics. Objective: To carry out a study on the latest advances in the research and development of artificial hearts, focusing on the themes about heart failure, heart physiology, technology functioning, main benefits and clinical trials. Methods: Review of articles from 2013 performed through research in the Scielo database and in the virtual libraries PubMed and BVSalud. The descriptors were used: three-dimensional printing, bioprinting, three-dimensional heart, regenerative medicine, artificial organs, human engineering and their equivalents in English. Results: In 2014, a recent study modeled and characterized a total rotational artificial heart with constant flow operation. In 2015, one study reported the generation of a functioning bioartificial heart model from artificial heart muscle composed of fibrin, cardiac myocytes from newborn rats, and a decellularized template formed from a heart of an adult mouse subjected to various processes decellularization. In 2016, a study investigated the durability of an artificial total heart made of polyurethane for 5 years and found a reliability of 80%, with a confidence index of 62%. Another study, in the same year, evaluated two incisions for the placement of a total artificial heart of continuous flow in bovine models, and both the median sternotomy and the lateral thoracotomy allowed the placement with success. In 2017, a study developed a fully elastic artificial heart made of silicone elastomers and evaluated its performance in a simulated hybrid circulation, which generated physiological signs of blood flow and pressure with satisfactory imitation of a real heart. Conclusion: With all this, we highlight the magnanimous role of bioimpression in cardiac surgery, given that this advance can mean an improvement in the quality of life of individuals who are in a critical frame in the transplant queue, besides being a fabric engineering.

*Keywords:* Education and Technology in Health

161. THE INTERFACES OF THE ETHICAL DILEM AND THE CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH  
Dr. João David de Souza Neto, Rebecca Cruz de Moraes Rego, Camyla Santos de Souza; Patrícia Fraga; José Mateus Ribeiro; Juliane Lobato Flores; Dr. João David de Souza Neto  
UFMA

Introduction: Conflicts of interest are inherent in most relationships between individuals and institutions. Regarding clinical research, they occur at different levels, the pharmaceutical industry being one of them, in the marketing of vaccines and drugs, in promoting financial gains for researchers and in promoting their academic careers. Objectives: To elucidate the interrelationships between conflicts of interest and vulnerability of scientific research, emphasizing the need to separate economic interests from the real needs of public health. Methods: Literature review in the PubMED and SciELO databases, from the descriptors "ethical conflict interest research", "ethics conflict interest research", and "ethical conflict research interests". Selected articles in English, Portuguese and Spanish, published between 2008 and 2017. Results: Greco, D draws attention, in a Bioethique journal, to conflicts of interest in general and cites what happens with the pharmaceutical industry, in which refers to the impasse of investment in a drug and its future commercialization. Among researchers, conflicts may be related to financial gain to participate in sponsored trials and support for international conferences. Universities also have conflicts of interest because sponsored projects can help increase their budgets, directly and indirectly. Diniz NM, in the same journal described earlier, recalls the ease that clinical trial volunteers have in receiving easy access to lab tests and onerous medications. However, for this type of conflict of interest, there are regulations and approximately 500 ethics committees working in the country. Furthermore, according to Mazmanian, El. Et al, interventions in the development of the researcher's work, such as meetings, audits and feedbacks, are of

paramount importance as they result in the improvement of his ability to write, present and analyze the data. Conclusion: Brazil needs to advance the discussion of integrity in the research process, incorporating it into the process of academic training and continuing education of the researchers. It is necessary to separate the economic interests from the real needs of public health, to establish research projects that can contribute to reduce the world health disparities and to create a work environment where the researcher can work in an adequate way.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

162. Evaluation of control indexes of schistosomiasis in Brazil and the incidence of the snail *Biomphalaria glabrata* by region

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UFMA

Introduction: Schistosomiasis is now the second largest parasite problem in the world after malaria. The mollusk of the species *Biomphalaria glabrata*, is defined as the main intermediate host of the disease and it is through him that *Schistosoma mansoni* manages to reach the definitive host: the human being. Its clinical evolution can vary from asymptomatic to the most severe, which draws the attention of public health, considering that today, schistosomiasis affects approximately 6 million individuals in the Brazilian population. Objective: To evaluate the rates of control of schistosomiasis in Brazil and to compare them with the incidence of the intermediate host, *Biomphalaria glabrata*, by national regions. Methodology: This is a study based on DataSUS, specifically the Schistosomiasis Control Program (PCE). The cases of schistosomiasis were collected in the period from 2012 to 2016, according to 3 regions of the national territory (northeast, southeast and north) and compared to the catch rates of *Biomphalaria glabrata*. Results: A total of 4,955,551 cases were identified in Brazil, being concentrated in 3 main Brazilian regions: North, Northeast and Southeast. The highest number of cases appears predominantly in the northeast region with 3,617,163 cases, followed by the southeast region with 1,322,440 cases and the northern region, which presented a significant difference, with 15,948 cases. There were 3,577,487 examinations for the detection of schistosomiasis, of which 72% were in the northeastern region. 109,405 patients were treated for schistosomiasis, 84,943 in the northeast, 24,218 in the southeast, and 244 in the north. There are still 177,797 patients awaiting treatment throughout the Brazilian regions. As for the intermediate host of Schistosomiasis, the snail of the genus *Biomphalaria*, from the family Planorbidae, was captured 10903 times in the Brazilian regions. Of these, the main species, *Biomphalaria glabrata*, had the highest number with 7996 catches (87% of the time in the Northeast, 8% in the South and 4% in the North). Conclusion: It is concluded that the Brazilian northeast is where the largest amount of snail is concentrated and it is also the region with the highest cases of the disease. Therefore, schistosomiasis, directly linked to the basic sanitation of the population, is a serious public health problem that deserves attention to reduce its morbidity and mortality.

*Keywords:* Medical clinic

163. Interdisciplinary Actions on Health Education: Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Infections at Vila Filuca in Pinheiro-MA

Anne Karine Martins Assunção, Ariane Cristina Ferreira Bernardes, Alessa Arruda Pinto Corrêa, Marcelo Augusto Mendes Silva; Isabella Mota Santa Rosa; Elivan da Silva Alencar; Andréa Suzana Vieira Costa; Maria dos Remédios da Silva Lira  
UFMA

Introduction: Health Education on Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), in the municipality of Pinheiro-MA,

has the scope to value and qualify educational practices in health and the affirmation of the Unified Health System as a public policy, providing social inclusion, promotion health, as well as making scientific knowledge applicable in everyday life. Health education is fundamental to provide the mothers of the needy community with additional guidance with clarification of doubts and active listening of experiences. Description of the experience: The intervention consisted of an audience of 10 pregnant women, adolescents and adults, in December 2016. The promotion of the dialogue about previous knowledge allowed the rapprochement between medical and nursing students and pregnant women, with a debate on STI prevention during gestation and its implications on the fetus, as well as the relevance of prenatal care and the exchange of information about the gestational period and the number of medical follow-ups already performed in this interval. Thus, it was possible to visualize the health and psychosocial conditions to which they are inserted: without partner or family support, unplanned and early pregnancy, and identify those with or without regular follow-up, including pregnant women without prenatal visits throughout the gestational period of two quarters, which interferes unfavorably in the development of a full and healthy pregnancy. In view of this, the importance of prenatal care from the first trimester of gestation was clarified, with the examinations and consultations carried out at the Basic Health Unit located in the community and followed up by the community health agents. The intervention as social and health action was finalized with the distribution of pertinent items to gestational and lacking utility in this community. Final considerations: The spread of sexually transmitted infections has increased among young women, concurrently with early and unplanned pregnancies, which negatively interferes with gestational development, as there is no contemplation of pregnancy as a personal, affective and family-building accomplishment. The lack of expectation could be observed in some pregnant women present when they were questioned what fact / event of 2016 they felt grateful: some had difficulties to speak, even to mention the gestation itself.

164. Leishmaniasis: Health education in Vila Filuca in the municipality of Pinheiro-MA

Anne Karine Martins Assunção, Ariane Cristina Ferreira Bernardes, Alessa Arruda Pinto Corrêa, Elivan da Silva Alencar; Marcelo Augusto Mendes Silva; Andréa Suzana Vieira Costa; Maria dos Remédios da Silva Lira; Isabella Mota Santa Rosa  
UFMA

Introduction: Health education is a strategy of promotion and prevention according to the community's problem in order to stimulate the adoption of healthy individual and collective practices and habits, being a social practice that values the experiences of the individuals and allows the application from scientific knowledge to reality. In the municipality of Pinheiro-MA, there are reported cases of leishmaniasis, since it presents several triggering factors. Thus, there is a need for health education in leishmaniasis with a scope to reconcile the science and practices of individuals, promoting better health conditions and collective collaboration. Description of the experience: A health education activity on Leishmaniasis was carried out at a municipal school in Pinheiro - MA in November 2016, as part of the extension project titled "Interdisciplinary Actions of Health Education in the community near UFMA in Pinheiro- MA". This activity consisted in the approximation of the medical and nursing students with the target public, according to their learning conditions with the variation of socio-educational resources in obtaining a satisfactory result. The target audience was 32 children of the 6th grade, with whom the following actions were carried out: a lecture, with a poster presentation. Initially, some students demonstrated to be inert, probably to the report that they had no knowledge about leishmaniasis. In the course of the activities, they became receptive as the relevance was explained. Contextualization was succeeded by a theatrical play, in which the place of development of the insect, the symptoms, the transmission and prevention were punctuated in simple everyday situations, corroborating its existence and facilitating the identification of the relevant aspects that can be changed. In this stage, there was greater involvement



of the public, since it consisted of playful enactments that involve expectation of the next scene, dress and performance of the characters. Final considerations: With the development of the project and the search for literature, the need for social intervention became effective, since the Northeast region has a high incidence of leishmaniasis and a population not very knowledgeable about the disease. Effective public policies allow better organization of the health network, comprehensive care, prevention of diseases such as dermatological deformations of American tegumentary leishmaniasis and decreased lethality of visceral leishmaniasis.

## Oral

165. PROFILE OF HOSPITAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN THE PERIOD 2008 TO 2016  
Deuzuita dos Santos Oliveira, Dyego M. Moraes, Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz; Américo Nascimento Pessoa  
UEMA

**Introduction:** The number of hospitalizations due to conditions sensitive to primary care may show the quality of the ambulatory care network in relation to diseases whose early diagnosis and treatment is effective in preventing complications, immunopreventable diseases, and diseases whose adequate follow-up, management and control prevent hospitalizations. In Brazil, excluding childbirth, pregnancy and puerperium, diseases of the respiratory system appear as the main cause of hospital morbidity, followed by diseases of the circulatory system. **Objective:** To outline the profile of hospital admissions in the State of Maranhão from 2008 to 2016. **Methodology:** Treats descriptive and retrospective research, based on statistical data provided by DATASUS. **Results:** Regarding the number of hospitalizations in the period between 2008 and 2016, a total of 3,535,077 hospitalizations were observed, and 878,802 (24.8%) of hospitalizations in the state of Maranhão refer to the ICD-10 chapter (9%) and diseases of the genitourinary system 278,755 (8%), diseases of the respiratory tract 461,398 (13%), diseases of the digestive system (9%) and cases of pregnancy, ), and there was an increase of approximately 18% in the total hospitalizations in the analyzed period. In terms of race, 48% of hospitalizations did not report this data. As for the days of hospitalization per year of processing, infectious and parasitic diseases led with 14%, followed by diseases of the respiratory tract (13%), pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (12%) and mental and behavioral disorders (11%). We can emphasize that the predominant age group of hospitalizations is concentrated between 20 and 29 years representing 24% of hospitalizations. The number of deaths was higher in diseases related to the circulatory system; 63,266 (1.7%) and women represent the majority of admissions (63%). It is also worth noting that the average value of hospitalizations was R \$ 662.85 and the total amount spent grew almost 60% in the period analyzed. **Conclusion:** This study shows a process, which OMRAM (1971) described as an epidemiological transition, is characterized by the progressive evolution of a profile of high mortality from infectious diseases to another one where deaths due to cardiovascular diseases, neoplasias, external causes and other diseases considered chronic degenerative

**Keywords:** Collective Health

166. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF HOSPITAL INSTRUMENTS BY PNEUMONIA IN THE HEALTH REGION (CIR) OF SÃO LUÍS BETWEEN 2012 AND 2016  
Jéssica Sâmia Silva Torres Ribeiro, Jousy Rodrigues de Sousa, Dyego M. Moraes, Kaiza Vilarinho da Luz; Américo Nascimento Pessoa; Ricardo Mesquita de França; Gideon Batista Viana Junior; Fernando Cleydson Lima Paiva Filho  
UEMA

**Introduction:** Respiratory tract infections, in particular pneumonia, are notable causes of morbidity and mortality in Brazil, accounting for a large number of hospital admissions, besides being an important cause of death. **Objectives:** To analyze the epidemiology of hospitalizations due to pneumonia in the São Luís Health

Region between 2012 and 2016. **Methods:** This is an exploratory-descriptive study with a quantitative approach. The data collection was performed through the collection of data from the Hospital Information System of SUS (SIH / SUS). The results were grouped into Microsoft Excel spreadsheets and exposed in charts and tables. **Results:** Among the Health Regions of Maranhão, São Luís presented the most cases, with 15500 (12.62%), followed by Imperatriz, with 10942 (8.91%) and Santa Inês, with 9747 (7.94 %). The majority of the individuals in the São Luís Health Region were hospitalized in a public regimen: 8814 cases, which represents about 56.86% of hospitalizations, while 43.14% (6686 hospitalizations) are private. Regarding the character of care, it was noticed that the majority of the patients were attended on an emergency basis (14146 cases), corresponding to 91.26% of hospitalizations; the elective care was observed in only 1354 cases, equivalent to 8.74% of hospitalized patients. It was observed that 8466 (54.62%) confirmed cases are male patients, while 7034 (45.38%) are female. Regarding the age group, there was a predominance of 0 to 9 years old, with 8058 (51.99%), followed by 80 and more years with 1307 (8.43%) cases and 70 to 79 years, with 1186 ( 7.65%) registered cases. **Conclusion:** It can be observed a high incidence of pneumonia in the state of Maranhão, in particular in the city of São Luís. Of these, it is noticed that the majority had an emergency character and in male patients, being supported mainly by the public health network .

**Keywords:** Collective Health

## Poster

167. The Unknown Münchausen Syndrome by Power of Attorney  
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UFMA

**Introduction:** Münchausen syndrome is a psychological disorder in which the individual falsely pretends false symptoms and medical evidence of illness to assume the role of patient. In the Münchausen Syndrome by Power of Attorney (SMP), the sufferer induces or simulates the symptoms in another, defenseless person, such as children, in order to require attention. In about 90% of SMP cases, the perpetrator is the mother of the child. The symptoms reports generally appear only in the presence of the person who has the syndrome and are not diagnosed by the medical staff. Due to the importance of the knowledge about the syndrome and the multiprofessional care in the Family Health Team (FHS), the Community Health Agent (ACS) acts in the recognition and monitoring of the SMP. **Experience report:** The students of the third group of the UFMA-Pinheiro medical course gave lectures to the ACS of the cities of Tuntum and Dom Pedro, both in Maranhão, on the Münchausen Syndrome disorder by Power of Attorney. In the accomplishment of the activity, it was observed that most of the agents did not know it by its scientific name, but, in the course of the explanations about the disorder, the agents began to inquire and to relate with similar cases already seen in their community. From this, we differentiated effective situations of simulated conditions for the recognition of Syndrome and how to conduct correctly after identification, postures to be followed and avoided. These were the most prevalent doubts among the ACSs. Another focus of the discussion was the psychological condition of the inducer, emphasizing a mental disorder of the person in charge. **Final considerations:** Although the Münchausen syndrome due to being considered a psychological disorder that results in a severe type of child violence, information on the pathology is still poorly disseminated. The reports of possible new cases of SMP, after the presentation of the lecture to the ACS, show that there are underreporting of the disease due to the lack of information on the subject by the health professionals. The contact between students and ACS was essential for the preparation of these in relation to the recognition of the syndrome and how to handle the cases. Thus, the search for the knowledge about the Münchausen Syndrome by the health team is fundamental, as well as the increase of this in the academic formation of the same ones.

Oral

## 168. CONVERSE WHEELS AS A STRATEGY IN THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH IN PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISORDERS

Mônica Madeira Martinez FERRAZ, Rittson Lennon Fontinele, KAYRON RODRIGO FERREIRA CUNHA; Luana Silva de Sousa; Jessyca Fernanda Pereira Brito; Ellana Gabriella Carneiro de Moraes; Mônica Madeira Martins Ferraz  
*Faculdade Santo Agostinho*

**Introduction:** The conversation wheel, as the action of the nurse and the people with mental disorders, during the process of psychosocial rehabilitation, is a more open, human, dialogic and participatory conception, which aims to be a device for change and transformation of the user's reality. Thus, its use for health prevention and education generates change from old habits to healthy lifestyles. **Objective:** To report the experience of nursing academics of the State University of Piauí in health education actions with patients hospitalized in a referral psychiatric hospital for the state. **Methodology:** This is a descriptive study of the type of experience, experienced by nursing students from the seventh period of the State University of Piauí, in the curricular stage, on educational activities on talk wheels, addressing the importance of adopting healthy practices. These activities were carried out in July 2017 in a Psychiatric Hospital, in the city of Teresina, with fifteen women with severe mental disorders. The points discussed were the importance of healthy eating and body hygiene, as well as the discussion of habits that are harmful to health. **Results and discussion:** The educational actions with women hospitalized in the psychiatric hospital were carried out through talk wheels, paying attention to the level of comprehension of the same and respecting their singularities. Fifteen women whose ages ranged from 25 to 60 years of age participated in the study. The content was directed to aspects of healthy eating and hygiene, as well as how these practices influence health maintenance. It also addressed the harmful use of alcohol, illicit drugs and the way these habits interact with some medications used in an unfavorable way. This approach allowed the participants to present their experiences, concerns and doubts regarding the theme. **Conclusion:** The development of educational activities, especially through a conversation wheel, aimed to contribute to the knowledge of women about their health and provide information for their maintenance, thus demonstrating the importance and necessity of these actions as a way of promoting health and prevention of health problems for women with mental disorders.

**Keywords:** Psychiatric Nursing, Health Education, Mental Health.

## 169. CONVERSE WHEELS AS A STRATEGY IN THE PREVENTION OF CERVICAL CANCER

ROSIMEIRE MUNIZ DE ARAUJO, Rittson Lennon Fontinele Rittson Fontinele, KAYRON RODRIGO FERREIRA CUNHA; Luana Silva de Sousa; Jessyca Fernanda Pereira Brito; Nanielle Silva Barbosa; Rosimeire Muniz de Araújo  
*Faculdade de Santo Agostinho*

**Introduction:** Cervical cancer is among the neoplasias with the highest mortality rates in the female population. Health promotion actions with a focus on educational activities are fundamental as a strategy for adherence of women to screening tests and the promotion of self-care. **Objective:** To report the experience of nursing academics from the State University of Piauí in health education actions as a strategy for the prevention of cervical cancer in Primary Care. **Methodology:** This was a descriptive study of the type of experience, experienced by nursing academics from the seventh period of the State University of Piauí, Teresina, Piauí, about educational activities as a strategy for the prevention of cervical cancer. These activities were performed before gynecological consultations from May to June 2017 at a Basic Health Unit in the city of Teresina. The points discussed were the importance of performing the Pap smear regularly, we discussed the pathology the main signs and symptoms, diagnosis. **Results and discussion:** Educational activities were carried out during two months in a Basic Unit of the municipality of Teresina. Activities were carried out weekly where they were done through talk

wheels in a dynamic way and with the exposition of the content in a dialogical way. A total of 64 women were enrolled on the day of gynecological consultation, ranging from 16 to 65 years of age. When we exposed cervical cancer, risk factors, prevention and early detection, the participants were able to present their questions and ask questions about the subject. **Conclusion:** The development of educational activities aims to contribute to the adhesion of women to the Pap smear regularly and thus demonstrates the importance of educational actions as a way of promoting and preventing the female population in primary care.

**Keywords:** Neoplasm, Cervical Uterus, Nursing, Health Education.

Poster

## 170. ACADEMIC MONITORING IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING AND LEARNING OF THE NURSING COURSE IN AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION OF MARANHÃO

Francisca das Chagas Gaspar Rocha, Lilia de Cássia Piedade Santiago, Shirley Marina Ribeiro Costa, Matheus Ribamar Fonseca; Tainá da Silva Borges; Alan Costa Carvalho  
*Ceuma University*

**Introduction:** Monitoring allows the student as a monitor the opportunity to prepare as a future teacher, since the teaching and learning process will give him the responsibility to plan and organize himself, as an academic instructor and helper. In this context, main objectives of the performance of the monitor is to pass on to the student the content already given by the tutor, doing it as an activity of fixation. This content study exercise helps the monitor to learn more and have knowledge, better prepared to experience the sharing of this information with other students in the classroom. Description of the report: The monitoring is carried out once a week in space of the own institution, like laboratory and classroom. Face-to-face meetings take place under the supervision and guidance of a teacher. Theoretical classes take place in the classroom, and practical classes in the laboratory. Each class lasts 3 hours and 30 minutes. Activities inherent to content are carried out passed by the teacher with a subsequent complementary revision by the monitor, who must become apt to pass on information and clarify possible doubts. During the teaching and learning process the monitor has the opportunity to reflect on the importance of their role. It stands out this moment as a positive aspect and of impact in the academic formation of the student-monitor. Final considerations: The acquisition of knowledge, the development of skills and the contact with the teacher's routine are also trials that come from academic monitoring with a reflection on professional training.

## 171. HEALTH EDUCATION: EXPERIENCE REPORT ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DIABETIC LIFE QUALITY IN PINHEIRO - MA

Sueli Souza Costa, Wermerson Assunção Barroso, FLÁVIA CRISTINA LIMA DE SOUSA, JOSÉ BRAZ COSTA CASTRO JUNIOR; ALLYSON JOSE BORGES NEVES; ERIKO BRUNO COSTA BARROS; JOAO PAULO DUTRA LOBO SOUSA  
*UFMA*

**Introduction:** Diabetes is already considered a worldwide epidemic. It is one of the most important chronic disorders known, due to the significant number of patients, causing high morbidity and mortality rates, with a significant loss of quality of life, due not only to the direct effects of the disease and its complications on the health of the patient. individual but also to disease control measures, such as diet and self-monitoring. Report of experience: Educational lectures were held at UBS, schools, environmental park and squares aimed at prevention and control of diabetes. We guide the population about the control and prevention of the disease, encouraging them to adopt adequate nutritional treatment. The most common complications of DM - coronary diseases, retinopathies, nephropathies, neuropathies, heart disease and foot-diabetic - were also highlighted in order to alert and clarify to diabetics about the implications of glycemic control, in order to guarantee their adherence to treatment. Doubts

regarding nutritional treatment were clarified and we observed that many DM patients had no knowledge about dietary habits and their interference in the course of the disease. Many were unaware of the glycemic index found in carbohydrates, believing that only sugar or sweet foods had sugars, so they often had unbalanced meals, even though they believed they were on an adequate diet. Group dynamics were elaborated and applied as a comparative sample between the most diverse foods present in the diet of the local population and their respective amount of sugar in grams, giving the viewers a real notion of daily individual glycemic intake. This methodology is based on theoretical ideas from the Popular Education Network in Health, and the procedures with the patients were applied according to the protocol established by the Ministry of Health. Final considerations: The clinical follow-up of the patients in the communities is of fundamental importance for health promotion, since it is only possible to achieve the expected results of prevention and control in any disease when the proposed local situation is adequate, taking into account their eating habits, their culture, their living and living conditions, among other aspects. We perceive the need to use language appropriate to the lay population, so that it can understand and sometimes visualize what we are addressing.

172. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF THE SLEEP OBSTRUCTIVE APNEIA  
MAURÍCIO SILVA DEMÉTRIO, ROSANA COSTA CASANOVA DE CARVALHO, JOSÉ BRAZ COSTA CASTRO JUNIOR, FLÁVIA CRISTINA LIMA DE SOUSA; JOÃO PAULO DUTRA LOBO SOUSA; ALLYSON JOSE BORGES NEVES; ERIKO BRUNO COSTA BARROS  
UFMA

Introduction: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS) is an anatomical and functional anomaly, the main event of which corresponds to the narrowing or recurrent collapse of the upper airway walls. According to the new update of the Wisconsin Sleep Cohort Study, for a population with mild to moderate sleep disorder, the prevalence is 10% in men, and 3% in women aged 30-49 years and 9% in women with ages 50-70 years. According to the apnea-hypopnea index (AHI) or the respiratory distress index (RDI), sleep apnea can be classified as mild (5 to 10 events / h), moderate (15 to 30 e-winds / h) or severe (. 30 events / h). Evidence from clinical studies shows that patients with untreated OSA have a higher risk of death compared to treated patients. There are several treatment methods for OSAS, including noninvasive ventilation, oral prostheses, surgical procedures, pharmacological therapies and sleep hygiene. Case study: The present study reports the case of a 18-year-old female patient with a diagnosis of OSAS with AHI of 71, retrognathia (pattern II) and increased occlusal plane. The treatment of choice was surgical with bimaxillary advancement, taking into account the anti-clockwise rotation and consequently the increase of Pog (maxillary relation with the base of the skull) to favor the aesthetics of the surgical treatment of OSAS, by reducing the protruded aspect of the face. Final considerations: The initial recommendation for treatment was the use of continuous positive airway pressure (CIPAP), but the effect of CIPAP treatment becomes irrelevant when the patient does not adhere to its regular use. Poor adherence represents a barrier to effective treatment of OSAS, since regular use of CIPAP requires proactive patient behavior.

173. MORTALITY OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY HEALTH IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF BAIXADA MARANHENSE  
Bruno Luciano Carneiro Alves de Oliveira, JOSÉ BRAZ COSTA CASTRO JUNIOR, FLÁVIA CRISTINA LIMA DE SOUSA; JOÃO PAULO DUTRA LOBO SOUSA; ERIKO BRUNO COSTA BARROS; ALLYSON JOSE BORGES NEVES  
UFMA

Introduction: Although the Baixada Maranhense region is implemented basic public policies, there are still precarious basic indicators that reflect the conditions of vulnerability in this region. The Infant Mortality Rate is an important marker of the health status of a population and can be used to measure the results of the Family Health Strategy (FHS). Objective: This study analyzes the relationship between infant mortality and population coverage

of the FHS in the municipalities of the State of Maranhão, Brazil, and seeks to understand if greater coverage in public health has led to a decrease in IMR. Methods: This is a descriptive study based on secondary data available in DATASUS, updated in the census year 2010. Results: It was observed that the progression of the population coverage by the FHS was not associated with a decrease in IMR in the municipalities of the Maranhão state. In some municipalities, the number of inhabitants covered by the FHS exceeds the total number of the population, thus revealing fragility in the data collected by the local Health Information Systems. Conclusion: The findings indicate a need for improved data collection in the region, as well as greater effectiveness of their actions, so that the impact produced by basic health care can be better measured and observed.

Keywords: Collective Health

- Oral  
174. Cognitive and depressive aspects in the elderly: report of experience  
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UFMA

Introduction: The elderly population, by decreasing fertility rates and increasing longevity, is among the fastest growing population groups (14.3% of Brazilians) and uses health services. Among the peculiarities of aging are the decrease in functional capacity and greater propensity to clinical conditions such as depression and dementias. Depression consists of a multifactorial and polygenic clinical picture with the presence of several signs and symptoms, such as: depressive mood, weight loss, change in sleep, psychomotor agitation or retardation, apathy, decreased interest, feelings of worthlessness or guilt, concentration and ability to make diminished decisions and thoughts of death or suicidal ideation. Dementia syndromes are characterized by disturbance of cognitive functions such as memory, orientation, attention and learning, calculation, language and judgment, as well as loss of emotional control and behavioral problems. Description of the experience: This report is based on a visit by medical scholars of the Federal University of Maranhão, referring to the discipline Fundamentals of Practice and Medical Assistance to the Elderly House of Imperatriz. Two questionnaires were administered to the elderly, including the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS). Thus, the main changes in the temporal orientation, memory of evocation and language domains were observed through the MMSE. In the GDS, the most significant changes were related to the questions: "Do you fear that something bad happens to you?" "Do you think you have more memory problems than most?" in which the answers to these questions were affirmative for many of the elderly interviewed. Final considerations: From the practical activity it was understood the emotional vulnerability and the decline in the cognitive capacity express themselves markedly in this group. Both the indications of depressive state and cognitive alterations are warning signs for primary health care professionals responsible for qualified listening and diagnosis of conditions, differentiating them from physiological changes. Considering the importance of space as a social setting for the reception and integration of the elderly, intersectoriality should be considered as an alternative for the Family Health Strategy to achieve and develop a unique therapeutic project with possible patients.

175. Life-cycle medicine: initial contacts with the mother-child binomial  
Danielly Nunes de Matos Leite, Tainá Silva Ribeiro, Railson Miranda Gomes Júnior  
UFMA

Introduction: The National Curricular Guidelines of the Medicine course aim to train physicians with a more humanistic, critical, reflexive and ethical view, able to act in the attention to the integral health of the human being and having as transversality in its practice, always, the social determination of the process of

health and disease. Among the defined contents, the promotion of health and understanding of the physiological processes of human beings (gestation, birth, growth and development, aging and death) occupies a prominent place. The students' contact with the pregnancy-puerperal cycle is important when the statistics of maternal and neonatal mortality are known: in 2011, the maternal mortality rate in Brazil was 70 / 100,000, while neonatal mortality was computed in 11.1 / 1000 neonates. Description of the experience: The experience report is based on the classes of the discipline Fundamentals of Practice and Medical Assistance during the third period of Medicine at the Federal University of Maranhão, lived at the Maternity Children's Hospital of Imperatriz (HRMI) Baby and Puerpera (CGBP) and the Basic Health Unit (UBS) Nova Imperatriz. Anamnesis and obstetrical physical examination served as instruments for the evaluation and perception of biopsychosocial changes in pregnancy, and the importance of the serological tests and vaccines was reinforced in prenatal consultations and evaluations of the data in the Pregnant Woman's Booklet. In the CGBP, the functioning and the social role show how essential is the integration of multiprofessional teams in a context of reception and linkage to a Humanized Single Health System. A Health Education activity was performed with the puerperal residents, in which it was sought to solve doubts about Neonatal Intensive Care Units and infections as risk factors for prematurity. At UBS, the students participated in neonatal screening in the first week of life and childcare in children up to 2 years of age. Final considerations: The insertion of the medical student in the health services of the Stork Network from the first periods contributes to a holistic perception of the health of the woman and the child. In addition to the acquired technical skills, the reported experiences show the advantages of a physician-patient relationship based on effective communication, qualified attention, understanding of the social determinants and the particularities of the mother-child binomial.

