

93.43% (n=469), among whom, 14.07% (n=66), 55.86 (n=262), and 30.06% (n=141) reported mild, moderate and severe pain respectively. 62.05% (n=291) reported pain in every cycle, which rose to 87.94% (n=124) for those with severe pain. Academic performance was adversely affected due to dysmenorrhoea. 79.74% (n=374) reported loss of concentration in studies, 52.45% (n=246) reported class absenteeism, 50.74% (n=238) missed class tests and 4.69% (n=22) missed terminal exams. Loss of concentration was significantly related with pain severity ($\chi^2=13.82$; $p<0.001$), as was number of days absent in last 6 months ($\chi^2=29.59$; $p<0.001$). 39.39% (n=26) with mild, 63.5% (n=164) with moderate and 84.40% (n=119) with severe pain expressed a need for leave, citing disability due to pain.

CONCLUSION

Prevalence of dysmenorrhoea was high among female undergraduate students, and it impaired their academic performances causing loss of curriculum, with sufferers expressing a need for leave, highlighting the necessity of appropriate intervention.

Territorialization and teaching-service integration in Primary Health Care Service of Porto Seguro, Bahia, Brazil

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INTRODUCTION

Territorialization in Primary Health Care (PHC) represents an important instrument for organizing health practices, once they are implemented in a spatially delimited territory. Understanding the territory is essential to describe and analyze human populations and their health, economic and socio-cultural problems, besides allowing the impacts assessment of services on the population's health levels, which enables health practices aimed at community reality. The analysis and diagnosis of the health situation are essential to fully develop the PHC. This work is based on experiences of teaching-service integration encouraged by the Federal University of Southern Bahia, in Porto Seguro. It was possible to experience the PHC operation and the community daily life, even as their health problems and demands.

AIM

To present the students experiences in a specific territory of Porto Seguro and emphasize the relevant role performed by teaching-service integration on professional qualification.

METHODS

This qualitative study is observational, analytical and exploratory. Methodology: bibliographic and field research, applying data collection with people using action and participant researches. The data collected allowed an understanding of the territory's situation, even as health conditions, epidemiological risks and social vulnerabilities.

RESULTS

The services's great difficulties are asymmetric relations, the gap between professionals and work overload, what shows the necessity of change work relationships. This paper and the teaching-service integration allowed a deeper understanding of territory, including their health services and labor market, where students will be after graduating.

CONCLUSION

The work enabled the territorialization understanding and integration teaching-service. The methodology used made it

possible to approach the reality of the territory, making it understood and appropriated by the students. Participant research allows the researcher insertion in a field formed by socio-cultural differences and invites the community to participate. It promotes the knowledge's construction in an increasing way, valuing the previous knowledge of all participants.

Study of Staphylococcus aureus in the nasal and oral cavities of dentistry students

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INTRODUCTION

Staphylococcus aureus permanently and asymptotically colonizes 30% of the population, causing most nosocomial and community-acquired infections. The nostrils are considered its preferred host habitat and the main reservoir for transmission. However, the oral cavity has also demonstrated to be an ideal starting point for auto-infection and transmission.

AIM

This study aims to evaluate the prevalence of Staphylococcus aureus in the nasal and oral cavities of dentistry students, compare the colonization between these two habitats and obtain a better understanding of the oral cavity's role as a reservoir. Additionally, this research pretends to correlate Staphylococcus aureus carriage with the participant's demographic and clinical information and clinical practice experience.

METHODS

Oral and nasal swabs were collected from 101 students (55 from the 2nd year and 46 from the 5th year), cultured in selective media, and isolates identified by MALDI-TOF. The students were also subjected to a Decayed, Missed and Filled teeth clinical evaluation and a demographic and clinical background survey.

RESULTS

Staphylococcus aureus was the second most prevalent identified Staphylococcus species. Similar prevalence of Staphylococcus aureus exclusive nasal or oral carriers was found, representing 13.9% and 12.0%, whereas simultaneously nasal and oral carriers represent 9.9% of the total students' population. Staphylococcus aureus carriage showed no association with students' clinical practice, hormonal contraception, or gender. However, the group of students with DMFT > 2 exhibited statistically higher nasal and oral simultaneous Staphylococcus aureus carriage rates ($p=0.011$).

CONCLUSION

The present study demonstrates the importance of the oral cavity as a colonization site for Staphylococcus aureus, which has been widely neglected so far. Further research on this pathogen's colonization process in different body sites, along with its endogenous and inter-human dissemination process, is essential to manage the potential risk that this bacteria species brings to populations and health care systems.

Epidemiological Profile of Hospitalizations for Trauma of Internal Organs in Brazil from 2012 to 2018

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