

Título: INCIDENCE OF HEPATITIS B AND C IN MANICURE SHOPS AT THE CITY OF MACEIÓ, ALAGOAS AND ASSESSMENT OF KNOWLEDGE AND UTILIZATION -- BIOSECURITY MEASURES

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Resumo:

Hepatitis is a disease that attacks the liver and can be caused by many etiological agents, the hepatitis B and C viruses being the most relevant ones. Transmission of this pathology might occur, among other forms, through the use and sharing of perforating and incisive materials, including at beauty salons and therefore these professionals constitute risk groups this disease. This way, the objective of this study was to verify the incidence of hepatitis B and C in manicurists and pedicurists who worked in beauty salons at the city of Maceió, Alagoas. Moreover, the immunization rate and vaccinal response were also evaluated in these individuals toward the hepatitis B virus and their knowledge about these diseases. This study was approved by Cesmac Universitarian Center's Research Ethics Committee with the following number of the Certificate of Presentation for Ethical Appreciation (CAAE): 17526113.8.0000.0039.30 manicurists and/or pedicurists were evaluated, aged 18 years old or more. These individuals were invited to answer a questionnaire on blood-transmitted diseases, especially hepatitis B and C, as well as the biosecurity procedures used during their professional routine. Subsequently, the collection of blood samples was performed in order to diagnose hepatitis B and C through immunologic tests and vaccinal response was evaluated in the individuals immunized against hepatitis B. It was verified that 60% of the participants were between 26 and 40 years old, 93,3% being females. Among these, 65% claimed to have taken a professionalizing course and 53,34% had finished high school. Regarding the hepatitis B and C research in these individuals, no serological markers for thesevirosis were found in any of the evaluated professionals. Regarding the vaccinal status, only 50% of the hepatitis B vaccinated volunteers were immunized. Regarding the transmission of these diseases, 70% of the individuals did not have knowledge on this subject. At the biosecurity evaluation, 80% did not control the sterilization process and 50% of these did not use individual protective equipment. According to the data obtained, one can conclude these professionals need to acquire knowledge about biosecurity during the professional practice and about the importance of immunization and realizing the anti-HBs exam as prevention against hepatitis B.

Keywords: Hepatitis, Manicurists, Biosecurity.

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