Introduction Asses the incidence of Hepatitis C on pregnant women overseen by the Hospital de Clínicas from Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro; Delineate the Hepatitis C-infected patients’ epidemiological profile.

Methods Survey through Hospital de Clínicas records from 2007 to 2015 for Hepatitis C-infected pregnant women, followed by a review of medical records and by the administration of a structured questionnaire evaluating epidemiological, clinical and neonatal data.

Results 44 cases of Hepatitis C were found in the survey’s period – an incidence of 0.4% on the births. On demography, the age of patients varied from 14 to 47 years, with an average of 30 years. The majority of infections were to non-white (56.8%), single (63.6%) and hailing from Uberaba (81.8%) patients. The majority of surveyed women (46.5%) have been diagnosed prior to their pregnancy. On obstetrical aspects, 61.3% had up to 2 previous pregnancies; 52.27% of the women visited the specialised sector during their second trimester; 2 patients had related clinical symptoms; 13.63% missed clinical appointments and 1 patient has been admitted without any prenatal consultation. Viral load was undetectable on 22 patients and 3 patients had a viral load ≥1 000 000 copies. On births, 84.2% of them were on term; 57.89% had vaginal births. Newborn’s weight varied from 1725 to 4135 grams and 89.4% had APGAR ≥7.

Conclusion Hepatitis C had a higher prevalence on pregnant women over 30 years old. The first specialised service appointment was mainly on the second trimester, probably due to delays on dispensation of public health services. Contagious and infectious diseases are a major challenge to public health, thus screening must be carried on to minimise vertical and horizontal transmissions.

Abstracts

P3.180 SYPHILIS AND PREGNANCY: DIRECTING PUBLIC HEALTH
MC Paschoini, GC Montes, ALN Mendonça, JU Ribeiro, CCHB Oliveira. Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro, Uberaba – MG, Brazil
10.1136/sextrans-2017-053264.415

Introduction Measure the incidence of syphilis among pregnant women overseen by Hospital de Clínicas from Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro. Outline their epidemiological profile and assess their obstetrical assistance and immediate neonatal data.

Methods Retrospective study from survey of medical records from January 2007 to December 2015 of pregnant women diagnosed with syphilis, followed by the application of a structured questionnaire evaluating their epidemiological, obstetrical and neonatal data.

Results There were 226 cases of pregnant women with syphilis. This number grew from 9 cases (3.9%) in 2007 to 93 (41.2%) in 2015. Patients were, on average, 23.6 years old, ranging from 10 to 45 years. On obstetrical data, 74 (33.6%) were on their first pregnancy and the remaining had one or more pregnancies. 68.6% went to prenatal appointments and 69.4% were diagnosed on the second semester of their pregnancies. In 60.5% of the cases, the partner had not undertaken treatment. On births, 64.6% were vaginal births, 31.4% pre-term, 63.7% on term and 0.4% post-term births. On newborns, 68.6% weighed between 2000 g and 4000 g and 92.6% had their APGAR ≥7; all newborns received AZT after their births.

Conclusion Obstetrical assistance to HIV-positive women is fundamental on their adherence to medication and on the reduction of vertical transmission. Those women must receive specialised care as soon as possible and the staff must be trained.

P3.182 OBSTETRIC ASSISTANCE TO HEPATITIS B-INFECTED WOMEN: STRATEGIES AND DIRECTIONS
MC Paschoini, LN Resende, MM Mendonça, GPM Gomide, MCS Scanduzzi. Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro, Uberaba – MG, Brazil
10.1136/sextrans-2017-053264.417

Introduction Measure the incidence of Hepatitis B on pregnant women Overseen by Hospital de Clínicas from Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro. Outline their epidemiological profile and assess their obstetrical assistance.

Methods Survey of the records of pregnant women with a diagnosis of Hepatitis B from 2007 to 2015, medical record revision and application of a structured questionnaire evaluating their epidemiological, obstetrical and neonatal data.

Results There were 68 cases of Hepatitis B, that is, 0.6% of the births of the surveyed period. On demography, the mean age of the patients was 25.6 years, with variation from 16 to 43 years; the majority of the patients were white (48.5%) and single (45.58%). On obstetrical data, 54.4% had up to 2 previous pregnancies; 47.5% of their first appointments to specialised services were on the second semester; 2 patients had related medical symptoms and 10.29% missed any appointments. On their births, 88.13% were on term and 66.7% were vaginal births. Newborn weights were between 1035 and 4080 grams, 91.52% had APGAR ≥7 and 88.1% received
immunoglobulin and Hepatitis B vaccine. All newborns had negative HBsAg on immediate post-birth.

Conclusion Generally, Hepatitis B patients had an average age from 20 to 30 years. The first appointment on specialised services was mainly on the second trimester, probably due to delays on public health dispensation. Hepatitis B vertical transmission prophylaxis has been done on 90% of the pregnant women – other cases may be lacking pertinent annotations. This evaluation needs to be carried on in order to minimise horizontal and vertical transmissions. Due to public dispensation mismanagement, viral load quantifications on Hepatitis B only started last year.

P3.183 PREVALENCE AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SYPHILIS IN PREGNANT AND NON-PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDED IN 24 MONTHS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

Priscila Carneiro Moreira Lima, 1Paulo César Giraldo, 1José Marcos Sanches, 1Natalie Rios Almeida, 1Mauro Romero Leal Passos, 1Rose Luce Gomes do Amaral. 1Unicamp; Campinas – SP, Brazil; 2Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói – RJ, Brazil

Introduction It is estimated that 1.8 million pregnant women worldwide are infected with syphilis and less than 10% are diagnosed and treated. In Brazil, about 30 thousand cases/year with progressive growth are related to social inequalities and lost opportunities of diagnosis and prevention. Considering the importance of a faster detection of this disease, an analysis is necessary because such data could contribute to the development of new syphilis control strategies in this population.

Methods This retrospective case-control study included 170 women (34 cases and 136 controls), where the presence of VDRL and TPHA have defined as a case. The study was based on analyses of medical records of women admitted to the Women’s Hospital Prof.Dr.José Aristodemo Pinotti/Unicamp–São Paulo-Brazil, matched by age over a period of 24 months. Statistical analysis was performed using chi-square and Fisher’s exact tests. For the quantitative variables, descriptive measures were obtained and to verify a significant difference between the mean values, a Mann-Whitney test was used.

Results The prevalence was 1.04% and the mean age was 27.5a. 58.8% of women cases were white, 52.9% with a fundamental education and were in the 3.24 gestation (or 6.77). 70.6% of the controls were white with 45.6% average education and were at 2.27 gestation. In women with syphilis, the average number of sexual partners was 7, the beginning of the sexual activity was 15.3a, 29.5% were drug users (or 0.0001), and 35.3% had a history of STDs. Controls had an average of 2.6 sexual partners, sex at 17.1a, 11.1% used drugs and 7.4% had a history of STDs. The cases had 6.2 consultations (p=0.0664). Half of the partners were not treated. There was 1 neonatal death. Of the 34 women diagnosed with syphilis, only 5 achieved follow-up and cure.

Conclusion A high prevalence of syphilis was identified, which was associated with white, young and multiparous women. Socio-demographic vulnerability and difficulty in diagnosis seem to influence the disease, it is noteworthy that only 1 in 7 women obtained a cure.