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ABSTRACTS

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ADOLESCENCE AND VULNERABILITY FACTORS TO SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

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Introduction: A fact which marks adolescence is the premature beginning of sexual life, a fact that alone increases susceptibility to (STDs) and also early pregnancy that generally is unplanned. The academic activities involving ambulatory adolescents found that the lack of information continues to provide the risks associated with unprotected sex. It is noted the importance of investigating published articles on this topic possible to analyze the degree of sexual vulnerability.

Methods: A literature review was conducted by selecting articles from the databases Lilacs and Pubmed. The review has a qualitative, descriptive and exploratory characteristic. Were considered for the survey indexed scientific papers from 2005 to 2015. For the search strategy were used the keywords 'vulnerability' AND 'STDs' AND 'teens'.

Results: In the Lilacs database were found at total 11 articles of which were found 4 articles for review. In Pubmed platform were found 258 articles, of which 18 were used for the job. There was a disposal of items that did not fit the theme, as well as articles that did not deal exclusively with situations of vulnerability to STDs and articles that did not include only the proposed age group.

Conclusion: There is consensus among authors that vulnerability factors for STDs include own intrinsic factors of adolescence, social, emotional and psychological nature. In addition, many begin their sexual life early, that let them exposed to hazards such as unprotected sex, since in many cases find themselves in a relationship with the partner without bargaining power. It is necessary that the young person is oriented at an early stage to prevent the STDs, through an open dialogue, that will prevent the repression of expression and encourage questions for clarification.

Keywords: Sexual life. Unprotected sex. Young person.

ANALYSIS OF HIV/AIDS IN TEENAGERS RORAIMA USING THE SYSTEM OF INFORMATION IN HEALTH DATASUS

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Sexual activity is starting more and more precociously over the decades, in the 90s, the average age of the first female sexual intercourse was 16, in 2000, decreased to 15. Following this trend, the infection by HIV contracted through sexual intercourse and during pregnancy/childbirth has increased among adolescents and may increase the spread to their partners and to the newborn. In this study, were analyzed the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS diagnosed in patients with ages between 13 to 19 years in the state of Roraima. This is an epidemiological study conducted by consulting the DATASUS. Data were consulted for the period 2000 to 2012. The data were reorganized and analyzed using Epi Info 7 program. 33 new cases were diagnosed in this age group, representing 2.56% of all reported HIV cases in Roraima. The incidence rate had its peak in 2009, with 14.68 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, and its lowest level in 2012, with 1.48. The average during the years was 2.91. Of the 33 cases, 63.6% were in men and 36.3% in women. In the northern region, Roraima has the second highest incidence rate, with 2.91 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, and is behind only Amazon with 3.44. AIDS in adolescents is a reality, even more present today, due to the onset of early sexual life. Education programs are necessary to educate young people about the need to use condoms, using data as presented in this study to exemplify that Roraima is a state with a high incidence rate, increasing the risk of those who avoid condoms.

Keywords: Adolescence. STD. Brazilian Northern region. Roraima.

ASPECTS ASSOCIATED WITH PHYSICAL INACTIVITY BETWEEN YOUNG BRAZILIAN

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There is a consensus that physical activity is an excellent mechanism to provide a healthy life at all ages. But also realize up to a growing sedentary levels due to several factors of modern life. Adolescence is a stage conducive to the development of an active lifestyle, but nowadays an increasingly smaller number of individuals in this age group is adept in regular physical activity. Since then, the present study aimed at assessing the main factors associated with physical inactivity among young Brazilians from carrying out a systematic literature review. Altogether were analyzed sixteen works, and there are fourteen different factors associated with sedentary adolescents, namely: age, gender, non-participation in physical education classes, sedentary behaviors, low consumption of fruits and vegetables, excessive intake of lipids, overweight and obesity, place of residence, school shift, working status, socioeconomic status, lack of appropriate environments, alcohol consumption and tobacco use. The results showed that adherence to regular physical activity depends on multifactorial issues of cultural, social, economic, environmental, educational and biological. Thus it is necessary that such factors are considered when formulating actions aimed at early developing a sufficiently active lifestyle among the population of our country, thus improving health indicators and quality of life.

Keywords: Sedentarism. Teenager. Health. Quality of life.

ATTITUDES, BELIEFS, AND PARENTAL FEEDING PRACTICES: RELATIONSHIP WITH PRESCHOOLER'S WEIGHT STATUS

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Background: Beliefs, attitudes and parental practices in children's nutrition may determine deviations in the acquisition of the child's food preferences and in their self-regulation, who can influence their nutritional status.

Objectives: To evaluate the attitudes, beliefs and parental feeding practices and their relationship with the child's nutritional status.

Methods: Cross-sectional and descriptive study developed in a sample of 1393 parents (mother: Mean = 34.47 years old; SD = 5.29; father: mean = 36.87; SD = 5.69), from 1424 children, average age 4.58 (SD = 0.99), living in some regions of Portugal. Children's anthropometric measurements were evaluated and classified according to the NCHS referential (CDC, 2000). The Child Feeding Questionnaire was used (Birch et al, 2001).

Results: Overall, 60.2% of children had normal weight, 5.5% underweight, 34.3% overweight (including obesity 17.4%), weight is significantly higher in males (36.8%) (Qui-square = 31.22; p = 0.000). Feeding practices that had higher mean values were *perceived responsibility* (Mean = 13.43) and *pressure to eat* (mean = 14.21). Beliefs of concern, and practices of pressure to eat and reward are significantly higher in parents with lower income (p = 0.000). Performed a linear regression (stepwise method) between BMI and parental eating practices, we found that the greater concern for the child's weight

($\beta = 0.24$; p = 0.000) and greater *practices of control*, ($\beta = 0.12$; p = 0.000) higher BMI, and as higher *pressure to eat* ($\beta = -0.240$; p = 0.000) lower the child's BMI, explaining 12.4% of the BMI variability.

Conclusion: These results are a further contribution to the evidences of the influence of controlling eating behavior in the child's self-regulation capacity, with implications on their food behavior and increasing the risk of future obesity. This highlights the importance of assessing the practices of families in nutrition education programs, adjusting them to the speed and growth profile of children.

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Keywords: Children. Nutritional status. Parental feeding practices.

BIPOLAR DISORDER IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT

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Introduction: The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) has bipolar disorder (BD) as a disorder characterized by extreme variation of humor. This disease appears in the literature mostly focused on adult age group, however, it is known that it also affects teenagers and children. Observing the little literature, a literature review was conducted in order to characterize this disease in these age groups.

Methodology: A literary review was performed dealing with BD during childhood and adolescence, with the focus based on the characterization of diagnostic criteria. Searches were conducted in these databases: Scielo, Pubmed, Lilacs and Bireme. The revision was made delimiting articles published between 2005 and 2015. Of these we selected only papers published in English, Portuguese and Spanish.

Results: In some patients the BD starts before 5 years old, with peaks between 15 and 19 years. The prepuberal mania may be more common in boys than girls. However, after puberty raises the incidence of mania and the distribution is equal in both sexes.

Conclusion: The exact cause of BD is still unknown. As a characteristic way are presented fluctuations between mania and depression intensely, accompanied by changes in sleep patterns, energy, activity, attention and impulsivity. Despite the mood swings and its severity, patients usually have a pattern that goes through mania, hypomania or dysphoric hypomania and episodes of major depression. Through literature we found that the first significant episode is usually associated with stress peaks and occurs near the 8 years old in this case without prevalence of genres. This is an important inconvenience. This condition in most cases is difficult to diagnose, once recognized must be treated, done that will substantially reduce the suffering of children and adolescents.

Keywords: Variation of humor. Puberty. Mania.

CHARACTERIZATION OF HEPATITIS B VIRUS GENOTYPES (HBV) CIRCULATING IN PATIENTS IN THE STATE OF RORAIMA

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The infection of Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is a serious global public health concern, and Roraima presents high rates of prevalence. It is an enveloped virus and it is part of the family *Hepadnaviridae*, being parenterally and sexually transmitted, its genome is constituted of a circular DNA with approximately 3.2 kb. The objective of this study was characterize the genotypes of HBV in the State. The viral DNA was extracted from 24 blood samples of patients from July to December 2014. The nested-PCR technique was used to amplify a gene S segment, with 6 well succeeded amplifications. The products were subjected to sequencing and the identity of the obtained sequences were analyzed through BLAST tool. The samples were compared to a sequence data bank and then aligned in Mega v.6.0 software through ClustalW tool. The phylogenetic reconstruction was made using a 290 pb fragment through the Maximum-likelihood method implemented in Mega v.6.0 software, by using Kimura-2 parameters and 1000 replicates Bootstrap. The phylogenetic analysis indicated the circulation of genotypes A1 (3), A2 (1), F2a (1) and D4 (1). In the genotype A1, it was observed that the sequences presented two proximity patterns: one with strains from Amazonas and Colombia, and the other with strains from the Southern and Southeastern regions; the genotype A2 showed higher relations to strains from Brazil, Caribbean and South Africa; the genotype D4 presented relation to Brazilian strains (RO) and the Caribbean region, whereas the genotype F2a was strictly related to strains from Venezuela and Brazil (PE, RJ, RO). Our results show the different entry routes of HBV in Roraima and the importance of understanding these patterns for a better comprehension of the disease on a local scale.

Keywords: Phylogeny. Molecular biology. Sequencing. Hepatitis B. Roraima.

CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS GENOTYPE CIRCULATING IN RORAIMA, BRAZIL

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The Chikungunya virus (CHIKV) was firstly described during an acute undifferentiated fever outbreak in 1952 at Tanzania. Since then, CHIKV disseminated to other regions in Africa, as well as several countries in Asia. In December 2013, the virus was firstly detected in the Americas, on Caribbean islands, and by February 2015 it has spread over 44 countries in this continent. Brazilian authorities reported autochthonous cases in September 2014. Three CHIKV genotypes are recognized: West African, East/Central/South African (ECSA), and Asian genotypes. A mutant lineage in the ECSA genotype (E1 A226V) is considered the one with highest infectivity and transmission rate in *Aedes albopictus*, thus with higher probability of dissemination. Fortunately, the Asian genotype is prevailing in the American continent, although some studies detected the ECSA genotype in Brazil, which may increase the outbreak risks. The objective of the present study was to identify the CHIKV genotype circulating in Roraima State, Brazil. For that reason, two laboratory-confirmed samples were submitted to RNA extraction, followed by conventional RT-PCR targeting a fragment of the NS1 region. The two amplicons were sequenced in both directions by Sanger

dideoxy chain method on an ABI 3130 genetic analyzer. Trace files were assembled to the CHIKV reference sequence (NC_004162.2), and consensus sequences were aligned against a CHIKV dataset including representatives of the three CHIKV genotypes available from GenBank. A phylogenetic reconstruction was performed based on a 381 bp fragment using the maximum likelihood method in MEGA 6 software. The Roraima sequences were grouped in the Asian genotype together with sequences from Malasia, India, Filipinas and Indonesia. Furthermore, the Roraima sequences also grouped in a clade composed of Caribbean, Saint Martin, French West Indies and British Virgin Island samples, supporting the Caribbean route of entry for the CHIKV samples into Northern Brazil.

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Keywords: *Alphavirus. Arbovirus. Phylogenetic analysis.*

“DOUTOR SOU RISO” AS A HOSPITAL HUMANIZATION PROJECT: A CASE REPORT

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Humanization at a hospital environment is made of attributes that seek a harmonious coexistence between patients and health care professionals as well as respect for life. “Doutor Sou Riso” consists of academics from health areas, that through ludo educational activities, intervenes positively in the quality of life of children being treated for leukemia. Leukemia is the most common malignant disease in childhood, and it’s the eighth most common type of cancer in Brazil. A child under treatment is subjected to medical and hospital procedures which can be invasive and it becomes a painful routine, such as chemotherapy and its known side effects: malaise, fever, vomiting, mouth sores and hair loss. These conditions imposed by cancer treatment can trigger immunosuppression, thus constituting a second disease to the children and their families. The visits to the Fundação Hospitalar de Hematologia e Hemoterapia do Amazonas (Hospital Foundation of Hematology and Hemotherapy of Amazonas), were held weekly from 2011 to 2014. The academics involved, in a playful and theatrical form dealt with a broad options of themes linked to a healthy lifestyle, disease prevention, environment and water pollution, principles of solidarity, respect and biosafety. The awareness through games and healthy jokes was crucial for children coping with their diseases, as well as their families, who were able to see their children reacting positively and motivated on their ways to the hospital. This project raised awareness to future health professionals to provide more than just health. They can provide quality of life, based on the experience and the reality of the activities that were performed.

Keywords: *Childhood. Leukemia. Quality of life.*

EFFECT OF THE SEX OF FRONT-DESK WORKERS ON PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM ACCESS BY MEN IN RORAIMA, BRAZIL

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Objectives: This study aimed at determining the influence of sex of front-desk personnel at public healthcare centers on the access to healthcare resources by men in Roraima. We sought to determine any association between the number of male and female front-desk personnel, and appointments by male patients of different age groups.

Methods: The number of appointments by male and female patients ≥ 40 years in a year along with the number and sex of the front-desk personnel were recorded at 32 different healthcare centers.

Results: The number of appointments by male patients was significantly lesser than that by female patients. The number of appointments by male patients was considerably higher in the centers with equal number of male and female personnel, as compared to those with higher number of female personnel.

Conclusion: Lesser number of males accessed the public health resources than women, especially when there were female front-desk workers. We recommend equal number of male and female or at least one male front-desk personnel for improving healthcare access by men at primary healthcare centers.

EMOTIONAL NURSING LABOUR IN THE CHILDCARE AT THE END-OF-LIFE AND THEIR FAMILY: A SISTEMATIC REVIEW

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We intend to present a systematization of scientific evidence about the emotional labour of nurses in the process of childcare in the end-of-life and their family. It was performed a literature search in the databases CINAHL, Medline, Psychology and Behavioral Sciences Collection, from which we obtained nine studies for analysis and responses to the research questions: "How nurses perform the emotional labour inherent to nursing care provided to children in the end-of-life and their family?" and "What are the nursing sensitive outcomes?". The findings highlights the focus of the emotional labour, simultaneously focused in the child and family, extolling the philosophy of family-centered care and also focused on the nurses themselves, because they are also affected by the emotional responses of clients and their need to manage these emotions in their care practice. The emotional labour is featured as part of the care process, as key competence in caring, as a stressful experience and as a regulation of their own emotions, and presents nursing sensitive outcomes. Caring for children at the end-of-life is one of the biggest emotional challenges for parents and nurses. Nurses play an emotional labour enrolled in the philosophy of holism and care relationship.

Keywords: Emotional Labour. Caring. End-of-life. Pediatric Nursing.

EMOTIONALITY MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN'S FEAR IN THE CONTEXT OF PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY: A NURSING'S SKILL

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According to pediatric emergency the procedures are frequent and fear may be created by painful experiences, associated with anxiety or anguish. Fear is often considered to be an essential and inevitable emotion. This study aims to describe children's fear in school age at an emergency and identify strategies of emotional management to deal with these children's fears. It's quantitative and descriptive. Was constituted by 50 children, with ages among 6 and 12 years old, who resorted to the emergency service of one Hospital. About fear related with emergency service, children refer to the fear of getting stuck to a bed (45.8%), fear of dying (48%) and lack of information about what is going to happen to them (44%). About the causes that trigger fear, children refer nervousness and anxiety, sometimes even crying (44%). When they feel fear, they want to know what is going to happen to them (68%) and being informed about their illness (56%). Their participation in care

(36%), distraction (48%) and parents' presence (56%) helps them to face fear. Regarding to nurses, they manage children's fears with empathy (66.7%), tenderness (76%), love (68%), trust (79.2%) and kindness (83.3%). The most common fears are related to the care and the need for clarification. It is common to consider fear as a negative feeling, although the children in the study can adapt to the situation of hospitalization. In an emergency room, behavioral responses such as aggression may compromise the care. Nurses can develop emotional competences that can help them face fear. It's very important that the nurse knows the child's fears and promote autonomy and their emotional development.

Keywords: Emotional Labour. Fear. Pediatric Nursing. Emergency.

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND HEALTH: CONCEPTION AND AWARENESS OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS ABOUT BRANCO RIVER, BOA VISTA-RR

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The Branco River is located in the Amazon region in the far north of Brazil. Is predominantly located in the Amazonas and Roraima states, and may be confused virtually with Roraima state in territorial terms. In Boa Vista, Roraima, the river is used by the public for leisure, consumption, public water supply, sewage treatment and other utilities. Is directly related to the population health quality. In this sense, in this work was evaluated the knowledge degree and awareness of high school students a basic education school in Boa Vista, about the environmental impacts involving the Branco River, aiming to support future environmental education actions. Therefore, the research was conducted at the Ana Liboria State School, where two classes were selected, with a 2nd and 3rd years of high school, totaling 41 students. The work consisted of three steps: application of the pre-test questionnaire to evaluation of students' prior knowledge, application of the lecture about "The Branco River" and application of the post-test questionnaire to evaluation the lecture influence in the conceptions' changing of them. In general, there was not the awareness about the environmental issues with a high percentage of students who failed to build a concept of river. It was observed a prior knowledge about the environmental problems that affect the ecosystem and the consequences of health and municipality, having some basic concepts about the water importance to life on the planet, but knowing little about the water resources of their city. Also was noted the difference assimilation of the same information in different education levels. Therefore, there have been positive influences of the lecture in the students' conceptions changes about the related questions, mainly the human attitudes in the environment in question, observing students' posture changes in relation to the environment.

Keywords: Perception. Water. School. Environmental problems.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS AND CONSERVATION: TEACHING A HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS PERCEPTION ABOUT BRANCO RIVER, IN BOA VISTA, RORAIMA

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The incidence of processes such as pollution, deforestation and overfishing has caused a constant imbalance in the ecology of water resources, causing damage to both the environment itself and for the entire population health that depends on it. Therefore, the recovery and preservation of regional watersheds require the development of a long and continuous process of environmental education in schools and local communities. Thus, the aim of this study was to determine the level of knowledge about the water's importance and the conservation of the Branco River, the main water source of the city, by high school students of a particular school located in Boa Vista, Roraima. For this object, we selected two classes of the SION Institute School, being a 2nd and 3rd years of high school, totaling 47 students. Where it was used a pre-test questionnaire to collect data for previous knowledge of the students, it was applied a lecture about the Branco River and a post-test questionnaire to analyze the influence of the intervention process in the knowledge of them. By this, it was noted that students have some basic concepts about the water importance to life on the planet, and about the relationship between water and health, but they are unaware of the environmental problems which lead to the Branco River and the consequences thereof. Thus, these results can serve as encouragement for planning environmental education projects aimed at conservation of the Branco River and other water resources of the city. Highlighting the importance of working in environmental education and the local ecosystems preservation in schools, because it's in the school environment that made possible the formation of critical and reflective individuals, sensitized to this environmental issue.

Keywords: Students. Water. School. Environmental education.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS B CARRIERS ATTENDED BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH SYSTEM OF RORAIMA STATE IN 2013

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The HBV infection is a major problem in public health. It is estimated that from 450 million chronic carriers worldwide, about 2 million are in Brazil, even though vaccination is available and provided for free. The virus is capable of surviving outside carriers for about seven days, which facilitates its transmission in the household context through sharing contaminated personal hygiene items. Factors related to the host and/or the viruses enhance the risk of evolving to cirrhosis and, further, hepatocellular carcinoma. The present study was conducted in Roraima State, from January to December 2013, with chronic HBV carriers, which answered to a survey after signing the informed consent form (Research Ethics Review Committee protocol 121005). The statistical analysis was performed using chi-square with confidence level of 95% ($p < 0.05$). Sixty-six patients were enrolled (12% of SINAN's notified cases). The serological triage was the principal way of HBV contact detection representing 39% of the cases, from these 76% did not show symptoms before diagnosis ($p = 0.014$). The average age of patients was 44.5 years (22 ± 78), with an equal gender distribution; 59% percent were white ($p < 0.0005$). Only 7.7% completed University ($p = 0.007$), 81% were married or in a stable relationship ($p = 0.006$). About the evaluated risk factors, the following were statistically significant: 9% were illegal drugs users ($p = 0.006$); 20% had sexual intercourse with an already known HBV carrier ($p = 0.024$); 9% STD-related ($p = 0.006$); 23% reported familiar contact with HBV carriers ($p < 0.0005$), and 22% had an accident with biological material ($p < 0.0005$). The relation between treatment and viral load was

evaluated ($p = 0.360$) and 33.3% showed undetectable viral load. From these 72% were in treatment (entecavir or tenofovir), and 28% without treatment. On the other hand, among those patients with detectable viral load, 36% were in treatment. The present results show that to face this serious public health issue, a set of health actions of individual and collective approach, embracing promotion, prevention, diagnostic, treatment, rehabilitation and maintenance of this population's welfare are needed.

