

The 18th Academic Medical Congress *of* Piauí

Congresso Médico-Acadêmico do Piauí - COMAPI, Brasil

Special Supplement



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Cover photo

Auditorium of Blue Tree Towers Rio Poty Hotel in Teresina.

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The 18th Academic Medical Congress of Piauí without borders

Edson S. Ferreira-Filho¹.

COMAPI website
www.comapi.org

Eighteen years ago, the academic meetings were an excellent opportunity to exchange experiences and complement the academic training deficiencies. Thus, the 1st edition of *Medical Academic Congress of Piauí – COMAPI* – emerged largely due to the motivation to attend classes on various topics that were not included in the Medical graduation curriculum. Each of these eighteen editions has been full of details, challenges and overcome obstacles, especially when much has clearly changed.

During the first edition, there were about 200 registered participants. In 2011, the *18th Medical Academic Congress of Piauí / 2nd Medical Academic Congress of Brazilian Northeast* received 563 participants, a record number of registrations. Clearly, improvement has been achieved, which might be partially due to the increasing number of medical schools involved, but it is especially related to the growing credibility obtained by COMAPI over the years and each organizing committee has merit in such process. We are flattered to be part of it and, most importantly, we are glad that COMAPI is effective as an opportunity for students to present their scientific works, to attend exceptional lectures and to make friends. Encourage active participation of students in medical scientific debates, providing a unique opportunity to discuss in our community the most recent results of regional researches, is priceless. Our professors seem to agree: some of them have been members of pre-

vious organizing committees and currently participate in our scientific committee, contributing to improve the quality of presented scientific studies, as well as for the organization of the event. Thank you!

We are also thankful to those physicians and professors who helped us to prepare our scientific program: Eurípedes Soares Filho, MD, PhD, president of our scientific committee; Lia Cruz Vaz da Costa Damásio, MD, PhD, vice-president of our scientific committee and coordinator of “Gynaecology” module; Alexandre Castelo Branco Vaz Parente, MD, PhD, coordinator of “Psychiatry” module; Rodrigo Santos de Norões Ramos, MD, coordinator of “Vascular Surgery” module; Maria de Lourdes de Freitas Veras, MD, MSc, coordinator of “Transplantation” module; Ana Lúcia França da Costa, MD, PhD, coordinator of “Dermatology” module; Anenísia Coelho de Andrade, MD, PhD, coordinator of “Paediatrics” module. Moreover, we thank all the lecturers, especially Maria Carolina Batista dos Santos, MD, medical coordinator at Brazil’s “Doctors Without Borders” unit, and her amazing opening conference “Humanitarian aid in conflict situations: another face of Medicine”. Last but not least, we thank our sponsors, without whom this event would be impossible!

This is the eighteenth edition of *COMAPI – the Medical Academic Congress of Piauí*. As its President and *Editor of International Journal of Medical Student*, I can say that we are very glad to develop this partnership with IJMS. Here, you will read the abstracts of our presented scientific works. They have been developed for our students with such devotion and thoroughly analysed by our scientific committee. Likewise, we encourage you to keep up with your research interests and projects and to submit them to IJMS. We also invite you to visit COMAPI’s webpage at www.comapi.org and to participate in next editions of this remarkable scientific event.

We are very proud to offer you this pleasant reading and we sincerely hope you appreciate it!

Figure 1. Edson S. Ferreira-Filho, President of the 18th Academic Medical Congress of Piauí 2011 at Opening.



1. School of Medicine, Federal University of Piauí (UFPI), Teresina, PI, Brazil.

Correspondence

Edson S. Ferreira-Filho.
Address: Miguel Sady Avenue 1073, São Cristóvão, Teresina, Piauí, Brazil.
E. mail: esffilho@hotmail.com.

See photos of the COMAPI on the next page.



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26 a 30 de Setembro de 2012 - Teresina/PI



Abstracts of the 18th Academic Medical Congress of Piauí

UNIQUE Session

01 Prevalence and antimicrobial susceptibility of bacteria isolated from urine cultures performed in Laboratório Central do Piauí.

Renata Mendes Silva, Leonardo Araújo Costa, Mariana Batista Gonçalves, Viriato Campelo.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Urinary tract infection (UTI) is the invasion and multiplication of microorganisms in any part of the urinary system and it is among the most common infectious diseases in clinical practice. **Objectives:** To determine the prevalence of the microorganisms responsible for UTIs and their resistance to antimicrobials in urine cultures performed in patients treated at the Laboratório Central do Piauí (LACEN-PI) in the period from August 1 to October 30, 2010. **Methods:** The study was a retrospective cross-sectional data analysis. The data surveyed were stored in the electronic system of urine cultures and antibiotic susceptibility of patients seen by LACEN-PI in the period from August 1 to October 30, 2010. Urine cultures considered positive were those that grew equal or more than 100.000UFC/mL. In antimicrobial susceptibility testing, performed by the disk diffusion method, the results were analyzed for the following antibiotics: amikacin, ampicillin, cephalothin, ciprofloxacin, gentamicin, nitrofurantoin and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, because of its wide use in the treatment of UTIs. The data were organized on criteria such as gender and age and were expressed in absolute numbers and percentage using the program Excel for Windows (2010). The analysis of the sensitivity profile was based on the guidelines of the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI, 2010), manual used by the laboratory. **Results:** In a total of 719 urine cultures, 88 (12%) were positive, with prevalence of UTIs in women, 55 (62%) and 47 adults (53%). The most prevalent microorganisms were *Escherichia coli* in 52 samples (59%), followed by *Klebsiella* spp, with 21 (24%) and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, with 5 (6%). The most effective antimicrobials were amikacin, with 72 sensitive strains (81.82%), and gentamicin with 61 (69.32%), while ampicillin, with 55 resistant strains (62.05%) and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, with 43 resistant strains (48, 86%), and were the antimicrobials with the highest resistance index. **Conclusion:** Most patients with urinary tract infection are female and aged adult (13 to 59 years), the most prevalent microorganism was *Escherichia coli* followed by *Klebsiella* sp; the most efficient antimicrobials tested were amikacin and gentamicin and those who had higher rates of resistance were to ampicillin and trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole.

02 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS BY EXOGENOUS INTOXICATION NOTIFIED BY TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION CENTER OF PIAUÍ IN THE PERIOD 2006 - 2010.

Denise Evelyn Machado de Almeida, João Pinto da Silva Neto, Vanessa Saraiva Leitão Viana, Cíntia Maria de Melo Mendes.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Currently, the acute exogenous poisonings are public health problem, due to scientific advances that do a growing number of products with potential toxicity to human body is available to population. These events may be accidental but intentional. The intentional ones characterize suicide attempts in the hospitals of emergency, increasingly. **Objectives:** Perform an analysis of epidemiological and clinical occurrence of poisoning that were reported by CENTER FOR TOXICOLOGY INFORMATION OF PIAUÍ, whose circumstance was a suicide attempt, recorded from January 2006 to December 2010. **Methods:** It is a descriptive and retrospective study that analyzed these variables that were collected from Notification Forms: gender, age range, toxic agent and clinical course of intoxication,

from 2006 to 2010. Only cases where the circumstance of the poisoning was attempted suicide were analyzed; while the cases due to other circumstances have been neglected. Data were tabulated and analyzed on Microsoft Excel. **Results:** In this study, it were showed 158 suicide attempts. It were testified that 33% of cases are male and 65% female. In the most cases, the prevalent age group is under 40 years (81.6%), 37% of considered were from those in the 20 to 29 age group. The main toxics were: medicines (42.4%), raticides (21.5%), agricultural pesticides (16.4%). The main clinical signs and symptoms that were found in the study are these: lowering of consciousness (17%) and undefined (31.3%). The less prevalent signs and symptoms were somnolence and miosis. The most common clinical evolution was not confirmed cure (34%). **Conclusions:** From this study, it is concluded that the most cases of attempted suicide in this population is characterized by young and female people, who use toxic agents in order to commit suicide and not other methods, because they consider such methods more acceptable. By reason of these self-mutilating actions appear as a last attempt to solve a personal problem, so it makes necessary integration between health professionals and public administrators in order to alleviate these people's psychological suffering. Moreover, it is required more attention to tightening marketing of pharmaceuticals at high risk and illegal raticides.

03 EFFECT OF ETHANOL EXTRACT OF BARK OF *Terminalia tanibouca* SMITH IN INTESTINAL TRANSIT IN MICES.

Ricardo Leal dos Santos Barros, Tomásia Henrique Oliveira de Holanda Monteiro, Martinho Gabriel Lima Nunes, Brenno Ivo Soares Santos, Maria do Carmo de Carvalho e Martins, Paulo Humberto Moreira Nunes.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: *Terminalia tanibouca* Smith (Combretaceae), also known as "pau d'água", "cuiarana" or "tanibouca" is popularly used to treat gastrointestinal disorders. Antiulcer and anti-diarrheal activities have been demonstrated in other species of the genus, such as *Terminalia avicennoides* and *Terminalia bellerica*. **Objectives:** Investigating the activity of the ethanolic extract from the bark of *Terminalia tanibouca* on intestinal motility in mice. **Methods:** In order to determine the activity on the intestinal transit, through the model of the activated carbon, *Mus musculus* groups (21.6 ± 0.58 g) of both sexes (n = 6-8/group), privated of solids for 24 hours, were treated orally with water 10 mL / kg (control group), ethanol extract from the bark of *Terminalia tanibouca* (EETT) 500, 750 and 1000 mg/kg (Groups EETT500, EETT750 and EETT1000) or atropine sulfate 3 mg/kg intraperitoneally and, after 30 min, received a suspension of activated charcoal 10% (0.1mL/10g, p.o.). After another 30 min, the animals were euthanized by an overdose of thiopental (100 mg / kg) and the stomach and small intestine were removed. The distance traveled by charcoal was measured from the pylorus to the last portion of the intestine that contained at least 1 cm of solid coal, and expressed as a percentage of the total length of the small intestine. The data (mean ± SEM) were analyzed by ANOVA and Dunnet test for comparison between groups. The level of significance was set at p < 0.05. **Results:** The ethanol extract of the bark of *Terminalia tanibouca* at a dose of 1000 mg/kg reduced significantly (p < 0.05) the motility of the animals when compared with the control group (control: 62.07 ± 1.68; EETT1000: 48.11 ± 3.16). The results obtained with doses of 500 EETT (58.07 ± 3.75) and 750 mg/kg (56.26 ± 6.14) were not significantly different from control. Atropine (27.35 ± 3.49) produced a significant reduction in the intestinal tract in the control group (p < 0.001) and EETT1000 group (p < 0.01). From these data, it is observed that the degree of inhibition of intestinal propulsive activity calculated for the groups and atropine EETT1000 equivalent to 22.5% and 55.9%, respectively. **Conclusion:** The ethanol extract of the bark of *Terminalia*

lia tanibouca contains active principle(s) that reduces the speed of intestinal transit.

04 Maternal and neonatal health: qualitative analysis of prenatal care in the neonatal referral center of Teresina-PI.

Lia Pontes Alves, Nilcelia Arlinda Luz Gomes, Jessica Bonfim Mendes, Rafaella Mousinho de Sa, Daniela Moura Parente. Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Prenatal care is of paramount importance to prevent and promote health for pregnant women and their babies, as well as to provide a rewarding life experience for women during this period. Therefore, the continuing qualification of this assistance, delivery and puerperium should always be pursued and evaluated. **Objectives:** To evaluate, from a perspective of the pregnant women, the prenatal care provided at a neonatal referral center of Teresina. **Methods:** This is a descriptive-exploratory study with a quantitative approach, performed at the Evangelina Rosa Maternity, located in the city of Teresina, Piauí. The sample was comprised of 205 pregnant women. The survey for these pregnant women evaluated their opinion about the quality of prenatal care and about the quality of professionals involved in their follow-up, including the confidence that they provided. It was also evaluated the number and duration of consultations, performance and regularity of physical and obstetric examinations: gestational age, weight, blood pressure, uterine height, auscultation of fetal heart rate, pelvic examination and instructive counseling. **Results:** On instructive counseling, taking into account lectures about childbirth, breastfeeding, sexuality, baby care, 52% reported that they had not received. As for the procedures performed at the first visit, 37.2% reported that the doctors did not perform at least one of the exams, in which the pelvic examination was the least performed (51.4%). 90.2% reported having confidence in their doctors and 77.6% reported self-motivation in relation to prenatal care. As for the number of consultations according to gestational age, in all months, more than 70% were considered appropriate. **Conclusion:** Although pregnant women are pleased with their prenatal care at the Evangelina Rosa Maternity, some aspects need to be improved.

05 Strengthening the capacity of responses to emerging and endemic diseases - Series of indicators for the Pact for Health - Piauí 2007 to May 2011.

Juliana Veloso Magalhães, Lucas Pazolin Viana Rocha, Marília Barros Santos, Marina Bonfim Ribeiro, Francisca Cecília Viana Rocha. Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Created based on the constitutional principles of the SUS, the Pact for Health represents an attempt to improve coverage and quality of Primary Care and facilitate the integrated operation of the various sectors of the SUS. The Covenant has three dimensions: the Covenant for Life, in defense of the SUS and Management Pact. The Pact for Life is a commitment from the SUS administration around priority situations related to health of the population and are agreed six priorities: elderly health, control of cancer of the cervix and breast, reduction of infant and maternal mortality; strengthening the capacity to respond to emerging and endemic diseases, health promotion and strengthening of Primary Care. **Objectives:** To observe the state of Piauí in meeting national targets set out in the Pact for Health to strengthen the capacity of response to emerging and endemic diseases, with emphasis on dengue, leprosy, tuberculosis, malaria, influenza, hepatitis and AIDS, in the period 2007 to May 2011. **Methods:** The work consists of a descriptive observational epidemiological study. The indicators used were obtained from data from the database of the National Health System (DATASUS). We analyzed the indicators related to: lethality of severe forms of dengue, cure of leprosy cases diagnosed, cure of new cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis, malaria Annual Parasite Index, clinical specimens collected for diagnosis of influenza virus in relation to recommended, cases hepatitis B confirmed by serology and the incidence of AIDS in children under 5 years old. The indicators analyzed for the State

of Piauí refer to the years 2007 to May 2011. **Results:** Observed that Piauí did not reach the goals envisaged in the Pact for Health for the indicators. There were no data on the annual parasite index for malaria in Piauí, for according to the guidelines of the Health Pact this indicator is calculated only for the Amazonian states. **Conclusion:** Failure to meet the goals established by the Ministry of Health shows the need for greater attention to the activities performed by the Pact for Life in the state of Piauí. The program is of paramount importance in the context of public health and its proper performance, meeting standards and goals is crucial to the quality of services the Primary Care Piauí.

06 Epidemiological analysis of pregnant women with syphilis in the city of Caxias in the period from 2007 to 2010.

Sinara Meneses Ferreira, Irene Sousa da Silva, Francisco Fabricio Rocha de Sousa, Maria Eduarda Pires de Moura. Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Syphilis is a bacterial infectious disease caused by *Treponema pallidum*, transmitted mainly through sexual contact. When acquired during pregnancy can cause serious problems for the mother, but especially to the fetus by hematogenous spread. Among the complications are: spontaneous abortion, stillbirth and neonatal mortality, prematurity, damages the health of the newborn, with psychological and social repercussions. Despite the high rate of morbidity and mortality among the affected population and high levels of prevalence, syphilis diagnosis and therapeutic features of easy execution and low cost. The analysis of pregnant women infected by this disease provides information for formulating strategies to control and more effective treatment. **Objectives:** To analyze the epidemiology of syphilis in pregnant women in Caxias - MA in 2007 and 2010. **Methods:** This is a descriptive, retrospective study with quantitative analysis of data for the years 2007 to 2010 reported cases of syphilis in pregnancy. The survey was conducted in the Epidemiological Surveillance of the municipality of Caxias - MA. Were formed, such as population, pregnant women with syphilis. The results obtained in the epidemiological survey was processed by means of simple mathematical calculations. **Methods:** This is a descriptive, retrospective study with quantitative analysis of data for the years 2007 to 2010 reported cases of syphilis in pregnancy. The survey was conducted in the Epidemiological Surveillance of the municipality of Caxias - MA. Were formed, such as population, pregnant women with syphilis. The results obtained in the epidemiological survey was processed by means of simple mathematical calculations. **Results:** We analyzed data from 64 pregnant women with syphilis between the period 2007 to 2010. The age range was found to be prevalent in 20-29 years, representing 64% of cases. The schooling was low in majority of cases, with 53% of cases with incomplete primary education. The clinical classification of syphilis in pregnant women in Caxias - MA had a prevalence of 66% of primary cases of the disease. The most common treatment with penicillin G benzantina was present in 75% of cases. **Conclusion:** The prevalence of syphilis in pregnant women, the city of Caxias - MA, was observed in the age group 20-29 years. It was found in pregnant women infected with low education, prevalence of primary infection and use of penicillin G benzantina as the main treatment of syphilis in pregnant women.

07 Prevalence of healthcare-associated infections in a Brazilian Northeast hospital.

Leonardo Araújo Costa, Pâmela Silva Sousa, Kassio Alencar Rodrigues, Pablo Andrade Vale, Alice Nayane Rosa Morais, Francisco Eugênio Deusdará de Alexandria. Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: A healthcare-associated infection (HAI) is defined as infections not present (or not even in incubation) by the time of admission to a healthcare institution. The HAIs increase morbidity, mortality and hospital stay and, therefore, cause a raise in the costs of assistance for patients admitted in a hospital for any reason. **Objectives:** Perform epidemiological study about healthcare-associated infections in a medium complexity public hospital in Teresina - Piauí

- Brazil. **Methods:** It was retrospectively analyzed the forms from the Hospital Infection Control Committee (HICC) in a medium complexity public hospital in Teresina-Piauí-Brazil from May to December 2010. Data about the topography of the infection, the number of deaths, transfers, discharges and admissions was collected from the hospital census provided by the Medical Records Service. Information forms were organized and tabulated on a database using Microsoft Excel 2010. Descriptive statistical analysis for community and hospital-acquired infection was obtained by Microsoft Excel 2010. A report was developed from the results. **Results:** The overall healthcare-associated infection rate was 2,84%, reaching the highest values on Clinical department (7,48%). The principal sets were respiratory tract (26,53%), urinary tract (22,45%) and surgical wound (20,41%). In comparison, the overall community infection rate was 34,42%; in Pediatric ward, this rate reached 62,43%. The main community infection set was respiratory tract (36,09%). **Conclusion:** The studied hospital has an overall healthcare-associated infection rate of 2.84%. As expected, this rate is lower than the one from community infections among assisted patients. The most common set was respiratory tract, confirming the national literature data. This is the first study to address healthcare-associated infection in a hospital of medium complexity public hospital in Teresina-Piauí.

