

**TITLE: TREATMENT ADHERENCE ANALYSIS OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S SEXUAL PARTNERS WITH GESTACIONAL SYPHILIS IN ABC REGION, SÃO PAULO STATE.**

**AUTHORS:** PAGNUSSAT, M.; ASSIS, L.P.; LOCA, A.P.; GOMES, C.F.; MARINHEIRO, J.C.; MENDES, T.S.

**INSTITUTION:** UNIVERSIDADE NOVE DE JULHO, SÃO BERNARDO DO CAMPO, SP (AV. DOM JAIME DE BARROS CÂMARA, 90 PLANALTO, CEP 09895-400, SÃO BERNARDO DO CAMPO, SP, BRAZIL)

**ABSTRACT:**

Syphilis congenital is a disease caused by hematogenous transmission of *Treponema pallidum* to concept, during pregnancy. Adverse pregnancy outcomes of syphilis may occur in about 70% of untreated or inappropriately treated pregnant women, and include spontaneous abortion, stillbirth, prematurity, small for gestational age neonates or latent infection leading to later sequelae. The treatment consists in the application of one to three doses of penicillin G benzathine in the pregnant women and their sexual partners. Properly treated women can be re-infected if her partner is not adherent to treatment. The aim of this study is to analyze the syphilis treatment rates in pregnant women's sexual partners, those performed prenatal care in ABC Paulista's cities, between the years of 2007 and 2016. Congenital and gestational syphilis data, published at SINAN ("Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação"), were retrospectively and quantitatively analyzed. These data were compared with those presented in the State of São Paulo and Brazil in the same period. Between 2007 and 2016, 2968 gestational syphilis and 1516 congenital syphilis cases were reported in ABC Paulista's cities. The gestational syphilis highest prevalences were observed in Diadema (1.22%), Mauá (0.9%), São Bernardo do Campo (0.87%) and Santo André (0.62%). Ribeirão Pires (0.3%), São Caetano do Sul (0.26%) and Rio Grande da Serra (0.23%) presented the lowest rates. Pregnant women's sexual partner treatment rates were unsatisfactory in all those analyzed cities. Only 26% of pregnant women's sexual partners were treated in São Caetano do Sul, 23% in Ribeirão Pires and 17% in Santo André. All those rates were higher than São Paulo state (16%) and Brazil (14%). The worst treatment adherence was observed in Mauá (12%), Diadema (5.2%) and São Bernardo do Campo (4.5%). The failure in the treatment of infected pregnant women's sexual partner increases the probability of syphilis transmission to the fetus. In the same period, the higher congenital syphilis prevalences were observed in Diadema, Mauá and São Bernardo. We can conclude that the adequate treatment to infected pregnant women and their partners is extremely important. None of the cities analyzed presented adequate treatment, being the lower rates observed in Diadema, Mauá and São Bernardo do Campo, the same cities which presented the highest prevalence of congenital syphilis.

**Key words:** Syphilis, prevention and control, sexually transmitted diseases, pregnancy complications.