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1. CHILD AND ADOLESCENT HEALTH

MANDATORY REPORTING OF CHILD AND ADOLESCENT ABUSE BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS IN A STATE OF BRAZILIAN NORTHEASTERN

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Introduction: Violence against children and adolescents is an unequal power relationship. The Brazilian Child and Adolescent Act adopt a strategy of safety and protection of all suspected cases of abuse.

Objectives: The aim of this paper is to analyze the system of general practitioners (GPs) notification for child and adolescent mistreatment throughout Ceará State, Brazil.

Methods: A structured questionnaire was given to 227 general practitioners in 85 cities across the state. A quantitative analyze was done. The research was conducted in accordance with recognized ethical standards and national/international laws.

Results: The professional average age is 35.7 years (Standard Deviation = 12.2). The GPs have been working on primary healthcare less than 05 years (51.5%). The results illustrate that the majority of GP had no training on child/adolescent mistreatment notification (73.6%), but knew the Child and Adolescent Act (72.7%). GPs that trust in protection agencies of child and adolescent are the majority (70.8%) and do not feel under threat by the State (75.8%), for this reason they know how to forward the child/adolescent mistreatment cases (64.2%). Among 227 GPs participants, 53,1% affirmed that they had identified cases of child abuse in their careers (53.1%), nevertheless, just 52.6% of these occurrences of abuse had notified.

Conclusions: These findings show that as less training GPs are, less notification of abuse problem they do. This is under the Brazilian National Health System (SUS) expectation and an abuse notification system on the SUS must to be done, looking for changes on the GPs notification.

Keywords: Child abuse. Notification. Primary healthcare.

INVESTIGATION AND ANALYSES OF THE CAUSES OF INFANTILE DEATHS IN THE CITY OF MANAUS, AMAZONAS-BRAZIL, IN 2012

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Introduction: Data of the United Nations for the Childhood Fund (UNICEF) demonstrate a reduction in the infant mortality taxes in Brazil in the last two decades. However the monitoring of this indicator is necessary, because this translates the situation of health of a população.

Objectives: In this work, academics and tutors of the nursing and medicine courses of the University of the State of Amazonas-Brazil (UEA) accompanied the professional work of the Municipal General office of Health of Manaus/Amazonas-Brazil (SEMSA-Manaus), with the objective of living actions related to the surveillance in health in the scope of the infant mortality.

Methods: This project makes part of the “Pró-Saúde”, that is the Reorientation Program of the Professional Formation in Health in Brazil, being a report of the work process of professionals of SEMSA-Manaus and academics of UEA in the investigation and analysis of infantile deaths during 2012.

Results: 1.061 infantile deaths were investigated and analyzed. Of these, 46% corresponded to fetal deaths and 54% to no fetal. 96% of the fetal deaths presented as cause the affections originated in the perinatal period, being the maternal affections responsible for 22.3% of these deaths. These affections were also responsible for most of the no fetal deaths (48.2%), being that the breathing discomfort of the newborn represented 11.7% of these deaths.

Conclusions: Ministry of Health of Brazil points that these affections are responsible for till 60% of the infantile deaths in the country. In this work this date was also confirmed in Manaus/ Amazonas, demonstrating the need of the enlargement of health politics that can improve the access of pregnant women to the services of health since the prenatal till the attendance to the newborn.

Keywords: Investigation. Analysis. Death. Infantile. Fetal.

HURTS MY THROAT! DO I NEED ANTIBIOTICS? CLINICAL AND TREATMENT RESEARCH OF ACUTE TONSILLITIS IN PEDIATRIC AGE

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Introduction: In Portugal the Health Authority (HA) recommends the laboratory diagnosis of acute tonsillitis in children. In most Health Units this is not available, and the diagnosis is mostly clinic. So it was decided to portray the diagnostic and therapeutic reality of this disease.

Objectives: Characterization and adequacy of the prescribed therapy conforming to HA.

Methods: Study observational, descriptive, cross-sectional. Population: Unit's pediatric patients with episodes of acute tonsillitis in 2013. Were excluded hospital diagnosis and incomplete clinical records.

