



PARALLEL SESSIONS: ORAL COMMUNICATIONS

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1. ADULT HEALTH

CHARACTERIZATION OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING NONINVASIVE VENTILATION ADMITTED IN UNIT INTERMEDIATE CARE

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Introduction: Non-invasive ventilation (NIV) is the application of a ventilatory support without resorting to invasive methods. Today it's considered a credible therapeutic option, with enough scientific evidence to support its application in various situations and clinical settings related to the treatment of acute respiratory disease, as well as chronic respiratory disease.

Objectives: Characterize patients undergoing NIV admitted in Unit Intermediate Care (ICU) in the period from October 1st 2015 to June 30th 2016.

Methods: Prospective study conducted in ICU between October 2015 and June 2016. In this study were included all patients hospitalized in this unit (ICU) and in that time period a sample of 57 participants was obtained. As data collection instruments we used a questionnaire for sociodemographic and clinical data and the Braden scale.

Results: Participants were mostly male 38 (66.7%), the average age 69.5 ± 11.3 years, ranging between 43 and 92 years. They weighed on average 76.6 kg (52 and 150), with an average body mass index of 28.5 kg/m² (20 to 58.5). With skin intact 28 (49.1%) with abnormal perfusion 12 (21.1%), with altered sensitivity 11 (19.3%) and a high risk of ulcer on the scale of Braden 37 (65%). The admission diagnosis was respiratory failure 33 (57.3%) and had different backgrounds. We used reused mask 53 (93.0%), the average time of NIV was 7.1 days (1-28), 4.8 days of hospitalization (1-18) and an average of 7.8 IPAP pressure. 11 (19.3%) of the participants developed face ulcer pressure.

Conclusions: The NIV is used in patients with advanced age, obesity, respiratory failure and high risk of face ulcer development.

Keywords: Patients. Noninvasive ventilation.

TELEPHONE SUPPORT LINE OF RHEUMATOLOGY DEPARTMENT: A 4.5 YEARS EXPERIENCE

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Introduction: In many health services in developed countries, the telephone support has been used as an innovative approach to providing care and answering questions by nurses, developing especially in specific areas such as rheumatology (Brown et al., 2006).

Objectives: To analyze the profile of users and the main reasons of patients that uses the Telephone Support Line of Day Hospital and early arthritis consultation of the CHUC Rheumatology Department, EPE.

Methods: This is a retrospective descriptive-correlational study with a convenience sample of 448 calls. For continuous variables we used the t-student test, for dichotomous variables the χ^2 test and, finally, we performed a cluster analysis by the TwoStep Cluster method through the log-likelihood distance.

Results: Users have an average age of 44.8 years being predominantly male (58%). The cluster analysis allowed to create three groups whose profile shows that the cluster 1 (n = 96/21.4%) are formed by "older" adults that need to clarify mainly doubts about the results of auxiliary examinations tests (AET)/prescriptions and side effects/complications; the cluster 2 (n = 232/51.8%) are formed by young adults that call to change appointments and mainly to clarify doubts on the results of AET/prescriptions; finally, the cluster 3 (n = 120/26.8%) are formed by "middle age" adults that want to clarify doubts about medication and disease management.

Conclusions: Incoming calls cover a wide range of ages and all kinds of rheumatic diseases. This study allows us to identify in which groups it is necessary to make a more detailed educational

WORKLOADS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN BRAZIL

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Introduction: Workloads are found elements in the work process that synthesizes mediation between worker and work wear. At fillers interact with each other and whose body does the work, they do not act in isolation but in combination with each other, and determines the condition in which the worker faces the global logic labor process.

Objectives: To identify elements that contribute to increase and decrease workloads on health care professionals working in Primary Health Care in Brazil.

Methods: Qualitative study conducted with the data were collected through document study, observation and semi-structured interviews with 40 health care professionals of Primary Health Care in the south, central-west and north regions of Brazil. The analysis was conducted associating data triangulation with the resources of the ATLAS.ti software, considering the aim and the theoretical framework defined for the research.

