

# Scientific Moment of the Workshop Medical Hability of IFMSA Brazil



## PRESENTATION

The International Federation of Medical Students' Associations (IFMSA) was founded in 1951 as an organization of medical students, for medical students and by medical students. For more than 60 years, the Federation has not only been a dynamic platform of opportunities for the future physicians but has also served as their voice at the international level.

IFMSA is the world's oldest and largest independent organization representing associations of medical students internationally. It currently maintains 136 National Member Organizations from more than 127 countries with over one million students represented worldwide. IFMSA is recognized as a non-governmental organization within the United Nations system and the World Health Organization, and also works with the World Medical Association.

IFMSA Brazil was founded in 1991. Today, it exists in 136 Medical Schools in all States of our country and has over 5000 affiliated members. We are committed to austere and supra party representativeness of our members and provide space for discussion of demands on local, regional and national levels. We also dialogue with other entities in order to defend our understandings and act propositionally in the resolution of issues.

Our structure comprehends the axes of professional exchanges, both national and international, in research or clinical/surgical skills, and activities in Medical Education, Public Health, Sexual and Reproductive Health including HIV/AIDS and Human Rights and Peace.

We believe in the model of academic extension that aims at popular empowerment. Therefore, we propose applied knowledge and protagonism as tools of personal, local and global transformation, establishing empathy and reinforcing values that transpose the naturalization of mechanized habits of the medical profession, forming doctors who are prepared to understand diversity and adversity.

Capacitation in skills such as leadership, productivity, communication, teamwork, among others, is the base for the formation of our Local Officers, who are capable of making a difference. The formation system is continuous, from regional to global encounters, widening progressively and sustainably the possibilities of action of the trainer.

The experience of new health perspectives, cultural and linguistic learning, networking, ripening, independence and curriculum opportunities compose a unique transforming potential in the construction of doctors who are able of making a difference.

In every step or circumstance of the medical formation, IFMSA Brazil is inserted, offering opportunities and support to the developing of individual (and collective) student potentialities.

## POLYPHARMACY IN ELDERLY SOROPOSITIVE: A REVIEW



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### **Thematic Axis:** Others

**Introduction:** Although chronic diseases are prevalent in geriatrics, sexually transmitted diseases have been prominent, such as human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection. The study aims to relate the polytherapy used in these patients with drug interaction.

**Methods:** A literature review about the subject was conducted from the databases: Scientific Electronic Library Online and Scientific & Academic Publishing and US National Library of Medicine National Institutes of Health

**Results And Discussion:** Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) by itself includes 3 drugs and may be escorted by drugs for comorbidities resulting in polypharmacy risk and interactions related to increased therapeutic potential. In the elderly the drug-drug interaction may reach 51% and each drug increases the risk of adverse effects by 10%

**Conclusion:** The risk and benefit of drug use in the elderly is tenuous. Thus, medical education should be promoted regarding the risk of polypharmacy, especially in geriatric patients.

**Keywords:** Geriatrics; Polypharmacy ; Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

## AUTISM: NEW PERSPECTIVES

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### Thematic Axis: Others

**Introduction:** Autism disorder is a multifactorial disease that at the moment there is no clear pathophysiology or cure of the disease. It is known that an elevation of the disease in the 60's was a rare disease, it is now estimated that there is 1 case out of every 90 people due to this ongoing discussion. epidemic of the autism spectrum.

**Objectives:** This work presents as main objective a literature review on autism. The specific objectives are: to define the main etiological factors of autism; define as main clinical states; as main therapeutic of the disease.

**Methods:** By means of pubmed database search with the following descriptors: "autism", "etiologic autism", "therapy autism".

