

Abstracts of the Medical Academical Conferece of Piauí

01. CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF LEPROSY IN WOMEN OF FERTILE AGE IN PIAUÍ

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INTRODUCTION: Leprosy and women's reproductive age have an antagonistic relationship and risk to their health, with contraception being a key factor in monitoring this group. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the clinical and epidemiological profile of leprosy in women of childbearing age, reported in Piauí from 2012 to 2022. **METHODS:** Descriptive epidemiological study, with a quantitative approach, using SINAN, made available by DATASUS. The following were analyzed: cases by year, sex, race, age group, education, operational classification, clinical classification, reaction episode and type of discharge. The data used is freely accessible, justifying the absence of an opinion from the Research Ethics Committee. **RESULTS:** Between 2012 and 2022, 11,805 cases of leprosy were reported in the state of Piauí, of which 5,189 (43.9%) were female, with 2,857 (55%) of these, of childbearing age. Regarding race, there is a predominance of women considered mixed race, with 2,034 (39.2%) cases. Regarding the age group, the three most prevalent are: 40 to 49 years old with 951 (18.3%) of cases, followed by 30 to 39 years old with 859 cases (16.5%), and 20 to 29 years old with 598 cases (11.5%) cases. Regarding education, 371 (12.9%) of fertile women have completed the 1st to 4th grade of primary education. In the operational classification, the multibacillary cluster stands out, with 1,605 (56.1%) cases. In the clinical form, the dominance is 1079 (37.7%) cases of the Dimorphous form, 744 (26%) Indeterminate, 271 (9.48%) tuberculoid and 157 (5.49%) Virchowian. Regarding reactional episodes, 2,001 (70%), the majority progressed without occurrence, however, among those that progressed to Type 1 it was the most common with 208 (7.28%) cases. Finally, a cure appears in 2,164 (75.7%) cases, being the most prevalent stage. **CONCLUSION:** The clinical and epidemiological profile of women with leprosy in Piauí of childbearing age is that of a mixed-race woman, aged between 40 and 49 years, with low education, with multibacillary type leprosy, with a dimorphic clinical condition and a good response to treatment, progressing to cure. Therefore, the data reveal a high incidence of the disease in women of reproductive age, with a profile where detailed monitoring of these cases is necessary, with instructions mainly regarding contraception, in order to avoid risky pregnancies, relapses or worsening of the disease.

02. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ADMISSIONS FOR RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS ATTENDED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS WITH OTOLARYNGOLOGY SERVICE IN PIAUÍ

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INTRODUCTION: Respiratory diseases represent one of the main public health challenges worldwide, especially when it comes to children and adolescents. These age groups are particularly vulnerable to respiratory complications due to a number of factors, including a still developing immune system, exposure to viral and bacterial infections, and social environments such as schools and daycare centers. In the context of public hospitals, where the demand for healthcare is high and resources are often limited, hospitalizations for respiratory diseases in children and adolescents present a major challenge. **OBJECTIVES:** Investigate the profile of hospital admissions for respiratory diseases in children and adolescents in Piauí. **METHODS:** Observational and descriptive epidemiological study, about cases of hospital morbidity due to respiratory diseases in children and adolescents, in the state of Piauí – BR from January 2018 to March 2023. The data collected were obtained through the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System in Brazil (DATASUS), from which data from the SUS Hospital Morbidity Information System (SIH/SUS) in Piauí were used. **RESULTS:** In this study, 34.904 hospital admissions for respiratory diseases were recorded, in children and adolescents, in the state of Piauí – BR from January 2018 to March 2023, of which 9.552 (27.3%) were in the capital Teresina – PI, followed by the city of São Raimundo Nonato with 2.182 (6.2%). Pneumonia had a higher incidence during this period, accounting for 56.5% (19.754) of hospitalization cases. The age group most affected by pneumonia were children aged 1 to 4 years, 41.4% (8.193), followed by children under 1 year, 20.3% (4.015). **CONCLUSION:** This study allowed us to epidemiologically analyze hospitalizations for respiratory diseases in children and adolescents treated in public hospitals with otolaryngology services in Piauí, highlighting the profile of affected patients, the average length of stay and the number of deaths caused by them. The epidemiological analysis proves that hospitalizations for respiratory diseases in children and adolescents occur in most cases due to pneumonia, in male patients, between 1 and 4 years of age, with an average stay of 4.9 days and with evolution to death in 31.3% of the 412 deaths caused by respiratory diseases in the period 2018-2023.

03. **SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PANCREATIC PSEUDOCYST IN A PATIENT WITH ACUTE CHRONIC PANCREATITIS: A CASE REPORT.**

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INTRODUCTION: Pancreatic pseudocyst is a benign condition and constitutes one of the main complications of pancreatitis. It is characterized by being an encapsulated lesion containing liquid collections inside, such as pancreatic, hematic secretion or abscess. Its evolution, when asymptomatic, is treated conservatively. However, in symptomatic cases, the presence of abdominal pain, nausea, bilious vomiting and dyspepsia is noted, with drainage, whether surgical or endoscopic, being the treatment of choice. We present a case report of a patient with pancreatic cyst post- acute chronic pancreatitis, with satisfactory resolution of the clinical condition, who underwent a surgical approach with cystojejun Roux-en-Y anastomosis. **CASE REPORT:** Patient, 45 years old, male, diabetic type 2, with chronic pancreatitis due to alcoholism, on a history of multiple previous hospitalizations due to intense abdominal pain and vomiting. During his last hospitalization, he underwent magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and computed tomography (CT) of the upper abdomen with contrast, both showing a significant reduction in pancreatic volume, observing only the cervix and cephalic portions with normal characteristics and lack of definition of the corpus-caudal segment. Furthermore, they showed a homogeneous, circumscribed and well-defined cystic formation, with thin walls and lobulated contours, without enhancement after intravenous contrast, in the topography of the left hypochondrium, at the level of the pancreatic tail pocket, measuring 8.0 x 4.8 x 4.6 cm, compatible with pancreatic pseudocyst. Therefore, the patient was taken to surgery, with Roux-en-Y cystojejun anastomosis + excision of a small fragment of the cystic capsule for pathology. During the patient's hospitalization, he remained in good general condition and was asymptomatic, being discharged from hospital on the seventh postoperative day and receiving outpatient follow-up. Upon outpatient return, 30 days after surgery, the patient remained asymptomatic. Histopathology revealed: fibroadipose tissue with chronic inflammatory infiltrate. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Through the report, it is possible to verify the importance of the surgical approach in the treatment of symptomatic pseudocysts. Therefore, complementary imaging tests, such as MRI and CT, are methods of choice for diagnosing this pathology. Once detected, it can be managed through appropriate treatment, in order to completely resolve the patient's clinical condition.

04. **INVESTIGATION OF POTENTIAL DRUG INTERACTIONS IN TYPE II DIABETIC AND HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS**

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INTRODUCTION: Type II diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and hypertension are chronic diseases of significant prevalence in the Brazilian population. As a result of these pathologies, it is common to therapy with the use of polypharmaceuticals, daily and, consequently, the increased risks of drug interactions that can lead to adverse effects. **OBJETIVES:** To investigate polypharmacy and drug interactions in diabetic and hypertensive patients. **METHODS:** During home visits, patients registered in a micro- area of the Bom Sucesso Basic Health Unit, Imperatriz, Maranhão, Brazil were approached, with the participation of the Community Health Agent (ACS). All were over 18 years of age, expressed agreement to participate in the research and signed the Informed Consent Term. Patients were investigated for the diagnosis of T2DM and hypertension and for the daily use of medications. Finally, with the help of the softwares "Medscapec" and "Drugs.com Medication Guide", the drug interactions between the drugs were analyzed. This work was submitted to the Ethics Committee and research on human beings and approved under the consolidated opinion no. 5,246,867. **RESULTS:** It was found that of the 35 patients visited, aged 48 to 87 years, 88.5%, had a diagnosis for diabetes and hypertension and 33 (97%) used two or more medications for continuous use. Among the main drug interactions found and that can cause health risks, are the association between thiazide diuretics and biguanides, through the concomitant use of Hydrochlorothiazide and Metformin (36.3%), leading to hyperglycemia and risks of lactic acidosis. In addition, 18.2% of the patients analyzed used the combination of calcium channel blockers of the dihydropyridine class and thiazide diuretics, by the simultaneous use of Hydrochlorothiazide and Amlodipine Besylate, which can result in increased hypotensive effect. **CONCLUSION:** The association of multiple drugs in the pharmacotherapy of patients with T2DM and hypertension is, in most cases, inevitable. Thus, this population deserves the special attention of the Basic Health Team regarding the monitoring of therapy, enabling the safety of these patients using polypharmacy.

05. **ANALYSIS OF ADVERSE POST-VACCINATION EVENTS RELATED TO COVID-19 VACCINE IN THE MID-NORTHERN MACROREGION IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: An adverse event following vaccination (AEFI) is any unwanted occurrence after vaccination that does not necessarily have a causal link with the use of a vaccine or other immunological agent. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the AEFI for COVID-19 vaccines reported in public health services in the Mid-Northern macroregion in the state of Piauí. **METHODS:** A retrospective study based on secondary data from the Post-Vaccination Adverse Events Information System (SI-EAPV) of the State Immunization Program of the State of Piauí/Brazil of AEFI cases associated with COVID-19 vaccines reported in 2021. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Piauí (CEP/UFPI) (Opinion No. 4.305.494). **RESULTS:** 1,054 AEFIs were reported in the period investigated. Of this total, 785 (n = 74.48%) were women, with a predominance of brown people (n = 505, 47.91%). The most notified municipalities were Teresina (n = 919, 87.19%), followed by Cocal de Telha (n = 19, 1.80%), and Castelo do Piauí (n = 14, 1.33%). The immunobiologicals with the highest prevalence of AEFI were Oxford Astrazeneca (n = 757, 71.82%), Sinovac Butantan (n = 182, 17.27%), and Pfizer (n = 108, 10.25%). The most common adverse events were headache (n = 479, 14.32%), followed by myalgia (n = 423, 12.65%), and fever (n = 407, 12.17%). **CONCLUSION:** Although the administration of immunobiologicals produces adversities, the advantages outweigh the risks, showing an advantageous cost-benefit ratio. It is necessary to implement a continuous and systematic process for monitoring these events since they are the main instrument for controlling vaccine safety.