Financing: CNPq. UFRR.

Keywords: Viral load. HBV. STD.

EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS BEHAVIOR IN CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS DIAGNOSED WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD)

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Introduction: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common pathology in children and teenagers. ADHD is characterized by three somatic manifestations: inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity. The Executive Functions are a set of pre-frontal cortex related functions which represents a group of skills responsible for the behavior planning and monitoring, also integrating and selecting information which enable the concepts formation. Therefore, the present study is a literature review about relations between ADHD and affected Executive Functions in diagnosed children.

Methods: Studies that linked hyperactivity disorder and attention deficit with executive functions, as well those with neuropsychological evaluation in children diagnosed with the disorder were conducted by a research with keywords 'ADHD' AND 'executive functions' at SciELO and Lilacs database between 2005 and 2015. Studies related to children and teenagers diagnoses were emphasized.

Results: ADHD seems to be a result of a complex combination of genetic, biological, environmental and social factors. It shows a prevalence of 9/1 boys when related to girls in clinical samples. For epidemiological purposes, the studied age group varies from 7 to 14 years old, also, studies have shown that about 60% to 70% of children with ADHD will hold the diagnoses to adulthood.

Conclusions: Studies show that ADHD patients may indicate losses on executive functions, mainly the ones related to inhibitory control, selective concentrated attention and to working memory executive center. Since it's possible to comprehend more about the children's difficulties with the knowledge about the cognitive losses obtained by this disorder, more studies on this field are required.

Keywords: Impulsivity. Behavior. Cognitive losses.

FINANCING EDUCATION AND ITS EFFECTIVENESS IN THE AMAZON: AN ANALYSIS OF RORAIMA IN STATE SCHOOLS UNDER THE DIRECT MONEY IN SCHOOL PROGRAM-PDDE

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The Brazil since the late 80s has undergone significant changes in education. In which there were several changes in patterns of financing and/or financial management education and is in this

context that the Direct Money in School Program - PDDE, come meet the discussions in school defense as an area of educational policies. The decentralization process with the 1988 Constitution, and the neoliberal and managerial reforms of the 1990s brought as a solution to the education system management problems, it has delegated responsibility for these problems to the schools and municipalities. The PDDE was created in 1995 by the Union and passes the federal resources with the main objective: to provide financial assistance to public schools of basic education of state, municipal and Federal District and private schools of special education, maintained by profit entities profit and registered with the National Council of Social Welfare (CNAS). This has an annual allocation, the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE) of funds to schools that have students enrolled in basic education, in order to contribute to ensuring their operation and improvement in infrastructure, and encourage self-management and community participation in social control. So this project is to analyze the decentralization policy and financing of primary education and its impact on school units: a study on the Direct Money Program PDDE schooling in the state of Roraima, located in the Amazon. The methodology to be adopted is the case study, which according to Yin (2001) is a strategy that must be born of the desire to understand a complex social phenomenon. So the research is data collection phase. The period to be analyzed comprises 1999 to 2014, analyzing the performance to be verified based on the indicators and targets agreed upon by the federal government and schools in the city of Boa Vista, through the PDDE. **Keywords:** *Financing Education. Roraima. FNDE. PDDE.*

GENOTYPIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE HEPATITIS B (HBV) SEROTYPES CIRCULATING IN RORAIMA

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The hepatitis B virus (HBV) is broadly known and divided in 10 genotypes (A-J). The different genotypes can be related to clinical dissimilarities in the disease's pathogenesis, response, and antiviral treatment resistance. Roraima State is considered of high prevalence; nonetheless, there is no data about circulating genotypes in the population. This study's objective was identify the HBV circulating genotypes from January 2013 to October 2014 in chronic hepatitis B carriers (approved by UFRR ethics committee protocol 121005). Chi-square test with $p < 0.05$ of significance was applied. Viral DNA was extracted followed by amplification of the gene S through nested-PCR and sequencing to genotype identification. From 97 collected samples, only 17 were genotyped due to low viral load, merely 12.37% showed viral load above 2.000 UI/mL, 62.88% below this limit, and 24.75% undetectable. Patients with positive genotyping presented an age average of 39 years, being 53% female and 47% male ($X^2 = 0.180$; $p = 0.77$); 70% refer belonging to Brown race, 20% Caucasian, and 10% Black ($X^2 = 7.198$; $p < 0.0005$); 68.75% live in Boa Vista and 6.25% are distributed among the municipality of de São João da Baliza, Alto Alegre, Cantá, Iracema, and Mucajaí. In relation to treatment, 68.75% did not perform it and 31.25% are in treatment (entecavir or tenofovir) ($X^2 = 7.198$; $p = 0.007$). Genotype A is the most frequent in Roraima, corresponding to 81.25% of the sample pool, being 15.38% without subgenotype identification and subgenotypes A1 and A2 with 53.84% and 30.76%, respectively. Genotype D represented 12.5% of the pool with D2 and D4 subgenotypes. Also, only one occurrence of genotype F2a ($X^2 = 7.483$; $p = 0.029$). We highlight that these genotypes are the same represented in other regions of Brazil.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ABOUT BRANCO RIVER ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, BOA VISTA-RR

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The Branco River is public supply fountain and its ecosystem represents one of the strongholds of regional biodiversity. In Boa Vista, Roraima, the river is used as a recreation area, tourist spot, public supply and sewage treatment. Some human attitudes affecting the riparian forests and lowland areas, bringing as results the biodiversity loss and the impairment of water quality and population health. Highlighting the importance of promoting environmental education actions. The aim was to determine whether the student population of a public school in Boa Vista, Roraima, has knowledge about the environmental problem involving the Branco River, seeking to sensitize students about the importance of it to the capital and the state. To this end, 48 students of Maria dos Prazeres Mota State School were interviewed by three different approaches: application of pre-intervention questionnaire, proactive action through a lecture entitled "Branco River" and application of the post-intervention questionnaire. The results showed that students know the environmental problem that affects the river and recognize the consequences of these problems to health. In general, students do not feel responsible for the problems, assigning, however, this responsibility primarily to government agencies, businesses and people that destroy riparian forests. It can be seen that most of the insights gained in the experience of the students agreed with the scientifically valid knowledge. The work realization provided a diagnostic assessment of the student in relation to the issue addressed, facilitating the understanding of the difficulties faced by them. Checking the lecture influence about the changes of students' conceptions about the related issues. Thus, we emphasize the importance of school's Education Programme to prioritize these issues, and the public policies to enable actions that address these needs.

Keywords: *Students perceptions. Water. School. Environmental education.*

HOME VISIT'S ASSESSMENT IN POSTPARTUM: IMPACT OF SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC AND OBSTETRIC VARIABLES

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Background: Short postpartum stays are common. The postnatal home-visiting service reduce the frequency of adverse neonatal outcomes and improve knowledge about breastfeeding, postpartum care and prepared parents in their new roles.

Material and methods: This is a quantitative, descriptive, correlational and transversal study which aims to acknowledge the existence of a relationship between the home visit's assessment and some variables (socio-demographic and obstetric). The sample comprised 175 postpartum women with an average age of 28.47. The data collection enables us to do a socio-demographic and obstetric description which includes the Post Partum Home Visit's, which was made and validated for this purpose (alpha Cronbach - 0.785). The data collection instrument was applied in our first home visit in a post partum period (first week after birth).

Results: The results suggest that the variables age, education and the number of previous pregnancies influence the post partum home visits' assessment. The older mothers who attended the secondary education, who had three previous pregnancies are the ones that give a better assessment to the post partum home visits'.

Conclusion: Postnatal home-visiting, by nurse-midwives, contributes to a better adjustment to the parentality and allows the couple and the family to express their difficulties and feelings. This practice, is a supporting strategy to reduce the frequency of adverse neonatal outcomes and promote better adjustment to parenthood.

Keywords: *Post partum. Home visits. Assessment. Post partum women.*

IMPACT OF LIFESTYLES IN SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN PORTUGUESE ADOLESCENTS

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Introduction: Being adolescence a period of experimentation, adolescents are then more susceptible to various external influences, liable to affect their behaviors, associated to life styles and consequently the school performance. In this context, with this present study we intend to know to what extent certain demographic context variables, academic, behavioral and sleep habits influence the academic achievement of adolescents.

Methods: Was conducted a cross-sectional, non-experimental, quantitative, involving a non-probabilistic sample of 1249 adolescents of six public schools in the District of Viseu - Portugal, with average age of 13.72 years (standard deviation = 1.261 years), mostly females (51.90%). For the measurement of the variables we used measuring instruments validated for the Portuguese population with good psychometric indicators.

Results: We found the existence of a significant effect of variables of sociodemographic, family context and behavioral variables associated with lifestyles, about the academic performance of adolescents. We feature: gender, age, socio-economic and family situation, school and consumer habits. Being that are girls, the youngest, those belonging to families of married parents or unmarried, those who hold more monthly income, those who have never disallowed, those attending the 7^o grade, who play sports, do not consume the alcohol and other drugs and does not smoke has to present, generally, better school performance. Teenager shows greater sleepiness, difficulty falling asleep and daytime dysfunction have worse academic performance.

Conclusion: The lifestyles have an impact on the academic performance of adolescents. We highlight the importance of adopting healthy lifestyles in order obtain a good yield.

Keywords: *Adolescents. Lifestyles. Behaviors. School performance.*

INFLUENCE OF ADDICTION ON SUICIDAL IDEATION

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Background: Suicidal ideation may be considered the first marker of suicide risk, in this case on drug, taking into account that drug

dependence is a complex and dynamic biopsychosocial process. Without proper treatment, may have significant negative effects on the lives of addicts, including an increased risk of suicidal behavior, such as suicidal ideation.