## Poster

176. Variant of Dandy-Walker Syndrome in Premature Born in a Maternal and Child Reference Hospital: Imperatriz - Maranhão.  
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Introduction: Dandy-Walker Syndrome (SDW) is a rare congenital malformation that affects the central nervous system, characterized by the triad: partial or total agenesis of the cerebellar vermis, enlargement of the posterior fossa, and cystic dilatation of the fourth ventricle. More prevalent in females, incidence of 1 in every 25,000 to 30,000 live births. Case study: WRS, 16 years old, single, primiparous, refuses smoking, alcohol use or use of medications during pregnancy. She reports that she suffered trauma in the first trimester of pregnancy. She performed only two prenatal appointments, the first in the fifth month. Did not perform exams during pregnancy, only an Obstetric Ultrasound with 27 weeks of gestational age, identifying cerebral ventriculomegaly and agenesis of cerebellar vermis suggestive of SDW. Newborn (RN) female, vaginal delivery, premature, New Ballard 31 1/7 weeks, Apgar 6/8, weight 1620g, head circumference 28cm. At birth, he was referred to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of the Maternal and Child Regional Hospital of Imperatriz-MA. Physical and neurological examination showed palmoplantar reflexes and absent morocco, microphthalmia, atypical facies, without cephalic perimeter enlargement or hydrocephalus. Serologies in the RN for negative congenital infections. Image Findings of the RN: US transfontanella: bilateral ventriculomegalia with periventricular calcifications and on base, partial agenesis of cerebellar vermis compatible with Variant of the SDW; Computed tomography of the skull: cerebral cortical atrophy, periventricular gross calcifications, calcifications in the base nucleus and cerebellar hemispheres, with dilation of the ventricular system without evidence of obstructive hydrocephalus. Clinical evolution : RN remains hospitalized in a neonatal ICU, with no prediction of discharge, with more than one month of life, dependent on mechanical ventilation. He presented several comorbidities such

as: seizures, sepsis, pneumonia, enterocolitis and meningitis, requiring the use of broad-spectrum antibiotics and parenteral nutrition. Final considerations: Radiological findings suggestive of a variant of SDW, which may be related to the trauma suffered by the mother during gestation, since the tests for congenital infections were negative. It is important to emphasize the importance of quality prenatal care with serological and obstetric US requests for early capture of cases and better management of newborns in the postnatal period.

177. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF AMEBIASIS AND VISCERAL LEISHMANIOSIS IN MARANHÃO IN THE PERIOD FROM 2013 TO 2016

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State University of Maranhão

Introduction: Among the parasitic infectious diseases reported in Maranhão, amebiasis and visceral leishmaniasis are more epidemiologically evident. Some municipalities in Maranhão (Pedro do Rosário, Palmeirândia, Chapadinha and Joselândia) had hospitalizations justified by amebiasis. Concomitantly, São Luís and Caxias present relevant numbers of hospital admissions for visceral leishmaniasis. Objective: To collect variables related to hospital admissions and financial expenditures for amebiasis and visceral leishmaniasis in Maranhão in the database of the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). Method: An ecological study in which DATASUS database variables related to the epidemiological characterization of parasitic diseases prevalent in Maranhão, based on hospital admissions in the period from 2013 to 2016. Results: Data analysis showed a high incidence of cases in certain municipalities of Maranhão, with prevalence of amebiasis and visceral leishmaniasis, predominantly in the brown race, with considerable financial expenses in admissions (SUS), with R \$ 585,327.64 and R \$ 407,326.51, respectively, for each disease. There were significant numbers of hospital admissions, with 2227 hospitalizations for amebiasis and 1234 for visceral leishmaniasis. Records of 53 deaths due to visceral leishmaniasis and 40 per amoebiasis were also reported in the study period, despite a great possibility of prevention and cure. Conclusion: Maranhão, in a general way, has health deficiencies that contribute to the spread and perpetuation of infectious parasitic diseases. In this sense, the emphasis should be on education, access to quality health services, scientific, technological development and innovation in health, as well as the formulation of public health policies that can improve the living conditions of the most needy populations.

**Keywords:** Neglected Diseases; Inequalities in Health; Public Health, Collective Health

178. KNOWLEDGE OF YELLOW FEVER BETWEEN PHYSICIANS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO

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UFMA

Introduction: Yellow fever is a non-contagious infectious disease caused by an arbovirus maintained in wild cycles in which monkeys act as hosts, and mosquitoes are the vectors. About 90% of the disease cases present benign clinical forms that progress to cure, and overall lethality ranges from 5% to 10%. Fought by Oswaldo Cruz in the early 20th century and eradicated from large urban centers since 1942, the disease has once again scared Brazilians by 2017, with the proliferation of cases of wild yellow fever in recent months. Objective: To verify the knowledge of Maranhão physicians about yellow fever. Methods: Observational, analytical and cross-sectional study. A questionnaire was prepared by the authors containing 5 objective questions on epidemiology, vaccination symptomatology, mode of transmission and notification of yellow fever, respectively. The questionnaires were

administered individually, with physicians working in public and / or private institutions in Maranhão, in May 2017. Results: 35 physicians were interviewed, the sample being composed mostly of General Surgery professionals and more than 10 years of training in Medicine, with a mean of 27.8 years of age. None of the questions was answered by 100% of respondents. The first question, on epidemiology, was answered by nine (26%) doctors addressed. The second question, about the current vaccination schedule, was correct in seventeen (49%) responses and the third, on symptomatology, were eleven (31%) correct. The fourth question had a higher percentage of correct answers: 28 professionals (80%) who pointed out the correct answer, related to the form of transmission of the disease. The fifth question was agreed by seventeen physicians resulting in 49% correct answers among the answers collected on yellow fever notification. The average score was 2.3. Conclusion: It was observed that the physicians interviewed presented low level of knowledge about yellow fever, with emphasis on epidemiology, with 74% of errors, and for symptomatology, with 69% of errors. Such a questionnaire raises the suspicion that the low level of knowledge of the disease may lead to underreporting in the state, since the diagnosis is made difficult when the doctors do not have adequate knowledge.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

179. SOLID FIBROUS TUMOR IN THE LUNG  
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**Introduction:** Solitary fibrous tumor is a rare fibroblastic mesenchymal neoplasm, with mostly benign manifestation. It was first described in the pleura in 1931, and currently, 30% of cases arise in the intrathoracic cavity, including the pleura, lungs and mediastinum. However, this type of tumor can occur anywhere in the body, although it maintains a preference for lining membranes, such as the meninges, peritoneum and pleura. The diagnosis can be suspected through clinical and imaging examination, however, it requires a histological analysis for confirmation. Case report: A woman, 51 years old, presented asymptomatic, requesting a "check-up". She has a history of recurrent deep vein thrombosis (DVT) and pulmonary thromboembolism (PTE) after cholecystectomy. Reports case of cervical cancer in the family (paternal cousin). Among the tests performed, two presented alterations. Computed tomography of the thorax revealed an oval, regular contour, pleural and homogeneous base mass with soft tissue density (34UH), located in the posterior basal segment of the left lower lobe, measuring 5.7 x 8.1 x 7, 1cm. Computed Angio-tomography of the pulmonary arteries showed mediastinal lymph nodes of an enlarged size, measuring up to 1cm in the transverse axis, an oval and hypodense image measuring 2.1 x 1.4 cm in the right hilar region and an oval and hypodense image measuring 8.9 x 6, 9 x 6.4 cm in the posterior basal segment of the left lower lobe, with extensive contact with posterior thoracic wall (9 cm). Thoracotomy was performed for excision of the lung mass. Microscopy showed neoplasia composed of spindle cells, with moderate atypia, collagen deposition and tortuous and ectatic vessels, with high mitotic rate (10 / 10CGA) and areas of necrosis. The immunohistochemical study revealed expression for CD34 and STAT6, confirming the diagnosis of solitary fibrous tumor. Final considerations: Solitary fibrous tumor in the lung is rare and poorly described in the literature. According to the criteria of malignancy proposed by Enziger and Smith and by the WHO, the present case presents malignant behavior, as it presents hypercellularity, atypia, areas of necrosis and mitotic activity > 4 / 10CGA, which makes it even rarer. Definitive treatment is surgical and postoperative follow-up is indicated for recurrence tracing.

180. LIVING OF A GROUP OF PREGNANT  
Valéria Maria Sousa Leitão, Patrícia Maria Abreu Machado, Talyta Garcia da Silva, Ana Karolina Torres Mendes; Carla Lima; Carlos Eduardo Coimbra Melonio; Ciro Bezerra Vieira; Paulo Gabriel Sacramento da Silva

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**Introduction:** In prenatal care the pregnant woman finds space to clarify any uncertainty, either through outpatient consultations or through educational groups and listening spaces, such as pregnant groups. This paper reports on the experience of medical students in the promotion of health in a group of pregnant women of habitual risk in an interactive way aiming the clarification of their doubts. Description of the experience: The experience consisted of the organization of the Pregnant Group as part of the evaluation of the discipline Women's Health, of the 5th period of the medical course of the Federal University of Maranhão. The discipline uses active teaching methodology that enables students to perform the activity with a high degree of independence. The group discussed topics inherent to gestation, breastfeeding and childbirth. The participants were pregnant women of a philanthropic maternity of São Luís - MA linked to prenatal care and their companions. The activities took place in a period of 4 months, mediated by academic and teaching supervisors. The execution stage counted on: internal training of the students; disclosure of the meeting; preparation of presentation materials; and accomplishment of the activity. The meetings dealt with the themes present in publications of the Ministry of Health on prenatal care, such as mobilization and guidance for follow-up, nutrition, immunizations of pregnant women and children, and finally on labor. The opening of the meetings had dynamics of presentation for the interaction of the pregnant women among themselves and with the academics. This strategy allowed the pregnant women to relax, maximizing their dialogue with the group, which made it possible to clarify their doubts. In the last meeting were demonstrated, breathing techniques, verticalization, the importance of the companion, coping with pain and the positions of childbirth. The pregnant women exercised the correct behaviors, knew and tested support materials available in the maternity ward. Before this intervention, it was clear the importance of associating prenatal care with educational measures on the different stages of pregnancy, providing pregnant women with peace of mind and security. Final considerations: The experience favored to the academic the professional experience in the articulation of group dynamics pertinent to its technical formation of prenatal assistance. The group of pregnant women provided a bidirectional learning relationship, confirming its great social and educational relevance.

181. THE NATIONAL DAY OF COMBATING ASTHMA AND ITS IMPORTANCE TO AWARENESS THE POPULATION OF SÃO LUÍS.  
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**Introduction:** Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease characterized by hyperresponsiveness of the lower airways and by obstruction to generalized and variable intrapulmonary airflow, spontaneously reversible or with treatment. Asthma control involves factors such as disease severity, drug therapy and asthma education. Access to effective treatment combined with environmental control improves quality of life, controlling the disease in most patients. Description of the experience: On June 21 is celebrated the National Day to Fight Asthma. In São Luís, educational activities were carried out on the control of the disease. In this way, the Asthma Patient Assistance Program (PAPA) of the University Hospital of UFMA (HU-UFMA), in partnership with the Academic League of Asthma (LAAs), carried out an educational action on Avenida Litorânea, with the participation of academics of Medicine, members of the LAAs and the pulmonologist Dr. Maria do Rosário da Silva Ramos Costa. The main objectives of this intervention were to clarify the population's doubts about the pathology, provide guidelines on causes, symptoms, prevention of exacerbations and control of asthma. This information was given individually and involved people of various age groups. Another relevant contribution was to alert people who have already been diagnosed with asthma, about the importance of adhering correctly to the treatment, being given guidelines on the proper handling of inhalation devices, as well as

physical examination and educational measures on exposure to environmental factors. Final considerations: The organization of educational interventions fostered the integration between the academic and community spheres, considering that it is essential to meet the social aspirations, especially of the population living in situations of social vulnerability. It is essential to expand the multidisciplinary actions of awareness and education aimed at health promotion and reduction of diseases in chronic diseases of the respiratory system for the population. This space for dialogue and sharing of knowledge broadens the University's extension actions, as well as enables new health education practices of empowering users, making them active subjects in the health-disease process.

182. RELEVANCE OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN THE CONTROL OF DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION IN THE PEOPLE OF PACAS, PINHEIRO-MA.

Consuelo Penha Castro Marques, Dina Stefany de Oliveira Moreira, Andreia dos Santos Muniz; Karla Karinne Martins Coelho Bringel; Lorena de Sousa Mendes; FLAVIA JORDANA ABREU MONTEIRO

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Introduction: As proposed Medical Semiology discipline the activity of the Federal University of Maranhão, in partnership with the management interests of the Basic Health Unit (BHU) of Pacas was held a visit to one share of Hiperdia program, which is intended to the registry and follow-up of patients with arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus treated in the SUS. Considering that hypertension and diabetes mellitus are a major public health problem, mainly due to high morbidity and mortality, the cardiovascular complications resulting from these pathologies are sensitive causes to primary health care, and can be minimized through the organization of the health service. health and increased adherence to treatment, both pharmacological and non-pharmacological. Description of the experience: The visit consisted in observing the action of the Hiperdia program, as well as the collection of information regarding the number of diabetics and hypertensives enrolled in the program. Compared with the number of cases that were 258 cases of hypertensive and 238 cases of diabetics, it was possible to observe the high rate of these diseases in UBS, but it was noticed that the adhesion of the diabetics and hypertensives to the actions of the Hyperdia is still small. These actions consisted in measuring participants' capillary blood pressure and glycemia, as well as offering medical consultations. There was considerable involvement of the participants in the course of the action, with a large number of elderly people reporting the satisfaction of being able to participate in them, as well as praising medical professionals and nurses who were there. Final considerations: These actions should focus on changes in the habit of living. This includes improvements in diet through the insertion of balanced diets, stimulation of physical activity, and progressive abandonment of harmful habits such as salt and sugar consumption, smoking and alcoholism, as well as weight control and reduction of stress. Besides that, it is necessary to stimulate the greater involvement of the hypertensive and diabetic population of the Pacas community in these actions, which should be accomplished through the intensification of the invitation during home visits and the development of greater interaction between the community and the professionals involved.

183. The scientific initiation in the graduation of medicine aided by the monitoring: report of experience in curriculum of active methodology

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Introduction: Monitoring activities are an opportunity for the student to acquire new knowledge in the area of work, develop skills inherent in teaching and contribute to the learning and training of the students monitored. Scientific initiation is one of

the main ways of introducing students into the field of scientific research, constituting an important tool for academic formation. This work aims to describe the experience gained during the monitoring exercise in the field of Skills Laboratory (LH) II, at the Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA). Description of the experience: LH monitoring occurred in the second half of 2016. The students were organized in pairs, and each monitor was responsible for the follow-up of eight pairs during the elaboration and execution of a research project, data collection and, later, preparation of a scientific summary and panel. The monitoring allowed the acquisition of new theoretical and practical knowledge about the topics studied. The updating of this knowledge, besides providing greater security to clarify the doubts of the students, instigated the interest for the teaching career by the monitors. In addition, the monitoring promoted experiences with the students and guiding teacher, contributing to the development of interpersonal relationships of exchange of knowledge and experiences. By the end of the school year, each pair of students had produced a scientific work that could be presented at scientific initiation events, evidencing the contribution of monitoring to teaching and research practices. Students were also encouraged to continue their research, extending the benefits of monitoring to students, instructors, and mentor beyond their exercise period. Final considerations: Monitoring is an activity that in addition to providing personal and professional growth to the monitors, can benefit the students and teachers involved. The monitoring of the LH discipline represented a great challenge, however, culminating in the acquisition of new knowledge and revelation of new academic and professional perspectives. In addition to contributing to the construction of the curriculum of those involved, scientific research allows the student's contact with different areas of knowledge and favors the development of the autonomy of knowledge, essential in active methodologies.

184. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN ANEMIA, RISK FACTORS AND NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF CHILDREN RIBEIRINHAS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ANANINDEUA - PARÁ

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Introduction: Following the global nutritional trend, two new public health problems emerged in the context of Brazilian health, with emphasis on nutritional anemia and chronic non-communicable diseases. The most prevalent nutritional deficiency is iron deficiency anemia, which is considered a concern for global health. Objective: Considering that anemia is in an important public health problem in Brazil and in the world, and the precarious data for the Amazon region, the present study investigated the prevalence of anemia in riverine children in the city of Ananindeua (Pará). It also evaluated the risk factors discussed in the literature, seeking to associate them with anemia in the children participating in the research, as well as the nutritional assessment using the Weight / Age (P / I), Height / Age Height (W / H). Methodology: The cross-sectional study was adopted. For the analysis of the collected data the statistical program BioEstat 5.0 was used. We evaluated 44 children aged between two and 60 months. Results: The presence of anemia was observed in 27.28% of the evaluated ones, which can be classified as a moderate public health problem. Microcytosis was observed in 63.63% of the tests performed. The fecal material was analyzed using the Direct and Hoffman methods, showing that 67.64% of the children were contaminated by parasites. The nutritional evaluation was done by the anthropometric method, in which it was verified that 20.45% of the children had an A / I deficit. Malnutrition was observed in only one of the children (2.28%), the remaining deficits found for the P / A index were: 11.36% - Risk for overweight; 6.81% - Overweight and 2.28% - Obesity. For the P / I anthropometric index, 95.45% of the children presented eutrophy, while 4.54% presented high weight for age. Conclusion: The risk factors that were determinant for the onset of anemia in this study were: being less than 24 months old; low birth weight; have been hospitalized one or more times; besides the lack of treatment

in the water ingested by the children. Although the other factors that were tested here did not have a statistical association with anemia, it is observed that these factors appear as probable factors for its onset, since they negatively interfere in the health of the population

**Keywords:** Collective Health

185. EXPERIENCE REPORT: THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMUNITY HEALTH AGENTS IN THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE PEOPLE OF PACAS IN PINHEIRO - MA.

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**Introduction:** The first experience of Community Health Agent (ACS), with a comprehensive strategy of structured public health, occurred in Ceará in 1987. With the slogan "health knocks at its door" created by the Ceará government, it emphasized the political importance of the Health Agent, the change advocated "doing" health and its strategic position with the community. Since 1991, the insertion of these Agents has expanded throughout the country. The ACSs represent the link between the professional team and the community, work with clients' ascription and must carry out activities of disease prevention and health promotion. This work describes the experience of medical students who accompanied the home visits of these professionals, from the Nicolau Amate Health Center in Pacas, in the municipality of Pinheiro-MA, in June and July 2017. The visits were aimed at recognizing the importance of health promotion in the town of Pacas, in front of the Family Health Strategy. **Description of the experience:** During the study, the medical students of the first period of the Federal University of Maranhão followed the ACSs in the home visits. The academics realized that the ACSs carry out disease prevention and health promotion activities through individual or collective actions carried out at home or community, developed according to the guidelines of the Unified Health System. In addition, they are educators, health needs and priorities, detect cases of risk and help in identifying those who cause illness and in the development of strategies that facilitate adherence to medical recommendations and the multiprofessional team. **Final considerations:** Academics noted that CHW is of paramount importance in the Family Health Strategy, and recognized that the health worker is the "connecting link" between the health team and the community and that they facilitate the work of surveillance and of health promotion, are also the "cultural link" enhancing educational work, as they bridge the gap between two distinct universes: popular knowledge and scientific knowledge. The students observed the need for continuous qualification through the permanent education of these professionals, as a way to contribute to the qualification of professionals

186. SITUATIONAL DIAGNOSIS OF A BASIC HEALTH UNIT OF THE URBAN AREA OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PINHEIRO

Andrea Suzana Vieira Costa, Antonio Luís Rodrigues Costa Júnior, Iza Luana de Oliveira Trajano; Gleydstone Teixeira Almeida; Ramon Souza Costa; André Henrique Sousa Leão  
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**Introduction:** Basic Health Care (ABS) is the main gateway to health services and the link with other service areas. Its competence is the prevention of diseases, the solution of diseases and the targeting of other services. To implement actions at the ABS level, Basic Health Units (BHUs) were implemented in a context of regionalization, decentralization and proximity to the population. Aiming to carry out a situational diagnosis of the ABS service available in a UBS of the urban area of the municipality of Pinheiro / MA. **Description of the experience:** in visits without annals to UBS Nurse Maria do Carmo Chagas Castro - Campinho, which occurred in the month of June 2017, was observed and collected data occurred during the visits. We talked to the ESF

nurse and some community health workers. Obtaining the following information: UBS Campinho is located in the urban area of the municipality of Pinheiro / MA, covering the neighborhoods of Campinho and Floresta and a population of about 4,000 people. It is divided into eight micro-areas, with a total of 1,083 families registered. The main health problems are systemic arterial hypertension (n = 318) and Diabetes Mellitus (n = 145), respiratory and parasitic diseases, verminoses and diarrhea. UBS is supplied by the public water supply network, but this one presents color and smell, although it is drinkable. There is septic tank in the unit. There is no sanitary sewage and the solid waste collection of the UBS is not selective, and there is no specific destination for the infectious waste. UBS has a family health team, with a doctor, nurse, nurse technician, endemic agents and community health agents, and an oral health team, with dental surgeon and auxiliary in oral health. There is no Family Health Support Center. The health services performed by UBS include prenatal services, child health and child care, adult and elderly, woman and man, with preventive examinations, mental health, dentistry, vaccination, dressings, anthropometric evaluation, blood pressure measurement, blood glucose test and rapid tests. **Final considerations:** Scrutinizing the situational diagnosis of a UBS allows a higher quality intervention by the professionals by aligning with the local reality, in addition to enabling the design of strategies for improvement in care.

187. PROFILE OF HOSPITAL MORBIMORTALITY ASSOCIATED WITH NEOPLASIAS DE MAMA, COLO DE UTERO AND PROSTATE IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO

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**Introduction:** Cancer has become one of the most important public health problems, accounting for more than 12% of all causes of mortality in the world (INCA) and according to the International Union Against Cancer (UICC) this disease will reach more than 15 million new cases in 2020. In Brazil, this estimate is also alarming, with 600 thousand new cases (INCA), which requires the evaluation of these numbers and a planning of cancer prevention and control actions. **Objective:** To characterize the hospital morbidity and mortality profile due to neoplasms of the breast, cervix and prostate in the state of Maranhão. **Method:** A descriptive study, cross-sectional retrospective and document was performed by analysis of morbidity numbers and specific mortality from malignant neoplasm of breast, cervical and prostate cancers listed in DATASUS database (SUS Department of Computer) in 2016 to May 2017. **Results:** During the period 1171 cases of breast neoplasms were reported, 615 women in the age group of 40 to 59 years and with a death rate of 11.44%. For cervical neoplasia, 1320 cases, prevailing age between 30 and 59 years and mortality rate of 15.91%. Neoplasm of the prostate obtained 1001 cases in the state, with more affected age group above 60 years, recording 95 deaths. The three types of neoplasms presented the highest number of cases in the cities of Imperatriz and São Luís, with 205 and 949 cases for breast cancer, 398 and 886 for cervical cancer and 343 and 592 for prostate cancer, respectively. Such prevalence in these cities is justified because they are centers of treatment in the oncology area. **Conclusion:** This research allows the understanding of neoplasms in a region of high prevalence in the country and can contribute to the evaluation of disease risk in the State, expose trends and promote a better understanding of cancer and its determinants, perception of the technological coverage applied to prevention and treatment, especially in the regional centers such as Imperatriz and São Luís, for the creation of policies to control the disease as well as the effectiveness of health care, especially in cities where there is no efficient tracking coverage.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

188. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation due to dental focus sepsis

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**Introduction:** Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation (DICV) is an acquired coagulopathy resulting from the exacerbated depletion of coagulation factors and platelets, which occurs as a secondary complication of several disorders, including sepsis. It may present with signs and symptoms related to microthrombi or bleeding, and may occur simultaneously. Diagnosis is made by observing clinical manifestations and laboratory tests, such as measurement of platelet levels, fibrinogen, thrombin time, activated partial thromboplastin time, and fibrin degradation products. The treatment is based on the resolution of the underlying cause. **Case study:** KFS, 16 years old, male, student, natural and resident of São Luís-Ma, reported moderate bleeding on exodontia, without previous bleeding. He was admitted to the Hospital Dr. Carlos Macieira, with a sepsis of treated dental focus, evolving with infective endocarditis who had undergone tricuspid valve insufficiency. After long hospitalization and during the preoperative period of tricuspid valve repair, there was alteration in coagulation, abdominal distension, anasarca, lowering of consciousness level, worsening renal function; such as the use of fresh frozen plasma and cryoprecipitate. It evolved with general clinical worsening and liver function and aggravation of congestive heart failure. He is admitted to the ICU, evolving with hematological decompensation, bilateral pleural effusion, ascites. He also had hemodynamic instability and multiple intracranial and subgaleal haemorrhagic outbreaks, and underwent lower limb amputation. Patient died due to septic shock, due to dental abscess due to bacterial endocarditis due to of heart failure. **Final considerations:** According to the ISTH, the diagnosis of CIVD is based on the application of five-step algorithm assigning points; the sum greater than or equal to five is compatible with the fully manifested disease, but a lower score does not exclude the diagnosis. Following the algorithm, the patient had baseline disease, platelets counting less than 100,000 and greater than 50,000, D-dimer with a significant increase, TP over 6 seconds and non-relevant fibrinogen, adding up to 6 points, which demonstrates compatibility with fully manifested CIVD. Due to the supportive treatment, one can increase the patient's survival by almost a month, but the measures were not enough to reverse the case and avoid death.

189. ASSESSMENT OF L-ARGININE SUPPLEMENTATION IN ADIPOSE AND MUSCLE SKELETAL TISSUES OF RATS SUBMITTED TO THE HYPERLIPIDIC DIET  
Aline Guimarães Amorim, Lorena de Sousa Mendes, Andressa Abrantes Lima; EMILENE MACIEL AND MACIEL;  
Aline Guimarães Amorim  
Federal University of Maranhão

**Introduction:** L-arginine (Arg) participates in the pathways of protein synthesis and lipid oxidation, and appears in the scientific scenario with the probability of improving biometric aspects modified by the hyperlipidic diet. **Objective:** The objective of this study was to evaluate the behavior of L-arginine supplementation on the mass of adipose tissue and skeletal muscle of rats fed a hyperlipid diet. **Methods:** The research was carried out according to the Animal Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Maranhão, under Opinion No. 007196 / 2011-28. Wistar rats (n = 17), with 326.20 ± 26.67 g, were divided into CONT (standard diet), CONT-Arg (standard diet supplemented with 0.4 g L-arginine / kg / day), HL (hyperlipidic diet) and HL-Arg (hyperlipidic diet, supplemented with 0.4g L-arginine / kg / day). Supplementation, via gavage, comprised the last 30 days of the 14 weeks corresponding to the total period of the experiment. Weight and food intake were monitored three times per week. After euthanasia, organs and tissues retroperitoneal (RETRO), periepididimal (PERI) and soleus were dissected and weighed. The variables were analyzed by one-way ANOVA and post hoc Newman-Keuls (p < 0.05). **Results:** Body weight of the HL group was significantly higher than the other groups in the last week of the experiment (p = 0.0006). Absolute fat weight was significantly lower in the CONT group (p < 0.05). The PERI relative weight of the

CONT-Arg group was lower in relation to the CONT and HL-Arg groups (p < 0.05). The HL group presented hyperphagia and increased caloric consumption in relation to the others, whereas HL-Arg had the lowest consumption in grams and calories (p < 0.05). **Conclusion:** The results suggest that supplementation of L-arginine in rats under hyperlipidic diet reduces body weight, food intake and caloric intake, but does not affect absolute and re of skeletal muscle.

**Keywords:** L-arginine. Hyperlipidic diet. Adipose tissue. Skeletal musculature, Sports Health

190. Impact of Nutritional Intervention on Anthropometric Parameters and Eating Practices of Adults Accompanied by Metabolic Syndrome at Outpatient Clinic of Hospital Universitário de São Luís-MA  
Aline Guimarães Amorim, Lorena de Sousa Mendes, Aline Guimarães Amorim  
Federal University of Maranhão

**Introduction:** The diet rich in poor quality, industrialized and low-fiber fats participates in the etiology of the Metabolic Syndrome (MS). Food re-education is essential for healthy eating, health and quality of life. **Objectives:** To evaluate the effect of educational lectures and nutritional counseling on the risk factors of MS in adults attended at HUUFMA. **Methods:** The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of UFMA, in process n° 23115-013167 / 2008-04. Patients signed a Free and Informed Consent Term. BMI was measured and a nutritional knowledge questionnaire was applied before and after the cycle of healthy eating lectures for 17 individuals (10 men and 7 women). Nutritional knowledge was classified according to the criterion of punctuation in the questionnaire: 0 to 6 indicate low knowledge; 7 to 10 indicate moderate knowledge and above 10 indicates high knowledge. Paired Student's t-test was used, with significance level p < 0.05. **Results:** Although the mean male BMI was 10% lower than the female mean, there was no significant change between the sexes after the intervention. Comparing the means of measuring nutritional knowledge before (6.7 ± 0.29) and after (7.0 ± 0.42) the nutritional intervention program, the group remained in the classification of moderate nutritional knowledge. **Conclusion:** The slight difference in BMI between the sexes may result from knowledge about health - related nutrition. However, food behavior is influenced by educational, cultural and economic factors. There were difficulties in clarifying healthy eating in the context of MS. Continuous follow-up is necessary to strengthen acquired knowledge, stimulate application, motivation and autonomy to confront MS with adequate diet and quality of life.

**Keywords:** Palavras-chave: metabolic syndrome; nutritional education; group education, Collective Health

191. ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY BY AGE GROUP OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN THE CITY OF PINHEIRO-MA  
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UFMA

**Introduction:** proportional mortality by age group conceptualized by percentage distribution of deaths reported by age at any given geographical space, the year considered. Its use contributes to the evaluation of the levels of health of the population in order to subsidize the processes of planning, management and evaluation of health policies geared to specific age groups. **Objective:** Analyze the mortality of children and teenagers by age group in the city of Pinheiro-MA. It is study of secondary data in the period between 2000 and 2014. **Methods:** data were collected in the system of information on Deaths and the birth figures in the system of information on live births (birth certificates) are available at the Department of Informatics of the unified health system (DATASUS). From the calculated rates were produced charts and tables listing the values found for the period of time between the years of 2000



and 2014. Split the analysis between ages of 1-4 years 5-9 years 10-14 years and 15-19 years. Results: the age group between 1-4 years, the largest increase was observed in the year 2001, which showed a spike in the number of deaths reaching 7 deaths for every 1000 live births. After this period, there were successive decrease brought by small increases in the years 2009-2012. The age of 5-9 years remained, during the analysis period, always greater than the rates of the first age. The lowest rate was observed in the year 2014 with little more than 4 deaths. As well as other age groups examined, there is a peak in the year 2001 at the age of 10-14 years. Then, the chart showed successive declines until 2009, when he presented a slight incline in the year 2012, however, in 2013, the rate back down again. The age of 15-19 years, also presented mortality peak in the year of 2001, and was the one that stood among the analyzed. Between the years of 2001-2009 the rates decreased, and after that period successive increases were observed. Unlike the others, the mortality rate in this age group culminated in the year 2014 increment. Conclusion: the reduction of the mortality rate of under 20 years in the city of Pinheiro-MA in 2000-2014 period was unimpressive in the age group 15-19 years and the others were still low-valued.