Results: The results were organized in two analytical categories: elements that increase and decrease workloads. The data showed a predominance of the elements that increase workloads with strong influence of working conditions and problems in the health system management. Among the elements that reduce the workloads, stood out teamwork, identification with the Primary Health Care model and the user's satisfaction.

Conclusions: To conclude, the health care professionals recognize the precepts of Primary Health Care as positive, but difficulties in work conditions and in the health system management negatively influence the workloads.

Keywords: Primary Health Care. Workload.

JOB SATISFACTION: THE PERCEPTION OF PERIOPERATIVE NURSES FROM UNIDADE LOCAL DE SAÚDE DO NORDESTE (ULSNE)

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Introduction: With so many changes in the health sector, it is important to realize if nurses are satisfied in the exercise of their professional activity.

Objectives: To evaluate the perception of perioperative nurses from ULSNE about satisfaction with work activity.

Methods: It's an observational, analytical and cross-sectional study using quantitative methodologies, applied to 41 perioperative nurses of Bragança, Macedo de Cavaleiros and Mirandela. The data collection instrument includes questions relating to the socio-demographic and professional characterization and the Satisfaction Scale Work (EST) (Ribeiro, 2002), which is composed by 6 dimensions: Security for the Future of the Profession (SFP), Hierarchy Support (AH), Recognition by Others of the Work Performed (ROTR), Physical Conditions of Work (CFT), Relationship with Colleagues (RC) and Satisfaction with Job (SP).

Results: The population is composed of 30 women and 11 men (average age 44.05 years). 43.9% work in Bragança's operating room (OR). There are significant differences between Academic Qualifications and SFP dimension ($p = 0.036$), Place Where They Work

and the CFT ($p = 0.000$) and global scale ($p = 0.001$), Type of Work Schedule and SFP ($p = 0.004$), ROTR ($p = 0.005$), CFT ($p = 0.004$) and overall scale ($p = 0.001$), Social Recognition of the Profession and SFP ($p = 0.06$) and SP ($p = 0.021$). There aren't correlations between Professional Practice Time and Professional Practice Time in OR with the 6 dimensions and the global scale.

Conclusions: The place where perioperative nurses perform functions influences their job satisfaction. Nurses of Bragança's Hospital Unit are those with lower satisfaction values in most of the dimensions and in the global scale.

Keywords: Satisfaction. Work. Nursing. Operating Room.

THE FACTOR OF THE GDP INFLUENCE IN THE ACCIDENTS AT WORK IN PORTUGAL

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Introduction: In recent years, with the decline in health of the economy, much has been discussed the interference of this condition in the evolution of health and safety, it's intended then infer the interaction between economic status and health and safety at work, using treated to this the number of workplace accidents registered by the National Statistics Institute between the years 2002 and 2012, crossing with these data for the GDP and the Portuguese workers in the same years.

Methods: Statistics analysis with SPSS v.22 by the data center of INE of the public results between the year 2002 and 2012, the last 10 years result published, and discussion with other author's results.

Results: The Portuguese reality in which men are hand-intensive preferred in most professional risk sectors, such as fishing, construction and heavy industry, for example. However not revealed a high importance on the correlation between GDP and industrial accidents as there are no relevant variances within the same sector. The study shows, contrary to our expectations at the start of the study, and according to the correlations studied, we can see that GDP growth has no significant relationship in the number of accidents at work, as can be seen. What as a relevant different in the work accidents are the number of active workers.

Conclusions: From this study we can see that is not the economic situation influencing the accident because the variances that exist, both positive and negative, are not statistically significant, the there are other variables that can influence de accidents at work, such as instruction, age and risk accident.

Keywords: Safety and health. Accidents at work. GDP.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE TO TOTAL DUST IN FARM WORKERS

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Agriculture is considered from many centuries, an important activity for the survival of man, since it is from its practice that man can get food products for his survival. In the agricultural sector, there is many respiratory hazards due to exposure that workers can have with organic and inorganic dust, chemicals and gases. Thus, to better understand exposure to total dust that agricultural workers may have throughout their working day, the objective of this study was to understand what the exposure levels that workers have in