08 **Antilucer activity of the oil-resin of white Copaiba (*Copaifera sp.*) in ethanol-induced gastric ulcers in indomethacin-pretreated rats.**

Denilson Sanches Fernandes, Lucas Henrique Porfírio Moura, Felipe Soares Oliveira Portela, Sidney Gonçalo de Lima, Paulo Humberto Moreira Nunes, Maria do Carmo de Carvalho e Martins.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The oil-resin of Copaiba is used in folk medicine as phytotherapeutic. The gastric and duodenal ulcers are a major cause of morbidity in the world. The species studied is in the process of chemical identification and characterization. Preliminary data indicate the presence of β -bisabolene (23.72%), trans- α -bergamotene (17.95%) and β -selineno (11.39%) as its major constituents. **Objectives:** Assess the effects of the oil-resin of white Copaiba (*Copaifera sp.*) on ethanol-induced gastric ulcers in indomethacin-pretreated rats. **Methods:** Female rats (159 \pm 1.7 g) were fasted for 24 hours and orally treated with water (5 mL/kg, Control-C and Indomethacin Control-C-Ind), 1% Tween80 in water (5 mL/kg, vehicle control-V), oil-resin of white Copaiba at doses of 100 and 200 mg/kg (Cop100, Cop100-Ind, Cop200 and Cop200-Ind groups), carbenoxolone 200 mg/kg (Cbx and Cbx-Ind) half hour before they received 0.9% saline or indomethacin (30 mg/kg, sc) one hour before induction of ulcers by oral administration of absolute ethanol (5 mL/kg, po). Thirty minutes after receiving ethanol, the animals were euthanized with sodium thiopental (100 mg/kg) and their stomachs were removed and opened by the lesser curve to determine the area of ulcerated lesion (AUL), expressed as a percentage of body area of the stomach, using the software ImageJ. Data were analyzed using ANOVA and Tukey post-test. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee on Animal Experiments of Federal University of Piauí (protocol 074/2010) **Results:** The AUL (Mean \pm SEM) were lower ($p < 0.001$) in Cop100 (0.21 \pm 0.08), Cop200 (2.40 \pm 0.62) and CBX (0.54 \pm 0.34) groups, compared with C (19.28 \pm 2.40) and V (17.40 \pm 1.70); and Cop100-Ind (0.91 \pm 0.42), Cop200-Ind (1.59 \pm 0.44) and Cbx-Ind (5.66 \pm 0.44) groups, compared with C-Ind (27.38 \pm 3.73). There was no difference in the AUL among Cop100, Cop200, Cop100-Ind, Cop200-Ind and Cbx groups. The AUL of the Cbx group was lower ($p < 0.05$) in comparison with CBX-Ind. The gastroprotective effect of the oil-resin of Copaiba at doses of 100 (91.8%) and 200 mg/kg (92.7%) did not differ from the effect of carbenoxolone (93.4%). **Conclusion:** The oil-resin of *Copaifera sp.* possesses antiulcer activity in ethanol-induced gastric ulcers, and this effect seems not to involve stimulation of endogenous prostaglandins.

09 **FUNCTIONAL STATUS EVALUATION OF ELDERLY ATTENDED BY A TEAM OF THE FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY (FHS) IN TERESINA/PI.**

Isabella Parente Almeida, Daiane Cristina Ferreira Damasceno, Nathália Cavalcante Pinto, Nívea Maria da Costa Sousa, Viviane Ferreira Damasceno, Maria do Carmo de Carvalho e Martins.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The functional status, one of the major components to evaluate the health of the elderly, is measured by the independence to accomplish certain activities. **Objectives:** To evaluate the dependence/independence of elderly attended by the FHS team in carrying out activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs) and to determinate factors that influence this dependence. **Methods:** The sample was comprised by the 290 elderly attended by the 158 FHS team of Teresina/PI. The elderly were evaluated at their homes in the period from July to December/2010 through the application of questionnaires by trained interviewers. Initially, socio demographic and health in general data were collected; then, data were collected for functional evaluation. Data were tabulated using the SPSS 8.0 and analyzed statistically using the chi-square, with a significance level of $p < 0.05$. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee in Research of UFPI. **Results:** There was a predominance of elderly aged 70-79 years (42.4%), female (67.2%), married (53.8%), claimed to read/write (80.7%), retired (78.8%), who have not completed elementary school (43.5%), with family incomes from 1 to 5 minimum wages (47.3%) and individual income of up to 1 minimum wage (44.5%). Regarding the assessment of ADL, most elderly proved totally independent (91.4%). As for the IADL, a high proportion of elderly is partly dependent (61.7%). There was an association ($p < 0.05$) between total/partial dependence in the performance of ADLs and sit more than 6 hours/day, not read/write and has no formal employment. Increased dependence on partial/total in the performance of IADL ($p < 0.05$) was associated with time spent sitting more than 6 hours/day. The variables gender, marital status, education, individual or family income, smoking, alcohol consumption and exercise did not influence the functional status significantly. **Conclusion:** A high proportion of elderly patients studied were independent in performing ADLs and partially dependent in IADL. Greater dependence to perform ADLs was associated with inability to read/write, no current occupation and length of stay seated more than 6 hours/day. This latter factor was also associated with greater dependence on the performance of IADL.

10 **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF THE RECURRENCE OF LEPROSY IN THE STATE OF PIAUÍ: STUDY OF 56 CASES.**

Sebastião Honório Bona, Rafael Bandeira Lages, Andressa Karoline Lima Gomes, Flávia Veríssimo Melo e Silva, Otávia Veríssimo Melo e Silva, Viriato Campelo.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The recurrence of leprosy is the reappearance of signs and symptoms of disease activity after regular treatment with multidrug regimens and high force for healing, after variable incubation period. Rarely are observed in patients treated appropriately. **Objectives:** To evaluate the characteristics of new cases of leprosy relapse in two centers from Piauí state in the years 2001 to 2009. **Methods:** TRetrospective and descriptive study, based on diagnosed cases of recurrence in the Dermatology Clinic of the Getúlio Vargas Hospital (HGV) and the Center Mary Immaculate in the study period. Patients were analyzed according to frequency of recurrence accordance with the year of survey and by gender, the high time to onset of relapse, bacteriological examination and the clinical form. **Results:** Between 2001 and 2009 were diagnosed 56 new cases of leprosy relapse, and 36 (64.3%) at the Getúlio Vargas Hospital and 20 (35.7%) in the Mary Immaculate Center. It was observed that year appeared the greatest number of cases was in 2006 in HGV while it was in Mary Immaculate in 2007 and 2008 with five cases each year. Regarding the sex of the individuals who participated in the survey, among those treated in HGV, 44.4% were male, with an average of 43.4 years for men and 53.1 years for females, while in Mary Immaculate 75% of the population were men, mean age of 42.3 years and 25% belonged to

the female, with an average 39.4 years old. There was an average of 7.9 years compared to the high occurrence of relapse. Of the total, 67.8% (38) conducted smear tests, and of these 55.2% were positive and negative 44.8%. It was observed that 78.6% of patients with recurrence did not show any degree of disability, 19.6% had levels of disability 1 or 2 and 1.8% was not evaluated in this regard. Regarding clinical form, the borderline was the one that showed the highest frequency in the receiving facilities: HGV (44.4%) and Mary Immaculate (60.6%). **Conclusion:** Based on the parameters, can infer the profile of patients in whom recurrence of leprosy in the city of Teresina-PI. However, prospective studies are needed to understand their causal and triggering factors.

- 11 **EFFECT OF N-ACETYLCYSTEINE IN THE LOWER LIMBS OF RATTUS NORVEGICUS SUBMITTED TO ISCHEMIA-REPERFUSION IN THE PRESENCE AND ABSENCE OF ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING.**
Gastone Camillo Fernandes Ribeiro, Glauberth Danilo de Assis Castro, Mariana Sousa Teixeira Nunes, Fernanda Maria Rodrigues de Sousa Araújo, Antônio Francisco Lopes de Araújo Filho, Raimundo José Cunha Araújo Júnior.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: There remains a high incidence of acute arterial occlusion of lower limbs due to increased longevity and atherosclerosis: a serious disease that has a high rate of amputations and deaths. Despite the restoration of blood flow to an ischemic organ is essential to prevent irreversible cellular damage, reperfusion may aggravate ischemic damage. During reperfusion, the excluded blood returns to the circulation systemic, causing metabolic changes, rhabdomyolysis and spread of the cascade of inflammatory processes, depending on the temperature, duration and degree of ischemia. N-acetylcysteine (NAC), antioxidant, casuistry has pharmacological potential. **Objectives:** To prize the therapeutic of NAC and morphological-vascular changes in the gracilis muscle of *Rattus norvegicus* submitted to ischemia-reperfusion (I/R) with and without ischemic preconditioning (PC), associated or not with use of NAC. **Methods:** 32 healthy males and with body mass varying from 250 to 300 grams were anesthetized in a chamber saturated with quetamima and xylazine intraperitoneally (IP). After dissection was applied to a microsurgical clip into the femoral artery, the incision is sutured. In the groups receiving pharmacological PC, was administered by IP injection, NAC (50mg/animal). The Control Group (CG) after anesthesia was submitted to 30 minutes of ischemia. The NAC group without PC (NSPC-G) received NAC and 30 minutes after anesthetic and underwent 2 hours of ischemia. In the PC group with NAC was administered NAC and thirty minutes after anesthesia was carried out and performed three cycles of five minutes I/R followed by two hours one hour of ischemia and reperfusion. NAC group without PC (SNPC-G), after anesthesia was done three cycles of five minutes I/R, the successful maintenance of two hours of ischemia. Assessment was performed with non-parametric ANOVA with the t test student's Prism 5 Program. **Results:** The analysis of graded response tissue, fibrillar structure, inflammation, reperfusion, and vascular stasis was not significant in relation to groups, but when compared, the occurrence of grade 0 was statistically significant in relation to grade 2, indicating a low level of injury. **Conclusion:** In the CG and SNPC-G was a pattern of lower intensity of lesions, whereas in the submitters groups or not at pharmacological PC with NAC even with a pattern of higher lesion intensity was found that NAC acts as determinant in the minimization of tissue response to I/R.

- 12 **Hydroalcoholic extract of *Terminalia fagifolia* Mart. & Zucc. presents vasorelaxant activity in isolated rat aorta.**
André Fonseca Nunes, Dilson Marreiros Nunes Filho, Edson Santos Ferreira Filho, Marco Philipe Teles Reis Ponte, Paulo Humberto Moreira Nunes, Rita de Cássia Meneses Oliveira.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: *Terminalia fagifolia* Mart. & Zucc. (Combretaceae) is a Brazilian cerrado tree popularly known as "capitão-do-mato" and "mirindiba" and has been used in folk medicine for treatment of

aphtha, tumors and gastrointestinal diseases. In previous studies, ethanol extract of *T. fagifolia* showed vasorelaxant effect in isolated rat aorta. **Objectives:** Investigating vasorelaxant effect of hydroalcoholic extract of stem bark from *T. fagifolia* (EHATF) in isolated rat aorta. **Methods:** All experimental protocols were approved by Ethics Committee for Animal Research of Federal University of Piauí (CEEA/UFPI, nº 043/11). The study was conducted on male Wistar rats (*Rattus norvegicus*), weighting 250–300g, obtained from NPPM/UFPI vivarium, with free access to food and water, maintained under a 12-hour light:dark cycle at 24 ± 1 °C. After euthanasia, thoracic aorta was cut into rings (2–3 mm), free of fat and connective tissue, set up in organ baths containing Krebs solution at 37°C, pH 7.4, gassed with carbogen mixture (95% O₂, 5% CO₂), suspended by cotton threads under and attached to force transducers connected to a data acquisition system (AQCAD, AVS Projetos – SP, Brazil) to record the isometric tensions. After equilibration (1.0 gf, 1h), the integrity of vascular endothelium was verified by addition of acetylcholine (1 µM) in rings precontracted with phenylephrine (FEN, 1 µM), considering denudation (E-) in relaxation <10% and presence (E+) in relaxation >50%. EHATF was cumulatively added (0,1 µg/mL – 750 µg/mL) in tonic phase of second contraction induced by FEN (1 µM) in E+ and E- rings. Data were shown as mean ± standard error of the mean (S.E.M.) of EC₅₀ (concentration that induces 50% of maximum effect, calculated through nonlinear regression) and Emax (maximum effect). Comparison between two values was assessed by unpaired Student's t test, considering significant if *p<0.05 value. **Results:** EHATF induced concentration-dependent and endothelium-independent vasodilating effect, in precontracted rings with FEN (E+: EC₅₀=415.2 ± 31.4 µg/mL, Emax= 97.3 ± 2.7%, n=4; E-: EC₅₀=410.1 ± 52.6 µg/mL, Emax=88.9 ± 2.3%, n=4). **Conclusion:** The results demonstrated that hydroalcoholic extract of stem bark from *Terminalia fagifolia* presents concentration-dependent and endothelium-independent vasorelaxant activity in isolated rat aorta. Further studies are needed to assess possible mechanisms underlying this vasodilating effect.

- 13 **Effects of raloxifene on the proliferative activity of breast tissue of rats in persistent estrus.**
Angela Maria Leal Barros Bezerra, Ana Teresa de Araujo Marques, Caio César Sampaio de Castro Noleto, Henrique César Saraiva de Arêa Leão Costa Filho, Pedro Victor Lopes Costa, Benedito Borges da Silva.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in Western women, whose incidence is increasing. Reducing the risk for the disease is based mainly on primary chemoprevention. The chemoprevention is the use of specific agents to suppress or reverse the process of carcinogenesis in women at high risk for the disease. The Selective modulators of estrogen receptor (SERMs), tamoxifen and raloxifene in particular, represent the drugs of choice for breast cancer chemoprevention. Tamoxifen, approved in 1998, reduces by 50% the risk for breast cancer, but has undesirable side effects such as thromboembolism and endometrial carcinoma, reducing the adherence of patients. On the other hand, raloxifene, second-generation SERM, has about 76% of the effectiveness of tamoxifen and with lower risk for side effects, was approved in 2007 for breast cancer chemoprevention. Currently, tamoxifen and raloxifene are indicated in the chemoprevention of breast cancer in women in pre- and postmenopausal women respectively. The study of the direct effects of raloxifene on normal human breast by means of biomarkers has ethical limitations, which led to the design of this study. **Objectives:** The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of raloxifene on the expression of Ki-67 antigen in mammary tissue of female rats in persistent estrus. **Methods:** Twenty female Wistar-Hannover rats in persistent estrus induced by 1.25 mg of testosterone propionate were randomly divided into two groups: Group I (control, n = 10), receiving only propylene glycol, Group II (experimental, n = 10), treated with 750µg of raloxifene daily for 30 days by gavage. The first abdominoinguinal pair of mammary glands was excised and processed for immunohistochemistry with anti-Ki-67 (MIB-5). 500 nuclei of cells were counted on each slide, images were captured at 400x and

Imagelab analysis system. Data were analyzed with Student's t test ($p < 0.05$). **Results:** The mean expression of Ki-67 in Groups I and II was 12.95 ± 1.89 and 2.56 ± 0.41 , respectively ($p < 0.0001$). **Conclusion:** Raloxifene significantly reduced the expression of Ki-67 protein in mammary tissue of female rats in persistent estrus.

15 USE OF EXTRACT *Leishmania chagasi* FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF CANINE VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS ASYMPTOMATIC.

Paulo Henrique da Costa Pinheiro, Iuli Zâmbia Matos e Silva, Ilanna Naianny Leal Rodrigues.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Visceral leishmaniasis is a serious chronic disease caused by *Leishmania chagasi* in which mortality in humans can reach 10% when not treated early and appropriately. It is characterized by fever, severe hepatosplenomegaly, weight loss, anemia, micropoliadenia, intestinal manifestations and hemorrhagic foci. In dogs, the diagnosis of canine VL is often a problem since there is a wide spectrum of clinical signs, from apparently healthy animals to severe stages of the disease, and it might remain clinically unapparent for a long time. However infected dogs, even if asymptomatic, are a source of infection for sand flies and have great value in the transmission of *Leishmania*. The standardization of new diagnostic techniques in dogs is essential, helping to control the disease. **Objectives:** To evaluate the sensitivity and histopathological tests of delayed hypersensitivity in diagnosis of asymptomatic canine VL, opposite the subcutaneous injection of extract of *Leishmania (Leishmania) chagasi*. **Methods:** The DTH reactions with antigenic extract of amastigotes of *L. (L.) chagasi* were performed by subcutaneous injection of 10 mg on the inner right thigh of normal and infected dogs. The negative control was done by injecting sterile PBS in the left inner thigh of each animal. The outcome evaluation was done 24, 48 and 72 h after inoculation of antigens by measuring the largest diameter of the area of the nodule. Biopsies of the nodules were obtained after 48 h and anesthetized animals. Then he did the study with histological staining with hematoxylin and eosin. **Results:** We tested for DTH 6 asymptomatic dogs and all had positive response to extract of *L. (L.) chagasi*. In these animals 48 hours after injection of antigen exceeded the diameter of 8 mm nodule. On the other hand, symptomatic dogs evaluated ($n = 4$) and normal dogs ($n = 4$) showed no significant reactivity to the recombinant antigen. **Conclusion:** The data indicate that the total extract of amastigotes of *L. (L.) chagasi* may be useful for the diagnosis of canine VL DTH, allowing discrimination of clinical and subclinical disease. However, it is necessary to expand and standardize the tests, because nodules formed tend to develop into foci of necrosis and hemorrhage, allowing the door opening of secondary infection.

16 EVALUATION OF OIL-RESIN OF WHITE COPAÍBA (*COPAÍFERA SP.*) EFFECT ON ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY AND ON MUCUS AMOUNT OF STOMACH IN *RATTUS NORVEGICUS* SPECIES.

Daiane Cristina Ferreira Damasceno, Vivianne Martins Almeida, Ana Karolinne da Silva Brito, Isabella Parente Almeida, Paulo Humberto Moreira Nunes, Maria do Carmo de Carvalho e Martins.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: In Brazil, digestive disorders are commonly treated using folk medicine plants, including those of *Copaifera* genus, fragrant herbs whose oil-resin is used as a herbal medicine. Studies have shown a gastroprotective effect of the oil-resin obtained from *Copaifera langsdorffii*, point to a potential benefit of other *Copaifera* species on gastrointestinal tract. Studies have been performed by our group testing oil-resin of the so-called white copaíba. Preliminary data showed antiulcer activity. **Objectives:** To evaluate the effect of oil-resin of white copaíba (*Copaifera sp.*) on the gastric antioxidant activity and mucus amount in rats, through an acute gastroprotective activity experimental model of. **Methods:** Male Wistar rats (293.2 ± 6.4 g), fasted for solids and with free access to glucose 5% solution for 24 hours, underwent a pylorus ligation (6-8 animals / group) and a intraduodenal administration of Tween-80 1% (5 mL / kg) in

group C (control); 50 and 100 mg / kg oil-resin of white copaíba, respectively, in groups cop50 and cop100, and carbenoxolone 250 mg / kg (CBx). Four hours after treatment, the euthanasia of each animal was performed, and then glandular segments of the stomachs were removed in order to determine the concentration of non-protein sulfhydryl groups (NP-GSH), the catalase-activity, as described by Ching, and the mucus amount in the gastric wall, by following the method of Alcian Blue. Comparison between groups was performed by means of ANOVA and Tukey's test. Project approved by the Ethics Committee for Animal Experimentation of UFPI (opinion n^o 074/2010). **Results:** No difference was evidenced between groups regarding the catalase-activity (mM/min.g⁻¹) (C: 2.95 ± 0.20 ; cop50: 2.34 ± 0.24 ; cop100: 2.57 ± 0.11 ; Cbx: 2.78 ± 0.25) and regarding the amount of NP-GSH (mM/g) (C: 76.08 ± 4.26 ; cop50: 86.86 ± 2.45 ; cop100: 89.60 ± 2.84 ; Cbx: 83.78 ± 2.37). Mucus amount (μ g/g) of the group cop50a was lower ($p < 0.05$) compared to CBx, but not compared to C and cop100 (C: 395.3 ± 50.19 ; cop50: 297.7 ± 27.26 ; cop100: 317.6 ± 16.36 ; Cbx: 392.8 ± 20.49). **Conclusion:** Gastroprotective effect of the oil-resin of *Copaifera sp.* does not appear to be related to an increased antioxidant activity or to a increased amount of gastric mucus, as the experimental model executed demonstrated no changes in either catalase activity, nor content of non-protein sulfhydryl groups and nor the mucus amount in the gastric wall of animals.

