

TITLE: Strategy in teaching, from syphilis' increased occurrence, performed by students of the Medical Course in Fronteira Sul Federal University through the PET GRADUASUS project in Chapecó-SC

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The Work-to-Health Program- PET- Saúde, regulated by Ministerial Ordinance number 421, involves workers, tutors, preceptors and students from health service and University. Federal University of Fronteira Sul has approved projects in program PETGRADUASUS in 2015, which are in operation. Its actions elect the city's demands such as health education, research development and extension to the community in the most diverse subjects. Syphilis was one of the themes listed, due to the great increase in cases in the recent years. Data from the latest epidemiological report from the Health Department in Brazil shows that cases of acquired syphilis increased 32.7% in the period from 2014 to 2015. Among pregnant women, growth was 20.9%, while congenital syphilis increased 19% in the same period. This can be attributed in part to a decline in condom use, especially among people aged 20 to 24 years. The objective of this work was to perform a survey about the occurrence of syphilis in adults, pregnant women and congenital syphilis in Chapecó, SC, during the period from 2010 to 2016 and to create intervention strategies in the neediest communities. **Material and Methods:** Data collection was performed in agreement with the Secretary of Health of Chapecó- Epidemiological Surveillance through individual notification and use of the SinanNet program. **Results and discussion:** Cases of syphilis in adults totaled 1445 cases (777 in women and 668 in men), cases of syphilis in pregnant women totaled 288 cases (with the highest occurrence in the age group of 20-29 years) and cases of congenital syphilis totaled 119 cases in the period evaluated. From 2010 to 2016, these cases increased on average 25 times, which is alarming. One of the actions carried out by the students was the orientation of groups of pregnant women about the importance of prenatal care, about the treatment of infection, but especially about prevention to avoid the infection. **Conclusion:** The study of a reemerging disease, the verification of epidemiological data, and the possibility of intervention through health education in a needy community certainly made a difference in the pedagogical process of disciplines such as microbiology, infectious diseases, among others. And in a significant way it has contributed and will continue to contribute to the formation of a more complete professional who prioritizes prevention.

Keywords: Syphilis, STIs, notified, diseases

Development Agency: Secretaria de Gestão do Trabalho e da Educação na Saúde – Ministério da Saúde