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1. ADULT HEALTH

CHARACTERIZATION OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING NONINVASIVE VENTILATION ADMITTED IN UNIT INTERMEDIATE CARE

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Introduction: Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) is the application of a ventilatory support without resorting to invasive methods. Today it's considered a credible therapeutic option, with enough scientific evidence to support its application in various situations and clinical settings related to the treatment of acute respiratory disease, as well as chronic respiratory disease.

Objectives: Characterize patients undergoing NIV admitted in Unit Intermediate Care (ICU) in the period from October 1st 2015 to June 30th 2016.

Methods: Prospective study conducted in ICU between October 2015 and June 2016. In this study were included all patients hospitalized in this unit (ICU) and in that time period a sample of 57 participants was obtained. As data collection instruments we used a questionnaire for sociodemographic and clinical data and the Braden scale.

Results: Participants were mostly male 38 (66.7%), the average age 69.5 ± 11.3 years, ranging between 43 and 92 years. They weighed on average 76.6 kg (52 and 150), with an average body mass index of 28.5 kg/m² (20 to 58.5). With skin intact 28 (49.1%) with abnormal perfusion 12 (21.1%), with altered sensitivity 11 (19.3%) and a high risk of ulcer on the scale of Braden 37 (65%). The admission diagnosis was respiratory failure 33 (57.3%) and had different backgrounds. We used reused mask 53 (93.0%), the average time of NIV was 7.1 days (1-28), 4.8 days of hospitalization (1-18) and an average of 7.8 IPAP pressure. 11 (19.3%) of the participants developed face ulcer pressure.

Conclusions: The NIV is used in patients with advanced age, obesity, respiratory failure and high risk of face ulcer development.

Keywords: Patients. Noninvasive ventilation.

TELEPHONE SUPPORT LINE OF RHEUMATOLOGY DEPARTMENT: A 4.5 YEARS EXPERIENCE

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Introduction: In many health services in developed countries, the telephone support has been used as an innovative approach to providing care and answering questions by nurses, developing especially in specific areas such as rheumatology (Brown et al., 2006).

Objectives: To analyze the profile of users and the main reasons of patients that uses the Telephone Support Line of Day Hospital and early arthritis consultation of the CHUC Rheumatology Department, EPE.

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive-correlational study with a convenience sample of 448 calls. For continuous variables we used the t-student test, for dichotomous variables the χ^2 test and, finally, we performed a cluster analysis by the TwoStep Cluster method through the log-likelihood distance.

Results: Users have an average age of 44.8 years being predominantly male (58%). The cluster analysis allowed to create three groups whose profile shows that the cluster 1 (n = 96/21.4%) are formed by "older" adults that need to clarify mainly doubts about the results of auxiliary examinations tests (AET)/prescriptions and side effects/complications; the cluster 2 (n = 232/51.8%) are formed by young adults that call to change appointments and mainly to clarify doubts on the results of AET/prescriptions; finally, the cluster 3 (n = 120/26.8%) are formed by "middle age" adults that want to clarify doubts about medication and disease management.

Conclusions: Incoming calls cover a wide range of ages and all kinds of rheumatic diseases. This study allows us to identify in which groups it is necessary to make a more detailed educational

ABUSE AND NEGLECT OF ELDERLY AND INDEPENDENCE IN INSTRUMENTAL AND BASIC ACTIVITIES OF DAILY LIVING

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Introduction: One of the known risk factors for abuse and neglect of the elderly is the decrease in functional capacity, contributing to self care dependency of instrumental activities of daily living and basic activities of daily living (OMS, 2015).

Methods: Cross-sectional study with non probabilistic sample of 333 elderly, performed in a hospital, homes and day centers for the elderly. The data collection protocol included socio-demographic data, Questions to elicit Elder Abuse (Carney, Kahan & Paris, 2003 adap. By Ferreira Alves & Sousa, 2005), scale of instrumental activities of daily living Lawton and Brody and Katz index to assess the level of independence in activities of daily living.

Objectives: To evaluate the association between abuse and neglect in the elderly, instrumental activities of daily living and level of independence in activities of daily living.