17 EFFECT OF TAMOXIFEN ON PROLIFERATIVE ACTIVITY OF MAMMARY TISSUE OF RATS IN PERMANENT ESTRUS.

Ana Teresa de Araujo Marques, Angela Maria Leal Barros Bezerra, Caio César Sampaio de Castro Noleto, Henrique César Saraiva de Arêa Leão Costa Filho, Benedito Borges da Silva, Pedro Victor Lopes Costa.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Breast cancer is the second most common cancer worldwide and the most common among women with high mortality rates. Estrogen, although not oncogenic, may stimulate the growth of malignant cells in breast tissue, primarily mediated by specific receptors, estrogen receptor (ER). The Selective Estrogen Modulators (SERMs), drugs used in chemoprevention of cancer, bind to the ER with high affinity with estrogenic or antiestrogenic function in different tissues. Tamoxifen, first-generation SERM, is the primary adjuvant endocrine therapy in patients with breast cancer and has also been used in primary prevention of cancer in healthy patients at high risk. In addition, reduces mortality from cardiovascular disease and osteoporosis. Due to ethical constraints and to the lack of studies evaluating the direct effect of this drug in the mammary epithelium by means of biomarkers and in view the influence of SERMs on breast cancer, is of great value to search for more knowledge about them through the present study. **Objectives:** Evaluate the expression of Ki-67 antigen in mammary tissue of rats in persistent estrus treated with tamoxifen. **Methods:** Twenty female Wistar-Hannover rats in permanent estrus induced by 1.25 mg of testosterone propionate were randomly divided into two groups: I-control ($n = 10$), receiving propylene glycol; II-trial ($n = 10$) treated with 250 μ g/dia tamoxifen for 30 consecutive days, oral gavage with appropriate probe. The first pair of abdominoinguinal mammary glands was excised and processed for immunohistochemistry with anti-Ki-67 (MIB-5), a marker of proliferating cells. Nuclei were counted 500 cells per slide in areas of high concentration of cells. Statistical analysis was performed using the Student t test, settling at 0.05 level of significance for rejecting the null hypothesis. **Results:** The mean expression of Ki-67 in the control group treated with placebo, and the experimental group, treated with tamoxifen, was 12.95 ± 1.89 and 1.52 ± 0.28 , respectively ($p < 0.0001$). **Conclusion:** Tamoxifen significantly reduced the expression of Ki-67 protein in the mammary epithelium of rats in persistent estrus.

- 18 Analysis of risk factors for breast cancer in patients underwent chemoprevention at a private clinic in Teresina – PI.**
João Pinto da Silva Neto, Denise Evelyn Machado de Almeida, Vanessa Saraiva Leitão Viana, Sabas Carlos Vieira.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Breast cancer is considered a multifactorial disease and the risk factors for this disease are hormonal, genetic and environmental. Only 5-10% of breast cancers are hereditary, they are associated with a mutation in the BRCA-1 and BRCA-2. Also reproductive factors have been associated with the development of breast cancer, such as early menarche, late primipara, late menopause and nulliparity. The chemoprevention is an option that decreases the risk for women at high risk for developing breast cancer. **Objectives:** It was evaluated the epidemiological criteria and risk factors of patients at high risk for breast cancer who were prescribed Tamoxifen and Raloxifene like chemoprevention in the clinic Oncocentro Teresina - Piauí. **Methods:** It is a retrospective and descriptive study that was held in Oncocentro clinic in Teresina - Piauí. We analyzed 96 medical records of patients with a high risk for developing breast cancer from January 2002 to January 2011. Variables were identified such as age, age at menarche, age of patients at the time of first birth, performed previous breast biopsies, previous diagnosis of atypical ductal hyperplasia and cancer cases in first-degree relatives. Data were analyzed by software Winstat R. **Results:** The age ranged between 33 and 82 years, with an average of 56.4 years. The average age of menarche was 13.8 years, the average age at first child was 23.8 years, 19% were nulliparous. From all considered patients, 43% underwent previous biopsy, 16% had the diagnosis of atypical ductal hyperplasia and 83% had, at least, one first-degree relative with breast cancer. The other patients who had no family history (17%), only one had no previous diagnosis of atypical hyperplasia. **Conclusion:** In this study, most women had their first child after 20 years of age, it increases the risk for breast cancer. The average menarche was after 11 years, a positive value that decreased the risk for this cancer. Family history of breast cancer was an important risk factor, because 67 patients (83.3%) had history of breast cancer in first degree relatives. The determination of risk factors that increase the chance of developing breast cancer enables the offering of effective methods in order to prevent the disease.

- 19 NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF ELDERLY ASSISTED BY A TEAM OF FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY (FHS) FROM TERESINA/PI.**

Daiane Cristina Ferreira Damasceno, Isabella Parente Almeida, Nathália Cavalcante Pinto, Viviane Ferreira Damasceno, Cibele Torres Matias, Maria do Carmo de Carvalho e Martins.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Nutritional assessment is important to identify individuals at increased nutritional risk and to establish an intervention program aiming its reduction. **Objectives:** To identify the prevalence of deviations of standard nutritional status among elderly patients assisted by a Family Health Strategy (FHS) team. **Methods:** The researched population consisted of 250 senior patients assisted by a team of the FHS in Teresina /PI. The sociodemographic and the general health data was obtained through a survey applied with the elderly during the period from July to December/2010. In a subsequent visit, which always took place in the morning, anthropometric assessment was carried out and was comprised by weight, height and arm circumference (AC) and calf (PC), also a Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) was applied; the latter was comprised by anthropometric, global, dietary and self-evaluation. Overall nutritional status was categorized according to body mass index (BMI). Low weight was set as a BMI ≤ 22 , normal weight was set as BMI >22 and <27 , and overweight was set as BMI ≥ 27 kg/m². Concerning the PC, risk of malnutrition was considered as <31 cm; an AC, 21 was considered as malnourished, between 21 and 22 pointed to a risk of malnutrition, and if ≥ 22 cm it was assumed as without risk. As for the MNA, malnourished individuals were considered when the score achieved <17 , patients at risk of malnutrition were those who achieved ≥ 17 , and measurements ≥ 23.5 and ≥ 23.5 was considered normal. Data

were analyzed by means of Chi-square and Pearson's correlation. This study was submitted to the approval of the Ethics Committee in Research of UFPI. **Results:** It was shown a predominance of elderly patients with comorbidities (73.9%), women (69.24%), family income ≤ 2 minimum wage (69.1%) non-smokers (57.0%) overweight according to BMI (41.9%); without risk of malnutrition pointed by the AC (98.0%) and by the PC (73.2%). According to the MNA, 23.1% of the elderly were malnourished or they were at risk of malnutrition, whereas according to the BMI were 15.8% of elderly were considered as malnourished. No association between malnutrition and gender, family income, smoking status or comorbidities was shown which was defined by means of MNA scores. Positive correlation between MNA and BMI scores ($r = 0.2015$, $p = 0.0029$), PC ($r = 0.2757$, $p < 0.0001$) and AC ($r = 0.2863$, $p < 0.0001$) was demonstrated. BMI and PC ($r = 0.4454$, $p < 0.0001$) and AC ($r = 0.7462$, $p < 0.0001$) were demonstrated to be positively correlated. **Conclusion:** Nutritional Risk regarding to malnutrition and overweight were shown in a high proportion of elderly assisted by the team of the Family Health Strategy from Teresina.

- 22 Meckel's diverticulum in adolescence: Case Report.**

Wilson Rodrigues Jardim Filho, Irene Sousa da Silva, Marcos Antonio Custódio Neto da Silva, Vicktor Bruno Pereira Pinto.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Meckel's diverticulum is a typical evagination of 3 to 6 cm of ileum along the antimesenteric border to about 40-50cm from the ileocecal valve. It is a true diverticulum, containing mucosa, submucosa and muscularis propria. The Meckel's diverticulum (MD) represents the most common congenital anomaly of the gastrointestinal tract, occurring in about 2% to 4% of the population. Symptoms usually begin 2 years of age, but can occur until the first decade. Most carriers are clinically asymptomatic, and the high number of incidental findings at laparotomy. **Case:** LSS, male, 11 years, black, founded and natural Marajá Village, Matões district – MA. Came forwarded from Children's Hospital to the General Hospital Municipal de Caxias Gentil Filho with a history of abdominal pain in right lumbar region, radiating with diffuse peritoneal irritation for eight days, fever and cramps. The initial diagnosis was appendicitis, which required hospitalization. Submitted to laparotomy, which identified inflammation of the appendix, Meckel's diverticulum necrosis and lymph node peridiverticular. The diverticulum had thickened walls, with pus in the cavity. Diverticulectomy and appendectomy performed with resection loop. Retrieved peridiverticular node to carry out pathology. Pathological examination showed vermiform appendix measuring 7x0, 6 cm, brownish, elastic and characterized by a diverticulum saciform tissue mass, measuring 9x5x5cm brownish and elastic. On sectioning, the patient was covered by intestinal mucosa, serosa and brownish. Microscopy revealed a severe acute appendicitis, diverticulum and linfadenite. After surgery, the patient remained stable, with good evolution, being released on the 7th day of hospitalization. **Conclusion:** The Meckel's diverticulum in adolescence is a rare case and should be investigated. The diagnosis was only made during laparotomy, which indicates the need to improve clinical practice.

- 23 Acquired stenosis of the coronary ostium symptomatic and nonsyphilitic: case report.**

Juliana Veloso Magalhães, Oseas Rodrigues Magalhães.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: the chest pain of ischemic origin is of great importance on the world scene, given that carries very high rates of morbidity and mortality. The main cause of myocardial ischemia is atherosclerosis. However, in young individuals below 35 years, non-atherosclerotic etiology is of greater importance for the development of myocardial ischemia. The involvement of the coronary ostium is the typical lesion in syphilis, with presentations ranging from stable angina and acute coronary syndrome to sudden death. Acquired stenosis of the coronary ostium, symptomatic and nonsyphilitic is rare. **Case:** Patient male, 56 years, refers typical chest pain triggered by

moderate exertion, associated with dyspnea and spontaneous relief, evolving for one month with worsening of pain, culminating in an episode of syncope during the bath. He denies diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidemia, obesity, stress, medications and other diseases. Unknown familial risk factors for coronary artery disease. Normal ECG and a positive exercise test for myocardial ischemia by clinical and electrocardiographic criteria. He was referred for coronary angiography, which showed a single lesion subocclusive the left coronary artery ostium. Syphilis serology nonreactive. Indicated revascularization, which was performed with mammary graft to left anterior descending artery and right mammary graft to the first marginal branch of the circumflex artery. Intra- and postoperative uneventful. He is currently asymptomatic, performing his normal daily activities. **Conclusion:** Syphilitic cardiovascular disease occurs more often than is recognized clinically, and it is a manifestation that should always be suspected especially when angiography shows coronary ostial lesions in patients without major risk factors for coronary artery disease. In this case, attention is drawn to the fact that it is a patient without major risk factors for coronary artery disease whose coronary angiography showed lesions characteristic of syphilis, and, however, serology for syphilis was nonreactive, demonstrating that coronary artery disease that was not of syphilitic origin.

24 Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome: Case report.

Hudson Jordão Ribeiro Melo, Eduardo Coelho Fontes, Liatrícia Ximendes Escórcio de Brito, Laiana de Lima Lopes Leite, Mariana Batista Gonçalves, Ednaldo Atem Gonçalves.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada syndrome is a rare multisystem disease of a possible autoimmune etiology that involves melanin-containing tissues. It affects primarily the eyes, ears, skin and meninges. Bilateral panuveitis, meningeal signs, sensorineural dysacusis and skin changes are the main features of this disease, which can be classified as complete, incomplete or probable. **Case:** A 19-year-old female patient, born and proceeding from Francisco Macedo-PI presented to the Ophthalmology service of the Urgency Hospital of Teresina complaining of headaches, neck pain, bilateral impaired visual acuity (VA) and tinnitus for four days. She had been using corticoid and parasympatholytic eye drops. The initial physical examination only revealed mild neck stiffness. Visual acuity in both eyes (BE) was slightly impaired. Slit lamp examination of BE showed: transparent cornea, with coarse keratic (granulomatous) precipitates, anterior chamber with a 3+ / 4+ cellularity; Vossius ring in the anterior crystalloid; anatomical iris, wide mydriasis pupils; topical and transparent lens, retina attached to the lens posteriorly, with pouches, indicative of exudative retinal detachment. The diagnosis of incomplete Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada-type syndrome was made a methylprednisolone 1g/day pulse therapy was performed IV for three days. After three pulse therapy sessions (one weekly), the patient had a marked improvement, including her VA (20/200 in BE). One month after the onset of symptoms, slit lamp examination of BE revealed: clear conjunctiva, transparent cornea, without precipitates, cell-free anterior chamber; Vossius ring; topical and transparent lens. Fundoscopy of BE showed only areas of retinal pigmented epithelium rarefaction and atrophy and pigment recruitment in the chorioretinal region. **Conclusion:** Incomplete syndrome Vogt-Koyanagi-Harada lacks skin, hearing and/or neurological impairment and its early management prevents it from progressing to the complete form. Aggressive therapy with corticosteroids and/or immunomodulators reduces morbidity and avoids ophthalmologic complications, in which the prognosis relies on early diagnosis and proper treatment initiation.

25 URRETS ZAVALIA SYNDROME FOLLOWING REMOVAL OF AN INTRAOCULAR FOREIGN BODY.

Erbert Portela Martins, Hudson Jordão Ribeiro Melo, Érico Vinícius Cipriano de Araujo Pereira, Débora Lilian Nascimento Lima, Eduardo Coelho Fontes, Liatrícia Ximendes Escórcio de Brito.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Urrets Zavalia syndrome is an uncommon postoperative complication that is present mainly after penetrating keratoplasty and is characterized by fixed and dilated pupil, iris atrophy and secondary glaucoma. **Case:** A 24-year-old female patient, born and proceeding from Teresina-PI, comes to the sector of Ophthalmology, came to the Ophthalmology service of the Urgency Hospital of Teresina with a history of decreased visual acuity and right-eye (RE) photophobia one hour after practicing capoeira using poultry knife (metal against metal). Uncorrected visual acuity (UCVA) was 20/200 in the RE and 20/20 in the left eye (LE). Slit lamp examination of the RE showed: conjunctival redness, corneal laceration in its full thickness at the central area, with intensively coated margins, approximately 2-3mm, flat-convex anterior chamber, anatomical iris with a metallic foreign body of about 2 mm adjacent to the pupillary border at 9 clock-wise direction, presence of fine fibrin occupying the papillary area. Slit lamp examination of the LE was unremarkable. A surgery was performed under local (peribulber anesthesia) to remove the foreign body, no complications occurred and antibiotic, steroids, and mydriatic eye drops were prescribed. Mydriatic eye drop was discontinued after 15 days and, one month after surgery, the patient complained of photophobia, had an UCVA of 20/70 in the RE the slit lamp examination of the RE showed macula in the central area of the cornea and a mydriatic non-photo-reactive pupil. Intraocular pressure (IOP) was 17mmHg in the RE and 10 mmHg in the LE. After a month of pilocarpine 2%, the patient reported a mild improvement of the photophobia and a new slit lamp examination showed: non-photo-reactive pupil in the RE and wider than in the LE (although with a smaller diameter compared to the preceding exam). IOP was 14mmHg in the RE and 10mmHg in the LE. **Conclusion:** Urrets Zavalia syndrome (UZS) is classically described as a rare postoperative complication of keratoplasty for corneal transplantation. However, it has also been associated to cases of penetrating keratoplasty for keratoconus, posterior lamellar keratoplasty, Fuchs disease, argon laser iridoplasty, trabeculectomy and phakic intraocular lens implantation. In this reported case, UZS occurred after the surgical removal of an intraocular foreign body, not manifesting itself in its classical fashion, with no iris atrophy.

26 Prevalence of depressive symptoms among medicine students - a review of the literature.

Lucas Pazolin Viana Rocha, Juliana Veloso Magalhães, Márcia Barros Santos, Mariana Sousa Teixeira Nunes, Francisca Cecília Viana Rocha.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Medical training makes the medicine student is often exposed to stress, which can make him vulnerable to developing emotional disorders and contribute to the onset of pathological processes physical and psychological, including depression. Studies relating the occurrence of depressive symptoms in this group of students have shown a high prevalence of these symptoms when compared to the general population. **Objectives:** The study aims to conduct a survey of research on the prevalence of depressive symptoms in medical students from various regions of the country. **Methods:** It is a literature search was undertaken using articles published between the years 2000 to 2011. We used two databases: SCIELO and LILACS-BIREME, selected articles published in the last ten years, focusing on the prevalence of depressive symptoms in medicine students. The literature includes original articles, review articles, editorials and guidelines written in English and Portuguese. **Results:** There is a tendency in the studies raised to point out that medical students are highly susceptible to the onset of depression and that the high prevalence of depressive symptoms in this group of students would be associated with a number of factors inherent in medical school and also to own individual. Studies also show that other factors are closely related to depression, drug abuse and suicide, and some studies suggest a high risk of suicide among college students in general, particularly among medicine students. **Conclusion:** The charge required in academic medical training combined with existing social collaborate to psychological strain that occurs during the graduation, which becomes an aggravating factor in the

emergence of depressive symptoms and the onset of the disease. It is recommended, therefore, further studies on the factors of pressure on students and the creation and improvement of programs to assist the students with proper identification and treatment of symptoms of this disease in order to improve the quality of life of citizens.

27 Valsalva retinopathy: Case report.

Amanda Eugênia Almeida Rocha, Hudson Jordão Ribeiro Melo, Liatrícia Ximendes Escórcio de Brito, Maria de Lourdes Cristina Alcântara Paz Carvalho Do Nascimento, Mariana Batista Gonçalves, Ednaldo Atem Gonçalves.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Valsalva retinopathy is a condition characterized by a dome-like pre-retinal hemorrhage on or near the macula in patients with a history of increased intra-abdominal and/or intra-thoracic pressure against a closed glottis. In this study, we describe cases of three patients with Valsalva retinopathy treated with laser photodisruption (hyaloidotomy) with blood drainage to the vitreous cavity. **Case:** Case 1: A 40-year-old dark-skinned married male patient had sudden visual loss after a coughing fit. Visual acuity (VA) in the right eye (RE) was of finger-counting at a 1-meter distance and 20/20 in the left eye (LE). Slit lamp examination and tonometry were unremarkable. Binocular indirect ophthalmoscopy (BIO) in the RE revealed pre-retinal and pre-macular hemorrhage with a superior fluid level. The patient underwent argon laser hyaloidotomy (number of exposures [NE] = 6, exposure period [EP] = 0.2s, power [P] = 600mW, target [T] = 100µm). VA immediately after the laser therapy was 20/80 and 20/20 after a month. Case 2: A 26-year-old dark-skinned married female patient in the fifth month of pregnancy reported that in the previous day, after vomiting, she developed a sudden and progressive visual loss in the RE. VA was 20/400 in RE and 20/20 in the LE. Tonometry and slit lamp examination were unremarkable. BIO revealed a pre-retinal dome-like hemorrhage in the RE with superior perifoveal fluid level. On the same day, argon laser hyaloidotomy was performed (NE = 5, EP = 0.2 s, P = 150mW, T = 100µm), resulting in drainage of the fluid into the vitreous cavity. After one month, VA was 20/30, with a new nasal peripapillary pre-retinal hemorrhage with spontaneous drainage into the vitreous cavity. Case 3: A 24-year-old leukodermic male seller presented with a sudden visual loss in the LE after vomiting fits. VA was 20/20 in the RE and 20/200 in the LE. Tonometry and slit lamp examination were unremarkable. BIO in the RE was normal and in the LE, it revealed pre-retinal hemorrhage with superior pre-macular fluid level. Nd: YAG-laser in the LE was performed (NE = 11, P = 60mW) and after one month, VA was 20/20 in the LE. **Conclusion:** Pre-macular hemorrhage causes severe visual loss that may be longstanding and irreversible if untreated. Laser photo-disruption laser (argon or Nd: YAG) of the posterior hyaloid with blood drainage into the vitreous cavity proved to be an effective technique for treating pre-retinal hemorrhages.

28 EVALUATION OF THE CONDUCT OF PEDIATRICIANS FROM TERESINA-PI IN RELATION TO ORAL HEALTH.

Marina de Deus Moura Lima, Alynnne Moreira Silva, Marcoeli Silva de Moura, Lúcia de Fátima Almeida de Deus Moura, Isadora Mello Vilarinho Soares.
Federal University of Piauí.

