

EPIDEMIOLOGY IN METALLIC MERCURY POISONING AFTER ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE: CASE - INSTITUTIONAL ACTION ON THE CITY WITH MORE THAN 100 EXPOSED IN BRAZIL

Telma Nery, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Rogério Christensen, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Abilio Lopes, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental BRASIL

Mirta Silva, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental BRASIL

Roseane Souza, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental - BRASIL

Clarice Freitas, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Andre Leite, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Graziela Silva, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Zaira Mancilha, Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental -BRASIL

Sonia Zanotti Secretary of State for Health – SP- Epidemiological Surveillance Center – CVE- Division of Diseases caused by Environmental –BRASIL

Introduction: Human exposure to toxic substances and metals occurs worldwide, with severe consequences to the environment and human health. Accidents caused by substances and goods in the local inadequate are common.

The Epidemiological Surveillance Center was originally notified of two children poisoned by mercury metallic.

Upon investigation it was found 113 people exposed in a county in the state of SP.

Objectives :• To describe the epidemiological research generated by the initial cases that ended with 113 exposed

• Describe the main inter-institutional actions that were essential to facilitate diagnosis, treatment and control of intoxication

Methodology :The investigation began with the investigation of two children under 5 years of exposure intoxicated and involved the whole family, several students, workers and nearby residents. All exposed underwent specific complementary tests. Measurements were carried out preventive information and guidance to the entire population of the municipality. It involved a lawsuit with several institutions related to the issue of health, environment and education.

Conclusion :The investigation culminated with the identification of 113 exposed, clinical management, development of a protocol for future monitoring of exposure and environmental control of homes, schools and region.