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HEALTH EDUCATION AND SEXUALITY DURING PREGNANCYDora Carteiro^{I,II,a}, Sílvia Berenguer^{II,b}, Maria Helena Presado^{III,c}, Mário Cardoso^{III,d}*^IAgrupamento de Centros de Saúde. I Lisboa Norte – Unidade de Cuidados de Saúde Primários Charneca. Lisboa, Portugal**^{II}Instituto Ciências da Saúde. Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Lisboa, Portugal**^{III}Escola Superior de Enfermagem de Lisboa. Lisboa, Portugal***Introduction:** The sexuality is a part of an individual's life and health, however its approach by health professionals is still subject of constraints and controversies, particularly during pregnancy.**Objective:** Explore the importance that nurses attribute to health education in the experience of sexuality throughout pregnancy and their needs during this intervention.**Methods:** We conducted a pilot study with 5 interviews to nurses who carry out nursing appointments during pregnancy in primary health care context. We also conducted an integrative literature review in Portuguese journals and RCAAP in order to support the results of the pilot study. We used the descriptors gravid* and sex* with access to full text and no time restriction.**Results:** The interviews had an average of 20 minutes each and revealed difficulties in sexuality approach in terms of initiative and development of theme during nursing appointment, nevertheless they considered education important for health. We emphasize the need for training in the area of sexuality, as a strategy to minimize these difficulties and we have identified some “shame” and “constraint” of users when they had to talk about their sexual intimacy. The results obtain in literature review corroborate the interviews results.**Conclusions:** Regarding sexuality during pregnancy, the health education seems to require a bigger investment in nurses training throughout life as a facilitator strategy in this approach and in improving the care needed.**Descriptors:** Education; health; sexuality; pregnancy; nursing.^a doracarteiro@gmail.com^b caldeira.silvia@gmail.com^c mhpresado@esel.pt^d mmcardoso@esel.pt

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AGEING AND SOCIAL INFORMATICS: A CASE STUDYArminda Guerra Lopes^a*Instituto Politécnico de Castelo Branco. Castelo Branco, Portugal***Introduction:** Portuguese Population is becoming older. Twenty years ago, a person was considered old at 65 years old. Nowadays, the situation changed. Technology has an important role to improve people's quality of life. However, technology is still difficult to use since these people, in general, do not have the knowledge to use it, conversely, interfaces are not created for all.**Objective:** The goal of this study was to understand the role that informatics has in the elderly person life. The research questions were: Has Informatics an important role in their quality of life? Do people with more than 60 years old use computers? Are systems adapted for these people use? What were the positive and negative aspects with the use of informatics by elderly?**Methods:** Quantitative and qualitative methods were used to gather and analyze data. A questionnaire was designed and filled by a sample of Portuguese population with more than 60 years old. Around 600 questionnaires were answered. Twelve persons who have never used a computer were selected for training: observations were made and analyzed.**Results:** The data analysis contributed to answer the proposed research questions. The responses proved that there is a long way to go before the majority of elderly people are comfortable with computers' use.**Conclusions:** This paper discusses the results of a study about elderly people using technology. We found that they face difficulties using either the software or the hardware, however; they have a high level of motivation to use a computer.**Descriptors:** elderly people; computers; communication.^a aglopes@ipcb.pt