The latest National Survey by Sample of Household (2003) showed that 81.9% of children aged 0 to 4 years have never visited the dentist, while surely be consulted with the pediatrician. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the behavior of pediatricians Teresina-PI in relation to oral health. The project was approved by Ethics and Research Committee of the Federal University of Piauí. 130 pediatricians were visited and the questionnaire and Terms of Consent Free and Informed were delivered for their; 100 pediatricians accepted to participate in the study. Among the results are: 69% were female, mean age 48 years, 53% aged 20 or over exercise in pediatrics, 59% consider "good" level of oral health knowledge, 59% reported not having been reported the oral health content during the residency. 93% examine the baby's mouth in consultation and 94% indicate that

cleaning, 81% are aware that the Teresina's water supply is fluoridated; 63% indicate fluoridated toothpaste, with 8% of them, guiding the use of early teething; 87% did not indicate fluoride supplements; 91% indicate consulting the baby to the dentist, and 33% guide this, with 6 months; 73% make recommendation about breastfeeding at night, 59%, hygienic mouth after feeding. The association between breastfeeding and early childhood caries was reported by 44% of the total. It was concluded that pediatricians Teresina - PI need to improve the knowledge about oral health of children.

29 Mondor's Disease in a patient previously treated for breast carcinoma in situ: A case report.

Brenda Barros Leal, Sabas Carlos Vieira, Bárbara Virginia Fortes de Carvalho, Airthon Carlos Correia, Benedito de Sousa Almeida.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: In 1939, the French surgeon Henri Mondor described a rare, self-limited condition of benign nature characterized by thrombophlebitis of superficial veins of the breast, more commonly the thoracoepigastric vein and its branches. The clinical hallmark is a fibrous cord, occasionally with the aspect of rosary beads, that can be asymptomatic or cause pain. Its etiology is multifaceted and there are reports in the literature of an association between Mondor's disease and breast cancer. **Case:** A 45-year-old female patient with a history of carcinoma in situ of the left breast had undergone segmental resection of the left breast with intra-operative frozen-section evaluation of the margins nine months prior to developing Mondor's disease. The frozen and paraffin sections demonstrated tumor-free surgical margins. The patient received postoperative adjuvant radiation therapy and progressed with mild actinic dermatitis, which then resolved completely. She has been taking Tamoxifen 20 mg/day for eight months without important side effects except for hot flashes. Three days ago, the patient experienced severe pain accompanied by a painful cord-like hardening on the left chest wall and a "pulling" sensation. On the physical examination, her breasts and axillae were normal and a proper healing of the left breast surgical scar was noted. There was no evidence of ongoing disease. The patient had a fibrous cord and a thickening of approximately 20 cm located on the topography of the left lateral thoracic vein consistent with thrombophlebitis of the left lateral thoracic vein (Mondor's Disease). Breast mammography and ultrasound had been performed four months earlier and were unremarkable. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs were prescribed and the condition subsequently resolved. Four months after the diagnosis, the patient remains asymptomatic. **Discussion:** This disease occurs more commonly in women than men, mainly in the third and fourth decades of life, leading to a spontaneous remission in most cases. The patients with a previous diagnosis of breast cancer, any anatomical alteration of the breast leads to stress as they usually relate these alterations to a recurrence of the disease. Therefore, a comprehensive understanding of the disease is essential in an attempt to reduce the patient's stress and prevent unwarranted procedures, considering that the disease resolves with conservative methods.

30 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF ACCIDENTAL TETANUS IN THE STATE OF MARANHÃO THE PERIOD 2009 TO 2010.

Hamilton Pacheco Cavalcanti Neto, Diessika Helena Costa Halvantzis, Débora Rocha Pacheco Cavalcanti, Sara Batista Lima, Arian Carvalho de Sousa Oliveira, Marcelo Carvalho Coutinho.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Acute non-contagious disease, caused by the action of exotoxins produced by *Clostridium tetani*, causing a state of hyperexcitability of the central nervous system. Tetanus is still a public health problem in areas where levels of human development and vaccination coverage is inadequate. In Brazil, 594 cases were reported from January 2009 to December 2010 and the state of Maranhão in the same period there were 23 above. **Objectives:** Quantifying cases of accidental and tetanus: age group, race, sex, and autochthonous

cases of disease progression. Disseminate the knowledge obtained in this research as a way of raising awareness about the disease in Maranhão. **Methods:** We evaluated data from 23 cases of tetanus reported in the accident from January 2009 to December 2010, the State of Maranhão, by Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). The data were analyzed graphically using the Microsoft Excel 2010. **Results:** The analysis of 23 cases of accidental tetanus revealed that 30.4% (n = 7) were aged 40-59 years, 21.8% (n = 5) between 20-39 years and 17.5% (n = 4) between 5-9 years. When considering the race 8.7% (n = 2) were ignored / null, 17.5% (n = 4) Black, 69.5% (n = 16) and 4.3% mixed race (n = 1) white. Regarding gender, 100% were male. Regarding the origin of the cases, 91.3% (n = 21) of cases were indigenous and 8.7% (n = 2) did not. The evolution of the cases took place with 43.5% (n = 10) with healing, 43.5% (n = 10) evolved to death by injury and 13% (n = 3) ignored / null. **Conclusion:** We conclude In spite of all attention given to the accidental tetanus, this is still a major injury to the health of the population of Maranhão, mostly adult men. It is necessary for wide dissemination of the disease, its modes of prevention and diagnosis, so that there is an effective reduction in the number of cases and deaths from it.

31 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS DURING PERIOD FROM 2009 TO 2010 IN MARANHÃO.

Diessika Helena Costa Halvantzis, Marcelo Carvalho Coutinho, Nayla Samia da Silva Pacheco, Pedro Pinheiro Martins Neto, Raimundo Nonato Martins Fonseca, Sinesio Torres Junior.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease caused by *Treponema pallidum* infection with the possibility of transmission to the baby during pregnancy and can lead to serious sequelae. There were 6,496 reported cases of congenital syphilis in the period between January 2009 and December 2010 in Brazil, the state of Maranhão contributed 151 cases in this period. **Objectives:** Quantifying cases of congenital syphilis as: completing the prenatal period of diagnosis of maternal syphilis, age of diagnosis of children, sex of children, the final classification and evolution of the disease. Disseminating knowledge obtained in this research as a way to raise awareness about the problem of congenital syphilis in Maranhão. **Methods:** We evaluated the data of 151 cases of congenital syphilis notified in the period January 2009 to December 2010, the State of Maranhão, by Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN). The data were analyzed graphically using the Microsoft Excel 2010. **Results:** The analysis of 151 cases of congenital syphilis revealed that 84% (127) of the mothers had prenatal care while 16% (24) no. When considering the period of confirming the diagnosis of maternal syphilis prevalence was observed during the delivery / curettage with 67.5% (102) followed by pre-natal period with 19.3% (29), postpartum 9.3% (14) and not performed with 3.9% (6). in relation to the age of the child in the diagnosis of syphilis was conducted, 97.3% (147) had up to 6 days of life, 0.6% (1) 7 to 27 days, 1.5% (2) with 28 days to 1 year and 0.6% (1) was 1 year. As for the sex of the child were of females with 54.3% (82) over males 45.7% (69). The final detected 97.3% (147) of recent congenital syphilis, 1.35% (2) Late congenital syphilis, and 1.35% (2) was discarded. The evolution of the cases took place with 96% (145) staying alive, 4% (4) died from another cause and no cases of death due to congenital syphilis. **Conclusion:** We conclude In spite of all attention given to the disease in health it is still necessary to disseminate the disease, its modes of prevention and the importance of prenatal care for both the mother and the child, it would favor an early diagnosis and enable the appropriate treatment.

32 Influence of gender, anatomical location and order of the measurements on the blood pressure values.

Francisco Teixeira Andrade, Ytallo Samuel Oliveira Barros, Jamilly Dyenne Melao Fernandes, Jean César Leite Barros.
Federal University of Piauí.

Blood pressure (BP) is an important parameter in the functional as-

essment of the cardiovascular system. Its proper maintenance is essential to allow the appropriate blood flow and performance of exchange of nutrients and catabolites required for the functioning tissue and therefore the body. The objective was to compare differences in BP values and pulse rate (PF) as a function of anatomical position, sex and order of measurement. Volunteers were subjected to the measurements, 47 men and 44 women, aged between 18 and 35 years, no diagnosis of problems with the PA, living in Teresina / PI. Clarified the purpose and the way it conducted the research, signed informed consent according to the recommendations of Resolution 196/96 of the National Health BP was measured by auscultation with those tested in two positions: standing (PO) and supine position (SP). Three measurements were made at each location with an interval of three minutes. FP was measured in the radial artery, simultaneously to each BP measurement. In comparing the mean age, systolic blood pressure (SBP), diastolic pressure (DP) and the FP between the sexes, we applied the test "t" Student test for unpaired data, while the average data within each sex were compared applying The test is "t" Student test for comparison of pairs. The significance level was 5%. In a second measurement in the OP, PS / PD, in mmHg, were 122.34 ± 11.37 / 84.89 ± 10.08 for males and 108.52 ± 9.68 / 71.89 ± 8, 34 for females. In DD, the PS and PD were 116.17 ± 9.79 / 73.79 ± 8.11 for males and 101.93 ± 11.82 / 67.43 ± 10.43 for females. HR, in bpm, in PO was 77.98 ± 9.13 and 73.57 ± 9.25 DD in the males and 75.00 ± 11.64 to 72.00 ± 9.00 and PO in DD in females. In the 3rd measurement in the OP, PS / PD, in mmHg, were 119.57 ± 11.17 / 84.15 ± 10.70 in males and 106.70 ± 9.82 / 71.36 ± 7.73 in women. In DD, the PS and PD were 115.11 ± 9.47 / 72.66 ± 9.60 for males and 101.25 ± 12.06 / 68.05 ± 9.15 for females. HR, in bpm, in PO was 77.79 ± 9.18 and 73.04 ± 8.88 in DD men and 75.48 ± 11.12 to 72.86 ± 9.50 and PO in DD in women. We conclude that the PS and PD are significantly higher among males, the anatomical position alters the PS and PD in both sexes, and the PO results in significantly higher values, while significantly modifies the FP only for males; the order of the measurements does not influence significantly and consistently the values of AP and FP.

33 NON-HODGKIN T CELL LYMPHOMA: CASE REPORT AND LITERATURE REVIEW.

Francisco Yuri Barbosa de Souza, Lília Oliveira Mendes, Natália Barbosa Gomes Bastos, Fernando Henrique Soares Moreira de Macêdo, Marcus Gomes Pessoa Feitosa, Rony Anderson de Araújo Almeida.
Federal University of Piauí.

The T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma is an enclosed entity in classification of lymphomas of high degree of malignancy, also attack adolescent and adult young, in particular of the masculine sex. To those with more advanced age they can, however with lesser frequency, being stricken, therefore it exists as small peak of incidence in the fifth decade of life. Characterized by proliferation of lymphoid cells immature precursors or lymphoblastic. The accumulation of blasts neoplasms in the bone marrow diminishes the production of normal cells, resulting in anemia, neutropenia, thrombocytopenia and bone pain for expansion to medular and infiltration of the periosteum. We tell two cases of LLB-T in young adults, with 29 years old and other with 36 years, agriculturists, with complaint of tumorigenicity in cervical and inguinal region, associate the adynamia and asthenia. The immunohistochemistry disclosed CD3, CD10, positive TdT, Bcl-2 and Ki-67, being diagnosed with lymphoblastic lymphoma of cells T. It was proceeded the staging being serves as apprentice IVB and IIIB, respectively. The patients had been dealt with HyperCVAD chemotherapy, having well distinct evolutions. Research prompt the medical-scientific community on the subject, giving emphasis to the benefits of early diagnosis. Due to the rarity of the disease, treatment of T-cell lymphoblastic lymphoma continues to be standardized, and so far only few controlled trials have been developed, usually with a number of poor patients. Therefore, it is necessary to invest more in research related to their development and clinical, to differentiate it from similar diseases, which will provide a safer therapeutic approach and better prognosis.

34 **Proportional mortality due to acute diarrhea in children under 5 years old - Brazil 1998-2007.**

Marília Barros Santos, Lucas Pazolin Viana Rocha, Juliana Veloso Magalhães, Brenno Ivo Soares Santos, Francisca Cecília Viana Rocha.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: According to WHO, diarrhea is the second cause of infant mortality. This illness is spread around the entire planet with a higher prevalence in underdeveloped or developing countries, a fact that is declining after health policies. From 1998 to 2007 there was an intense decrease in reporting of deaths in children under 5 years, ranging around 84,000 to 53,000, numbers which are still worrying. **Objectives:** The objective of this study was to verify the mortality caused by diarrhea in children under 5 years old in the states and regions of Brazil from 1998 to 2007. **Methods:** This work consists in a descriptive observational epidemiological study. Mortality rates in Brazilian states and regions were obtained from data of the Mortality Information System (MIS) that are available at the database of the National Health System (DATASUS). The preparation of tables and graphs for data analysis was performed using the programs Microsoft Excel 2007. **Results:** The analysis of data collected and analyzed regarding the proportion of deaths from acute diarrhea in children under 5 years of age by region for the period 1998 to 2007 showed a significant decrease in some states. It was also noted that some states of North and Northeast, in addition to providing the highest levels today, today show the proportion of deaths equivalent to that 10 years ago in the South and Southeast. **Conclusion:** The decrease in the proportion of deaths from acute diarrhea in children under 5 years old attests the effectiveness of public health policies on this issue. The numbers found in the North and Northeast are still concern and point to proposals for changes in the scope and acquisition of the public policies offered to the population of these regions. It is important to say that, the data used in the study were obtained through consultation with the SIM and thus, all proportions mentioned in the study were calculated from the numbers of deaths reported to the SIM, this way, the analysis should consider the limitations of coverage and the quality of the information about the causes of these deaths.

35 **ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY VENOMOUS ANIMALS IN THE CITY OF CAXIAS, MARANHÃO STATE, BRAZIL, FROM 2007 TO 2010.**

Pedro Pinheiro Martins Neto, Haline Suelma Sousa Aragão.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Accidents involving venomous animals are caused by those that have poison and are capable of inoculate it, causing damage. It is a serious public health problem because the right steps to be taken in this emergency are little known by most health professionals. This fact is even more serious when it is known that in Brazil are reported about 20,000 cases of accidents with snakes, 8000 cases with scorpions and 5000 cases about spiders each year. **Objectives:** To describe the epidemiological profile of cases of accidents with venomous animals in the city of Caxias, taking into account the etiology and patient's data. **Methods:** We analyzed 86 reported cases of accidents involving venomous animals in Caxias-MA during the years 2007 to 2010. There have been 45 accidents caused by snakes, 38 cases by scorpions and 3 cases were about spiders, obtained from data collected in Epidemiological Surveillance of Caxias-MA. **Results:** Of 86 cases reported, 73.3% were males while 26.7% were female. Accidents accounted for 52.3% by snakes, scorpions by 44.2% and 3.5% by spiders. The injured have taken appropriate serum in 89.5% of cases. The most affected age group was that 20 to 30 years, with 38.4%, followed by people between 50 and 64, with 25.6%. As occupation, 40.7% were agricultural workers, 11.6% were students and there was no data in this field in 26.7% of the chips. The majority are illiterate with 27.9%. 55.8% were from rural areas and 32.6% were from urban areas. 68.9% of accidents with snakes and 42.1% of accidents with scorpions occurred in rural areas, while 66.7% of accidents with spiders were in urban areas. Snakes' and scorpions' accidents had a fatality rate of 2.3% and 2.6% respectively. **Conclusion:** The venomous animals are still a serious problem especially to

the rural worker. The fatality rate was zero in accidents with spiders. In accidents with snakes and scorpions the fatality rate were above the national average. This demonstrates the need for investment in professional training of those who deal with these patients and campaigns to inform the population about the importance of seeking medical attention quickly.

36 **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF BACTERIAL AND VIRAL MENINGITIS IN CAXIAS, MARANHÃO STATE, BRAZIL, FROM 2008 TO 2010.**

Pedro Pinheiro Martins Neto, Diessika Helena Costa Halvantzis, Leandro de Oliveira Trovão, Marcelo Carvalho Coutinho, Raimundo Nonato Martins Fonseca, Sinesio Torres Junior.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Meningitis is characterized by the presence of an infectious process that affects the meninges. There are several infectious agents provocateurs of meningitis, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi and non-infectious agents, represented mainly by trauma. Mortality in cases of *Neisseria meningitidis* and *Haemophilus influenzae* ranges from 5 to 15% and in cases of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* is between 15 and 30%. **Objectives:** To analyze the epidemiology with relevant data of etiology from individuals with confirmed meningitis residents in the municipality of Caxias, during the period from 2008 to 2010. **Methods:** We studied 49 confirmed cases of meningitis in individuals living in Caxias in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010, obtained from the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN) in the Epidemiological Surveillance of municipality under study. **Results:** 14.3% of the total cases corresponded to bacterial meningitis, 38.8% for unspecified meningitis, 40.8% for viral meningitis, meningitis caused by *Hemophilus* were 2.04% and 4.1% had meningococcal meningitis. Males corresponded to 71.4% of cases, while the females 28.6%. The age range of 5 to 9 years accounted for 22.4%, followed by the age range of 10 to 14 with 18.4%. Among the patients 16.3% said to be students as occupation, followed by agricultural workers with 10.2%. In 67.3% of cases the occupation has been ignored or left blank. 69.4% of the cases belonged to urban area and unspecified meningitis occurred in 41.2% of this cases. The rural areas accounted for 26.5% of cases. 1 death occurred with meningitis unspecified. **Conclusion:** Meningitis in the city had low mortality (2.04%). The viral meningitis was predominant in 40.8% of cases, followed by the unspecified meningitis (38.8%). Children from 5 to 9 years (22.4%) are more susceptible and require greater attention. There was a significant omission of data such as the occupation (67.3%), reiterating that it is imperative a thorough evaluation by institutions that use this information as well as researchers in the development of epidemiological studies and scientific production.

37 **Pyoderma Gangrenosum: Case Report.**

Ana Lúcia França da Costa, Laiana de Lima Lopes Leite, Hudson Jordão Ribeiro Melo, Érico Vinícius Cipriano de Araujo Pereira, Débora Lilian Nascimento Lima, Yuri Carvalho Pires.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Pyoderma gangrenosum (PG) is a rare inflammatory skin condition with a chronic and recurrent course and an indefinite etiology, but with a possible immunologic involvement. Approximately 50% of cases occur in concurrence with another disease, such as: inflammatory bowel disease, rheumatoid arthritis, spondyloarthropathies, monoclonal gammopathy and neoplasms. Clinically, it has four variants: pustular, bullous, vegetative and ulcerated, in which the latter is the most common. **Case:** A 25-year-old male single patient complaining of painless lesions and arthralgia of ankles, knees and hip associated to joint swelling and erythema for three months. On skin examination, ulcerated lesions with raised margins and base covered with a sero-purulent material were observed on bilateral thighs and buttocks, which progressed and reached the muscle layer exposing tendons. The following additional tests were ordered: ANA (HEP-2), gram stain, fungus analysis, latex test, rapid tests for detecting anti-HIV antibodies, rheumatoid factor, anti-gliadin antibodies, DLH, C-reactive protein, anti-ANCA neutrophils, complete blood count, platelets, urea, total protein count and fractions, creatinine,

cholesterol, triglycerides, transaminases and electrolytes, all unremarkable. Histopathology disclosed a hypodermis with hemorrhage and mild acute and chronic inflammation with neutrophilic vasculitis. Prednisone therapy was instituted up to 160mg/day with no response. Then cyclosporine 200 mg/day and calcium alginate and silver ion-based hydrocolloid dressings were instituted, with a slow response to treatment. Methylprednisolone pulse therapy (three cycles) was included, determining an improvement. At discharge, there was an 80% improvement. The patient is in outpatient follow-up. Currently, he is taking prednisone 10mg/day. **Conclusion:** PG is characterized by skin lesions located preferentially on lower limbs, trunk and head. The PG histopathological changes are not pathognomonic, but biopsy is essential to rule out other differential diagnoses. The treatment of choice for PG is oral or intravenous corticosteroids and pulse therapy may be carried out in severe cases.

