P-059 - DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF MUCOPOLYSACCHARIDOSIS IN BAHIA, BRAZIL: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY- 2019

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BACKGROUND: Mucopolysaccharidoses (MPS) with worldwide incidence of 1.9 to 4.5 per 100,000 live births and the most common incidence is about MPS I (1 to 100,000 live births). In Brazil, the MPS network reported the diagnosis of 250 cases diagnosed until 2008. In Bahia state, the most common MPS is type II and VI. In Monte Santo-BA, the incidence of MPS VI corresponds to 1 case per 5,000 live births and it is associated with a high rate of inbreeding marriages. This study makes it possible to recognize the distribution of MPS types in the state of Bahia, located in the northeastern region of Brazil, being useful for the development of programs to promote and optimize health care for these patients and their families.

METHODS: Cross-sectional, observational, descriptive study, based on a review of the medical records of patients diagnosed with MPS, attended at the Medical Genetic Service of the University Hospital Professor Edgard Santos, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

RESULTS: There are 51 patients diagnosed with MPS: 15.6%, MPS I; 33.3%, MPS II; 9.8%, MPS III; 1.9%, MPS IV; 33.3%, MPS VI and 5.8%, MPS VII. The 7 regions of Bahia state in accordance with the division of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, 1990. In relation to the city of origin of the patients: 2.2% was from West region; 4.4%, São Francisco Valley; 17.7%, North Center; 13.3%, South Center; 37.7%, Northeast; 24.2% from the Metropolitan Region of Salvador and 13.3%, South Bahia. Monte Santo, a city in northeast Bahia, there is the largest number of patients with MPS VI (8 subjects).

The distribution of MPS in Bahia is heterogeneous, with a higher concentration of cases in the Northeast of Bahia (NE), in the Metropolitan Region of Salvador (MS) and in the Center North (CN), on this order. In NE (16 subjects), MPS VI (10 subjects in NE) and MPS VII (3 subjects in NE) are the most prevalent.

DISCUSSION: This distribution may be related to the founding effect of Brazilian immigration, configuring important sites for epidemiological studies on the disease and to offer specialized care for these patients.