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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 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.

Objectives: In this work, academics and tutors of the nursing and medicine courses of the University of the State of Amazonas-Brasil (UEA) accompanied the work process of professionals 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 maternal mortality.

Methods: This project makes part of the “Pró-Saúde”, that is the National Program of Reorientation of the Professional Formation in Health in Brazil, being a report of the work process of professionals of SEMSA-Manaus and academics of UEA in the investigation and analysis of maternal deaths between 2010 to 2012.

Results: Fourth-one maternal deaths were investigated of a total of 78 deaths (52,56%). Of these women, 68% were between 19 and 34 years old. Most (97,56%) had attendance of prenatal or delivery in units of health. Seventh four percent of the deaths happened during the gestation, followed by the puerperium (23%) and in the moment of the childbirth (3%). The direct obstetric causes were responsible for 66% of the deaths.

Conclusions: The experience lived by academics of UEA increased the formation of those future professionals and it demonstrated that actions related to the obstetric complications in the pregnancy, childbirth or due to puerperium interventions, omissions, incorrect treatment should be part of a public health politics in any Country, State or area.

Keyword: Investigation. Analysis. Death. Maternal.

CHARACTERIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND CONSUMPTION OF ACETYSALICYLIC ACID IN USERS OF COMMUNITY PHARMACIES

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Introduction: Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) is one of the drugs most used by the Portuguese population for its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic and antiplatelet effect. Thus, this study aimed to characterize the knowledge and the consumption pattern of ASA in users of community pharmacies of three locations in the district of Porto.

Methods: The investigation was achieved by application of a questionnaire to 390 users of community pharmacies of three locations in the district of Porto (Lousada, Paços de Ferreira e Porto).

Results: The dosage of ASA most known and consumed was of 500mg (28.2 and 53%, respectively). Individuals considered having a level of knowledge “Reasonable” about this substance (47.8%). As regards the frequency of use, the most reported by respondents was once per year (48.3%), and time-consuming 1 to 3 days (37.8%). A considerable percentage of respondents indicating that ASA was prescribed by the doctor (36.4%) and on his own initiative (36.4%). The main reasons of use of AAS are flu (41.2%), pain head (40%) and fever (10.7%), have been noted adverse effects in 4.1% of consumers. It was found that the level of knowledge is higher in middle age (40-60 years) ($p = 0.220$) and in individuals with qualifications of 6-9th year.

Conclusions: The present study denotes the existence of gaps of consistent, coherent and updated information about ASA drug.

Keywords: Acetylsalicylic acid. Consumption. Knowledge.

CHARACTERIZATION OF PATIENTS WITH COPD FROM 3 HEALTH CARE CENTERS IN VISEU

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Introduction: Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) is a major cause of chronic morbidity, premature mortality and health resources expenditure. It is a condition related to exposure to risk factors and the spirometry is required to make a clinical diagnosis. The comorbidities contribute to its severity.

Objectives: Identify the population of three Health Care Centers in Viseu diagnosed with COPD and characterize their smoking habits, occupational risks, registration of spirometry, comorbidities and therapy.

Methodology: Observational, cross-sectional and descriptive study, by retrospective analysis of clinical records of patients diagnosed with COPD until June 2014. The data was collected through the software SAM® and then processed in Excel®2010.

Results: 228 patients were studied, of whom 62.3% were male and 37.7% female, aged between 35 and 98 years (mean 71.5 years). 9.2% had occupational risk with exposure to dust and/or inhaled gases and 65.8% had no computer record of their profession. 52.6% were non-smokers, 12.3% smokers, 10.5% ex-smokers and 24.6% had no record of smoking. 35.5% of patients had spirometry requested, of which 61.7% was consistent with the diagnosis. Regarding comorbidities, 49.6% had hypertension, 36.4% dyslipidemia, 18.4% diabetes, 15.4% were obese and 18.9% had anxiety and depression. The majority (32%) were treated with an inhaled corticosteroid combined with a long-acting beta2-agonist.

Conclusions: This study highlights the role of GP in controlling multiple comorbidities and in patient education for the avoidance of risk factors such as smoking. It is worth noting the lack of required spirometry, important to confirm the diagnosis as well as in the monitoring of the disease, and the lack of medical records that should be improved.

Keywords: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Smoking.

4. ELDERLY HEALTH

DETERMINANTS OF ACTIVE AGING AMONG THE ELDERLY PORTUGUESE POPULATION

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Introduction: Our aim in this communication is to contribute to the characterization of motor skills of the Portuguese elderly population, determining their relationship with age and with the subjective health status. We characterized the capabilities of gross motor skills (GMS) and fine motor skills (FMS) based on two indices that aggregate various indicators.

Methods: The analysis is based on the results obtained in the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (wave-4) constituted by a representative sample of the Portuguese individuals over 64 years. From the data obtained, the GMS have been assessed through an index which includes the ability to: walk one hundred meters; cross a room; climb a flight of stairs and bathing. The evaluation of FMS