38 Folliculitis decalvans associated to pediculosis and inflammatory acne grade III: Case Report.

Osyanne Timóteo de Sousa, Hudson Jordão Ribeiro Melo, Liatrícia Ximendes Escórcio de Brito, Hernanes Batista de Sousa e Silva Júnior, Mariana Lemos Bezerra, Ana Lúcia França da Costa.

Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The term alopecia refers to a total or partial hair loss in a specific area of the body. The major feature of scarring alopecia is the destruction of the hair follicle, which is the main focus of destruction in primary alopecia scarring. Folliculitis decalvans (FD) is a quite common form of primary scarring alopecia, mostly in young and middle-aged adults and affects equally men and women. Erythematous papules and pustules are the primary lesions that evolve to scarring alopecia with the inflammatory activity. FD has a varying severity and a chronic and slowly progressive course. **Case:** A 13-year-old leukodermic female patient reports a 3-month history of hair loss associated to itching and scalp tenderness. On physical examination, there were alopecia patches on the parieto-occipital areas with ill-defined margins and pustules and scarring areas, measuring approximately 3 cm in greatest diameter and nits on the diffuse follicular shafts. On the face, there were papules, pustules and comedones located mainly in the frontal region. Direct mycological examination was negative, and an incisional biopsy of a lesion from the scalp was performed. A therapy with oral isotretinoin, topical minoxidil, hair lotion clobetasol, oral levofloxacin and ivermectin was initiated. Histopathology disclosed rarefaction of the hair follicles and a severe infiltration of mononuclear and polymorphonuclear cells with follicular aggression associated to granulomatous foreign-body reaction, edema and neovascularization. After confirmation of the diagnosis of folliculitis decalvans associated to exogenous infection by *Pediculus humanus capitis* and inflammatory acne grade III, topical fusidic acid was initiated. After two months of treatment, the patient developed local hair regrowth and improvement of the acne lesions; after which topical minoxidil and clobetasol were discontinued and the treatment with isotretinoin and topical fusidic acid was maintained. During follow-up, at the fourth month of therapy, total hair regrowth and no inflammatory lesions on the face were observed. **Conclusion:** Some authors attribute the origin of folliculitis decalvans to *Staphylococcus aureus* and advocate eradication of this group of bacteria as the first-line therapy approach. In this particular case, fusidic acid was preferred, which is a member of the group of antibiotics that can induce a longer remission of the disease.

39 EXPERIENCES WITH "PARALLEL CURRICULA" IN MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN BRAZIL.

Dalila Nunes Cysne, Evaldo César Macau Furtado Ferreira.

Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Despite the explicit grueling reality of the undergraduate course in Medicine, is the fact that academics engage in a variety of extra activities (Peres et al, 2006). This involvement takes place in the pursuit of academic complement and enhance the clinical experience, setting the so-called "parallel curriculum", as present

in the national medical schools (Tavares et al, 2007). Extracurricular activities with which medical students are involved are different. Tavares et al (2007), for example, quote those involved with evaluating shifts, wards, outpatient clinics, projects, extension etc. **Objectives:** The objectives of this summary are gather and analyze experiences with "parallel curriculum" in medical schools in Brazil, establishing a relationship with its influence on the academic medical education in Brazil today. **Methods:** We evaluated works published in national medical education magazines, which portrayed the contemporaneity of the "parallel curriculum" in Brazil, as well as its academic relevance. **Results:** Regarding the great quest for the "parallel curriculum" appear: the motivation of learners for the acquisition of clinical experience, since these extra activities students end up having a greater autonomy of action, as well as the desire to develop over a good degree of curriculum and also to a lesser extent, the financial aspect that may be favored in this activity (Tavares et al, 2007). Peres et al (2006) demonstrated that the involvement with the "parallel curriculum" is also given by an attempt to fill curricular gaps. Among these extra activities, in turn, appear academic alloys, which are created by medical students. But the risks and benefits of these alloys are not yet well defined (Filho et al, 2010). The proliferation of academic alloys is worrisome because there is a perceived need for their academics, social, pedagogical, ideological aspects are well evaluated (Torres et al, 2008). **Conclusion:** Therefore, it is apparent that the "parallel curriculum" is something true in the Brazilian medical schools. However, despite valiant work already published about it, it is essential that this discussion is expanded in the academic context, so that the student body understands the direction that is giving his medical training.

40 CURRICULUM CHANGES IN BRAZILIAN MEDICAL GRADUATIONS: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES.

Evaldo César Macau Furtado Ferreira, Dalila Nunes Cysne.

Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: For a long time, medical education was guided by the model Flexnerian based on scientific education, focused on the healing individual process, departments and training, without curriculum integration (Neto et al, 2006). The advent of the SUS, in the 90's, next to the programs of curricular changes, such as the Incentive Program for curriculum Changes of medical courses, ProMed, and the National Reorientation of Vocational Training in Health, Pro Health were the basis for development of curriculum focused on disciplinary integration, training and education of the general practitioner-based health-disease process, with emphasis on prevention and community health (Albuquerque et al, 2007). **Objectives:** The objectives of this summary are gather the main curricular strategies changes in medicine and the challenges to install a new curriculum. **Methods:** We analyzed works published in national medical education magazines, involving experiences of curriculum change in certain faculties and evaluation of teachers and students about the new curriculum. **Results:** In general, the curriculum changes aimed at the extinction of the departments, encouraging integration among medical disciplines. This process aims to streamline the workload of some subjects to avoid repetition exhaustive (Prado, 1996). The extra time should be used mainly in research and extension activities such as academic courses and alloys. The changes also include appreciation of the medical internship, including humanistic disciplines, increasing the study of semiology etc.. As for challenges, the main barrier is the most conservative of teachers imposed changes on the reduction of teaching hours and teaching (Prado, 1996). Moreover, there isn't complete harmony between the colleges and the public health service, which is essential for the formation of the generalist. Also challenging is the lack of commitment of programs of curriculum reform (Promed and pro-health) that do not give necessary support (Neto et al, 2006). **Conclusion:** Thus, it is apparent that the curriculum changes are current challenges of medical courses in the country. Such changes face many obstacles that must be overcome for the complete medical preparations for the Brazilian reality, as well as proclaim the SUS and programs of curriculum reform.

41 Case report: Lymphocutaneous sporotrichosis mimicking american cutaneous leishmaniasis in a teacher.

Liatriícia Ximenes Escórcio de Brito, Luanne Fortes Monte Soares, José Noronha Vieira Júnior, Juliana Raulino de Almeida Machado, Ângela Valéria Guimarães de Miranda Correia, Linduarte Leitão Albuquerque Neto.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Sporotrichosis is a subacute or chronic deep mycosis caused by *Sporothrix schenckii* that can be inoculated directly into the skin by means of trauma with plant fragments. High-risk groups include people that work with gardening, farmers and others; it is also a sport and leisure disease. Sporotrichosis may be mistaken by skin lesions caused by cutaneous leishmaniasis. Oral itraconazole is the drug advocated for treating cutaneous forms of this mycosis. **Case:** A 31-year-old caucasian male teacher living in rural areas of the countryside of Piauí, with no previous medical or family history reported a puncture wound in the 4th right finger and in the anterior aspect of the right forearm during hunting activities 3 months earlier. 15 days later, erythematous papules developed at the trauma locations, progressing to nodules with subsequent ulceration. He used topical, oral and injectable antibiotic therapy associated to NSAIDs with no improvement. As the amount of nodular lesions in the forearm increased, he sought dermatology service. The dermatologist recommended scraping and biopsy of the lesion with histopathology analysis. The result was described as “no detection of an etiologic agent in the sample, but findings consistent with *Leishmania*”, after which the patient started a treatment with N-methylglucamine antimoniate (Glucantime®), but after using 38 antimoniate ampoules with no improvement and the development of new skin lesions, the patient was transferred to this referral service. On examination, there were erythematous fluctuant painless nodules with a beading aspect and ascending lymphangitis in the right arm; along with ulcers in a dirty base in both primary lesions. After a negative montenegro's reaction, unremarkable chest radiography and pathological findings highly suggestive of sporotrichosis, therapy with itraconazole was initiated for 4 months with complete resolution of the skin lesions. **Conclusion:** The polymorphism of cutaneous leishmaniasis lesions can cause diagnostic mistakes with sporotrichosis, especially when the patient is not in the traditional group at risk for this mycosis. The patient in this case had an excellent response to treatment with oral itraconazole.

42 STUDY ON THE GENETIC TUBEROUS SCLEROSIS.

Amanda Mota da Silva, Eduardo Ibiapina Coelho de Carvalho, Walburg da Silva Gonçalves Nunes, Elíoenai Albuquerque Rodrigues.
Federal University of Piauí.

Tuberous sclerosis is a multisystemic disease characterized by benign tumors that affect the brain, kidneys, lungs, skin and other organs. The clinical expression is variable, with cases of severe mental retardation and intractable epilepsy. Autosomal dominant inheritance with high penetrance in 50 to 60% of cases is also caused by a new mutation. The prevalence may be greater than one for every 10,000, due to the high frequency of mutations, and genetic alteration in different locus: SPT-1 on the long arm of chromosome 9 - q33 region, responsible for producing the protein hamartin and TSC-2 on chromosome 16 - p13 region, the protein tuberina. However, it is not possible to determine important differences in clinical presentation between the two types. The study aimed to synthesize knowledge about the genetics of the Tuberous Sclerosis. It is a review of issues published in the literature, for the Study on the Genetics of Tuberous Sclerosis. Were carried out searches in the databases Medline (International Literature on Health Sciences) and Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Health Sciences (LILACS), using the terms pre-specified sclerosis, tuberous and genetics. On this basis, we will discuss the following aspects related to genetic mutations or genetic alterations of this disease. In a mutational analysis of TSC1 and TSC2 genes was performed in 84 Taiwanese TSC families using denaturing high performance liquid chromatography (DHPLC) and direct sequencing. As a result they described mutations were

identified in a total of 64 (76%) cases, including 9 TSC1 mutations (7 sporadic and two familial cases) and 55 TSC2 mutations (47 sporadic and 8 familial cases). Thirty-one of 64 mutations found have not been described previously. The associated phenotype is consistent with results from other large studies, showing that the disease results from mutations TSC1 is less severe than the disease due to TSC2 mutation. Importantly, the types and distribution of mutation were not different in this population compared to those seen in major and American and European studies. This study provided a synthesis of files on the genetics of the Tuberous Sclerosis, because it showed a representative picture of the distribution of mutations doTSC1 TSC, and TSC2 genes, thereby contributing to diagnosis and genetic counseling.

43 Application of the Katz scale in elderly in a long-term institution x hospitalized in the city of Teresina-PI.

Francisco Yuri Barbosa de Souza, Fernando Henrique Soares Moreira de Macêdo, Gerardo Viana do Monte Neto, Marcus Gomes Pessoa Feitosa, Rony Anderson de Araújo Almeida, Rafael Neri Carvalho Moura.
Federal University of Piauí.

The borderline between the old and the elderly adult is 65 years for developed nations and 60 years for developing countries. However, in some ways, primarily legal, the limit is also 65 years in Brazil. The term feature means the ability in performing daily activities and is linked to functional independence. Among the scales that assess the Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) that have widely proven validity and reliability, the Katz Index (KI) has the spotlight. The aim of this study was to evaluate the degree of dependency of elderly people in relation to basic activities of daily living, comparing the results between the hospital and a long-term institution (ILP) in the city of Teresina-PI. It is a descriptive study, where we used the quantitative approach, which surveyed 20 elderly who were hospitalized and 20 others for a long-term institution. Scale was applied to the Katz and the results were shown in graphics. Considering the results, it was found that the elderly hospitalized represented a significant portion of functional dependence, while those at the ILP showed a greater degree of independence for their basic daily practices, even in the analysis, we found that most respondents were male and that the sample of ILP was more long-lived. Thus, it is concluded that application of the Katz scale is of significant importance for assessing the functional capacity of older people, which, acting as a tool for identification of cases, help in setting up a specific action by government and professional health, selecting the most disabled elderly, enabling effective interventions aiming at better quality of life for these beings as in need of attention, affection and love.

44 Waste of Health Services: Analysis of knowledge among laboratory professionals.

Ricello José Vieira Lima, Bianca Costa Martins de Sousa, Daniela de Sousa Costa, Fabricio Ibiapina Tapety, Daniela Moura Parente.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The Waste Management of Health Services (RSS) aims to minimize production waste generated and to provide a safe and efficient route. In Brazil, the conditions of management are poor and entail problems for the health of the population and balance of water and soil. The RSS are classified according to ANVISA into 5 categories: A, B, C, D and E and are produced by different services such as health care providers to the human and veterinary health, funeral homes and mortuaries, institutions education and medical research, mobile service, among others. **Objectives:** This study aimed to verify the degree of knowledge of laboratory professionals in a public hospital of reference in Teresina, about waste management types A, B and E and evaluation of bio-security measures taken by the service. **Methods:** This is a quantitative research conducted with biochemists, laboratory technicians and researchers, through semi-structured interviews with health professionals in research, biochemistry and microbiology. We interviewed 20 employees and

then applied a check-list in the sector to check the steps of waste management and bio-safety behaviors performed by the institution. **Results:** It was found that 85% of professionals are familiar with the concept of RSS and all of them, 95% said that solid waste should be separated. Only 20% of employees have demonstrated knowledge of the classification of categories of RSS in accordance with the current resolution of ANVISA and 80% of them did not know what types of waste were produced in their box sector. A needlestick box was cited by 55% of respondents as an appropriate place to condition the waste. **Conclusion:** In view of the study's findings, we conclude that the laboratory staff of the hospital believed to be well informed regarding the handling of RSS, however, there were marked differences between the data collected and observation of activities. The results suggest the lack of training in waste management and bio-security standards assessed by the institution, which further reinforces the need for effective forms of continuing education to address the issue of waste of health services.

45 Epidemiological Features of Tuberculosis in the City of Caxias, Maranhão State, Brazil, from 2006 to 2010.

Debora Fontes Santos, Haline Suelma Sousa Aragão, Purciana Santos Magalhães, Valéria Cristina Pinheiro.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The tuberculosis is a public health worldwide problem. In Maranhão, twenty one cities receives special attention of Tuberculosis Control National Program (PNCT), including Caxias city. This work describes the epidemiological features of tuberculosis in the city of Caxias, Maranhão State, Brazil, from 2006 to 2010. **Objectives:** Analyze the social, demographic and clinical characteristics of tuberculosis cases in the city of Caxias, Maranhão State. **Methods:** This is a descriptive epidemiological study of historical series on reported tuberculosis cases collected from the Epidemiological Surveillance of the city of Caxias about Tuberculosis since 2006 to 2010, informed in this same city. **Results:** The median incidence rate of new cases was just about 174,7/100.000 inhabitants and the mean mortality coefficient was of 3,3/100.000 inhabitants. The patients were mostly male (61,82%), and the age group more affected was about 20 to 34 years old (36,36%). The pulmonary form of this disease prevailed with 89,39% of the cases. As the evolution of clinical profile, the cure rate was 72,83% and the percentage that leave the therapy was 13,29%. About the diagnostic, 85,76% of cases was done the first sputum test to tuberculosis' diagnostic, with 53,33% positive results and 32,42% negatives. **Conclusion:** This research allowed to know the Caxias's population characteristics concerning tuberculosis, pointing out their high levels. Despite all the attention given to tuberculosis in public health, this will require more disclosure about their treatment and the importance of not leaving to complete the cure of the disease.

46 Personal Protective Equipment and collective and its impacts on Biosafety.

Ricello José Vieira Lima, Bianca Costa Martins de Sousa, Daniela de Sousa Costa, Fabrício Ibiapina Tapety, Daniela Moura Parente.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The protective equipment can be individual (EPI) or collective (EPC's) and both are essential to perform activities of human health care and reduce rates of occupational accidents. The EPI maintains the integrity of the individual and protect from contact with biological, chemical and physical agents. The collective equipment (EPC) protect the environment and health of workers occupying a room. Both are important for biosafety and are part of the practical actions and techniques to learn and control the risks that the work offers to the atmosphere and life. Nowadays, most of these accidents are due to non-observance of safety regulations so adopted became mandatory the use of containment barriers during work. **Objectives:** The study aimed at verifying the degree of knowledge health professionals in a public referral hospital in Teresina, about EPI's and EPC's, its correct use and evaluation of bio-security measures adopted by the institution. **Methods:** This is a

quantitative research conducted with doctors and nursing staff using semi-structured interviews with professionals assigned to the blocks of hospitalization and hospital urgency department. We interviewed 67 employees and then applied a check-list in the sector to verify the proper use of EPI's and EPC's and conduct biosafety performed by the service. **Results:** Among the respondents, most were female, over practical nurse, aged 20 to 30 years and about 11 to 20 years in the profession. About 84% said knowing what are biological agents and cited viruses, bacteria and protozoa as the main representatives. 97% said knowing the concept of EPI and cited masks and gloves as the most frequently used items. 78% of respondents use new gloves when caring for a new patient and 16% said they only use sometimes. 78% of them said they knew what are EPC and cited the needlestick box as examples of EPC adopted by the service. **Conclusion:** In view of the study's findings, we conclude that the professionals' knowledge on the subject is in order and needs to be improved. Houve discrepancy between the answers given and the focus of observation activities. The results presented demonstrate a need for reassessment and the adoption of the use of EPI's and EPC's as well as a clarification of the professionals through continuing education courses that demonstrate the importance of protection elements for minimizing risks and ensuring the safety of worker.

47 PROFILE OF SICKLE CELL ANEMIA AND SICKLE CELL TRAIT PATIENTS ASSISTED AT HEMATOLOGY AND HEMOTHERAPY CENTER OF PIAUÍ - HEMOPI.

Guilherme de Carvalho Paulo Marcos, Iran Batista de Brito, Aurilene Soares de Souza, Maria do Carmo Araújo.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The Hematology and Hemotherapy Center of Piauí - HEMOPI is a reference center in hematological diseases, support for diagnosis, treatment, high complexity tests and possibility of effective intervention in sickle cell disease. The Sickle Cell Anemia is the most common monogenic inheritance in the Brazilian population (originally from the homozygous gene for S hemoglobin), characterized by the formation of sickle red blood cells, which implies a lot of systemic complications such as jaundice, acute chest syndrome, splenic sequestration crisis, stroke, priapism and high susceptibility to infections, with high morbidity and mortality. **Objectives:** To analyze the profile of patients with Sickle Cell Anemia and Trait assisted at HEMOPI, aiming to provide subsidies for the implementation of state policies to aid those living with the disease. **Methods:** This is a descriptive and quantitative study, carried out during 2011 February-April, about the parameters: sex, color, age, marital status, occupation, origin and diagnosis. The survey was conducted from the analysis of medical records of 412 patients, by counting and recording data in tables for use in the center, finally, record the results in graphs. **Results:** From 412 patients surveyed, 53.2% are female and 46.8% were male, it was observed that 76.7% are black, 20.6% white and 2.7% has no information regarding; most common age distribution observed was 0 to 20 years (54.6%), followed by 21 to 40 years (31.8%), 41 to 60 years (9.3%) above 60 years (1.9%) and 2.4% without information, and marital status showed that 52.7% are single, 11.7% are married, 1.2% widowed, 0.2% divorced and 34.2% was ignored; among occupations, 51.2% say they are unemployed and 31.0% students, regarding the origin, 80.3% are from Piauí, 16.5% from Maranhão, 0.7% from Pará and 2.5% has no information. Among the total surveyed, 76% have sickle cell disease and 24% sickle cell trait. **Conclusion:** It was observed from the data analysis, that among the patients treated, there is predominance of female, black, up to 20 years, coming from Piauí state, single and students. It was noted also the need to strengthen assistance to people with Sickle Cell Disease in the aspect of implementation of public policies at state level.

