

Suspected cases of acute gestational toxoplasmosis treated at the Regional University Hospital of Maringá.

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Toxoplasmosis is a zoonosis that affects one-third of the world population, oftentimes asymptomatic and caused by the obligate intracellular protozoan named *Toxoplasma gondii*. This disease affects one-third of the world's population. With infections usually asymptomatic in 80% to 90% of immunocompetent individuals. In Brazil, 50% to 83% of adult individuals are seropositive, in other words, they are already immune and in South America this protozoan presents high genetic diversity, and the most serious cases of chorioretinitis due to toxoplasmosis, even if acquired after birth. Nevertheless, one of the greatest risks is when the Primary infection occurs in pregnancy due to the risk of vertical transmission of serious consequences to the fetus. The most frequent consequences in cases of vertical transmission are deafness, blindness, cerebral calcification, mental delay, petechiae, microcephaly and even abortion. Considering the relevance of the control of this zoonosis in the gestational period and the recommendations of the Manual of High Risk Gestation of the Ministry of Health of Brazil, an assistance network for the control of gestational and congenital toxoplasmosis was created eight years ago in the public health services of the 15th Regional of Health of Paraná, In partnership with the research group Toxoplasmosis DBS / State University of Maringá and University regional hospital of Maringá, located in the northwest of Paraná, southern Brazil. The purpose of the study was to describe the care performed at the specialty clinic of the Regional University Hospital of Maringá with pregnant women suspected of acute toxoplasmosis, the importance of follow-up, and the implementation of the flowchart available in the prenatal care booklet - Toxoplasmosis (State Secretariat SESA) and to carry out relevant guidelines. This service serves as a reference for all the Basic Health Units of this region. The data were collected through the weekly follow-up of doctor's appointments held in this first aid post from January 2014 to December 2016, in a book of records of care, notebooks for prenatal care at Rede Mãe Paranaense in 2015. The number of medical care performed during this period was 179, with 78 pregnant women diagnosed with acute gestational toxoplasmosis and 14 as seroconversion, thus initiating appropriate treatment. The importance of early diagnosis of toxoplasmosis during pregnancy reduces the possibility of vertical transmission. *Toxoplasma gondii* infection during the gestational period can lead to consequences for the fetus so it is important to refer to it in a timely manner which guarantees the appropriate treatment.

Presenter: Fernanda Ferreira Evangelista