**Keywords:** Mortality by age group, Pinheiro.

192. ANALYSIS OF THE PREVALENCE AND INCIDENCE OF LEPROSY IN BRAZIL PER REGION AND IN MARANHÃO STATE BETWEEN 2005 AND 2015

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**Introduction:** Elimination of leprosy by the end of the year 2015 was one of the Millennium development goals established by the United Nations in the year 2000. However, Brazil is still the world leader in leprosy both the incidence and prevalence of cases. **Objective:** Analyze the number of leprosy cases in Brazil per region and in Maranhão, and establish comparatives between incidence and prevalence. **Methodology:** quantitative and retrospective study, based on analysis of data from basic care information System-SIAB/DATASUS – between 2005 and 2015. **Results:** between 2005 and 2015, 410,170 cases of leprosy were registered. Per year, on average, were 37,288 new cases, with incidence of 19.33 cases/100 000 inhabitants and prevalence of 0.16 cases/10 000 inhabitants. Showed 41% reduction in the number of new cases (of 48,787 in 2005 to 28,761 in 2015). The Northeast region concentrates the largest number of cases with 167,957, more than double the runner-up, the northern region with 81,309 cases. The southern region presented the fewest, 16,343 cases. As for incidence and prevalence, the northern region has index of 46.47 and 0.34, respectively. The Midwest region 44.32 and 0.51, the northeastern region 28.47 and 0.25, the Southeast region 8.02 and 0.05, and the southern region 5.34 and 0.04. In Maranhão, 45,944 cases were recorded between 2005 and 2015. Per year were 4,177 cases-with incidence of 64.20 and 0.54 of prevalence. The number of new cases has reduced 36.5% (5,565 in 2005 to 3,534 in 2015). **Conclusion:** the Maranhão is the first State in the national ranking, piling up 11.20% of cases overall, and the third with higher incidence and prevalence, below only the Tocantins and Mato Grosso. Low prevalences demonstrate effectiveness in the treatment of disease. However, the high cost reflect great morbidity. We also noticed a reduction in annual average of just 4.1% of new cases in Brazil and 3.6% in Maranhão. With it, you can realize that leprosy is a big health problem, especially in regions with socio-economic conditions of the country. Requiring the strengthening of primary care and health education in these localities.

193. THE MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE OF HEALTH IN TWO BASIC HEALTH IN TWO BASIC HEALTH UNITS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PINHEIRO-MA

Anne Karine Martins Assunção, Antonio Luis Rodrigues Costa Júnior, Amanda Lopes de Freitas, Adriana Leite

Martins; Jean Sydney Pereira Macedo de Almeida Junior; Iza Luana de Oliveira Trajano; Petrónio Alves Macedo Filho  
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**Introduction:** The generation of waste by the various human activities is currently a major challenge to be faced by municipalities and society. It stands out the production and proper management of solid wastes of Health (RSS), which is of great relevance to the biosafety of health professionals and patients. It is intended to present a report of experience carried out with the students of the medical course of the Federal University of Maranhão on the RSS with use of the methodology of the Arc de Magueréz. **Description of the experience:** The medical course works the Integrator axis module using the Magueréz arc, which uses five fundamental steps, such as the observation of reality, the identification of key points, the theorization, the hypothesis of solution and the Application to reality. Initially, in visits to two basic health units (UBS) in the municipality of Pinheiro, Maranhão, it was found the precariousness in the storage, separation, collection and signalling of solid health residues. Drill-cutting wastes are discarded in "Descartex" improvised and forwarded to the Municipal Epidemiology service. There is no separation of solid residues into contaminated and common waste and the bags in which these wastes are stored are temporarily held in a vacant lot in the back of UBS. Employees were unaware of the Health Waste Management Plan (PGRSS) and the presence of open-air sewage was found throughout the entire perimeter of UBS. According to employee information, the waste of these UBS is not collected by a third party company specializing in management and disposal, but by the municipal garbage transport. In return to reality, the students performed interventions with the aim of raising awareness of health professionals. Along with the guidance counselor, they made banners and signage stickers that were placed in strategic locations in the UBSS. At the end of the experiment, the oral presentation of the work developed for the students of the Integrator axis discipline was performed. **Final considerations:** RSS presents large danger and require a specific disposition, so that they do not expose the population and health professionals to risks of contamination and disease. There is a need for the implementation of the Pgrss elaborated by the municipality, which can minimize the risk of accidents to health professionals and general services, offering greater security to the population.

194. REPORT OF EXPERIENCE ON THE TREATMENT OF WASTE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE CITY OF PINHEIRO-MA

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**Introduction:** Health Service waste (RSS) is classified by the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA). The appropriate disposal depends on good management of them, which implies the reduction of risks of infection to third parties. The Health Services Waste Management plan (PGRSS) is individual for each working environment and must be compatible with local rules of collection, transport and final disposal of waste, established by local bodies responsible for this Management. It is up to ANVISA to monitor the environment, urban cleaning and the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN). A high number of hospitals and basic health units (UBSs) in the municipality of Pinheiro-MA arouses interest in the thematic and the investigation of the functioning of the PGRSS in these places to estimate possible health risks for the population and actions to minimize them. **Description of the experience:** visits were made to two hospitals, two UBSs and to the landfill of the city of Pinheiro-MA. There were analyzed: presence of PGRSS, conditions of separation and storage of waste, instruction of the professionals on this process and the places and conditions of disposal thereof. In the visits, it was found that: no UBS develops the correct handling of the waste; All steps of the process are neglected; Professionals are not well educated as to the correct targeting of waste; Only hospitals work with companies that care for the transportation, storage and treatment of infecting garbage. In the municipal landfill, it was observed that: it covers a large area close to dwellings and accommodates the most diverse

types of rejects; There is contamination of soil, water and air by harmful agents present in infected waste, proliferation of transmitting vectors of diseases, environmental degradation and real estate depreciation. All this entails environmental and health problems for the population. Final considerations: All waste management of visit sites is neglected at some stage of disposal. This fact is a serious public health problem. There is the need, therefore, of differentiated attention to the management of the infecting garbage and of knowledge on the part of the professionals about the correct targeting to the garbage in the city. To try to mitigate the risks that this health problem causes to the population, interventions for awareness and information in these places can be great allies in this process.

195. HEALTH EDUCATION: EXPERIENCE REPORT OF A TRAINING ON ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION FOR ACS OF DOM PEDRO AND TUNTUM-MA.  
Sueli de Souza Costa, Lucas Henrique Ferreira de Sousa, Italo Henrique Pereira Lima; Beatriz Ferreira Feitosa; Roberta Kimberlly Maia Chaves; Amanda Cristina dos Santos  
UFMA

Introduction: Responsible for 40% of the infarcts, 80% of the strokes and 25% of the cases of terminal renal failure, systemic arterial hypertension (has) affects ¼ of the adult population, reaching more than 50% after the 60 years of age, in addition to achieving 5% of children and Teenagers in Brazil. Has is a multifactorial disease, where the individual has elevated levels of blood pressure (PA), enabling an increase in cardiovascular events in the short or long term. Due to the importance of knowledge about the disease and the multiprofessional attendance in the Family Health team (ESF), the Community Health Agent (ACS) operates in the active search and monitoring of hypertensive. Experience Report: Theoretical-practical trainings were carried out for ACS with the theme "Hypertension", in January/2017 in the municipalities of Dom Pedro and Tuntum-MA. During these, there were several misconceptions of understanding of ACS, related to the classification and correct technique of gauging and treatment of PA, and function of ACS in the active search and monitoring of hypertension patients. Some HCA believed that only the systolic pressure was related to has, while others did not know that, for correct measurement of BP, the Esfignomanoômetro needs constant calibration. The vast majority of HCA unaware of the rating table of has, which assists in identifying the stages of the hypertensive patient. It was observed that the theme, though common and well-disseminated, still generates doubts and that, if these are clarified in a correct way, can help in the active search and the monitoring and treatment. Final considerations: With the realization of the update, it was observed that new knowledge was transmitted to the ACS, multipliers of knowledge that are, being possible to remedy doubts about has. For the students it was great learning, having exchange of experience and enabling the practical use of knowledge on the subject. Experience has allowed to infer about the partiality of the knowledge of the HCA, as well as the impact on diagnosis and early treatment of the disease. Deficiencies in the formation of ACS act in a way contrary to the resolution of the diseases, thus having the relevance of updating their knowledge to maintain the health of the population.

196. HEALTH EDUCATION: EXPERIENCE ON DIABETES AND ITS PREDISPOSING FACTORS IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF DOM PEDRO AND TUNTUM-MA  
Sueli de Souza Costa, Lucas Henrique Ferreira de Sousa, Jéssica Ferreira Bertoldo; Dayna Maria Caldas Diniz; Izolda Souza Costa  
UFMA

Introduction: Responsible for 9% of world mortality, diabetes mellitus (DM) reduces life expectancy by up to 15 years; Increases 2 to 4 times the risk of cardiovascular disease and stroke; It is responsible for the largest number of non-traumatic lower limb amputations, blindness, chronic renal disease, premature

childbirth and maternal mortality. Experience report: With a view to providing services to the community, through educational measures aimed at preventing and developing practices that improve quality of life (QV), especially to the carriers of diabetes, their families and Community, lectures and distribution of folders were held for the population and community Health agents (ACS) of the municipalities of Dom Pedro and Tuntum-MA, with the theme "Diabetes". In this way it was possible to remedy some doubts regarding the same and its evolution, such as that not every diabetic patient can have diabetic foot pathology. It was also possible to observe patients with disease in several stages, from the initial to the most advanced with loss of vision and amputation of limbs, which varied from fingers to legs, besides the account of the change of habits after these diseases and the change From QV. It was observed how much care is needed with diabetic patients. Final considerations: Through this project it was possible to provide updated information for ACS, as guidelines on the Autocare in DM, making them multipliers of this information. The impact achieved in the community is in the prevention and information on the appropriate treatment and improvement of the QV of the carrier of DM. For students, the project is important for the exchange of experiences, anticipation of practical and theoretical learning, the domain of Language of communication with the laity and the exchange of knowledge. Health education is presented as a tool to be used in the health promotion process, which must take place from the training of the community and the patient to act in the modification of their quality of life, associating values such as life, health, equity, Democracy, citizenship, development, participation and partnership. Thus the insertion of educational practices as a strategy in the treatment, in the prevention of complications and in the control of DM is intended to provide knowledge to the individual about this pathology, thus increasing its autonomy before the disease, in addition to the Improvement in quality of life.

197. CHALLENGES OF EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF HAND SANITIZATION IN DIALYSIS SERVICE  
Isaura Leticia Tavares Palmeira Rolim, Janielle Ferreira de Brito Lima, Eremilta Silva Barros; Josafá Barbosa Marins; MILENE MENDES LOBATO; Luciana Leda Carvalho Lisboa  
UFMA

Introduction: Hygiene of hands in the care processes has a direct impact on the quality of the services and patient safety and their systematic inclusion in dialysis services is paramount for the prevention of infections, in particular the Bloods. Objective: To report the experience of the implantation of hand sanitization in the service of hemodialysis located in the northeast region of Brazil. Methodology: It is experienced by nephrologists nurses, of the implantation of the hygiene of the hands in dialysis unit, performed in four stages. In the first step, preparation of the unit, was carried out the analysis of the local situation and proposals improvements to fit the requirements established by ANVISA. The proposal was also presented to the Multiprofessional team. In the second stage, basic evaluation, bacteriological Evaluation of tap water was carried out. In the 3rd, deployment, the team was sensitized and trained. In the 4th, evaluation and monitoring, continuous monitoring of the use of sanitizing products was carried out. Results: Adjustments were made in the quantity of sinks and types of taps as well as the installation of dispensers for alcohol gel. The water collected met the chemical, biological and organoleptic requirements for hospital use. After adjustments, the implantation was initiated with playful strategies for raising awareness. Trainings with the Multiprofessional team and patients were also carried out, in addition to the creation of the "Sanitation Blitz" with the nursing team. The strategies promoted good results between the team, especially the nursing. The use of spreadsheets to measure the consumption of sanitizing products has shown a precise way to assess membership. However, it is considered that direct observation of the hygiene and realization of periodic awareness campaigns are important actions for the team's follow-up and mobilization. Conclusion: The implementation of hand sanitization is a complex process because it is more related to the behavioral dimension than to the knowledge of the technique and availability of material. It depends, above all, on the awareness

and motivation of the team to carry it out and, in this sense, the support and involvement of the managers has been shown to be of great importance.

**Keywords:** Nursing

198. THE USE OF ACTIVE METHODOLOGIES IN HEALTH TRAINING: A EXPERIENCE TEACHER IN NURSING  
Isaura Leticia Tavares Palmeira Rolim, Janielle Ferreira de Brito Lima, Eremilta Silva Barros; Luciana Leda Carvalho Lisboa; Maryam Andrade Fróz; Josafá Barbosa Marins; MILENE MENDES LOBATO  
UFMA

**Introduction:** A Challenge in health education is the search for a pedagogical practice driven by active methodologies. The methodology of development of skills seeks to opportunities an active learning process and guides the teaching activity in the classroom based on the design of learning situations whose focus is on praxis. Organized in seven steps, its goal is to promote the development of professional skills from the activities of the students themselves, placing educators as mediators of the process. **Objective:** To report the experience of nurses with the use of active methodologies, the methodology of development of skills, for health training in the school of Vocational Education of Maranhão. **Methodology:** The teaching action was planned from the design of a learning situation on which the seven steps envisaged in the methodology under study were applied. The planning was carried out in classes in the health area of a school in Maranhão and, at the end of each experiment, the results were evaluated with the objective of improving the planning and execution of the teaching strategies. **Results:** The teaching action guided by the methodological steps focused on the learning activity proposed for each class Oportunizou the development of competence by students. The experimentation of the methodology, in turn, generated several reflections around the planning and enabled the resignificance of the teaching practice, in addition to modifications in the planning and elaboration of new strategies to be developed in the following classes. **Conclusion:** Active teaching methodologies contribute to the training of critical and proactive professionals and provide positive experiences in the teaching-learning process in health training.

**Keywords:** Education and Technology in Health

199. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PERTUSSIS IN TERESINA-PI BETWEEN 2010 AND 2016  
Joana Elisabeth de Sousa Martins Freitas, Evellyn Batista da Silva Flizikowski, MARINA EULALIO ROCHA VERAS DE RESENDE; Monique Cavalcante Borges Leal; Benjamim, Pereira Ribeiro Segundo; Jéssica da Silva Prates; Rafaella Nelice de Holanda Cardoso  
FACID-DEVRY

**Introduction:** Pertussis is an acute infectious disease, which has as etiological agent to *Bordetella pertussis*. Transmissible, universal distribution, specifically compromises the respiratory apparatus (trachea and bronchi) and is characterized by paroxysms of dry cough. **Objectives:** This study was intended to evaluate the clinical and epidemiological aspects of the disease in the municipality of Teresina, in the period 2010-2016, to identify the incidence and variables as age group and gender more affected, clinical manifestations, Hospitalization, complications, lethality, vaccination status and identification of communicators. **Methods:** This is a descriptive, retrospective study, with quantitative analysis of secondary data, of the period 2010-2016, covering notified and confirmed cases of pertussis in Teresina-PI. Carried out after submission of the research project to the Brazil platform, appreciation and release by the Committee of Ethics in research of FACLD | DeVry-CAAE: 59716916.3.0000.5211. The data was collected from the SINAN database and submitted to statistical analysis. **Results:** In the study period, 705 suspected pertussis cases were notified in Teresina-Piauí; Of this total, 438 cases were confirmed. With increased incidence from 2013. Among the confirmed cases,

46.5% occurred in children under the age of one year, with greater occurrence in the female gender (64.5%). Cough (99.8%), paroxysmal cough (86.6%), vomiting (70%), respiratory winch (51%), cyanosis (37.5%), temperature above 38°C (24.8%) and apnea (22.4%) were the most frequent clinical findings. The most commonly reported complication was pneumonia (10.9%). In 38.8% there was treatment at the hospital level and in 93% of the cases there was evolution for the cure and death by pertussis in 0.5% of the cases. It showed greater frequency (40.8%) between non-vaccinated individuals or with less than three doses of vaccines applied. The communicators were identified in 53.9% of the total confirmed cases. It was observed that 93% of cases were confirmed by clinical criteria, 3.47%, laboratory and 3.24% completed by epidemiological clinical criterion. **Conclusion:** There was an important increase in the incidence of pertussis in Teresina, mainly from 2013, the majority of cases were recorded in under 1 year, among which was also verified most of the records of lethality, hospitalization and Complications.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

200. PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE RENAL FAILURE IN HELLP SYNDROME AND THEIR COMPLICATIONS IN AN OBSTETRICAL ICU  
José Arimatéa dos Santos Júnior, Evellyn Batista da Silva Flizikowski, Monique Cavalcante Borges Leal; Benjamim Pereira Ribeiro Segundo; Jéssica da Silva Prates; Rafaella Nelice de Holanda Cardoso; Thalyla Batista de Sousa  
FACID-DEVRY

**Introduction:** Acute renal failure in gestation (IRA) is one of the most frequent complications of HELLP syndrome (acronym for hemolysis, elevated hepatic enzymes and thrombocytopenia), a variety of severe preeclampsia with high morbidity indices that because it is a preventable complication is a public health problem. **Objectives:** The objective of this study is to analyze the anger in patients with HELLP syndrome; Describe the clinical and laboratory profile of patients with anger and evaluate maternal and fetal morbidity. **Methods:** This is descriptive and analytical research, with a quantitative approach. It was submitted to the approval by the Committee of Ethics in Research of the FACLD/DeVry differential Integral faculty by means of the resolution of the Brazil platform approved by the number of the CAAE 56589516.9.0000.5211. **Results:** The population was made up of 8 women with a diagnosis of anger among 34 patients with HELLP syndrome, confirmed by laboratory tests and clinical evaluation in medical records of patients attended in intensive care unit (ICU) in the period from January 2015 to July 2016 in a public maternity in Teresina-PI. The results revealed that 23.5% presented IRA. The average age was 29 years, with a range between 22 and 38 years. The average gestational age of cessation of gestation according to the date of the last period was 34 weeks being 50% primigestas. The IRA period was approximately four days. In 37.5% of them, dialysis was needed to highlight the high morbidity. In 12.5% renal lesions needed accompaniment in home unit. The most prevalent signs and symptoms were: high pressure and jaundice (37.5%), Anasarca, edema of lower limbs, Epigastralgia and oliguria (25%). The main maternal complications found were: abscess, metabolic acidosis, septic shock, hematoma, hyperkalemia, severe sepsis, hypovolemic shock and anuria each with 25%. Maternal mortality was 25% and fetal mortality reached proportions of 75% of cases. **Conclusion:** It was demonstrated the importance of early tracing and prevention of aggravations through prenatal care, as they result in a lower rate of morbidity. It is necessary to be aware of the emergence of clinical manifestations linked to hypertension and signs and symptoms of preeclampsia to intervene in this process and thus decrease maternal and perinatal morbidity as well as its associated complications.

**Keywords:** Gynecology and Obstetrics

201. INADEQUACY OF NUTRIENTS INTAKE AND HEALTH ASPECTS OF ASSISTED ELDERLY IN LONG STANDING INSTITUTIONS IN SAO LUIS- MA

Wylliane Rayana Chaves Carvalho dos Santos, Carolina Abreu de Carvalho, Ainoã Lima Amorim, Andressa Pestana Brito; Ingrid Thaís Reis Pinheiro; Ana Karla de Araújo Almeida; Nathália Maria Souza e Silva; Virginia Nunes Lima Ceuma

**Introduction:** Aging is a natural process of life and is associated with several physiological social and psychological changes. Immobility, depression, inadequate knowledge, poor oral health and lack of sensitivity of the palate are contributors to an inadequate intake of nutrients. Moreover, over the years the organism is more susceptible to several pathologies, among them the chronic diseases not communicable, frequent at that stage of life. **Objective:** To evaluate the intake of nutrients and health aspects of elderly assisted in institutions of long permanence (ILP) in São Luís, MA. **Methodology:** Descriptive study, with quantitative approach and cross-cutting. It was held in two ILP of the municipality of São Luís, MA. The population of the study corresponded to the institutionalized elderly. The sample was of the non-probabilistic or convenience type, consisting of 30 elderly residents of the research institutions. The elders of both sexes were included in the study, aged 60 years or more, which did not present dementia. Data collection was held in May 2017. The data collection instruments used were a text questionnaire, adapted from Fernandes (2010), containing socioeconomic information (sex, age, color, date of birth, degree of education, income) and clinical history (presence of diseases such as diabetes mellitus (DM), arterial hypertension (has), osteoporosis). For the lifting of the intake of nutrients the data on the food prepared on the weekly menus and consumed by the elderly were used. They were converted into nutrients through the food composition table, TACO (UNICAMP, 2011) and evaluated on the inadequacy of ingestion through the average consumption estimation (EAR) which represents one of the parameters of the recommendation guidelines Nutrient intake, the DRIS (IOM, 2000). **Results:** It was noted 100% of inadequacy in calcium consumption. It was also found a low prevalence of vitamin C 0.04 and vitamin A 4.01, the value of carbohydrate inadequacy was 2.56. With regard to health aspects, 33.33% had diagnosis of DM, 46.67% of has. However, osteoporosis and Alzheimer's disease presented smaller percentages, in just 6.67% of the elderly. **Conclusion:** the need for specialized nutritional care with assisted elderly people is evident, seeking to meet the nutritional and physiological needs that age overlaps.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

202. MORTALITY RATE OF THE MOST FREQUENT TYPES OF CANCER IN BRAZIL, ACCORDING TO SEX AND THE REGION

Carolina Abreu de Carvalho, Wylliane Rayana Chaves Carvalho dos Santos, Ana Karla de Araújo Almeida, Andressa Pestana Brito; Ingrid Thaís Reis Pinheiro; Leila Alves Oliveira; Virginia Nunes Lima; Eliziane Gomes da Costa Moura da Silva  
*Universidade Ceuma*

**Introduction:** The monitoring of cancer mortality rates in Brazil is essential in order to establish effective public policies in the prevention and control of this disease in our population. **Objective:** To evaluate the 5 most frequent types of cancer in Brazil, according to sex and the region. **Materials and methods:** This is a descriptive study based on data from the Atlas of the National Cancer Institute (INCA), where mortality rates were obtained for the 5 most frequent primary locations in Brazil and in its regions, according to sex, in the year of 2014. The rates were calculated by the INCA Atlas itself for each 100,000 inhabitants, adjusted for age and standardized for the world population. The information gathering was held in June of 2017. **Results:** Breast cancers, uterus colon, bronchial and lungs and stomach, appear among the top five causes of death in all regions of Brazil, in the female gender. In all regions of Brazil, the type of cancer with the highest mortality rate among women was breast cancer, except in the northern region, where colon cancer of the uterus was the most killed. The southern region was the highest mortality rate for breast cancer (14.6) and the lower North (9.1). Already in males, in

all regions the prostate cancers, stomach, bronchial and lungs appear among the five types with higher mortality rate. In the North (14.0), Northeast (14.3) and Midwest (17.5) The type of cancer most frequent among men is the prostate, while in the South (26.5) and Southeast (16.7) The cancer leads to bronchial and lungs. **Conclusion:** Among women the cancer with higher mortality rate is that of breast cancer, while in the male sex is the prostate. Stomach and bronchial cancers and lungs appear among the top five primary locations for both sexes. There was a difference in the distribution of the types of cancer by region, and for men, in the most developed regions the highest mortality rates were for bronchial and lung cancer, and in the least developed was by prostate cancer. It is likely that the smallest access to diagnostic services in the northern region contributes to the greater mortality of colon cancer of the uterus in this region.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

Oral

203. EVALUATION OF FOOD SUPPLY ACCORDING TO THE LEVEL OF PROCESSING IN PRISON UNITS IN SÃO LUÍS-MA

Carolina Abreu de Carvalho, Wylliane Rayana Chaves Carvalho dos Santos, Ana Karla de Araújo Almeida, Andressa Pestana Brito; Ingrid Thaís Reis Pinheiro; Leila Alves Oliveira; Virginia Nunes Lima; Eliziane Gomes da Costa Moura da Silva; Flaviane Dutra Delfino  
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**Introduction:** In recent years there have been several modifications in the food habit of society as the increase in the consumption of Ultraprocessados. The right to adequate food must be ensured by the State to all its citizens among whom the individuals confined to a prison unit are included. **Objective:** The objective was to evaluate the supply of ultraprocessados foods in prison units of São Luís-MA. **Methods:** A descriptive study was carried out. Eight menus were analyzed in the prison units of São Luís in the months of January and February of 2017. The menus were analyzed in the AvaNutri® software for calculating the amount of calories supplied by the food. Subsequently, this data was exported to the Software Stata® version 14.0, in which the percentage of caloric contribution and the average of the food consumed according to the processing level was calculated. **Results:** The largest caloric contribution of the menu is derived from the foods of the group of in Natura or minimally processed with 84.6%, the consumption of Ultraprocessados food presented an average of caloric contribution of 281.4 kcal per day, which was equivalent to 15.1% of the daily energy value of the menu. Vegetables and fruits were among the foods with less daily caloric contribution, 4.1% (90.6 kcal) and 0.2% (6.3 kcal), respectively. **Conclusion:** The results found in this study were positive about the supply of food, being the largest part in Natura and minimally processed foods and low caloric contribution of processed foods and Ultraprocessados. In spite of this, the need to increase the supply of fruits and vegetables is reinforced.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

Poster

204. TREATMENT OF MAXILLARY OSTEONECROSIS ASSOCIATED WITH BISPHTHONATES: A CASE REPORT WITH ANTIBIOTICOTERAPIC APPROACH

Rosana Costa Casanovas, Hevila Briane Ferreira Abreu, Rayssa Ferreira Cavaleiro de Macêdo; Priscila Leticia Kitagawa Marques; Mariana do Nascimento Vieira; Rosana Costa Casanovas  
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**Introduction:** The bisphosphonates are widely administered to patients with tumor metastases in bone tissue. The drug reduces bone resorption, stimulates osteoblastic activity, as well as promotes osteoclasts apoptosis. The association between the use of the bisphosphonates and the osteonecrosis of the jaws is mainly reported in patients subjected to extractions. The treatment carried out is usually the basis of antibiotics. **Case report:** ZSR

patient of the female gender, 66 years of age, diabetic and diagnosed with breast neoplasia three years ago, sought an oncologist doctor complaining of discomfort in the buccal cavity and bad breath, explaining that the process had begun a year ago, when it was submitted to dental extraction, oncological treatment was being done on the basis of therapy with bisphosphonates, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. After clinical evaluation of the oncologist, the same one referred her to a stomatologist. The physical examination, in addition to strong halitosis, was observed areas of exposed bone tissue and necrotic in the upper alveolar rim near the right molars region. Based on clinical findings and Imaginológicos, the suggested diagnosis was osteonecrosis associated with the use of bisphosphonates. The treatment of choice was surgical removal of the necrotic tissues concomitant to antibiotic with clindamycin (dosing regimen of 300 mg every 6 hours orally) associated with amoxicillin (dosage of 500 mg every 6 hours orally). Subsequent consultations observed significant regression of halitosis and decreased areas of exposed bone tissue. The patient is still in treatment. Final considerations: There are no reports of effective treatment, but the use of antibiotics for a long period seems to present the best results. There is no specific recommendation of the drug, as well as nothing scientifically proof that the discontinuity of the use of bisphosphonate will promote healing of necrotic tissue. The osteonecrosis is rare but severe, so it is essential that the professional performs a thorough history and has knowledge about events that pass the information.

## Oral

205. CALORIC ADEQUANCY OF THE SCHOOL MENU TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE NATIONAL SCHOOL FOOD PROGRAM: A COMPARISON BETWEEN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS  
Carolina Abreu de Carvalho, Wyllyane Rayana Chaves Carvalho dos Santos, Ingrid Thais Reis Pinheiro, Andressa Pestana Brito; Ana Karla de Araujo Almeida; Leila Alves Oliveira; Virginia Nunes Lima; Paula Leticia Feitosa Cardoso  
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Introduction: The National School Food Program (PNAE) is a government policy that aims to contribute to the formation of good eating habits and to the increase in learning capacity. A nutrition of quality and nutritional balance contributes to the growth and cognitive development of the child. Objective: To compare the caloric adequacy of the school menu of a public school nursery and a private of St. Louis-MA. Methods: transversal study, held in October of 2016 in two nursery schools full-time, one of the public network and the other of the private network that attended students of preschool, in the city of São Luís, MA. The data collection took place from visits for three weeks alternating to each site researched, where it was requested to the nutritionist responsible for the school feeding of the sites the menus of the respective weeks. Then the menus were inserted in the program DietWin Plus for the conversion of meals in nutrients and calories, and finally compared the recommendations of the PNAE. For descriptive and comparative analysis, the program Stata version 14.0 was used and the student T test was applied. Results: The average calorie meals were above the recommended by PNAE in both realities. The morning snack did not differ ( $P = 0,602$ ); At lunch and afternoon snack there was difference between the averages, although not significant,  $p = 0,917$  and  $P = 0,251$ , respectively. There was a difference ( $P = 0,047$ ) Among the percentages of carbohydrates, being larger in the private (67.2%) than in public (55.0%) and also significant differences (0.028) in the amount of lipids, observing in private nursery 17, 9g and public 25, 4g. The protein content showed no differences ( $P = 0,076$ ). Conclusions: There were significant inadequacy of the menus of the nursery schools as to the calorie intake, suggesting the adequacy of the menus.

**Keywords:** School nutrition, nutritional policy, food safety and nutritional, Collective Health

206. DEATH RATE FOR STOMACH CANCER FROM 2000 TO 2013 IN BRAZIL  
Carolina Abreu de Carvalho, Wyllyane Rayana Chaves Carvalho dos Santos, Ingrid Thais Reis Pinheiro, Andressa Pestana Brito; Ana Karla de Araujo Almeida; Leila Alves Oliveira; Virginia Nunes Lima; Eliziane Gomes da Costa Moura da Silva  
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Introduction: In Brazil, stomach cancer appears in third place in the incidence between men and fifth, among women (INCA, 2016). Monitoring mortality rates for this type of cancer is very important in improving the health indicators of the population. Objective: To evaluate the mortality rate for stomach cancer from 2000 to 2013 in Brazil. Methodology: Descriptive study, using data collected in the online Atlas on mortality of the National Cancer Institute (INCA). Through this site it was possible to obtain the mortality rate for stomach cancer for the years 2000 to 2013, for both sexes, adjusted by age and the Brazilian population (from data from the census of 2010 of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics), by 100,000 inhabitants and by region of the country. The item topography by type of cancer, CID C-16, was selected at 2-year intervals. Results: During the period studied the mortality rate showed growth trend in Brazil until the 2004-05. From that period there was a drop in the mortality rate, returning to grow from 2010-11 to 2012-13. The region with the highest mortality rate throughout the historical series was to the south in both sexes. The southern region presented data above the national average throughout the historical series. In all the years analyzed the region with lower mortality rate was to the northeast, for both sexes. The mortality rate in Brazil was, on average, 2.3 times higher in males in all the years studied. Conclusion: In the most recent biennia, the mortality rate for stomach cancer in Brazil showed slight decline, however, in the last analyzed analysis grew again. Therefore, it is important to intensify the actions of prevention and control of this type of cancer. Mortality rates were considerably higher in males and in the southern region. These results indicate the highest risk groups to die from stomach cancer and therefore should receive greater attention from the public power in the prevention and control actions.