Aim: To investigate the influence of addiction on suicidal ideation.

Methods: The research design followed was a systematic literature review. The search for articles in achieving this work was carried out in a careful and systematic in two databases: *PubMed, Lilacs, Scielo, Google Academic e B-on*. Established a timeframe of seven years (2005 to 2012), using the following descriptors: "suicidal", "suicide ideation", "addiction" and "suicidal ideation in addiction." 18 items were found, of which only six were analyzed once met the inclusion criteria.

Results: Drug addiction is a risk factor for suicidal ideation. A significant number of addicts reveal thoughts/suicidal behaviors. The results obtained showed that, in most studies, the addicted women are more vulnerable to suicidal ideation and suicide attempts. Predominated addicts individuals aged between 20 and 29 years old, having inferred the gender and age variables influence the prevalence of suicidal ideation among drug addict's previous suicide attempts and evidence of depression or other psychiatric illness are factors that contribute to increase of suicidal behavior among drug addicts, highlighting the presence of suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: This work, in terms of implications for professional practice, reinforced the idea that the prevention of suicidal ideation among drug addicts going to establish with the person at risk a relationship of trust and empathy that allows verbalization and externalization of psychological distress, to subsequently promote specialized and effective intervention. Even in the absence of expressed suicidal ideation, knowledge of risk factors may help identify individuals with suicidal ideation.

Keywords: *Suicidal behaviors. Suicidal ideation. Addiction. Systematic literature review.*

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE IN INDIGENOUS HEALTH SERVICES: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC REPORT IN RORAIMA'S CASAI

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It's perceptible in the context of indigenous health the coexistence of a medical pluralism, modern therapeutic methods and traditional health practices, that follow principles and models from different cultures. This brief ethnographic report aimed to study the traditional health practices and their experts in the context of Indigenous Health House from Roraima- CASAI. The social actors involved in this research were health professionals from CASAI, indigenous from nine ethnic groups that were in health treatment and shamans of two indigenous communities in Amazon. During immersion in the field that occurred between October 2014 and January 2015, there were intercultural dialogue established between health professionals, the shamans and indigenous in medical treatment phase. In this period, the average number of people in treatment in CASAI was 450 indigenous/month approximately from two Special Indigenous Health Districts: East and Yanomami. It was observed that biomedicine and Ethnomedicine cohabit fluidly in the context of CASAI, where indigenous concomitantly receiving medical treatment, based on Western medicine and resort to shamanic rituals. According to the two shamans, it is necessary this work together with biomedicine, because while they perform healing rituals for ailments of the soul, health professionals look for

biological cure. Therefore, these traditional ways of health care obtain more holistic meaning of health, since they are structural elements of indigenous ethnic identity. Although the fluidity of intercultural dialogue still present barriers in health services, public policies have been working to strengthen practices and traditional knowledge, seated in different Western cosmologies. The ethnographic reflection present in this work points to unveil how is this intercultural dialogue in everyday of CASAI, which presents fluid, but also many challenges.

Keywords: *Western medicine. Ethnomedicine. Shaman.*

ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF CHIKUNGUNYA VIRUS FROM DENGUE-LIKE CASES IN THE STATE OF RORAIMA, BRAZIL

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Roraima is a Brazilian State with hyper-endemicity to Dengue virus infection. Other arboviruses such as Oropouche and Mayaro have been occasionally detected among Dengue suspect cases. The first Chikungunya fever autochthonous case was reported in November 2014, therefore worsening the risk of infection with arboviruses in the State. Chikungunya fever is a mosquito-borne disease caused by the Chikungunya virus (CHIKV), which belongs to the Alphavirus genus, family Togaviridae. The main vectors are *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*, the same mosquito vectors of Dengue virus. Chikungunya fever is characterized by a sudden onset of fever often accompanied by arthralgia; other symptoms include myalgia, fatigue, headache and rash. Once those symptoms are not specific, clinical diagnosis is very difficult, especially in areas endemic to other arboviruses, which emphasizes the need for laboratory diagnosis. The present work aimed to isolate and identify, for the first time, CHIKV among dengue negative cases in Roraima. In order to achieve this goal, 16 blood samples were firstly inoculated in C6/36 cells; ten days later total RNA was extracted from viral supernatants and submitted to a CHIKV specific probe-based real-time PCR protocol. Three positive samples, with Ct values between 12 and 35, were further characterized by nucleotide sequence analysis of a 381bp region of CHIKV genome. A BLAST analysis (MegaBLAST) showed that the three CHIKV sequences shared 100% similarity with nucleotide sequences already available in GenBank. All the three patients showed common Chikungunya symptoms, including one case of meningoencephalitis. The patient that showed CNS symptoms stills complaining about headaches, even two months after the onset of symptoms. Among those three cases, two were considered autochthonous, and one was an imported case from Venezuela. The present results show the importance of identifying the etiological agent of acute fever cases, which may help public health authorities in vigilance strategies.

Acknowledgments: This work was supported by grants from Federal University of Roraima, Brazil and Leônidas and Maria Deane Institute, Fiocruz, Manaus-Amazonas, Brazil.

Keywords: *Alphavirus. Arbovirus. RT-PCR.*

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE SYMPTOMS AND MANIFESTATIONS OF GRIEF IN PALLIATIVE CARE IN CHILDREN AND TEENS

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Introduction: Palliative care in contexts that include the dyad of the child/family with palliative needs, from diagnosis, treatment and/or eventual death/loss, extend into the period of grieving. Grief, a set of emotions felt in response to a loss, may be pathological, manifesting itself in psychological, personality, relational and social disorders. It is therefore important to inquire students and health professionals about mourning.

Objectives: To evaluate nursing students' and nurses' knowledge on the symptoms/manifestations of mourning.

Methods: Descriptive and cross-sectional study conducted with 229 participants (78.6% women, 21.4% men) with a mean age of 32.29 years for nurses and 22.07 years for students. The *Scale of Symptoms and Manifestations of Grief* by Cunha & Ribeiro (2014) was applied for data collection.

Results: On average (\bar{x} = 41.20) participants scored with good knowledge about grief. The prevalence of positive knowledge was 72.1% and with a 27.9% deficit. The most commonly noted symptom/manifestation of grief was *Delusion* (51.1%). Nurses were found to have better knowledge than students (OM = 113.32; MWU = 4405.0, p = .024). Older nurses held worse knowledge about grief (r = -.211; p = .022). Nurses with experience in palliative care (MWU = 930.5; p = .045) and those working for under 3.2 years had more knowledge (Mean = 48.14; SD = 11.865; F = 3.315; p = .024).

Conclusions: The results indicate that a significant group of participants have knowledge of symptoms/manifestations of grief which supports correct child/family monitoring during the grieving process. Investment in training of specific skills for early detection of pathological grief is important, as it aims to provide excellence in nurses' action in palliative care.

Keywords: *Knowledge. Palliative care. Grief.*

LIVING WITH HIV INFECTION AND AIDS IN BOA VISTA (RR): A STUDY ON THERAPEUTIC AUTOATENÇÃO & ROUTES

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This is a qualitative research, with reference to the ethnographic method. Is the overall goal autoatenção know the processes and factors that influence the therapeutic itineraries in the context of HIV positive people and so characterize the practices of individuals care of HIV/AIDS; understand the social relations and meanings involved in the experience of health/disease. This research was conducted in 'Fight Association for Life' in Boa Vista-RR. The study included 07 subjects between 39 and 60 years, HIV/AIDS, from December 2012 to March 2013. The data collection was used the narratives of the subjects obtained by semi-structured interviews and participant observation in support group meetings mutual recorded in the field diary. The obtained narratives were analyzed according to therapeutic routes found. The results show that subjects are influenced by the socio-cultural context and different systems or medical fields. Thus, the concept of health goes beyond physical well-being, encompassing the social, spiritual, psychological, economical, among others. The disease is perceived

as an experience, something that desarmoniza weakens, withers, and in the process of becoming ill, is incorporated into the search for treatment.

Keywords: *Itineraries therapeutic. Autoatenção. Self help group.*

MOLECULAR CHARACTERIZATION OF STRAINS PHENOTYPICALLY IDENTIFIED AS PRODUCERS OF EXTENDED SPECTRUM BETA LACTAMASE IN CLINICAL SAMPLES

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The bacteria producers of extended spectrum betalactamase (ESBL) are widely dispersed in the hospital environment. These enzymes hydrolyze betalactamic antimicrobial, resulting in increased hospitalization time and mortality. The study's objective was the molecular characterization of bacteria strains identified to ESBL in clinical samples in LACEN-RR. The sampling period was from March 2013 to October 2014. A phenotypic assay was conducted in order to identify the presence of ESBL through diffusion disc, according to the recommendations of Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI). Samples phenotypically identified were submitted to PCR to detection of CTX, TEM, and SHV genes, encoders to ESBL. Among 49 tested samples, we found 51% of positive in relation to molecular profile. We could observe the simultaneous occurrence of up to three genes in the same strain, representing 20%. The occurrence of only one gene was 24% to CTX, 16% to TEM, and 12% to SHV gene. In association, we found 20% to TEM+SHV and 7% to CTX+TEM. Among samples, we found specimens of *Klebsiella Ozaenae* (36%), *Klebsiella sp* (12%), glucose non-fermenter gram negative bacillus (8%) and *Escherichia coli*, and another 4% of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *K. Pneumoniae*, *K. oxytoca* e *Enterobacter aerogenes*, *E. gergoviae*, *E. cloacae*, *Pseudomonas sp*, *Serratia sp.* and *Proteus Vulgaris*. We conclude the *Klebsiella* strains are those whom have frequently more resistance genes; being CTX the most frequent one alone and accompanied by other gene ($p = 0.0490$). However, we did not find statistical association between the different genus and the presence of a specific gene, the uniformity was not found in the sample.