06. **OROPHARYNGEAL CANCER IN PIAUÍ: ANALYSIS OF DEATHS (2018-2020).**

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07. **CHARACTERIZATION OF ADVERSE POST-VACCINATION EVENTS RELATED TO THE MMR VACCINE IN THE MID-NORTHERN MACROREGION OF PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: An adverse event following vaccination (AEFI) is any unwanted occurrence after vaccination that does not necessarily have a causal link with the use of a vaccine or other immunological agent. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the AEFI for COVID-19 vaccines reported in public health services in the Mid-Northern macroregion in the state of Piauí. **METHODS:** A retrospective study based on secondary data from the Post-Vaccination Adverse Events Information System (SI-EAPV) of the State Immunization Program of the State of Piauí/Brazil of AEFI cases associated with COVID-19 vaccines reported in 2021. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Piauí (CEP/UFPI) (Opinion No. 4.305.494). **RESULTS:** 1,054 AEFIs were reported in the period investigated. Of this total, 785 (n = 74.48%) were women, with a predominance of brown people (n = 505, 47.91%). The most notified municipalities were Teresina (n = 919, 87.19%), followed by Cocal de Telha (n = 19, 1.80%), and Castelo do Piauí (n = 14, 1.33%). The immunobiologicals with the highest prevalence of AEFI were Oxford Astrazeneca (n = 757, 71.82%), Sinovac Butantan (n = 182, 17.27%), and Pfizer (n = 108, 10.25%). The most common adverse events were headache (n = 479, 14.32%), followed by myalgia (n = 423, 12.65%), and fever (n = 407, 12.17%). **CONCLUSION:** Although the administration of immunobiologicals produces adversities, the advantages outweigh the risks, showing an advantageous cost-benefit ratio. It is necessary to implement a continuous and systematic process for monitoring these events since they are the main instrument for controlling vaccine safety.

08. **SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS WITH T2DM ASSISTED BY A BASIC HEALTH UNIT IN THE MARANHENSE SOUTHWEST**

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INTRODUCTION: Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) is associated with obesity and aging, complications of which are the main causes of early morbidity and mortality, being prevented or delayed through adherence to treatment and the development of self-care practices: healthy eating, physical activity, foot care and proper use of the medication. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate treatment adherence and self-care of patients with T2DM. **METHODS:** Home visits were made to patients over 18 years of age with T2DM assisted by the Bom Sucesso Basic Health Unit, in the city of Imperatriz, Maranhão, Brazil. Capillary blood glucose, blood pressure, weight, height, BMI and waist circumference (WC) were measured and the Diabetes Self-Care Activities Questionnaire – DSCAQ was applied. This research received approval from the Research Ethics Committee of Hospital Carlos Macieira, through Plataforma Brasil, CAAE: 55572722.80000.8907, under opinion no. 5,246,867. All participants signed an Informed Consent Form. **RESULTS:** 35 diabetics were interviewed, with a majority of women (68.5%) compared to men (31.4%), average age of 63 years and prevalence of incomplete primary education (51.6%). The anthropometric assessment of the patients showed overweight (47%) and increased WC (94.1%), especially in women (100%). In the glycemic assessment and adherence to treatment, there were increased values for fasting (65.3%) and postprandial (50%) glycemia and use of daily medication as recommended by the doctor (74.3%), with polymedicated consumption of four or more daily medications (53%). Regarding the assessment of lifestyle habits in the last seven days prior to the research, 43% of patients did not follow a healthy diet on any day, 65.7% did not practice specific physical activity, 31.4% did not evaluate their feet, 48.5% ate sweets on all seven days, 5.7% smoke cigarettes and 20% drank alcoholic beverages. About the complications associated with T2DM, there was a prevalence of cardiovascular changes (22%), with emphasis on hypertension (88.6%). **CONCLUSION:** Thus, it was observed in the patients low adherence to treatment and to self-care practices. Therefore, it is essential to monitor these individuals, aiming to promote health education to increase the level of knowledge about this disease and encourage self-care practices as strategies to prevent or delay future complications.

09. **GLANZMANN THROMBOASTHENIA: CASE REPORT OF A RARE DISORDER IN A ADOLESCENT PIAUIENSE**

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INTRODUCTION: Glanzmann's thromboasthenia is a rare hereditary platelet disorder characterized by the absence of clot retraction, whose clinical manifestations include symptoms such as epistaxis, purpura, gingival hemorrhage and menorrhagia. This pathology occurs due to abnormalities in the autosomal recessive ITGA2B and ITGB3 genes. **CASE REPORT:** Woman, 17 years old, diagnosed for 6 years with Glanzmann's thromboasthenia, in irregular follow-up with hematologist, is admitted to the Intensive Care Unit with menometrorrhagia and epistaxis for 4 days, with progressive worsening, developing into a hypovolemic shock. As an initial procedure were administered concentrate of red blood cells, platelets and recombinant factor VII, in addition to tranexamic acid. Only with improvement of menometrorrhagia on the sixth day of hospitalization after the use of Desogestrel. For not prior authorization of the responsible for the patient, it was only possible to start the use of this medication on the 6th day of hospitalization, with improvement and cessation of epistaxis on the 7th day of hospitalization and progressive improvement of menometrorrhagia, using concentrate of red blood cells and platelets, Factor VII recombinant activated (rFVIIa) and intermittent use of tranexamic acid in relapses. Patient evolved hemodynamically stable, without changes, in neurological, infectious and hemodynamic surveillance, with guidelines for regular outpatient follow-up with hematologist. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** It is concluded that the treatment is individualized, based on the clinic, ranging from hemostasis, to the use of antifibrinolytics, platelet transfusions, contraceptives, activated factor VII, patient orientation aimed at preventing situations of greater risk for bleeding. As well as, early diagnosis is essential for prophylaxis and rapid control of abnormal bleeding, treatment of severe cases, as well as genetic counseling of carriers. In addition to sharing and discussing the clinical environment of disorders such as Glanzmann's thromboasthenia, allowing greater recognition of the pathology by health professionals.

10. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF POLYPHARMACOTHERAPY IN ELDERLY PEOPLE ATTENDED IN A BASIC HEALTH UNIT IN IMPERATRIZ, MARANHÃO**

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INTRODUCTION: The increase in life expectancy and multimorbidity associated with the greater availability of medicines on the market and the lack of a therapeutic consensus have generated a threat to patient safety through polypharmacotherapy. Drug combinations have been common, mainly in the treatment of hypertensive and diabetic patients, ignoring the possibilities of interaction, the number of medications and the consequences for individuals. **OBJECTIVES:** To investigate polypharmacotherapy in diabetic and hypertensive patients. **METHODS:** Home visits were made to patients over 18 years of age with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) assisted by the Bom Sucesso Basic Health Unit in the city of Imperatriz, Maranhão, Brazil. Capillary blood glucose, blood pressure and anthropometric measurements were measured, in addition to the questionnaire regarding daily medication for T2DM and hypertension and for other health problems. This research received approval from the Research Ethics Committee under opinion no. 5.246.867. All participants signed an Informed Consent Form. **RESULTS:** In this research, 35 patients diagnosed with DM2 participated with an average age of 63 years, 31 (88.5%) had hypertension as a secondary disease, 10 were male (32.3%) and 21 were female (67.7%). At the end, 147 drugs were counted, 49 (33.3%) for diabetes, 67 (45.6%) for hypertension and 31 (21.1%) for other pathologies. Regarding the number of medications administered, 33 patients (97.0%) take two or more medications, of these, 15 take two to three medications (44.1%), 12 take four to six (35.3%) and 6 take six or more (17.6%), with the average being 4.3 per patient. Thus, considering the use of 4 or more medications, the prevalence of polypharmacy in the studied sample was 53.0%, with 33.3% represented by the male group and 66.7% by the female group. **CONCLUSION:** Polypharmacotherapy is a reality for people with chronic diseases of this research, which can result in systemic complications. In this context, monitoring these patients is essential to reduce the possible consequences of this practice.

11. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT CERVICAL NEOPLASIA: ANALYSIS OF A DECADE**

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INTRODUCTION: Malignant cervical neoplasia (MCN) is the second most common female neoplasm and, after breast cancer, is the fourth leading cause of cancer death among Brazilian women. The development of this disease is related to exposure to HPV, as well as the early age of first sexual intercourse, multiple sexual partners and other factors, including smoking and immunodeficiency. These cases, if not identified and treated early, can lead to death. **OBJECTIVES:** This study aims to evaluate the number of deaths in the SUS from malignant cervical neoplasia over a 10-year period (2013- 2022). **METHODS:** This is a retrospective epidemiological study, with a quantitative and descriptive bias, of cases of death in the SUS due to malignant cervical neoplasia. The data was obtained from the DATASUS/TABNET platform and the following variables were used: age group, region and race. **RESULTS:** In the period analyzed, 24,583 deaths from malignant cervical neoplasia were identified in Brazil, with 2022 being the year with the highest occurrences, registering 2,779 (11.3%) cases, and 2014 being the year with the lowest notifications, corresponding to 2080 (8.4%) patients. It was observed that in the last 5 years (2018-2023), there has been an increase of 1,936 cases, compared to the 5 most distant years (2013-2017). In addition, it was noted that the most affected age group was 50 to 59 years old, with 5,774 (23.4%) cases, followed by 40 to 49 years old, with 5,328 (21.6%), the most affected race was brown with 10,781 (43.8%) deaths, and the most prevalent region was the southeast region with 10,087 (41%) deaths, followed by the northeast region, with 6,764 (27.5%) notifications. **CONCLUSION:** After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that there has been an increase in the number of deaths from malignant cervical neoplasia in Brazil. This increase occurred mainly in the last 5 years (2018-2022) and intensified in 2022, with the peak of reported deaths. The most affected population are women in late adulthood (50-59 years), brown and from the southeast region. In this sense, there is a need to intensify screening for this pathology, as well as to diagnose and treat affected women at an early stage.

12. **ADMISSIONS FOR MIGRAINES AND HEADACHES: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE STATE OF PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: Migraine is a chronic disease characterized by at least 5 headache attacks lasting between 4 and 72 hours, with symptoms ranging from unilateral, throbbing pain of moderate or severe intensity, exacerbated by routine physical activities. Data from the World Health Organization (WHO) indicate that migraine affects approximately 31 million Brazilians. **OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of migraines and cephalic algias in the state of Piauí from 2012 to 2022. **METHODOLOGY:** This is an epidemiological, documentary and quantitative study of an exploratory, descriptive and retrospective nature, based on data on hospitalizations for migraines and cephalic algias in Piauí from 2012 to 2022, obtained from the Hospital Information System of the Unified Health System (SIH/SUS), through the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS). As this is a study based on data collection from a public domain platform, there was no need to submit it to the Ethics Committee (CEP), since there are no ethical or moral implications or identification of the patients taking part in the study. **RESULTS:** In the period analyzed, 740 hospitalizations for migraine and other headache syndromes were reported in the state of Piauí. Among these cases, 68.92% occurred in the population aged between 20 and 59, of which 19.45% were individuals aged between 20 and 29. Only 12.03% of cases were registered in people under 20 and 19.05% in people over 59. As for gender, there was a prevalence of hospitalizations among women, with 69.7% occurring among females and 30.3% among males. **CONCLUSION:** In view of the above, it can be concluded that there was a higher incidence of hospitalizations for migraine and other headache syndromes in females and in the 20-59 age group. Thus, it can be seen that in Piauí these cases mainly affect the economically active population and can be disabling according to the WHO. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the epidemiological profile of this pathology, in order to improve the implementation of public policies that address this imbroglia, with the aim of obtaining better prognoses and reducing the incidence rate of the disease.

13. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS WITH EXPOSURE TO BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL AMONG PHYSICIANS IN PIAUÍ FROM 2018 TO 2022**

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INTRODUCTION: Work-related accidents involving exposure to biological materials have been increasing in the Brazilian context over the last five years. Within the medical field, the handling of biological materials is a common professional practice, contributing to a significant number of cases in this context. Thus, the significance of the situation presented becomes evident, necessitating the direction of educational public policies. **OBJECTIVES:** To outline the epidemiological analysis of work-related accidents involving exposure to biological materials among physicians in Piauí from 2018 to 2022. **METHODS:** This is a quantitative and retrospective epidemiological study using the Sistema de Informações e Agravos de Notificação (SINAN), with data collection carried out through the DataSUS-Tabnet platform. The criteria studied included gender, type of exposure, and case outcome. **RESULTS:** It was observed that from 2018 to 2022, 251 cases were reported. In this context, 58.96% were male. Regarding the case outcome, 10.35% resulted in discharge without seroconversion, while 35.45% were discharged with the source patient testing negative, 6.77% abandoned treatment, and only 3.98% had discharges with seroconversion. As for the type of exposure, 100% were percutaneous exposures. **CONCLUSION:** Therefore, this study highlights that the most affected individuals are male physicians. Furthermore, the high rate of percutaneous exposure justifies the need for clarification regarding recommended precautions and protections to prevent an increase in case numbers in the state of Piauí. The low rate of discharges with seroconversion reflects the effectiveness of treatment. However, from the analysis of these cases, the importance of socio-educational projects is reiterated with the aim of preventing and reducing disease incidence.

14. **ALCOHOLIC LIVER DISEASE IN PIAUÍ FROM 2008 TO 2022: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

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INTRODUCTION: Alcoholic liver disease (ALD) encompasses a wide spectrum of pathologies such as simple steatosis, alcoholic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis. ALD has high mortality and morbidity, therefore, it is essential that epidemiological data be investigated and used to develop public health strategies. **OBJECTIVES:** Evaluate the epidemiological profile of records of hospitalizations for ALD between the years 2008 and 2022 in the state of Piauí, based on the temporal evolution of the disease in the State. **METHODS:** An epidemiological study, retrospective and quantitative in nature, was conducted utilizing data collected from DATASUS - Department of Information and Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System: information technology in service of SUS. The variables were tabulated and analyzed descriptively using GraphPad Prism. **RESULTS:** Between the periods of 2008-2022, 2921 cases of ALD were reported in Piauí. The health regions with the highest prevalence were Vale dos Rios Piauí and Itaueira with 11.48 cases and Tabuleiros do Alto Parnaíba with 8.9 cases, both per 100,000 inhabitants. The highest incidence was among men, 81.2%. The age group from 30 to 59 was the most affected, representing 69.3%. The disease was most lethal between 70 and 79 years old, with a mortality rate (MR) of 20.86%. **CONCLUSION:** The results show that ALD primarily affects young adult men; however, it has a higher fatality rate among those aged 60 to 79. The nature of patient visits suggests that those affected seek medical attention only when clinical symptoms manifest as a result of the condition worsening. The results of linear regression suggest that the clinical management and pharmacological treatment of ALD patients have not made significant advancements or investments when compared to the progression of the disease, in line with existing literature data. The projected analysis of TM indicates growth. Therefore, it is important to encourage the early identification of ALD in primary care and invest in the study of more efficient therapies.

15. **MONDOR DISEASE IN 16 PATIENTS: A SERIES OF CASES**

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INTRODUCTION: Mammary Mondor Disease (MMD) is a rare type of superficial thrombophlebitis of the subcutaneous region of the breast, an idiopathic disease, which may be associated with coagulopathies, trauma and breast neoplasia, occurring in the form of a thick, fibrous cord. It is a self-limited and benign condition, which generally presents skin retraction and pain at the level of the affected vessel. The present study seeks to describe clinical-epidemiological aspects of 16 patients diagnosed with MMD. **CASE SERIES:** The 16 patients in the study were treated between 2009 and 2020 in a private Oncology clinic located in the city of Teresina (PI). The average age was 53.25 years. Among the patients (N=9/56.25%) reported pain as the main complaint that led them to the consultation, (N=6/37.5%) sought the service for evaluation of a nodule as an ultrasound finding and (N=1/6.25%) of patients sought assistance due to breast hardening. The thrombophlebitis characteristic of MMD was noticeable in 9 of the patients. In 56.25% of patients, there was carcinoma or carcinoma in situ as an event prior to MMD, 18.75% had a breast prosthesis implanted previously. In 100% of cases, symptoms regressed within two to six weeks and the palpable thrombosed vessel disappeared within six to seven months, corroborating data from the literature. Only 1 patient developed cancer subsequent to the development of MMD. As an event prior to MMD, breast implantation, carcinoma, carcinoma in situ, lymphocytic mastitis or mechanical impact were present in 81.25 patients, being (N=9/56.25%) carcinoma and (N=4/25%) breast prosthesis. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** It is important that an active search for MMD is carried out during routine gynecological evaluation and adequate treatment can be established, as even though it is a rare diagnosis, it presents significant morbidity. The cases in the series presented are in accordance with data from the world literature on MMD in its clinical presentations, anatomopathological characteristics, treatments and outcomes, showing that it is a more frequent condition in adult women, especially in the presence of a previous event such as carcinoma or implantation of a non-aggressive breast prosthesis, with a good prognosis and self-limiting.

16. **HOSPITALIZATIONS DUE TO PNEUMONIA IN PIAUÍ FROM 2012 TO 2022: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

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INTRODUCTION: Pneumonia is an acute respiratory infection characterized by inflammation of the lung tissues. It can be caused by a variety of infectious agents, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites, and it affects millions of people worldwide, representing a significant cause of morbidity and mortality. **OBJECTIVES:** To evaluate the epidemiological evolution of hospitalizations due to pneumonia from 2013 to 2022 in Piauí, analyzing its trend. **METHODS:** An ecological epidemiological study that used data from the Hospital Information System of the Unified Health System (DATA-SUS). The analyzed variables were the year of processing, hospitalizations, deaths, and mortality rate. Simple linear regression was performed to analyze the trend, using GraphPad Prism 9 software for data analysis. **RESULTS:** In 2022, the number of hospitalizations, deaths, and the mortality rate were, respectively, 14,651, 1,085, and 7.41%. The percentage change in the number of hospitalizations, deaths, and mortality rate over the past ten years was, respectively, -3.46%, +163.99%, and +173.43%. Simple linear regression of the data revealed that the number of hospitalizations is decreasing by 337.8 hospitalizations per year ($Y = -337.8X + 695149$), the number of deaths ($Y = 57.50X - 115323$) is increasing by 57.50 deaths per year, and the mortality rate is increasing by 0.56% per year ($Y = 0.5601X - 1125$). **CONCLUSION:** Despite the decline in the number of hospitalizations, the number of deaths from pneumonia-related hospitalizations in Piauí continues to rise due to the increasing mortality rate. Therefore, the percentage change in hospitalizations indicates a possible effectiveness of initial pneumonia treatment strategies. On the other hand, the lethality has shown a substantial increase, suggesting a potential vulnerability of the population, possibly associated with population aging. This highlights the importance of improving the capacity to treat complications, emphasizing the need for health authorities to act, such as increasing the number of ICU beds.

17. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF CASES OF MALIGNANT COLONNEOPLASIA IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ

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INTRODUCTION: Colon cancer is among the most common cancers in the Brazilian population and develops slowly, silently. Thus, it is necessary that screening be done on all people over the age of 50 in Piauí. This malignant neoplasm of the intestine originates in adenomatous polyps that, although benign, can malignant and evolve into cancer. **OBJECTIVE:** To outline the epidemiological profile of cases of malignant neoplasm of the colon in the state of Piauí, from 2012 to 2022. **METHODOLOGY:** This was an epidemiological, documentary, and quantitative study of an exploratory, descriptive, and retrospective nature, based on data obtained from SIH – DATASUS and SIA – DATASUS, regarding cases of malignant neoplasm of the colon in the period from 2012 to 2022 in the state of Piauí, where the following variables were analyzed: total number of reported cases, colonoscopies presented, nature of care, deaths, age group and gender. **RESULTS:** During the period studied, 5,051 cases of malignant neoplasms of the colon were reported in the state of Piauí, in which there was a prevalence in 2017 with 873 cases (17.28%) and the lowest number in 2021 with 262 cases (5.18%). In this period studied, 20,235 colonoscopies were presented, with a lower number in 2020, when there were 691 exams (3.41%) and 2021, with 701 exams (3.46%). Among the reported cases, 3,904 (77.29%) received outpatient care and 1,147 (22.70%) were treated urgently. Regarding deaths, 221 cases were reported. Regarding the prevalent age group, the number of cases was more prevalent in the period between 40 and 79 years old, totaling 4,273 (84.59%). In addition, 2,893 (57.27%) cases were females and 2,158 (42.72%) were males. **CONCLUSION:** In view of the above, it was observed that the causes of malignant colon neoplasms are more frequent in women than in men, and that age is an important factor in determining the predisposition or even the genetic issue and environmental factors. It may lead to believe that men between 40 and 79 years of age have a greater predisposition to develop this neoplasm, in addition to being noticeable in the case of the disease.

18. NON-HODGKIN LYMPHOMA: CASE REPORT PIAUÍ

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INTRODUCTION: Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL) corresponds to a group of lymphocytic neoplasms, derived predominantly from B lymphocytes, but can also originate from T lymphocytes or natural killer cells. Symptoms vary widely, including painless adenomegaly, unexplained fever, night sweats, fatigue, cough, chest or abdominal pain, inappetence, pruritus and others. The diagnosis of NHL is made by excisional biopsy of the lymph node together with immunophenotyping to determine the cell type. **CASE REPORT:** P.J.S., a 55-year-old male patient with hypertension who had been under investigation for 3 months for painless, progressively growing cervical lymph nodes, was admitted reporting dyspnea on exertion, hyporexia, asthenia limiting daily activities, weight loss of 7 kg, fever, vomiting and multiple episodes of diarrhea with bloody streaks. On physical examination, he was hypochloric ++/4, with multiple 2cm palpable lymph nodes in the left superficial cervical chain, mobile and elastic in consistency, and with crackling rales on lung auscultation. He brought a CT scan of the neck showing atypical lymph node enlargement in the bilateral cervical region, a CT scan of the chest showing lymph node enlargement in the axillary region bilaterally and a CT scan of the abdomen showing homogeneous splenomegaly and lymph node enlargement in the inguinal and iliac chains bilaterally. Rapid tests for HIV, syphilis, hepatitis C and HBsAG were not reactive. Video endoscopy showed mild pancreatitis and mild bulboduodenitis. A blood count was requested, which showed severe anemia, leukopenia and severe thrombocytopenia, and a histopathology of the cervical lymph node, which was compatible with NHL. He received concentrated red blood cells and platelets and continued to be hospitalized with bloody diarrhea and worsening dyspnea and fever. Tranexamic acid, vitamin K and dipyron were used. Antibiotic therapy was started with ciprofloxacin and clindamycin and a 3l/min O₂ nasal catheter was used. On the 5th day of hospitalization, the patient's condition worsened with increased rectal bleeding, hypotension, tachycardia and acute respiratory failure. He was referred to the stabilization room, where he died, and the staging and treatment of the lymphoma were not completed. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The importance of early diagnosis and staging of NHL in order to start treatment as soon as possible in an attempt to avoid possible associated complications and improve the quality of life of affected patients is highlighted.

19. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL OVERVIEW OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ: ANALYSIS OF A DECADE**

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INTRODUCTION: Congenital Syphilis (CS) is caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*, through vertical transmission. It has high transmission rates and is responsible for causing miscarriages and malformations in newborns, when left untreated. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the cases of CS in the state of Piauí over a decade. **METHODS:** This is a ecological time-series, retrospective study with a quantitative approach, using secondary data from the Department of Information Technology of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), referring to cases of CS in the state of Piauí from 2012 to 2021. The variables year, confirmed cases, evolution, final classification, incidence and mortality rate, mother's age group and schooling, prenatal care and period of diagnosis of maternal syphilis were analyzed over the period. **RESULTS:** In the period analyzed, 2,805 cases of CS were recorded in the state of Piauí. 2018 was the year with the highest incidence rate (10.04 cases per 1,000 live births in the year), while 2012 was the year with the lowest incidence (1.79 cases per 1,000 live births in the year). In this decade, 95.96% of notifications were diagnosed within 6 days of life, 93.80% were classified as recent CS and 93.16% of notified babies remained alive. With reference to mortality, 41 (1.46% of notified cases) deaths from CS were recorded, with 2012 having no records of mortality from CS in DATASUS, and 2017 having the highest mortality rate (18.54). The profile of the mothers of the babies with CS was of women aged between 20 and 24 (29.16%), with schooling from 5th to 8th grade of incomplete primary education (28.16%), who had prenatal care (85.20%), and who had been diagnosed with maternal syphilis during prenatal care (46.63%). **CONCLUSION:** The results found in this study show that the occurrence of CS and the mortality associated with it still have considerable rates in the state of Piauí. The number of cases has fallen since 2019 and more sharply in the period of the pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, responsible for COVID-19. The discrepancy between the number of prenatal appointments and CS diagnoses in this decade may indicate inadequate prenatal care. Regarding the maternal profile, there was agreement with the data already published in the literature.

20. **CARDIAC SURGERY IN A PATIENT WITH ASYMPTOMATIC SEVERE AORTIC STENOSIS: A CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Aortic stenosis (AS) represents for 35% of moderate to severe valvular heart disease and consists of obstruction of the left ventricular (LV) outflow tract. Due to progressive calcification of the aortic valve leaflets, which leads to reduced valve area, LV hemodynamic overload and ventricular hypertrophy. As blood supply becomes insufficient, LV ischemia and dysfunction occur. **CASE REPORT:** CJQB, female, 55 years old, former smoker and dyslipidemic. She sought medical attention reporting a sensation of tinnitus in the right ear and pulsation in the sternal notch for 4 years. On auscultation, a heart murmur was identified. The transthoracic echocardiogram (TTE) showed severe stenosis of the bicuspid aortic valve, and the patient was referred to the cardiac surgery service for valve replacement due to the presence of complicating factors, as she had no symptoms due to the congenital etiology of AS. According to the Brazilian Guideline on Valvular Heart Diseases (2020), it is recommended to evaluate complicating factors to perform surgical intervention in asymptomatic cases of AS, namely: TTE with LV ejection fraction < 50% and/or aortic valve area (AVA) < 0.7 cm² (patient with 0.54 cm²), maximum aortic jet velocity > 5.0 m/s and mean LV/Aortic gradient > 60 mmHg (patient with 120 mmHg measured by catheterization). Other parameters include: exercise stress test with absence of inotropic reserve and/or low functional capacity, arterial hypotension during exertion with a 20 mmHg drop in systolic blood pressure and/or presence of symptoms at low loads. The patient also had a maximum and average systolic gradient of 92 and 73 mmHg, respectively. She was registered on surgery wait list, remaining asymptomatic for more than 1 year. About 3 months before the procedure, she developed anginal chest pain, a factor that increases the risk of sudden death, and urgent surgery was requested. Therefore, surgical indication in the absence of symptoms in a severe AS was based on aggravating factors, until months before surgery, when the patient started experiencing symptoms. After valve replacement, the patient was discharged from hospital and continues to use Warfarin Sodium ad eternum and monthly cardiological monitoring to control International Normalized Ratio between two and three, aiming to prevent valve thrombosis. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** In this case, the importance of investigating complicating parameters in cases of asymptomatic valvular heart disease is evident to offer patients better therapeutic follow-up.

21. **THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE DEGREE OF PHYSICAL IMPAIRMENT OF LEPROSY AT THE TIME OF DIAGNOSIS IN PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: Leprosy is a transmissible disease caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*, affecting the skin and peripheral nerves, and if left untreated, can lead to severe disabilities and social exclusion. Leprosy can be classified based on the degree of physical impairment, also known as the grade of disability (GD) at the time of diagnosis, with G0D 0 corresponding to no physical alterations on physical examination, G1D indicating a decrease in sensory perception and/or muscle strength, and G2D representing visible impairments. The proportion of new leprosy cases diagnosed with G2D is a crucial indicator for assessing delayed diagnosis. **OBJECTIVES:** The objective was to analyze the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the delayed reporting of leprosy in Piauí, based on the degree of physical impairment at the time of diagnosis. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional study. Data were collected from the Sistema de Notificação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN) and tabulated using the TabNet tool from 2017 to 2022. The proportion of G2D cases relative to the total cases for each year in the study period was calculated using percentages, and the incidence rate (IR) was calculated by dividing the number of reported leprosy cases with G2D in SINAN by the estimated population of the state of Piauí in 2021 (EP) as recorded by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE) using the formula: $IR = G2D/EP \times 1,000,000$, with results expressed per million inhabitants for each year. **RESULTS:** In the years prior to the pandemic, the percentage of reported leprosy cases with G2D at the time of diagnosis in relation to the total cases was 7.4% in 2017, 7.4% in 2018, and 6% in 2019. From 2020 onwards, there is an increasing trend in this indicator, reaching 8.5% in 2020, 10.0% in 2021, and 9.0% in 2022. When comparing 2019, the last year before the pandemic, with 2021, the year in which COVID-19 infection led to higher mortality rates in Brazil, there was a 66.7% increase in this indicator. The IR of G2D, per 1 million inhabitants, was 20.9 cases in 2019 and 26.7 cases in 2021, representing a 27.8% increase. **CONCLUSION:** Comparing the years 2019 and 2021, significant increases in the percentage of G2D leprosy cases in relation to the total and the IR can be observed. This leads to speculation that the pandemic may have caused delays in the diagnosis of leprosy in the state, potentially resulting in irreversible consequences for affected individuals.

22. **THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE NOTIFICATION OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS IN PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: Congenital syphilis (CS) is an infection transmitted from the mother to the fetus through transplacental transmission in pregnant women infected with *Treponema pallidum*. The main manifestations of CS include prematurity, low birth weight, hepatosplenomegaly, jaundice, anemia, thrombocytopenia, lymphadenopathy, as well as bone, skin, and neuropsychomotor alterations. The diagnosis of CS requires mandatory reporting, and when delayed, can lead to intellectual, auditory, and skeletal sequelae. **OBJECTIVES:** The objective was to analyze the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the notification of CS in Piauí and, as a secondary goal, to compare it with data from Brazil. **METHODS:** Cross-sectional study. Data were collected from the Sistema de Notificação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN) and tabulated using the TabNet tool from 2015 to 2020. The incidence rate (IR) of CS was calculated by dividing the number of reported CS cases in SINAN by the number of live births (LB) recorded in the Plataforma Integrada de Vigilância em Saúde (IVIS) of the Ministry of Health in the same year using the formula: $IR = CS/LB \times 1000$, with results expressed per thousand LB (‰). The CS IR was compared in the years before (2015 to 2019) and after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic (2020). **RESULTS:** Between the years 2015 and 2019, the CS IR consistently remained above eight per thousand LB, with an average of 8.65 and a standard deviation of 0.88, with the highest value recorded in 2018 (2015: 8.00‰; 2016: 8.00‰; 2017: 8.92‰; 2018: 10.08‰; 2019: 8.26‰). In 2020, this rate decreased to 5.46‰, representing a 36.88% drop compared to the average of the previous five years and a 31.75% decrease compared to the lowest IR during that period (8.00‰). Similarly, in Brazil, a decrease in CS IR was observed between 2018 (9.00‰) and 2020 (7.70‰), with a 14.4% difference, according to data described in the Syphilis Epidemiological Bulletin from the Ministry of Health. The notification of CS was only updated in SINAN until June 2021, preventing the inclusion of that year in the evaluation. **CONCLUSION:** The notification of CS in Piauí during the COVID-19 pandemic decreased more significantly than observed in Brazil. Thus, a strong impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on CS is speculated, as underreporting and treatment delays can lead to permanent and severe consequences for those affected, in addition to masking significant statistics for public health planning.

