CJD are those used in the national program: possible, probable and defined. **Results:** In the period between 2006 and 2011, nine cases of CJD were notified in Pernambuco State, representing an average of two cases per year. Of the total of cases notified, six were confirmed, revealing an incidence of 0.1 per million inhabitants. Of these cases, five (55.6%) were classified as defined CJD, two (22.2%) as possible CJD, and two (22.2%) were rejected. The incidence by sex showed 0.1/1 million cases in males, there being no difference in relation to sex. Ages varied between 24 and 63, with an average age of 52. The most frequent clinical characteristics of the cases of CJD were dementia and myoclonus (100.0%). In the cases confirmed by necropsy and neuropathology (5/9) the protein 14-3-3 was positive in three, magnetic resonance was compatible in three and the electroencephalogram in two. The interval of evolution of the disease varied from two to six months, with an average of four months. **Conclusion:** The analysis of CJD in this period showed an average of one case per year, below that expected for the state (8 cases/year). The incidence of 0.1/1 million inhabitants/year represented only 10.0% of the incidence quoted in the literature (1 case/1 million inhabitants), suggesting significant underreporting. There was no difference in the incidence between the sexes. The predominant age group was 50 - 65. It was noted that in the period analyzed there was no case compatible with vCJD. E-mail: gvagrasves.pe@gmail.com

**Diversedis009- Dermatological manifestations in a series of liver disease in a hospital of reference, Belem, Pará, Brazil: preliminary results**

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Introduction: a wide spectrum of extrahepatic manifestations has been attributed to liver disease of viral or not viral etiology; the skin lesions may be the first or even the only manifestations of the presence of these liver disease. **Objectives:** to detect and describe the major skin lesions, in a series of liver disease in a hospital of reference for liver disease, Belem, Para, Brazil. **Material and Methods:** between October 2011 and February 2012, serial patients consulted in the Clinic of Hepatology of Santa Casa de Misericordia of Para Foundation, diagnosed with liver disease, before treatment, were individually examined for dermatologist. After reading and signing a letter of consent, the finding of clinical, dermatological and laboratory interest have been documented using a previously elaborated developed research protocol, photo images and serum samples that were analyzed for serological markers of viral hepatitis infection. The research was authorized by the ethics committee in human research (CAAE-0034.0.072.000-11). **Results:** 38 individual were included in this study, aging 16 to 85 years. 60.5% were female. The most prevalent primary liver disease were: hepatitis C (42.2%), hepatitis B (15.7%), steatohepatitis (10.5%), primary biliary cirrhosis (5.2%), and in 2.6%, it has been found schistosomiasis, cholelithiasis, hepatic cysts, hypertransaminasemia and not-known etiology hepatomegaly. The secondary hepatic complications were found in 23.6% of the cases. Cirrhosis was present in 18.4%, followed by esophageal varices in 13.1%, portal hypertension in 10.5% and two cases of organ transplantation (hepatic and renal) and one case of hepatic encephalopathy and ascites. The most significant dermatologic lesions were present in 84.2% of the studied sample; in this group, 75% presented two or more associated lesions; fingernails alterations were present in 28.1% and hair alterations in 9.3%. The most prevalent skin lesions were: xerosis (37.5%), telangiectasia (25%) and seborrheic keratosis (18.7%). Bullous diseases in the acute phase were found in 12.5% of the examined patients, such as herpes simplex, herpes zoster and varicella. Superficial mycosis such as cutaneous candidiasis, pityriasis versicolor and tinea corporis were found in 12.5%. Cases of leprosy and cutaneous ulcers were found in 8.2% and one case of Sjögren Syndrome and vitiligo. Onycomycosis was present in 66.6% of fingernails alterations and nail dystrophy in 33.3%. **Conclusion:** dermatologic alterations can influence the diagnosis and clinical management of hepatic disease as the liver functional reserve is determining for the treatment of dermatologic conditions. Email: heloisanunes@iec.pa.gov.br

Diversedis010- Comparative analysis of the physical performance of athletes with history of anemia and malaria and health athletes

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