Keywords: *ESBL. TEM. SHV. CTX.*

MOLECULAR EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DENGUE IN THE STATE OF RORAIMA

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Dengue is currently the most important air-bound virus in the world with approximately 2.5 billion people at risk of infection and in 2015, Brazil experienced one of the worst outbreaks ever recorded. This disease is caused by the dengue virus (DENV), Flavivirus genus, family

Flaviviridae, of which only four serotypes are known DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, DENV-4, transmitted to men by the *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* mosquitoes. The State of Roraima presents an elevated incidence of the disease considered hyper-endemicity, with the four serotypes circulating since 2010. It's geographical localization facilitates the entry of new variants of DENV due to the Venezuela and Guyanese borders, endemic localization of the disease. This present study had the objective of analyzing the occurrence of dengue cases in relation to the severe forms, as well as the serotypes, in the period of 1999 to 2013. Epidemiologic data were obtained from the Epidemiological Vigilance Department of Roraima, with the contribution of the Molecular Biology Laboratory (LaBMol) of UFRR, confirming the disease and identifying the serotypes, and the population data through IBGE. In 2003, the first severe forms and deaths occurred in Roraima, the year in which the DENV-3 prevailed over 1 and 2 serotypes. In 2008 and 2009, there were elevated form incidence rates of severe forms (86.4 and 38.2 for 100.000 inhabitants respectively) and deaths (1.11 and 0.89 for 100.000 inhabitants respectively), there co-circulation of serotypes 1, 2 and 3, with a prevalence of DENV-1 (65.5% e 81.5% respectively). In 2010, after the DENV-4 was reintroduced, with 4 serotypes circulating, the greatest incidence of classic dengue occurred (1498.6 por 100.000 inhabitants) in Roraima's history. Through phylogenetic studies carried out by LaBMol, the American genotype, possibly coming from Venezuela, was identified. Even with the introduction of DENV-4, the rate incidence of happenings decreased in the following years, having this as the predominant serotype.

Keywords: *Flavivirus. Genotypes. Incidence. Serotypes.*

PRE-SCHOOL INTERVENTION IN DIABETES TYPE 1

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Approximately 20% of all children have a chronic illness, and about one-third of that number experience consequences severe enough to interfere with school functioning and performance. The term chronic is usually applied when the course of the disease lasts for more than three months, has no cure but is not necessarily terminal, and can result in debilitating consequences. About half of all children diagnosed with a chronic illness are absent from school more frequently, sometimes for extended periods of time, and therefore may require educational adaptations. In Portugal, for 2013, Diabetes Type 1 reached 3262 individuals aged 0-19 years, corresponding to 0.16% of the population in this age group. Without consistent support and assistance from parents or other adults the diabetes regimen might be too complex and demanding for a young child to execute adequately. Children with Type 1 diabetes often need support to adequately manage their illness at school but, according to literature, the majority of school personnel have a scarce understanding of diabetes. Thus, the needs and rights of children with diabetes may not be adequately addressed in schools, probably because of the lack of a supportive environment and low levels of skill in the management of diabetes by school staff. It is difficult for children with diabetes to go on field trips, to participate in sporting activities or to be given modified school meals. This study aims to describe a specific intervention developed in a pre-school context, where a child with diabetes Type 1 was included. A multidisciplinary approach was conducted by the psychology service with collaboration of health educational professionals as well as from the family. We underline the need to describe what is happening in the school setting to be able to improve control of the disease and facilitate the complete integration of these children.

PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS IN ADOLESCENTS

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Introduction: Musculoskeletal disorders constitute today one of the most frequent complaints, causing a great impact on the health of individuals. Several epidemiological studies on adolescents suggest that the prevalence and incidence have increased in recent years, and may evolve into the chronicity. So investigate these pathologies in childhood and adolescence, recognize the factors that contribute to its occurrence and assessing the impact of promotion and prevention measures, constitutes a challenge for those working in primary health care. This study aims to identify the prevalence of musculoskeletal disorders in adolescents and analyze its relationship with sociodemographic variables, anthropometric and circumstantial.

Methodology: This study non-experimental, descriptive-correlational transversal and quantitative character, involving 158 teenagers of EB 23 General Humberto Delgado-Cinfães, Portugal. For that purpose a questionnaire was constructed that includes demographic, anthropometric variables and circumstantial. Also includes the "Nordic musculoskeletal Questionnaire" to assess musculoskeletal disorders.

Results: The data show that the majority (80.8) adolescents reported musculoskeletal disorders in the last three months, especially the levels of the shoulders (27.8), dorsal zone (25.3), thigh and hip (25.3), neck (23.4) and lumbar (22.8). It turns out that musculoskeletal disorders are more prevalent in adolescents of the female gender, those who spend more time per day watching television, moving us to school on foot or by bicycle and even those who perceive have health problems.

Conclusion: The MSDS are in fact present in significant groups of adolescents, have a dynamic, multifaceted and multidimensional origin, which reinforces the relevance of a better understanding of the problem in different contexts, the importance of preventive work and even their early detection and treatment.

Keywords: Adolescents. Musculoskeletal disorders. Pain. Backpack. School.

PREVALENCE OF CLINICAL ADMISSIONS IN RORAIMA'S CASAI: A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN EAST AND YANOMAMI DSEI

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The health situation of indigenous people has been presented in a dynamic and complex way, as the historical process as social, economic and cultural changes. When health / disease process theme is addressed, it is necessary considerate the epidemiological dynamics, sociocultural and demographic diversities. These factors reflect overcrowding in Indigenous Health House of Roraima- CASAI. So, the deal of this research was to identify the amount of admissions and how long time the indigenous stay in CASAI comparing to two Health Districts Special Indigenous Health (DSEI): East and Yanomami. Data were collected through information provided by the Statistical and Medical Service (SAME), from January to August 2014. It was

considered to East DSEI, the ethnics: Akawaio, Ingaricó, Macuxi, Patamona, Pemon, Taurepang, Wai Wai and Wapichana, and the Yanomami DSEI: Sanuma, Xiriana, Xirixana Yanomami and Yekuana. Related to the data were used the ethnics admissions summation in the 09 months studied. The East DSEI accounted 1,433 admissions, while the Yanomami was 1,607 admissions, totaling in the period mentioned 3,040 admissions for medical treatment. The average period of Yanomami DSEI is 25 days, being higher than the East DSEI, averaging 07 days, justified by the follow factors: incidence of complex pathologies conditions and large number of trauma; difficulty to return to the place of origin of the patient by geographical issues, the frequent returns to consultations and examinations required in some cases. Thus, from an epidemiological point of view, the Yanomami population has adverse change in certain diseases. These data reflect the problematic situation of indigenous health and gaps faced by medical staff and the management of CASAI relative to the quality care due to a large prevalence of hospitalizations mentioned above.

Keywords: Indigenous health. Sociocultural diversity. Problematic.

PROFILE OF HYPERTENSIVES LIVING IN A MICRO-AREA OF CINTURÃO VERDE, BOA VISTA-RORAIMA

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Systemic Hypertension (SH) is highly prevalent disease and determinant of high morbidity and mortality if not properly diagnosed and appropriately treated. It is considered a major problem for public health in Brazil, besides being one of the main risk factors for cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. It is a multifactorial disease characterized by high and sustained levels of blood pressure (BP $\geq 140 \times 90$ mmHg) and sometimes called the "silent killer." This study aimed to know the profile of hypertensives living in a micro-area of primary healthcare unit in the Cinturão Verde neighborhood as well as their individual characteristics and lifestyle habits. It is a descriptive research with a quantitative approach. Data collection occurred from September to November 2014 using a semi-structured form and anthropometric measurements. To select the sample to be interviewed, it was decided to choose the micro-area 04, in which we interviewed 20 hypertensives a total of 21, resulting in a percentage of 95, 23%. Most of the respondents were female (75%), age over 60 years (75%), with body mass index and waist circumference above what is recommended as normal. About the level of education, most said they had incomplete primary education (35%) and completed high school (35%) and in terms of occupation, 55% of hypertensive respondents are retired. The risk factors: alcoholism, smoking, physical inactivity and high sodium intake does not have influence on the development of the disease in this study. However the risk factors for cardiovascular disease, particularly overweight/obesity, show a high level and the hereditary character appears in 85% of the cases. These data reinforce the need for objective measures at the local level to fight this health problems, in order to reduce morbidity and mortality from cardiovascular disease.

Keywords: Family health. Primary care. Risk factors. Senior citizens.

PSYCHOMOTOR AND DEVELOPMENT: CONCEPTS AND PRACTICE OF PRE-SCHOOL TEACHERS

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Psychomotricity is a phenomenon found during the whole human life cycle. However, it is highlighted during childhood, because in this period psychomotor functions are developed, enabling child to experience discoveries, learning and quality of life. Thus, teachers of early childhood education have an important role when working with different psychomotor functions. The objective of this research was to investigate the perception of eight preschool teachers, from private and public schools, on the concept of psychomotor and their performance in those contexts. Characterized as a survey, descriptive and cross-sectional study, it was anchored on a semi-structured interview to collect data, which analyzed based on Bardin Content Analysis techniques. The results showed that, in private schools, there are better conditions to develop psychomotor activities, taking into consideration the materials and the adequate spaces offered. Some teachers reported the importance of having a professional trained in school to educate them about the development of psychomotor activities. Most of them said that they do not have in-depth knowledge about psychomotricity regarding naming and differentiate psychomotor functions, although seven teachers had studied the subject during their university courses. All of them said that psychomotricity is an important area, fundamental for children development, not limited only to physical education classes. They also rated it as having an important role to contribute to the psychomotor development of their students. In conclusion, the educational contexts are important spaces to work psychomotricity, in order to understand body, and it cannot be limited to a biological structure; it is also an important mean of expressing emotions and of understanding that affect, cognition and movement areas are essential to the overall development of children.

This research is a final term work for the psychology course at Federal University of Roraima-Brasil and it was financed by own resources.