23. **OCCURRENCE OF ADVERSE EVENTS POST-MMR VACCINATION IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2014 TO 2019**

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INTRODUCTION: The development of vaccines has proven to be one of the most successful and profitable public health measures. However, the impact of the use of vaccines on a society has several facets and can lead, although rarely, to the occurrence of adverse event following immunization (AEFI), which are considered any unwanted medical occurrence after vaccination. **OBJECTIVES:** To investigate the reporting of adverse events after the MMR vaccine in the population served in public health services in the state of Piauí from 2014 to 2019. **METHODS:** Epidemiological, documentary, retrospective, descriptive, cross-sectional, quantitative study using data from the Post-Vaccination Adverse Events Surveillance Information System of the State Department of Health of Piauí. Adverse events following triple viral vaccination in Piauí from 2014 to 2019 were evaluated based on the selected variables: sex, age, color/race, city, immunobiological agent, route of administration and adverse events. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Piauí (Opinion nº 4,305,494). **RESULTS:** It was observed the notification of 80 cases of adverse events following triple viral vaccination in the state of Piauí in the period from 2014 to 2019, being higher in females (60%, n=48), which may be associated with hyperactivated immune responses in this sex after vaccination. It predominated in the age group from 5 to 9 years (47.5%, n=38) and from 1 to 4 years (28.75%, n=23). Regarding color, most of the data was ignored or blank (55%, n=44). The cases predominated in the municipality of Guaribas (45%, n=36). As for the immunobiological, the triple viral vaccine alone predominated (83.75%, n=67) and as for the route of administration, most of it was intramuscular (46.25%, n=37). The types of AEFI were immunization error (77.5%, n=62), non-serious (17.5%, n=14) and severe (5%, n=4). Considering non-serious and severe AEFI, 3 patients presented only local manifestations, 14 presented only systemic manifestations, 1 presented local and systemic manifestations. **CONCLUSION:** In general, the MMR vaccine proved to be poorly reactogenic and well tolerated, rarely associated with serious adverse events. Most AEFIs occurred in children under 10 years of age, females who received the MMR vaccine alone intramuscularly.

24. **MECKEL'S DIVERTICULUM CAUSING INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Meckel's diverticulum (MD) is an anomalous condition of the gastrointestinal system that is very common in the population, being defined as a remnant of the vitelline duct generating a congenital malformation of this system. This anomaly can result in several complications, such as: gastrointestinal bleeding, obstruction or diverticular inflammation, generally caused by an ectopia that causes symptomatic MD, but with age the risk of worsening the clinical condition decreases. **REPORT CASE:** Patient, female, 3 years old, is admitted to the emergency department with a history of severe abdominal pain in the right iliac fossa, bilious vomiting, and stopping the elimination of flatus and feces for 6 days. On physical examination, she presented a regular general condition, hypoactive, afebrile, hypocolored +/4+, dehydrated +++/4+, eupneic on room air, vesicular murmur present bilaterally, distended abdomen, diffusely painful on palpation, with signs of peritonitis, rectal examination indicated an empty rectal ampulla. A zero diet was prescribed, intravenous expansion hydration with 0.9% saline solution, maintenance intravenous hydration with 5% glucose saline, 10% NaCl, 10% KCl and 50% glucose, ondansetron 2 mg and dipyron 500 mg. An abdominal X-ray showed the presence of an air-fluid level, without gas in the rectum, with signs of intestinal obstruction, while an abdominal ultrasound showed diffuse liquid distension of intestinal loops, sometimes with the formation of an anechoic liquid-hypoechoic liquid level. Laparotomy was indicated and abdominal exploration showed the presence of MD causing intestinal obstruction with disproportion of caliber between the small loops. Enterectomy of approximately 3cm of intestinal segment containing MD and enteroanastomosis with separate seromucosal sutures with 5.0 prolene were performed. The patient showed clinical improvement and was discharged after 5 days. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** MD has a prevalence of 0.3-2.9% in the general population and is commonly identified incidentally during surgery. There are few reports in the literature of intestinal obstruction due to MD, which is a rare cause of surgical emergency. It is important to think about the diagnosis of MD in light of conditions that characterize possible complications of the anomaly, such as bleeding, obstruction and diverticulitis, as they generally occur in urgent situations. The therapy is diverticulectomy and/or enterectomy with primary anastomosis in cases of symptoms or complications, which can reduce morbidity and mortality when managed in a timely manner.

25. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES IN PIAUÍ, FROM 2019 TO 2022**

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INTRODUCTION: The circulatory system is basically composed of a pump (heart) and a circuit of vessels (arteries, veins, arterioles, venules and capillaries) responsible for transporting O₂ and nutrients. Examples of cardiovascular diseases include hypertensive diseases, ischemic heart diseases, peripheral vascular diseases, cerebrovascular diseases, conduction disorders and cardiac arrhythmias. **OBJECTIVES:** The present work aims to analyze the epidemiological framework regarding the main diseases that affect the circulatory system, considering data on hospitalizations and deaths in the state of Piauí from 2018 to 2022. **METHODS:** Epidemiological study carried out through data collection secondary data in the Hospital Information System of the Unified Health System (SIH/SUS), in which there was no need for approval from the Ethics Committee. Such data correspond to the total number of hospitalizations and deaths in the State of Piauí in each year in the period from 2018 to 2022 related to pathologies of the cardiovascular system. **RESULTS:** During the period analyzed, 62,844 cases of circulatory system diseases were recorded in Piauí. The age group in which the most hospitalizations were reported was 70 to 79 years old (24.1%), followed by 60 to 69 years old (23.1%). The most prevalent pathologies include heart failure with 15,825 cases (25.1%), followed by stroke with 10,327 cases (16.4%). Regarding the evolution of diseases, 4,753 deaths were recorded, with the most prevalent cause being stroke with 1,470 deaths (30.9%). Furthermore, the year 2019 was the year with the highest number of hospitalizations (26.7%) and the year 2022, the year with the highest number of deaths (29.2%). **CONCLUSION:** From the study, it is concluded that heart failure is the biggest cause of hospitalizations for cardiovascular diseases. The age group most affected by this group of diseases is 70 to 79 years old. Furthermore, stroke was the biggest cause of death among these diseases. In the period analyzed, the year 2019 recorded more cases of hospitalizations, and the year 2022 recorded the highest number of deaths.

26. **CASE REPORT: NON-KETOTIC HYPERGLYCEMIA**

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INTRODUCTION: Nonketotic hyperglycemia (NKH) is an inborn error in glycine catabolism caused by mutations in genes that encode proteins from the glycine system. The NKH phenotype is often heterogeneous. Its most common manifestation is the neonatal form, in which the symptomatology manifests within the first days of life. **CASE REPORT:** 7-month-old infant, female, born via normal delivery without complications and at term. Uncomplicated prenatal care, gestational age of 39 weeks. Non-consanguineous parents. The newborn's birth weight was 3460g, length 50cm, head circumference 35cm, and Apgar score of 9 at 1 minute and 10 at 5 minutes. Mother's blood type B positive, child and father's blood type O positive. At birth, the newborn exhibited flexion tone and cried. In the first few hours of life, the infant displayed weak sucking, and by the 15th hour of life, did not respond to eye-opening stimuli. On the second day of life, the patient was discharged from the hospital. On the same day, the patient returned to the hospital, as reported by the mother, with anuria. Glucose and saline were administered at the hospital. The patient was then discharged. On the third day of life, the infant exhibited generalized hypotonia and absent sucking. On the same day, the patient was readmitted to the hospital, where a urinary catheterization was performed. Oral sensory-motor stimulation was conducted on the infant with no response. Subsequently, transfer to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) was recommended. Still on the third day of life, the patient was intubated and experienced a seizure, prompting the initiation of phenobarbital at a loading dose. On the 29th day of life, the patient was diagnosed with nonketotic hyperglycemia. Afterward, the patient commenced treatment with sodium benzoate at a dosage of 700mg/kg. On the 50th day of life, a tracheostomy was performed. At 2 months of age, the infant was discharged from the ICU, displaying signs of improvement. At 5 months of age, tapering from phenobarbital began, and cannabis was introduced. Currently, the infant is being treated with cannabidiol, levetiracetam, L-Carnitine, Omeprazole, and topiramate. The patient is also on sodium benzoate and Nan Comfort infant formula, maintaining the tracheostomy without mechanical ventilation. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Case reports, such as the one presented, provide valuable data for the scientific community, extending the range of possibilities for advancing the understanding and treatment of glycine encephalopathy. A better understanding of variations in empirical approaches can assist in identifying new therapeutic strategies.

27. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES ASSOCIATED WITH DIABETES MELLITUS IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2015 TO 2020**

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INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis (TB) is a global health issue and ranks second among the causes of death from infectious diseases worldwide. In this epidemiological scenario, the increasing prevalence of chronic conditions, such as diabetes mellitus (DM), is also a cause for concern. Studies demonstrate that diabetes, due to its immune-weakening effects, poses a threat to the global control of tuberculosis, increasing the overall risk of infection, reinfection, or even death, even after adequate treatment. **OBJECTIVES:** To describe the epidemiological profile of TB cases associated with DM reported in the state of Piauí between 2015 and 2020. **METHODS:** A retrospective epidemiological study was conducted using data extracted from the Piauí Notifiable Diseases Information System, available on the DATASUS platform. All cases of TB associated with diabetes mellitus in the state of Piauí between 2015 and 2020 were included. The variables used included gender, race, age group, education level, clinical form of TB, other comorbidities, and outcomes. **RESULTS:** Within the study period, 478 cases of TB associated with DM were reported in Piauí. The majority of individuals were predominantly male (60.6%), of mixed race (74.4%), aged 40 to 59 years (44.3%), with incomplete primary education (41.2%). The predominant clinical form of TB was pulmonary (89.1%). In terms of other comorbidities, smoking (17.3%) and alcoholism (13.3%) were prevalent. Regarding outcomes, 69.9% of patients were cured of TB, 4.2% died due to TB, 6.7% died from other causes, and 3.3% abandoned treatment. **CONCLUSION:** The analyzed data reveal a profile of TB and DM patients in the state of Piauí from 2015 to 2020, primarily consisting of adult males of mixed race. High rates of cases were also observed in individuals with low education levels or substance dependency. Thus, there is a clear need for health education aimed at lifestyle changes, especially among men in the 40 to 59 age group.

28. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF ADMISSIONS FOR MISTREATMENT SYNDROMES IN BRAZIL BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 2018 TO 2022**

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INTRODUCTION: Maltreatment syndromes are defined as abuse and neglect committed against any age group, including abandonment, sexual violence, physical violence and psychological abuse. Consequently, such occurrences impact the development, dignity and physical and emotional health of victims, who will often require in-hospital care. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of Hospitalizations for Abuse Syndrome in Brazil between 2018 and 2022. **METHODS:** This is a cross-sectional, retrospective, descriptive epidemiological study, with a quantitative approach, of hospitalizations due to abuse syndrome in Brazil from 2018 to 2022, based on data obtained from the Department of Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System (DATASUS), 'SUS Hospital Mortality Information System (SIH/SUS)'. Data analysis was carried out using the following variables: age group, sex, race, region and mortality rate. The results were tabulated in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. **RESULTS:** During the period studied, 2,457 hospitalizations due to abuse syndromes were recorded in Brazil, 457 (18.59%) in 2018, 479 (19.49%) in 2019, 428 (17.41%) in 2020, 500 (20.35%) in 2021 and 593 (24.13%) in 2022; with emphasis on the Southeast regions with 961 cases (39.11%), South with 660 (26.86%) and Northeast with 417 (16.97%). Furthermore, the most affected age group was 1-4 years old (24.74%), followed by 5-9 years old (22.87%) and 10-14 years old (20.15%); and the sex that prevailed was female, representing 1,928 of the hospitalizations (78.46%). Furthermore, regarding the nature of the service, urgency stood out with 2,215 (90.15%) cases. The average length of stay was 3.22 and the average mortality rate was 0.41, being the highest in 2020, at 0.95. **CONCLUSION:** It was demonstrated that the incidence of hospitalizations due to mistreatment in Brazil increased during the period studied, but without major increases from one year to the next. Furthermore, a greater number of cases were observed in the southeast and south regions, requiring urgent care, with the age group of 1-14 years prevailing, especially among females, possibly due to the physical and/or emotional vulnerability of these groups. It is therefore urgent to awaken the scientific community to this topic, as well as to develop prophylactic and effective measures to combat this harmful condition, which minimize possible intra-hospital complications.

