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# **14<sup>a</sup> Conferência Internacional de Investigação em Enfermagem**

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## **14<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Nursing Research**

**A translação do conhecimento de  
enfermagem: Uma força para a mudança  
na prática clínica!**

**Translational nursing knowledge: A force  
for change in clinical practice!**

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income families residing in the urban periphery. Regardless of the time elapsed from the occurrence of the homicide, the mothers experienced the loss with similar characteristics. It was evident the reaction of disapproval and opposition from the majority of the mothers regarding the attitudes of the reporters towards the death of their children. The sensationalist press invaded their privacy only seeking breaking news and ratings. Thus, death became public, impersonal, losing its existential aspect, as the most irrevocable of all possibilities. Advertising and impersonality make death a circumstance that, despite concerning people, does not belong to anybody. Another negative point that came about was the so-called "recurrent betrayal" in the relationship between the journalist and the interviewee. The journalist tells his version of the interviewee's report, usually misrepresenting statements. The social effects were perverse, exposing the relatives of the victims. Another category revealed was the disrespect to the mothers for being deprived of financial assets. They claim that the attitudes of respect from reporters in news coverage, essential for coping with the pain of losing a child, are guaranteed only for those with *status* and money. Conclusion-This research provided an analysis of the role of media coverage in cases of violent nature, revealing that the media, when used in an irresponsible way, becomes another instrument of violence, increasing the pain and suffering of those involved.

**Keywords:** Violence, Teenager, Media

## MENTAL HEALTH AND SEXUAL SELF-CONCEPT: INTERVENTION IN NURSING

**Ana Certo; Ana Galvão; Ana Noné**

The study focuses on the theme of mental health and sexual self-concept. The objective was to validate and measure the Multidimensional Sexual Self-Concept Questionnaire for the Portuguese population, to compare differences in the levels of sexual self-concept and mental health in a clinical sample and in a non-clinical sample, to determine the predictive relationship between sexual self-concept and mental health. A study of descriptive, operational, inferential and of transversal nature was carried out on two non-probabilistic samples. Sample A, 494 Internet users, mean age of 27.68 and standard deviation of 8.98; Sample B, 131 participants (mean age 36.8 and standard deviation 11.15), divided between 61 patients with clinical diagnosis from a Department of Psychiatry and Mental Health and 70 participants from the general population and without any psychopathology. As tools a socio-demographic questionnaire, a questionnaire about sexuality, the Multidimensional Questionnaire on Sexual Self -Concept (Snell, 1995) and the Mental Health Inventory (Pais Ribeiro, 2001) were used. All ethical issues were duly covered in legal and ethical terms. The psychometric validation of the Multidimensional Sexual Self -Concept Questionnaire indicated good sensitivity, excellent internal consistency ( $\alpha = 0.91$ ), excellent adequacy for factorial analysis ( $KMO = 0.95$ ), and 5 dimensions taken from the factorial analysis with very high internal consistency, proving a good tool for measuring this construct.

In the comparative study between the clinical and nonclinical samples, the clinical sample shows lower levels of mental health, reporting more anxiety, depression, loss of emotional and behavioral control and psychological distress; The clinical population has more negative emotions regarding sexual self-concept; Men seem to be more vigilant about sexual aspects; Those who report taking psychoactive drugs have lower levels of mental health (more anxiety, depression and psychological distress); Subjects with a lower educational level have lower levels of mental health and lower sexual self-concept; Individuals who are currently in a love relationship show more positive affect on mental health and suggest more emotional locus of control and less negative emotions about

sexual self -concept; Those who reported having had sex last month had higher levels of mental health and higher sexual self -concept; Younger individuals exhibit higher levels of mental health and a higher sexual self-concept compared to older subjects. We can conclude that good mental health is a predictor of good sexual self -concept. We thus highlight the pertinence of mental health nursing intervention in health promotion.

**Keywords:** mental health; sexual self-concept; community nursing

## SEXUAL HEALTH AND REPRODUCTION LITERACY, THE HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS (HPV) AND CERVICAL CANCER (CC), AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION HEALTH STUDENTS

**Ana Certo; Ana Galvão; Maria Gomes; Cátia Costa**

The onset of sexual activity increasingly at a very early age makes it possible for young people to be highly vulnerable to issues of sexuality and sexually transmitted diseases such as HPV. That is why, in fact, it is important to know about the knowledge of young people, so that health screening and promotion strategies can be adapted, trying to minimize the spread of the virus and, of course, the development of CC. Agostinho (2012) reports that young people recognize that the development of CC is related to sexual activity, but they are unaware of the transmission mode of HPV and its possible consequences. In Order No. 3618-A / 2016, we find that the health program establishes as a priority health promotion through a new ambition for Public Health, namely through the creation of a National Program for Health, Literacy and Self-Care. The aim of this study was to evaluate the sexual health and reproduction literacy about HPV and CC in a sample of higher education health students. Descriptive and exploratory study, quantitative, and of transversal nature. Non-probabilistic by convenience sample, consisting of 337 students. The "HPV and cervical cancer" questionnaire, validated by Agostinho (2012) and adapted from Medeiros and Ramada (2010), was used. All ethical aspects were taken into account for the study. In the field of HPV transmission, we found that only 14.2% answered that "HPV is transmitted by anal sex" is true and "HPV is transmitted by oral sex," or 7.4% that "HPV is transmitted by touch of the skin", Only 26.2% of the respondents answered that the statement "HPV is transmitted through the blood" was false and also show little knowledge regarding the incidence and mortality by CC and the percentage of presence of HPV in cases of CC. Respondents showed reduced knowledge of the means of transmission of HPV, lack of knowledge in the areas of incidence, CC mortality and percentage of HPV presence in cases of CC, which could lead to an increase in risky sexual behavior. Given the knowledge of HPV infections, associated diseases and prevention being limited, it indicates the need to continue with educational campaigns and implementation of specific programs to promote sexual and reproductive health literacy within the University.

**Keywords:** health literacy, HPV, cervical cancer, higher education students

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