48 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF COAGULOPATHY PATIENTS ASSISTED AT HEMATOLOGY AND HEMOTHERAPY CENTER OF PIAUÍ – HEMOPI.

Guilherme de Carvalho Paulo Marcos, Iran Batista de Brito, Aurilene Soares de Souza, Maria do Carmo Araújo.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The Hematology and Hemotherapy Center of Piauí (HEMOPI) is a reference in diagnosis, high complexity exams, treatment and psychological support and physical therapy of coagulopathies. Hemophilia is a congenital hematological disorder X-linked recessive, dominant in males, coming from the absence or marked deficiency of factors VIII (hemophilia A, 85% of cases) and IX (hemophilia B, 15%). Von Willebrand disease (VWD) is an autosomal dominant inheritance due to changes in structure or function of the concentration factor of VW. Thus, there is inefficiency in the process of blood clotting, which determines its symptomatology, recurrent episodes of spontaneous or traumatic bleeding, bruising, hemarthrosis, and intracranial bleeding. **Objectives:** To evaluate the profile of coagulopathy patients supported at HEMOPI. **Methods:** It has been conducted a descriptive and quantitative research, between the period 2011 April-May, under the parameters: diagnosis, sex, age and severity as well as the correlation between them. It was used as a data source record of 210 patients treated at HEMOPI, at National Registry of Patients with Hereditary Coagulopathies / Coordination of Blood and Blood Products, Ministry of Health. **Results:** From 210 patients observed, 189 (90%) are male and 21 (10%) were female. As to diagnosis, 154 are carriers of hemophilia A (73.3%), with 153 men and 1 woman, 20 are carriers of hemophilia B (9.5%), 19 men and 1 woman, 27 are carriers of VWD (12.9%), 9 men and 18 women and nine (4.3%) were ignored. Among those with Hemophilia A, the most often age range is 21 to 30 years (33.1%) and was registered as patients over 50 years and a predominance of slight variation (59.8%). Among those with hemophilia B, the most frequent age range is up to 10 years (31.5%), with no record of patients over 40 years and dominates the slight variation (40%). Among those with VWD, the dominant age group is 11 to 20 years (40.8%), without occurrence of patients over 50 years. **Conclusion:** It was observed that there is a higher incidence of Hemophilia A slight variation in males from 21 to 30 years. Among those with hemophilia B, slight, a higher incidence in males, up to 10 years. There is higher incidence in patients with VWD in females from 11 to 20 years.

49 SLOTNICK-GOLDFARB'S SYNDROME.

Gastone Camillo Fernandes Ribeiro, Glauberth Danilo de Assis Castro, Thiago Soares Gondim Medeiros, José Antônio Sobrinho Júnior, Sávila Ribeiro Ferreira Gomes, Nilson Ribeiro Soares.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The unilateral absence of ovary and uterine tube is an extremely rare finding. There are two possible causes: congenital, associated with changes in the differentiation of paramesonefrons, and another caused by a torsion subacute of attachment with subsequent necrosis of the ovary (which may have occurred in fetal life, infancy, pre-puberty, adulthood or during pregnancy and be accompanied by recurrent attacks of acute abdominal pain interspersed with asymptomatic periods in 10% to 50% of cases, nausea and vomits). However, a clear ration for the development of this malformation was not found yet. **Case:** J. S. S., 17, female, brown, Brazilian, native, resident and living in Alto Alegre-Ma was referred to the Regional Hospital Alexandre Mamede Trovão in Coroatá-Ma, where he performed surgical delivery. At the time of the attempt to make the left tubal ligation, there was the unexpected absence of the tube and adjacent ovary. It was present only the size of the round ligament and broad ligament (mesometrium atrophic and mesosalpinx absent), this, devoid of two uterine attachments. The absence of the structures was confirmed by the surgical team intra-partum, photographed and registered in medical promptuary. **Conclusion:** The unilateral absence of ovarian failure with or without ipsilateral tube (Slotnick-Goldfarb's syndrome) is an incidental finding and very infrequent, there are few cases reported in international literature.

It is suggested that the incidence is 1:11240. Anatomical anomalies (mesosalpinx, ovarian pedicle and long tubes), physiological (abnormal peristalsis of the tubes), hemodynamic (venous congestion of mesosalpinx), sudden changes in body position, trauma, surgery or tubal disease [ligation / pelvic inflammatory disease] and uterus have a strong causal correlation. The malformation of the Mullerian ducts (caudal extremity) and wolf, incomplete maturation of the reproductive organs associated with possible urinary tract abnormalities: crossed renal ectopia, calcified intraperitoneal mass, the higher rise of myomas, unicorn uterus and infertility are serious consequences. Unknown environmental factors or genetic predisposition are also predictors. There is impairment of reproductive function and quality of life of the patient. It is recommended an increased focus by the scientific community in dealing of documentation and cataloguing of Slotnick-Goldfarb's syndrome.

50 Replacement of breast augmentation prosthesis following treatment of postoperative mycobacterial infection.

Anna Camilla Nascimento Caetano Lima, Ana Lúcia Nascimento Araújo, Sabas Carlos Vieira, Danusa da Paz Oliveira.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The occurrence of infection in breast augmentation surgery is an uncommon incident (1-3%) and the most frequent agents are Staphylococcus and Streptococcus. In the last 2 decades, cases of infection in breast augmentation procedures with silicone prosthesis, whose agents are atypical mycobacteria, have been reported. Infections are difficult to control and the treatment is usually long, which, in most cases, warrants the removal of the infected breast implant. There are only a few published cases reporting successful prosthesis replacement following treatment of infections caused by fast-growing mycobacteria. We report the case of a patient that was infected with Mycobacterium fortuitum, whose prosthesis was replaced successfully after medical treatment of the infection. **Case:** A 40-year-old patient underwent breast augmentation with a 280-ml textured silicone prosthesis. The surgery was successful and she was discharged on the following day. On the 17th day after the procedure, the patient complained of pain in the right breast despite an unremarkable physical examination; a breast ultrasound was made, which showed the presence of a periprostheses liquid. A US-guided aspiration was performed, revealing a 40-ml clear and fluid secretion. Treatment was started with ceftriaxone 2g/day IM. She returned three days later complaining of pain in the right breast, without other signs of inflammation or breast asymmetry. Another US-guided aspiration was performed, which revealed a 75-ml thick liquid that was sent for culture and whose gram stain showed resistant acid-fast bacilli. An urgent prosthesis removal was recommended. Intraoperatively, there were no granulomas or purulent secretion. Fluid culture and molecular biology analysis revealed Mycobacterium fortuitum, strain CIP104534T. Empirical treatment with oral ciprofloxacin and clarithromycin was initiated. Culture and sensitivity results disclosed low sensitivity to these antibiotics, and amikacin IM was added. The antibiotic therapy was maintained for 4 months and 6 months after the removal of the prosthesis, another 310-ml prosthesis was inserted along with replacement of the left-sided prosthesis. Currently, the patient is at the 12th postoperative month and without complaints. **Conclusion:** Early diagnosis and proper treatment of infection caused by mycobacteria are essential for a good outcome. Breast implant-related mycobacterial infection has been reported more frequently in breast augmentation procedures than in breast reconstruction in patients with cancer.

51 Study of correlation between alcohol consumption, obesity and abdominal fat in blood donors.

Eveline Brandão Madeira, Júlio César Queiroz de França, Frankeline Gonçalves de Arêa Leão, Elson do Nascimento Oliveira, Maria do Carmo de Carvalho e Martins, Regina Célia de Assis.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Obesity is characterized by excessive accumulation of

body fat. Recent studies suggest that moderate use of alcohol may have a protective effect on obesity, but its excessive consumption is a risk factor to this metabolic disorder. **Objectives:** To evaluate the relationship between alcohol consumption, obesity and abdominal fat in voluntary blood donors. **Methods:** Study of transverse character, with 595 voluntary blood donors from Teresina-PI. Information was obtained through a form of interview divided into identification, socioeconomic and lifestyle (drinking) data, and anthropometric measurements (weight, height, waist and hip-CA) and blood pressure. In order to analyse the alcohol consumption, direct questions were used to emphasize issues about the type of beverage, frequency of consumption and amount ingested. The average daily consumption above the WHO recommendations was classified as hazardous, that is, more than two standard drinking doses for men and more than one standard dose for women, per day. **Results:** The evaluated sample presented an average of 29.69 (± 9.12) years old, ranging from 18 to 61 years old. Most of them (60.3%) were male. Among all individuals, there were 231 non-consumers of alcohol (38.8%), 333 consumers (56%) and 31 former users (5.2%). In the male, the group of abusive consumers of alcohol had the highest average in BMI (27.57 ± 0.59), with a significant difference ($p = 0.0068$) when compared with non-users (25.66 ± 0.41). However, the moderate consumption group (26.24 ± 0.35) presented no difference in BMI when it was compared with non-consumers ones. About CA, there was a significant difference ($p < 0.001$) between non-users (87.04 ± 1.15) and the abusive consumption group (93.76 ± 1.54), what did not occur with the moderate consumption group ($88, 29 \pm 0.91$). In the female, although the moderate consumption group presents the lowest average in BMI (24.89 ± 0.44), it was found no significance between the worked groups. **Conclusion:** There is a difference between the sexes in the response to alcohol consumption and obesity. In the female seems to exist no influence, while in the male, to abusive ones, there is an increase of obesity and abdominal fat accumulation risks, what does not occur among those ones who consume alcohol moderately.

52 Epidemiological profile of leprosy patients at the municipality of Caxias-MA in 2010.

Arian Carvalho de Sousa Oliveira, Diessika Helena Costa Halvantzis, Haline Suelma Sousa Aragão, Hamilton Pacheco Cavalcanti Neto, Marcelo Carvalho Coutinho, Pedro Pinheiro Martins Neto.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Leprosy is caused by *Mycobacterium leprae* and the man is considered the only natural reservatory. The disease manifests itself in two stable and opposite poles (lepromatous / tuberculoid) and two unstable groups (indeterminate / borderline). Leprosy is a public health problem, mainly due to physical lesions that are caused by not early diagnosed and appropriately treatment. **Objectives:** To quantify patients in: age, sex, clinic, operating class, disability assessment, detection mode and output type; disseminate the knowledge obtained in this research in order to desensitize the problem of leprosy in Caxias-MA. **Methods:** We evaluated 168 cases of leprosy reported in 2010 by the Information System for Notifiable Diseases (SINAN) obtained from the Epidemiological Surveillance in Caxias-MA. The data were analyzed graphically using the program Microsoft Excel 2010. **Results:** Most patients are male predominance in the age group of 20-34 years with 70 cases (42%), and the group of 5-9 years are the lesser extent, with 3 cases (2%). There is variation between occupations, such as students with 20 cases (12%), housewives 29(17%), retired 27(16%), agricultural workers 25 (15%) and 22 (13%) civil construction workers. By considering the means of detection, 94 cases (56%) were using medical reference. In operational classification, prevalence of forms were MB with 96 cases (57%). In clinical forms, the percentage of patients with borderline presents largest with 61 cases (36%), indeterminate, tuberculoid and lepromatous are equivalent, with 61% total. In degree of disability, 103 cases grade 0 (61%), 49 cases grade 1 (29%) and only 8 cases degree 2 (5%). In relation to output mode, 85 cases (51%) were cured, 12 (7%) transferred, 2 (1%) died and 60 (36%) not informed. **Conclu-**

sion: We conclude that despite the prevalence of the disease in the city, the program achieved good cure rate and showed the need of monitoring of diagnosed and registered leprosy cases. It is necessary the dissemination of the signs and symptoms of the disease, such action will promote early diagnosis and correct treatment for their complete eradication.

53 Analysis of waste management on health services of basic health units at the urban area of the city of Luzilândia-PI.

Elioenai Albuquerque Rodrigues, Eduardo Ibiapina Coelho de Carvalho, Emanuelle de Andrade Araújo, Juciê Roniery Costa Vasconcelos Silva, Kelly da Silva Costa, Renato Pontes do Nascimento.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Generally, waste is the aggregation of solid residues resultant of human activities. Several studies estimate that more than five million people die every year worldwide due to illness related with these residues. Among of the several types of solid residues generated, observe the progressive growth of the generation rate of Healthcare Residues (HR). Several studies show that the waste separation is the key point of the all the discussion about the dangerousness or not of HCR. **Objectives:** Understanding the dynamics of the Healthcare Residues Management (HRM) generated in Basic Health Units (BHU) at urban area of Luzilândia-PI. **Methods:** It is a exploratory study, quantitative and descriptive with bibliographic and field aspects, realized in all BHU of urban area of the Luzilândia city, which is located at 3° 27' 28.01" South, 42° 22' 12" West and 30 meters above sea level. Its geographic area has 704,322 km², and its total population in 2010 was 24. 711 inhabitants. **Results:** Only 67% of health professionals from BHU in case are said to have participated of any capacity process in HRM; 100% of the professionals reported use gloves and masks, 50% use medical lab coat, 33% reported use closed in shoes, 33% protection goggles, and 33% bonnets. There is no uniformity on waste separation of HR between HBU of the study. The HR generated by HBU most voted by health professionals as having the greatest potential to harm human health and the environment was the syringe with a needle, cited by 50%. There is not a pre-established routine in HBU for the waste gathering. Health professionals who have suffered accidents at work with HR, 100% said that the waste involved was a sharp element - syringe with a needle. Only 33,3% of the health professionals say to know the final destination of HR, but the classifications of HR made by these professionals by were equivocated. 66,6% of the health professionals did not know how to classify accordingly the HR produced at HBU, confusing sharp elements with potentially infectious. **Conclusion:** The investment in the training of local health professionals is necessary, along with the improvement of BHU's infrastructure and the treatment of HR at its final destination. All these actions are needed to be able to have full implementation of the HRM, recommended by Brazilian regulatory agencies as the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA) and National Council on the Environment (CONAMA).

54 PROFILE OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS THE VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE CITY OF Caxias, MA, ACCORDING RECORDS OF WOMEN'S POLICE STATION, AND GUARDIANSHIP CREAS COUNCIL IN 2009.

Vanessa Helena Leite Mendes, Osvaldo Silva Nascimento Junior, Nayla Samia da Silva Pacheco, Ana Beatriz Cardoso Cavalcante Pereira, Luis Felipe Castro Pinheiro, Andrielly Pereira de Sousa Santos.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: In recent decades there has been a major evolution of the rights of children and adolescents in Brazil, however, is still fairly frequent involvement of its biopsychosocial development through sexual violence. Maranhão presents itself as the 3rd Brazilian state in the practice of juvenile sexual violence and, despite underreporting, the municipality of Caxias as is already the 3rd in the state ranking. Nevertheless, the bureaucratization of services restricts research on the subject, making it difficult to combat these crimes. **Objectives:** To

build the profile of children and adolescents victims of sexual abuse or exploration in the city of Caxias, MA, in 2009, whose cases were reported in the first Precinct Police, Child Protection Council and Reference Center Specialized Care Social CREAS. **Methods:** For this quantitative study was done through a questionnaire, which has as source the data collected from 37 notifications, accounting 10 for the CREAS, 19 of the Police and 8 of Child Protection Council. **Results:** We observed a prevalence of female victims who suffered sexual violence like sexual abuse with contact through rape committed by known offenders. **Conclusion:** The lack of information on how to recognize and carry on these crimes is a public health problem by contributing to the delay of the biopsychosocial treatment of the victim, compromising their physical, mental and social. It was thus an urgent need for greater social intervention for effective policies to prevent sexual violence against children and youth, as well as notification of the actual abuse / exploitation perpetrated for the treatment of psychosocial rehabilitation of children victims.

55 **ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC REPERCUSSION OF GLUCATIME® USE IN THE TREATMENT OF VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN A FOUR YEAR-OLD CHILD – CASE REPORT.**

Nayara Maria Gomes Almeida, Carlos Henrique Rabelo Arnaud, Analia Fernandes Pires, Hamilton Pacheco Cavalcanti Neto, Fabrizio Freitas Nunes, Catarina Fernandes Pires. Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Visceral Leishmaniasis (VL) is a disease with high incidence in Brazil and the pentavalent antimonials are the drugs of choice for its treatment. However, the systemic use of these compounds causes some adverse effects, including cardiotoxicity and electrocardiographic alterations. The aim of this case report is demonstrating the importance of the clinical and electrocardiographic monitoring of the patients treated with this drug, avoiding undesirable consequences. **Case:** R.M.L, four year-old child, female, living in Teresina, came to our service with a three months history of persistent fever that became diurnal in the past month, achieving temperature of 40 °C, associated with chills, anorexia, paleness and increase of abdominal volume. At the physical examination, it could be noticed holosystolic murmur in the aortic area with regular cardiac rhythm and splenomegaly. It was commenced clinical investigation of the patient, including the rapid test for Leishmania that showed borderline result. Based on the clinical findings of the patient and her Total Blood Count demonstrating pancytopenia, besides albumin/globuline inversion, it was instituted therapeutic test for VL with Glucantime® (meglumine antimoniate) in the adequate dosage for the patient's age and weight. Tests such as electrocardiogram (EKG), renal and liver function, serum amylase and electrolytes were performed before the beginning of the treatment. Three days after the use of the drug, the child was significantly better, without fever, but in the ninth day of the drug administration her cardiac auscultation was frankly irregular, though there were no signs of hemodynamic decompensation. The EKG that was performed showed sinus arrhythmia, with T waves alterations (inversion and prominence), besides sinus pauses. The Glucantime® was suspended and the patient used no drug during two days, until the antimonial was replaced for amphotericin B deoxycholate. The EKG performed two days after the suspension of Glucantime® still demonstrated arrhythmias, but they were not as significant as those before and the cardiac auscultation was still irregular. **Conclusion:** The monitoring of the patient treated with Glucantime® allows the diagnosis of eventual cardiovascular alterations and it also permits the immediate suspension of the drug and its replacement for Amphotericin B, avoiding the progression of potentially lethal arrhythmias.

56 **ANALYSIS OF LEPROSY REACTIONS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE CLINICAL FORMS OF LEPROSY AND THE PRESENCE OF NEURITIS IN A REFERENCE CENTER OF THE STATE OF PIAUÍ, IN THE PERIOD 2008 TO 2010.**

Rafael Bandeira Lages, Flávia Veríssimo Melo e Silva, Andressa Karoline Lima Gomes, Otávia Veríssimo Melo e Silva, Sebastião Honório Bona, Viriato Campelo. Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Reaction episodes are acute conditions that discontinue the chronic course of leprosy, occurring worsening of neurological lesions and consequently increase in disability. There are basically two types of reactions: type 1 or reverse and type 2 or nodosum leprosum erythema. **Objectives:** To relate the types of leprosy reactions to the clinical forms of leprosy and to the presence of neuritis among those registered in the Dermatology Clinic of the Getúlio Vargas Hospital, Teresina, Piauí, in the period of three years. **Methods:** Retrospective and descriptive study, based on the new cases of reaction diagnosed in the Dermatology Clinic of the Getúlio Vargas Hospital in the studied period. It was identified in medical records: type of reaction, the presence of neuritis, degree of disability and clinical form. **Results:** Between 2008 and 2010, 47 new cases of leprosy reaction (12 in 2008, 17 in 2009 and 18 in 2010) were diagnosed. There was type 1 reaction in 29.8% of cases, whereas in 70.2 % the reaction was type 2. There was neuritis associated in 55.3% of the cases, and the degree of disability of patients was classified as Grade 0 in 44.7%, 42.6% in grade 1 and grade 2 in 12, 8%. The presence of neuritis was higher in type 1 reactions (64.3% of patients had type 1 reaction associated neuritis, whereas in type 2 the percentage was 51.5%). The initial clinical presentation was tuberculoid in 8.5%, borderline in 34.0%, virchowiana in 40.4% and not described in the medical records in 17.0%. In type 1 reactions, the most frequent types were borderline (42.9%) and tuberculoid (28.6%), while in type 2 occurred more virchowiana (54.5%) and borderline (30.3%). **Conclusion:** The highest incidence of neuritis was observed in type 1 reactions. In these, the more common clinical forms were the tuberculoid and dimorphic. Whereas the type 2 reactions were more associated with virchowiana and dimorphic forms.

