

OP19.4

Acceptability of recommendations for screening for varicella in primary care emergency consultations and immunization degree in women of childbearing age

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Background & Aim: Varicella is highly contagious and has a worldwide distribution. Congenital anomalies risk by primary infection of the mother during the first trimester of pregnancy is approximately 2%. The second-third trimester, is rarely associated with birth defects. Maternal infection varicella around the childbirth, has a high risk of serious neonatal infection (20% attack rate and 30% fatality rate).

We believe that women in fertile age with reproductive intentions are unaware their immune status against the VVZ, and that outpatient urgency can be a good place to perform the Council for being a frequent point of first contact in this population.

We`ll evaluate the effectiveness of medical advice given in PAC to substantiate immunity to Varicella in regular consultation and describe the prevalence of immunization against varicella in women of fertile age with spawning will.

Method: It`s a cross-sectional study following the completion of an intervention at the time of recruitment. We`ll select all women in fertile age, taking into account the inclusion/exclusion criteria who come to community emergency for any reason of inquiry. We`ll explain and give recommendations for checking/corroborate immunity in their primary care physician, to subsequently analyze the degree of compliance with the recommendations given in PAC.

Results: We hope that our recommendations have positive impact in the population to which it`s addressed, reaching patients in optimal conditions to pregnancy, limiting the risks. Assess the implementation of new protocols of preventive measures in CAP with favorable results.

Conclusions: Preventive medicine is an important part of the family doctor. This proposed topic seems interesting, due to the impact of our recommendations in the general population, outside the scope of the regular consultation. It's interesting too, since we detected doubts about the possible immunization in pregnant patients and, with the risk that this entails especially in the case of having children of school age.