**Keywords:** Gastric neoplasms, mortality, neoplasms, Collective Health

## Poster

207. FRACTURE TREATMENT OF MANDIBULAR ANGLE BY INTRABUCAL APPROACH  
Eider Guimaraes Bastos, Elesbao Ferreira Viana Junior, SARAH PEREIRA MARTINS, Elesbao Ferreira Viana Junior; Rayssa Ferreira Cavaleiro de Macêdo; Eider Guimarães Bastos; Luis Raimundo Serra Rabelo; Roque Soares Martins Neto  
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Introduction: The mandibular fracture is among the most frequent fractures of the bones of the face, its prominent anatomical structure favors the high incidence of trauma in this region. Of all the mandibular fractures, we can consider that 30% of these fractures are related to mandibular-angle fractures. In the etiology, traffic accidents, interpersonal violence, falls, pathological fractures, among others, are highlighted. The treatment consists in the reduction and fixation of the bone fragments, with the objective of restoring the form and mandibular function. Several methods of fixation are cited in the literature, among the most discussed methods are: the use of a minicard on the upper edge of the jaw by Access intrabucal (technique of Champy), the use of two mini or a reconstruction board by access terrifying. Case report: 26-year-old male patient, reported to surgery and traumatology-maxillofacial-Facial from university Hospital President Dutra – UFMA, complaining of pain and mastication difficulties. The same reported to have been a victim of physical aggression. In the physical examination it was possible to observe a facial asymmetry, edema in the area of right mandibular angle, sensitivity, pain to palpation and interfragmentary mobility. In the radiographic evaluation it was possible to observe a fracture trace

in the area of the right mandibular angle with little displacement and the presence of the dental element 48 in the fracture trace. After clinical and radiographic evaluation, the treatment was chosen through the technique of Champy. The patient is in the postoperative control of 08 months, in which we observe satisfactory bone repair, with consolidation of the fracture trace, absence of infection and reestablished occlusion. Final considerations: The technique of Champy proved appropriate to the treatment of this type of fracture, among the advantages we can cite the decrease of the surgical time, the absence of extraoral scar, the preservation of the local vascularity, due to the minimum displacement, thus avoiding the Risk of infection.

208. TUBERCULOSIS: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE IN THE PERIOD OF MAY 2012 TO MAY 2016 CONCERNING THE STATE OF MARANHÃO, BRAZIL

Clayton Aragão Magalhães, Hiago Sousa Bastos, Erisvan Gomes Ferreira, Bruno Chaves Costa Lobo Ferreira; João Guilherme Silva Fontes; Iago Menezes de Almeida Maribondo; Fabio Henrique Nunes Pacheco; Isabella Ferreira Saraiva  
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Introduction: Tuberculosis is an infectious and communicable disease caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* which primarily affects the lungs, annually notified 10 million of new cases worldwide, taking more than 1 million people to death, becoming a serious public health problem with profound social roots. The increase in AIDS cases associated with the emergence of resistant strains to conventional antibiotics serve to further aggravate the problem. Objective: To draw the prevalent epidemiological profile in cases of tuberculosis showing characteristics of the patients notified by the SUS of the state of Maranhão. Methods: Cross-study with retrospective collection based on all data (N = 9640) of SINAN (Notification grievances information System) related to tuberculosis in the period May 2012 to May 2016 in the state of Maranhão. Of the cases recorded, characteristics considered relevant for the formation of the epidemiological profile were selected: municipality responsible for the notification, gender, race, age group, clinical form of the disease and the evolution of the cases. Then the data was exported to the Microsoft Excel Program version 2016 and Microsoft Word version 2016, and subsequently analyzed. Results: It was evidenced, from January 2012 to December 2016, 9640 cases of tuberculosis in the Maranhão territory for the most part located in the municipality of São Luís, with 3950 cases (40.9%), predominating in the age range of 20 to 39 years with 4143 cases (42.9%). The clinical form showed more cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with 8638 cases (89.6%). There was a higher prevalence in males with 6245 cases (64.7%), and predominance in patients with a brown race with 6790 cases (70.4%). According to the evolution of patients, it was observed that 5738 cases (59.5%) evolved with healing. Conclusion: It is concluded that in the state of Maranhão in the period of May 2012 to May 2016 prevails cases of tuberculosis in patients resident in São Luís, of the brown, male color, inserted in the age range of 20-39 years, where the most found clinical form it was pulmonary tuberculosis and more than half evolved into healing.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

209. OBSTRUCTION OF THE GASTROJEJUNAL ANASTOMOSIS BY PHYTOBEZOAR IN THE POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD OF BARIATRIC SURGERY BY THE ROUX-EN-Y GASTRIC BYPASS TECHNIQUE

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Introduction: Bezoars are agglomerations of solid material that are swallowed, but have an impossible or incomplete digestion and, therefore, tend to accumulate in various segments of the digestive tract, leading to possible gastrointestinal obstruction.

They are classified according to their composition in: phytobezoar, trichobezoar, farmacobezoar or lactobezoar. Fitobezoar, the most frequent type, is a compact mass formed by plant fibers and occurs especially in patients submitted to previous gastric surgery. Treatment is the removal of the material through endoscopy or surgery depending on its dimensions. In this report, we present a case of phytobezoar in a patient submitted to prior bariatric surgery by Roux-en-Y gastric bypass technique. Case study: A 53-year-old woman, who underwent bariatric surgery for the Roux-en-Y gastric bypass technique two years ago, sought medical personnel who underwent surgery for sialorrhea, total dysphagia, including liquids, and frequent vomiting. Upper digestive endoscopy was requested, whose images showed food remains that, when washed, revealed the presence of a clove of garlic (*Allium sativum*), obstructing the gastric outlet. The material was still removed in the endoscopic procedure and the patient evolved with improvement of the symptoms. Final considerations: The increasing performance of bariatric surgeries, associated to dietary modifications with higher intakes of fruits and vegetables in the postoperative period, result in a significant increase in the predisposition to the formation of phytobezoars. A retrospective study conducted by the Surgery Department of the Federal University of Pernambuco analyzed 512 cases of bariatric gastric bypass surgery in Roux-en-Y (from 1997 to 2004), revealing the presence of 10 cases of phytobezoar (1.95%), obliterating the digestive tract in the postoperative period up to 24 months after surgery. The same study demonstrates that the symptoms vary according to the level of impaction: in patients in whom the phytobezoar was located in the gastrojejunal anastomosis, the symptoms presented were nausea, vomiting, epigastric pain and heartburn. The case report presents an atypical composition of phytobezoar (whole garlic clove) and assists in the management of the bariatric patient, guiding the clinical reasoning, if there is a presentation of this symptomatology, leading to an early diagnosis and avoiding more invasive therapy or complications.

*Keywords:* Surgery

210. THE WOMAN IN SCIENCE: A REPORT OF EXPERIENCE AS A MEMBER OF THE ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION OF CARDIOLOGY

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Introduction: The Academic association of Cardiology (AAC) is a Brazilian organization, with less than 1 year of existence, composed of academics of the health area of national and international universities seeking to improve the scientific knowledge in And their areas of expertise. By encouraging the student to participate in conferences, symposia and social actions, AAC expanded through Brazil reaching the expressive amount of 836 associates. Experience Report: intends to relate experience of a member of the AAC in front of the work developed by it since its entry to date, tracing comparative analysis with the increase of the participation of the female in the environment of scientific research. The study prepared by Elsevier (2017) demonstrated that Brazil is a leader in gender equality in the environment of science. Here, women, 49% of research professionals, and men publish articles in the same proportion. Including the Brazilian scientist Celina Turchi, active in the study that relates Zika and Microcephaly, was indicated, between men and women, by Nature, as one of the 10 most important scientists of 2016. AAC reflects this trend because today it encompasses 836 Associates, 505 women and 331 men, as well as female dominance in the board (11 vs 8), Presidency and Vice-President-led occupied by academics. demonstrated solid participation 12 scientific events, nationwide and international, in the 1st semester 2017, submission of 91 posters, acceptance 60 and 3 winners. The scientific programming of the second semester is underway, in addition to participation in events and submission of works, a collection of books addressing the cardiology thematic for scholars and articles are being drafted. Female representativeness in medical demography has also been mentioned by Scheffer et al, medical women represent 39.9% of the 400,000 registered in the

country. As of 2009, their entrance into medicine surpassed that of men. In 2010, we emphasize that among the under 29 years, there is female predominance, 53.31% (2012) and the closer to the 60 years, the greater number of men. Conclusion: Advances do not mean that the scientific community is a perfect place for women and even that all challenges have been conquered. The numbers are encouraging, but they represent a small cut of the feminine performance in science, however they are courageous projects such as AAC that stimulate this participation and encourage even higher flights.

211. PROFILE OF ADMISSIONS FOR LEISHMANIASIS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN 5 YEARS

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Introduction: Leishmaniasis is a chronic disease, of cutaneous or visceral manifestation caused by flagellate protozoans of the genus *Leishmania* of the Trypanosomes family. In Brazil, the importance of some types of leishmaniasis, such as visceral, lies not only in its high incidence and wide distribution, but also in the possibility of taking on serious and lethal forms when associated with the framework of malnutrition and infections Concomitant. Objectives: To analyze the characteristics and profile of the hospitalizations concerning the manifestation of leishmaniasis in the state of Maranhão. Methodology: study based on the Datusus, between the years 2013 to 2017. Data on hospital admissions were analyzed of Leishmaniasis, along with its different types of demonstrations, in the cities of the state of Maranhão. Results: In the period corresponding to January and May 2013 to 2016, the lowest rates of hospitalization for visceral leishmaniasis in Maranhão were reported. The year 2013 stands out for the lowest rates of this type of leishmaniasis in the state. The cities of Empress and St. Louis possessed the largest numbers of hospitalizations by visceral leishmaniasis in the period of 2015-2017. Between 2013 and 2015 there was an increase in the total number of hospitalizations for this type of leishmaniasis, having decreased only in 2016. In relation to cutaneous leishmaniasis, there was an increase in the rates of hospitalizations between 2013 and 2015 and reduction in 2016. Between January and May 2017, six hospitalizations were recorded. In the same period of time for cutaneous-mucosa leishmaniasis, the year 2017 has been presenting the smallest rates of hospitalization, as well as in 2013. As regards the non-specified leishmaniasis there was a reduction in the records of hospitalizations of 2015 and 2016, passing from 24 to 20 hospitalizations. The other years presented an average of 65 cases diagnosed annually, with the exception of 2013, which obtained a peak of 87 cases. Up to the present time, the year 2017 presents 30 cases of unspecified leishmaniasis, following the same incidence pattern since 2014. Conclusion: In this way, it is notorious to reduce the rates of admissions due to leishmaniasis, but there is still the existence of cases in the State which is attentive to the complications that this disease can cause, such as deformities and even death, as in the case of Visceral leishmaniasis. Therefore, we must emphasize the awareness of the population with the aim of eradicating the disease, since it is a pathology that can be prevented.

Keywords: Collective Health

212. CONSUMPTION OF BEANS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND ULTRAPROCESSED BY CHILDREN OVER FIVE YEARS OF AGE ACCORDING TO THE REGIONS OF BRAZIL

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Introduction: The Food and Nutritional Surveillance System (SISVAN) carries out the survey and management of information

about the nutritional and nutrition condition of the Brazilian population. The study of the food consumption of the population through the SISVAN allows the establishment of more effective and opportune preventive and promotion measures. Objective: To analyze the food consumption of children from five to nine years in Brazil. Materials and methods: This is a descriptive study, where data from the food and nutritional Surveillance System (SISVAN) was used. Information regarding the consumption of fruit, beans, vegetables and vegetables, sweetened beverages, hamburger and/or inlaid, instant noodles, packet snacks or salted biscuits and biscuits, sweets or treats among children were collected Under five years in the years 2015 and 2016. Results: In the year 2015 were evaluated 34,927 children and in 2016 were evaluated 42,237. There were high prevalences of consumption of unhealthy foods, with emphasis on sweetened beverages, in both years analyzed (75% and 72% respectively). The smallest prevalence in both years was of children who consumed hamburger and embedded, with a percentage of 32% in the North region in the year 2015 and 48% in the southern region in the year of 2016. It was observed that the smallest prevalence of healthy food consumption was found in the north and northeast regions. The biggest prevalence was in children who consumed beans habitually, with a percentage of 90% in the two years studied (in the Southeast and Midwest regions). In the year 2015 the smallest percentage was in the consumption of vegetables and vegetables (58% in the Northeast region) and in 2016 the smallest percentage was in the consumption of fruits (53% in the Northeast region). Conclusion: Although the consumption of unhealthy foods is greater in the richer regions, the north and northeast regions also have a high consumption. This indicates that Brazilian children from all regions need to be targeted for actions aiming at improving food consumption and access to higher nutritional quality foods.

213. RACIAL DIFFERENCES IN MORTALITY BY MENTAL AND BEHAVIOR DISORDERS BY THE USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES IN BRAZIL

Carolina Abreu de Carvalho, Eliziane Gomes Costa Moura da Silva, Leila Alves Oliveira, Mariana Castro Barros; Thais Portela Rocha Barbosa; Nathália Maria Souza Silva; Andressa Pestana Brito; Janaina Maiana Abreu Barbosa  
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Introduction: Psychoactive drugs are chemicals that affect the way the brain and the nervous system work, causing changes in behavior, humor and consciousness. The social context is a determining factor in the interactions established among the users of these substances. The use of psychoactive drugs seems to be associated with racial issues, affecting individuals in a different way due to their race/color. Objective: To evaluate deaths by mental and behavioral disorders by using psychoactive substances, according to the race /cor in Brazil and regions. Material and method: This is a descriptive study, using data from the Mortality Information System (YES). Information regarding the number of deaths caused by mental and behavioral disorders was collected by the use of psychoactive substances by regions of Brazil in the year 2015. The data were obtained for both sexes, by place of occurrence, according to the race/skincolor (white, black, yellow, brown and indigenous). Results: In the year 2015 were recorded 1963 deaths by use of psychoactive substances. The highest number of deaths occurred in the southeast, south and northeast regions. It was observed that the largest number of deaths by use of these drugs correspond to people of coloured brown and white race with the percentage of 46.5% and 41.4% respectively. The prevalence of deaths by use of these substances corresponds to 11.3% in the colour black race throughout Brazil. In all regions the race/color Brown was the one that presented the highest number of deaths, being the largest percentage observed in the Northeast region (49%). The lowest number of deaths in all regions occurred for the Indian and yellow races, representing 0.5% of the cases. Conclusion: The number of deaths due to the use of psychoactive substances was greater in the richer regions. This draws attention because it was expected to be larger in poorer regions. The brown race was the one that presented the highest number of deaths for this cause. It has been noted that

brown individuals are more exposed to the risk of dying due to the use of psychoactive substances than individuals from other races. In this context, the importance of strategies capable of mitigating racial inequalities in health should be emphasized.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

214. GOOD PRACTICE IN INSTALLING THE PATIENT ON DIALYSIS USING DUAL LUMEN CENTRAL VENOUS CATHETER  
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**Introduction:** Dual Lumen central venous catheters (CDL) are used in patients who need access to hemodialysis treatment. Infections are the main complications that affect these patients and, when they occur, are usually related to accesses, in particular the catheters<sup>1</sup>. This work was intended to report the experience of the implementation of good practices in the standard operating procedure (POP) of the patient installation on hemodialysis using CDL. **Description of the experience:** the care to prevent the infections of the venous catheters begins from the moment of its installation by the Doctor Nephrologist. The first good practice related to dialysis access was directed to the installation, which takes place in a clean room, with a paramedical team and aseptic procedure. The infection of the puncture site is carried out using a germicidal solution followed by an alcoholic solution. Another good practice implemented was the compulsory use of PPE – apron, gloves, mask (professional and patient), bonnet, goggles – at the time of installation. It was also standardized nursing care with the elaboration and implementation of a standard operating procedure (POP). The installation POP of the patient with CDL on the hemodialysis machine presents a detailed description of the procedure. The steps to be performed by the team are: preparation of materials using aseptic technique, opening and handling of the catheter using sterile materials: gloves, syringes, physiological solution, fenestrated field and gauzes. The POP is reviewed annually by nephrologists nurses and approved by the Hospital Infection Control Commission (CCH). A training program has also been implemented in which the employee is trained, according to good practice, at the time of admission to the Unit and participates in periodic training to ensure the quality of the service. **Final considerations:** The use of POP contributes to the safety of the patient, because ABTT the installation of the dialysis machine in a systematic manner. The team's periodic training is critical to the effective implementation of good practice and retraining is required whenever procedures are updated. The implementation of good practices has contributed to improving the quality of life of patients who undergo hemodialysis treatment.

- Oral  
215. HEPATITIS B AND C PANORAMA IN MARANHÃO  
Elza Lima da Silva, Andréa de Jesus Sá Costa Rocha, Thaise Almeida Guimarães; Ingrid de Campos Albuquerque; Larissa Cristina Rodrigues Alencar; Wanderson Barros Rodrigues  
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**Introduction:** Viral hepatitis are caused by different etiological agents, have universal distribution, and have in common the hepatotropism. The great importance of hepatitis is not limited to the huge number of infected people; But the complications arising from the acute and chronic forms. Hepatitis A, B and C are the most frequent in Brazil, according to the Ministry of Health estimates that at least 15% of the population has already been in contact with the hepatitis B virus and that 1% of the population has disease in the chronic form. While reports on the prevalence of hepatitis C in Brazil are scarcer, it is suggested that the infection is between 1% to 2% of the general population. **Objective:** to characterize the transmission of hepatitis B and C in Maranhão. **Methods:** Observational epidemiological study, retrospective, which used the computerized data system for notifications of viral hepatitis of the dates, covering the period between 2007 and 2015. The database is made up of all

notifications of confirmed cases of hepatitis B and C, by means of the Individual file of notification/investigation of Viral hepatitis, filed in the information System of Notification grievances (SINAN). Exploratory analyses (descriptive) of the data were carried out, from the clearance of absolute and percentage frequencies to the categorical variables and organization of the results in graphs. **Results:** 2837 confirmed cases of hepatitis B and C were recorded in the state, and cases of hepatitis B totaled 1569, hepatitis C were 1228 and infection hepatitis B and C were 40, with the year of 2011 presenting a greater number of notifications (470 cases). There was a higher frequency of male males (51.88%), in the age range of 40 to 59 years (41.76%), resided in the urban area (81.31%), attended from 5th to 8th incomplete series of elementary School (9, 41%), Brown race (48.50%), were chronic carriers (77.68%) and With sexual transmission (18.92%). **Conclusion:** Hepatitis B and C constitute a public health problem in the state of Maranhão demonstrated by the data of this study. Given this, the importance of the realization of educational actions aimed at preventing the forms of transmission of hepatitis B and C, and consequently the chronic forms of the disease in the long term, is emphasized.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

Poster

216. GERMINAL TUMOR OF THE TESTICLE WITH PULMONARY AND HEPATIC METASTASES  
Erico Brito Cantanhede, LORRIANE SILVA GUIMARÃES, Matheus Almeida Vêras; Danniella Bruno Alencar; Fernanda Aranha da Penha; Carla Maria da Silva Santos  
CEUMA

**Introduction:** Germ tumours of the testicle (TCGT) represent 1% of male neoplasms, and are generally biologically very aggressive. They constitute the most common solid tumors from 15 to 35 years. In Brazil, an annual incidence of 2.2/100 thousand inhabitants is estimated. Just under 10% of the cases are initially manifested by the signs and symptoms of metastatic disease, such as abdominal masses and mediastinal and dyspnea. **Case Description:** MRC, 28 years old, with no priors of cryptorchidism, traumas, infections, family history or other risk factors related to TCGT, noted a discrete increase in testicular volume approximately 6 months ago. In the course of this period, the increase became more noticeable, but painless, worsening in the last 2 months, during which Night Fever episodes, dyspnea and chest pain occurred. Pulmonary involvement became more significant and evolved into severe dyspnea and hemoptysis in a few days, requiring hospitalization in intensive care unit and continuous use of supplementary oxygenation. Physical examination of the respiratory apparatus, use of ancillary musculature and Taquidispnéia. From the abdomen, palpable liver to 3 centimeters of the costal rim, with irregular surface, and the genitourinary apparatus, increased testicular volume, hyperemia, heat, flushing and presence of hardened, movable and painless nodule, without urinary complaints. The ultrasound and colourful and spectral Doppler of the scrotal pouch showed great solid tumoural lesion, heterogeneous, occupying almost all the right testicle, epididymitis and Hydrocele chambered to the right. The chest CT evaluated the presence of nodular opacity, of varying sizes, sparse in both Intraparenquimatosos and Sub-pleurais lungs and pleural effusion on the right, suggestive of metastatic event. The CT of the total abdomen evinced liver of increased dimensions, presenting multiple hypodense nodules in both wolves. **Conclusion:** Taking into account the time of evolution and that about 60 to 70% of TCGT are located, 25 to 30% present metastases retroperitoneal and less than 15% have metastasized visceral at the time of diagnosis, the case reported is characterized as a Diagnosis, somewhat late, by the postponement of the patient in seeking medical care, but the development of the tumor was accelerated and with metastatic dissemination early and unusual.

217. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS AFFECTED BY GLAUCOMA IDENTIFIED IN A JOINT EFFORT SPONSORED BY THE PRIMEIRO DE MAIO BASIC HEALTH UNIT IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CANTANHEDE-MA



Luis Freitas Guimarães, LORRIANE SILVA GUIMARÃES, Danniella Bruno Alencar; Matheus Almeida Vêras  
CEUMA

**Introduction:** glaucoma is defined by multifactorial optic neuropathy with consequent progressive and irreversible damage of the visual field, being the second most common cause of blindness. The primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG) is the most prevalent and most common in individuals over 40 years. It is considered a chronic, incurable disease, whose main goal of treatment is to halt the progressive character of glaucomatous damage. **Objectives:** to evaluate the prevalence of glaucoma and the types of drugs used, and ratify the importance of research through the clinical evaluation, aplanation and good ophthalmoscopy, tonometry as a form of prevention and early diagnosis. **Methods:** a cross-sectional study of 75 patients seen in basic health Unit may in the city of Cantanhede, Maranhão, during a joint ophthalmic occurred in the period from 26 May 2017. **Results:** of 75 patients, 58 patients obtained a diagnosis of glaucoma deleted (77.3%) and were told about the importance of regular ophthalmologic screening for early diagnosis of eye diseases, and 17 patients with POAG already diagnosed earlier (22.7%). Of the 17 patients glaucoma, 13 have over 40 years (76.4%), 1 patient younger than (5.8%) and 3 did not have date of birth on the chips, 12 female patients (70.5%) and 5 men (29.5%). All patients with POAG were confirmed in regular treatment, and use of dorzolamida hydrochloride 4:00 pm associated with timolol maleate (23.5%), 1 patient using timolol maleate (5.8%), 3:00 pm use of duo-travatan® (17.7%), 5 the tartrate brimonidine (29.5%), use of 3:00 pm dorzolamida (17.7%) and 1 patient used the dorzolamida in association with travoprost (5.8%). **Conclusion:** for being a chronic irreversible slow progression, whose clinical manifestations, for the most part, are only noticeable when the disease is in an advanced phase of injury of the optic nerve, the diagnosis and the treatment institution early and the follow-up of this it is essential to save the visual function. Therefore, these measures must be passed on the population, in order to encourage interest in and get regular Ophthalmology and treatment adherence.

**Keywords:** Medical clinic

218. ESOPHAGOMYOTOMY BY ADVANCED IDIOPATHIC MEGAESOPHAGUS  
Manoel Francisco da Silva Santos, Jéssica Mendes Costa, Jessica Islane Amorim de Sá, Natália Oliveira Amaral; Neliane Franco Mendes Aguiar Silva; Anna Flávia Moreira de Faria Pimenta; Isabella Caldas Bastos; Paula Cavalcanti de Oliveira  
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**Introduction:** The Megaesophagus is caused by the destruction of intramural nerve plexuses of the esophagus, with hypertonia of the lower sphincter. There are dysphagia without organic stenosis/compression. **Main causes:** Infiltration gastric carcinoma of the esophagus, Chagas disease or Idiopathic etiology, this originates from autoimmune, genetic disorders and viral infections. **Case report:** C.A.C.R. J, Male, 27 years old, natural of St. Louis-MA. Attended at the Carlos Apple Hospital with progressive dysphagia of solids to liquids two years ago. No alterations to physical examination. In high digestive endoscopy: megaesophagus and moderate Enantemática gastritis of Den; Esophageal ph: pathological gastroesophageal reflux of den; Esophageal manometry: Achalasia; Seriografia: Stenosis at the cardia level. Serologies for negative Chagas disease. Submitted to esophagomyotomy Trans-Hiatal and transit reconstruction with gastric tube performed in 3 stages. In the 1st: infraescapular incision in the posterior axillary line for pneumothorax and optics, paravertebral incision at the level of 7th and 9th intercostal space for Trocateres, seen an increased esophagus, adhered to the pleura and the posterior wall of the thorax, performed esophageal dissection and Resection with linear stapler, azigo vein ligation. In the 2nd: Median incision umbilical, stomach isolation, access to anterior esophageal hiatus, repair of diafragmáticos pillars, ligation of short vessels of the gastric curvature, making of gastric

tube with linear stapler. In the 3rd: Left lateral cervicotomia, dissection by planes in lateral edge of sternocleidomastoid, dissection and isolation of cervical esophagus, excision of part (distal 2/3 cervical esophagus, thoracic and abdominal esophagus, proximal region of the stomach), Proximal cervical esophagus clamping with ligature and distal stump section, Nasogastric probe guided gastric tube suture, made jejunostomy, end-terminal gastro-esophageal anastomosis in a flat with separate points with Vicryl 4-0, allocated Drains in the Epigastric region and in Cervicotomia; Water seal drainage in bilateral thorax. Uneventful. Immediate post-op in ICU, high to sickbay on the 8th postoperative day. No complaints, oral diet in well-accepted progression, evacuation present. High Hospital on the 26th postoperative day after conducting CT scan of the control chest without changes in good condition. **Conclusion:** The esophagomyotomy showed a good surgical option to the patient, with good acceptance of the oral diet.

**Keywords:** Surgery

219. SUBTOTAL GASTRECTOMY BY PYLOUS STENOSIS  
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**Introduction:** The Gastroduodenal peptic ulcer is defined as a solution of continuity in the mucosa of the stomach or duodenum greater than or equal to 0.5 cm, which penetrates deep into the wall of the digestive tube and occurs when protective factors of the mucosa are harmed by Aggressor factors. More prevalent in males and the main risk factors are: H. pylori infection and use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs. The incidence of peptic ulcerative disease is estimated to be around 1500 to 3000/100000 inhabitants/year. Lifelong prevalence of hemorrhage, perforation and stenosis or peptic ulcer obstruction are estimated at 15 to 20%, 5% and 2%, respectively, with the main complications. **Case Description:** J.M.L.L. male, 31 years old, natural of St. Louis-MA. He attends the general Surgery Clinic of the Hospital Carlos Apple with dyspeptic syndrome for 1 year, in use of proton pump inhibitors without improvement and for 2 months with recurring crises of heartburn, accompanied by vomiting pós-prandiais, weight loss not Quantified, constipation, evolving with hematemesis and Melena. Denies prior surgeries or comorbidities. **Examination:** Flaccid abdomen, flat, painful in hypogastric, without visceromegalias, air-flow noises present. The other systems without changes. In the upper gastrointestinal endoscopy: Active gastric ulcer (A2 de Kita) with positive urease test for H. pylori and pyloric stenosis (95% of light). Subjected to gastrectomy subtotal with reconstruction in Roux Y by Videolaparoscopy, in which the large gastric curvature was released, duodenal insulation, gastric body section above the angular notch 5cm with linear stapler Excelon 60mm with Green load; section of the Treitz with Excelon 45mm white load; Gastro-duodenal anastomosis with stapler Excelon 45mm white load and reinforcement with caprophyl 3-0; section of the duodenum at 30cm from the gastro-enter anastomosis with stapler Excelon 45mm white load; Entero-Entero the anastomosis with stapler Excelon 45mm white load and reinforcement with caprophyl 3-0; Withdrawal piece by trans-umbilical incision. Surgery without any complications. Patient presented good postoperative evolution, no complaints, with gradual evolution and good acceptance of oral diet, physiological evacuation and received discharge on the 10th postoperative day without complaint. **Final considerations:** The laparoscopic surgery proposal was a good therapeutic option to the patient, doable and facilitating the recovery of the patient.

220. ECOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE GENERAL SITUATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MARANHÃO AND THE MACRO OF THE BAIXADA MARANHENSE BETWEEN 2005 AND 2015  
Bruno Luciano Carneiro Alves de Oliveira, Beatryz Sá Rodrigues, AMANDA PATRÍCIA VASCONCELOS MATOS; Aléxia

Eduarda da Fonseca Pinto; Myrian Alves Linhares; Catherine Damke Penso; RAFAELA MACEDO PIRES FERREIRA  
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**Introduction:** Tuberculosis (TB), including all types, is one of the leading causes of death among infectious diseases in the world and Brazil is in 20th place in the world ranking in number of cases. It represents major social and health problems in the country due to easy transmission and long treatment of difficult adherence. **Objective:** To analyze the incidence and prevalence of TB in Maranhão and in the macro of the Maranhão, and to establish a cross-check between the confirmed cases, dividing them into types of input (new cases, recurrence and reentry after abandonment). **Methodology:** Descriptive study, retrospective, based on the analysis of secondary data between 2005 and 2015 available in SIAB/Datesus. **Results:** TB case Records of the 217 municipalities of the state were used, totaling 28,629 cases in the study period. There was a reduction of 35.3% in cases between 2005 and 2015, from 3.381 to 2,189, retrospectively. About 10.1% of cases were recurrence (1,477 cases) and reentry after treatment (1,425 cases). In the macro of the lowered, 21 municipalities were analyzed that recorded 2,417 (8.4% of the cases of Maranhão) cases between 2005 and 2015. Being 158 recurrences and 109 retickets, totalling 11.0% of the cases. The number of total cases decreased by 46.1% (from 271 cases in 2005 to 146 in 2015). **Conclusion:** Despite the control programs on TB cases, there is difficulty in the real reduction of the TB case, since the average annual reduction was only 3.5% in the state, and 4.6% in the lower Maranhão. The number of recurrence and reentry cases are doubly high in both regions analyzed. Late attendance and diagnosis in regions with greater fragility and public health care can explain the maintenance of the TB situation still observed. In this way, the awareness of the population on the first symptoms of TB, on the importance of adherence to treatment and on the importance of the BCG vaccine are essential for the control and reduction of the disease. In addition to strengthening the basic attention to rapid diagnosis and monitoring of treatment.

