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

Methods: This project makes part of the “Pró-Saúde”, that is the National Program of Reorientation 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 maternal deaths between 2010 to 2012.

Results: Fourth-one maternal deaths were investigated of a total of 78 deaths (52.56%). Of these women, 68% were between 19 and 34 years old. Most (97,56%) had attendance of prenatal or delivery in units of health. Seventh four percent of the deaths happened during the gestation, followed by the puerperium (23%) and in the moment of the childbirth (3%). The direct obstetric causes were responsible for 66% of the deaths.

Conclusions: The experience lived by academics of UEA increased the formation of those future professionals and it demonstrated that actions related to the obstetric complications in the pregnancy, childbirth or due to puerperium interventions, omissions, incorrect treatment should be part of a public health politics in any Country, State or area.


CHARACTERIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE AND CONSUMPTION OF ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID IN USERS OF COMMUNITY PHARMACIES

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Introduction: Acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) is one of the drugs most used by the Portuguese population for its anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic and antiplatelet effect. Thus, this study aimed to characterize the knowledge and the consumption pattern of ASA in users of community pharmacies of three locations in the district of Porto.

Methods: The investigation was achieved by application of a questionnaire to 390 users of community pharmacies of three locations in the district of Porto (Lousada, Paços de Ferreira e Porto).

Results: The dosage of ASA most known and consumed was of 500mg (28.2% and 53%, respectively). Individuals considered having a level of knowledge “Reasonable” about this substance (47.8%). As regards the frequency of use, the most reported by respondents was once per year (48.3%), and time-consuming 1 to 3 days (37.8%). A considerable percentage of respondents indicating that ASA was prescribed by the doctor (36.4%) and on his own initiative (36.4%). The main reasons of use of ASA in users of community pharmacies of Porto were: headache (41,2%), pain head (40%) and fever (10.7%), have been noted adverse effects in 4.1% of consumers. It was found that the level of knowledge is higher in middle age (40-60 years) (p = 0.220) and in individuals with qualifications of 6-9th year.

Conclusions: The present study denotes the existence of gaps of consistent, coherent and updated information about ASA drug.

Keywords: Acetylsalicylic acid. Consumption. Knowledge.

4. ELDERLY HEALTH

DETERMINANTS OF ACTIVE AGING AMONG THE ELDERLY PORTUGUESE POPULATION

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Introduction: Our aim in this communication is to contribute to the characterization of motor skills of the Portuguese elderly population, determining their relationship with age and with the subjective health status. We characterized the capabilities of gross motor skills (GMS) and fine motor skills (FMS) based on two indices that aggregate various indicators.

Methods: The analysis is based on the results obtained in the Survey of Health, Aging and Retirement in Europe (wave-4) constituted by a representative sample of the Portuguese individuals over 64 years. From the data obtained, the GMS have been assessed through an index which includes the ability to: walk one hundred meters; cross a room; climb a flight of stairs and bathing. The evaluation of FMS...