29. **VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CASES REPORTED IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ BETWEEN 2013 AND 2022**

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INTRODUCTION: Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is a zoonotic infectious disease, caused by protozoa of the genus *Leishmania*. The disease constitutes an important public health problem, due to its lethal nature. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological situation of visceral leishmaniasis in Piauí over a decade. **METHODS:** Ecological time series, retrospective study, with a quantitative approach, using secondary data from the Department of Informatics of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), about VL cases, between the years 2013 and 2022, in the state of Piauí. The variables analyzed were: sex, age group, race, co-infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), area of residence and clinical evolution. Incidence calculations were carried out using the population projection for each year of the decade in question, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). **RESULTS:** In the decade analyzed, 1852 cases of VL were reported. The year 2014 had the highest incidence rate (8.82/100,000 inhabitants), with the lowest being in 2021 (2.7/100,000 inhabitants). In the decade investigated, in terms of sex, there was a predominance of men, with 1286 cases (69.44%). Regarding the age group, there is a higher proportion in people aged between 20 and 39 years old, with 490 cases (26.46%), followed by the group between 01 and 04 years old, with 399 affected (21.54%). In terms of race, there was a predominance of brown individuals, with 1566 cases (84.56%). Regarding coinfection with HIV, 237 (12.8%) were coinfecting. The highest percentage of VL cases, by area of residence, was found in the urban area, with a total of 55.4% notifications, and for 20% of cases, this information was unavailable. Regarding clinical evolution, the percentage of cure (40.93%) was highlighted. In approximately 40.6% of cases, there is no information about the outcome, while 6.53% resulted in death from VL. Among those co-infected with HIV, 8.44% had a fatal outcome. **CONCLUSION:** The results found in this study show the predominance of cases of visceral leishmaniasis in 2014, and, in general, in young, brown men and residents of urban areas. Furthermore, a higher percentage of the disease was cured, with those co-infected with HIV having a higher rate of death from VL compared to those who were not infected. The implementation of VL prevention and control measures is essential to reduce the number of cases and deaths caused by the disease.

30. **PROGRESSIVE SUPRANUCLEAR PALSY WITH PREDOMINANT CORTICOBASAL SYNDROME: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Progressive Supranuclear Palsy (PSP) is a neurodegenerative disease related to the deposition of tau protein in different regions of nervous tissue. The PSP diagnostic criteria comprise 4 functional domains (ocular, postural instability, akinesia and cognitive dysfunction), and allow establishing the variant and degree of diagnostic certainty of PSP. The highlighted case portrays the type of Progressive Supranuclear Palsy with predominant Corticobasal Syndrome (PSP-CSB), which is probable, given the presentation of asymmetric movement disorders and superior cortical changes. **CASE REPORT:** Female patient, 76 years old. At the age of 62, she began to experience slowness and imbalance, with gait instability, which began gradually, and was more intense on the left. She reports an episode of "going senseless" in 2013, without motor tremors and without sphincter release, with subsequent mental confusion. In 2021, she began experiencing agitation, insomnia, delusions and hallucinations. Currently, she presents some functional dependence regarding Basic Activities of Daily Living. The patient had previously used Pramipexole and dispersible Prolopa. Physical examination (PE) revealed facial hypomimia, moderate bradykinesia in the right upper limb (LL), and mild bradykinesia in the left upper limb. We also identified mild plastic rigidity in the right upper limb, more intense asymmetric resting tremor on the right side compared to the left, altered Pull Test, ideomotor and ideational apraxia for gestures with and without objects, and absence of saccades. Patient also reported constipation and mood changes. She has 2 children with mental retardation. As a course of action, Prolopa, Quetiapine were administered and Pramipexole was suspended, due to reports of hallucinations, delirium and insomnia. During the return visit, mild bradykinesia in the right lower limb (LL) and moderate bradykinesia in the left LL and a positive clap test were noted in PE, in addition to other signs identified in the 1st consultation. Risperidone and Quetiapine were suspended, Clozapine was administered and Prolopa was maintained, in addition to the recommendation of motor physiotherapy. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** This case has scientific relevance linked to the rarity of the disease, as well as the presence of apraxia, psychosis, asymmetric tremor and other symptoms characteristic of other atypical parkinsonisms that are not common in PPS. The diagnosis of PPS is still challenging due to the lack of biological markers, requiring an autopsy for a conclusive diagnosis.

31. **MOST PREVALENT CONDITIONS IN DERMATOLOGY IN THE HOSPITAL CONTEXT – AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS IN THE BRAZILIAN STATES OF PI, MA AND CE BETWEEN 2018 AND 2022**

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INTRODUCTION: In Dermatology, patients are typically seen in an outpatient setting. However, the importance of dermatological evaluation in hospitals, which changes diagnosis, treatment and outcome is increasingly confirmed. Therefore, it is essential to know the most common skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases in hospitalizations in Piauí and its two neighboring states, to alert doctors from Piauí about common occurrences in their practice.

OBJECTIVES: To analyze the epidemiology of hospitalizations related to dermatological conditions in Piauí, Maranhão, and Ceará, compared to the Brazilian panorama, in the period between 2018 and 2022. **METHODS:** This is an epidemiological, quantitative, and retrospective study carried out using secondary data from the Hospital Information System (SIHSUS) available by DATASUS, related to notifications of hospitalizations diagnosed with skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases in the years 2018 to 2022. The evaluated variables were "frequency", "ICD-10 Chapter 12 Diagnosis" and "State of Hospitalization" (as in Federation State). **RESULTS:** During the period, 172,324 hospitalizations with a diagnosis in chapter 12 of ICD-10 were recorded in the three States (MA, PI, and CE), representing 13.93% of the Brazilian total of 1,236,843. The most prevalent diagnosis was "L98 – Other skin and subcutaneous tissue disorders not classified elsewhere", with 40,158 (23.30%) hospitalizations in the defined region and period – in Brazil this percentage goes to 29.10%, while in CE drops to 17.10%. "Cellulite" appears as the most prevalent specific condition, with 37,225 (21.60%) occurrences in the region (compared to 17.57% in Brazil). Other most common diagnoses in the region and period are "Inferior ulcer not classified elsewhere (L97)", with 24,341 (14.13%) hospitalizations, with a Brazilian prevalence of 11.35%; "Skin abscess, boil and anthrax (L02)", with 10,306 (5.98%) in the region, representing 7.88% in Brazil and "Decubitus ulcer (L89)", with 8,353 (4.85%), being 5.91% in the whole country. **CONCLUSION:** The most prevalent records found are from miscellaneous groups. These classifications show little specificity, but also the need for a better description of the reason for internalization, which reinforces the role of the dermatologist in hospitals. For the physicians, it is important to know these conditions to better prepare for their management.

32. **LARYNGEAL DYSTONIA ASSOCIATED WITH INTENTION TREMOR IN AN ELDERLY PATIENT: CASE REPORT**

Thaís de Negreiros Neves¹, Luma Rodrigues da Silva¹, Kayron Rodrigues Lima¹, Isabel Maria Oliveira Macedo Lima¹, Sabrina Ruthiele Santos de Carvalho¹ and Kelson James da Silva Almeida¹.

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INTRODUCTION: Laryngeal dystonia (LD) is part of a rare group of neurological disorders, with an incidence of up to 35.1 per 100,000 in the general population, characterized by inadequate or excessive contraction of the laryngeal muscles during speech, affecting both the phonation and breathing, being more common in women over 40 years of age. In about a third of cases, focal-onset laryngeal dystonia disseminates. The diagnosis is clinical, involving a detailed clinical history, speech assessment and physical examination. Its clinical management is challenging due to the lack of established diagnostic markers and validated outcome measures, resulting in prolonged diagnostic delays and suboptimal therapies. The use of botulinum toxin is recommended to manage symptoms. **CASE REPORT:** Female patient, 76 years old. She has had tremors for around 5 years, starting in the cephalic region and in both hands, symmetrically, without worsening since then. She reports that the tremor manifests itself when moving to pick up objects or when she is anxious. As a course of action, she was administered primidone until September 2022, which resulted in an improvement in her tremors, which persisted even after discontinuing the medication. The grandmother, father and older sister present a similar picture, starting in old age. On physical examination, dystonic cephalic tremor with laryngeal dystonia was found, slight intention tremor was observed on the left side, and mild on the right side, as well as postural tremor, also more intense on the left side (mild), compared to the right. (discreet). Furthermore, there was global grade IV+ strength and atypical gait, with no reduction in passive arm swing. There was also a hypoactive nausea reflex on the left, uvula deviated to the left, and bilateral grade V sternocleidomastoid strength. The patient also reports pain in the left lower limb, which sometimes starts in the lower back and radiates to the limb, in shock. The diagnostic hypothesis of the case is dystonic tremor, laryngeal dystonia and essential tremor. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Taking into account everything that has been considered, the relevance of the present case is due to its rarity and the lack of studies in the literature on the pathophysiology and etiology involved in the clinical manifestation of the disease, which directly affects the management and LBP therapy. Therefore, further clarification of the topic is necessary in order to provide a better prognosis for these patients.

33. **DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE EVOLUTION OF SPENDING ON HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS IN DENGUE CASES IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2015 TO 2022**

Antônio Marcos Medeiros de Oliveira¹, Isadora Nogueira Pinheiro Castelo Branco¹, Rommayolle Costa Diniz de Sousa¹, Bruna Beatriz Bonfim Santos¹, Julciele Cícera da Silva².

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INTRODUCTION: Dengue, transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, is one of the fastest growing arboviruses in Brazil, which promotes an incidence rate of 627.0 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the country, structuring a problem that needs to be solved.

OBJECTIVE: To describe the expenses resulting from hospital admissions for dengue cases in the state of Piauí from January 2015 to December 2022. **METHOD:** This is a quantitative and descriptive epidemiological study on government spending on hospital admissions for dengue cases in the state of Piauí from January 2015 to December 2022. The number of hospitalizations, average length of stay, lethality rate, and total expenditures considering professional services, hospital services, and average expenditure per hospitalization are observed. Data collection was carried out through the SUS Hospital Information System (SIH/SUS) found in DataSUS.