**Keywords:** tuberculosis, Mycobacterium tuberculosis, Maranhão, Collective Health

221. VISIT TO THE HEALTH CENTER NICOLAU AMATE IN PACAS, PINHEIRO-MA, ON THE PROSPECT OF MEETING THE NEW CURRICULAR GUIDELINES IN THE MEDICAL GRADUATION  
Consuelo Penha Castro Marques, Karlla Karinne Martins Coelho Bringel, Lorena de Sousa Mendes; Dina Stefany de Oliveira Moreira; Andreia dos Santos Muniz; FLAVIA JORDANA ABREU MONTEIRO  
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**Introduction:** A landmark recognized in the Brazilian educational policy was the publication of the national curricular guidelines, which make curricular organizations more flexible, enabling the construction of contemporary political-pedagogical projects and The Brazilian health system. Primary health care is the point of convergence between these two policies, decentralising the teaching of hospital medicine to the entire health network in Brazil and ensuring longitudinal education throughout the course, preferably with inserts that are part of the teaching nucleus of the clinical practice of the future physician. **Description of experience:** As a proposal of the discipline of medical semiology, taught in the first period of the Faculty of Medicine of the Federal University of Maranhão, in partnership with the interests of the management of the health center Nicolau Amate was held in June Of 2017, the situational diagnosis of this basic unit of health, with the purpose of bringing the student closer to the individual and the collective in a contextual way to the local reality, favoring the student, in dealing with the different aspects of life and their Cycles, in their clinical and socio-cultural complexity. In this perspective, in visit the basic unit of health of Pacas, the presence of a classroom reserved for Médico-acadêmico teaching was highlighted. This initiative, mediated by the university, would guarantee the full insertion of the student into the field of practice, not the precarious conditions, favoring the clinical resolvability when dealing with complex health problems. **Final considerations:** The

impact of the creation of the single health system and the implementation of the Family Health strategy as a project for the reorganization of services and professional practices highlighted the mismatch between the teaching of medicine and the needs of Brazilian population. Significant reforms were initiated that culminated in new curricular guidelines in health courses, repercussions in medical schools across the country, which favor the recognition of local reality, and so, even in the face of the precariousness found in Health Network, this experience leads us to questions that allow the search for improvements in health, aiming for more effectiveness in attendance

222. ASSESSMENT OF THE DEGREE OF DISABILITY IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH LEPROSY IN IMPERATRIZ-MA  
Nytale Lindsay Cardoso Portela, Ana Karine Lopes Vilanova, Raquel Câmara de Oliveira; Débora Priscylla Gigante de Sousa; ROMÁRIO DE SOUSA OLIVEIRA; Nytale Lindsay Cardoso Portela  
*UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO MARANHÃO-UFMA*

**Introduction:** leprosy is a infectocontagiosa disease caused by the *Bacillus Mycobacterium leprae*. It has a slow evolution, manifesting itself by symptoms and signs dermatoneurológicos. Constitutes a serious public health problem in Brazil due mainly, your high magnitude and your crippling potential. **Objective:** to evaluate the degree of physical incapacity in the diagnosis of leprosy in Imperatriz-MA, during the period from 2011 to 2015. **Methods:** this cross-sectional study, conducted with 1,136 cases of leprosy reported in Imperatriz-MA, extracted from the system National information of reportable diseases (SINAN). For the descriptive analysis and software was used bivariate R 3.3.1. In bivariate analysis, the Association was observed between the degree of disability in diagnosis and sociodemographic and clinical variables, through the Pearson's Chi-square test, whereas statistically significant association p values < 0.05. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Universidade Estadual do Maranhão, with opinion 1,872,619 and 62156016.2.0000.5554: Results of the CAAE. 1,136 cases notified, was predominantly male (60.7%), age equal to or greater than 15 years (92.5%) race/color brown (63.3%), individuals with 1 to 3 years of study (25.2%), presence of up to 5 skin lesions (64.0%), borderline clinical form (45.6%), operating classification multibacillary (70.1%), presence of up to 1 affected nerve (73.1%), smear negative (46.8%) and physical disability grade zero diagnosis (63.0%), followed by the grade I (18.3%). Sex characteristics (p = 0.02), age group (p < 0.001), education (p < 0.001), number of skin lesions (p < 0.001), clinical form (p < 0.001), operating classification (p < 0.001), number of nerve involvement (p < 0.001), smear (p < 0.001) and schema initial therapeutic (p < 0.001) showed a statistically significant association with the degree of disability in the diagnosis. **Conclusion:** the main limitation of this study is the use of secondary data base. It is known that the base depends on the quality of filling out the notification of SINAN and typing of data in the municipal health secretariat. Sometimes, the filling of these chips is inadequate, making it impossible for the analysis of the data is completely accurate. It is hoped that the findings would enable the adoption of public policies for the prevention of disability in patients with leprosy.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

223. POSSIBLE EVIDENCE OF BURNOUT SYNDROME IN MEDICAL STUDENTS AT A UNIVERSITY IN SÃO LUIS, MARANHÃO  
José Nazareth Barbosa Santos Filho, Nailde Melo Santos, Thais Cristina Lemos Corrêa, Amanda Carvalho e Barbalho; Carla Vasconcelos Araújo; Elder Rennê Serrão de Oliveira; Stefani e Silva Lima; Sádina Mayara dos Santos Oliveira  
*Universidade Ceuma*

**Introduction:** Burnout syndrome is a social problem of extreme relevance and has been studied in several countries. It is considered a pathology related to chronic stress, characterized by three dimensions: emotional exhaustion, disbelief and feeling of

low realization. In scholars, stress passes from a healthy level to a cronicado level, which impairs the individual's cognitive and emotional factors and presents as a result the difficulty in dealing with the demands and pressures of the academic environment and subsequently Professional. Objectives: To identify in a preliminary way evidence of Burnout syndrome in medical scholars, highlighting possible risk factors in order to reduce the incidence of new cases. Methodology: It is an epidemiological, descriptive and transversal study, in which scholars were used from the 1st to the 12th period of the medical course of the CEUMA University, obtained in the "Preliminary questionnaire of identification of Burnout"- Elaborated and adapted by Chafic Jbeili, inspired by the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI). Results: The results obtained from a total of 136 surveyed demonstrate: 49 people with possibilities of developing the syndrome (approximately 0.3602 or 36.02% of the surveyed); 80 people are present in the initial phase (approximately 0.5882 or 58.82% of the surveyed); 6 people with Burnout starting to install (approximately 0.0441 or 4.41%); 1 person at a considerable stage of that aggravation (approximately 0.0073 or 0.73% of the researched). Conclusion: It was found that all participants of the study present themselves in possibility or at some stage of development of the reported syndrome, according to the preliminary questionnaire of identification of Burnout, prepared by Chafic Jbeili (which informs, But it does not replace medical and psychological analysis.) It allowed to observe, with the academics of the university Ceuma as a parameter, that the students of medicine of Maranhão, mainly, are in potential development of the pathology, which can contribute to the training of medical professionals Exhausted.

Keywords: Collective Health

Oral

224. NURSING ASSISTANCE IN THE PREVENTION OF PRESSURE INJURIES IN BEDRIDDEN PATIENTS IN A REFERENCE HOSPITAL OF TERESINA-PIAUI  
Sonia Maria de Araujo Campelo, KAYRON RODRIGO FERREIRA CUNHA, Amanda Karoliny Meneses Resende; Nanielle Silva Barbosa; Dalila Cinará Pereira da Silva; JANCIELLE SILVA SANTOS; Sonia Maria de Araujo Campelo  
UESPI-FACIME

Initial considerations: The major concern in public health is currently focused on the subject of patient safety, being a world-class problem. Negligence with the patient in health services results in permanent deaths and/or sequels, as an example, pressure injuries in their varying degrees, and may lead to biopsychosocial damage. When adequate care is given to the patient in full, there is a reduction in the incidence of aggravations, decreasing the time of treatment and hospitalization. It is a descriptive study of the type of experience whose objective is to describe the experience of the scholars of the sixth period of the nursing course of the State University of Piauí-UESPI in the realization of preventive care in relation to pressure injuries. Description of the experience: The acting scene was a reference hospital of the state of Piauí, located in the city centre of Teresina-Piauí, during mandatory stages in the period from November to December of 2016. Admitted patients were subjected to evaluation through Braden's risk assessment scale, which takes into account sensory perception, humidity, activity, mobility, nutrition friction and shear, in order to detect the risk to develop Pressure injuries. Patients and escorts were given guidance on the prevention of pressure injuries; Demonstration of lifting techniques of limbs, avoiding pressure in bone regions; maintenance of skin hydration; Stimulation in relation to the active movement of the patient, nutrition and adequate water intake; Attention to signs of urinary incontinence, changing diapers whenever necessary and use of ointments and creams against diaper rash. Patients who already had initial or even advanced lesions also applied the previously cited guidelines, as well as evaluation of injury and curative. The companions were guided in relation to the correct technique to perform the bandages and the correct time to exchange each one. Final considerations: It was observed that a quality care behind resolutivity to the simple problems such as the lack of information

of the patients and family, reducing the anxiety, contributing to advances in the treatment, besides providing Physical, psychic and social well-being.

Keywords: nursing care; Patient safety; Prevention of pressure injury.

225. PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS IN PREGNANCY AND PUERPERIUM  
Relato de Caso e Relato de Experiência, Sonia Maria de Araujo Campelo, KAYRON RODRIGO FERREIRA CUNHA, Amanda Karoliny Meneses Resende; Nanielle Silva Barbosa; Açucena Barbosa Nunes; Lais Silva Lima; Sonia Maria de Araujo Campelo  
UESPI-FACIME

Introduction: Gestational changes, such as relative immunosuppression, anatomical changes in pregnancy and hormonal changes, can alter the course of sexually transmitted infections (IST) that can impact both maternal and fetal health, and Transmission can be given during the gestation period during childbirth and postpartum (COSTA et al., 2010). This report has as main objective to describe the experience of academics of the fifth period of the nursing course of the State University of Piauí-UESPI in conducting lectures to the community, focusing on education in health, in order to raise awareness of pregnant women and Mothers in relation to the risk of IST, guiding the main forms of prevention. It is a study of descriptive character of the type of experience, experienced by scholars of the fifth period of the nursing course of the State University of Piauí-UESPI, in the course of the discipline of women's health I. Description of the experience: were Lectures were held in a maternity reference in the city of Teresina-Piauí in the month of July 2016, while pregnant women and mothers waited for attendance in a reception room. The thematic discussed by scholars were IST (syphilis, hepatitis B, human papillomavirus-HPV and human immunodeficiency virus-HIV) and forms of prevention. During the activities, it was observed that pregnant women and mothers present did not have a significant knowledge about the subject. The didactic instruments used by the nursing students were: posters, demonstration of the correct use of the male and female condom, which provided that pregnant women and mothers visualize the main aspects related to Infections and how the preventive methods worked in a more accessible way to approach the subject. Final considerations: With the realization of this activity, as a strategy of educating and promoting health, we sought to raise awareness and raise awareness of this problem, considered a public health problem that has been making thousands of victims due, mainly, the lack of knowledge. It is worth pointing out, that clarifying the questions of the participants in front of the information provided can be maximized the various ways of preventing the IST.

Keywords: sexual health; Reproductive; Pregnancy.

Poster

226. PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN MEDICAL STUDENTS AT A PRIVATE COLLEGE OF TERESINA-PIAUI  
Marcello de Alencar Silva, Jéssica da Silva Prates, Thalyla Batista de Sousa; Evellyn Batista da Silva Flizikowski; Rafaella Nelice de Holanda Cardoso; Benjamim Pereira Ribeiro Segundo; Saphyra Medeiros Salem  
Facid

Introduction: In recent years, the mental health of the university has become the focus of attention not only of the specialists in the area of health, but of society in general. The requirement to the university future in the medical career begins in the period of preparation for entering the medical school and adds to the requirements of the course, and may change the psychological condition of the student and future professional. Objectives: To identify the prevalence of depressive symptoms among students of medicine of a private faculty of Teresina-PI analyzing the relation of data as age, sex, marital status, practice of recreational

activity, origin and profile of housing; Check the presence of suicidal tendencies among students. Methods: The research complied with resolution 466/2012 of the National Health Council and approved with CAAE 58473816.8.0000.5211. Field study with quantitative approach. Sampling calculator was used and individuals were divided into three groups according to the division in medical course Cycles: basic, clinical and boarding school, where they responded to a demographic questionnaire and Beck's depression inventory to Identification and classification of depressive symptoms. Results: The study showed that 34% of students presented some degree of depressive symptoms, being more frequent the classification of mild depression and students of the basic cycle, with predominance in females, in the age range between 18 and 22 years and Single. The prevalence was of students of the capital itself, but in those from other sites, 57%, presented depressive symptoms of mild to severe. In relation to housing, most live with parents or at least one family member, among those who live alone, 70%, showed depressive symptoms. Individuals who sporadically and those who never do any type of recreational activity presented, 57% and 54% of symptoms, since those who always perform some type of activity, the incidence of symptoms falls to 27%. IDB's item 9 deals with suicidal tendencies and it was observed that 10% of students already had this kind of thinking, being more incidentally, again, in the students of the basic cycle. Conclusion: It is concluded the necessity of the creation of the profile of the student of medicine and thus the implementation of measures of monitoring and guidance of the scholars, in order to improve the quality of life of these and prevent the evolution of the framework for disorder Major depressive.

*Keywords:* Collective Health

227. CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF NEWBORNS WITH MICROCEPHALY IN PUBLIC MATERNITY OF TERESINA-PIAUI  
Lorena Keli Lemos Piauilino Cruz, Jéssica da Silva Prates, Thalyla Batista de Sousa; Saphyra Medeiros Salem; Evelyn Batista da Silva Flizikowski; Rafaella Nelice de Holanda Cardoso; Benjamim Pereira Ribeiro Segundo  
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Introduction: Microcephaly is a congenital defect, characterized by a cephalic perimeter (PC) lower than expected for age and sex and, depending on its etiology, can be associated with structural brain or various causes. Microcephaly is a clinical sign that can be classified in various ways (etiology that may be genetic and environmental or external causes). Objectives: To identify the cases of newborns with microcephaly in public maternity of Teresina-PI in the period from July 2015 to July 2016; To characterize the clinical profile of newborns with microcephaly, to identify the epidemiological profile of newborns with microcephaly, to describe common causes of microdiagnosis between newborns and to correlate microcephaly in newborns with Maternal comorbidities identified in prenatal care. Methodology: The study followed resolution 466/2012 and approved with CAAE 57352316.0.0000.5211; Quantitative research, descriptive and retrospective nature. The clinical and epidemiological profile of newborns with microcephalus in public maternity in Teresina-PI was addressed in the period from July 2015 to July 2016, having as variables: gestational age, gender, birth weight, intrauterine growth, APGAR score of the 1st and 5th minutes, cephalic Perimeter, other misformations present, number of prenatal consultations and maternal comorbidities. Inclusion criterion: All newborns with microcephalus, in the period from July 2015 to July 2016. Results: After analysis of 105 medical records, it was found that 60% of newborns were of the female gender. In addition, 68.57% were of term, 59.05% were born with . 2500g weight, being 87.62% classified as suitable for gestational age, in which 70.48% were born with Apgar of the 1st minute . 7, in which mothers performed 6 or more queries, with Serologies researched to Torches, dengue, parvovirus B19, Zika virus, chikungunya, HIV, syphilis, being most non-reagents, using folic acid and ferrous sulfate as recommended during pregnancy, denying smoking and alcoholism in pregnancy, however most presented Symptoms such as rash, fever, and headache during this period. Conclusion: It is

concluded the importance of pregnant women to keep monitoring and prenatal consultations, knowing the existence of microcephaly, their risk factors and how new cases can be avoided, the correct follow-up of these patients, avoiding or Diminishing future sequels.

*Keywords:* Pediatrics

228. STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE BASIC UNIT OF HEALTH OF CAMPINHOS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF PINHEIRO-MA  
Andrea Suzana Vieira Costa, Jean sydney pereira macedo de almeida junior  
*UFMA*

Introduction: The Federal Constitution of 1988 implemented in Brazil a model of organization of health services, the single Health System (SUS), which advocates the prioritisation of attendance, so that the basic units of health (UBS) perform the reception Initial and referral of patients. In order for them to work to the satisfaction, they need a minimal physical structure that guarantees accessibility, continuity of care, integrality of attention, humanization, equity and social participation. The objective of this work is to report the experience of the medical scholars of the Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA) Confronting the structure found at UBS de Campinhos, in the municipality of Pinheiro, Maranhão, with the ideal structural resources advocated By the physical structure Manual of the basic health units. Description of the experience: in weekly visits to the UBS of field in June and mid-month of July 2017, the students observed large structural and biosecurity disparities with what the Ministry of Health advocates. UBS does not have a telephone and internet system, nor does it have a suitable space for archiving charts. The oral hygiene room was transformed into an improvised classroom, and the dressing room divides the same space as that of fogging, weighing and measuring height. The immunization room has inadequate lighting and cooling, and the air conditioning is divided with the dental office, increasing the risk of cross-infection between both environments. The Needlestick materials are discarded in "descartex" of improvised cardboard. In the pharmacy, the medicines are not properly stocked, so there is a view that they are exposed to illumination and ambient temperature. The offices are not prepared for a multidisciplinary service of the Family health team, as they are not conjugated. Finally, the students noticed that the bathrooms are not adequately accessible to the handicapped. Final considerations: The physical structure of the UBS of the field is short of that recommended by the Ministry of Health. Nevertheless, this unit serves an extremely lacking population of pine, and exerts its role to ensure the reception and to be resolute as to the demands presented by the users of the system, despite the large structural limitation observed.

229. REPORT OF EXPERIENCE ON BIOSAFETY IN THE BASIC HEALTHCARE UNIT OF CAMPINHO  
Andrea Suzana Vieira Costa, Jean sydney pereira macedo de almeida junior, Amanda Lopes de Freitas; Gleydstone Teixeira Almeida; Andrea Suzana Vieira Costa; iza luana de oliveira trajano  
*UFMA*

Introduction: Before the different definitions of biosafety, the designation offered by the National Agency of Sanitary Surveillance (ANVISA) was used for this study. Taking as reference the ordinance nº 1,884 / 94 of the Ministry of Health, together with the one recommended by the Manual of Physical Structure of the Basic Units and the regulations of waste disposal of health services of the National Council of the Environment (CONAMA). Technical visits were carried out to analyze the Basic Health Unit (BHU) of Campinho in relation to what is recommended in the aforementioned legislation and report the experience in this study. Objectives: To report the experience of a technical visit to the Basic Health Unit of Campinhos, prioritizing the local biosafety to make it an object of analysis. Description of the experience: The visits made at UBS Campinho allowed the sedimentation of the

content addressed in the room through a careful evaluation of biosafety in the unit. The contents of Ministerial Order No. 1,884 / 94 of the Ministry of Health were evaluated for the evaluation of the situation of the unit in question. In this way, it was found that, despite the obligation, there were not enough taps in operation, and many were under improvised repairs. In addition, it was possible to verify the frequent absence of water. It was found that the structural specifications present in the ordinance are not followed in the unit, such as absence of anesthetic recovery room and nursing station with service. It was also possible to note the absence of a utility room for the temporary storage of garbage from the health services, which also directly violates the health services waste disposal regulations of resolution 358/2005 of CONAMA. It was also observed the presence of sewage in the open sky around the perimeter of the BHU. Final considerations: It can therefore be concluded that BHU Campinho presents disconformities regarding biosafety in the light of ordinance No. 1,884 / 94 and of waste disposal provided by CONAMA. These facts directly influence the health of the population that uses the unit, since the noncompliance of these items represents a rise in the risk of biological contamination.

230. THE ARAGUAINE LEAGUE OF TRAUMA: CONTRIBUTION TO ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING  
José Walter Lima Prado, Jeferson Anderson Medeiros, Arthur Antunes Silva Castro  
*Centro Universitário Norte Brasil (UniBRAS)*

**Introduction:** An academic league is formed by a group of students with a common interest. The Araguaie League of Trauma (LAT) performs actions aimed at prevention and conduct in traumatized patients. **Objective:** To report experiences of activities developed by a Trauma Academic League from the northern region of Brazil. **Methods:** This is an account of academic experience about the activities developed by LAT, of the Centro Universitário Norte Brasil (UniBRAS), in Araguaína, in the state of Tocantins. This study was methodologically based on the activities elaborated and the observation of participants. Thirty-two members of the institution's medical academy participate in this league, which develop their studies based on the tri-level Teaching, Research and Extension. **Results:** LAT is the pioneer league in UniBRAS, created on October 04, 2008. Its creation and maintenance has student initiative, and institutional support for its operationalization. In 2009 and 2010, it was considered by CobraLT, "Standard-Gold" League due to its great achievements since its inception. Members constantly work in the teaching and research part through scientific production. They promote several events of social and scientific scope, such as: Basic Rescuing Training Course, Basic Life Support and Orotraqueal Intubation Course, Initial Politraumatized Care Course, Simple and Vascular Suture Course, Tocantins Congress of Trauma Surgery, lectures in schools through the Young Rescuer Project, extracurricular internships in the Mobile Emergency Care Service (SAMU), the Rescue Unit of the Fire Brigade and the Emergency Room of the Regional Hospital of Araguaína. There are biweekly meetings with discussion of clinical cases, always counting on the presence of health professionals. Ex-binders, now physicians, often participate in the activities developed by the league, with an important scientific contribution. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that LAT aims to successfully improve the academic training of binders at all levels, both as researchers, leadership professionals and future disseminators of knowledge in the area of Trauma. It seeks to fill all the fields of study and teach the fundamental concepts, by exposing the binders to practical situations.

231. Atypical presentation of severe ophthalmoplegia  
Flávia Escudeiro Lira, Jeferson Anderson Medeiros, Raissa Silva Nogueira Freitas; Danilo Costa Santana; Camila Fernanda Brina; Karollyne Christer Silva Rocha  
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**Introduction:** Graves' ophthalmopathy is an autoimmune disease characterized by the deposition of antithyroglobulin immunocomplexes in extraocular muscles. It occurs more frequently in females, between the second and fifth decade of life.

It is clinically evident in about 25-50% of patients with Graves' disease, since it occurs in the absence of Graves' disease in 10% of patients. In the following case report, the patient is male, in the euthyroid state, not presenting positivity to anti-TSH receptor antibody (TRAB); Anti-thyroid peroxidase antibodies (Ac Anti-TPO) and antithyroglobulin (Ac Anti-TG), revealing an atypical character of the clinical presentation of the disease. **Case study:** SGS, 51, male, from Redenção-PA, is referred to the endocrinologist with red eye, lacrimation, diplopia, periorbital edema and intense pain on ocular movement. He reported having observed the onset of symptoms after smoking and alcoholism had been absent for 7 years. It refers to diabetes mellitus. Negative eye trauma and history of ocular diseases. At physical examination: eyelid edema and 2 + / 4 + caruncles, exoftalmia, conjunctival hyperemia, pain when moving the eyes and diplopia. **Laboratory tests:** TRAB, Ac Anti-TPO: Ac Anti-TG, ultra sensitive thyroid stimulating hormone, T3 and free T4 without changes. **Magnetic Resonance** showed an increase in bilateral intra-orbital fat and extrinsic muscle thickness, bilateral exophthalmos and optic nerves with traction. Therefore, according to the NOSPECS classification, signs and symptoms compatible with grade 4 Graves ophthalmopathy. **Pulse therapy** was performed with intravenous Methylprednisolone 500mg for three consecutive days and hospital discharge with return to the outpatient clinic in 30 days. At outpatient return, patient with no complaints and with regrement of signs and symptoms. **Final consideration:** Graves' ophthalmopathy is an uncommon presentation of Graves' disease. The literature reveals that only 10% of patients with thyroid ophthalmopathy do not develop hyperthyroidism as the initial manifestation of the disease. Of these, 3% had hypothyroidism and 7% had euthyroidism. Of the euthyroid patients (7%), only 2.5% did not present positivity to Ac Anti-TG, Ac Anti-TPO and / or TRAB. **Treatment** is based on the stage at which the disease is (acute or chronic). In the acute phase the treatment of choice is oral or intravenous corticosteroid therapy.

232. THE IMPORTANCE OF CLINICAL PRACTICE SUITABLE FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE ABDOMEN  
José Nazareth Barbosa Santos Filho, Nilde Melo Santos, Mariana Lima de Sousa, Stefani e Silva Lima; Gilberto Pinto Jansen Pereira Filho; Yasmin Aguiar Cordeiro; Vanessa Campos Silva Pinheiro; Raísa Helena Barroso Serafim de Sousa  
*CEUMA University*

**Introduction:** Clinical examination is the fundamental component of the tripod on which modern medicine is consolidated. The abdominal propaedeutics is part of the clinical examination and is of great importance in the diagnosis of diseases in the digestive system, among them acute abdomen. **Description of experience:** A study of the type of experience report aiming to ratify the relevance of the diagnosis of acute abdomen through the clinic in an improved and humanitarian way. The academics, therefore, went to the Hospital Djalma Marques with the intention of applying in practice the knowledge already acquired in theory, supervised by the teacher. The academics carried out the collection of information through the identification and anamnesis, emphasizing the clinical data for a better diagnostic reasoning. After the data collection, the physical examination consisted of inspection, auscultation, percussion and palpation being essential for the provision of signs and symptoms, which confirmed the suspicions raised. **Final considerations:** The experience reported by the members of this study contributed to the improvement of clinical practice. The importance of performing the physical examination of the abdomen in a systematic and orderly way - the auscultation must precede the palpation and the percussion, since these can alter the hydroaéreos noises -, as well as the knowledge of the maneuvers and signs direct to an accurate diagnosis. **Positive findings** are of great importance and should be associated with clinical history elements having great value for clinical outcome. The abdomen is full of information and know how to use them and, above all, to interpret them, is not easy. It is concluded, therefore, that the examiner must have a constant desire to improve himself in the technique in a disciplined and

resolute way, as well as to have an ethical and humanistic attitude towards the fragility of each individual.

233. ASSOCIATION BETWEEN CHRONIC PERIODONTITIS AND SERUM LEVELS OF HEPcidINE AND HEMOGLOBIN

Rosana Costa Casanovas, Rayssa Ferreira Cavaleiro de Macêdo, Hevila Briane Ferreira Abreu; Sandra Augusta de Moura Leite; Rosana Costa Casanovas  
Federal University of Maranhão

**Introduction:** Chronic periodontitis is a disease of high prevalence in the population. It is a local infectious / inflammatory process with a systemic response, translated by an increase in C-Reactive Protein (CRP), Interleukin-6 (IL-6) and possibly hepcidin, which by regulating iron homeostasis may cause hematimetric changes and contribute to the development of chronic disease anemia. **Objectives:** To analyze the interrelationship between periodontal disease and anemia by associating chronic periodontitis with hepcidin and hemoglobin levels in systemically healthy individuals, as well as to evaluate its relationship with hemogram, inflammatory markers and iron reserves. **Methods:** After approval by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Maranhão, a cross-sectional study was started, which included 67 individuals without systemic diseases, 36 of whom were affected by advanced chronic periodontitis and 31 control subjects. The variables collected included: anthropometric, periodontal data (depth of probing, gingival recession, clinical insertion level, visible plaque index and bleeding index) and hematological variables (Total Cholesterol, Fasting Glycemia, Triglycerides, Albumin, Transaminase, Creatinine, Uric, Hemo Velocity Sedimentation (HSV), Ultra-sensitive C-reactive Protein, IL-6, Hepcidin, Hemoglobin, Serum Iron, Ferritin A, Transferrin Saturation). **Results:** The group with periodontitis presented values of periodontal parameters statistically larger ( $p = 0.0001$ ) than the group without infection. There were no statistically significant differences between the groups regarding hemogram, inflammatory markers, and iron stores; mean values of hemogram and iron stores were lower in the group with periodontitis, such as hematocrit ( $p = 0.07$ ) and serum iron ( $p = 0.08$ ). On the other hand, the inflammatory markers presented higher averages in the group with periodontitis, such as HSV with  $p = 0.09$ . There was no significant association of IL-6 and hepcidin with the variables reported in individuals with chronic periodontitis. **Conclusion:** There was no association between chronic periodontitis and levels of hepcidin and hemoglobin, but increased levels of HSV and decreased levels of hematocrit and serum iron were observed in the group with chronic periodontitis.

**Keywords:** Oral Health

234. LE FORT I OSTEOTOMY FOR JUVENILE ANGIOFIBROMA TREATMENT

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Federal University of Maranhão

**Introduction:** Juvenile Angiofibroma is a benign tumor that is highly vascular and grows slowly, but locally invasive and destructive. It has a low prevalence and is usually located in the nasopharynx of young male individuals. Its treatment of choice is surgical excision, which can be performed by several techniques: endoscopic, midfacial Degloving, transpalatine, lateral rhinotomy or by means of the Le Fort I Osteotomy. **Case description:** Male patient, 16 years old, sought care in the outpatient clinic of Buco-Maxillofacial Surgery of the University Hospital - UFMA with complaint of recurrent epistaxis in the left nostril and nasal obstruction one year ago. During the physical examination, no changes were observed, considering the intra-osseous character of the lesion. At the imaging examination (Computed Tomography in axial section), we observed a hyperdense area in the posterior nasopharyngeal region. Thus, the suggested diagnosis was Nasoangiofibroma and, due to the vascular character of the lesion, it was decided not to perform an incisional biopsy prior to surgery.

Considering the extent of the lesion, total excision was planned for the treatment using the Le Fort I Osteotomy technique. In the preoperative period, internal maxillary artery embolization with microparticles was performed 48 hours prior to surgery in order to reduce intraoperative bleeding surgery. In the trans-operative, a mucoperiosteal incision was made in the vestibule of the mesial vestibule of the superior canine from one side to another. Then the osteotomy was performed on the medial wall of the maxillary sinus and nasal septum. Subsequently, the maxilla was pre-fixed with plates and screws in the region of the canine abutments, folding them and then removing them to perform the Down Fracture (lowering of the maxilla). Maxillomandibular block was also performed to ensure normal occlusion of the patient in the postoperative period. Excision of the lesion was performed and the excised material was sent for histopathological analysis, which confirmed the clinical- radiographic diagnosis of Nasoangiofibroma. **Final considerations:** The horizontal osteotomy technique was successfully performed and proved to be effective because it allows direct visualization, satisfactory aesthetic result and little repercussion in maxillary growth, being a good alternative for the treatment of this pathology.

