

**INTRODUCTION:** The consumption of alcohol and tobacco by women has been increasing significantly, over the years in Brazil; mainly at the childbearing age. The number of pregnant women on legal and illegal addictive drugs has been growing. It has a role in public health as a serious issue, considering that during pregnancy the alcohol and tobacco consumption is harmful to both the mothers health and proper development of the fetus, thus causing irreversible obstetric outcomes, as well fetal damage. **OBJECTIVE:** To review the consume of alcohol and tobacco due to the serious consequences of these addictive drugs during pregnancy and its relation with other substance abuse drugs. **METHODOLOGY:** The references were searched in databases such as PubMed, Scielo (Scientific Electronic Library Online) and Science Direct, by access through electronic media, in addition to text books dedicated to the subject and scientific literature, such as: Scientia Medica, Acta Obstetricia et Scandinavian Gynecologica and Pediatrics. **CONCLUSION:** It is important to approach this matter with preventive health care strategies during pregnancy, puerperium and lactation. There is a need for studies that address issues related to pregnancy and fetus development associated with addictive drug consume in a broader approach than it has been emphasized currently. It is necessary to adequate national and international epidemiological studies that allow an analysis of side effects on the mother, fetus and newborn, as well related to matters in healthcare assistance to parturient drug abusers. **Key words:** pregnancy, drugs, parturition, fetal alcohol syndrome, alcohol, tobacco.

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#### **PREVALENCE OF TMD SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS AND PARAFUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR IN PATIENTS WITH HEADACHE**

CATEGORIA DO TRABALHO: PESQUISA

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**OBJECTIVE:** To identify the prevalence of TMD signs and symptoms and the relationship of parafunctional behavior and habits, depression, age, pain intensity, restraint, limitation or impairment to nutrition, sexual activity, non-specific physical pain-related symptoms, sex, ethnicity and ancestry in patients with headache. **METHODOLOGY:** A descriptive cross-sectional study in patients with headache n=60 interviewed by the RDC/TMD AXIS II. **RESULTS:** The results showed a prevalence of 98,3% of TMD related pain, 48,3% of mandibular fatigue and myalgia, 30% of reduction in mandibular vertical extension and interference with masticatory capacity, 56,7% of clicking or fine crepitus, 51,7% of coarse crepitus, 66,7% of tinnitus and whistling, and 48,3% uncomfortable dental occlusion, 75% sleeps in a position with pressure on the jaw, 61,7% chews only one side, bruxism, 40% in sleep and 18,3% awaken, 63,3% of high pain intensity, 3 to 6 incapacity points. **CONCLUSION:** A high prevalence of oral parafunctional habits is linked to signs and symptoms of TMD, 9 oral parafunctional habits are paralleled with higher depression, bruxism in sleep and awaken is presented between 20 and 39 years old, pain intensity determines restraint, limitation or impairment in nutrition, sexual activity, non-specific physical pain, pain symptoms are less present in men, there are differences in self-report of symptoms between ethnicities. There is a high prevalence TMD signs and symptoms and parafunctional behavior in patients with headache, highlighting the importance of evaluation for diagnosis of myofascial TMD, joint TMD and Headache Attributed to TMD.

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#### **AVALIAÇÃO DO ATENDIMENTO FISIOTERAPÊUTICO HOSPITALAR EM PACIENTES INTERNADOS APÓS SOFREREM ACIDENTE VASCULAR CEREBRAL ISQUÊMICO.**

CATEGORIA DO TRABALHO: PESQUISA

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O Acidente Vascular Cerebral(AVC) é a principal causa de incapacidade no mundo. O tratamento para o AVC isquêmico se divide entre terapia de reperfusão, trombólise, trombectomia mecânica e terapia antitrombótica. Para estes pacientes a fisioterapia hospitalar contribui com o ganho funcional e diminuição de incapacidades, sendo de grande importância tanto no período hospitalar quanto no pós alta. Esse estudo analisou se há variabilidade na frequência de acompanhamento fisioterápico entre os pacientes tratados com terapia antitrombótica e de