

**Prevalence of uterine curettages at Instituto da Mulher Dona Lindu in 2014 -
Manaus - AM, Brazil****Prevalência de Curetagens uterinas no Instituto da Mulher Dona Lindu no ano
de 2014 – Manaus – AM, Brasil**

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ABSTRACT

Uterine curettage is a medical-gynecological procedure whose function is to remove remnants of an abortion, whether spontaneous or induced. In Manaus, as well as data from other public maternities in all of Brazil, most of the abortions occur in young patients and are presumably induced. For this reason, our objective was to present a descriptive analysis of the data on the curettage procedure as well as to highlight the most prevalent age group at the Instituto da mulher Dona Lindu, Manaus-Am in 2014. Despite the continuing need for more research, in order to suggest more effective measures about sexual health education, the findings of the present study that at least half of abortions are induced and occurred in girls aged 14 to 18 years corroborate with most of the research on the subject.

Keywords: Abortion, Curettage, Age groups.

RESUMO

A curetagem uterina é um procedimento médico-ginecológico que tem por função remover de resquícios de um aborto, seja ele espontâneo ou induzido. Em Manaus, bem como dados de outras maternidades públicas em todos o brasil indicam que grande parte dos abortos se dão em pacientes jovens e são presumidamente induzidos. Por isso, nosso objetivo foi apresentar análise descritiva dos dados sobre o procedimento de curetagem bem como evidenciar a faixa etária de maior prevalência no Instituto da mulher Dona Lindu, Manaus-Am no ano de 2014. Apesar da contínua necessidade de mais pesquisas a respeito, afim de sugerir medidas mais efetivas acerca de educação em saúde sexual, os achados da presente pesquisa de que ao menos metade dos abortos são induzidos e se apresentaram em meninas de 14 a 18 anos corroboram com grande parte das pesquisas sobre o tema.

Palavras-chave: Aborto, Curetagem, Grupos etários.

1 INTRODUCTION

Uterine curettage is a medical-gynecological procedure, performed in a hospital unit, which aims to remove placental or endometrial material, done under local anesthesia, when used as a diagnostic test, or general anesthesia, when used to remove remnants of an abortion, being this function (post-abortion) one of the most performed obstetric procedures in the public network (GESTEIRA; DINIZ; E OLIVEIRA, 2008) Abortion can be classified as: spontaneous or natural, and provoked or induced. (PINTO and TOCCI, 2003).

With the increase of unwanted pregnancies, the number of uterine curettages in cases of abortion, working as a contraceptive method, also increases. The aim of this study was to present data on curettage at the Instituto da mulher Dona Lindu, Manaus-Am in 2014, as well as to make a brief bibliographic study on the age of the patients.

Postabortion curettage was the most performed surgery by SUS, between 1995 and 2007. The Ministry of Health recognizes that almost all of these cases correspond to sequelae by induced abortions (FREITAS, 2011).

In Manaus, as in most studies in the rest of Brazil, recent data indicate that, in public maternity hospitals, most abortions are motivated by the appearance of unwanted pregnancies, are presumably induced and in young patients (BOTELHO, 2013).

There were about 120 procedures per month, mostly in the 16 to 18 age group. Based on the data collected and bibliographic references, more elementary research on the topic is suggested for possible standardization of methodology, in addition to more effective health education work, increasing the amount of information about sexual health, prevention and in the attempt to generally decrease the need for induced abortions.

2 OBJECTIVE

To present the findings on uterine curettages of the Instituto da mulher Dona Lindu, highlighting the total and monthly average in 2014, as well as the age of the patients who underwent this procedure and correlate them to a brief bibliographic analysis on the topic.

3 METHODOLOGY

Based on the consulted reference, the present work can be characterized as an exploratory and descriptive research, carried out through publications in scientific journals, articles and electronic press together with the obstetrics and neonatology data provided by the Instituto da mulher Dona Lindu, in the period of January to December of the year 2014. The number of uterine curettages per period and the patients' age group stood out. The research is exploratory because it aims to look for patterns, ideas or hypotheses instead of testing or confirming hypotheses. The research is descriptive insofar as it seeks to describe a type of behavior and is used to identify and obtain information about the characteristics of a given problem (COLLIS and HUSSEY, 2005).

Studied population: people aged 10 to 18 in the city of Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil.

