

## **Prevalence of pregnant woman patients stricken by syphilis which make the pre-natal tests in the Florianópolis public health services, during the first semester of 2015**

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### **Abstract**

Syphilis is a sexually transmitted disease (STD) caused by the bacterium *Treponema pallidum*. Transmission usually occurs through the sexual intercourse or mother-to-child in pregnancy. In conformity with Resolution SS nº 41 from 24/03/2005, an anti-treponemal assay should be offered in the first pre-natal appointment to all pregnant women, ideally in the first trimester of pregnancy. Conceptually, in pregnancy syphilis occurs when pregnant women presents clinical syphilis features, or with anti-treponemal reagent serology, with any titer of sample, even in absence of treponemal assay results, made in the pre-natal period of during the childbirth. If the syphilis transmission occurs, around 40% of the cases may result in unprovoked abortion, stillbirth and perinatal death. This study aimed to investigate syphilis in pregnant women prevalence in patients of the public health service at Florianópolis during the first semester of 2015. The methodology used at the LAMUF for syphilis screening was the Rapid Plasm Reagin (RPR) and anti-treponemal test TR-DPP SYPHILIS to determine the clinical diagnosis. Regarding the statistical analysis ANOVA was possible to demonstrate differences between treatments, and was considered a significance level of 5%. 7.238 samples were analyzed, 5.029 (69,48%) were women whereupon, 2.832 (56,31%) were pregnant in the diagnosis moment. 86 (3,03%) of the total of pregnant women were positive tested in both syphilis diagnosis assays. It was necessary to use a third test, the FTA-ABS, to diagnose the disease on 07 pregnant women, which had divergent results for the RPR and the TR-DPP SYPHILIS. According to the results presented, it has become clear the high number of pregnant women with positive diagnosis for syphilis, patients of the Florianópolis public health system. These data indicates the importance to extend the surveillance on the syphilis for pregnant woman in order to eliminate congenital syphilis. In order to reduce the vertical transmission of this disease, it is mandatory to introduce high standards actions during the pre-natal period.

**Keywords:** Syphilis, pregnant woman, Prevalence, health public services, Florianópolis

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