Keywords: *Childhood. Teachers. Global development.*

QUALITY OF DIAGNOSIS OF MYOMAS IN MATERNITY HOSPITAL IN CAPITAL OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF BRAZIL

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Hysterectomy is one of the most commonly performed gynecological surgeries in services around the world and consists of surgical removal of the uterus. The most common indications are benign diseases such as uterine myomatosis, while malignancies represent around 10%. This study aims to evaluate the quality of the diagnostic indication for hysterectomy in the Hospital Materno-Infantil Nossa Senhora de Nazaré (HMINSN) located in the Brazilian extreme north. This is a descriptive, retrospective, cross study, analyzing the medical records of patients who underwent hysterectomy between

January-July 2012 in HMINSN, located in Boa Vista - Roraima. The variables evaluated were: surgical indication and postoperative diagnosis. Statistical analysis was performed using Epi Info 7, using the chi-square test for proportion of qualitative variables with $\alpha \leq 0.05$. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee/UFRR - protocol 121001. Were performed 104 hysterectomies. Regarding the diagnosis that led to the surgical indication, 76.19% were due to suspicion of myomas. Regarding the histopathological diagnosis were found: 34.28% diagnosed with myomas and 16.19% other diagnoses, 49.5% had no record. Analyzing the efficiency of preoperative diagnosis, taking the gold standard - histopathological study, was seen that 76.19% of positive results were confirmed; 23.81% of the negative for myoma before surgery were confirmed to be positive. It is also valid to point out that 63.64% from the negative for myoma in pre-surgical, were confirmed as true negatives ($\alpha \leq 0.02$). Therefore, the patient indicated for surgery due to suspicion of myoma in 76.19% this diagnosis is confirmed by histopathological examination. Therefore, the pre-surgical diagnosis of myomas is sensitive (76.19%) and specific (63.64%), showing the quality of surgical indications the medical team. It is also valid to report that there is a considerable lack of data in medical records, which may demonstrate a lack of protocol for completion of records in HMINSN.

Keywords: *Hysterectomy. Histopathological study. Roraima.*

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS IN INDIGENOUS CHILDREN IN RORAIMA STATE, BRAZIL AND EDUCATION

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Visceral leishmaniasis (VL) is a zoonotic disease with chronic evolution with systemic involvement, when untreated, can lead to death. Comorbidities, late diagnosis and complications collaborate to lethality. It is a disease directly related to living conditions, including access to education. Roraima State (RR) has the largest indigenous population relatively in Brazil, 11%, according to the Census 2010. The objective was to identify the epidemiological characteristics of indigenous patients admitted with VL at the Hospital da Criança Santo Antônio (HCSA) in Boa Vista-RR and relate to education. Retrospective study was done in the Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN), from January 2008 to December 2013. We analyzed the variables year of the injury, age, sex, race, place of admission, home city and death. We used the Microsoft Office Excel 2013 and Epi Info 7. According to the data collected, were 32 patients, of 0-108 month of age, being 21 indigenous (IND). Male (M) ≤ 1 year old totaled 3, all IND. Female (F) ≤ 1 year old were 4 (2 IND). From 12-59 months 6F (3 IND) and 15M (12 IND). There were two deaths reported, all IND. Most of the patients were from within RR, especially Uiramutã, 14 cases (13 IND) and Normandia, 8 cases (5IND). In Boa Vista were 06 cases. So, we have the male profile, aged between 12-49 months, indigenous and from the interior. Therefore, the pediatric population most affected by LV in Roraima is indigenous. Despite preventive measures, yet the indigenous are proportionally more affected by preventable diseases. Geographical distance, lack of sanitation, poor access to health and education, proximity to vectors and childhood limitations are the main risk factors of indigenous children. Thus, it emphasizes the importance of preventive action in health and Indigenous Education in order to provide better quality of life and prevent diseases.

Keywords: *Children's health. Epidemiology. Indigenous health. Leishmaniasis. Prevention.*

RISK AND PROTECTION FACTORS FOR ACADEMIC RESILIENCE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLING UNDER THE PERCEPTION OF EDUCATION PROFESSIONALS

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This research has its main focus the school environment where the skills to deal with and solve problems are supported by professionals who work in this context. The objective of the study was to analyze the perception of ten education professionals (teachers, pedagogical coordinators and guiding, managing and librarian) on factors that promote and hinder academic resilience in elementary schooling, as well as to investigate the contributions in the performance of educational professionals as resilience promoters. Descriptive and exploratory, this survey used a semi-structured questionnaire, which results were analyzed from the perspective of the qualitative approach. The data led to the construction of four tables, from pre-established categories: risk and promoting factors in academic resilience and contributions of education to promote academic resilience. Results pointed out as factors that promote resilience: talk, work together with protection agencies, participation of parents, psychologist insertion in the school environment and psychological support to students; risk factors were: family problems, violence, financial issues, lack of respect, lack of love for the profession and for the students, etc. Education professionals demonstrated that they were promoters of resilience when they showed interest, affection and support to the students and, even in the face of adverse moments, or situations that could cause them risk, students corresponded satisfactorily creating bonds of confidence with these professionals. The school under investigation can be characterized as resilient, reflective and dynamic, assuming the role of guardian of resilience; a privileged place where you can build and disseminate knowledge, promote learning, resilience and quality of life, health and individual and social well-being. You can reflect on the contribution of education in providing positive developments and use strategies that promote resilience compared to the setbacks of life.

This research is a final term work for the psychology course at Federal University of Roraima, Brasil, and it was financed by own resources.

Keywords: *Difficulting factors. Facing adversities. Promoting factors.*

SAFETY ROAD TRANSPORT FOR CHILDREN: KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF PARENTS IN THE USE OF CHILD RESTRAINT SYSTEMS

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Background: Children's road transport is a great concern, because in Portugal traffic accidents are the leading cause of mortality

and morbidity after the first year of live. In road accidents, the adequate use of children restraint system (CRS), is an effective protection that can reduce between 60%-95% deaths or serious child's injury.

Objectives: To characterize parent's knowledge and attitudes in CRS use and identify his relationship with parents sociodemographic variables.

Methods: Descriptive and cross-sectional study, held in a non-probabilistic sample of 112 parents of new-borns. Mothers mean age are 30.37 years old (SD = 5.63) fathers 33.91 (SD = 6.09). For data collection we used a questionnaire constructed for this purpose, which parents completed 24-48 hours after birth in the Obstetrics and Neonatology unites of a public hospital on the North of Portugal.

Results: Most mothers had secondary level education. The CRS were part of the "baby layette" in 54.5% of the participants and of these, 72.3% had already try it in the car. The Knowledge for the CRS use was obtained in 53.6% by reading the instructions flyer and only 15.2% reported training by the nursing team during pregnancy. Although 83% knew the law and 97.3% had intention to use the CRS since the maternity discharge, only 47.3% would do it adequately. All of them recognize that CRS prevents serious injury during an accident, but only 67% recognize to have adequate knowledge of its use. Despite older parents, with more children, and higher education, showed better attitudes towards the CRS use, these relationship didn't have statistical significance ($p > 0.005$).

Conclusions: Knowledge and parental attitudes about the proper use of CRS remains insufficient. This justifies health education in parent's training on road safety, right from maternity discharge, as a particularly sensitive time, that will be decisive in future attitudes on child road safety.

Keywords: *Children. Parent's knowledge. Restraint system. Safety road.*

SCHIZOPHRENIA IN THE CHILDHOOD

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Introduction: Schizophrenia is a condition that leads to distortions in thinking, perception and emotions. In its classic form (paranoid form), includes delusions, auditory and visual hallucinations. With the development of schizophrenia, living with the family and social groups becomes impossible, so that patients are shunned and forced by their families to seek treatment. Schizophrenia is usually diagnosed in adulthood, having rare cases of the disease in childhood, so it was decided to review literature targeting this age group.

Methods: Data were obtained through psychiatry books, and research in Medline, Lilacs, Pubmed and Bireme articles indexed in the period 2005 to 2015.

Results: We can subdivide the schizophrenia in five types, according with predominant symptoms at the time of assessment. They are: paranoid type, disorganized or hebephrenic, catatonic, undifferentiated or simple and residual type. The biggest peculiarity of schizophrenia beginning in childhood and adulthood is the gender ratio. While the adult population the proportion is the same, in the pediatric population boys are affected twice more.

Conclusions: Schizophrenia started before 12 years of age is generally associated with behavioral problems. These children have been described as socially maladapted, weird or withdrawn, in addition to having behavioral disorders and delayed psychomotor development. In schizophrenia with onset in childhood, the thought

disorders, especially disorganized ideas, delusions, hallucinations, and poor affective resonance are frequently observed. In this age group schizophrenia usually has a more insidious pattern, often difficult to be defined, with an average of one year between the onset of symptoms until the confirmation of the diagnosis.

Keywords: Visual hallucinations. Rare cases. Socially maladapted.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE ATTITUDES IN COLLEGE STUDENTS

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Background: Sex education is a continuous learning process related to knowledge, to development of attitudes and preventive behaviors. Known the attitude' structure, it will be easier to understand sexual behaviors and define interventions viewing the change of sexual and reproductive behavior. The aim of this study was to evaluate the association between sexual and reproductive health attitudes (SRH), socio-demographic (gender, age, religion) and sexual risk behaviors, in young people in higher education.

Material and methods: A cross-sectional correlational study was conducted with college students from the North of Portugal. Information on socio-demographics, attitude and reproductive and sexual behaviors of students who voluntarily agreed to participate in the study were obtained through a questionnaire. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the University. Data was analyzed with descriptive and inferential statistics (ANOVA).

Results: The sample was composed by 1946 students (64% girls and 36% boys) with a mean age of 21 years. The average SSR attitude score is high (161.78 ± 18.69), with significant differences for gender, age and religion. Girls have a SSR attitude more favorable than boys ("mujer" = 167.28 ± 15.10 vs "varón" = 151.99 ± 20.40; $p < 0.001$), as well as younger students and those who consider that religion is important. Students who report sex associated with alcohol, drugs and casual partners have a SSR attitudes less favorable and those who refer to use condoms consistently have more favorable SSR attitudes, with significant differences ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: The most positive attitudes SSR are related to female gender, younger age and consistent condom use and less positive behaviors with sexual risk. The development of a more favorable SSR may be important to reduce sexual risk behaviors, but interventions should take into account gender, age, and religious beliefs of students.

Keywords: Youth. Risk behaviors. Sexual and reproductive health.

SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS ABOUT THE PORTUGUESE ADOLESCENT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION

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Alcohol is currently the most widely consumed psychoactive substance in the world and Portugal is the second country where such consumption is greater, registering a large increase in consumption by young people. Currently continue still, beliefs, myths and prejudices that because they are well rooted culturally serve as good reasons for drinking. This study sought therefore to identify the myths associated by adolescents to alcohol consumption. A questionnaire was developed for this purpose (74 items, $\alpha = 0.947$) and applied to a sample of 1176 adolescents schooled between 14 and 18 years old, with a return rate of 42.6% (margin of error of 5% for a confidence level of 95%) in the district of Beja, Portugal, in 2012. The collected data were statistically analyzed using measures of association, factor analysis and linear regression. The results show that many myths are unknown among adolescents, verifying the presence of many questions, among which stands out: alcohol "warm", "thirst quenching", "gives strength", "facilitates digestion" "whet the appetite", "is a medicine", "is aphrodisiac", "facilitates social relations", among others. Age and sex are variables significantly affected the myths and objectives of alcohol consumption. These results clearly point to the need to be disassembled beliefs and wrong conceptions about the effects of alcohol consumption, particularly in the school environment, reducing the risk of the consequences and promoting adolescent health, preventing any future dependence on this psychoactive substance.

Keywords: Alcohol consumption. Myths. Prevention. Adolescence.

STRATEGIES FOR PLAYFULNESS USED BY THE ANGLES NURSING PROGRAMME: REPORTING EXPERIENCE

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Introduction: The Angels Nursing Programme is part of the developed projects by the Angels Nursing Institute in partnership with the Federal Nursing Council and Regional Councils of Nursing. It is the largest social responsibility project of Brazilian nursing, and it is responsible for promoting health education and humanization of assistance, in addition to technical and scientific training, encouragement of citizenship and solidarity of several students and nursing professionals across the country. It is focused on volunteers working nursing through seven strategies: storytelling, art with drawings, with balloons, painting, games, music therapy and magic art performing. Thus, the objective was to report the strategies of volunteer experience of Nursing Angels Programme in the state of Roraima used in a hospital.

Materials and methods: This is a descriptive study of experience report carried out by four volunteers of Nursing Angels Programme Core in Roraima, Brazil, from October to December 2014, in weekly visits in a children's hospital. RESULTS It was noticed that some strategies promoted a greater participation of hospitalized children. In such shares issues were addressed relevant to the local population that was acquired values and beliefs, by children modifying their behavior, as well as the importance of music therapy, helping to relieve stress, improve mood and social environment.

Conclusion: The Angels Nursing Programme provides an opportunity to do good helping the others and recognizes the true sense of caring, regarding cultural diversity. Thus, the playfulness becomes an essential tool to fulfill perspective of humanization and health education, leading hospitals to a well-being atmosphere, thus enabling the modification of reality and sociocultural values.

Keywords: *Children health. Health education. Humanization.*

STUDY OF REPRESENTATIONS AND ATTITUDES OF TEENAGERS FACING THE EARLY PREGNANCY

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The sexual revolution produced two crucial points: the reduction of the age at which youths begin to have sex and promiscuity of the act, then, on that critics identify it as the “early eroticize” of teenagers. Therefore, the action of public politics and the need for interdisciplinary teams work together to prevent early pregnancy became necessary. It was an exploratory research, with qualitative design. The subjects were students of 3rd year of high school of the Application School, with an average age of nearly 17 years. It was applied a questionnaire with 30 questions of a personal complexion, about their sexual education, the academic degree of their parents, how they see the new rules of engagement in the world today, the level of knowledge on the topic: early pregnancy. Of the subjects who answered the questionnaire most were single. On the issue of perception that adolescents have about the new configurations of relationships, the answers were similar, such as: stay - without loving commitment; roll - stay with the person once; dating - stable relationship; Engagement - step before marriage; Wedding - spend the rest of your life with someone. In the issue of who talk about sex: parents and friends were chosen to take the doubts of adolescent, with the parents the talk revolved around sexual prevention, with friends there is room to talk about sexual experiences. We conclude that the current view that adolescents have about this theme is solidifying, they are more observant in this object, however, there is a great disparity by socioeconomic issues, since adolescents of the middle class are more concerned with the prevention aspect than the teens on a lower class. Either for the lack of expectancy on the future or for the indoor education. Instituição financiadora: PIBIC/CNPq.

Keywords: *Sexual education. Family. Relationship. Health.*

TEENAGE PREGNANCY AND SEXUAL EDUCATION IN RORAIMA

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The World Health Organization considers adolescents those individuals aged from 10 to 19 years old. The sexual practice is a natural act and part of the biological process of life. UNICEF data show that about 33% of Brazilian adolescents before age 18 have had sex. Teenage pregnancy is a public health problem in Brazil, both the socio-economic impacts as by obstetric consequences for the mother and the newborn. The Objective is to evaluate the

teenage pregnancy in the state of Roraima relating it to sexual education. Retrospective study in the database of Sistema de Informação de Agravos de Notificação (SINAN), from January 2009 to December 2014, identifying the percentage of pregnant lower than 20 years old in Roraima. Were used the Microsoft® Office Excel 2013, analyzing absolute and relative frequency. In Roraima, from 2009 to 2014 there were 126,459 pregnant women, and 29,298 aged lower than 20 years, that is, adolescents, corresponding to a relative frequency of 23.2%. From the teenagers pregnant, 13,103 (44.7%) were registered in the capital Boa Vista. Despite, the rates of pregnancy between 12 and 17 years in Brazil being decreasing, 3.1% 2004 to 2.8% 2009, according to data from the Sistema Nacional de Nascidos Vivos (SINASC) of the Ministério da Saúde. It is still high the proportion of adolescents socially vulnerable, as it have impacts on health, social, educational and professional future of these adolescents, observing a greater impact in Roraima, according to observed data. Therefore, policies and approaches, both in education and health must take into account the sexual activity of adolescents, and especially promote safe sex in order to prevent unintended pregnancy, sexual abuse, STDs and AIDS, perceiving the importance of emphasis on these sexual education policies in Roraima.

Keywords: *Adolescence. Education. Epidemiology. Pregnancy. Prevention. Sex.*

THE DECENTRALIZATION OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AT THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF RORAIMA

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The present study on decentralization of financial resources at the Federal University of Roraima seeks to contribute to the excellence of the operation of each academic unit, as well as the effectiveness of the process of a committed democratic management. This research had as main concern to make an analysis on the issue of decentralization of resources from 2006 to 2010 and its implications for the full operation, both in administrative and educational issues. This study is classified as applied, qualitative, descriptive - exploratory and documentary. For the construction of this work were collected the data of revenue and expenditure of the institution and reports collected Centers of directors UFRR, to highlight the needs for the discussion of decentralization of financial resources, and this is necessary to improve the service provided to the community. So if each center managements their own resources to purchase materials to result in the waste of fall and other benefits, as many teaching materials do not meet the required specifications. And also pricing issues happens not infrequently the purchase of low-quality material, which is not interesting for the institution and brings difficulties for everyone. Therefore, the research sought to demonstrate the discussion in the academic community on this issue as relevant today for the institution. Based on interviews conducted with representatives of the centers, a common concern of all was realized, which is the correct use of resources, and in some cases the need to better measure them, which represents a decentralization of resources and their correct application. The Centers for directors in their comments expressed concern regarding the purchase of material, the aspirations of each center and teaching unit is that its operational needs are met. In addition to applying the resources allocated in the budget, they

would perform the funds raised from other sources to the demands that arise that are vital to their functioning.

Keywords: Decentralization. Resources. Financial. Participation. UFRR.

THE EMOTIONALITY TO CARE PREMATURE INFANTS AND THEIR PARENTS

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Become parents of a premature baby, despite the unique challenges faced, it also represents an opportunity for growth and development of parenting skills. However, this moment is filled with intense emotions. The aim to understand how nurses manage their emotions and parents/caregivers in prematurity context. Thus, we researched in the CINAHL, MEDLINE and SciELO, from March 2003 to March 2014. The following equation was used to search: [(Prematur* OR low birth weight) AND Nurs* AND Emot*] in English and Portuguese. Also, we obtain 12 articles for analysis. The majority of the studies were performed in Brazil (seven) and the rest in Sweden, Australia, Hong Kong, Mexico and Norway. It was found that the studies made indicate similar emotions and needs, even in populations of different nationalities. The emotions identified by the parents of the prenatal are: anguish, suffering, insecurity, anxiety, fear, stress, sadness, maternal guilt, feelings of insignificance, anger and depression. Related to prematurity, the emotionality in the care act becomes a communicational resource that has to be carefully used so that it turns into a therapeutic act in nursing. Based in the article's results, nurses are considered, by parents, to be an important and reference element in the care of RN through management of emotions, communication and effective information, linkage promotion and the parenting skills. The emotional job is used by nurses in the interactions with others as a process where it is possible to regulate emotions, managing them in a healthy way in order to take care of the other as a holistic human. The results found reinforce the recent theories of the emotional experiences in the care act and provide visibility to the nursing interventions that sometimes go unnoticed but have a big impact in people's life.

Keywords: Emotions. Prematurity. Parents. Nursing.

THE IMPORTANCE OF POLITICS TO REDUCE AREAS OF VECTOR OF CHIKUNGUNYA AND DENGUE MOSQUITO

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Changes in human and ecological activities has resulted the emerging or returning of many arbovirus in many regions in the world. Roraima, has been ranked from 10 of the 15 years between

1999-2014, as a State with a high level of dengue according to the Department of Health. In this period the 4 kinds of dengue (DENV), being considered a very high epidemic State. The situation became more difficult when it was reported in the beginning of this year the emerging of Chikungunya (CHIKV), that found here a good environment to spread, because both DENV as CHIKV are transmitted by mosquitos of Aedes kind. (*A. aegypti*, *A. albopictus*). They are virus of RNA that show same infactions as fever and pain, headache, tiring, hard pain in the bones that in chikungunya case (CHIK) can be deeper, being this one of the characteristic of this infection. In fact, dengue vírus presents deep hemoragic forms that can kill a human. In this research we try to show the level of infection by *A. aegypti* and the importance of public politics for health in order to control the mosquitoes spread vector. Information were collected Index Survey infestation by *Aedes aegypti* Fast from epidemiological department and data from infection by CHIK dengue. From the 15 counties, 2 are with high leve of infestation, 7 middle level, 3 low level, 2 were not counted and the capital with the most populational tax, has 44 districts with high level of infestation going over 21% when the acceptable is less than 1%. Untill the moment, 10 cases of chikungunya were confirmed, but, in 2014 were reported 727 cases of dengue. No campains to incentivate the reduction of infected areas were presented. Therefore, the local level of infection worries. For this reason, the fight against mosquitoes is the most effective way to control the spread, however, the incentive prophylactic measures becomes valuable tool in raising awareness as lecture series in partnership with educational institutions such as labMol for the control of CHIKV and DENV.

