



## PARALLEL SESSIONS: POSTERS

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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 taxes 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.

an excellence academic profile, they have a better sleep quality and a higher grade of daytime somnolence.

**Conclusions:** The majority of the included students in this study have a poor quality of sleep and a higher daytime somnolence. The sleep quality is influenced by the entrance of the students to the university, by the residence area during the school year and with the consumption of tobacco, alcoholic drinks, coffee and with other stimulating drinks. We even conclude that the sleep quality influences the academic profile.

**Keywords:** University students. Sleep quality. Somnolence.

## THE RESEARCH ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AND FRAGILE X SYNDROME IN LIFE COURSE PERSPECTIVE

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**Introduction:** The "Life-Course Perspective", assuming that the course of life and development of each individual are strongly linked and marked by the historical, social and cultural moment in which he lives, has been increasingly used to study the life path of people in particular situations, such as disability.

**Objectives:** Evaluate the usefulness of the Life Course Perspective studding the FXS families and children and its pathway: a) family inclusion; b) inclusive education; c) social inclusion.

**Methods:** This is an exploratory qualitative study, conducted in a Grounded Theory approach, based in 60 interviews with parents of boys aged between 4 and 31 years old, with Fragile X Syndrome full mutation.

**Results:** Emerged from the data a central category on the path of development and inclusion that organizes and deploys six other categories that are major milestones in the path of inclusion of children with FXS: a) first signs; b) diagnosis; c) early childhood education; d) 1st cycle of basic education; e) school transitions f) leaving the education system.

**Conclusions:** A Life Course Perspective seems to be an approach potentially useful in the planning and organization of studies about the population with developmental disabilities. Studies in this perspective can be used to place individuals in the here and now, combining a bio-psycho-social perspective and a contextual perspective. The results of the studies in this perspective can have a good applicability since identifying and understand the more outstanding moments, processes and factors.

**Keywords:** Fragile X syndrome. Disability. LC perspective.

## PHYSICAL EXERCISE, SATISFACTION WITH LIFE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN PORTUGUESE WOMEN

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**Introduction:** The promoting the practice of physical exercise, associated to important implications of physical order and psychological health, has been of concern for institutions and professionals in the health and education. The study has as main purpose the evaluation of the effect of the practice of exercise upon satisfaction with life and psychological well-being, in a sample of Portuguese women.

**Methods:** The sample was constituted by 102 women, in which 48 practice and 54 do not practice physical exercise, with ages between 18 and 60 years of age. The variables were measured by Portuguese valid scales: Physical Activity Measures, to evaluate the practice of physical exercise; Scale of satisfaction with life (SWLS) used to evaluate the satisfaction with life and Scale of well being (EBEP) used to evaluate psychological well being.

**Results:** There are significant influences the practice of physical exercise on the psychological well being. The ones who practice show a larger rate of well being (in the domains of the environment and objectives of life) compared to the women that do not practice physical exercise; there is a significant effect of the practice of physical exercise in the perception of affects. Women that do not practice physical exercise present a larger level of negative affects. Also there is a significant association between satisfaction with life and the age; there are statistically significant differences in satisfaction with life due to the civil state, where it was found that married and unmarried women compared to unmarried, have better life satisfaction regardless of practice or not practice physical exercise.

**Conclusions:** This study reinforces the importance of the practice of physical exercise for a positive psychological function.

**Keywords:** Physical exercise. Psychological well-being. Women.

## IN VITRO DISSOLUTION STUDY IN PREDICTING ORAL ABSORPTION OF DRUGS CONTAINING PARACETAMOL USING AN ELECTRONIC TONGUE

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**Introduction:** The bioavailability of drugs is essential for the therapeutic efficacy of medicines, and it is therefore essential to conduct dissolution studies of drugs. The electronic tongue has been demonstrating potential usefulness in this area.

**Objectives:** Verify the potential of electronic tongue in the analysis of paracetamol in different drugs; verify the ability to cross-sensitivity sensors in dissolution studies; selecting a lipidic polymer membrane electrode with good performance in monitoring of samples dissolution.

**Methods:** Four samples of medicines containing 500 mg of Paracetamol: unbranded uncoated pill, branded uncoated pill, unbranded coated pill and branded coated pill have been used. We used a dissolution medium simulating the gastric fasting conditions. The polymer membranes were formed by mixing: 4 lipidic additives, 5 plasticizers and polymer polyvinyl chloride. After stabilization of the potential signals from all electrodes, each sample was placed in a metal tube in contact with the dissolution medium. The experiment ended when the tablet was fully dissolved. The assays were repeated three times for each sample.

**Results:** Yielded consistent dissolution profiles between repetitions of the same sample for some 40 tested sensors, including the 34 sensor which showed a similar behavior for both formulations. The uncoated pills obtained a dissolution profile of quick release (30'-unbranded; 25'-branded). The lengthy dissolutions resulted in different dissolution profiles between repetitions of the same sample of coated pills and capsules.

**Conclusions:** The dissolution profile of drugs containing acetaminophen was followed through 40 potentiometric sensors having cross-sensitivity is selected sensor 34, which allow obtaining reproducible results.

**Keywords:** Drug dissolution. Electronic tongue. Paracetamol.