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## EVALUATION OF THE NATIONAL LEPROSY CAMPAIGN IN SCHOOLS IN NORTHEASTERN COUNTY IN BRAZIL IN THE 2015-2016 BIENNIUM

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INTRODUCTION: Leprosy is a chronic infectious contagious disease that persists as a public health problem in Brazil. The diagnosis is basically clinical and epidemiological, done through clinical and dermatoneurological examination. The National Leprosy Campaign is conducted on students aged 5 to 14 years by completing a self-image form. In 2015, the General Detection Coefficient (CGD) of new cases of leprosy in Brazil was 15.32 / 100,000 inhabitants. Sergipe is the smallest state in the federation, but in 2015 it had a CGD of 16.23 / 100.000 inhabitants. Regarding the coefficient in children under 15, an important indicator of endemic disease, the number was 3.10 / 100,000 inhabitants in the same year, considered of high endemicity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The objective of the present study was to evaluate the results of this campaign in the county of Barra dos Coqueiros, Sergipe, between 2015 and 2016. For this purpose, data were collected from the Epidemiological Surveillance of the municipality and a questionnaire was applied with active health professionals in the campaign.

RESULTS: As for the number of new cases in the county of Barra dos Coqueiros, 6 cases were recorded in 2015 and 12 cases in 2016, corresponding to a General Detection Coefficient of 41.02 / 100.000 inhabitants, high. Most students enrolled in this period responded to the form, but only 29.4% reported blemishes, with only 1.36% of the children considered to be suspicious. There was no confirmed case. Of the professionals involved in the campaign, only 10% of the health professionals were trained for the dermatological examination and none of the teachers involved had training for the guidance of the children.

CONCLUSION: These data highlight the importance of the training of professionals involved in the practical actions of the campaign in order to have results that reflect the local reality.