Results: Emotional abuse is significantly correlated with the level of independence in activities of daily living ($p = 0.000$), older people with less independence tend to have higher levels of emotional abuse. The total abuse is significantly correlated with the levels of independence in activities of daily living ($p = 0.002$), less independent elderly tend to suffer greater abuse and neglect. There were no statistically significant associations between abuse and neglect and instrumental activities of daily living.

Conclusions: The less independent elderly are more vulnerable to situations of abuse and neglect, being more exposed to emotional abuse. These results point to the need for health professionals/nurses develop prevention interventions, including strategies to support carers and early screening in less independent elderly.

Keywords: Elder abuse. Negligence. Nursing care. Frail elderly.

PREVALENCE OF SURGICAL WOUND INFECTION AFTER SURGERY FOR BREAST CANCER: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Introduction: Breast cancer is one of the most common malignant pathology in European countries, as Portugal, where annual incidence is around 90 new cases per 100,000 women. Breast surgery is the usual treatment for this pathology, however such procedure can be complicated by the infection of surgical site.

Objectives: To know the prevalence and determinants of surgical wound infection after breast surgery.

Methods: We conducted a systematic review by searching of the Web of Science electronic database for articles published over the last six years in developed countries. Over three hundred citations were obtained and after excluding citations with reasons, five articles met our inclusion criteria and were included in the present review.

Results: Prevalence of surgical wound infection varied across studies between 0.1% and 12.5%. Bilateral mastectomy is associated with higher prevalence of wound infection than unilateral mastectomy (3.6% vs 3,3%), lumpectomy with immediate breast reconstruction (IBR) is related with higher frequency of wound infection

than surgery with no IBR (0,5% vs 0,1%), also, mastectomy with IBR is associated with higher prevalence of wound infection than mastectomy with no IBR (1,5% vs 0,3%) and breast surgery followed by axillary lymph node dissection is related with higher prevalence of wound infection than surgical procedures with no axillary lymph node dissection (2,82% vs 1,66%).

Conclusions: Nurses that provide post-operative care to women after breast surgery should be aware about risk of wound infection, particularly after more invasive procedures.

Keywords: Breast surgery. Surgical wound infection. Prevalence of infection. Post-operative complication.

THERAPY ADHERENCE IN COMMUNITY ELDERLY FROM INNER AND COAST COUNCILS OF NORTHERN PORTUGAL

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Introduction: Global aging associated with chronic comorbidities leads to increased simultaneous use of drugs and complex drug therapies. Therapy adherence is essential to ensure the effectiveness of therapeutic and control of chronic diseases in elderly.

Objectives: To estimate the prevalence of therapy adherence and associated factors in community elderly from inner and coast councils of northern Portugal.

Methods: This cross-sectional and correlational study was based on a questionnaire, with MAT scale (measure of adherence to therapy) validated for the Portuguese population (Delgado & Lima, 2001), applied by interview to 384 elderly (≥ 65 years) living in the community in northern Portugal councils of Esposende, Guimarães and Lamego. It was used descriptive statistics and Chi-Square test, with a significance level of 5%.

Results: The sample consisted mainly of females elderly (60,7%), with age mean of 75.8 years old, while 47.7% was between 65-74 years. On average, 4.99 different drugs are administered per day, being medicines that act on the circulatory system the most prescribed. The prevalence of therapy adherence was 86,6%. Elderly people who have help with medication, are those who most adhere to drug therapy ($p = 0.035$).

Conclusions: This study shows a considerable prevalence of therapy adherence. Having help with medication seems to be associated with better therapy adherence.

Keywords: Community elderly. Elderly. Therapy adherence.

ATTITUDES TOWARDS TO SEXUALITY AMONG OLDER PEOPLE: A QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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Introduction: Sexuality is an important component of human being and contributes to the quality of life. Sexual activity depends on attitudes toward sexuality. Although this is an important issue, the research on attitudes toward sexuality among older people has been a neglected topic.

Objectives: To understand attitudes towards sexuality among older people and to assess the relationship between sociodemographic factors and such attitudes.