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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: Cross-sectional study with a sample with 530 students from secondary schools of a northern region of Portugal. The assessment protocol includes sociodemographic questionnaire (Correia 2004) and it was applied from October to December of 2011. Data analysis was performed using SPSS. The informed consent was obtain from schools.

Results: The proportion of students who know the current law on sex education in schools is 37.4%, the proportion of female students who know this law is greater than that of males (41.3% vs. 32.2%). Exist a statistical significant association between this knowledge and sex ($p = 0.037$), continuing the girls the most informed group. About 30% of students in this sample doesn't identify basic concepts of sexual and reproductive health and family planning neither sexually transmitted infections. In relation to knowledge about contraception also found a statistical significant association with sex ($p < 0.000$), with a higher proportion of knowledge for the female group who also knows more than a contraceptive method (78.7% vs 55.7%).

Conclusions: The weak information of adolescents knowledge about sex education and gender differences still seem to persist in spite of the existence of sex education in schools from Portugal. Maybe sex education should be a subject in a curriculum from a school, being responsible for this subject a teacher that must be specialized in the area of sexuality.

Keywords: Teenagers. Sex education. knowledge.

APPETITE, EATING AND SMOKING HABITS: A STUDY IN BRAGANÇA

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Introduction: The literature indicates a strong relationship between smoking habits and food choices (Chatkin et al, 2007). We conducted a cross-sectional study with the aim of studying the relationship between smoking habits with appetite, consumption of coffee, alcohol, energy consumption, energy balance and macronutrient distribution.

Methods: A questionnaire was sent to employees in the region of Bragança (Portugal), for institutional e-mail. It was questioned about their lifestyles, food intake through three days food recall, using photography to estimate the portion size. Each participant took photographs of all meals and beverages (one before and another after consumption) during two weeks and one weekend days. The portions size were estimate by dietitians and calculate the energy and macronutrients consumption and energy balance. The data were analyzed using SPSS through Chi-square, Fisher's Exact, Kruskal-Wallis and Mann-Whitney Tests.

Results: 129 individuals answered the questionnaire, but only 20 participated in the photographic food recall. It was found that 20% were smokers with an average caloric intake of 2192.2 ± 317.4 kcal, 60% of non-smokers with 2168.6 ± 635.4 kcal and 20% of ex-smokers with 2166.9 ± 292.5 kcal. It was found an association between smoking habits and coffee consumption ($p = 0.020$, $\Phi = 0.206$), alcohol ($p = 0.005$, $\Phi = 0.250$) and appetite ($p = 0.028$). No association was found between smoking habits and total energy, energy balance and macronutrient distribution.

Conclusions: Dietary intake and macronutrient distribution were not related to the smoking habits. However, it was found a weak association between coffee and alcohol consumption and smoking habits. Also, it was found that ex-smokers have increased appetite.

Keywords: Smoking habits. Eating habits. Appetite.

DETERMINATION OF ASCORBIC ACID AND ACETYSALICYLIC ACID IN COMMERCIAL PREPARATIONS USING AN ELECTRONIC TONGUE

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Introduction: The electronic tongue is a multi-sensors system used to identify the basic standards of taste, such as sweet, salty, sour and bitter, at levels not detectable by humans. Although the main purpose of electronic tongue is the qualitative analysis, the quantitative analysis of substances in a liquid matrix is also possible, having been the subject of these preliminary studies the application of electronic tongue to pharmaceutical products. In this way, the aim of the current study was the quantitative analysis of ascorbic acid (AA) and acetylsalicylic acid (ASA) in several commercial preparations using an electronic tongue.

Methods: For that, solutions of standard compounds or of commercial preparations contain ascorbic acid and acetylsalicylic acid were analyzed by an electronic tongue. The obtained data were using to determine the concentrations of the solutions through multiple linear regression method.

Results: The preliminary tests showed that it is possible to quantify the ascorbic acid in effervescent formulations of vitamin C, using the predictor model obtained by multiple linear regression. In the case of acetylsalicylic acid it was verified that the matrix of the analgesics or antipyretics drugs significantly affect the signs of the electronic tongue.

Conclusions: The electronic tongue can be used determined ascorbic acid in effervescent formulations while it is necessary developed more selective sensors to acetylsalicylic acid in order to improve the predictive power of electronic tongue quantification of this compound.

Keywords: Electronic tongue. Quantitative analysis. AA. ASA.

THE STUDY OF SLEEP QUALITY AND DAYTIME SOMNOLENCE IN THE STUDENTS OF ESCOLA SUPERIOR DE TECNOLOGIA DA SAÚDE DE LISBOA

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Introduction: The higher education students are known by their variable schedules. Due to this, they are one of the populations more susceptible to the sleep quality changes. These changes belong to a range of emergent concerns from our society, mainly because they are related with mental, cognitive and behavioral problems.

Objectives: The main objective of this study is characterizing the quality of sleep and the daytime somnolence in the ESTeSL's students (undergraduate degrees).

Methods: There was made a descriptive, quantitative and transverse study through a survey. This instrument was sent by email for all the students.

Results: We noticed that after students' admission in the university: they sleep fewer hours and they go to bed later. 60.3% of students has a poor sleep quality and 51.5% has a grade of excessive daytime somnolence. The comparisons between social habits and the student's residence area with the sleep quality don't have statistically significant differences. In relation to the students with