



IV CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL EM CIÊNCIAS DA SAÚDE

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O Congresso Internacional em Ciências da Saúde (CICS), criado pelo programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências da Saúde (PPGCS), busca, além da divulgação e discussão científica, o estabelecimento de parcerias internacionais e interinstitucionais para o incremento das pesquisas em desenvolvimento no PPGCS, de modo a possibilitar a expansão dos conhecimentos para a melhoria da saúde da população.

Na sua última edição, em 2021, o CICS manteve o foco na pandemia de Covid-19, abordando o desenvolvimento de pesquisas no momento atual e na era pós-pandemia. Dessa forma, nosso tema central foi “A vida durante a pandemia - nada será como antes”.

O presente documento compila os resumos científicos submetidos e aprovados no evento. Os trabalhos científicos foram desenvolvidos por alunos e orientadores de diferentes programas de pós-graduação, tanto da Universidade Estadual de Montes Claros, como de outras Instituições de Ensino Superior, sendo analisados criteriosamente pela banca avaliadora instituída. Com o objetivo adicional de fortalecer a internacionalização, todos os trabalhos foram submetidos na língua inglesa.

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FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF RESIDENT PROFESSIONALS IN FAMILY HEALTH PROGRAMS IN COPING WITH COVID-19

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Introduction: In 2019, a new respiratory syndrome was detected and named COVID-19, leading the World Health Organization to declare a pandemic state. In the general scenario, the psychological repercussions had a great impact on mental health. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the factors associated with the work and health of residents of family health teams in a city in the north of Minas Gerais, in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. **Objective:** Analyze the factors associated with the work and health in residents of family health teams from a city in the north of Minas Gerais, facing the COVID-19 pandemic. **Methods:** This is a quantitative analytical study. The study population is composed of residents working in Family Health Teams. For data collection, an online questionnaire was created by the authors of the study and based on the existing literature. Data from the study were analyzed using the SPSS Version 22.0 software. **Results:** The sample was composed of 62 health professionals and observed that when compared, the professionals who work on the front line in facing pandemic report that they received a lot of support from the linked residency ($p=0.004$) and among the professionals who had their sleep quality altered, 76.5% are active on the front line ($p=0.051$). Therefore the close contact with people that could be infected by the coronavirus daily appears to be a stressful life event. **Conclusion:** This study reflects the importance of the physical and mental well-being of the resident professionals, aiming at quality and safety assistance during consultations.

Keywords: Coronavirus Infections; Primary Health Care; Pandemics.

CHRONIC VESTIBULAR SYMPTOMS FROM PATIENTS WITH VESTIBULOPATHY DISORDERS CAN BE IMPROVED BY NON-INVASIVE BRAIN STIMULATION (NIBS): SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Introduction: Vestibulopathy disorder (VD) refers to diseases that affect the vestibular system, which is one of the most important somatosensory systems involved in balance tasks, and is normally associated with dizziness and tinnitus symptoms. New kinds of treatment have been emerging, such as non-invasive brain stimulation (NIBS) to treat VD, and could be a promising approach to reduce VD symptoms. **Objective:** This review was aimed to analyze the effects of NIBS in patients with VD. **Methods:** This systematic review was based on Cochrane Handbook for Intervention Reviews. The eligibility criteria were as follows: a) Patients: individuals with VD; b) Interventions: NIBS, such as transcranial direct current stimulation (tDCS) and repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation (rTMS); c) Control: any comparison or sham; and d) Outcomes: dizziness and balance. We included randomized controlled trials and non-randomized studies from July 2004 to February 2020. We searched the PubMed, CINAHL, Web of Science, Scopus, Cochrane, and Ovid databases. Two authors assessed the risk of bias for each study using Cochrane criteria and rate the certainty of the evidence was assessed by Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) methodology to rate the certainty of the evidence for each outcome. **Results:** A total of 136 studies were identified, and two studies were included. Both studies used tDCS application. One study used anodal cerebellar tDCS or sham (2mA for 25 min) associated with vestibular rehabilitation therapy (VRT), and the other study used anodal tDCS over the left dorsolateral prefrontal cortex (F3) for 25–30 min associate with VRT. Both studies showed clinical improvement in the Dizziness Handicap Inventory (DHI), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Activities-Specific Balance Confidence (ABC), and Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS) scores. Both studies presented higher-quality evidence on the GRADE scale and a low risk of bias. **Conclusions:** anodal tDCS over F3 or the cerebellum associated with VRT improved chronic vestibular symptoms.

