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1. CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH

MANDATORY REPORTING OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT ABUSE BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS IN A STATE OF BRAZILIAN NORTHEASTERN

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Introduction: Violence against children and adolescents is an unequal power relationship. The Brazilian Child and Adolescent Act adopt a strategy of safety and protection of all suspected cases of abuse.

Objectives: The aim of this paper is to analyze the system of general practitioners (GPs) notification for child and adolescent mistreatment throughout Ceará State, Brazil.

Methods: A structured questionnaire was given to 227 general practitioners in 85 cities across the state. A quantitative analyze was done. The research was conducted in accordance with recognized ethical standards and national/international laws.

Results: The professional average age is 35.7 years (Standard Deviation = 12.2). The GPs have been working on primary healthcare less than 05 years (51.5%). The results illustrate that the majority of GP had no training on child/adolescent mistreatment notification (73.6%), but knew the Child and Adolescent Act (72.7%). GPs that trust in protection agencies of child and adolescent are the majority (70.8%) and do not feel under threat by the State (75.8%), for this reason they know how to forward the child/adolescent mistreatment cases (64.2%). Among 227 GPs participants, 53,1% affirmed that they had identified cases of child abuse in their careers (53.1%), nevertheless, just 52.6% of these occurrences of abuse had notified.

Conclusions: These findings show that as less training GPs are, less notification of abuse problem they do. This is under the Brazilian National Health System (SUS) expectation and an abuse notification system on the SUS must to be done, looking for changes on the GPs notification.

Keywords: Child abuse. Notification. Primary healthcare.

INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSES OF THE CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS IN THE CITY OF MANAUS, AMAZONAS-BRAZIL, IN 2012

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Introduction: Data of the United Nations for the Childhood Fund (UNICEF) demonstrate a reduction in the infant mortality rates in Brazil in the last two decades. However the monitoring of this indicator is necessary, because this translates the situation of health of a população.

Objectives: In this work, academics and tutors of the nursing and medicine courses of the University of the State of Amazonas-Brazil (UEA) accompanied the professional work of the Municipal General office of Health of Manaus/Amazonas-Brazil (SEMSA-Manaus), with the objective of living actions related to the surveillance in health in the scope of the infant mortality.

segregation that exists in the sector produces both the invisibility of gender inequalities, and problems in terms of working conditions, as shown in the literature (EASHAW, 2013).

Methods: This is a case study about the working conditions in a feminised working environment, and how they are perceived by workers and managers. The study took place in a private health clinic, and the methodology included semi-structured interviews and direct observation.

Results: We observed the initial exploratory proposition that sex segregation of work explains the working conditions in feminised sectors, as well as the perceptions of stakeholders about them. The main effects are the invisibility of inequalities and the psychosocial risks associated with working conditions. Those were marked by the amount of hours worked and the workload, the precariousness and nonparticipation in decisions, requirement of extra tasks, exposure to aggression and harassment, emotional intensity, non-recognition of their competences, and corresponding devaluation of wages.

Keywords: Working conditions. Health. Psychosocial risks.

6. CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

CARDIOVASCULAR AND METABOLIC RISK IN PORTUGUESE WOMEN

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Background: Overweight and increased waist circumference are early markers of cardiovascular and metabolic disease. The current obesity context recommends the assessment of individual risk factors as predictors of future comorbidities.

Objectives: Assess body mass index (BMI), blood pressure (BP) and waist circumference values and analyze its relationship with nutritional status in young Portuguese women.

Methods: Cross-sectional/observational study conducted in 2012 with 1424 Portuguese women, Mean age 34.47 years (SD = 5.29), mothers of preschool children also under study. Performed anthropometric and waist circumference measures, BMI classification based on WHO (2000) referential and Portugal norms, (DGS, 2004). The BP was classified according to the European Heart Journal (2007) recommendations.

Results: Overall, 31.9% of women were overweight (obesity 12.1%), significantly higher in women with low literacy, low-income, and from rural areas, while the high blood pressure (HBP) and metabolic risk associated with waist circumference were significantly higher only in those with low literacy. Metabolic risk appeared in 60.8% and women with overweight and obesity, significantly associate increased risk of metabolic disease ($\chi^2 = 212.37$, $p = 0.000$), with a probability greater than 8 (OR = 8.158; CI = 6.024-11.048). Globally had normal-high and hypertension 22.8% of women, while 31.8% associated obesity and hypertension ($\chi^2 = 31.466$, $p = 0.000$) and 27.6% increased waist circumference ($\chi^2 = 16.769$, $p = 0.000$) with a risk about twice (OR = 2.447; CI = 1.781 - 3.362; OR= 1.990; CI = 1.427- 2.775 respectively).

Conclusions: Results showed the association between overweight, metabolic and cardiovascular risk, who reinforces the importance of promoting women's health early.

Keywords: Cardiovascular risk. Metabolic risk. Young women's health.

METABOLIC SYNDROME IN USERS OF A COMMUNITY PHARMACY

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Introduction: Metabolic syndrome (MetS), a set of several cardiovascular risk factors such as obesity, high fasting blood glucose, dyslipidemia and hypertension, affects various regions of world, constituting a worrying public health problem worldwide. Due the lack of portuguese data in this area, the aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of MetS in a pharmacy in the district of Bragança.

Methods: Total sample involved 80 adults > 18 years, randomly selected, 38.8% men and 61.2% women, mean age 60 years. Diagnosis was based on the «Third Report of the National Cholesterol Education Program Expert Panel on Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Cholesterol in Adults» (APT-III).

Results: Globally, the prevalence of MetS was 7.5%, higher in men (9.7%) than in women (6.1%) and more elevated among individuals with age > 40 years (8.5%). Moreover, most have reported not make any kind of diet, about half ingests alcohol and about a third is smoking.

Conclusions: The high prevalence of MetS found in this study alerts the attention for the treatment of the MetS, retarding or preventing future consequences, like diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

Keywords: Metabolic syndrome. Prevalence. Risk factors.

EVALUATION OF SERUM CONCENTRATIONS OF TOTAL CHOLESTEROL IN PHARMACY STUDENTS OF INSTITUTO POLITÉCNICO DE BRAGANÇA

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Introduction: Hypercholesterolemia is a factor involved in the development of atherosclerosis, which is related to cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases, the two main causes of death in the world. The aim of the study was determined the prevalence of hypercholesterolemia in Pharmacy students from the Instituto Politécnico de Bragança (IPB) and described and analyze the risk factors associated.

Methods: From a random sample of four classes of the course of Pharmacy from IPB, were selected for this study two years (1^o and 4^o years), with 32 students in each class. The descriptive, cross-sectional and quantitative study was carried out by application of a screening of cholesterol levels, and with a self-completion questionnaire. The data were subjected to statistical treatment through the program SPSS 16.0.

Results: This study found that the average of total cholesterol (TC) was 197.06 ± 43.542 mg/dL. The men had lower levels of cholesterol (174.33 mg/dL) than females (200.78 mg/dL) indicating the sex has influence on the levels of cholesterol. Hypercholesterolemia was more prevalent at ages ≥ 20 years, with higher average for students attending the 4th year (203.53 mg/dL) than those attending the 1st year (190.59 mg/dL). Concerning food, only the consumption of sausages showed association with serum concentrations of TC. Additionally, students who make meals at home have higher CT than those who make their meals elsewhere (200.49 and 183.62 mg/dL, respectively), allowing to conclude that the lack of time for meals provides a power based on fast food, rich in cholesterol.