

TITLE: SEROPREVALENCE OF SYPHILIS AND HEPATITIS B AND C IN BRAZILIAN WOMEN

AUTHORS: BITTENCOURT, R.S.;¹ GUSMÃO, L.O.;¹ MARTINS, H. B.;^{1,2} NASCIMENTO, J.;¹ OLIVEIRA, M.V.;¹ CAMPOS G.B.;¹ LOBÃO, T.N.;³ TIMENETSKY, J.;³ FIGUEIREDO, T.B.;¹ MARQUES, L.M.^{1,2}

INSTITUTIONS: ¹UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA BAHIA (RUA RIO DE CONTAS, CEP 45.029-094, VITÓRIA DA CONQUISTA-BA, BRAZIL) ²UNIVERSIDADE ESTADUAL SANTA CRUZ (ROD JORGE AMADO, CEP 45662-900, ILHÉUS-BA, BRAZIL) ³UNIVERSIDADE DE SÃO PAULO (BUTANTÃ, CEP 03178-200, SÃO PAULO-SP, BRAZIL)

ABSTRACT

Syphilis is a bacterial infection caused by *Treponema pallidum*. Hepatitis B and C are infections caused by viruses, HBV and HVC, respectively. The World Health Organization estimates that, each year, 11 million new cases of syphilis. About 240 million hepatitis B and 130-150 million hepatitis C develop the chronic phase. The objective of this study was to evaluate the seroprevalence of syphilis and hepatitis B and C. To describe the demographic and sexual health profile of the sample composed of 294 women, attended at Health Units in the city of Vitória da Conquista - BA, quantify the cytokines in the blood and compare the specificity, sensitivity and concordance rate. Serological tests used for syphilis and hepatitis (ELISA). Clinical-demographic data and blood samples were obtained. A seroprevalence of 3.74% (11) for syphilis, 6.1% (18) for hepatitis B and no sample seroprevalence for hepatitis C. The age group was between 26 and 35 years old (29.9%), living in an urban area (75.5%), brown color (57.9%) and incomplete high school (38.1). A sexual partner in life (47.3%), unstable relationship (78.9%) and active sexual life (90.8%). There was no condom use (63.3%) and a history of STI (71.1%), previous report of abortion (24.1%) and preterm birth (5.1%). Among the risk factors evaluated, syphilis was age ≥ 38 years. For hepatitis B, age < 30 and the PCR for *Gardnerella Vaginalis*. In relation to the cytokines IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF α , no statistical difference was observed. For the comparative analysis of the syphilis tests, it was observed that the non-treponemal RPR test was not insensitive. Despite this, compared to immunochromatography, it demonstrated substantial agreement by Kappa indicator. It was not performed for hepatitis B. Women stand out as at-risk populations for STI acquisition, probably due to poor access to health services and unsafe sexual practices.

Keyword: Women, Syphilis, Hepatitis.

Development agency: FAPESB