Inclusion criteria: patients seen at a single referral center, Instituto Dona Lindu in Manaus.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

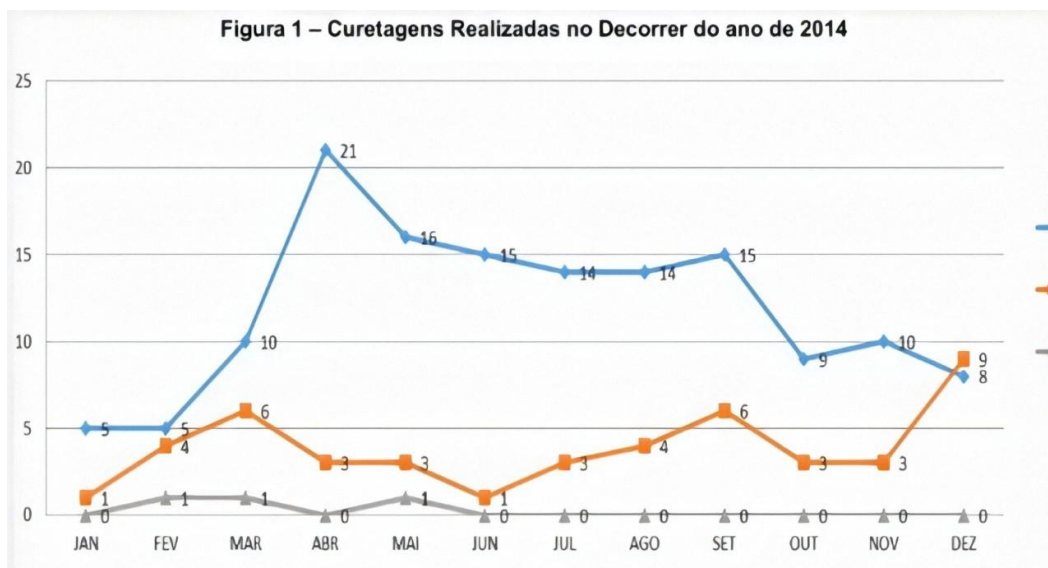
1,439 uterine curettage procedures were detected, with a monthly average of 120 procedures per month, 30 procedures less than a study from the previous year, carried out by Diário do Amazonas, which reported that the largest number of procedures was performed at Instituto da Mulher. curettage, with up to 132 monthly visits, of which 50% were not spontaneous, but caused by patients.

Although there is increasing access to information and safer methods of contraception, unplanned pregnancies are more common among women with low schooling. This statement corroborates the findings of Rebouças and Dutra (2011), who reported that the socioeconomic situation is a major factor in the practice of abortion.

In the findings of the Institute in question, it was observed that of the total number of curettages performed in 2014, 24% were between girls aged 13 to 15 years, the vast majority (74%) among young people aged 16 to 18 years and only 2% in children aged 10 to 12 years. These findings corroborate with Botelho (2013) who reports that the abortion findings are mostly found in adolescents. According to an article published in an electronic newspaper in 2013, at least 300 cases of abortion are registered per month in public maternity hospitals in Manaus and the age group of women who visit health facilities with complications of abortion is mainly between 14 and 18 years old. In this article, it was also observed that in a health unit located in the south-central zone of Manaus, the age of the patients varied between 14 and 18 years, but that there were cases of younger girls.

Tabela 01 - Total de Curetagens Realizadas em 2014 no Instituto da Mulher Dona Lindu

HISTÓRICO	JAN	FEV	MAR	ABR	MAI	JUN	JUL	AGO	SET	OUT	NOV	DEZ	TOTAL	MÉDIA MENSAL
Parto Normal	296	258	338	279	330	295	293	324	326	344	336	362	3.781	315
Parto Cesariano	278	226	277	289	290	297	308	268	275	308	270	297	3.383	282
Curetagem	121	98	129	121	127	122	132	122	116	112	124	115	1.439	120
Recém-Nascidos	561	486	616	570	624	594	608	596	607	663	610	665	7.200	600



The data collected from the institute are from a public domain file, which could be made available for educational purposes by the institution. Any other factors such as: family income, education and municipality of origin, which would help to outline the profile of the highest incidence of the procedure in question, would only be collected through medical records, which cannot be made available as it would characterize an ethical infraction.

5 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

It is well known that curettage is mainly used in cases of abortion and that this, in turn, is mostly of the induced type, in young low-income women, representing a serious public health problem in Brazil, making evident the need for intervention. In addition, the diversity of methodologies used in studies on the topic, leads to estimates that are often at variance. It is therefore suggested further research correlating techniques and similar sources to better understand the magnitude of the use of curettage. There is also a need for a humanized and multidisciplinary educational work that allows access to information on sexual and reproductive health, allowing women to prevent diseases, and acquire knowledge to choose contraceptive methods suitable for each family's planning.

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