**Keywords:** Oral Health

235. ANALYSIS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ACCIDENTS WITH VENOMOUS ANIMALS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO IN THE PERIOD OF 2011 TO 2015

Consuelo Penha Castro Marques, Antonio Luis Rodrigues Costa Júnior, YAN BRUNO SOUSA PORTO, Jefferson Rummenigge Nascimento Campos; Lorena Ferreira de Lima; Wilken Soares Batista; Andressa Mikaelly Alves de Sousa; Maria Teresa Sousa Fontenele  
UFMA - PHO

**Introduction:** Venomous animals are those that use stings or bites to secrete venom through glands or specialized inoculatory structures, such as tusks, stingers and thorns. Among the various venomous animals, there are snakes, scorpions, spiders and bees. Despite the caution recommendations to the population, accidents that involve them still affect a large number of people. **Objective:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of accidents with venomous animals in the state of Maranhão in the period 2011-2015. **Methods:** Cross-sectional study, with secondary data referring to the years 2011-2015, from the SUS Information System, DATASUS, on the State of Maranhão. The data underwent descriptive statistical analysis, to analyze the variables (sex, time of sting / attendance, evolution, age group and type of accident). **Results:** A total of 10,751 cases of accidents involving venomous animals in the state of Maranhão were reported during this period, with 7,601 cases in men and 3,147 in women. In about 35% of cases, the care occurred between 1 and 3 hours after the accident. The age group between 20 and 39 years was the most affected, with 3824 events. Among the animals involved, most cases were snakes (7196 cases reported), followed by scorpions (2629 cases). The number of deaths was 60 cases. **Conclusion:** Many individuals suffered accidents with venomous animals in Maranhão in the period of 2011-2015, and the risk of death due to this type of accident leads us to think of measures that minimize this damage to the population. Although women are also affected by these injuries, men were hit harder. The time of pricking and care (1-3 h) may be related to the difficulty of accessing the rural area to the Basic Health Units. Providing urgent / emergency care in a faster way can improve the effectiveness and effectivity of prevention of deaths and sequelae of accidents by venomous animals in Maranhão, although this State already demonstrates great success in the treatment of these diseases. Instituting prevention programs for these accidents through educational actions in health is also an important factor in the prevention of these accidents.

**Keywords:** Venomous animals; Epidemiology; Primary health care, Medical clinic

236. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DENGUE IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF PINHEIRO IN THE PERIOD FROM 2011 TO 2016

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UFMA - PHO

**Introduction:** Dengue is caused by an arbovirus belonging to the Flaviviridae family, which is grouped into four different virus serotypes: DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3 and DENV-4 and is classified as an acute febrile illness. In Brazil, its transmission occurs by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, which, when stings an infected person, acquires viruses. This will reproduce in the medium intestine of the vector, reaching its salivary glands and allowing it to infect healthy people through its sting. Dengue is a public health problem, due to its high prevalence and peculiarities in the national territory, which justifies the making of the present study, whose purpose is to diagnose the prevalence of dengue in the municipality of Pinheiro, considering reported cases, number of deaths and hospitalizations from the year 2011 to the year 2016. **Objectives:** To evaluate the epidemiological profile of dengue referring to the period from 2011 to 2016. **Methods:** The epidemiological study was done from the collection of secondary data from the System of Information of Injuries and Notification (SINAN), being exempted approval of Ethics Committee. For data collection and analysis, the data referring to the year 2011 to the year 2016 were considered, according to the number of reported cases of dengue, the number of deaths and the number of hospitalizations in the municipality of Pinheiro. **Results:** In the analyzed period, the year 2011 presented the highest number of cases, with 321, followed by 2013, 2012, 2014, with 187, 138, 11 cases, respectively. The years 2015 and 2016 do not contain registered cases, presenting number 0 in this question. Regarding hospitalizations and deaths, there are no data recorded for any of the years between 2011 and 2016, assigning the number 0 to these issues. **Conclusion:** It is observed that the numbers of reported cases fell with the passage of the years, except the year of 2013, that there was increase. Due to the characteristics in the form of transmission and prognosis of dengue, besides the ability of the vector *Aedes aegypti* also to transmit other diseases such as Zika and Chikungunya, there is an increase in the concern of the population and, consequently, the inspection and care with the outbreaks of the mosquito, which is dependent on a certain degree of urbanization to reproduce which has caused the numbers of notifications to fall over the years. In addition to demonstrating that even in years with high reporting values, no hospitalizations or deaths were recorded.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

237. Epidemiology of leprosy in Maranhão from 2001 to 2015  
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**Introduction:** Leprosy is an infectious disease, contagious, associated with social inequalities. Brazil has the largest number of leprosy cases in the Americas (93%) and is the second largest in the world. In the Northeast, Maranhão presents the highest prevalence of the disease. Patients need physical and psychosocial rehabilitation, since 20% of all new cases present some degree of physical disability at the time of diagnosis and another 15% will develop it even if all health actions are carried out properly. **Objective:** To describe the epidemiological characteristics of leprosy reported in the State of Maranhão from 2001 to 2015. **Methods:** This was a descriptive study, with data obtained from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), analyzed in simple proportions of the number of cases / year by macro-region of health, sex, age, diagnosis and treatment. **Results:** During the study period, 77,679 cases of leprosy were reported, a relative proportional reduction of 17.21%. The macro-regions of health with the highest coefficients of detection of new cases were Santa Inês and Imperatriz with 103.43 and 101.52, respectively. 44,792 (57.66%) were male, 21,288 (28%) were between 20 and 34 years of age followed by 17,594 (23%) in the age group 35-49. 44,471 (58%) scored zero at disability assessment, 49,467 (64%) were classified as multibacillary, 44,669

(58%) used the Multibacillary Polychemotherapy regimen 12 doses (POT / MB / 12 doses), 61,362 (79%) were cured, 1,211 (2%) died, 4,621 (6%) abandoned treatment. **Conclusion:** among the cases, predominated: men in the age group of 20 to 34 years old, multibacillary diagnostic operative class, disproportion of incidence in macroregions with a slight tendency of reduction, pointing to the need to optimize disease control actions.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

238. Dialogues between health and safety at work: The Health Command on the Roads Project  
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UFMA

**Introduction:** Traffic accidents are an important external cause of mortality and are associated with significant social costs. According to data from the Federal Highway Police (PRF), in 2014, 168,593 accidents occurred on Brazilian highways, with responsibility attributed to professional drivers in 30% of cases. The statistics are related to high workload, excessive sleepiness, use of psychoactive substances and other clinical conditions related to this profession, among them visual and auditory deficiencies, obesity, sleep disorders, hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and musculoskeletal disorders. **Description of experience:** The experience report is based on the participation in the project "Health Command on the Roads", carried out by SEST SENAT in partnership with the Federal Highway Police (PRF), held in October 2016 in the city of Imperatriz-MA, with the goal of assist motorists (n = 95). The project, which used as a space the BR-010 KM 260, was attended by several professionals and academics from the most diverse areas of health, with the objective of detecting possible changes in health of professional drivers who, under long working days, often find it difficult to take care of their own health. During the operation, several types of evaluations and tests were performed, such as: research for pre-existing diseases; blood pressure measurement; glucose levels; visual and auditory acuity; visual field; manual force; degree of drowsiness; weight verification, height, body mass, cervical and abdominal circumference; adipometry; nutritional and medical guidance; among others. The impairment of visual acuity, overweight and hypertension were the most frequent problems among drivers evaluated. The educational aspect of the project had as objective the reflection of the drivers regarding the care with the own health. **Final considerations:** Based on this experience, it is possible to understand the importance of intersectorial articulations and teamwork in the integral attention to the health of the road workers, contributing to minimize the occurrence of injuries and providing quality of life.

**Oral**

239. Insertion of the medical student in primary care: report of pedagogical experience based on the national curricular guidelines  
Iraciane Rodrigues Nascimento Oliveira, Rossana Vanessa, Dantas Almeida-Marques, Railson Miranda Gomes Júnior, Tainá Silva Ribeiro  
UFMA

**Introduction:** Health services, as well as medical education, accompany the changes in society and the health needs of its population. With the repercussion and achievements of the Sanitary Reform (social and political movement that was born in the 1970s, involved in the struggle for the re-democratization of the country and the right to health assured by the State), culminating in the legislation that regulates the Unified Health System, the Higher Education in the area of health goes through reformulations with the objective of enabling the student to provide comprehensive and humanized care, valuing the knowledge of the health-disease process in the prevention and promotion of health. In order to follow these transformations and the health needs of the Brazilian population, the new National

Curricular Guidelines (DCNs) for the Medicine course in 2014 were established, proposing the formation of a general, humanistic, critical, reflexive and able to act in accordance with the principles and guidelines of the Unified Health System professional profile. Description of the experience: The experience report is based on the transformation of the Pedagogical Course Project (PPC) of Medicine of the Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA), Imperatriz campus, which took place in 2016 to fully adapt to the new DCN. The proposed curriculum was organized by competencies and active methods were adopted in the teaching and learning process. Thus, students have been included in primary care since the first period of the course, with a weekly workload of four hours, through a teaching environment called Fundamentals of Practice and Medical Assistance (FPAM), which presupposes that this will improve the academic training of these students because they have been inserted in the community since the beginning of the course and also improve the quality of the health care of the people in the territory where they are inserted, due to the joint and integrated action of the students and the professionals of health. Final considerations: This new model of medical education aims to meet the new health needs of the population, in line with the NCD, and thus contribute to the future health professionals have a more holistic and humanized view of the disease health process, inserted in the Unified Health System.

## Poster

240. Ravet syndrome and neurological disorders  
Fernando Barbosa Brandão, Thaissa Rodolfo Almeida de Carvalho, EDUARDO FRANK MARSARO; Matheus Mendes Barbosa; Andrea Gomes Salles  
UFMA

Introduction: Dravet Syndrome or Severe Myoclonic Epilepsy of Childhood affects one in forty thousand children. It is characterized by epileptic seizures that begin until the first year of life, followed by myoclonus in subsequent years and a general increase in body temperature. The pathogenesis of epilepsy involves, in particular, a mutation in the SCN1A gene. Thus, there is impairment of the coding of specific sodium channels, causing the disinhibition, in GABAergic association, of the neural circuits. Objective: To report a case of Dravet's Syndrome and its neurological disorders. Description of Clinical Case: Patient, 12 years old, female, weighing 42.5 kg. At 3 months, she presented her first convulsive crisis after a DTP vaccine. On the occasion, she performed electroencephalogram (EEG), which presented normal. New episode at 5 months, afebrile, made use of Phenobarbital subsequently replaced by Depakene due to possible allergic reaction, normal skull EEG and CT. In 2010, it was reported that the patient had chronic neuropathy, of probable etiology for encephalopathy after vaccination when infants. At the end of 2015, he undertook the Exoma Sequencing exam to investigate genetic variants associated with epileptic encephalopathies. The Chr2: 166,909,376 A> C variant was found in heterozygosity in the SCN1A gene (neuronal sodium channel 1, alpha subunit), promoting the replacement of the amino acid isoleucine at position 227 by serine, which characterizes the childhood myoclonic epilepsy. Pathogenic variants of this gene have been associated with several forms of epilepsy, such as Dravet's syndrome, characterized by hypersensitivity to fever and the occurrence of spontaneous attacks of difficult control. Regarding its neuropsychomotor development, it has a compromise in the language, communicating by emissions of sounds, gestures and looks, lack of control of the sphincters, absence of fine motor coordination. Conclusion: The damaging of neural circuits impaired neuropsychomotor development. In addition, the rare character of the syndrome and the specific laboratory tests are involved in the late diagnosis.

Keywords: Myoclonic epilepsies; SCN1A gene; sodium channel

241. PREVALENCE OF CARDIOPATHIES AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH CHANGES IN BODY MASS INDEX IN WOMEN WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS AT SÃO LUÍS, MARANHÃO.

Consuelo Penha Castro Marques, Antonio Luis Rodrigues Costa Júnior, Wilken Soares Batista, YAN BRUNO SÓUSA PORTO; Jefferson Rummennigge Nascimento Campos; Lorena Ferreira de Lima; Larissa Chaves de Carvalho; Mariana Castro Barros

Federal University of Maranhão

Introduction: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune, inflammatory and systemic disease that involves the connective tissues, affecting several tissues and organs and in this way can reach the heart. Cardiac changes affect about 1/3 of SLE patients and can often be ignored in clinical practice, this high rate is due to autoimmune alterations, atherosclerotic complications, or even the adverse effects of multimedications. The limitations imposed by the disease can lead to sedentarism, and it is associated with obesity, which is also a factor associated with heart disease. Objective: to analyze the prevalence of heart disease and its association with changes in body mass index (BMI) in women with SLE treated in São Luís-Ma. Methods: This is a cross-sectional study, carried out in São Luís -MA, after approval by the Research Ethics Committee of the Presidente Dutra University Hospital-HUPD (no. 22437713.6.0000.5086), whose sample was 60 patients with SLE, female, aged between 18 and 65 years, attended at HUPD-UFMA, in the year of 2013. Results: The age range of 20 to 39 years was predominant, constituting 55% (n = 33) of the sample, followed by those aged between 40 and 59 years (41.6%, n = 25). There was one woman under 20 years old (1.7%) and one woman over 59 years old (1.7%). Of the total, 58.33% were eutrophic (n = 35), 33.33% overweight or obese (n = 20) and 8.34% undernourished (n = 5). The heart disease affected 13.33% (n = 8) of the sample. Of these, 50% (n = 4) had between 20 and 39 years, 37.5% (n = 3) between 40 and 59 years and 12.5% (n = 1) over 59 years. Regarding the women with cardiac lupus of the sample, 50% (n = 4) were overweight or obese, 37.5% (n = 3) eutrophic and 12.5% (n = 1) malnourished Conclusion: There is a high prevalence of cardiopathy in patients with SLE. The majority of patients with heart disease had a BMI change, evidencing the relationship between body mass changes and cardiac changes. The higher percentage of cardiopathy occurred in the younger age group, this may be associated with a survival bias, since it may indicate that lupus patients with heart disease may be at higher risk of mortality at an early age and thus have not been achieved by the research.

Keywords: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus; cardiopathies; Body mass index, Medical clinic

## Oral

242. ACCESSION OF THE SURGICAL TEAM TO THE SAFETY SURGERY CHECKLIST  
Elyrose Sousa Brito Rocha, Amanda Karoliny Meneses Resende, KAYRON RODRIGO FERREIRA CUNHA; Marcelane Macêdo dos Santos; Rosa Sousa Silva; Mara Denise do Vale Gomes; Elyrose Sousa Brito Rocha  
State University of Piauí - Uespi

Introduction: Concern about quality of care and patient safety is a global alarm. In the surgical environment, errors of laterality, identification and procedure are frequent. Thus, the World Health Organization has developed the Safe Surgery Protocol and a checklist that should be followed by surgical teams. But there are still challenges in running it reliably. Objectives: To describe an experience of nursing academics about the adherence of the surgical team to the safe surgery checklist in a hospital school. Methodology: This is a descriptive study of the experience report, referring to the experience of nursing students in the period of September 2016, during a voluntary internship at a reference school hospital in Teresina, Piauí. It was sought to observe the adherence of the surgical team to the safe surgery checklist, as well as the surgical environment. For this, the following items were observed: Checklist in the pre, intra and postoperative; use of ornaments and Personal Protection Equipment; completion of the terms of general consent and anesthesia; marking of the surgery site before entering the operating room and patient identification. Results: Twenty-five surgeries were observed.



Through systematic observation it was possible to confront theory with practice and analyze the needs of this environment that requires special attention. It was observed that there are still barriers to adherence to the checklist of safe surgery by professionals. There was greater adherence to the protocol's completion by the nurses and lesser by the surgeons. There are some aspects that need to be improved, such as filling in the items for surgical marking and laterality. Such a scenario hampers the proper application of the safe surgical protocol and compromises customer care. It is inferred that the existence of a checklist is not enough, but that the professionals recognize the importance and make their proper use. Conclusion: Observing adherence to the safe surgical checklist is a complex work involving several aspects of the surgical environment. The verification of these practices points to the need for strategic educational interventions that allow strengthening the adherence of professionals and the safety culture.

**Keywords:** Operative Surgical Procedures; Check list; Time Out in Health Care; Patient safety

243. NURSING CARE FOR THE PROMOTION OF BREASTFEEDING IN THE NEONATAL UNIT CANGURU

Rosimeire Muniz de Araújo, Amanda Karoliny Meneses Resende, Kayron Rodrigo Ferreira Cunha; Marcelane Macêdo dos Santos; Luana Felix Pereira; JANCIELLE SILVA SANTOS; Rosimeire Muniz de Araújo  
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**Introduction:** The Kangaroo Neonatal Intermediate Care Unit (UCINCa) is focused on humanized care. Quality care is paramount to encourage exclusive breastfeeding up to six months of age, as well as to promote mother / child bonding. Breastfeeding is the key to healthy growth and development. Because malnutrition and early weaning practices are associated with neonatal mortality. **Objective:** To describe an experience about the importance of nursing care for the promotion of breastfeeding among mothers and preterm infants. **Methodology:** This is a descriptive study of the type of experience reported by nursing undergraduates during a compulsory internship in December 2016, in the UCINCa of the reference maternity hospital in the State of Piauí. In which, the idea of using educational activities as a guiding instrument for the promotion, encouragement and strengthening of breastfeeding for preterm infants was born, with a view to humanized care. The approach was through lectures, dramatizations and music therapy, highlighting the importance of breastfeeding, the technique of breastfeeding, the benefits of human milk and the donation to the Human Milk Bank. **Results:** Twenty-one postpartum women, 13 to 35 years old, participated. Of these, 38% were primigravida and reported having difficulty in breastfeeding. All mothers accepted the method used, since it provided well-being, dignity, strengthening of autonomy and safety for breastfeeding, as well as contributing to a more intimate connection between the mother-baby dyad, satisfying broadly the physical and emotional needs of both, as emotional milk is absorbed along with physical milk. The reported myths and feelings of disability were the factors that most negatively influenced breastfeeding. In addition, it was possible to increase integration with nursing team, solidifying the bond and trust in the team. Thus, the differentiated approach has brought a new look at breastfeeding, showing a key element to increase adherence. **Conclusion:** Therefore, the optimization and qualification of the nursing care provided in the promotion of breastfeeding refer not only to the physiological needs of the dyad, but also to provide comprehensive and humanized care.

**Keywords:** Nursing Care; Breastfeeding; Kangaroo Method.

Poster

244. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF TUBERCULOSIS IN MARANHÃO 2010 TO 2015

Flávia Helen Furtado Loureiro, Dante Rodrigues de Barros Vieira, Pedro Paulo Souza Chaves; Samuel Rodrigues de Moraes Cunha; Jairo Veríssimo do Nascimento Júnior  
*UFMA*

**Introduction:** Tuberculosis is an ancient infectious disease that prevails today. Factors such as schooling, age, demographic, behavioral characteristics, presence of weakened immune system and low adherence to treatment directly influence the incidence, prevalence and morbimortality of the disease. In addition to smoking, alcoholism, nutritional status, and impairment of renal function. There are 81450 cases of tuberculosis in Brazil and 2189 cases registered in Maranhão in the year 2015. In the 21st century the reduction of new cases is not maintained, with unstable periods of increase. This work intends to explain this fact from collected data and to emphasize the appropriate approach and its importance for the control of tuberculosis. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to map and analyze the epidemiological profile of tuberculosis in Maranhão from 2010 to 2015, to evaluate the factors associated with mortality and to compare data obtained for Maranhão with the records of Brazil. **Methods:** This is retrospective documentary research and a qualitative approach, with a survey in the SINAN database. **Results:** In the state of Maranhão, between 2010 and 2015, there were 13680 cases of tuberculosis, 71% in the urban area, 26.7% in the rural zone and 2.3% in the urban area, with 43.3% of the cases in the 20 to 39 years. In the analyzed period, among men, 76% of cases occur in browns. In sex, 39% are women and 61% are men. In the state of Maranhão, in 2014 there were 12.1% of new cases, which in 2010 was approximately 6%. Also in 2014, there were 163 deaths from tuberculosis in the state, with a mortality rate of 2.4 / 100,000 inhabitants, this index is lower than that of the year 2010, of approximately 3%, but higher than the year of 2012, of approximately 2.2%. **Conclusion:** This infectious disease is directly related to the conditions of poverty and the abandonment of treatment is one of the greatest obstacles to the control of the disease. The tuberculosis is serious, however, it has a possibility of cure with an appropriate treatment. One of the forms of treatment involves the directly observed supervised treatment strategy, which guarantees patient compliance, as it is assisted by a multiprofessional team. It is worth remembering that many cases are not reported due to lack of accessibility to the population's health services. In this way, the main goals should be to reduce dropout rates and facilitate access to therapeutic intervention.

**Keywords:** Collective Health

245. EVOLUTION OF THE ESOPHAGUS CANCER MORTALITY RATE IN BRAZILIAN REGIONS DURING THE PERIOD 1990 TO 2014

Carolina Abreu de Carvalho, Wyllyane Rayana Chaves Carvalho dos Santos, Nathália Maria Souza Silva, Ana Karla de Araújo Almeida; Ingrid Thais Reis Pinheiro; Eliziane Gomes da Costa Moura da Silva; Janaina Maiana Abreu Barbosa; Virginia Nunes Lima  
*Uniceuma*

**Introduction:** Esophageal cancer is a relatively uncommon and extremely lethal neoplasia. It is therefore relevant to monitor these data and monitor the evolution of the mortality rate. **Objective:** To verify the evolution of the esophageal cancer mortality rate by sex and regions of Brazil during the period from 1990 to 2014. **Methods:** A descriptive study using data from the National Cancer Institute (INCA). Data collection in the INCA atlas took place in June / 2017 and the data were from 1990 to 2014, at intervals of 5 years. Thus, the periods 1990 to 1994 were selected; 1995 to 1999; 2000 to 2004; 2005 to 2009; 2010 until 2014. Data were extracted from all regions of Brazil for individuals of both sexes. We selected the item topography by fixed group for esophageal cancer (ICD-C15). The age-adjusted and standardized mortality rates for the Brazilian population of 1991 (for the years from 1990 to 1999), 2000 (for the years 2000 to 2009) and 2010 (for the years 2010 to 2014). **Results:** In Brazil, the mortality rate for each 100,000 inhabitants was 2.83 from 1990 to 1994; 2.88 from 1995 to 1999; 3.31 from 2000 to 2004; 3.36 from 2005 to 2009; 4.05 from 2010 to 2014. Throughout the analyzed periods, the South region was the higher mortality rate and presented a tendency of growth, being of 5.77 / 100,000 hab. in the years 1990 to 1994 and increasing to 6.44 / 100,000hab from 2010 to 2014. The North and Northeast regions were the ones with the lowest mortality rates during the whole historical series. **Conclusion:** Over time, there

was a 1.43-fold increase in the cancer mortality rate in Brazil. The analysis revealed that the most developed regions of the country were those with the highest mortality rate due to esophageal cancer.

Keywords: Collective Health

246. Importance of the Academic League of Medical Semiology in the training of new physicians  
Karine Keila de Sousa Vieira Sampaio, Amanda Barcelos Similli, Ana Karine Lopes Vilanova; Anna Érica Bernardes Oliveira; João Victor Magalhães Farias  
UFMA - Imperatriz

Introduction: Academic Leagues are non-profit entities that are based on the indissociable academic pillars of Teaching, Research and Extension. Constituted fundamentally by students, the league seeks to deepen crucial subjects of Medicine and to assist in the medical formation of the student. The objective of this work is to report the impact of the League of Semiology of Imperatriz for both the medical training of the binders and the local community. Description of the experience: The Imperatriz Medical Semiology Academic League (LASIMP) was founded in August 2016. Coordinated and organized by academics and professors of the Medicine Course of the Federal University of Maranhão (UFMA) - Imperatriz Campus, the league promotes in-depth knowledge of the Semiology, a complex discipline whose mastery enhances the essential art of being a medical professional. The quest for such objectives is given through theoretical classes given mainly at the UFMA Center Campus of Imperatriz and the Medical Association of Imperatriz (AMI) by guiding teachers and guests; presentation of seminars by the students themselves; and holding round tables with enriching discussions. The practical classes carried out at the Municipal Hospital of Imperatriz - HMI under the guidance of teachers, promote greater mastery of semiological techniques as well as frequent contact with patients, accustoming binders to the environment and medical practice. LASIMP also has extension and research projects, such as the Alegria Prescription Project and others still in planning that lead binders to act on behalf of the local community; and also with the participation of medical and academic events of Imperatriz and region. Final considerations: The Academic League of Imperatriz Semiology, reiterating the concept of an academic league, provides the student's satisfactory insertion in an expanded context of medicine, given the complexity and singular importance of Semiology in the medical field. Through the acquisition of concrete experiences involving Teaching, Research and Extension, it provides greater qualification of its members to the professional environment.

247. ANEMIA FERROPRIVA IN PREGNANT WOMEN  
Karla Joelma Bezerra Cunha, Maria de Aquino Vieira, JANCIELLE SILVA SANTOS, Maria de Aquino Vieira; Karla Joelma Bezerra Cunha  
FACULTY SANTO AGOSTINHO

Introduction: Anemia is a public health problem in developed countries, but with a higher incidence in developing countries, affects about 30% of the world population, and at least half of this global prevalence can be attributed to iron deficiency. Objective: To analyze iron deficiency anemia during pregnancy. Methodology: This is a cross-sectional quantitative survey carried out in a reference maternity hospital in the state of Piauí, in the city of Teresina, from December 2015 to January 2016. The inclusion criteria were pregnant and puerperal women with diagnosis of iron deficiency anemia, and who agreed to participate in the research, the exclusion criteria were those that did not have diagnoses of iron deficiency anemia and those that did not accept to participate in the research. The sample consisted of 66 patients. The research complied with the criteria of Resolution No. 466/12 of the National Health Council and was approved by the Maternity Ethics and Research Committee through the Institution's Consent Term and the term of faithful custodian (TDF) and authorized by the Committee of Ethics and Research of the Faculdade Santo Agostinho through the registration in Plataforma Brasil. Results:

Regarding the age of pregnant women with diagnoses of anemia, 62.1% were between 18 and 35 years of age and 60.6% received income for a minimum wage. In the obstetric variables studied, 57.6% had two or more deliveries, 66.7% never had an abortion, 56.1% had less than 6 prenatal consultations, and were diagnosed with a urinary tract infection during pregnancy. Pregnant women who underwent hemogram showed different degrees of anemia, 48.5% of the hemoglobin levels were characterized by moderate anemia, 89.4% had a decreased hematocrit, and 87.9% of the pregnant women were submitted to vitamin supplementation, 34.8% of whom used ferrous sulfate and associated folic acid. Regarding hemoglobin values, vitamin supplementation was significant ( $p = 0.04$ ), since mild and moderate anemia was observed in 48.3% of the pregnant women who used vitamin supplementation. Conclusion: The study allowed the analysis of pregnant women with a diagnosis of moderate anemia, even in those who used ferrous sulfate, raising questions about what might have occurred in order not to eliminate this pathology, thus having great relevance, mainly as a source of future anemia research in gestation.

Keywords: Gynecology and Obstetrics

248. Analysis of the epidemiological profile of elderly people with HIV in Brazil  
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Introduction: Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is a type of retrovirus, which causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). With the start of the use of antiretrovirals, the life expectancy for HIV patients, until then approximately 2 years after the development of AIDS, has increased and infected individuals have been getting older with the disease. The increase in the number of HIV / AIDS cases in the population is a new challenge. Objectives: To describe and analyze the epidemiological profile of elderly people infected by HIV virus in Brazil. Methods: A descriptive cross-sectional study with data from DATASUS, from year 2015. Data on the region, sex and age of HIV-infected individuals in Brazil were taken into account. Results: In 2015, the North Region registered 4,205 HIV-infected individuals, 88 aged over 65 years, representing 2.092% of the elderly. In the Northeast, 8,670 HIV patients were registered, 206 over 65 years old, representing 2.366% of the elderly. In the Southeast region, 15,402 HIV patients were registered, representing the highest number registered in Brazil, of which 373 were older than 65 years, representing 2.421%. While in the South, 8,157 HIV patients were registered, of which 270 were older than 65 years old, representing the highest percentage of elderly in the country of 3.310%. The Central West region recorded the lowest number of HIV carriers, with 2,679 cases, of which 60 were older than 65 years old, representing 2.239% of the elderly. In Brazil, the male population with HIV was 26,516, being 600 aged over 65 years, representing 2.262% of the elderly. In the female population, 12,579 HIV carriers were registered, of which 397 were older than 65 years, representing 3.156%. Among men and women over the past ten years, there has been an increase in the detection rate, especially among those 60 and over, representing an increase from 2006 to 2015 of 26.6% and 19.64%, respectively. Conclusion: Analyzing the results, there was a large increase in elderly people with HIV in the last 10 years. Older seropositives require more attention in health, because by the advanced age, they are characterized as a risk group. Therefore, it is evident the need for investments in public policies directed specifically to this population, in order to reduce the impact of AIDS caused in the elderly.

Keywords: Collective Health

- Oral  
249. Median arched ligament syndrome  
Caio Marcio Barros de Oliveira, Ricardo Mary Medeiros, Hozano Queiroz Machado Neto, Caio Marcio; Larissa

Moreira Atta; Orlando Jorge Martins Torres; Ricardo Mary Medeiros  
UFMA

**Introduction:** Median Arched Ligament Syndrome (SLAM) is a rare clinical condition with a prevalence ranging from 1.76 to 4%. Its pathophysiology is explained both by the compression of the celiac plexus, causing neurogenic pain, and by compression of the celiac trunk, causing possible chronic mesenteric ischemia. **Case report:** Our study reports the case of a 17-year-old woman with epigastrium pain and right flank for 4 years. After being submitted to several imaging tests and not having a diagnosis, it was referred for evaluation by the Pain Service, and extrinsic compression of the trunk of the celiac trunk was diagnosed by mesenteric angiography. **Discussion:** Before the clinical picture of the patient, the diagnosis of the Middle Arched Ligament Syndrome was performed. Although the diagnosis is based on the image of arterial compression, it is discussed whether mesenteric ischemia is indeed the main cause of the symptoms because there is a large collateral flow, and neurogenic pain is then caused by the compression of the celiac plexus. **Conclusion:** Arched Ligament Syndrome is currently a differential diagnosis for chronic abdominal pain, although it is often not remembered. Although it is a rare case, it is important that there is an early diagnosis for the proper treatment and pain relief of the patient.

