

WOMEN WHO PRESENTED SYPHILIS IN MORE THAN ONE PREGNANCY: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CASES IN THE CITY OF SÃO PAULO FROM 2008 TO 2017

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ABSTRACT

This work has the aim of not only assessing the frequency of pregnant women with more than one syphilis notification on prenatal care on Sao Paulo in the period from 2008 to 2007, but also of describing sociodemographic and clinical characteristics. Methodologically, retrospective transversal study of more than one prenatal syphilis notification cases, based on *Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação* (SINAN – Information System for Notifiable Diseases). As results, 1,278 prenatal syphilis notifications were identified in more than one pregnancy, which varies into two and four pregnancies. Prevailing data includes age group of 20 to 29 years old

(57.2%), brown or black women (63.6%), lack of University education (98%) and urban area housing (98.3%). Notifications were mostly made on the second or third trimester. Adequate medication and dose treatment were used in 85.2% of women, therefore their partners were treated only in 48.8% of the cases. In 53.6% of notifications the reason of treatment absence was not reported. In short, our results showed a high vulnerability population and the necessity to enhance the quality of prenatal care; therefore new strategies are necessary to reduce prenatal syphilis and to increase the effectiveness of infected pregnant women health assistance.

KEYWORDS: syphilis; primary care; epidemiological surveillance; family health strategy; prenatal care.