

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF SYPHILIS IN PREGNANT WOMEN OF ALAGOAS: Analyses of cases by age group, the northeast and detection rate in the period from 2015 to 2017

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ABSTRACT

Treponema pallidum infection can occur at any stage of pregnancy, being of higher risk for women with primary or secondary syphilis, whose dissemination Hematogenous to the fetus can result in congenital syphilis. The aim to characterize the epidemiological profile of syphilis in pregnant women of the State of Alagoas in the period from 2015 to 2017. Descriptive epidemiological study with quantitative approach from Information System data of reportable diseases (SINAN-Net). The variables were stratified according to ethnicity, age group, classification of clinical, education, region of residence and detection rate. Totaled-if 1364 confirmed cases of syphilis in pregnant women in the State of Alagoas, being distributed as follows: 25.5% (334) in the year 2015, 31.5% (431) in 2016 and 43% (599) in 2017. Ethnic Brown presented 65.5% of total notifications with the age group of 20 to 39 years (65.5%). The disease proved to be prevalent in women who attended the 5th to 8th grade of elementary school (23%). The clinical classification more incident went to elementary school with 34%, but there were large number of subnotifications (30%). The Northeast region was approximately 45% in Maceió and the detection rate was 40.5% increase when considered the years 2015 and 2016. The proper prenatal care requires adequate demand of basic care, as well as the correct record of records allows the knowledge of the epidemiological profile of the interlocutory appeal and the planning of strategies directed to the prevention and control of syphilis in pregnant, allowing improvements in indicators of gestational syphilis, particularly for urban centers.

Keywords: *Treponema pallidum*, syphilis, epidemiology, public health.