## Poster

250. THE INTERFACES BETWEEN PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ATTENTION, WILL SATISFACTION VARY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ENVIRONMENT?

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Federal University of Maranhão

**Introduction:** There are many obstacles in the health system that hamper service to the population. It is noted that the satisfaction of the patient in relation to the health service received is linked to several aspects such as access, quality, physical and organizational structure, important aspects for the doctor-patient relationship. **Objectives:** To understand the differences related to the level of patient satisfaction at different levels of health care. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional, quantitative, descriptive study of the characteristics of the users of the Mattos Dourado Health Care Station and the Integrated Medical Care Center (NAMI), located in Fortaleza, Brazil, in the year 2016. 507 users were interviewed through quiz. **Results:** The sample had a similar number of interviewees at both research sites, which favored the comparison and analysis of the data. The study obtained 81.07% of female respondents and 54.96% of the sample did not have complete secondary education. When evaluating each service unit in terms of quality and service satisfaction, the NAMI - belonging to the level of secondary care - was better evaluated than the Mattos Dourado Health Center at the primary care level. As for physicians, the majority of the patients interviewed (88%) stated that they would not change health professionals, this shows how the value of the doctor-patient relationship is consolidated in the services performed. However, of the patients who would change professionals, 78% are users of the health post, illustrating the dissonance between the labor relations established at the two levels of health care. The reception is also a variable that influenced the evaluation, being the most responsible for the dissatisfaction found in the patients seen in both sites. **Conclusion:** The predominant profile of the people who are treated in primary and secondary care is women (81.07%), prevailing in relation to men. Large numbers of patients do not have completed high school and are low-income. NAMI, a secondary point of attention, is preferred, in terms of patient satisfaction, in relation to the care received at the Mattos Dourado Family Health Center. This is a reflection, among other factors, of the interpersonal relationships established in patient care, especially the physician-patient relationship based on a culture of humanization, as well as the structural aspects of the place of care.

Keywords: Collective Health

251. TREATMENT OF PATIENT WITH FEMALE ARTERIOVENOUS FISTULA AFTER TRAUMA

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**Introduction:** Arteriovenous fistula (AVF) is the communication between artery and vein of congenital, surgical or penetrating lesions origin. These lesions result in other complications such as hematoma and pseudoaneurysm. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), vascular traumas correspond to 8% of traumas, with the incidence of severe vascular lesions related to high mortality. The objective of this study is to report the case of a patient who, after a white-weapon injury, developed an AVF between the superficial femoral artery and vein. **Material and methods:** Descriptive cross-sectional study with case report of surgical correction of post-traumatic femoral AVF performed at the University Hospital of UFMA through medical records, patient interviews, follow-up of the procedure and review of the literature. **Results and Conclusion:** Case report. AECF patient, male, 19 years old, post-traumatic femoral AVF by white weapon in the upper third of the left thigh in anterior region. After trauma there was great blood loss and syncope. After 20 days, he went to the vascular surgery outpatient complaining of pulsation in the area of the perforation, with deficit in leg extension followed by stitch pain and left foot paresthesia. **Physical examination:** nodular palpable and with tremor in the upper third of the left thigh. Lower left pedal and tibial pulses. Left Ankle-Brachial Index (ITB): 0.35. After neurological evaluation, left paresthesia is attributed to nerve damage. CT angiography of left iliac and femoral vessels was performed, evidencing: precocious and retrograde filling of the femoral and common iliac veins, related to AVF, being associated with pseudoaneurysm (8,8cm x 3.4cm x 4.5cm), nourished through perituit at the medial margin of the proximal third of the superficial femoral artery at 2.5cm of the common femoral bifurcation. We opted for open surgery, with AVF and femoro-femoral by-pass withdrawal with reverse right major saphenous vein graft. On the 1st postoperative day (DPO) it evolved with improvement of pain in popliteal region, but persistence of left foot pain. Symmetrical pulses, normal perfusion, without thrill. ITB: 1.15. He was discharged in the 2nd DPO for outpatient follow-up. The chosen procedure demonstrates the importance of the individual approach in the choice of therapy. In this case, the procedure was successful with satisfactory results, evidencing clinical and functional improvement of the injured region.

252. SECONDARY NECROTIZING FASCIITIS FOR OYSTER INJURY

Suzane Katy Rocha Oliveira, Raisa Helena Barroso Serafim de Sousa, Gilberto Pinto Jansen Pereira Filho; Stefani e Silva Lima; Rhayna Taynara Simplicio da Silva; Sarah Eugênio Botelho  
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**Introduction:** Necrotizing fasciitis is a serious infection that affects the superficial fascia and subcutaneous cellular tissue. This infectious process is caused by bacteria producing toxins, and may have a polymicrobial character. The bacteria most commonly involved in this pathology are group A beta hemolytic Streptococcus, Staphylococcus aureus and anaerobic bacteria. Extension of the lesion occurs, in most cases, from small local trauma, insect bites and surgical incisions. The reason for this work is the exposure of an infrequent case with a rare triggering factor, an accident with oysters. **Case description:** JALS, 52, male, was admitted to a hospital in Icatu-MA, where he lives, with a history of right thigh and leg injuries caused by oysters in an accident at sea. It reports having placed ice on the lower limb, evolving with marked edema, inguinal lymphadenopathy and fever. He was referred to the Clementino Moura Hospital in São Luís and submitted to surgical debridement of necrotizing fasciitis of the thigh and leg. He mentioned updated anti-tetanus vaccine. The patient was given the antibiotics Ceftriaxone and Clindamycin.

He presented a favorable evolution with programming of reconstitution of the injuries after 21 days of the date of the accident. Final considerations: It is of fundamental relevance to have knowledge of the main bacteria involved in necrotizing fasciitis, since together with the clinical characteristics, it will aid in the antimicrobial therapeutic decision before the results of the cultures.

Keywords: Surgery

Oral

253. Report of experience in medical genetics: familiarization with the clinical aspects of the main syndromes  
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Introduction: The internship of the Academic League of Genetic Diseases (LADGEN) at CEUMA University took place in the medical genetics outpatient clinic of the Juvêncio Mattos Children's Hospital between the months of May and December 2016. It aimed to disseminate among the students the main signs and symptoms of the most frequent genetic syndromes so that they, as future doctors, can recognize them promptly and thus proceed with appropriate guidance and referral of the suspected cases to the specialist. Description of experience: The internship ran twice a week, in the morning and afternoon, and with each shift, a league member accompanied the supervisor in attendance. Throughout the consultation, the doctor made conceptual and practical assessments to the trainee regarding the case in question, answering any questions of the student, the patient, and their relatives. We performed detailed individual and family anamnesis, general and dysmorphological physical examination, elaborated diagnostic hypotheses and, when necessary, requested additional tests, such as enzymatic dosages, karyotype and gene sequencing, as well as referrals for the evaluation of other professionals. We have also done genetic counseling, the central pillar, and is indicated for patients and families at risk of congenital anomalies or genetic diseases. We diagnose from more common cases like: Syndromes of Down, Edwards, Arnold Chiari II and Marfan; to even the rarest ones such as: Beckwith-Wiedemann syndromes, Donn Barrow, Aarskog and Stickler. Final consideration: This experience has resulted in familiarization with clinical aspects of genetic syndromes, contributing to the training of the physician, regardless of his specialty. In addition, it allowed integration between practice and theory and the opportunity to exercise skills such as: interacting with a multidisciplinary team, communicating bad news, empathy and respect for the particular values of the consultants. It was possible to perceive some difficulties such as: the impossibility of analysis of the DNA samples in the State itself for the majority of the genetic examinations, increasing the investigation and prolonging the time of the result; and the scarcity of medical geneticists in the state and the high demand for patients. In this way, I believe that this experience contributed to my professional training by instructing me in the appointments and enabling me to interact better with the work team, patients and their families.

Poster

254. The impacts of the dermatology league on medical training  
Karine Keila Vieira Sampaio, Ergellis Victor Cavalcanti de Lima, Paulo Roberto Sotillo de Lima Filho; Valéria de Castro Fagundes; LEONARDO JOSE CASTELO BRANCO PORTELA; Aloiso Sampaio Souza; Karine Keila Vieira Sampaio  
*UFMA*

Introduction: As established by the Curricular Guidelines for medical graduation courses, the physician must have a humanistic, critical and reflexive training. For that, academic leagues are entities that act on the teaching-research-extension tripod, providing the development and improvement of skills and abilities essential to professional practice. Thus, the academic league of dermatology (LADERME) of the Federal University of Maranhão of Imperatriz represents the importance of the

protagonism of learning, placing the expert advisor in a role of facilitator of knowledge. Description of experience: Among the actions carried out, the internships at CEMESP (Center of Specialist Medicine of Imperatriz) stand out, through weekly rotations and supervision of the counselor. In this regard, the early insertion in the clinical environment demonstrated to the academic the challenges that will be routine in their work. Thus, from the outpatient knowledge the scholars were able to broaden the concepts about dermatological semiology, which is vital for the general practitioner. Thus, through joint consultations with the specialist, they found diseases such as leprosy, melanoma, systemic lupus erythematosus, among others, knowing the prescriptions, the forms of diagnosis and their differentials, as well as guiding patients. In addition, LADERME has enabled its linkers to develop scientifically through projects, presentations at events, and mini-courses, extremely important tools in the professional curriculum and the medical environment. Another evident effect was the learning and the way the knowledge expanded, since in some moments the students themselves taught the classes about dermatological pathologies, as well as in symposiums of invited specialists. Finally, it is worth mentioning the realization of events that sought to raise awareness among the population about skin cancer, rescuing the primary function of the physician: promote and protect health. Final considerations: The real impacts of LADERME's performance on academic graduation are highlighted, emphasizing the amplification of the values and medical challenges present in the scientific, practical and health promoter development. Thus, it is pointed out the need to valorize the academic leagues, considering their transformative and complementary role in the performance of these health professionals.

255. Limitations and advances in the neuropsychological analysis of patients with cleft lip and palate  
Rossana Vanessa Dantas de Almeida Marques, Ergellis, Victor Cavalcanti de Lima, Ândrea Gomes Salles; Matheus dos Santos Passos; Roberta Castro Campos Borba; Nathan Luis Aguiar Carlos Pereira; Rossana Vanessa Dantas de Almeida Marques  
*UFMA*

Introduction: Children with cleft lip and palate (CLP) - the most frequent congenital malformation of the face - in chronic rehabilitation conditions face a variety of special challenges that predispose them to cognitive and learning disorders. It is evident, however, that the neuropsychological evaluation of these children has been a field of study little explored, although fundamental for the identification of markers such as language, attention and memory. In this way, the domain of relations and interrelationships of the cerebral and behavioral functions determines social implications in its limitations and advances. Description of experience: This report describes the experience of **UFMA's medical students during research on the neuropsychological assessment of children with CLP in a one-year period.** Therefore, its application was possible through the Maranhense da Alegria Association (Centrinho Imperatriz), a multiprofessional and non-profit institution exclusively dedicated to the treatment of CLP. The difficulty in finding human and material resources constituted the main limiting factor of this research. In addition, the lack of mobility, due to the socioeconomic vulnerability of the patients, the deactivation of Centrinho's telephone directory and the difficulty of communication with indigenous patients were obstacles in the application of neuropsychological tests. After identifying the patients, the new challenge was to delimit a common schedule between students, professionals and patients. There was often a hesitation of a significant portion of those responsible for bringing other children without CLP to the research control group. On the other hand, the availability of inexpensive and easy-to-apply tests (non-verbal intelligence test for R-2 children) allowed the execution of research in children aged 5 to 11 years. Having a referral center in a region of high patient demand coupled with the great interest of parents in project participation facilitated the screening of the sample. Final considerations: Given the many obstacles, the importance of research related to the

neuropsychological assessment of patients with CLP was evidenced, considering the social impacts involved. To this end, electronic inclusion, the availability of qualified professionals, investment in specialized centers, improvement of the quality of life, the social inclusion of people and the extension of easily accessible tests are indispensable.

## Oral

256. THE BRADEN SCALE AND THE PROMOTION OF PATIENT SAFETY: RISK OF PRESSURE INJURY AND PREPARING THE CARE PLAN ANA SUELEN PEDROZA CAVALCANTE, MARISTELA INÉS OSAWA CHAGAS, MARIA GIRLANE SOUSA ALBUQUERQUE BRANDÃO, JOSÉ CIRLANIO SOUSA ALBUQUERQUE; Maristela Inês Osawa Chagas; Ana Suelen Pedroza Cavalcante  
STATE UNIVERSITY VALE DO ACARAÚ - UVA

**Introduction:** Pressure injury (PI) is an injury to the underlying soft tissue and skin on bone prominence or due to the use of a hospital device and occurs through intense and/or prolonged pressure, causing physical discomfort, increased treatment costs and prolonged hospitalization, in addition to emotional exhaustion for the individual. PI prevention is considered to be one of the 10 key steps for patient safety (SOBEST, 2016). **Description of experience:** This is an experience report that presents the results of the application of the Braden Scale in an Intensive Care Unit and High Complexity Care Unit of a Tertiary Hospital in the Northern Region of the State of Ceará in April and May, 2017. The sample consisted of nineteen patients. The scale provides six evaluative parameters: 1- sensory perception; 2- moisture; 3- activity; 4- mobility; 5- nutrition; 6- friction. Each subscale scores from 1 to 4. In critically ill patients, the risk is established as: low risk (scores between 15 and 18); moderate risk (between 13 and 14); high risk (between 10 and 12) and very high risk (9 or lower). Data were identified by anamnesis and physical examination. Based on the risk presented, a care plan was drawn up to prevent the onset of the injury based on the Ministry of Health's Protocol for the Prevention of Pressure Ulcer of 2013. Following the application of the Braden Scale, a high risk was identified in the ICU. Of the six risk factors of the Scale, the predominant ones were: no response to pain or sedated patient, bed restriction, immobile patients, inability to move alone, poor diet and constant friction. When evidencing a high risk for PI, a Therapeutic Care Plan was established based on the aforementioned Protocol of the Ministry of Health, taking the following care: assessing and moisturizing the skin, changing the position and repositioning so that the pressure was relieved or redistributed, keep the sheets dry, encourage mobilization while respecting the patient's clinical condition, heel protection, and assessment of the need to use dressing materials to protect bony prominences as well as management of moisture, nutrition and friction. **Final considerations:** Risk identification and the use of recommended preventive measures contributed to prevent and minimize the incidence of PI in this unit, improving the quality of nursing care and the health service.

## Poster

257. RISK MAPPING TO PATIENTS ATTENDED IN THE EMERGENCY SERVICE OF A NORTH REGION TEACHING HOSPITAL Livia Moreira Barros, MARIA GIRLANE SOUSA ALBUQUERQUE BRANDÃO, Odézio Damasceno Brito; Aline MARIA VERAS MENDES; CRISTINA DA SILVA FERNANDES; JOSIANE DA SILVA GOMES; LÍVIA MOREIRA BASTOS  
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**Introduction:** The safety culture of the patient stands out as a way of transforming work processes, in which a change in the way of providing assistance is encouraged, adopting safer measures, improving methods of performing procedures and consequently preventing events that could harm the health of the patient. In this sense it is relevant to know the risks that exist in the emergency of a hospital, in order to develop actions for patient safety. **Objective:** To map the risk of patients under observation in the emergency department of a teaching hospital. **Methodology:** This is an exploratory study of a quantitative approach carried out

in July 2017 in a teaching hospital located in Sobral-CE-Brazil. The collection was performed in adult emergency through on-site visits, with follow-up of nursing care, interviews and inspection with patients. The study was attended by 163 patients who were under observation or awaiting care. The research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the institution under study (CAAE: 68436717.3.0000.5053). **Results and discussion:** After the periodic visits, some risks with potential to become adverse events were identified, among which 44 (26.9%) patients had a risk of falling; 64 (39.2%) of bronchoaspiration; 96 (58.8%) of pressure injury and 135 (82.8%) of phlebitis. With this, it can be observed that the identification of risks is an important step for the prevention of adverse events in the hospital services, being an important practice to qualify the assistance provided and prevent the patient from developing or suffering any damage during the in-hospital period. **Conclusion:** Therefore, with this study, it is possible to observe the existence of a risk to hospitalized patients in the emergency room, and that prevention is a key element to prevent the occurrence of adverse events. It is worth adding that such measures, besides optimizing care provided, guarantee the patient a humanized and safe care. For this, it is suggested the implementation of protocols of identification of risks and development of preventive actions for each identified risk.

**Keyword:** Nursing

258. Stevens-Johnson syndrome  
Suzane Katy Rocha Oliveira, Sandra Salomão Ribera, Renata Salomão Ribera, Sarah Eugênio Botelho; Raylene Layane Carneiro Lima; Thais Cristina Lemos Corrêa; Gerson Pereira Jansen Junior  
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**Introduction:** Stevens-Johnson Syndrome is a serious skin problem in which red-colored lesions appear throughout the body, in addition to dyspnea, fever, and other symptoms that may be life-threatening. Its onset is due to an allergic reaction to some medication, and symptoms may appear up to 3 days after ingesting the medicine. **Case report:** Male patient, 48 years old, single, born in Sobreiro-CE and resident in Colinas-MA. Patient was admitted to the Psychosocial Care Center (PSCC) in Colinas-MA on 06/02/16 after a psychotic outbreak, with delusions, mental confusion and hallucinations. It has been reported to the psychiatrist that the patient was an alcoholic many years ago. The patient was medicated with: Risperidone 2mg/day, Tegretol 200mg/day and Fenergan 25mg/day. There was improvement of the psychotic outbreak, but the patient developed scaly lesions with epidermal necrolysis in 95% of the body area, and the diagnosis of Stevens-Johnson Syndrome was established due to the use of Risperidone. The patient was evaluated by the dermatologist who confirmed the diagnosis. There was no further psychotic outbreak even with medication discontinuation. Patient maintained in venous hydration, with nutritional support, Lacrima eye drops, Prednisone, Enoxaparin, Tramadol, topical treatment with Fibrinase and follow-up by the Intensive Care team. The exams revealed leukocytosis of 12,800 with left shift. The patient presented a satisfactory evolution with gradual regression of the lesions, O<sub>2</sub> saturation of 99%, and was later transferred to the hospital in Caxias on July 14, 16, to continue treatment. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Because it is a rare syndrome, many physicians have difficulty with this diagnosis, and due to the severity of the disease, treatment should be started as soon as possible to avoid serious complications such as generalized infection or internal organ damage.

259. Perforated Acute Abdomen by Gastric Adenocarcinoma  
Suzane Katy Rocha Oliveira, Sandra Salomão Ribera, Renata Salomão Ribera, Gerson Pereira Jansen Junior; Sarah Eugênio Botelho; Raylene Layane Carneiro Lima; Thais Cristina Lemos Corrêa; Alexandre Soeiro Araujo Ramos  
CEUMA University

**Introduction:** This is a case of acute perforating abdomen due to gastric adenocarcinoma. The initial diagnostic hypothesis was

perforated peptic ulcer, due to the frequency found at the Clementino Moura Hospital. Case report: Male, 47 years old, brown, natural and resident in São Luís - Maranhão. Patient attended at the Itaquí-Bacanga Health Unit on 04/30/2016 with hematemesis and epigastric pain. The abdomen was painful to the superficial and deep palpation, with peritoneal irritation, being referred to the Hospital Clementino Moura on the same day. The surgical clinic sector of the hospital confirmed acute perforating abdomen after performing routine laboratory and radiological examinations. The patient underwent exploratory laparotomy with xiphopubic incision. Intraoperative finding: large amount of gastric juice in the cavity; 3 cm lesion in gastric antrum, with marked thickening of the lips and friable. Intracavitary fluid aspiration, resection of the ulcer edges, gastrorrhaphy with separate points, placement of a tubular drain close to the gastric suture, cavity lavage with 0.9% saline solution and planar synthesis were performed. Oncological follow-up was requested after surgery. We highlight the presence of the tumor in the gastric antrum with multiple whitish hepatic lesions suggesting metastasis, without lesions in other organs. The postoperative diagnosis presented was perforated gastric ulcer, infiltrating gastric lesion and disseminated liver lesions suggesting metastasis. After the operation, we performed a Total Abdomen Ultrasonography that demonstrated liver with innumerable solid nodules of varying sizes, characterizing secondary implants. Histopathological examination confirmed the diagnosis of gastric adenocarcinoma. Patient presented hematemesis again, being carried out blood transfusion and transferred to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU). After 36 hours of admission, he evolved with cardiorespiratory arrest and death. Final considerations: This is a case of gastric adenocarcinoma associated with an acute perforating abdomen. Perforation has been the most frequent complication of cases of peptic ulcer in this hospital without association with neoplasias, and this case differs from the most prevalent findings reported in the surgical clinic.

Keywords: Surgery

260. CAROTID-CAVERNOUS FISTULA  
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Introduction: Carotid-cavernous fistulas (CCF) are rare lesions, characterized by connections between the carotid artery and the cavernous sinus. They result from cranial trauma, fibromuscular dysplasia, arterial dissection, collagen deficiency and rupture of the cavernous aneurysm of the internal carotid artery. The clinical manifestations are based on the classical triad: pulsatile murmur, proptosis and conjunctival hyperemia; however, headache, retroorbital pain, ophthalmoplegia, diplopia and tinnitus may also be present. Case description: Patient, 31 years old, male, born in São Luís - MA, referred to the Hospital by the SAMU team, victim of a traffic accident with a motorcycle. He reports cranioencephalic trauma with loss of consciousness for a few minutes, evolving with ocular pain and hyperemia in eyeballs, with loss of right vision. Ophthalmologic examination: Upon inspection: more pointed right eye, ciliary injection, chemosis, non-photoreacting pupils, and bilaterally mid-dystrophy. Auscultation and palpation of the orbit: presence of audible murmur in right orbit and pulsatile exophthalmos. Biomicroscopy: important chemosis with accentuation in the right eye, venous engorgement of the eyeball and eyelid edema (2+ | 4+). Tonometry: intraocular pressure of 24 mmHg and 26 mmHg in right and left eye respectively. Campimetry: important alteration of the visual field, with global decrease of sensitivity and Bjerrum type relative scotomas. Visual acuity of OD 20 | 400 and OE 20 | 60 with correction. Examination of ocular motility: paralysis of III, IV, and VI cranial nerves. Fundoscopy: papilla engorgement and discrete edema on the right. CT scan of skull: proptose, enlargement of the extraocular muscles, dilatation of the ophthalmic and cavernous sinuses, communication between the internal carotid and cavernous sinus, with bilateral traumatic CCF. Angiography: right internal carotid

fistula with cavernous sinus. Diagnostic hypothesis: Direct high-flux CCF, referred to the interventional angiology sector for the treatment of the lesion. Final considerations: The traumatic CCF has severe clinical manifestations and installation, and therefore should be treated immediately to regulate the brain-orbital flow. The objective is to reverse the symptoms, reduce the congestion of the episcleral vessels, avoid compromising the artery and central vein of the retina and improve venous stasis.

261. ADENOID CYSTIC CARCINOMA OF ORBIT  
Adriana Leite Xavier Bertrand, Louise Christine de Castro Costa, Francisca Yasminny Silva Cruz; Camila Gomes Brito Sonvesso; ILLANA CATHARINE DE ARAÚJO MARTINS ILLANA MARTINS; Rafael Richardson Gomes Silva; Juliana Pereira Rosa  
CEUMA UNIVERSITY

Introduction: Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma (ACC) is a rare, highly aggressive malignant neoplasm with great relapsing potential. Responsible for 23% of all epithelial tumors of the lacrimal gland, ACC occurs more frequently in the fourth decade of life, being discreetly more common in women and the duration of symptoms is often less than 12 months. Orbital symptoms include exophthalmos, downward displacement of the globe, ptosis, and diplopia in addition to orbital pain as a result of perineural disintegration of the tumor. Case description: A 87-year-old male patient from São Luís / MA. He came referring pain in the right eye and headache a month ago. At the clinical examination, proptosis was observed on the right. Ophthalmologic examination revealed proptosis to the right, conjunctival hyperemia to the right of 2+ / 4+, photoreactive pupil. Cataract 2+ / 4+ in both eyes. Total palpebral ptosis to the right, 2+ / 4+ edema of the upper eyelid in right eye. Computed tomography of the orbit showed an infiltrative lesion, affecting the lateral wall of the orbit and intra-conal space, right lateral muscle and right lacrimal gland, expanding through the orbital fissure to the cavernous sinus and temporal fossa. An incisional biopsy was performed and histopathological examination revealed malignant glandular epithelial neoplasia. The diagnosis was of Adenoid Cystic Carcinoma, infiltrative variant, from the right lacrimal gland. Patient was referred to the head and neck surgery service, and radiotherapy was planned pre surgical excision. Final considerations: We conclude that its classification and prognosis depend on the clinical characteristics, location of the lesion and its microscopic appearance. Cystic adenoid carcinoma is a pathology with poor and poorly recognized prognosis. The surgical removal followed by complementary radiotherapy is the current treatment of choice.

262. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus after Chikungunya Fever.  
Raquel Moraes da Rocha Nogueira, Luan Pinheiro Domingues Moreira, Mateus Guimarães Benvindo; Isabella Caldas Bastos  
CEUMA

Introduction: Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a chronic, systemic, autoimmune inflammatory disease of unknown cause. Surely, it can be said that several conditions play a predisposing role, such as: the genetic component, hormonal participation, the influence of environmental factors, exposure to sunlight, the participation of infectious agents, particularly viral agents, and the role of various chemical substances is also known. Case report: A 14-year-old female patient was admitted to the CEUMA Rheumatology outpatient clinic with a complaint of generalized joint pain for 5 months, which began during a viral condition on the plantar surface, progressively adding to the knees, hip, wrists and elbows. It also refers to morning stiffness that lasted more than 1 hour and alopecia started 2 months ago. Denies rash, weight loss, fever and photosensitivity. Accompanist refers to erythema malar. Laboratory tests showed positive IgG serology for Chikungunya fever, 1/1280 homogeneous nuclear reagent FAN, 1/40 anti-DNA reagent and positive direct coombs. SLE was diagnosed, new exams were requested, treatment with hydroxychloroquine 400mg / day + prednisone 40mg / day was started and she was oriented to return. On return, the patient presented improvement of symptoms (joint pain and alopecia), absence of erythema malar and without cutaneous lesions, however, she manifested Cushing's syndrome. Laboratory tests

showed anti-Sm 28, anti-DNA negative, anti-RO 79, anti-LA negative, negative direct Coombs, C3 = 93 and C4 = 12. She was instructed to continue with hydroxychloroquine and to make use of ciprofibrate and omeprazole, in addition to being instructed to wear corticosteroids. She was referred to the nutritionist and advised to perform physical activity. Conclusion: Considering the aspects analyzed, it was concluded that the patient developed SLE after the viral illness caused by the Chikungunya virus, coinciding with the current literature that recognizes the relation of viral infections as a possible cause for the onset of SLE.

263. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF MENINGITIS CASES IN MARANHÃO, BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2012 AND 2015.

Márcio Anderson Sousa Nunes, Eliza Maria da Costa Brito Lacerda, Thalita Rodrigues Soares, Victor Saruk Corrêa Nery  
CEUMA

Introduction: Meningitis consists of inflammation of the meninges, structures that protect the brain, spinal cord and other parts of the central nervous system. It can be caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi or non-infectious agents. Other factors can also trigger a meningitis, such as allergies to certain drugs, some cancers and also inflammation. The meninges are found involving the brain, divided into three layers classified as dura mater, arachnoid and pia mater. The cause of meningitis varies according to type. The most common of meningitis is that caused by viruses, but there are also cases of disease caused by bacteria. Less common, meningitis caused by fungi may also arise. Objective: To outline the epidemiological profile of meningitis, between the years 2012 to 2015, highlighting the frequency of occurrence in the municipalities of the state of Maranhão. Materials and methods: A descriptive observational study was carried out through the data analysis of the Ministry of Health's Health and Safety Secretariat, together with DATA-SUS, finding 663 cases of notifications. Results: 663 cases of meningitis were reported among the eight macro-regions of health in the state of Maranhão between 2012 and 2015. Of these, 34.8% were from the municipality of São Luís, followed by 19.9% of the cases of Caxias, Coroatá with 12.8%, Balsas with 9.5%, Presidente Dutra with 7%, Pinheiro with 6%, Santa Inês with 5.1% and Imperatriz with 4.6% of cases. The year 2015 had the lowest rate of people infected with the disease in the state of Maranhão, with a total of 91 cases. However, the most affected year was 2012, with a total of 250 notification cases. Conclusion: In Maranhão, meningitis mainly affects infants and children up to 4 years due to the incomplete formation of the immune system. It reaches a considerable number of young people and adults between the ages of 20 and 39 since living in urban centers, with air pollution, in indoor environments and with large numbers of people is part of the daily life of society. In addition, there is a high risk of contamination in people who have low immunity, for example people with AIDS or diabetes

Keywords: Meningitis, viruses, bacteria, fungi, Collective Health

264. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS WITH BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO

Francisco das Chagas Araújo Sousa, Maria Carolina Albuquerque de Sousa Martins, Marcela Maria Lopes Costa; Antônio Lucas Mendes Araújo; Leticia Pereira Martins; Victor Hugo Pinheiro dos Santos; Luiza Mariana Batista Lima Cunha  
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Introduction: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) is considered the most common neoplasm among men from the fifth decade of life and is characterized by benign growth of the prostate, due to the hyperplasia of its cells. According to the Brazilian Society of Urology, this condition is intimately related to male aging, affecting up to 90% of men over 80 years of age. Objective: To identify the epidemiological profile of BPH patients in the State of Maranhão, Brazil, from 2011 to 2016. Methods: A quantitative

descriptive study was carried out, using a cross-sectional study, based on data obtained from the Hospital Information System SUS (SIH / SUS), referring to the State of Maranhão, during the years 2011 to 2016. Results: During the study period, 3 were registered. 247 BPH occurrences, with a progressive increase in the number of new cases over the years, especially when comparing the years 2011 and 2016, at the extremes of the research. The years 2014 and 2015 stood out among the others, presenting a decline of 6.97% (41 cases) and 26.32% (144 cases), respectively, in relation to previous years. Between 2014 and 2015, there were also significant numbers: the average fall of 36.65% in relation to previous years was 90%, that is, of 30 records in 2014, there were only 3. The growth pattern was again observed in the year 2016, which presented a significant increase of 61.78% in relation to 2015. The most prevalent age group was 60 to 79 years, covering 74.37% of the population. However, there were 13 cases registered in men under 20 years of age, of which 3 were below 10 years. There was also a lack of information about the color (or race) of patients with BPH. Despite the high rate of undeclared (66.27%), the prevalence was of brown men, with 24.7% of the cases. Conclusion: In the period studied, there was a progressive increase in the number of cases, with a higher prevalence of the disease in men between 60 and 79 years old, and a high lack of information on patients' color.

