

locomotion (the number of line crossings), rearing (standing upright on the hind legs), latency to leave the first quadrant and grooming. Results and Conclusions: At P16 the M group showed increase in time of grooming (Student t test, $P<0.05$). At P88, the C-M group showed increase rearing in comparison to the other groups (one-way ANOVA, $P<0.05$). The data suggested that the mechanisms involved in the opioid withdrawal processes in the neonate differ from those in adult animals and that the two opiate exposures, in early and in adult life, can trigger an adaptive response, resulting in the absence of withdrawal symptoms.

NOCICEPTION RESPONSE INDUCED BY MORPHINE EXPOSURE DURING EARLY LIFE IS NOT REVERTED BY ANTINFLAMMATORY IN ADULT LIFE

JOANNA RIPOLL ROZISKY; JOANNA RIPOLL ROZISKY, LICIANE MEDEIROS, JANAÍNA TEIXEIRA, ANDRESSA DE SOUZA, IRACI LUCENA DA SILVA TORRES

Introduction: Studies have shown that exposure to drugs in early life can have long-lasting implications on the developing nervous system. Others have shown that opioid exposure could lead changes in pain modulatory circuits. Objectives: investigate whether nociception-induced by repeated morphine exposure during early life is reverted by indomethacin on the formalin test at P30 and P60. Materials and Methods: neonate male Wistar rats were divided into 2 groups: saline (C-n=28) and morphine (M-n=33) which received saline or morphine ($5\mu\text{g}$ s.c., midi-scapular) at P8 until P14. At P30 and P60, the animals were subdivided into 4 groups: saline/saline (C-C-n=14); saline/indomethacin (C-I-n=14); morphine/saline (M-C-n=17 and morphine/indomethacin (M-I-n=16) which received 30 min before the formalin test saline or indomethacin (10mg/kg , i.p.). The formalin test was performed at P30 and P60: each animal was injected s.c. into the plantar surface with $0.17\ \mu\text{L/kg}$ of a 2% formalin solution and the nociceptive response was recorded for a period of 30 min. The summation of time (s) spent in licking, biting and flicking of the formalin-injected hindpaw was recorded in 2 phases: phase I (0-5 minutes) and phase II (15-30 minutes). Results and Conclusions: At P30 only the C-I group showed decrease of nociception response in 2 phases (one-way ANOVA, $P<0.05$). At P60 the C-I group showed decrease of nociception response in the second phase (one-way ANOVA, $P<0.05$). The data suggested that the repeated morphine exposure in early life induces nociception in medium-and long-term and it isn't reverted by indomethacin. Thus, this study challenge the view that early exposure to opiate results in the subsequent development of altered nociceptive responses. which may be expressed until adulthood.

NUTRIÇÃO

ASSOCIAÇÃO ENTRE A COMPOSIÇÃO DE GORDURAS DA DIETA E A PRESENÇA DE DESFECHOS CARDIOVASCULARES EM PACIENTES COM DIABETES MELITO TIPO 2

ANA LUIZA TEIXEIRA DOS SANTOS; CAMILA KÜMMEL DUARTE; TANARA WEISS, GABRIELA CANTORI; MIRELA JOBIM DE AZEVEDO; THEMIS ZELMANOVITZ

As doenças cardiovasculares (DCV) são as principais causas de mortalidade nos pacientes com diabetes melito (DM) tipo 2. As recomendações dietéticas da Associação Americana de Diabetes para a prevenção das DCV nestes pacientes são baseadas, na sua maioria, em estudos realizados em pacientes com DCV, porém sem DM. Este estudo de coorte visa analisar as características da dieta, especialmente quanto à ingestão de gorduras, e a incidência de desfechos cardiovasculares nos pacientes com DM tipo 2. Foram avaliados pacientes com DM tipo 2 acompanhados no Ambulatório do Grupo de Nutrição em Diabete desde 2001. Foi realizada avaliação nutricional, que consistiu de avaliação antropométrica e preenchimento de registros alimentares (RA) e avaliação clínica (avaliação do controle metabólico, controle pressórico, detecção de complicações crônicas do DM e avaliação CV). Foram avaliados 156 pacientes, divididos de acordo com a presença ($n=21$) ou ausência ($n=135$) de evento cardíaco. O tempo médio de acompanhamento do grupo com evento cardíaco (CE) foi $60,3 \pm 9,5$ meses e $58,6 \pm 10,4$ meses do grupo sem evento (SE). Quanto às características da dieta, os pacientes SE tinham um maior consumo de ácidos graxos poliinsaturados (AGPI) [9,5 %VET (2,8-25,3)] do que os pacientes CE [7,7 %VET (4,3-15,2); $p=0,04$]. Na análise de regressão de Cox (análise multivariada), observou-se uma associação negativa entre a ingestão de AGPI total [risco relativo (RR)=0,84, intervalo de confiança (IC)=0,72–0,99; $p=0,036$], assim como do ácido linoléico [RR=0,84, IC=0,70–0,99; $p=0,039$] e do ácido linolênico [RR=0,25, IC=0,07–0,83;