**Results And Discussion:** Autism disorder is a neuropsychological disorder. It mainly affects boys up to 3 years of age. Only 16 to 17% of all cases of autism have any genetic influence. There is research relating to changes linked to the sexual chromosome X and various changes in chromosomes autosomal such as chromosome 15, 7 and 13. It has been demonstrated that there is an abnormality in the brain volume, increase in the temporal lobe. One of the main changes that is being related to the pathophysiology of the disease involves alterations in the intestinal flora, being that the Clostridium class is the most predominant and is involved in the production of cytokines, oxides, related to the disease. Children often lack complete social development, difficulties in talking and playing, they also have restricted interest and repetitive behaviors. Many children end up not being able to develop speech, occurring mudism, echolalia, problems in the pronunciation of words. Autism disorder presents some comorbidities related to it, such as epilepsy, metabolic problems, sleep problems and gastrointestinal tract problems, which is related to the severity of the disease. 10% of children end up developing quite a few skills, such as example children have fantastic memories and others who draw wonderfully well. The diagnosis is made through an interview with the parents. The treatment is

performed through psycho-neuroeducational approaches with a professional team, through which they will stimulate speech, social involvement, cognition and motor function. In addition, depending on the case, drugs can be used, and neuroleptics are the first indication in cases of self-injury, repetitive movements and irritability

**Conclusion:** Autistic disorder is still a limbo in medical science, there is much knowledge that can be improved over time to thereby facilitate the approach and possible treatment of the disease

**Keywords:** Autistic Disorder; Etiology; Pediatrics; Genetics; Drug therapy

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## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MALIGNANT NEOPLASM OF THE STOMACH IN THE STATE OF RORAIMA IN THE PERIOD FROM 2013 TO 2017

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### Thematic Axis: Others

**Introduction:** Gastric cancer is one of the most common malignant tumors, present predominantly in the form of three histological types: adenocarcinoma, lymphoma, and leiomyosarcoma. It is a more common disease in the elderly, with a peak incidence in the seventh decade of life. About 65% of patients diagnosed with stomach cancer have more than 50 years. In Brazil, the incidence of these tumors is third among men and fifth among women. In most developed countries, statistics show a decline in incidence.

**Objectives:** To identify the characteristic epidemiological profile in the state of Roraima, related to malignant neoplasm of the stomach.

**Methods:** This is a descriptive epidemiological analysis of population-based using secondary data from the Hospital Information System of the Unified Health System (SIH / SUS). The study population comprised hospitalizations for malignant neoplasm of the stomach (Morbidity List of CID-10), during the period from 2013 to 2017.

**Results And Discussion:** Epidemiological results obtained from the health information systems can be compromised by underreporting. In the state Roraima, 401 hospitalizations were registered for malignant neoplasms of the stomach, representing about 2.94% of hospitalizations for digestive diseases. Distributed in 277 and 124 cases in males and females, respectively. Therefore, the predominance was observed in males, data corroborate those described in the literature. Regarding the age group, 70.82% of the cases are concentrated between 45 and 69 years. During the study period, 58 cases of death were registered. One of the important aspects observed was the average time of hospitalization, around 5.1 days, characterizing the high degree of morbidity and mortality of the disease.



**Conclusion:** The data found in this study evidenced an increase in the prevalence of hospitalizations in patients with more advanced age groups, with a predominance of males. In addition to high hospitalization time due to numerous complications and complex treatment, generating impacts to individual regarding the biopsychosocial changes and high costs to the public health services.

**Keywords:** Gastric neoplasms; risk factors; epidemiology

## EPIDEMIOLOGY OF BREAST CANCER IN RORAIMA

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**Thematic Axis:** Collective Health and Medical Training.

**Introduction:** Breast cancer is a major public health problem, and the diagnosis in its initial phase is extremely important for a better prognosis and treatment of the affected woman.

**Objective:** To establish an epidemiological profile of breast cancer in the State of Roraima, from 2009 to 2013, as well as to verify if mammography influences the improvement of lethality rates. We also sought to compare the incidence of breast neoplasia in Brazilian regions and among indigenous and non-indigenous women.