RESULTS: The data collection in question showed 5,882 hospitalizations of patients with dengue, with an average of 3.0 days of stay, 0.2% mortality rate, with an average value of 306.19 reais per hospitalization, in addition to a total expenditure of 1,801,031.30 reais, of which 1,458,972.42 (81%) reais were spent on hospital expenses and 342,058.88 (18.99%) were spent on professional services. **CONCLUSION:** There was a notorious number of hospitalizations due to dengue cases in the State of Piauí, which reflects an alarming government expenditure in the last 8 years. The data collected expose the need to increase strategies related to the prevention of this infection, thus contributing to the reduction of expenses and resolution of this health problem.

34. **USE OF CONTRACEPTION BY INDIGENOUS WOMEN IN THE NORTH OF THE STATE OF PIAUÍ, BRAZIL.**

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INTRODUCTION: Historically, indigenous peoples in Brazil face obstacles to enjoying equal rights, including health. In this health context, the problem is even greater for indigenous women, who suffer countless discrimination, inherent to gender and ethnicity, affecting their quality of life, risk exposure, the occurrence of violence and mortality and morbidity rates. Among the various aspects of indigenous women's health, family planning is particularly a challenge, whether for cultural reasons, collective and individual desires, hierarchies between ethnic and gender consciousness, or due to the fragility of Brazilian indigenous health policy. **OBJECTIVES:** To understand the contraceptive methods used by indigenous women living in the north of the state of Piauí. **METHODS:** Qualitative observational study, carried out in the Nazaré indigenous community, located in the municipality of Lagoa de São Francisco - PI, in which the sample size was determined using the data saturation method, considering women of the Tabajara ethnic group aged over 18 years. Reproductive health information was obtained via face-to-face questionnaire. The data were organized in tabulations in a Microsoft Office Excel spreadsheet and presented in tables and graphs. This study is part of a matrix research approved by the Research Ethics Committee, under CAEE 52778821.5.0000.5214. **RESULTS:** Analysis of the responses of 50 indigenous women revealed that 56% (28) of those interviewed did not use any contraceptive methods. Among the indigenous women who use contraceptive methods (44%), it was observed that 50% (11) of these underwent tubal ligation, 45.5% (10) reported using oral or injectable contraceptives and only 4.5% (1) stated use a female condom. It was also found that 88% of the indigenous women interviewed had children and that 25% of these had 5 or more children. **CONCLUSION:** Given the above, indigenous women from the Nazaré Community still face difficulties in carrying out family planning and that when they have access to contraception they opt for surgical methods, such as tubal ligation. Therefore, it is necessary to increase effective measures aimed at promoting health aimed at indigenous communities, respecting the needs of this historically neglected population.

35. **PENETRATING EYE TRAUMA CAUSED BY A WOODEN FRAGMENT WITHOUT DEEP STRUCTURAL PERFORATIONS: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Eye injuries are responsible for a significant demand for ophthalmology services, as they cause substantial functional ocular changes, which can lead to blindness with important personal, social and economic losses. Eye trauma ranges from small abrasion-type injuries to severe extensive perforations, requiring urgent ophthalmological interventions, being responsible for 2.3 million cases of bilateral visual deterioration. **CASE REPORT:** Male patient, 49 years old, initially seen at the Emergency Care Unit on 02/16/2023 complaining of suprapalpebral pain resulting from penetrating trauma in the upper periorbital region of the left eye after an accident, while riding, caused by a wooden object measuring approximately , four centimeters. In this first visit, an attempt was made to remove the foreign body, without success, with subsequent referral, on the same day, to urgent care in specialized care, in the Ophthalmology sector of the Hospital de Urgência de Teresina (HUT). At the time of the second visit, the patient denied tearing and reported slight visual changes and pain in the region of the trauma. On physical examination, the visual acuity of the left eye was 20/25 without correction, extrinsic eye movements without changes in both eyes, isochoric and photoreactive pupils, a fragment of wood embedded in the upper periorbital region, a calm eye, transparent cornea and anterior chamber formed. Given the condition, computed tomography scans of the skull and orbits were requested with concomitant hospitalization for surgical planning. The requested tests showed the presence of the foreign body inside the orbital cavity, however, without nerve or muscle injuries, without penetration into the eyeball or brain and without fractures of the bone structures. Given this scenario elucidated by the CT scans, the chosen treatment was a surgical approach under local anesthesia to remove the foreign body. The unresisting wooden fragment was therefore removed, surgical exploration of the wound, irrigation with saline solution and simple stitch suturing were carried out. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The most common immediate complication in cases of penetrating eye trauma is low visual acuity. However, the reported case shows a patient who had no serious ophthalmological changes, reporting only suprapalpebral pain and no functional impairment.

36. **DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF THE EVOLUTION OF SPENDING ON HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS IN DENGUE CASES IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ FROM 2015 TO 2022**

Antônio Marcos Medeiros de Oliveira¹, Isadora Nogueira Pinheiro Castelo Branco¹, Rommayolle Costa Diniz de Sousa¹, Bruna Beatriz Bonfim Santos¹, Julciele Cícera da Silva

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INTRODUCTION: Dengue, transmitted by the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, is one of the fastest growing arboviruses in Brazil, which promotes an incidence rate of 627.0 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in the country, structuring a problem that needs to be solved. **OBJECTIVE:** To describe the expenses resulting from hospital admissions for dengue cases in the state of Piauí from January 2015 to December 2022. **Method:** This is a quantitative and descriptive epidemiological study on government spending on hospital admissions for dengue cases in the state of Piauí from January 2015 to December 2022. The number of hospitalizations, average length of stay, lethality rate, and total expenditures considering professional services, hospital services, and average expenditure per hospitalization are observed. Data collection was carried out through the SUS Hospital Information System (SIH/SUS) found in DataSUS. **RESULTS:** The data collection in question showed 5,882 hospitalizations of patients with dengue, with an average of 3.0 days of stay, 0.2% mortality rate, with an average value of 306.19 reais per hospitalization, in addition to a total expenditure of 1,801,031.30 reais, of which 1,458,972.42 (81%) reais were spent on hospital expenses and 342,058.88 (18.99%) were spent on professional services. **CONCLUSION:** There was a notorious number of hospitalizations due to dengue cases in the State of Piauí, which reflects an alarming government expenditure in the last 8 years. The data collected expose the need to increase strategies related to the prevention of this infection, thus contributing to the reduction of expenses and resolution of this health problem.

37. **ASSOCIATION BETWEEN SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS AND ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT INJURY: A CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is an autoimmune disease that involves multiple organs and systems, with musculoskeletal involvement (MSK) being one of the most frequent and earliest causes of the disease, affecting joints, periarticular soft tissues and bones. This condition can be either primary or related to prolonged use of corticosteroids. Despite its high prevalence, this topic has not received enough attention and its radiological forms of presentation are not recognized. **CASE REPORT:** Female, 46 years old, lives in Buriti dos Lopes-PI, housewife. 27 years ago, when she presented with intense edema in lower limbs, she was diagnosed with SLE and began treatment with prednisone. Six years later, she was hospitalized for 3 months at Hospital Getúlio Vargas (HGV), in Teresina-PI, due to an episode of pleural effusion, with the addition of methotrexate and hydroxychloroquine to the therapy, maintained since then. After the described episode, she continued with lupus manifestations restricted to joint and skin involvement, with edema on exertion, joint pain and photosensitivity. After a long period without hospitalization, 5 years ago, she reports a sprain with a bend in her left knee when getting out of a car, with no history of previous trauma, going to Dirceu Arcoverde State Hospital in Parnaíba-PI, where she immobilized the limb with a plaster. After 2 weeks, when the cast was removed, she reported continued distortion with knee flaccidity and limited range of motion (60-80°), undergoing a Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), which revealed a meniscal tear, and underwent open meniscectomy. However, one year after the procedure, symptoms returned, with a new MRI revealing a complete rupture of the left Anterior Cruciate Ligament (ACL). Then, she underwent a ligament reconstruction procedure at HGV, 3 months ago, with resolution of the condition associated with ligament rupture. After surgery, the patient undergoes physiotherapeutic treatment to rehabilitate the knee with gains in strength and mobility. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Although MSK involvement in SLE is recognized, knee injuries without previous trauma are rarer, especially ACL injuries. It is therefore necessary to expand studies on the exact etiopathogenesis of the process, whether primary or secondary to corticosteroid therapy, as well as its diagnosis through complementary tests. Furthermore, this report draws attention to the prevention of these injuries through early muscle strengthening in patients with lupus.

38. **MACULOPATHY CAUSED BY CHRONIC USE OF HYDROXYCHLOROQUINE: CASE REPORT**

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INTRODUCTION: The retina is relatively protected against systemically administered drugs due to a highly selective adaptive mechanism that the blood-retinal barrier exerts. However, a high number of drugs have been associated with drug-induced retinopathy. One of the drugs associated with visual loss is hydroxychloroquine, a chloroquine derivative used widely for a variety of autoimmune disorders such as systemic lupus erythematosus. **CASE REPORT:** Male patient, 58 years old, reporting low visual acuity in the left eye, which had been perceived for 1 year. He has a history of systemic arterial hypertension, with use of amlodipine and hydrochlorothiazide, and diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus (without medication at the moment). He states that he used hydroxychloroquine for 11 years, stopping it 1 year ago, following advice from an ophthalmologist. Ophthalmological history indicates high myopia and the ophthalmological examination indicated visual acuity of 20/30, intraocular pressure of 15mmHg and 14mmHg. Anterior biomicroscopy revealed, in both eyes, clear conjunctiva, transparent cornea, wide anterior chamber, trophic and photoreactive, phakic iris. Furthermore, the requested retinography allowed the observation, in both eyes, of a pinkish optic disc and delimited edges, 360° neural rim, peripapillary atrophy, tessellated fundus with an area of rarefaction of the parafoveal and perifoveal retinal pigment epithelium in a ring, sparing area central foveal, more evident especially in the left eye. Autofluorescent fundus photography identified para- and perifoveal ring hypoautofluorescence, more evident in the left eye. Visual field examination 10.2 showed a tubular field defect, also more evident in the left eye. Based on the aforementioned information, the diagnostic hypotheses of high myopia and hydroxychloroquine maculopathy were raised. The patient was advised to undergo ophthalmological follow-up every 3-6 months and to maintain the suspension of Hydroxychloroquine while controlling the underlying disease. It is also necessary to explain to the patient the long-term effects of the suspended medication. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** The report presented therefore shows a possible drug-related maculopathy related to the chronic use of hydroxychloroquine. However, it is worth highlighting that the evolution of the case after medication withdrawal is an important factor to be evaluated in the future.

