

Results: A 42-year-old woman died few minutes after arriving at the hospital, complaining of abdominal pain in the last 24 hours. At autopsy, she exhibited marked cutaneous-mucous paleness. At laparotomy, there was a marked amount of haemorrhagic fluid in the abdominal cavity, and the focus was identified in the right uterine tube. At salpingotomy, a foetus was exteriorized measuring 3.5 cm in length, with genitalia still ambiguous - morphological characteristics compatible with 8-9 weeks of gestational age. Microscopic analysis showed large chorionic villi of the placenta inside the right uterine tube. The cause of death, therefore, was given as a hypovolemic shock due to ruptured ectopic tubal pregnancy.

Conclusion: In the present case, the early search for medical care would have a modifying impact on the prognosis. In cases of abdominal pain, especially in women of childbearing age, gynaecological causes should always be considered.

E-PS-01-011

Analysis of cases referrals for the Death Verification Service

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Background & objectives: The Death Verification Service (DVS) and the Institute of Legal Medicine, are responsible for performing the autopsies and sometimes cases are incorrect referral to each service and between them. Analysed the cases that were forwarded to Death Verification Service.

Methods: It was performed a retrospective cohort study, evaluating data from Death Verification Service of the state of Ceara, Brazil from 2019's January-February.

Results: During this period, there were more than 1300 deaths referred to the DVS and of these 28 cases were incorrectly referred to the DVS when they should have been sent to the Institute of Legal Medicine with 9 (33%) deaths from exogenous intoxication, 6 (21%) deaths without medical assistance, 5 (18%) due to falling from their own height, 2 (7%) due to aspiration of foreign bodies, 1 (3.5%) suicide, 1 (3.5%) drug addiction, 1 (3.5%) electric shock and the other 3 (10.5%) were due to other causes.

Conclusion: In conclusion, although there are very specific indications for referring a corpse to one of these institutions, erroneous referral of cases to any of these are still recurring and those mistakes may compromise future mortality indicators based assessments.

E-PS-01-012

Sudden death in young adults in Ceará, Brazil

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Background & objectives: Sudden death (SD) refers to a non-violent death occurring less than 24-hours from the onset of symptoms and in young adult is uncommon, but reaffirms its societal burden, especially for screening programs. Evaluate the causes of SD in young adults.

Methods: Cross-sectional study, evaluating autopsy data from Death Verification Service of the State of Ceara, Brazil from January to February of 2019.

Results: There were 195 cases of sudden death and of these, 26 were patients under 40 years of age, predominantly mixed race, average age of 28 years (median 36 years) and 80% were male. 61.5% deaths due to cardiac causes, 19.23% of which due to hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and 38.5% deaths due to non-cardiac causes.

Conclusion: Sudden death is rare in young people, but it has a disproportionate impact on the community and the most often, death is due to a heart abnormality. Even when analysed in a short period, many cases of SD are found and potentially preventable with correct diagnosis and risk stratification.

E-PS-01-013

A case of widespread metastatic pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma, signet-ring cell variant

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Background & objectives: We report the case of a 58-years old man with multiple metastasis from unknown primary, who died from respiratory failure. Autopsy revealed a metastatic signet-ring cell adenocarcinoma of the pancreas, which is a very rare variant of pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma.

Methods: A comprehensive autopsy study has been performed, which highlighted the presence of a large pancreatic mass, with extension to regional and distant lymph nodes. The lungs showed a solid aspect. The presence of gastric-intestinal primitive tumours was excluded. During autopsy, several specimens were collected for histological diagnosis.

Results: Histology revealed a signet-ring cell adenocarcinoma of the pancreas, with multiple metastasis. The pancreatic origin of the neoplasm was confirmed by immunohistochemical positivity for cytokeratin 7, 8/18 and for MUC1. Both lungs showed diffuse foci of tumour thrombotic microangiopathy (TTM), a rare condition caused by accumulation of neoplastic cells and fibrin clots within pulmonary vessels. This is the first report of TTM due to pancreatic signet-ring cell carcinoma.

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E-PS-01-014

Causes of lethal outcomes in children, born from mothers with type I diabetes

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Background & objectives: The pregnancy, complicated by diabetes of 1 type, is related to group of high risk of early reproductive losses, obstetric complications and congenital malformations of foetus. The aim of research is to study children, born from mothers with diabetes.

Methods: The 15 autopsies of new-borns, died in early and late neonatal period were researched. Their mothers had diabetes of 1 type.

Results: It was revealed that 88,8% of childbirths were premature, intra-uterine infection was detected in 83,3% of childbirths, syndrome of respiratory dysfunction of new-born was detected in 12%, congenital anomalies were in 11% of cases. The direct causes of death of children, born from mothers with diabetes of 1 type were neonatal respiratory distress syndrome (50%), necrotizing enterocolitis (16.6%), cerebral oedema (16.7%), acute heart failure (11.1%), intraventricular haemorrhage (5.6%)

Conclusion: The pregnancy on background of diabetes of 1 type is accompanied by serious complications in foetus, what can lead to premature childbirths and further death of premature new-born.