Keywords: vestibular nerve disorders; dizziness; transcranial direct current stimulation; transcranial magnetic stimulation; systematic review.

COVID-19 STIGMA AMONG HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN THE PRIMARY CARE OF MONTES CLAROS, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

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Introduction: The stigma related to Covid-19 among health professionals creates fear, worries about social judgment, and self-accusation or guilt because it is a source of infection or for its consequent adverse outcomes. **Objective:** To describe the main findings about the Covid-19 stigma reported by health professionals. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional descriptive study, with data collected between December 2020 and June 2021, involving primary care health professionals in the municipality of Montes Claros, Minas Gerais, Brazil. The sample consisted of nurses, dentists, and physicians. A total of 378 professionals answered an online questionnaire. Sociodemographic data related to Covid-19 stigma were collected using the adapted Explanatory Model Interview Catalogue (EMIC) scale, which has already been validated. **Results:** The main findings associated with Covid-19 and stigma among health professionals during the pandemic show that the participants' average age was 34,7 years old, with the minimum and maximum ages, respectively, 23 and 67. The average schooling was 18.5 years of study. As for the gross monthly family income, it was R\$ 8,897.01. The vast majority would have preferred to prevent the person from knowing about the positive result: they said they had always talked to someone else about it during the isolation period. Most had also felt inferior for having a positive result, relating a decrease in their pride and self-respect, which had made them often feel embarrassed and ashamed. Neighbors, colleagues, and even close people had shown less respect to them after knowing about the test result. They had often felt shunned for testing positive, which even devalued their family members. Those workers reported that being on the front line had caused problems for their social love life and for those of their families. Financial loss was pointed in most answers. The reagent test had triggered and aggravated health problems as well as comorbidities. The positivity for COVID-19 made people consider that health professionals may have some other health problems. **Conclusion:** Results revealed that health professionals in general, beyond those who had tested positive for Covid-19, had felt stigmatized. Therefore, cautious reflection by managers and researchers about this theme is required.

Keywords: Covid19; Pandemics; Health care professionals; Social stigmas.

AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER AND PRENATAL FACTORS: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY IN BRAZIL

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Introduction: The pathophysiology of the autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is not yet totally defined, especially when it is referred to the associated factors in increased risks for the development of the disorder. Current studies point to several factors that are potentially connected to the etiology of ASD. **Objective:** The study aimed at investigating the association between autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and prenatal factors in a population of the North of Minas Gerais, Brazil. **Method:** A case-control study was done with the responsible for 248 children/teenagers diagnosed with ASD (case group) and 886 neurotypical people (group control). A semi-structured questionnaire was applied in the data collection, adopting the logistic regression model to estimate the gross and adjusted odds ratio (OR). **Results:** The adjusted model identified a positive and significant association of ASD with the following factors: very low weight in birth (OR= 2,49; IC 95%:1,04–5,98); prenatal done in private health care (OR=1,59; IC95%:1,13-2,23), presence of maternal depression, sadness or anxiety during pregnancy (OR= 2,10; IC de 95% 1,51-2,92); incidence of pre-eclampsia or eclampsia (OR= 1,61; IC de 95% 0,93 – 2,77); incidence of bleeding in pregnancy (OR= 1,54; IC of 95% 1,03-2,30); absence of ferrous sulfate supplementation in pregnancy (OR= 1,52; IC of 95% - IC 1,00-2,30). Confounding factors were used with the following variables: gender of the child, age of the mother during labor, maternal skin color, and family history of ASD. **Conclusion:** The present study aimed in determining the incidences during pregnancy that presented a positive association with ASD. The found results can be useful in prenatal counseling for modifiable risk factors and in early diagnosis.

Keywords:

Autism Spectrum Disorder, Prenatal, Risk Factors.