39. **CRYSTALLINE RETINOPATHY: CASE REPORT OF A RARE EYE CONDITION**

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INTRODUCTION: Crystalline retinopathy is a rare, hereditary eye condition that affects the retina, a light-sensitive layer located at the back of the eye. In this case report, we present the clinical profile and therapeutic approach of a child diagnosed with crystalline retinopathy. Although it is an uncommon condition, reporting cases of crystalline retinopathy is essential to increase knowledge about this disease and assist in early diagnosis and appropriate management of patients. **CASE REPORT:** M.J.L.A.P., male, 4 years old, diagnosed with primary hyperoxaluria type 1, underwent liver and kidney transplantation 2 years ago. During ophthalmological care, biomicroscopy revealed opacity of the posterior capsule in the left eye (OE). Fundoscopy revealed a pink disc, physiological excavation and macular pigmentary changes in both eyes (AO). Visual acuity (VA) examination indicated reduced VA in AO. Therefore, Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT) of the macula and retinography (RETINO) were requested. OCT showed discontinuity of the parafoveal outer retinal layers and irregular, hyperreflective elevations of the retinal pigment epithelium (RPE), while RETINO showed diffuse pigmentary changes and deposition of macular crystals. Diffuse pigmentary changes and RPE elevations suggest RPE hyperplasia, which may be associated with hereditary cancer syndromes, such as familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP), which may predispose to extra-colonic manifestations, including congenital hypertrophy of the retinal pigment epithelium (HCEPR), therefore requiring evaluation of family history and possible genetic counseling. Furthermore, the accumulation of crystals in the retina speaks in favor of crystalline retinopathy as a consequence of the deposition of calcium oxalate crystals arising from type 1 primary hyperoxaluria, which would justify the decrease in VA in both eyes. The diagnosis is included in ICD H35 (other retinal disorders) and the approach was to provide guidance and follow-up over a period of 6 to 12 months with new OCT and RETINO. **FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:** Through the report, the importance of comprehensive ophthalmological evaluation in patients with complex clinical conditions is verified, considering that the present patient has factors predisposing to the development of crystalline retinopathy, such as type 1 primary hyperoxaluria. serious and irreversible conditions, such as blindness.

40. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE FETAL DEATHS FROM UNDEFINED CAUSES, IN PIAUÍ, IN THE PERIOD FROM 2015 TO 2021**

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INTRODUCTION: Conditions that do not clarify the determinants of death were allocated as ill-defined causes, as well as infectious diseases, and parasitic, conditions originating in the perinatal period, congenital malformation, deformities, and anomalies (CID-10). However, understanding is essential the causes of fetal deaths and identify which ones might not have occurred, applying avoidability classification (Brazilian List of Preventable Causes of Death (LBE) – proposed by Malta et al) and sizing the potential for preventing deaths. **OBJECTIVES:** Assess the number of fetal deaths by causes ill-defined, in Piauí, in the period from 2015 to 2021. **METHODS:** Epidemiological study, retrospective and descriptive, with quantitative approach, from the data obtained in the Information Technology Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), carried out using data on fetal deaths for ill-defined causes, in Piauí, in the period from 2015 to 2021, using the variables: frequency, type of birth, incidence per year, sex, cause and place of occurrence. **RESULTS:** They were registered, in the period studied, a frequency of 3.235 cases of fetal deaths in Piauí, of which 1.156 (35,73%) had a cesarean section, 2.056 (63,55%) in vaginal birth and 23 (0,71%) in forceps birth/ignored, distributed in 511 (15,79%) in the year 2015, 449 (13,87%) in 2016, 474 (14,65%) in 2017, 513 (15,79%) in 2018, 445 (13,75%) in 2019, 428 (13,23%) in 2020 and 416 (12,85%) in 2021. Furthermore, it was identified 1659 (51,28%) male, 1.446 (44,69%) female and 130 (4,01%) ignored. As for the causes 3.051 (94,31%) due to conditions of the perinatal period, followed by infectious and parasitic/congenital malformations, deformities and anomalies 184 (5,68%) cases. Furthermore, the place of occurrence with greater predominance are the hospitals with 3.019 (93,32%), and households with 105 (3,23%). **CONCLUSION:** Fetal deaths from ill-defined causes, in Piauí, present a significant number, little fluctuation between the years studied, with higher prevalence in vaginal births and conditions of the perinatal period. This scenario makes it essential to carry out new epidemiological studies to understand the causes of fetal deaths and, consequently, for action planning, especially, preventive.

41. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PEDIATRIC HOSPITALIZATIONS DUE TO MALNUTRITION IN THE NORTHEAST REGION BETWEEN 2018 AND 2022**

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INTRODUCTION: Malnutrition is a significant socioeconomic indicator, as the nutritional status of a population is directly related to its quality of life. Certain age groups, such as children, and vulnerable population groups are among the most affected by nutritional changes. It is a serious health problem that compromises child development and exacerbates pediatric morbidity and mortality. **OBJECTIVES:** To analyze the epidemiological profile of hospital morbidity due to malnutrition in children aged 0 to 14 years in the Northeast region between 2018 and 2022. **METHODS:** Descriptive cross-sectional study, with data collected from the TABNET platform available at the Department of Health Informatics of the Brazilian Unified Health System (DATASUS). We selected the "Hospital Morbidity of the Unified Health System" section, considering hospitalizations between 2018 and 2022 in the Northeast region. The variables analyzed included age group, race/ethnicity, processing year, and deaths. **RESULTS:** In the Northeast region, during the study period, there were 9,390 hospitalizations, with 1,800 cases in 2018, 1,943 in 2019, 1,777 in 2020, and 1,804 in 2021. The year 2022 had the highest number of hospitalizations with 2,066 cases. Among the selected pediatric age groups, the highest number of cases were in children under 1 year old, with 6,238 cases (66.43%), followed by 1-4 years with 1,701 cases (18.11%), 5-9 years with 782 cases (8.32%), and 10-14 years with 669 cases (7.12%). Of the total, only 5,241 hospitalizations had race/ethnicity information available. Brown individuals accounted for the majority of hospitalizations during the period (87.06%). Regarding the number of deaths, 204 cases were reported, with 158 affecting children under 1 year. **CONCLUSION:** The study demonstrated an increase in pediatric hospitalizations due to malnutrition over the analyzed period, with 2022 standing out in the Northeast region. The epidemiological profile was prevalent in children under 1 year old, with a brown race/ethnicity. There was also a significant discrepancy between the number of hospitalizations and the number of recorded deaths. This suggests that, despite the high hospital morbidity due to malnutrition, the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) is effectively controlling the worsening of cases and combating mortality. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen child nutritional monitoring in primary care.

42. **COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CLINICAL AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CONFIRMED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS IN PIAUÍ AND BRAZIL**

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INTRODUCTION: Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease whose etiological agent is Mycobacterium tuberculosis of the MT Complex, known as Koch's Bacillus. The World Health Organization (WHO) revealed a significant increase in TB cases in Brazil in recent years. to analyze the aggravating factors for the development of tuberculosis, in order to establish effective measures for its control in the face of this serious public health problem. **OBJECTIVES:** To compare the epidemiological profile of confirmed and reported cases of Tuberculosis in Piauí and Brazil from 2018 to 2022. **METHODS:** Epidemiological, descriptive and retrospective study with data referring to new cases of Tuberculosis in Piauí and Brazil, from January 2018 to December 2022. The data were obtained from the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN) and the variables - sex, age group, form of development and deaths - were selected. The Microsoft Excel program was used for data tabulation and analysis. **RESULTS:** It was observed that, in Brazil, the year 2022 revealed the highest number of cases, with 101,806 records (21.6%), and 2020, the lowest, with 86,414 (18.3%), and in Piauí, the same trend was observed, with 895 cases (21.3%) in 2022, and 754 (17.9%) in 2020. The most prevalent sex was male, both in Brazil and in Piauí, in all cases and in all years analyzed. The age group of 25 to 34 years old had the highest incidence in Brazil, with 110,493 (23.4%) cases, while in Piauí, the range from 35 to 44 years old predominated, with 818 (19.5%). Regarding the form of development, pulmonary was superior to extrapulmonary throughout the analyzed period, with the smallest difference between the two forms in the territories observed in 2020, with 516 cases of discrepancy in the state and 63,000 in the country. Accordingly, the data revealed 2021 as the year with the highest occurrence of TB deaths in Brazil and Piauí, with 3960 (21.6%) and 56 (27.5%) deaths, respectively. The state of Piauí represents, from 2018 to 2022, 1.1% of the number of national deaths. **CONCLUSION:** Given the results, it is concluded that all variables examined were equivalent between Piauí and Brazil, with the exception of age group. The number of TB cases, from 2018 to 2022, showed an increase in both areas, which corroborates the need for continuous evaluation of indicators for disease control.

43. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED FOR NON-HODGKIN'S LYMPHOMA IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ**

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INTRODUCTION: Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma (NHL) is a primary neoplasm originating in cells of the lymphoid tissue, which manifests itself in lymph nodes, oropharynx, spleen, liver, bone marrow and lungs. NHL is the most common histological type among lymphomas, representing the highest incidence of cancer derived from lymphocytes in children in Brazil. According to data provided by the National Cancer Institute (INCA in Brazil), cases of NHL have doubled in the last 25 years, revealing the importance of investigating factors for the development of the disease and, thus, establishing measures for better clinical and therapeutic management of cases.

OBJECTIVES: To analyze the epidemiological profile of patients hospitalized for non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma in the state of Piauí from 2013 to 2022. **METHODS:** This is an epidemiological, descriptive and retrospective study using data relating to hospitalizations for NHL that occurred in Piauí, from January 2013 to December 2022. The data were obtained from the Hospital Information System (SIH/SUS) and the variables: sex, age group, deaths and mortality rate were observed. The Microsoft Excel program was used for data tabulation and analysis. **RESULTS:** It was found that 2013 had the highest occurrence of hospitalizations, with 308 records (13.2%), and 2017, the lowest, with 159 (6.8%). Throughout the period, the majority of patients hospitalized for NHL were male, with 1470 hospitalizations (63.03%), while women represented 862 (36.97%) cases. Concerning the age group, the highest number of hospitalizations was associated with patients between 60 and 69 years old, with 414 cases (17.75%), and the lowest, with children under 1 year old, with 10 (0.42%). Furthermore, the most significant mortality rate, of 16.74 deaths per total hospitalization, was found in 2016 with 38 deaths, and the lowest, of 7.35, in 2021 with 15 deaths. **CONCLUSION:** It was observed that following the expected objective, it was concluded that hospitalizations for NHL show a continuous trend over the years, with little or no reduction in cases in most of the analyzed period. Furthermore, the prevalence of men and elderly aged 60 to 69 years old was invariably observed among patients and the mortality rate had high rates in relation to other types of cancer. Therefore, enriching the literature on the topic is essential for a better understanding of NHL cases and for the diagnosis to be as early as possible.

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