

evaluate the psychometric properties of the various tools tested. The P7 should be used with caution in identifying frailty in PC, therefore we suggest the incorporation of another measure of frailty assessment.

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Keywords

Frailty, Elderly, Instrument, Prisma7.

O49

Use of software in learning difficulties of reading: comparative analysis between digital environment and hybrid environment

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Background

The learning difficulties of the letter-sound relations are seen as a risk factor for future difficulties in learning to read [1]. Ideally, the identification of children at risk of failure to learn reading and writing should occur in the last year of pre-school or early in the first year, so that intentional programs can be implemented to promote basic reading skills [2,3,4]. The most promising reading learning support programs combine explicit phonological awareness training with highly structured reading instruction [5,6].

Objective

This study evaluated the impact of two early intervention programs on reading learning difficulties. A program exclusively in virtual environment and a hybrid program, comprising sessions in virtual environment and in real environment.

Methods

Participants were 57 children, attending the first year of schooling, native speakers of European Portuguese, identified as at risk of having learning reading difficulties. The children were divided into three groups: (a) virtual environment intervention - training with Graphogame software, (b) hybrid intervention - training using Graphogame software and real-time sessions of pre-reading and reading skills oriented by a technician from the CiIL team (Center for Research and Intervention in Reading) and (c) absence of intervention beyond that provided for in the regular system of education. The intervention programs were developed in a school context, with the virtual component (Graphogame) developed with daily periodicity, with duration between 10 to 15 minutes. The intervention in real environment was carried out once a week, with activities of 30 to 40 minutes, using materials of a playful character, created specifically for the present study. In both types of sessions, the groups consisted of two to five children. The participants were evaluated at the level of letter-sound relations, phonemic awareness, word reading and pseudo word reading.

Results

Both intervention environments produced significantly more positive effects than those obtained by the control group. Still, the software Portuguese Basis Graphogame is an effective tool, however, with a more positive effect when used in parallel with a face-to-face reading promotion session.

Conclusions

The early intervention in reading difficulties should promote the explicit training of phonemic awareness and letter-sound relations in order for the decoding process to be developed. Although the virtual environment – in this case the software Portuguese Basis Graphogame – is a highly effective tool, ideally, it should be combined with a real-environment intervention to ensure that the child effectively dominates letter-sound relationships and that trains intensively the decoding process.

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Keywords

Graphogame, Reading acquisition, Reading intervention.

O50

Consumption patterns of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and attitudes towards the medicine residues in north and central regions of Portugal

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Background

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are one of the most commonly used medications in the world because of their analgesic, antipyretic and anti-inflammatory properties [1–3]. However, their use is associated with the occurrence of serious adverse drug events, particularly gastrointestinal, cardiovascular and renal complications [3].

Objective

To assess the NSAIDs consumption pattern by the adult residents in the north and central regions of Portugal, as well as, to evaluate their individual's behaviour concerning the resulting residues after the use of the packages of medicines.

Methods

A questionnaire survey was administered to a sample of 400 pharmacy costumers in the districts of Aveiro, Leiria, Porto and Viseu between December 2015 and February 2016, with questions regarding the knowledge of NSAIDs consumption and their attitudes towards the medicine residues.