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ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TRIGLYCERIDES, HIGH-DENSITY LIPOPROTEIN CHOLESTEROL, AND THEIR RATIO WITH THE PULSE WAVE VELOCITY IN ADULTS: THE ELSA-BRASIL STUDY

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Introduction: Atherosclerosis is the main underlying cause of cardiovascular diseases, being dyslipidemia one of its major risk factors. **Objective:** Therefore, the present study aims to verify the association between triglycerides (TG), high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-c), and its ratio TG/HDL-c with the pulse wave velocity (PWV) in the ELSA-Brasil cohort study. **Method:** For that purpose, we analyzed data from 13,732 adults. Anthropometric, biochemical, and clinical data were used to assess the associations between TG, HDL, and TG/HDL-c ratio with arterial stiffness, assessed via PWV. **Results:** It was evidenced that individuals within the third TG/HDL-c tertile presented worse anthropometric, biochemical, and clinical profiles as compared to the individuals in the lower TG/HDL-c tertile. It was observed a linear association between TG, HDL, and TG/HDL-c ratio with the cf-PWV in both men and women, being stronger in women. Interestingly, after adjustment for confounders, lower levels of HDL were associated with increased cf-PWV in men and women; however, TG was not significantly associated with PWV after adjustment, regardless of sex. Finally, high levels of TG/HDL ratio are associated with higher cf-PWV only in women. **Conclusion:** These results highlight the stronger influence of HDL on arterial stiffness, determining the association of TG/HDL with PWV in women without the effect of the TG.

Keywords: Dyslipidemia; Atherosclerosis; Arterial Stiffness.

EFFECT OF MULTICOMPONENT EXERCISES ON PREFRONTAL CORTEX ACTIVATION OF THREE SEVERE PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS: CASE SERIES

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Objective: To evaluate the acute effect of multi-component exercises on cortical activity in severe psychiatric patients. **Method:** Three patients who were admitted to Hospital Aroldo Tourinho were evaluated, 1 woman (28 years old) with depression and bipolar disorder and 2 men, one drug addiction (34 years old), and one schizophrenic with drug addiction (58 years old). Ethical procedures were respected according to Helsinki Declaration. Neurometry v6 (20 dry electrodes, Bioevolution) was used. Electrodes were applied to the scalp of patients. Neurometry v6 provided artificial images of the brain with gradation of colors according to the intensity of brain waves (Δ , θ , α , β , and γ), generating the following classification of neural activity: brown/blue = low; green/yellow = moderate; orange/red = high. Spatial quantification of pixels (px) of neural activity was performed using ImageJ software and was measured in the Brodmann regions (B) 10, 45, and 46, before and after 30 min of exercise (cycling on an ergometer bicycle speaking names of fruits and people for 10 minutes; open row with elastic + action of standing up and sitting on a chair; bilateral elbow flexion using elastic + stationary gait counting until 100; shoulder abduction + action of standing up and sitting on a chair; arm flexion supported on the wall + alternating flexion on knees; unstable disk balance; and general stretching. **Results:** Exercises increased neural activity in regions B 10 and 46 in male patients on the left hemisphere and on the right hemisphere, which may be related to executive and behavioral control function. The female reduced neural activity in regions B 10, 45, and 46 in both hemispheres, which can be related to pleasure and displeasure. **Conclusion:** The multi-component exercise acutely altered the frontal cortical activity of the studied patients, suggesting an improvement effect in executive and behavioral functions as well as the reward system.

Keywords: Resistance Training; Neurocognitive Disorders; Schizophrenia; Depressive Disorder; Substance-Related Disorders.

