the 2012 Brazil National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS), an internet based general population-based study, found that after treatment, 69% was not represented of age and gender. Of the 12,000 total respondents, 4,560 were women from 18-49 years old, of which, contraceptive methods related questions were applied. Information about women whose partners had vasectomy were not captured. Descriptive analyses and contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) were based on the weighted data. RESULTS: Overall, 63% of the surveyed women from 18-49 years old were using any contraception method during the past 6 months and included married (39%) and single (33%) women. Young women (0.24%) were the most ages and cardiac. CPR of married women were analyzed in more than 6% of the women. Pills for non-for birth control use were reported by 20%. CONCLUSIONS: Patterns reported worldwide prevalence from 2013 was consistent when compared to updated information on Brazilian contraceptive use from NHWS, with lower prevalence use compared to developed countries. Data was similar when evaluating the use of moderns contraceptives and worldwide average of CPR for married women. In conclusion, awareness of contraception type and importance are needed in the country, which can lead to optimization of educational and awareness programs for women.

**PIH5**

**MORTALITY IN A UNIVERSITY PEDIATRIC HOSPITAL IN COLOMBIA 2000 – 2014**

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OBJECTIVES: To estimate change in incidence of inhospital mortality and provide information for planning health care in pediatrics. METHODS: 1,023 children mortality rate and the market-based costs of medical specialists’ nose and treat diseases caused by HPV. Ecuadorian treatment was not favored by panelists. The prevention of genital warts caused by HPV has the fundamental purpose to alleviate the morbidity of days lost from disability and the societal economic burden of its treatment. Preventive vaccine can prevent the morbidity burden of genital warts plus the potential of precancers and cancers.

**PIH6**

**DETERMINANTES SOCIOECONÓMICOS DE LA NUTRICIÓN INFANTIL EN COLOMBIA**

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OBJECTIVES: Estimar los determinantes socioeconómicos de la nutrición infantil en Colombia. MÉTODOS: Estudio de cohortes a partir del micro-data de la Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud 2010, agrupados por regiones. Se estimaron cuatro modelos de regresión múltiple, en el que las variables dependientes fueron el e - talla de la Talla para la Edad (TPE) y del Peso para la Edad (PPE) con el fin de establecer los factores socioeconómicos en la nutrición infantil, utilizando el método de Mínimos Cuadrados Ordinarios (MCO). RESULTADOS: La región Caribe y Bogotá presentaron mayores problemas de desnutrición infantil. En el quintil de riqueza más bajo el promedio de TPE en la región Caribe fue de -1.18 (RIC: -1.91 a -0.42), mientras que en el quintil más alto fue de -0.29 (RIC: -1.57 a -0.12). En Bogotá el promedio fue de -2.22 (RIC: -2.37 a -2.06) en el primer quintil de riqueza y -0.83 (RIC: 1.38 a -0.56) en el quintil promedio. El promedio de PPE fue de -0.51 (RIC: 1.0 a -0.25) en la región Caribe y -0.69 (RIC: 0.95 a -0.43) en Bogotá para el quintil más bajo de riqueza, mientras que en el quintil más alto fue de 0.5 (RIC: -0.92 a 0.39) en la región Caribe y -0.1 (RIC: -0.72 a 0.54) en Bogotá. La riqueza, el índice de masa corporal y la educación de la madre tienen un impacto positivo en la nutrición de los niños. El razon de nacimiento y la edad del niño mostraron tener una incidencia negativa en la nutrición de los niños. CONCLUSIONES: Al intercéntricamente, regiones con niños de los niños son significativas para la posición socioeconómica del hogar. Se evidenciaron desigualdades regionales. La prevención de embarazo en adolescentes podría jugar un papel fundamental en la disminución de la de desnutrición.

**PIH7**

**THE ISSUE FOR SEXUALITY AFTER CERVIX CANCER TREATMENT AMONG WOMAN**

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OBJECTIVES: To conduct a preliminary study to assess clients sexual life prior to and after the treatment. To identify clients’ understanding of cervical cancer and the role of sexuality in the relationship. METHODS: 306 women with cancer of the cervix were treated with Radiotherapy and Chemotherapy during this period. 133 were married. 50 out of these between ages 30 and 60 were free from the disease and leading normal lives, were interviewed. A questionnaire was the most age group. 88% of women, CPR regarding marital status and CPR only for married women were 63 % and 66%, respectively. Among contraceptive methods, modern contraception were most used, including condoms (44%), pill for birth control (44%), and injection (9%). Use of vaginal ring, patches and implant represented less than 1% each. Additionally traditional methods were used in more than 6% of the pill users. The use of contraception use were reported by 20%. CONCLUSIONS: Patterns reported worldwide prevalence from 2013 was more consistent when compared to updated information on Brazilian contraceptive use from NHWS, with lower prevalence use compared to developed countries. Data was similar when evaluating the use of modern contraceptives and worldwide average of CPR for married women. In conclusion, awareness of contraception type and importance are needed in the country, which can lead to optimization of educational and awareness programs for women.