57 **DISCOID LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS IN MALE ADOLESCENT - CASE REPORT.**

Analia Fernandes Pires, Catarina Fernandes Pires, Brenda Moraes Lucena, Cyro Franklin Conceição Vieira, Carlos Henrique Rabelo Arnaud, Fabrizio Freitas Nunes. Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Discoid Lupus Erythematosus (SLE) is rare in childhood and adolescence is a disease of connective tissue autoimmune nature primarily affecting young women. Approximately 15% of cases of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) begins before age 16, and around 3% of cases of LED before the age of ten. The relevance of the work is to show an LED in case of a male teenager. **Case:** JNFG, 13, born and raised in Teresina-PI was hospitalized in a teaching hospital with a chief complaint of "skin and mouth sores for 2 months." Companion reports onset of pruritic erythematous papular lesions and scaly in the hands, face, metacarpophalangeal and interphalangeal joints 2 months ago and had worsened as a factor of sun exposure. The mother also noted the appearance of proliferative lesions on elbows and knees associated with high fever, malaise, weight loss and painful oral ulcers. **Physical Examination:** General State Fair, hydrated, eupneic, afebrile, acyanotic, anicteric. **Skin:** Erythema malar butterfly, discoid rash on bony prominences multiple lesions erythematous papular type, some ulcerated and infected. **Nose:** ulcers in the nasal mucosa, ears, rough infiltrates in the ear, oral cavity, ulcerated aphthous lesions in the mouth and oropharynx. Remained in the ward for 21 days where it was hypothesized Discoid Lupus. **Investigations:** CBC: Hg: 12.7, Ht: 37%; Leuco: 4000, Poles: 11; Platelets: 218,000; SGOT: 129, SGPT: 92; alkaline phosphatase: 110; BT: 0.5 (BD: 0, 3, and BI: 0.2); VDRL, nonreactive TP: 12.9 to 100%; VHS: reagent, PCR negative; Ur: 16, Cr: 0.5, anti-histone antibody, non-reactive; Anti- RNP: non-reactive and anti-DNA, no conductor. **Histopathology** consistent with discoid lupus erythematosus. Treatment

was started with prednisone and chloroquine developed with improvement of the lesions on the face and limbs and fever subsides. Was discharged shown partial regression of lesions and oriented to outpatient treatment. **Conclusion:** The importance of the case due to low frequency of discoid lupus in children and adolescents, especially males, and the fact that in clinical practice, the possibility of developing systemic lupus erythematosus (JSLE) in patients under the age of 18 years is high.

58 Epidemiological profile of venomous animals accidents in Piauí State between the years of 2005 and 2010.

Brisa Fideles Gândara, Pedro Aguiar, Wanessa Olimpio de Melo Guedes, Igor Marcelos Borges Lima, Denise Evelyn Machado de Almeida, Paula Cristine Coelho Campos.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Accidents caused by poisonous animals are considered a public health problem due to its high prevalence and considerable morbidity and mortality rate. Among the factors that may be associated with the genesis of this type of accident, we can consider the overlap of space use between men and animals and their behavior in the environment. **Objectives:** To describe the epidemiology of accidents in Piauí state between the years of 2005 and 2010. **Methods:** This is a time-series cross-sectional study, descriptive data was analyzed for type of animal involved, age and sex of victims, the crash site and the need for hospitalization. These data were obtained by analyzing the notification forms of hospitals in Teresina and injuries reported by CITOX - PI. **Results:** Between 2005 and 2010, 102 cases were reported of poisonous animals bites in Piauí state. The main pathogenic agent was found the scorpion (27%) followed by snakes (15.7%), spiders (12.7%), order hymenoptera of insects like wasps and bees (10.8%), insects of order Lepidoptera as caterpillars (10%) insects of order Coleoptera as potato (9.8%) and other poisonous animals such as stingrays and centipedes adding 8%. Among the victims 55% were men, 34% were between 26 and 40 years of age and 52% of them required hospitalization. There was also predominance of accidents in urban areas (58.9%). **Conclusion:** The data shown in this study confirm the need of educational activities to the population to reduce the number of cases and increase the demand for medical services after the accident. Furthermore, it emphasizes the need for expansion and training health services to meet the growing number of victims of these accidents.

59 LATE-BACK SEROMA AFTER CHEMOTHERAPY WITH DOCETAXEL: CASE REPORT.

Anna Camilla Nascimento Caetano Lima, Camila Maria Arruda Vilanova, Ana Lúcia Nascimento Araújo, Sabas Carlos Vieira.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Late seroma is a complication after breast cancer surgery that occurs with an incidence of 0.1%. According to our knowledge, there is just one case of late-back seroma following a mammoplasty with muscular flap from latissimus dorsi reported in the literature. We present a seroma-late case in a patient that treated a left-breast cancer with mastectomy and immediate reconstruction with latissimus dorsi muscle flap and prosthesis, followed by adjuvant chemotherapy protocol with ACT. **Case:** A 43-year-old woman underwent a modified radical mastectomy and immediate reconstruction with muscular flap from latissimus dorsi and prosthesis. She had rheumatoid arthritis treated with hydroxychloroquine and deflazacor. The woman had a good postoperative outcome. Histopathological features revealed invasive ductal carcinoma, differentiation grade III, four axillary lymph nodes were positives from the 26 dissected, RE -, RP -, her-2-neu -. Received chemotherapy with six cycles of doxorubicin, cyclophosphamide, docetaxel following radiotherapy. Returned, five months after the chemotherapy ends, for enlargement of left back complain. On examination she had back seroma in the donor area of the left muscle flap also an extensive cutaneous manifestation of herpes zoster on the left chest wall and left arm which appeared one week before the sarcoma's emergence. She was being treated with acyclovir. The seroma was punctured and

70 mL of liquid citrus was aspirated. There was no growth of microorganisms after the secretion's culture. A new puncture was performed after seven days with 30mL aspirated. The patient had a resolving outcome of seroma after two punctures. One month later, she had no evidences of seroma's recidive. **Conclusion:** We found just one case report similar to this. That's was about a patient with breast cancer flap who underwent mastectomy and reconstruction with muscular flap from latissimus dorsi and prosthesis, also treated with chemotherapeutic using doxorubicin. In this case, the seroma occurred four years after the treatment and the only causal factor highlighted by the authors was the use of doxorubicin. We didn't find in literature none case report about late-back seroma on women treated of breast cancer and associated with herpes zoster or rheumatoid arthritis.

60 Prevalence of Streptococcus pyogenes in Children and Adolescents with 1 to 13 Years of Age Residents of a Village in Teresina-PI.

Thalita Yanomany Lima Leal de Sousa, Rayra Pureza Teixeira Barbosa, Alessandra Lages Oliveira de Azevedo, Maria do Rosário Conceição Moura Nunes.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Pharyngitis is the most common pathology in children and adolescents aged 5 to 15 years. The principal etiologic agent among the bacteria is Streptococcus pyogenes. Streptococcal pharyngitis is a major source of social disorders such as loss of lessons, beyond the need for antimicrobial use repeatedly, and the potential for suppurative and nonsuppurative. Given the enormous epidemiological importance of streptococcal infection in Brazil, few studies prevalence rates for S. pyogenes isolates from the oropharynx in children and adolescents can be found. **Objectives:** To identify the prevalence of S. pyogenes in the throat secretions of children and adolescents with 1-13 years of age. **Methods:** Descriptive study with quantitative approach, which throat secretions were collected of 80 children and adolescents living in a village in the city of Teresina/PI. A throat culture was performed on Trypticase Soy Agar plus 5% defibrinated sheep blood, followed by incubation at 35±2°C in microaerophilic atmosphere for 18-24 hours. The identification of S. pyogenes was made by the catalase, sensitivity to bacitracin and PYR test. **Results:** Of the 80 participants, 41 (51.3%) were male and 39 (48.8%) were female. Were isolated 12 samples of S. pyogenes. The overall prevalence was estimated at 15%. The majority participants frequented day care or school. Everyone who had positive culture for S. pyogenes had regular access to school (16.9%). **Conclusion:** The prevalence of S. pyogenes found is related to geographic, seasonal, socioeconomic and environmental conditions of each country. The importance of correct diagnosis directs people to appropriate treatment to eradicate the bacteria and preventing suppurative and nonsuppurative.

61 DEVELOPMENT OF HYPOMANIC EPISODE AFTER ABRUPT ANTIDEPRESSANT WITHDRAWAL: CASE REPORT.

Samuel Robson Moreira Rego, Brisa Fideles Gândara, Marcos Antonio Oliveira Costa, Edirwyrton de Freitas Moraes Barros, Lucio Fernandes Pires.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Although well established, the treatment of mood disorders based on the use of antidepressants remains as a frequent point of discussion, mainly because of manic states induction effects during the use and after abrupt withdrawal. The abrupt discontinuation syndrome includes a range of symptoms currently recognized for all classes of antidepressants and can occur even in the absence of previous psychiatric disorder. The present study reports a case of hypomania induced by interruption of paroxetine use, raising the discussion about the management of patients using antidepressants. **Case:** FMR, 16 years old, single, student, sought psychiatric care reporting depression, feelings of inadequacy, sadness and sleep disorders. He denied thoughts of self-death, psychotic symptoms, anorexia or inappetence. According to the mother, FMR was a good son and disciplined, but intolerant and easily irritated featuring

inappropriate and impulsive behavior. Most of the time he was at home, quiet and isolated. As he never displayed hypomanic episode was diagnosed with moderate depressive episode and started treatment with paroxetine 10 mg. Two weeks after the beginning of the treatment, the patient returned showing reduction of the symptom and the treatment was continued for the next two weeks when the mother reported drug discontinuation due to a rash. After a few days without medication, the patient began a framework of disinhibition, increased energy, logorrhea, expansive and dysphoric mood. After the elimination of the suspected medication anaphylaxis, the treatment was resumed with fluoxetine evolving with remission of the symptoms within days. **Conclusion:** The true prevalence of mania / hypomania induced by abrupt discontinuation of antidepressants is still underestimated due to the difficulty in standardization of diagnostic criteria, however, its recognition has fundamental importance for treatment decision and prognosis of these patients. The gradual withdrawal of the antidepressant and the association with mood stabilizers appear to reduce the risk of withdrawal symptoms. The reintroduction of the antidepressant, the use of mood stabilizers and antipsychotics have shown effective symptoms control.

62 SUPERIOR VENA CAVA SYNDROME AS INITIAL MANIFESTATION OF LUNG CARCINOMA SMALL CELL: CASE REPORT.

Raissa Fontenele Belchior Cabral, Jefferson Fontenele e Silva, Kelly Danielle Silva Vieira, Ravena Fontenele Belchior Cabral.

Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Superior vena cava syndrome (SVCS) is characterized by the appearance of signs such as distended neck and thoracic veins, facial edema, expiratory effort, facial plethora, cyanosis, edema of the upper members and the presence of symptoms such as dyspnea, cough, pain, dysphagia, orthopnea, among others. Its origin comes from the obstruction of blood flow through the superior vena cava. Currently neoplasms account for 60 to 95% of all cases and it is estimated that 2-4% of patients with lung cancer neoplasia will have SVCS. The small cell lung carcinoma (SCLC) is the most common cause. **Case:** A male patient, 54 years old, brown, with bilateral periorbital edema and watery eyes that had started three months before hospitalization, progressing to swelling in the face and neck, and a dry cough, initially seeking care and receiving a diagnosis of sinusitis, being prescribed allergy medicine. Due to the symptoms, he looked for help. Previously healthy. Heavy smoker (1 pack of cigarettes/day/40 years), who drank beer on weekends. On the physical examination, the swelling in the face and neck, with collateral circulation in the upper third of the chest called attention. There was also clubbing. Laboratory tests showed only hyponatremia (Na: 126). A chest radiography showed enlarged mediastinal diameter. Performed chest CT with contrast identified tumor involving the superior vena cava, causing almost its complete exclusion, and collateral circulation of the azygos system evident. It is also observed minor injury near the pleural in the right lung. The PETScan confirmed the presence of these lesions, and there were no others. He had taken a videothoracoscopy before. The histopathological evaluation confirmed that the lesion was consistent with SCLC. He began radiation and chemotherapy, being followed. **Conclusion:** The SCLC represents 15-20% of cases of cancer, studies show that 10% of the patients with SCLC present SVCS as the initial manifestation, which was observed in the patient. This was probably due to the rapid growth and location of the tumor causing extrinsic compression of the superior vena cava. The treatment with radiation and chemotherapy aims to treat the tumor, reducing its size and leading to the relief of symptoms.

63 Case Report - Pheochromocytoma.

Ebert Portela Martins Filho, Carlos Renato Sales Bezerra, Carmen Laís Gervásio Fonseca Alves, Wellington Ribeiro Figueiredo.

Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The pheochromocytoma is a tumor derived from chromaffin cells and that synthesizes and release catecholamines and in

some cases also release peptide hormones (CASTILLO, 2005). Around 80-90% of this tumor originates in the medulla of the adrenal gland, 10-20% of cases comes from extra adrenal (Coelho, 2009). Most pheochromocytomas are well vascularized solid tumors and is easy to view through radiological images. But rarely these tumors may present as a cystic mass (COSTA, 2009). Usually pheochromocytoma affects 0,2% of hypertensive patients and age is around 40-50 years in sporadic cases and familial cases comes at a very early age (Sabiston, 2010). **Case:** Patient Identification: L.C.S., 68 years, male, married, businessman, born and raised in Eliseu Martins-PI. History of Present Illness: Patient with increased abdominal size 3 years ago, associated with episodes of syncope and increased heart rate. Regards weight loss during this period. Bring a CT scan of abdomen showing heterogeneous lesion contrast uptake in the left hypochondrium extending to the iliac fossa ipsilateral, no cleavage plane with the root of the mesentery and pancreas, causing the contra-lateral displacement of bowel loops. Physical examination: Good general condition, eupneic, acyanotic, anicteric. Cardiopulmonary auscultation without abnormalities. Bulging in the upper left quadrant of elastic consistency of about 8cm in diameter, not adhered to deep planes. Conduct: Indicated entero anastomosis surgery for suspected cystic pancreatic pseudocyst. Surgical Procedure: It was identified cystic mass approximately 15 cm located portion of the left colon left below the spleen, anterior kidney and the pancreas, extending to the left iliac fossa. During resection patient had hypertension difficult to control. Complete resection was performed immediately and after the injury the patient was normotensive. Histopathology: Pheochromocytoma with foci of necrosis. Postoperative: Still in the immediate postoperative period showed no more episodes of syncope and no increase in heart rate. Remains asymptomatic in Outpatient Clinic. **Conclusion:** Although pheochromocytoma is a rare entity, it must be remembered in the differential diagnosis of abdominal tumors. Once safe for handling the patient must undergo rigorous preoperative preparation.

64 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH COPD in the Clinic of Pneumology of UHPD (University Hospital President Dutra).

Gabriela Cirqueira de Sousa Barros, Evaldo César Macau Furtado Ferreira.

Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a preventable and treatable respiratory disease characterized by the presence of bronchial obstruction, which is not fully reversible. The PLATINUM study (2005), analyzing the prevalence of the disease in São Paulo, found a rate between 6% and 16% of affected population in the state. It is currently the fourth leading cause of death worldwide. Several studies show that male sex, social status and age are risk factors for COPD, as well as years of smoking and tobacco intake annually. **Objectives:** To know The epidemiological profile of a sample of 66 patients diagnosed with COPD in the outpatient clinic of Pneumology of University Hospital President Dutra, São Luís-MA. **Methods:** Retrospective Cross-sectional study with medical records of 66 patients with COPD treated in the Clinic of Pneumology of UHPD with a first consultation between the years 2006 and 2010, consulted at least two occasions. Related to gender, age, socio-demographic and disease severity. **Results:** Of the 66 patients evaluated, 34 (51%) were men and 32 (49%) were women. The average age of patients was 70.84 years, standard deviation of 12.10 years. Eighteen (27.2%) patients did not live in São Luís, and from other cities on the island of São Luís or the interior of Maranhão. The remaining patients, 48 (72.8%) resided in the capital. The gravity of the disease using spirometry (GOLD criteria), 10 (16%) patients were diagnosed with mild COPD, 24 (36%) were diagnosed with moderate COPD, 24 (36%) with severe COPD. Three (4.5%) patients were classified as normal and five (7.5%) did not present the results of spirometry. **Conclusion:** There is a very slight difference between the percentage of men and women treated at UHPD, although the percentage of men is relatively higher. It is a peculiarity of the sample analyzed and an exception to the rule, given that numerous studies show a significant overlap in

the percentage of male cases in relation to women. The average age of 70.84 years demonstrates that the population served is predominantly elderly. A significant proportion (27.2%) and from other cities, which indicates that COPD is still predominantly a disease treated in ambulatory and referral center. In addition, about half of patients are moderate or severe.

65 Analysis of frequency of protection against ultraviolet radiation in Teresina and other Brazilian cities, according to sex, age and education, in 2010.

Alinne Pinheiro Nunes da Silva, Gerlane Araújo Moura Luz, Girlane Kaline de Aquino Pinto Costa.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Several studies have related exposure to solar radiation as a major cause of skin cancer like melanoma and non-melanoma. The perception of possible harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation exposure led to the realization of some measures of sun protection. The use of sunscreen as an effective form of protection in reducing the formation of precancerous lesions and cancer has been widely discussed in literature, like other forms of sun protection. **Objectives:** Evaluate habits of protection against exposure to ultraviolet radiation in the various capitals, and delineate the behavior patterns of the population before the solar effects. **Methods:** This is a descriptive study which evaluated data from the VIGITEL (Monitoring of risk and protective factors for chronic diseases through telephone survey) in the year 2010. Tables about the indicator of protection against ultraviolet radiation used by VIGITEL were analyzed, which takes into account the proportion of individuals who do not usually exposed to the sun for more than 30 minutes per day or make use of some measure of sun protection. **Results:** In the entire adult population of the 26 state capitals and Federal District, 45.4% of people relate to protect against ultraviolet radiation, this proportion being higher in women (53.5%) than men (35.9%). In Teresina, 45.5% of people said they use some kind of sun protection, the proportion remains higher in women (52.8%) than men (36.7%). Among men, there is a clear relationship between the protection against UV radiation and age, among women, the rate of protection increases with age up to 44 years old. The frequency of protection against ultraviolet radiation increases significantly with education for both sexes, reaching women with 12 or more years of schooling, 71.5%. **Conclusion:** This study demonstrates that in the capitals with the highest incidence of sunlight, the population is more concerned with the use of sun protection, however, there was a higher incidence of use of means of sun protection in the south region, probably related a higher level of information of the general population of this region.

67 CORRELATION BETWEEN CYTOPATHOLOGIC AND HISTOPATHOLOGIC FINDINGS IN THYROIDECTOMIZED PATIENTS.

Giuliano da Paz Oliveira, Nayara Maria Gomes Almeida, Kariny Sheyla Rodrigues Maranhao, Germano da Paz Oliveira, Raimundo José Cunha Araújo Júnior, Valter Moraes Simeão Filho.
Federal University of Piauí.

