

RSP Revista de Saúde Pública

Volume 48
Special Number
May 2014



IPLeiria International Health Congress

09 and 10, MAY 2014

CHALLENGES & INNOVATION
IN HEALTH

Abstracts

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In memoriam

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Published bimonthly, in February, April, June, August, October and December.

INDEXES

All articles are also published in English language.


The on-line abstracting and indexing services that cover the Journal are:

Thomson Scientific (ISI): Web of Science, Current Contents/Social Behavioral Science, Social Science Citation Index; MEDLINE; Biosis; Global Health; EMBASE; HEALSAFE; Health Star; PubMed; POPLINE; Wildlife Worldwide (NISC); Scopus; SciELO; LILACS; PERIODICA.

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Administrative support	Biblioteca/CIR: Centro de Informação e Referência em Saúde Pública da FSP/USP	
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Congress Organization:



Financial Support:

FCT Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia
MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E CIÊNCIA

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BEHAVIOUR FACE TO PACKAGING WASTE AND DRUGS OUT OF USELuís M. Nascimento¹, Xavier Taboada¹, Marisa Cardoso¹, Laura Figueiredo¹, Ivo Lopes¹, Rui Torres¹¹*Departamento de Tecnologias de Diagnóstico Terapêutica. Escola Superior de Saúde. Instituto Politécnico de Bragança. Bragança, Portugal*¹¹*Escola Superior de Saúde. Instituto Politécnico de Bragança. Bragança Portugal*

Introduction: According to Directive No. 2004/12/EC of 11 February, up to the present calendar year (2011), Portugal should meet established with respect to the recycling of packaging waste and discarded drug targets. For this, it is essential that the population has acquired over the past few years, the necessary information. So, for that it is important the active participation of everyone in this delivery, in places due to the effect.

Objective: The objectives of this research consisted in knowing what they know and do students of Health School of Sciences, in Polytechnic Institute of Bragança. The medicines and no longer use and its packaging, thus evaluating the delivery behavior of this type of waste in pharmacies.

Methods: To achieve these goal, we selected the school referred to earlier as a case of study, using as an analytical tool, a questionnaire to be applied manually. The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 356 students from the Health School of Bragança.

Results: The results showed that most respondents only disposes drugs left over when finish their expiration date, and archive them first at home and then giving them as a destination in the first place, the dust and then the pharmacy. It is mainly women who goes to the pharmacy delivery medicines out of use, having as main reasons the binomial environment/health. It was also noticeable that people who do not deliver the medicines in pharmacies still overlap those that deliver them in pharmacies.

Conclusions: These results, which allow a better understanding of the behavior of the students of the Health School of Bragança face to medicines, provide an important communication strategies and actions to improve the rates of recovery and recycling waste contribution.

Descriptors: Behavior; medicines out of use; waste; pharmacy.

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KNOWLEDGES OF BRAZILIAN ACADEMICS OF NURSING ON BURNSFlavia Dayana Ribeiro da Silveira^{1,a}, Geovana Gallas Ferreira da Silva^{11,b}, Maria de Jesus Lopes Mousinho Neiva^{111,c}, Grazielle Roberta Freitas da Silva^{11,d}, Nadyelle Elias Santos Alencar^{11,e}, Anna Karolinne de Oliveira Silva^{11,f}, Priscila do Vale Machado^{11,g}¹*Universidade Federal do Piauí. Brazil*¹¹*Faculdade de Saúde, Ciências Humanas e Tecnológicas Do Piauí. Brazil*¹¹¹*Universidade Estadual do Maranhão. Brazil*

Introduction: The annual incidence of burns has been high in Brazil. This kind of occurrence, very frequently, is totally preventable. Health professionals as well as health students are very important to change this reality. Is necessary to focus in education strategies to help to reduce these avoidable occurrences.

Objective: To assess the knowledge of nursing students about burns and preventive measures.

Methods: This is a qualitative research which was realized with 15 students in the 3th year of Nursing graduation at a private university in a capital of Northeast of Brasil. For the data collection, interviews were conducted based on a semi-structured script. The students' knowledge on burns, prevention and treatment were analysed and grouped in three categories: Concept and classification of burn; burns: preventing and wound care and; population more likely to suffer burn.

Results and Conclusions: It was observed that is not difficult for students conceptualize burns. However, just few them described correctly the classification of burns. About prevention of burns, almost all students interviewed said correctly what to do to prevent this kind of accident. In other hand, the treatment of these lesions was not well explained by students. In addition, almost all students were right to say that children and elderly are the most vulnerable people to suffer burns. It is hoped that this study can to encourage the implementation of new knowledges and abilities in the Nursing graduate curriculum, based on the main weaknesses of students.

Descriptors: Wounds and Injuries; Therapeutics; Education Nursing; Evaluation; Brazil.

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