**Methods:** This is an epidemiological, analytical, longitudinal, retrospective study of a quantitative approach based on the Breast Cancer Information System (SISMAMA), associated to the Department of Informatics of SUS (DATASUS). The analyzed variables were the number of mammograms performed in the State of Roraima between 2009 and 2013, according to age and school level. It was also evaluated how the region and ethnicity variables can contribute to the incidence and estimation of cancer, reported by the National Cancer Institute (INCA).

**Discussion And Results:** The study shows that with increasing age, the risk of developing the disease also increases. From the age of 50, it is verified that the disease presents a higher rate, since 80% of the diagnosed cases are concentrated in this age group. There is an increase in the number of exams performed between the ages of 40 and 60 between 2010 and 2012, evidencing that the population follows the Ministry of Health's recommendations. Regarding the quantity of mammograms performed according to schooling, it is possible to realize that the number of exams in illiterate people is the lowest of the school levels. Considering the national scope, the estimate presented by the National





scope, the estimate presented by the National Institute of Oncology (INCA), reveals that breast cancer is the first most frequent in women of the South region (74.30% / 100 thousand), the Southeast (68.08 / 100 thousand), the Midwest (55.87 / 100 thousand) and the Northeast (38.74 / 100 thousand) and the North incident (22.26 / 100 thousand). It is possible to deduce that the low incidence of breast cancer in the North and Northeast regions may be related to underreporting, since the number of mammograms, also used for screening, is very low. Regarding indigenous and non-indigenous individuals, according to INCA, the incidence rate of breast cancer in indigenous people corresponds to 3.3% of the total data collected in Roraima. This suggests less exposure of non-indigenous women to risk factors classically associated with cancer, with lower consumption of industrialized foods, contraceptive use and menopausal hormone therapy among indigenous women.

**Conclusion:** It was possible to know the epidemiology of breast cancer in the State of Roraima, in the other regions of Brazil and among indigenous and non-indigenous women. The study points out deficiency in the prevention actions, which causes a greater susceptibility to bad prognoses. The importance of improving access to preventive mammograms in order to increase the probability of treatment and cure is emphasized, and there is a need for more in-depth studies that highlight the problem in depth..

**Keywords:** Breast cancer. Mammography. Epidemiology

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## EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY CAUSED BY SEPSIS IN RORAIMA STATE FROM 2013 TO 2017

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### **Thematic Axis:** Other

**Introduction:** Sepsis is defined by the presence of organ dysfunction threatening to life, related to unregulated body's response to an infection. In about half of the individuals, most often affected systems are the cardiovascular and the respiratory. Renal dysfunction occurs in about one third of patients. Immediate interventions decrease mortality and target organ damage by preventing the hypoperfusion and the control of the infectious focus.

**Objectives:** To analyze the sepsis mortality rates in the state of Roraima from 2013 to 2017.

**Methods:** this is a descriptive epidemiological analysis of population-based using secondary data obtained through the Hospital Information System of the Unified Health System (SIH/SUS) between the years 2013 and 2017. The variables that supported the research were: number of hospitalizations, mortality and most affected age group.

**Results and Discussion:** despite the prevalence not be fully known and be underestimated, estimate shows about 17 million sepsis cases annually worldwide. National studies show high mortality rates related to sepsis, although the real number of cases is not known. A prevalence study of a single day held in 230 Brazilian ICUs showed that 30% of ICU beds in Brazil are occupied by patients with sepsis or septic shock. In the state of Roraima, the number of hospitalizations for sepsis increased from 24 cases in 2013 to 154 in 2017, with greater emphasis on geriatric age group. This factor is associated with an important economic impact, considering that sepsis causes expenses that amount to \$10,000 per patient, generating significant spent on public health. Mortality rates vary from 30% to 40%, with nearly 200,000 deaths per year in Brazil. On the other hand, Roraima showed a decrease in the mortality rate of sepsis between 2013 and 2017, from 33.33% to 31.82%.

**Conclusion:** he data in this study showed an increase in the number of hospitalizations for sepsis in the state of Roraima, predominantly in older age groups, above 80 years old, with, however, a reduction in the mortality rate until 2017.

**Keywords:** sepsis; mortality; epidemiology

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