**Virus008- Incidence of IGM antibody to Epstein Barr virus (EBV) I the area influenced by the Salobo Project, Carajás, Pará, state**

Monteiro, Talita A.F.; Polaro, Alessandra; Moura Antonio; Sousa, Wellington T

1-Instituto Evandro Chagas, Secretaria de Vigilância em Saúde, Ministério da Saúde. Seção de Virologia. Bolsista do CIEE.

**Introduction:** Epstein–Barr virus (EBV), also called human herpesvirus 4 (HHV-4) belong to the Herpesviridae family and is one of the most common viruses in humans. It the major cause of the infectious mononucleosis. Initial exposure to EBV usually occurs in the first decade of life producing persistent, latent asymptomatic infection. **Objective:** The aim of this study was to detect the Epstein Barr virus antibodies of IgM class in the area influenced by the salobo project, Carajás, Pará state. **Methods:** Serum samples with IM-like syndrome subjects analyzed at the Virology Section of Institute Evandro Chagas for the presence of VCA/IgM EBV-specific antibody using a commercial enzyme-immunoassay (DRG Diagnostic, Germany). **Results:** A total of 1570 serum samples were tested in the January to June 2010, occurred in 60.9% (956/1570) and 39.1% (614/1570) of male and female, respectively. Recent infections based on presence of IGM were confirmed for EBV in 1.6% (25/1570) of whom 36.0% (9/25) were female and 64.0% (16/25) male. The age group most affected was between 21 to 30 years of age (24.0%; 6/25). **Conclusion:** These results indicate the low incidence of IgM-positive samples to Epstein Barr virus suggests that agents other than EBV should be investigated in the area influenced by the Salobo project, Carajás, Pará state. E-mail: talitamonteiro@iec.pa.gov.br

**Virus009- Varicella hospital in the environment profile cases and control measures**

Felipe César Veloso de Oliveira, Larissa Rocha de Rezende de Medeiros; Luciana Nogueira de Almeida Guimarães; Círlene dos Santos Gonçalves Urias; Fernanda Queiroz de Souza, Mariela Cometki Assis, Graziele Rezende de Medeiros, Sandra Maria do Valle Leone de Oliveira;

Varicella accounts for significant morbidities and remains a public health issue worldwide. Varicella, or chickenpox, is an infectious disease caused by the ubiquitous varicella-zoster virus (VZV). It used to be considered a relatively benign communicable disease of childhood. Hospitalization rates due to chickenpox are considerably high in developed countries, especially among children. The reported chickenpox complication rates range from 40.7% to 83.3% of children hospitalized. There are of a safe and effective varicella vaccine since 1986, there is no recommendation for universal vaccination against varicella in Brazil. **Objective:** Investigate the local epidemiology and seasonal trend of varicella in hospitalized children at University Federal Hospital. **Material and Methods:** A retrospective study was conducted to analyze the clinical information of all who were hospitalized for varicella at University Federal of Hospital between 2005 until 2012. The inclusion criteria were:, age relevant demographic, clinical and admission data were extracted from the hospital discharge records. Relevant demographic data included age and gender of the patients. Relevant clinical data included the presence or absence of associated complications and the type of complications of the patients. **Results:** There were 89 reported cases of chicken pox in University Hospital with the highest incidence in the months September to December. Among the cases, we found that 51.5% occurred in males and 48.5% in females, with an increase in the age group 1-5 years, 49 (55%). Regarding race, 55% of cases are white and 18% brown. The regions most reported were attached to the Southern District in the vicinity of the university hospital, around 30%. The initial site of occurrence of the outbreak, 13% were restricted to a single family cases and 9% in-hospital and 65% were missing this information. Preventive measures used have focused on the contacts in hospital. Among the contacts in-hospital, 20% were health professionals who had contact during hospitalization and where universal precautions were not taken on time. 15 were carried out vaccinations against chickenpox and in 26.6% of the cases were given anti-varicella zoster immunoglobulin. **Conclusion:** The high transmissibility and the damage caused by infection require that cases of chickenpox in a hospital environment are notified immediately, in order to establish surveillance and control measures in hospitals and the community. E-mail: sandrinhaleone@gmail.com