

**TEMPORAL ANALYSIS
OF PREGNANT WOMEN
AND NEWBORNS
SYPHILIS PATIENTS IN
THE MUNICIPALITY OF
RIBEIRÃO PRETO - SP**

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OBJECTIVES

The objective of this work is to analyze the information related to pregnant women with syphilis and children born with congenital syphilis, based on the data available at SINAN, for the municipality of Ribeirão Preto, state of São Paulo, from 2016 to 2019.

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The research, being an ecological study, was carried out by obtaining data collected in the Information System of Notifiable Diseases, based on compulsory notifications of acquired syphilis, between 2016 and 2019, in the city of Ribeirão Preto, such as data on acquired syphilis by year of diagnosis, cases of pregnant women with syphilis, age of the pregnant woman (from 10 to 40 years old), clinical classification (primary, secondary, tertiary or latent), gestational age at diagnosis (first, second or third trimester) and treatment regimen prescribed to the pregnant woman. Other data were included to relate to the compulsory notifications, as follows: According to the child's age, mother's age (from 10 to over 40 years old), prenatal care during pregnancy or not, time of diagnosis of maternal syphilis, maternal treatment schedule and treatment of the mother's sexual partner. The data available in SINAN (2020) were analyzed, obtained from the compulsory notification forms of pregnant women with syphilis, in the city of Ribeirão Preto, during the years 2016 to 2019, the information collected was organized into tables and used to relate the completion of the test. prenatal care with the occurrence of congenital syphilis in the fetus.

RESULTS

In the municipality of Ribeirão Preto, it is observed, from the data collected in SINAN, between 2016 and 2019, that the percentage of syphilis acquired in females varies from 36.1%

to 39.5%. Regarding women diagnosed with acquired syphilis, there was an increase in the proportion of cases in the last year.

According to the clinical classification of the disease of these women, there is a predominance of diagnosis in the latent period, and in 2019, 14.5% of cases were ignored, which may be an important factor in reducing the number of reported cases. Regarding the data collected on congenital syphilis in the city of Ribeirão Preto, there is an incidence rate of 4.3 to 7 per 1000 live births (children under one year of age). Most of the detected cases of syphilis occurred at less than seven days of age, which corresponds to the period of recent congenital syphilis (when there is detection up to two years of age), suggesting that the diagnosis is early due to the tests by which the newborns -born are submitted, showing the effectiveness of postnatal care, since more than half of infected children are asymptomatic at birth, with the onset of the first symptoms, usually in the first three months of life, which are not very specific and discrete in expression. clinic, confirming the importance of carrying out tests not only for the detection of syphilis, but for several other diseases (BRASIL, 2018). It was also possible to observe that less than half of pregnant women with syphilis passed the infection to the baby, however, this rate has increased.

Regarding the age group of the mother, it is observed in Figure 1 that between 10 and 14 years percentage of congenital syphilis is low, showing the relationship of early sexual life in relation to sexually transmitted diseases and the importance of clarifying the use of condoms at a later date.

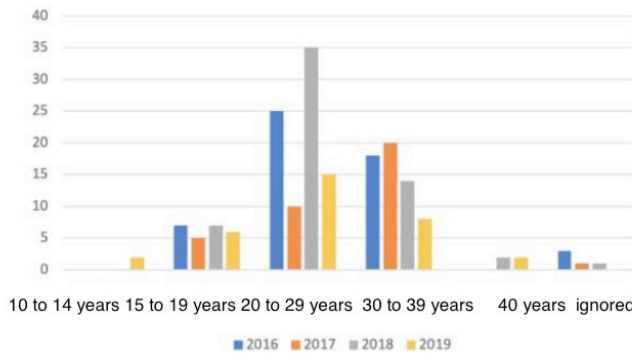


Figure 1: Percentage distribution and cases of congenital syphilis according to the mother's age and year of diagnosis in the city of Ribeirão Preto, SP, available on DATASUS.

CONCLUSIONS

It can be concluded that it was possible to obtain data from public reference sites, however, those available on SINAN, referring to congenital and acquired syphilis in the city of Ribeirão Preto (São Paulo), are underreported and incomplete for the analyzed period, making it incomplete. The evaluation of the reality regarding this pathology. Through the data obtained, it is seen the importance of performing prenatal care for diagnosis and treatment in a timely manner, correctly, including the partner, thus preventing vertical transmission of the disease. Failure to follow up on these contributes to the failure to control the pathology, as can be seen in the present study, in which many newborns were diagnosed with recent congenital syphilis. Therefore, the importance of training health professionals in terms of understanding the need for patient guidance must be considered, since, as it is a sexually transmitted disease,

there must be changes in behavior, aiming at better prevention and avoiding greater damage to the health of women and babies. In addition, the recent congenital syphilis phase was predominantly diagnosed, since newborns undergo several tests during the puerperium, which allow an early diagnosis. And finally, regarding the relationship between the recurrence of syphilis in the pregnant woman and the treatment of the partner, it is possible to conclude that the family treatment may be occurring in an inefficient way, as there was a large number of diagnosis and treatment and, at the same time, a high rate of recurrence, given that there is a high rate of diagnosis of congenital syphilis. Since it was not possible to collect information *in loco*, the data used in the research were those available at SINAN, thus, there is a need for better communication of this data among health professionals, so that compulsory notifications can be really used as a research tool.

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