Objectives: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the efficacy of the fine needle aspiration cytology (FNAC) in patients with thyroid nodules that underwent partial or total thyroidectomy at Getulio Vargas Hospital. **Methods:** This was a retrospective study and one hundred and ten medical records were analyzed, including the FNAC results performed in the pre-operative and their respective histopathologic diagnosis. The cytological results were divided in four groups: benign lesions, malign lesions, indeterminant and unsatisfactory material. The histopathology was considered gold standard and based on it, it was calculated the sensitivity, specificity, predictive positive value (PPV), predictive negative value (PNV), false-positive (FP), false-negative (FN) and accuracy. **Results:** On cytopathology, 49,1% (54) were benign lesions; five results were considered suspicious

for malignancy (4,5%) and 51 (46,4%) were indeterminant. There was no cytological analysis considered unsatisfactory. Among those considered benign on the cytopathology, six of them (11,1%) were diagnosed as malignant neoplasias on the histopathology. Out of the five patients with suspected malignant FNAC, 2 patients (40%) were carcinoma. Out of the 51 patients with indeterminant FNAC, 44 patients had benign lesions on histopathology and 7 (13,7%) were malignant. On histopathology, 94 patients (85,45%) were confirmed to have benign lesions and 16 patients (14,55%) malignant lesions. With histopathology taken as gold standard, two statistic analysis were performed. In the first analysis, only the patients whose cytopathological results were compatible with cancer were considered positive for malignant neoplasia. The following results were achieved: sensitivity 25,0%; specificity 94,1 %; PPV 40,0%; FP 5,9%; PNV 88,9%; FN 75,0% e accuracy 84,74%. In the second analysis, not only the cytopathological results compatible with cancer were considered positive, but also the indeterminant results, being achieved the following values: sensitivity 60,0%; specificity 50,5%; PPV 16,1%; FP 49,8%; PNV 88,9%; FN 40,0% e accuracy 51,8%. **Conclusion:** The statistical results of this study were not correspondent with the literature. It will be necessary more prospective studies in this Hospital.

68 PRESENTATION REVERSIBLE OF DEMENTIA: THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY TREATMENT.

Andrea Nunes Lima Franco, Nayara Rodrigues Paz, Rafaella de Brito Alves, Caio Vinícius Marinho Reis, Mayanni Fernandes da Silva, Silvana Angélica Coelho Nogueira.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: According to the IBGE survey the increase in life expectancy and declining fertility in Brazil have pushed up the number of seniors, who spent between 1999 and 2009 from 3.9% to 5.1%. This increase becomes more frequent typical diseases of this age, including dementias, with all its implications. the dementias can be either reversible or irreversible, and is rarely of reversible causes. However, they are important from the standpoint of diagnosis, because early and adequate treatment can reverse the cognitive decline. Vitamin B12 deficiency is a rare cause of reversible dementia and organic psychosis, occurring in some cases with global cognitive dysfunction, mental retardation, memory loss, being the psychiatric manifestations prominent that includes depression, mania and psychotic symptoms with auditory and visual hallucinations. The neglect of frames reversible or delayed treatment of them, ends up making cases that were potentially reversible at the beginning of irreversible dementia. **Case:** ZSCM, 68 year old female, Piauí, literate, known hypertension, atenolol 25 mg, Alprazolam 0.5 mg 75 mg Venlafaxine, Risperidone 1g.School Clinic sought referring apathy, sadness daily, and anhedonia, severe psychosis, and social isolation, forgetting recent episode of spatial disorientation. Presented significant functionality change. He denied sleep and appetite changes.Conduct: the dose was increased to 150 mg of venlafaxine and indicated return for two weeks. In his return it was said independence for activities of daily living, staying with some depressive mood and social isolation. He denied hallucinations and changes in diet. It Brought tests that showed vitamin B12 deficiency. Conduct: Venlafaxine 150mg sustained and made replacement of vitamin B12 for 4 weeks and to return again with a scheduled month. After using four vials of vitamin B12, the patient reported improvement in depression, memory loss and functionality. **Conclusion:** Dementia is an emerging problem among the elderly, not only by the high prevalence, but because they are responsible for high rates of disability and mortality. Early diagnosis of vitamin B12 is very important to prevent irreversible pathological damage.

69 A NEWBORN MYIASIS INFESTATION – CASE REPORT.

Andrea Ribeiro Gonçalves de Vasconcelos Medeiros, Ivo Lima Viana, Andressa Cristal Falcão de Oliveira Viana, Bianca Maria Ramos Dourado, Adolfo Batista de Sousa Moreira, Barbara Hamedy Carvalho e Queiroz.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Myiasis is defined as an infestation that occurs in humans and in vertebrates alive animals caused by dipteran larvae, which for a term, feed themselves by living or dead host tissue, or any fluid carnal substance. Ordinarily, it affects sick patients, elderly and mentally handicapped, however could happen in trophic and healthy patients. Myiasis could occur in the skin, cavities or bowels. In the skin infection, which is the most common, an inflammatory process, such as an abscess, can occur, invading dermis or pre-existing wounds. There is a direct relation with poorness, lack of primary health care and sanitation. **Case:** C.A.S., a newborn male patient, 15 days of life, were born and coming from the countryside of Nazaré do Piauí, was admitted to the Lucídio Portella Infantil Hospital. Her mother referred that has appeared vesicles with hyaline content in the umbilical and right iliac region. In the day before, the companion reports that the scrotum was also affected and it was hardened, edematous and erythematous. She denies fever. After perform physical examination, it was noticed the presence of myiasis in umbilical, right iliac regions and scrotum. It was initiated basic care in these regions, antibiotics and surgical procedure was recommended. It was performed surgical cleaning with resection of a considerable number of larvae in the regions affected. The patient had a great recovery after the surgery and phlogistic signs disappeared. He remained in the hospital until the end of antibiotic prescription. **Conclusion:** This report leads to reflect about the requirement of continuous education in health, aiming to teach population about the importance of hygiene, especially with children, elderly and other vulnerable groups, thereby for the prevention of problems such as the myiasis and health promotion.

70 RESEARCH OF THE LETHAL DOSE ASSOCIATED WITH HEPATOTOXICITY AND NEPHROTOXICITY OF *Morinda citrifolia*.

Germano Pinho Moraes, Aldimar Batista de Sousa, Bruna de Jesus Cunha da Silva, Daniela Modesto Bezerra, Guilherme Holanda Bezerra, Priscila Basílio Ferro Gomes Cavalcante.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: *Morinda citrifolia*. Noni is a traditional medicinal plant in Asia, Polina, it is use focused on the topical application of the leaves, roots and green fruit. There is increasing interest in using popular fruit that has been promoted by several popular publications. **Objectives:** Analysis of toxicity of the extract of the fruit of *Morinda citrifolia* and establishing dose-effect correlation. **Methods:** The juice of *Morinda citrifolia* was administered on the concentration of 5, 7.5, 10 ml/kg by gavage, in *Rattus Norvegicus*, divided between Groups 1, 2 and 3 with a control group that received water distilled. The extracts were prepared by mashing the pulp of the fruit without seed and homogenized in distilled water, obtaining a concentration of 10%. After ten days of experiment, the animals were sacrificed for removal of liver and kidney in order to carry out histological analysis. **Results:** The LD 50 dose didn't find. Histopathology of the kidney of animals receiving higher doses of the aqueous extract correlates with signs of chronic interstitial nephritis and in the liver didn't find any damage. **Conclusion:** The experience points to a possible renal interstitial injury, unrelated to the administration of aqueous extract of *Morinda citrifolia*.

71 Arrhythmias detected by electrocardiogram 24 hours postoperative myocardial revascularization.

Eduardo Antonio Ayremoraes Batista, Fernando Jose Amorim Martins, Antonio Dib Tajra Filho, Ozael Moita Leal, Angelo Pádua Reis, Naiana Melo de Aragão Ximenes.
Federal University of Piauí.

Objectives: To determine the frequency of cardiac arrhythmias (CA)

in early postoperative myocardial revascularization (MR). **Methods:** During the period of the Feb/2010 to Feb/2011 were performed 283 RM surgeries, and in 63 pts evaluated the presence of AC through Holter/24h after hospital discharge. average age - 59 years, 71% are male pts, 89% on-pump surgeries were performed with average times of 81 min of extracorporeal circulation and 62 min of anoxia, all using preoperative beta-blockers; The examination was performed on average 9 to PO utilize the program CardioSmart S-530; arteries discussed were: 91% Anterior Descending; 23% Diagonal; 52% Marginal; 41% Circumflex Right. Grafts: left internal mammary artery 95% left internal mammary artery 20%, 77% saphenous vein: two mammary arteries 17%, LV aneurysm 5%, 65% had spontaneous return of the beats, use of vasoactive drugs - 54%, diabetes-22%; Hypertension-70%. **Results:** The records were presented: normal - 23%, considered low-risk arrhythmias, 65% high-risk arrhythmias-11% change in ventricular repolarization significant-01%. **Conclusion:** The presence of cardiac arrhythmias detected by the Holter / 24 in early postoperative myocardial revascularization confirms the frequent presence of cardiac arrhythmia, with only 23% are normal.

72 BIVALVULAR INFECTIVE ENDOCARDITIS IN A PUERPERAL WOMAN WITH RHEUMATIC VALVULOPATHY.

Vanessa Nery de Aquino, Fernando José Carvalho Silveira, Camila Alves Souto Fausto, Antonio Marconi Leandro da Silva, Henrique Dória de Vasconcelos, Anderson da Costa Armstrong.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Infective endocarditis (IE) is associated with high morbidity and mortality despite medical advances. In IE, early surgery prevents death and complications. The management is difficult and the approach depends on the team's experience. Surgery on the basis of vegetation size alone remains controversial, and there is no dimension for absolute surgery indication. Rheumatic fever (RF) is typical among young people, being the carditis its most serious complication, leading to rheumatic heart disease (RHD) in up to 60% of cases, with permanent valvular damage. The American Heart Association (AHA) recognizes that patients with prosthetic valves, those with previous IE, cardiac transplant recipients who develop cardiac valvulopathy, and some congenital heart diseases, are associated with the highest risk of adverse outcomes, justifying prophylaxis. However, the AHA no longer recommends prophylaxis against IE for most patients with RHD. **Case:** A female patient, 15 years old, primigest in the postpartum period after a cesarean section, due to abruptio placentae with fetal death. She reported progressive dyspnea with ordinary activities, orthopnea, and extremity edema from the seventh day postpartum. The case was initially conducted as peripartum cardiomyopathy. She had fever, Janeway lesions and subungual hemorrhage that prompted the use of antibiotic therapy for IE. An echocardiogram (ECHO) showed mitral lesion, pulmonary hypertension (PSAP 92 mmHg), pericardial effusion and vegetation on the free border of the anterior mitral leaflet. She underwent mitral bioprosthesis due to decompensated heart failure, with improvement. After three weeks there was decline in general condition, fever, dyspnea, weight loss of 25%, functional class III, with slow evolution. New ECHO revealed pedunculated mobile vegetation (2.7x1.3 cm) on the tricuspid septal leaflet, and normal bioprosthesis. Imipenem was administered for six weeks and other antibiotics suspended. After discussion with the team of cardiology and cardiac surgery, it was decided by clinical treatment due to satisfactory progress, serial ECHOs and major surgical risk. The patient was discharged after 3.5 months from the 1st hospitalization, with no signs of infection. Two months later, she remains with no complaints, weight recovered, persistent tricuspid systolic murmur ++/4+, and 2.0 cm vegetation attached to the septal wall of the right ventricle, borderline PSAP, and an ejection fraction of 70%. She proceeds with outpatient treatment and secondary prophylaxis for RF. **Conclusion:** Unusual case of native valve infective endocarditis with intact bioprosthetic valve, with few cases reported in literature. Despite the existence of guidelines suggesting specific approaches, we demonstrated that treatment must be individualized, having no unique conducts to its success.

73 CHROMOMYCOSIS: A CASE REPORT.

Isabella Parente Almeida, Ivan Rezende Almeida, Ana Luisa Rezende Almeida, Esmálio Barroso Oliveira Neto, Brenno Sousa Andrade, Régio José Santiago Girão.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Chromomycosis is a deep mycosis of chronic evolution that affects skin and subcutaneous tissue. It is characterized by the appearance of papular-nodular lesions at the injection site, which evolve slowly and steadily to verrucous and vegetating lesions that can affect large areas around the affected limb. It has mild symptoms and usually unilateral involvement. The diagnosis is clinical and histopathological. It includes the presence of granulomatous infiltrate with sclerotic or muriform cells within microabscesses. The treatment is difficult and can be used surgical procedures associated with systemic antifungals. **Case:** Patient I.A.B, Timon/MA natural, coming from Matões/MA, was admitted to the polyclinic Timon-MA. Patient reported that three years ago a unilateral and asymptomatic verrucous plaque came up on the left leg, with progressive growth without pretreatment. He denied having diabetes mellitus, hypertension or previous surgery. We conducted additional tests, whose results were: normal blood count; Parasitological stool normal; Glucose-98 mg / dl;-15 TGP, TGO-18, alkaline phosphatase-99. Histopathology showed sections of skin with chronic non-caseous granulomatous inflammation in dermis with intense exudation of lymphocytes, plasma cells and Langerhans giant cells containing fungi pigmented spheroids. It was also observed microabscesses containing fungi. Based on these findings, we concluded the diagnosis of chromomycosis and the patient began the treatment with itraconazole 200 mg daily. **Conclusion:** The presence of injury in the leg and, especially, the histopathological analysis allowed the diagnosis of chromomycosis. The disease remains a therapeutic challenge, especially the surgical removal of small lesions and the treatment with itraconazole or amphotericin B. However, no treatment has been associated with consistent results sufficient to be considered the choice's treatment. In this case, it was preferred to opt for treatment with itraconazole and the patient evaluation is being expected. Then, it is possible to realize the importance of studying the pathology to guide further researches in search of the best therapeutic approach.

75 MULTIPLE MYELOMA-AMYLOIDOSIS PRESENTING AS PSEUDOMYOPATHY.

Cintia Moura Carvalho, Rossana Fonseca Casimiro, Yanna Christina Nunes Cavalcante, Ielaine Mourao Moraes, Mario Sergio Ferreira Santos, Herion Alves da Silva.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Amyloidosis is a genetic designation that refers to the deposition of amyloid fibers in bodily tissues. In AL amyloidosis (light chain amyloidosis), whether it is primary or associated to multiple myeloma (MM), there is excessive production and deposition of light chain monoclonal immunoglobulin fragments or fragments that contain the light chain's variable region¹. That deposition constitutes the amyloid fibers. AL amyloidosis usually manifests itself after 40 years of age, presents multisystemic involvement, with rapid progression and average survival period reduction⁴. Although the involvement of multisystemic organs such as heart and kidneys are determinant to those patients' prognosis and average survival period, AL amyloidosis draws attention of the rheumatologist when its signs and symptoms mimic a series of rheumatologic conditions: amyloid infiltration to the skin, of which thickening simulate scleroderma, amyloid infiltration to the periarticular and synovial tissues, producing stiffness and polyarthritis, suggesting rheumatoid arthritis, amyloid deposition in the salivary glands producing xerostomia, mimicking Sjogren's Syndrome. Such mimicry may conduct to diagnosis of muscular pseudohypertrophy or pseudomyopathy. We report the case of a patient, a 35 year-old, with constant pain in the MMSS and MMII predominant on the proximal segments of the inferior members, including bilateral gluteus region, being diagnosed and treated as bilateral Trochanteric Bursitis, but however the symptoms did not improve, the pain intensified and the patients was experiencing limitations on everyday activities, as take a shower, comb their

hair, get dressed, sit down and stand up from a chair, tests were then made, with alterations to Nuclear Magnetic Resonance of the pelvic waist showed bilateral infiltration of tissue to the trochanteric, ischiatic and gluteal bursae. Biopsy was done of trochanteric right bursa found positive birefringence under polarized light on Congo red staining, bone marrow aspiration showed 73% of plasmocytes, and X-ray of the cranial cavity showed diffused lytic lesion. It was concluded that it was a light chain amyloidosis associated to multiple myeloma. In conclusion, AL amyloidosis clinical presentation can mimic different rheumatologic syndromes. In this way, patients presenting symptoms and clinical signals resultant of infiltrative processes in soft tissues, articulations, must be submitted to and AL amyloidosis research.

78 Socioeconomic profile and risk factors associated with breast cancer in patients seen at a referral center in Teresina.

Lucas do Vale Teixeira Cunha, Juliana Veloso Magalhães, Francisco José de Almeida Cruz Júnior, Bruno Soares Monte, Josué de Jesus Rêgo Neto, Ana Amélia de Carvalho Melo Cavalcante.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: Breast cancer is a common disease in the female population worldwide and has the highest incidence among cancers that affect women. Sex, age and family history are factors well related to breast cancer; however, it is known that about a third of new cases should be avoided as these have their etiology associated with extrinsic factors such as lifestyle, environmental factors and exposure to carcinogens. **Objectives:** To describe the socioeconomic profile and identify risk factors associated with breast cancer in patients seen at a referral center in Teresina. **Methods:** After consulting the database of the institution were randomly selected one hundred ninety-seven (197) medical records of patients diagnosed with breast cancer from January 2010 to June 2011, of which were collected information about socioeconomic profile. Then were applied questionnaires in 20 patients with breast cancer who were being treated in the fields of chemotherapy and / or radiotherapy of the institution during the period of June 2011. The questionnaires were administered only after signature of Free and Clarified Consent Term. The data collected were analyzed statistically using SPSS 13.0. The study was conducted after approval by the Ethics Committee of the Faculty NOVAFAP. **Results:** The analysis of the medical records (n=197) showed a predominance of female patients (98.5%), age (54.76 ± 13.36), brown (61.4%), married (61.9%), elementary education (27, 9 %) and housewives (30, 5%). The analysis of Questionnaires (n = 20) showed a predominance of female patients (95%), age (55.4 ± 13.843), unmarried (40%), elementary education (50%) and monthly income around the minimum wage (60%). 55% work at home (housewives), 50% reported exposure to household cleaning products in the last 12 months without using protection. There was no significance in regard to smoking. All patients reported exposure to X-rays in the last 10 years, frequent consumption of red meat and low consumption of vegetables. Family history of cancer was mentioned by 55%. **Conclusion:** Breast cancer was more prevalent in women around fifty years old and the low education and income. Noteworthy is the predominance of domestic work with unprotected exposure to cleaning products. It also highlights exposure to ionizing radiation and family history that are known risk factors for cancer.

81 FRANTZ TUMOR IN 10-YEAR-OLD MALE PATIENT.

Nayara Rodrigues Paz, Andrea Nunes Lima Franco, Luzitane Farias Soares, Francisco Gregorio Macedo Ramos, Rafaella de Brito Alves, Fidelis Manes Neto.
Federal University of Piauí.

Introduction: The pancreatic solid-cystic-papillary tumor, also known as Frantz tumor, is a rare disorder that occurs most commonly in young women around the 2nd to 3rd decades (90%). Its occurrence in males and pediatric patients is of substantial rareness. It represents 5% of cystic pancreatic tumors, and as low as 1-2% of all exocrine tumors of the pancreas (COSTA EL AL, 2007). The clinical

behavior is indolent, for it is considered, histopathologically, a low malignant tumor (TONETO; BREUNIG; NASCIMENTO, 2010). The low malignant potential allows the resection of the lesion itself, to be considered the treatment of choice (ACUÑA, 2008). This paper aims to report, an epidemiologically unusual case of Frantz Tumor and also to highlight the importance of its differential diagnosis in abdominal masses. **Case:** A ten years old male, with substantial weight loss, presenting pain through left hypochondrium palpation was referred to a cancer hospital of reference. The imaging study showed a solid tumor in the pancreas gland. After proper assessment and preoperative exams, the patient underwent a distal pancreatectomy. The histopathological findings were of a pseudopapillary pancreas tumor. The postoperative was complication free regarding the procedure, and clinical follow-up showed no signs of recurrence to the present day. **Considerations:** Cystic neoplasms are an exceedingly rare type of pancreatic tumor and are even rarer in pediatric patients. The imaging study, ultrasound foremost, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging determines its presentation as a solid, cystic, hypovascular and well encapsulated tumor. Complete resection is the treatment of choice and determines excellent prognosis. Radio and chemotherapy are not standard treatments. The clinical and imaging presentation are diagnostic suggestive, confirmed by histopathology. The complete resection of the lesion, absence of metastasis and the presence of a capsule are contributing factors to a positive outcome.