EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEILLANCE (ES) OF CONGENITAL SYPHILIS (CS) IN HOSPITALS: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE SANTA CASA DE SÃO PAULO (SCSP)

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Introduction The maternity services are essential for ES for CS. SCSP is a university hospital of São Paulo City, Brazil. It is, located in the central area of the city. Are seen at SCSP hospitals at high risk of infection by sexually transmitted diseases (STD), as such sex workers, injecting drug users and homeless.

Objective To analyse the reported cases of congenital syphilis in SCSP, from 1999 to 2010.

Methods Through the surveillance system, data were obtained for all children born between 1998 and 2010 in the SCSP.

Results We reported 555 cases of CS during the study period; considering the number of deliveries we have an average of 46.5 cases SC/year and 2.6 by 100 deliveries CS. The average age of mothers was 29 years old (ranging from 11 to 46 years) and only 6.1% had more than 7 years of schooling, 59% of pregnant women attend prenatal, but these only 49% had seven or more visits, and only 13.8% had more than 7 years of schooling; 59% of pregnant women attend

Conclusion The results demonstrate that sleep disturbances present a social problem and contribute to the risk of MI in young men.