Results: Of 3538 pediatric patients of Unity, 3.14% (n = 111) had episode(s) of tonsillitis, 55% ♀. 8.16 years average age. There were 3.22% (n = 114) episodes of tonsillitis, excluding one, for a total sample of 113 cases. In 113 episodes, 62.3% have clinical records consistent with bacterial infection and 36.8% as viral infection. In all bacterial cases (62.3%), were treated with antibiotics (ATB). In 36.8% viral episodes, 69% were treated with ATB (48.3% had in the physical examination (PE) tonsil exudate) and 31% (n = 13) treated with NSAIDs. Of 62.3% with bacterial clinic: 64.8% were treated with Amoxicillin + Clavulanic Acid; 16.9% (n = 12) with Macrolide; 15.5% (n = 11) with Amoxycillin and 2.8% with Cephalosporin. There were 2.7% (n = 3) cases of penicillin allergy.

Conclusions: It's important to realize that the exudate to the PE is interpreted as pathognomonic of bacterial infection, so the high prescribing ATB (48.3%) in viral episodes with this exudate. In the overall, therapeutic suitability occur in 23.0% episodes (n = 26): 11 bacterial cases with Amoxicillin, 13 viral episodes treated with NSAIDs, and 2 bacterial events with penicillin allergy treated with macrolide. **Keywords:** Acute tonsillitis. Pediatric age. Amoxicillin.

PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY IN A SAMPLE OF PORTUGUESE CHILDREN

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Introduction: Child overweight and obesity is a major public health issue and, in Portugal, the prevalence has been increasing in the last years.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of overweight and obesity in childhood and its association with socio-demographic, dietary habits and sedentary activities.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was designed with a sample of 1362 children aged between 3 and 10-years-old (47.9% female). Data collection was accomplished through a questionnaire applied to the children's parents and the Body Mass Index was used to determine overweight and childhood obesity considering the percentiles as cut-off points. Prevalences were expressed as percentages and to compare proportions the Chi-square test was used.

Results: The prevalence of overweight was 10.0% and of obesity 4.8%. Childhood obesity was associated with age (≥ 7 years = 6.4% vs < 7 years = 2.4%, $p < 0.001$), parents' educational level (≤ 9 th grade = 5.6% vs > 9 th grade = 3.4%, $p = 0.01$), monthly income (≤ 1000 euros = 6.6% vs > 1000 euros = 3.1%, $p = 0.02$), sedentary activities (yes = 8.0% vs no = 3.3%, $p = 0.01$) and consumption of sugary drinks (yes = 5.7% vs no = 4.4%, $p = 0.04$). Also 19.6% of parents report that their children do physical/daily sports activities, while 39.5% have daily sedentary activities (watching TV/playing videogames), 28.9% consume sugary drinks, 83.7% reported daily consumption of sugary food and sweets and 18.8% reported consumption of fastfood.

Conclusions: Childhood obesity is linked to socio-demographic factors, sedentary activity and poor dietary habits. Health education focused on healthy lifestyles to ensure a better quality-of-life among the young should be considered.

Keywords: Childhood obesity. Children. Eating habits. Sedentary activities.

PARENTAL SATISFACTION ABOUT THE PROMOTION OF PARENTING HELD BY FAMILY NURSE

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Introduction: In order to promote the autonomy of the family structure, the nursing intervention must be based on the partnership with the family, in order to enable it of skills and independence.

Objectives: To assess parental satisfaction about the promotion of parenthood carried out by family nurse; to determine the influence of sociodemographic variables and parents' family members; to determine if the influence of health surveillance of newborns affects parental satisfaction, concerning parenthood's promotion.

Methods: A cross-sectional study of a descriptive nature, performed in a non-probabilistic convenience sample, consisting of 62 parents of children up to 6 months old, supervised in the first month of life, in the healthcare visit attendance in infants at the USFIDH, consisting mainly of female individuals (88.7%). The Parental Satisfaction Questionnaire on Promoting the Parenthood was built upon the literature review.

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