

felt their health was very good and 62.5% good. Four men and nine women reported a chronic disease and 15.8% did not know if they had any chronic disease. However changes in lifestyles had occurred, an increase in the consumption of alcoholic beverages (beer and wine) and decreased physical activity, contributing factors to the development of chronic diseases. We conclude that migration and change in contexts of social and cultural inclusion influenced the habits and lifestyles of these Brazilian immigrants in Portugal. The adaptation and integration of immigrants is a slow and complex process that requires an eclectic, systematic and multidimensional approach.

Keywords: Brazilian immigrants; lifestyles; chronic diseases; migration; health

8 Tinea capitis - retrospective analysis of cases diagnosed between 2004 and 2013

Authors: *Helena Parada¹, Raquel Sabino¹, João Brandão¹, Cristina Furtado², Cristina Verissimo¹*

¹ Reference Unit for Parasitic and Fungal Infections - Department of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Health Dr. Ricardo Jorge

² Reference Unit of Epidemiological Surveillance- Department of Infectious Diseases, National Institute of Health Dr. Ricardo Jorge

Contact: **Cristina Verissimo**
E-mail: cristina.verissimo@insa.min-saude.pt

Introduction tinea capitis is an infection of the hair and scalp caused by dermatophytes of the genera *Trichophyton* and *Microsporum*. Transmission may occur by person to person contact, or indirectly by contact with infected animals. The prevalence varies by country and region, being more prevalent in developing countries (2, 4); children of are usually the most affected group (4, 5, 6). Objective This study aims to describe the epidemiology of tinea capitis in the region of Lisbon and Tagus Valley, from January 2004 to December 2013.

Material and Methods A retrospective analysis of laboratory results was conducted, of the period 1st January 2004 to 31st December 2013, from patients of the area of Lisbon and Tagus Valley, suspected of suffering of tinea capitis. Mycological analysis of hair and scaly scalp were performed and demographic data of the patients were analyzed.

Results Of 224 cases of tinea capitis, 129 (57.6%) were males and 95 (42.1%) were females. Dermatophytes most commonly isolated were *Microsporum audouinii* (120 cases, 53.6%), and *Trichophyton soudanense* (43 cases, 19.2%), with children in

groups 1-4 years and 5-9 years being the most affected groups.

Discussion The Lisbon area exhibits a different epidemiological profile than that described in similar studies for the northern regions of Portugal as the highest prevalence of species found were anthropophilic species and imported species.

Keywords: *Tinea capitis*, fungal infection, *Microsporum*, *Trichophyton*, surveillance.

9 Outbreak of viral meningitis in a preschool center

Authors: *Ivo Cruz*, Public Health Resident, Public Health Unit of ACeS Porto Ocidental
Susana Barbosa, UPublic Health Resident, Public Health Unit of ACeS Porto Ocidental
Amélia Moreira, Unidade de Saúde Pública do ACeS Porto Ocidental
Assunção Varela, Public Health Specialist, Public Health Unit of ACeS Porto Ocidental
Delfina Antunes, Public Health Specialist, Coordinator of the Public Health Unit of ACeS Porto Ocidental

Contact: **Cristina Verissimo**
E-mail: cristina.verissimo@insa.min-saude.pt

Introduction: Viral meningitis is a meningeal inflammation resulting from a viral infection of the central nervous system. It can occur in the form of outbreaks or isolated cases. Over 85% of cases are attributed to enteroviruses. On December 8, 2013, a first case of viral meningitis in a five year old child was notified to the Local Authority via Health Alert and Appropriate Response System (SARA). The child attended a preschool center in the geographic area of ACeS Porto Ocidental.

Materials and Methods: Epidemiological surveillance and risk management by the application of control measures were implemented in this outbreak. All cases of meningitis (suspected, probable or confirmed) must be notified to the Local Health Authority through SARA and investigated to identify close contacts which should remain under clinical monitoring. Measures of individual and general hygiene should be strengthened. After identification of the etiologic agent additional control measures may be implemented, depending on the agent.

Results: The first case was reported on December 8. On December 10, 2 more cases were reported. Information of individual and general hygiene measures and monitoring of close contacts were provided to the school and parents. On December 12, 2 more suspected cases arose. By December 16 there were a total of 6 cases. In 2 cases, stool sampling was collected.