Keywords: Arbovirus. Control. Public politics. Mosquito. Vector.

THE ROLE OF PARENTS IN SUPERVISING ORAL HYGIENE HABITS OF THEIR CHILDREN

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Introduction: Oral health behaviours should begin in early childhood in order to avoid, in a early stage, oral disease development. The aim of this study was to determine the role of parents in motivating and supervising oral hygiene habits among their children, the prevalence of children's fear of a dental appointment and the prevalence of dental caries.

Materials and methods: A sample of 190 children (54.2% female gender) aged 6 to 10 years old, attending a public school in Sátão, Portugal, was enrolled in this cross-sectional study. A self-administered questionnaire with questions about socio-economic status and oral health behaviours of children was answered by their parents. Clinical examination of oral health status was accomplished by a trained and calibrated research team. The deciduous and permanent teeth decayed, missing and filled index (dmft and DMFT) were determined.

Results: The prevalence of dental caries is 40.5%, higher among the children with worse oral hygiene habits ($p = 0.04$). Of the participating children, 36.8% have dmft = 0, 44.2% with dmft between 1-3 and 18.4% dmft higher than 3. When analyzing DMFT, 71.6% have a DMFT = 0, 24.7% with DMFT between 1-3 and 3.7% higher than 3. The prevalence of children with fear of attending a dental appointment was 18.4% being more common among the

female gender ($p = 0.03$). When asking the parents if they helped their children doing a correct daily oral hygiene, 73.7% of parents report helping their children with their oral hygiene.

Conclusions: The majority of parents educate and motivate their children in having daily oral hygiene habits, however this intervention may not be done in the most adequate way. The establishment of preventive programs to educate parents about the importance of a more effective supervision and instruction of oral hygiene habits transmitted to their children is highly recommended.

Keywords: Dental caries. Dental fear. Oral health.

TRAINING NEEDS OF NURSES IN PALLIATIVE CARE: A FOCUS ON NURSES WORKING IN PEDIATRICS UNITS

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Background: Training of nurses in palliative care in general and particularly in pediatric is essential to the quality of care provided to children/adolescents and their families. Realize these general needs in pediatric provider's team prove to be important for its ability to identify problems and improve care in this area.

Purpose: To analyze the relationship between sociodemographic and professional variables and training needs in palliative care of nurses working in pediatrics; analyze the relationship between nurses' coping strategies and their training needs in palliative care.

Materials and methods: Cross-sectional, exploratory and descriptive study in a non-probability sample of 70 nurses, 81.7% female. We used a socio-demographic and professional questionnaire, the Training Needs Questionnaire in Palliative Care (Candeias, 2008) and the Portuguese version of Coping Scale (2003).

Results: Most of nurses were between 36-45 years old, 84.5% are graduate nurse, 50.0% had between 11-20 years of pediatrics practice, staying in this institution between 1-37 years. Most (40%) works in a general pediatric unit. In the sample 85.7% of nurses have no experience in palliative care and only 28.6% had training in this field, acquiring it especially at conferences (95.0%). There is a relationship between sex and age, and the importance attached to training in palliative care. Overall coping strategies that nurses use are targeting the problem. Coping strategies as emotional/social support, denial and substance use are predictive of the need and importance attached to training. The fewer nurses resort to emotional/social support and denial, and the more substance use, more importance and need related to training in palliative care.

Conclusion: Results indicate the training needs of nurses in palliative care, what can somehow condition the care in this area. This fact highlights the importance to motivate and sensitize nurses for training in palliative care and updating knowledge and skills necessary to care child/adolescent and his family.

Keywords: Children. Coping. Education. Nurses. Palliative care.

VULNERABILITY OF ADOLESCENTS TO SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS

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Background: In Portugal a large percentage of teens do not know any form of infection or treatment of sexually transmitted infections, making them vulnerable, because the consequences of untreated STI are severe and entail high health care costs.

Objectives: Analyze the influence of socio-demographic and contextual variables on knowledge about sexually transmitted infections.

Methods: A descriptive, non-experimental and cross-sectional study. The non-probabilistic convenience sample consists of 1216 adolescents attending the 9th year of studies in Portuguese Public Schools. They are all a part of the project PTDC/CPE-CED/103313/2008.

Results: The mean age was 14.69 years old; 12.6% had already initiated sexual intercourse; 48.1% have favorable attitudes towards sexuality; boys showed more favorable attitudes than girls, ($X^2 = 36,348$, $p = 0.000$). There are statistically significant differences between sex, sexuality dialogue with teachers and health professionals ($p = 0.000$), age ($p = 0.004$) and attitudes of adolescents towards sexuality. Girls have more knowledge about sexually transmitted infections than boys with significant statistic differences ($t = -5550$; $p = 0.000$). As for the boys, the youngest (14 years old) are the ones with more knowledge about STIs ($f = 7.700$; $p = 0.000$). Globally, teenagers who do not date, that live in urban areas and those who have had sex have more knowledge but with no significant differences.

Conclusion: The results point to the need for effective and integrated sex education programs over an extended health education perspective on the gender variables, place of origin (rural and urban), dating, having sexual intercourse are considered in order of decrease adolescents' vulnerability to sexually transmitted infections.

Keywords: Adolescents. Sexuality. Vulnerability. Infections.

FAMILY HEALTH MANAGEMENT AND POVERTY IN AN ECONOMIC RECESSION PERIOD IN PORTUGAL

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Introduction: The main purpose of this article, in the management and health, was to assess the contribution of family health and its role in local development in the context of economic recession and worsening poverty in Portugal.

Material and methods: Data were collected through the questionnaire, 1021 individuals were inquired in Portugal, with statistical treatment through inferential analysis, factorial and regression. They were asked to participate voluntarily in writing through email participating randomly. The sample was stratified by District, a territorial division used in the country. The respondents A response rate was 48%. The validity of established factors was evaluated through a confirmatory factor analysis with AMOS software. The consistency was measured with Cronbach's α . We used the "measure of the adequacy of sampling Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin" ($KMO = 0.668$) and the "sphericity test Barthlet" ($\chi^2 = 1611.452$; $df = 276$; $Sig = 0.000$). To analyze the average life expectancy by region it was considered the Life expectancy at Birth (LE - Average number of years a person can expect to live at birth, keeping the mortality rates by age observed in the reference time) from the National Institute of Statistics.

Results and conclusions: In the descriptive summary, the aspect of life considered more important for respondents is the health (49.5%), followed by family (45.4%), work (2.8%) and cash (1.3%). It is therefore possible to act on health and focusing on critical variables that have a material impact on the perception of health and the connection to the average life expectancy, development indicator.

Keywords: Economy. Public health. Family medicine. Community. Poverty.

PRACTICES FOR RECONCILING WORK AND FAMILY LIFE

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Introduction: In a world's conjecture of large gap in employment rights between men and women there is a need to establish strategies and actions to be implemented in and by companies to improve the quality of life of employees and draw gains in quality and productivity. The aim of this work is to raise awareness about the implementation of corporate policies that promote the reconciliation of professional and family life, encouraging the corporate social responsibility.

Methods: The authors conducted a documental analysis of recommendations related to the implementation of good practices in the area of reconciliation of work and family life of portuguese men and women, with primary focus in the document "Boas Práticas de Conciliação entre Vida Profissional e Vida Familiar: Manual para as Empresas" (http://www.igualdade.cm-abrantes.pt/docs/Boas_Praticas_de_Conciliac.pdf).

Results: The establishment of support services for relatives in the ascending and descending lines of employees, the allocation of parental leave without first legislated time limits, encouraging the participation of men in family life, flexible work organization, creation of database with information contacts of support to family needs services and maintaining contact with the company during a period of absence are strategies that have shown clear improvements in creativity, motivation, productivity and reduction of conflicts between employees, also implying a decrease on recruitment and training expenses, increasing productivity and improving the image and the results of the company. This evidence leads to conclude that the analysis of the results of a company should be carried out not only through its profit margins, but also taking into account the quality of life it provides to its employees, in or outside the workplace.

Conclusions: The implementation of best practices conciliation leads to improving the quality of life of employees and the improvement of the company's own quality, giving you greater visibility and the possibility of expansion. In this context, is urgent to rethink the forms of work organization, in order to provide a balance between family responsibilities and professional responsibilities of workers of both sexes.

Keywords: Actions and strategies. Family. Work organization.

THE DOMICILIARY SUPPORT IN THE VISION OF THE INFORMAL CARE PROVIDER

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Introduction: The home support services are a social response in order to improve the quality of life directed predominantly for the elderly and for people with varying degrees of disability and dependence. Examples of those services are hygiene and personal comfort, medication, housekeeping and cleaning, preparation and monitoring of the meals; the dressing, etc. It is necessary to make society aware of the importance of these services to all those who need them. The general objective was to understand the most important relationships among informal caregivers, those who are care and home support services providers.

Material and methods: Data were collected through a questionnaire, using the various dimensions of the construct Quality SERVPERF model of service that matches the 22 items of SERVQUAL model. The various items used to assess the perception of care individuals and informal caregivers about the quality of home care services. 82 individuals participated providers of informal care, to receive home support services, and exclusion criteria, the fact of having a diagnosed psychiatric illness or psychological factors that prevent them from responding. The analysis was performed with SPSS and SEM-PLS for the estimation of the proposed structural model. Written consent was obtained, free and clear of each subject.

Results and conclusions: The results showed that the relationships with healthcare professionals are the most important positive effects on satisfaction. This research emphasizes the need to work closely with health professionals to improve the relationship between technicians and patients. Although current constructs appear to explain much of the satisfaction, it is recommended that the future researches exploit new variables, to get a better understanding of the effects of public health policies on the quality of life of these patients.

Keywords: Providers of informal care. Quality of life. Perceived quality in health care. Home support services.