Keywords: Collective Health

265. BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA: PROFILE OF INTERNATIONS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO

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Introduction: Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) is one of the most frequent clinical conditions affecting men and is directly related to the aging of this population. Characterized by increased prostate volume, this neoplasia interferes with urination and consequently the patients' quality of life. Objective: To identify the profile of hospitalizations for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia, in the State of Maranhão, Brazil, from 2011 to 2016. Methods: A quantitative descriptive cross-sectional study was performed based on data obtained from the Hospital Information System SUS (SIH / SUS), referring to the State of Maranhão, during the years 2011 to 2016. Data were analyzed regarding the nature of care (which was divided into elective and emergency care), the hospitalization regime (divided in public and private) and the most affected macro-regions of health. The State of Maranhão is divided into the following macro-regions of health: São Luís, Caxias, Imperatriz, Pinheiro, Presidente Dutra, Coroatá, Santa Inês and Balsas. Results: During the study period, 3,247 cases of BPH were reported, with a growing distribution over the years surveyed. The year of 2016 stood out as the most significant of the period studied, since it presented the highest number of notifications. One of the factors analyzed showed that most hospitalizations for BPH were elective (74.59%), as opposed to a minority of urgency (25.41%). Regarding services, when divided in the public and private systems, a greater number of cases were obtained in the Public Health System, which presented 63.07% of the reported cases. Among the macroregions of health in the State of Maranhão with the highest number of cases, the most important are those of São Luís and Imperatriz, with respectively 46.22% and 35.75%. Conclusion: In the period studied, there was a progressive increase in the number of cases, with a higher prevalence in the elective hospitalizations, assisted by the public health system, predominantly in the macro regions of São Luís and Imperatriz.

Keywords: Collective Health

# Abstracts of the Malaysian Medics International (MMI) Research Symposium 2017

01. Stewardship Opportunities in the Treatment of Urinary Tract Infection Using Oral Fosfomycin  
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Introduction: Fosfomycin (FM) was first introduced following the fermentation of *Streptomyces* strain in 1969. Following its unique position for uncomplicated urinary tract infection (UTI), its appropriate use is of paramount importance to mitigate the emergence of resistance. We aim to look at the current practice of prescription in our large outpatient clinic. Objectives: To look at the FM prescribing pattern by the primary care physicians and degree of conformance to the available guidelines. Methods: This is a retrospective study carried from April 2015 to May 2016 in primary care clinics affiliated to University Malaya Medical Centre, Malaysia. We recruited any patients above 12 years old who received single dose oral FM. We divided the patients into guideline compliant (GC) and non-guideline compliant (NGC) groups based on available consensus. Results: 100 patients were recruited from a list of 139. The cohort was predominantly female (81, 81%). More than half (57, 57%) of our cohort had at least one comorbidity and both hypertension and diabetes predominate (40 and 35 respectively). The reasons for the non-GC were due to absence of symptoms (18), acute pyelonephritis (13), inappropriate investigations (urine culture (21) and ultrasound of kidney (4)) and complicated UTI(32). Urine analysis was the preferred test performed (87). 44 patients (44, 44%) had been followed up post fosfomycin prescription and 75% were reported to have clinical cure. Of note FM susceptibility testing was not available in our centre. Conclusion: Based on this data, we encourage continuous education to the primary care physicians, as the misuse of FM is still present as well as additional and unnecessary investigations illustrated by the data above. The use of FM for asymptomatic bacteriuria and complicated UTI is concerning. In addition, the lack of susceptibility data on FM against the local contemporary urinary isolates should be addressed.

02. Possible Risk Factors to Autism Spectrum Disorder  
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Introduction: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that is described as having core deficits in two major domains: (1) social communication and social interaction, (2) behaviour, interests and activities. It is estimated to affect approximately 1% of the global human population and males are four times more commonly affected than females. To date, no promising aetiology has been found for underpinning this peculiar disorder. Objective: The objective of this study is to explore the current concept of possible risk factors predisposing human to ASD. Methods: We conducted a literature review of the existing literatures, examining the possible risk factors in developing ASD. We searched a myriad of electronic bibliographic databases (MEDLINE, PubMed, EMBASE, Google Scholar) and reference lists of included articles. From 2091 citations, 131 articles met our inclusion criteria.

Results Descriptive analyses of this clinically heterogenous disorder suggest multifactorial aetiology. Genetic, environmental and neurobiological factors are implicated in the manifestation of complex phenotypic variations. Firstly, the concordance rate (36-96%) in monozygotix (MZ) twins portrays a genetically-mediated pathogenesis but in fact it never achieves 100%, supporting a gene-environment interplay. Willfors et al. conducted a study on MZ twins to minimise the confounding impacts of genetic factors and endorse the phenotypic variation of ASD is secondary to

environmental factors. They reported that early medical events are associated with clinical ASD phenotypes. In addition, dysfunctional amygdala was observed among individuals with ASD and four significant findings can be concluded from these neuropathological studies of amygdala in ASD: (1) enlarged amygdala in early childhood, (2) does not undergo age-related growth, (3) reduced neuronal number and (4) no activation signals in fMRI upon test of judgement. Conclusion: In a nutshell, despite the growing body of evidence discovered many possible risk factors contributing to ASD, the underlying aetiology of ASD remains unknown.

03. Knowledge, Attitude and Perceived Barriers towards Medical Research among Undergraduate Medical and Dentistry Students  
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Introduction: Research is crucial to the understanding of problems which affect the health of individuals, communities and health systems. Training for research skills in early time in medical profession is associated with continued professional academic work. This study aims to assess knowledge, attitude and identify perceived barriers towards medical research among undergraduate medical and dentistry students. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in January 2017 at Melaka-Manipal Medical College. A total of 295 students consented to participate. Data were collected using self-administered, structured questionnaire which included socio-demographic characteristics, knowledge, attitude and perceived barrier. Data were analysed using SPSS version 12. Pearson correlation and multiple linear regression were used for data analysis. Results: 62.7% of the students had moderate and 19.6% had good knowledge while 17.8% had limited knowledge. Similarly 67.6% of students had moderate, 16.7% had good attitude while 15.6% had need to improve attitude. The mean total score for knowledge was 12.14±2.73 (maximum possible score 20) and attitude was 74.05±8.68 (maximum possible score 105). Regarding barriers to participation in research, 79.9% perceived lack of time, 72% perceived lack of proper funding, 63.6% perceived lack of facilities and 55.8% agreed lack of rewarding and/or motivation. Multiple linear regression shows there were significant association between age, ethnicity, scholarship status and knowledge. There were also significant association between knowledge, attitude and barrier. Conclusion: In Melaka-Manipal Medical College, research is compulsory; however, students should be encouraged and provided opportunities and support. Students should have more sessions for improving research knowledge and skills especially preparation for conferences and scientific writing.

04. Strategies adopted by the veterinary services & animal industry department which led to Sabah's rabies free status  
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Introduction:As of 2016, Sabah was declared to be free of rabies and other major zoonotic diseases by the Veterinary Services & Animal Industry Department. Such a declaration warranted further thought and study given the vast number of canines in it. Methods: Data was collected from the Veterinary Services & Animal Industry Department via an interview with the Head of the Epidemiology Department and staff members. Secondly, an observational survey was done on 50 members of the local populace with equal distribution amongst the urban and rural



areas. The data was edited and were entered in Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software for analysis. Results: Based on the data that we have collected and analyzed mostly there is a **good sense of knowledge on Sabah's status of being a Rabies free state** among the urban population (60%). Besides that, there is a good knowledge on the rabies disease itself among each individual population, with rural population (72%) and the urban population (60%). On the other hand, in terms of dog ownership the urban population mostly do not have any household pet dogs among them (96%), in stark contrast to among the rural population being the majority of several pet dogs (80%). The most **significant factor contributing to the state's rabies free status was its zero index case scenario**. A natural buffer zone; an existing forest bordering Sabah and Kalimantan, reduces contact and transference of the virus from Kalimantan. An Ordinance insures pets from high risk areas are banned but if intent still exists, a license be required. A quarantine period is determined and only after is the pet allowed in. Conclusion:

The findings of this study showcase measures of the Sabah Veterinary Services Department that ensured Rabies free status.

05. The Expression of Napsin A in the Differential Diagnosis of Primary Pulmonary Carcinoma  
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Introduction: Thyroid Transcription Factor-1 (TTF-1) has long been used as a diagnostic marker for pulmonary adenocarcinoma. Recent studies have shown a potential tumor marker, referred as Napsin A, which demonstrated to be equal or better in performance than TTF-1. Objectives: This study aimed to examine the expression of Napsin A in the differential diagnosis of primary pulmonary carcinoma and to determine the expression of Napsin A with TTF-1 in primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma and squamous cell carcinoma. Methods: A total of 51 cases consisted of 28 cases of primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma and 23 primary pulmonary squamous cell carcinomas were selected. Tissue microarrays using Napsin A as the primary antibody were constructed according to standard protocols. TTF-1 results were retrieved from archived histopathological reports of respective cases. Results: A total of 24 cases of primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma expressed positivity to Napsin A (sensitivity 89%) while 24 cases of primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma expressed positivity to TTF-1 (sensitivity 89%). 25 out of 27 cases of primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma expressed either Napsin A or TTF-1 or both. All primary pulmonary squamous cell carcinoma expressed negativity to both Napsin A and TTF-1. Statistically, there was an excellent agreement between Napsin A and TTF-1 (**Cohen's kappa 0.93**), indicating both tests were very similar to each other. However, the superiority of Napsin A over TTF-1, as claimed, could not be demonstrated. Conclusion: Both Napsin A and TTF-1 are equally effective in diagnosing primary pulmonary adenocarcinoma and ruling out primary pulmonary squamous cell carcinoma.

Keywords: Napsin A; TTF-1; Pulmonary Carcinoma

06. To Evaluate Dietary Intake and Physical Activities in Relation to BMI of Children in Rural Area  
Siti Ilyani Nadzirah binti Muhammad Nozili, Aina Nabila binti Azhar, Nur Nabila Bt Mohd Alias, Siti Hajar binti Abdul Halim, Mala A. Manickam, Sabiha Pit, Adlina Suleiman, Muhammad Abu Bakar  
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Introduction: The importance of proper nutrition and physical activity in reducing rates of disease and death from chronic diseases has been well established. The practice is even more pronounced among children as overweight children are at high risk of becoming overweight adolescents and adults, placing them at risk of developing chronic diseases such as heart disease and diabetes later in life. This study assessed the association of

dietary intake and physical activities with BMI outcomes. Method: A cross-sectional survey using self-administered questionnaire was carried out within 73 families. The questionnaire measured meal pattern, diet intake from three major food groups and the involvement of physical activity. The BMI for age percentile were calculated using CDC **growth charts**. **Body Mass Index (BMI) .85th** and 95th percentile were defined as overweight and obesity. Results: The meal patterns revealed that lunch and dinner was taken regularly but not breakfast. The pattern featured an imbalance dietary intake: increasing consumption of carbohydrates and fibers and decreasing consumption of proteins and nutritional drinks in their daily meal intake. Equally, there was a positive correlation between breakfast and BMI,  $r = .354$ ,  $p < .001$ , with a  $R^2 = .125$ ; similarly, between lunch and physical activity,  $r = .274$ ,  $p < .05$ , with a  $R^2 = .075$ . However, there was a negative correlation between physical activity and BMI,  $r = .272$ ,  $p < .05$ , with a  $R^2 = .074$ . Conclusion: Although most of the children had normal weight and were physically active, the children did not have balanced meal and it can be assumed that the parents were ignorant of the nutritional contents or calorie values of meals served. Furthermore, the dietary intake contrasts among urbanized children, linking to socio-economic differences as characteristic of a nutrition deficit situation. Although these children are not at a higher risk of chronic diseases, they might suffer negative health consequences from malnutrition.

Keywords: Nutrition, BMI, Children, Rural

07. Antibiotic prescribing patterns among paediatric patients in a Secondary Care Hospital  
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Introduction: Antibiotics are the key drugs for treatment of infections and are commonly prescribed drugs in Paediatrics department. This study was intended to study the prescribing pattern and the average number of antibiotics prescribed per encounter. Methods: A hospital based retrospective study was conducted from June-August 2015 at the Medical Records Department, DR TMA Pai Hospital, Udipi, Karnataka, India. 110 files of pediatric age group were collected by consecutive sampling and 94 files were included in the study. Sociodemographic data, diagnosis, dosage form, drug details, dose frequency, prescribed antibiotics and their prescribing patterns were recorded. Epi Info was used to analyze the data and descriptive analysis was done. Results: Out of 94 case records, 53 (56%) belonged to male patients and 41 (44%) belonged to female patients. The average number of antibiotics per encounter was 1.13 ( $\pm 0.40$ ). Amoxicillin (31.13 %) was the most frequently prescribed antibiotics followed by combination of Amoxicillin and Clavulanic acid (28.3 %). The preferred route of administration was oral route (92 %) and 94% of the antibiotics prescribed were in the WHO essential drug list. Conclusion: Prescription patterns and usage of antibiotics in this study was appropriate. The most common infection was respiratory tract infection. The treatment guidelines for common conditions can be formulated. Also, efforts must be made to encourage prescribing by generic names.

08. Effect of vitamin D levels on cardiovascular outcomes in inflammatory arthritis and systemic autoimmune diseases – A systematic review  
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Introduction: In recent years, vitamin D deficiency has been linked to disease activity and pathogenesis of systemic autoimmune diseases (SAD) like systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and inflammatory arthritis (IA). IA and SAD as also associated to an

elevated cardiovascular burden. While vitamin D deficiency augmented the risk for cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in the general population, a systematic review was performed to determine whether it contributes to an increased cardiovascular morbidity in patients with IA and SAD. Methods: A literature search was performed in PubMed/MEDLINE and EMBASE to identify all articles that assessed the association of vitamin D on CVD risk factors in patients with IA (rheumatoid arthritis (RA), psoriatic arthritis (PsA), ankylosing spondylitis) and SAD (SLE, Behcet's disease, vasculitis, Sjogren syndrome, systemic sclerosis). Eligible studies were assessed for quality and risk of bias according to the Cochrane Handbook. Results: 3273 abstracts were identified. After screening, selection and quality assessment, 16 studies were included (6 case-control and 10 cohort studies), which described only RA and SLE, except for one study which focused on PsA. In RA patients (n = 812) vitamin D deficiency was associated with presence of (components of) metabolic syndrome in RA, especially dyslipidemia and obesity. No studies with prospective design in RA assessed CVD risk in relation to vitamin D. In SLE patients (n = 1850) the only prospective study observed no association between vitamin D deficiency and CVD, although associations with dyslipidemia and obesity were found in some studies. Conclusion: No clear association between vitamin D deficiency and CVD was found in patients with RA and SLE, probably due to large heterogeneity in terms of sample sizes, designs, analyses and outcome measures. As conclusions were mainly drawn on cross-sectional data, more prospective studies are needed to assess if vitamin D levels have an effect on cardiovascular outcomes.

09. The roles of men in family planning – a study of married men at UKM primary care clinic

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Introduction: Traditionally, family planning initiatives were concentrated on women despite it being a family matter. As family dynamics evolved over the years, fathers' involvement in family planning is crucial in enhancing the family well-being. Objective: This study aimed to identify the role played by men in family planning activities and their association of socio-economic characteristics with these roles. Methods: This was a cross-sectional study carried out in a university primary care clinic. All married male attendees to the clinic, aged 50 years and below, were approached to answer a set of self-administered questionnaires, asking for their involvement in family planning practices. The data were analysed using descriptive and inferential statistics.

Results – There were 167 participants in the study. A high proportion of men participated in the discussions regarding previous pregnancies (60.42%), future child planning (89.76%) and desired family size (89.76%). However, the discussions on the usage of family planning methods (FPMs: 39.16%) were significantly low. Socio-economic factors associated with higher likelihood of men discussing family planning activities were older age ( $p < 0.0$ ), higher education level ( $p = 0.010$ ), higher monthly income ( $p < 0.001$ ) and longer marriage years ( $p = 0.0049$ ). Conclusions: The level of participation of men varied in the discussions of four family planning activities. The roles taken by men in family planning were associated with older age and higher socio-economic class. Majority of men needs to be encouraged to play a more active role in the discussion of FPMs.

**Keywords:** Men's role, family planning, gender roles, masculinity

10. The relationship between gender and personality traits: A cross-sectional study

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Introduction: Personality is important as it is defined as the quality or state of being a person. Due to limitations, little is

known about how gender take on development of personality traits of a person. Thus we aimed to determine the most dominant and the least dominant personality trait in both genders. Methods: This cross sectional study was carried out in MMMC in January 2017. 250 subjects participated. We used structured self-administered questionnaires which includes sociodemographic characteristics and personality by DISC scale; 'D' measures a direct, dominant disposition, 'I' measures an interactive, influencing disposition, 'S' measures an accommodating, steady disposition, and 'C' measures a private, conscientious disposition. The most opted response among 4 options are interpreted as their domain trait. We used Epi-info software and Chi-square and unpaired-T-test were calculated. Results: A total of 250 students participated of which 104 were males and 146 were females. Males have personality 'C-conscientiousness' (22%) and female have personality 'S-steady' (24%) as their dominant trait, on the other hand males have personality 'I-influencer' (17%) and personality 'D-dominant' (24%) for female as their least dominant trait. Female are 2.2 times more likely to have personality 'steady' as a main domain and male are 1.86 times more likely to have personality 'conscientiousness' as their main domain. Conclusion: The most Prevalence personality type are 'steady' in females and 'conscientiousness' in males. Usually, every individual will have a blend of all 4 types of personality. Gaining a better understanding of oneself is the first step to become a better person.

11. Effect of oral supplementation of Liv. 52 and Docosahexanoic Acid (DHA) alone and in combination against carbon tetrachloride induced hepatotoxicity in rats

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Introduction: Previous literature shows that antioxidants prevent the toxic effects of carbon tetrachloride to liver. In the advancement of modern medicine, the use of herbal and natural supplementation against liver disorders has become popular. Liv-52 tablet which is a polyherbal formulation exhibits as a potent liver protective agent against chemically induced hepatotoxicity. Besides, Docosahexanoic Acid was proved to have significant value in protection against hepatotoxicity. Thus, this study was conducted to investigate the effects of these two particular drugs alone and in combination against liver damage. Objective: The present study was undertaken to investigate the effect of oral supplementation of Liv. 52 and Docosahexanoic Acid alone and in combination against carbon tetrachloride induced hepatic injury in Wistar rats. Methods: Hepatoprotective activities of Liv. 52 and Docosahexanoic Acid alone and in combination at two different doses (225 mg/kg, 450 mg/kg and 300 mg/kg, 600 mg/kg respectively) were evaluated in carbon tetrachloride (1 ml/kg) induced hepatotoxic rats. The extent of carbon tetrachloride induced hepatotoxicity was studied by assessing biochemical parameters alanine transaminase, aspartate transaminase and alkaline phosphatase in Wistar rats. Results: Oral administration of Liv. 52 and DHA alone and in combination for 7 days resulted in a significant reduction in serum alanine transaminase, aspartate transaminase and alkaline phosphatase levels compared to carbon tetrachloride intoxicated control rats. ( $p < 0.001$ ). Conclusion: Liv. 52 and DHA alone and in combination was found to ameliorate the hepatic injury induced by carbon tetrachloride in Wistar rats. Our study opens the perspective for further mechanistic studies.

12. Effect of Fear on Memory Among Medical Students In Melaka, Malaysia; A Randomized Controlled Trial Study

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Introduction: Memory refers to the brain system that provides temporary storage and manipulation of information necessary for complex cognitive tasks. Emotion affects memory in two aspects: a) stress hormone such as cortisol that interacts with amygdala; and b) amygdala-altering activities in other parts of the brain. Amygdala specialises in process of emotion. It is crucial for the

acquisition and expression of fear conditioning. Objective: To determine if fear has an effect on someone's memory and the extent of its effect; and to study fear reduction methods. Methods: A randomized controlled trial was performed. 38 Melaka Manipal Medical College students were divided equally into experimental and controlled groups. Their perception of fear was assessed using a standardized questionnaire prior to the experiment. Subjects were shown 24 images at two-second intervals. Then, experimental group was shown a 3-minute horror video and controlled group was shown a 3-minute cartoon video. Following that, subjects were told to recall as many images as they can remember within three minutes. Data obtained from questionnaires were tabulated using Microsoft Excel and analysed using Epi Info Ver. 7 Software. Results: Perception of fear of both groups fall under the category of "Toxic memory", indicating that memory of trauma was moderately sensory, fragmented, and moderately verbally accessible. There was a significant difference in total number of images recalled between both groups, whereby controlled and experimental groups managed to recall 285 and 241 images respectively. Controlled group performed better compared to experimental with mean difference of 2.3158 images and SD difference of 0.0608. There was a significant difference of ability to recall memory in relation to perception of fear memory with non toxic (Mean: 15.000, SD: 2.4495) being the best, followed by toxic (Mean: 13.9032, SD: 3.7626) and the least very toxic (Mean: 11.6667, SD: 3.5119). Conclusion: Fear increases stress levels, which can impair a person's learning performance. Fear reduction methods include conservative treatment such as leisure activities, gradual sensitisation to fear; and medical treatment such as psychotherapy.

13. Association of Insomnia and Circadian rhythm disorder on Mental Health among Medical Students of Melaka Manipal Medical College (MMMC), Muar Campus, A Cross Sectional Analytical Study  
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Introduction: We aimed to study the effect of insomnia and circadian rhythm on mental well-being of medical students. Due to the stress and demands of studying and sitting for examinations, students tend to have higher probability of having insomnia and disorders of circadian rhythm which can lead to mental disorders. This study was conducted to help in identifying the prevalence of these problems among medical students. Methods: This was a cross-sectional analytical study conducted on 240 medical students based in Melaka Manipal Medical College (Muar Campus). The participants were selected via probability sampling. We utilized Self Reporting Questionnaires (SRQ20) which was designed to screen for psychiatric disturbances. These questionnaires were distributed among the medical undergraduates measuring factors of insomnia and circadian rhythm on mental health. Results: We noted correlation between insomnia and mental health (correlation coefficient value  $r=0.346$ ;  $P$  value  $< 0.001$ ). We further observed 13.3% out of 240 students were positive for circadian rhythm disorder. In addition 26.5% of these students were associated with mental health disorder based on SRQ20. Conclusion: We observed high prevalence of insomnia and circadian rhythm disorder among medical undergraduates. We further noted correlation of insomnia with mental health. Counselling by university administrators on strategies in reducing insomnia such as optimization of sleep may assist in reducing prevalence of mental health among students.

14. Comparative Study of Clinical Outcomes between Open Gastrectomy and Laparoscopic Gastrectomy for Gastric Cancer  
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Introduction: Laparoscopic gastrectomy (LG) has gaining acceptance by surgeons as an alternative surgical treatment for

gastric cancer in recent years. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the clinical advantages of LG as compared to open gastrectomy (OG) in patients with histologically proven gastric adenocarcinoma. Methods: We retrospectively assessed the clinical outcomes of 89 patients who underwent gastrectomy between January 2008 to October 2016. Clinical outcomes were studied and compared between the groups of LG and OG. Kaplan-Meier curve was plot to compare survival. Results: The mean age of patients with gastric adenocarcinoma was 62.8 years old. ( $\pm 12.3$  years). The multiethnic cohort is consisting of Chinese ( $n = 55, 61.8\%$ ), Indian ( $n = 21, 23.6\%$ ) and Malay ( $n = 11, 12.4\%$ ). The operative time was significantly longer for LG ( $458.3 \pm 20.9$  minutes) vs OG ( $322.8 \pm 22.3$  minutes).

The length of hospital stays (9.5 days after OG vs 10 days after LAPG,  $p=0.59$ ) and the amount of intra-operative blood loss ( $p=0.46$ ) were similar in both groups. Major complications (Clavien III-V) were observed in OG group ( $N=8, 20.5\%$ ) as compared to LG ( $N=2, 7.7\%$ ). The median follow-up for OG group was 86 months and LG was 41 months ( $p=0.91$ ). The 1,3,5-year survival rate for open gastrectomy were 67.1%, 36.8% and 27.6% as compared to laparoscopic arm of 60.1%, 10.7% and 11.1% ( $p=0.56$ ). Median disease free survival time was 98 months for OG and 44 months for LG ( $p=0.71$ ). Conclusions: This study shows that our surgeon in laparoscopic gastrectomy can safely master the learning curve of laparoscopic technique.

15. Pancreatic Cancer in Malaysia: Epidemiology and Outcome of Pancreatic Cancers in a Multiracial Asian Population  
Peng Soon Koh, See Teng Tan, Jun Kit Koong, Kamarajan Ramayah and Boon Koon Yoong  
*University of Malaya*

Introduction: Pancreatic cancer is associated with high mortality and poor survival outcomes. Most available data on pancreatic cancer are from Western countries and Asian data remained scarce. The aim of this study is to determine the epidemiology, demographics and outcomes of patients with pancreatic cancer in Malaysia, a multiracial population country comprising of three major Asian ethnicities. Methods: All pancreatic cancers from January 2011 to December 2014 in our center were reviewed. Patients demographics, tumor status and survival were evaluated. Kaplan-Meier method was performed for survival analysis. Results: 123 patients (male: female= 61:62, median age: 65 years) were accounted for. Chinese (60.1%) were the commonest ethnic group, followed by Malays (15.5%) and Indians (6.8%). 43.9% of our patients had stage 4 pancreatic cancer at presentation with the commonest site reported at the head and uncinate process (50.7%). Only 19.6% of patients were resectable at presentation (24 patients had pancreatoduodenectomy; 4 patients had distal pancreatectomy). Median follow-up for resectable group was 356 months and unresectable group was 89 months. Median survival was 8.9 months for resectable group and 3.7 months for unresectable group ( $p=0.13$ ). Overall survival at 1-, 3- and 5-years were 40.8%, 8.2%, 8.2% for resectable group and 24.7%, 6.9%, 4.1% for unresectable arm respectively ( $p=0.152$ ). Conclusion: The incidence of pancreatic cancer in Malaysia is not high. Its prognosis remained poor despite good perioperative outcome in a highly specialized tertiary center in spite of the low volume. Our finding also occurred and comparable to other studies found in literature.

16. Accuracy of different types of thermometer in measuring body temperature  
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Introduction: The measurement of body temperature plays a vital role in the determination of health and well-being. However, with recent development and use of various types of thermometry, the selection of the most reliable and accurate tools for the measurement of body temperature becomes highly disputed in the healthcare practices. The purpose of this study is to compare the

sensitivity and specificity of both commonly used digital thermometer and temperature sensing strip with the mercury thermometer as the “gold standard”. Thus, through this study the most reliable and accurate types of thermometry can be recommended and instilled in the healthcare practices as the new “gold standard” for temperature measurements. Objective: To determine the specificity and sensitivity of digital and strip thermometer, compared to gold standard (mercury thermometer). Methods: A diagnostic study was carried out in January 2017 among volunteer students in Melaka-Manipal Medical College. 279 students have been chosen through consecutive sampling. A written informed consent was collected from each participant. The body temperature was measured using mercury, digital and strip thermometers. Epi-info was used for data analysis. Pearson correlation coefficient and Bland-Altman curve, Sensitivity, Specificity and Accuracy was calculated. Results: A total of 299 subjects consented to participate. There was significant fair correlation between mercury and digital axillary thermometers ( $r=0.38$ ,  $Pvalue<0.001$ ). Similarly, there was significant low correlation between mercury axillary and forehead strip thermometers ( $r=0.13$ ,  $P value=0.021$ ). Regards to cut-off  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$ , digital axillary thermometer had a sensitivity of 46.2%, specificity of 75.9% and accuracy of 65.2% while forehead strip thermometer had a sensitivity of 57.4%, specificity of 43.9% and accuracy of 48.8% compared to gold standard. Conclusion: Digital axillary thermometer is the most accurate and reliable tool for measuring temperature as compared to temperature sensing strip. When compared with mercury thermometer (“gold standard”), both shows rather similar accuracy but digital thermometer has most of the upper hand these days, as it is a more convenient tool to use especially in the clinical settings.

17. Effect of Lighting on Concentration of Medical Students: A Randomised Controlled Trial  
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Introduction: Concentration is the ability to give one's attention or thought to a single object or activity at a time and is an important element to facilitate the learning process. Lighting has been described as an agent in improving cognitive performance. The importance of lighting for performance in human is well established and many researchers have indicated that lighting can affect people's mood and alertness. These effects of lighting on human body make one wonder how lighting affects a student's concentration. This study was conducted to determine the effect of lighting on concentration in college students. Methods: A randomised controlled trial was conducted on medical students of Melaka-Manipal Medical College (Muar Campus). 50 students were

randomly chosen and then assigned to intervention and control groups equally via randomisation. Participants of both groups were required to perform d2 Test of Attention and answer a structured questionnaire. The intervention group was placed in room with low luminosity while the control group was in a room with higher luminosity. Data were analysed using SPSS version 18. Results: 41 students participated in this study. There were significant differences between concentration scores obtained by the intervention group and the control group. The intervention group had a mean score of 526.9 for concentration performance, which was lower than that of the control group at 615.3. Other than that, the mean for error percentage of the intervention group was 0.10, whereas the control group had a lower mean of 0.03 for the same outcome. In general, the intervention group had weaker concentration and more errors made as compared to the control group. Conclusion: The results of this study highlight the positive effect that a higher lighting intensity has on concentration. Thus, it is recommended that educational institutes take into consideration the intensity of lighting as an important factor when setting up and designing classrooms in order to ensure that the concentration level of students is not negatively affected.

18. Isolation and genotyping of uropathogenic Escherichia coli  
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Introduction: Urinary tract infection (UTI) are probably one of the most common bacterial infection, and also one of the most important causes of morbidity and mortality. This study will serve as a pilot work in generating the information on the distribution of the true pathogenic and commensal (colonizer) Escherichia coli in clinical cases. Methods: The study was performed using a triplex PCR method. Isolates were assigned to phylogenetic groups according to the method of Clermont et al. (2000). Using this method, the isolates were assigned to one of four groups (A, B1, B2 or D) based on their possession of two genes (*chuA* and *yjaA*) and a DNA fragment (TSPE4.C2), as determined by PCR. A total of 27 isolates were typed. The data was expressed as frequency distribution of the genotypes. Results: We had the highest frequency (48%) of B2 genotype and second highest frequency (26%) of D genotype, both shown to be of the pathogenic extra intestinal types. So a total of 74% were true pathogenic isolates. We had 6 isolates (22%) of A and one isolate of B1. One isolate of E. coli was untypable. Conclusions: Phylogenetic groups B2 and D being more prevalent than groups A and B1, is consistent with similar studies. B2 and D are also the most frequent among the isolates of extraintestinal infections. The A and B1 were usually found as commensal types, but also reported to be isolated from extraintestinal sites of infections. Their presence among the UPEC isolates may suggest certain possibilities, which needs to be explored in future studies.