ASSOCIATION OF ULTRA-PROCESSED FOOD CONSUMPTION AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN PREGNANT WOMEN ASSISTED BY FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGY TEAMS

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Introduction: The analysis of the factors that lead pregnant women to opt for the consumption of ultra-processed foods (UPF) is essential in implementing strategies aimed at promoting adequate nutrition during pregnancy. **Objective:** To evaluate the association of UPF use and sociodemographic characteristics in pregnant women assisted by teams of the family health strategy (FHS). **Methodology:** The sample consisted of 646 pregnant women, registered in the FHS in the urban area of the municipality of Montes Claros (MG). Data collection took by consulting the pregnant woman's card in the FHS units and in the households, from October 2018 to November 2019. The collection included sociodemographic variables and food consumption of pregnant women. Food consumption was measured using the Food Frequency Questionnaire. Then, the consumption items were categorized according to the NOVA classification: (1) fresh/minimally processed foods; (2) culinary ingredients; (3) processed foods; (4) UPF. Subsequently, foods classified as UPF were analyzed (descriptive statistics) using SPSS software version 22.0. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Unimontes (nº:2.483.623/2018). **Results:** Of the 646 women interviewed, 41.02% reported consuming French fries, 52.32% consumed hamburgers, 56.65% consumed pizza, 67.18% consumed ice cream, and 62.22% consumed soda. The consumption of french fries ($p<0.001$), hamburgers ($p=0.022$), and soda ($p<0.001$) was more prevalent in women aged between 21 and 30 years old. As for education, the consumption of french fries ($p=0.046$), pizza ($p<0.001$), ice cream ($p=0.025$), and soda ($p<0.001$) was higher among pregnant with high school. Marital status was associated with hamburger consumption, with a higher prevalence among pregnant women with a partner (38,85%). Family income was also associated with the consumption of UPF, and families with income up to R\$1000.00 had a higher frequency of

consumption of hamburgers ($p=0.020$), pizza ($p<0.001$), and ice cream ($p=0.009$). Conclusion: It is important to provide guidance and nutritional monitoring of pregnant women, which should be emphasized in prenatal consultations and in collective awareness campaigns, in order to promote the health of the mother-child binomial and avoid possible complications in the pregnancy prognosis.

Keywords: Pregnancy; Industrialized Foods; Health Education; Primary Health Care.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH COVID-19 IN A MIDDLE CITY OF BRAZIL

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic virus rapidly spread in the world. In Vitoria da Conquista, a city with a population of 341.128, was confirmed 35.045 cases and 617 deaths. Due to the severity of this disease and the overload that it causes to the public health system, it is essential to identify the clinical characteristics aiming to provide effective treatment and prevention. **Objective:** Identify the epidemiological and clinical characteristics of hospitalized patients attended in the municipal health system in the city of Vitória da Conquista, Bahia, Brazil. **Method:** This study is a part of a major project entitled “Comorbidities, medical therapy, and clinical severity risk, hospitalization and mortality associated with the disease by the new coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) in a middle Brazilian city” realized between May of 2020 - May of 2021. The sample was hospitalized individuals over 18 years old diagnosed with COVID-19 whose electronic registers were in the database of the municipal information bank. The data was collected through a formulary elaborated by the authors to obtain the sociodemographic and clinical characteristics, diagnostic criteria, and outcome. To the statistical analysis was used the SPSS 23.0. The project was approved by the ethics committee with CAAE 47289121.1.0000.8089 and protocol number 4.781.840. **Results:** The sample was composed of 498 hospitalized patients (57,4% were male). The most prevalent age range was 70-79 (22,3%), 8% was health professional and 1,6% was pregnant. About the symptoms, the most prevalent were cough (60,4%) and fever (44,8%). The comorbidities more often were hypertension (30,5%) and diabetes (25,9%). The type of hospitalization was infirmary (68,1%), intensive care unit (23,3%) and domicile (0,2%); 72,3% needed ventilatory support. Of the sample, 23,9% of patients died (58,8% male, 41,2% female). The age range with the highest percentage of death was 80-89 (39,3%) and with a high number of recovered was 30-39 (100%). Of the deaths, 32,9% had hypertension and 28,7% diabetes. **Conclusion:** The majority of hospitalized patients were male, age range 70-79 years old, and had hypertension. The infirmary was hospitalization more frequent and the majority needed ventilatory support. The recovery was the most frequent outcome.

Keywords: COVID-19; Pandemic; Epidemiologic study.

BRAZILIAN VERSION OF MATERNAL-FETAL ATTACHMENT SCALE: ANALYSIS OF DIVERGENT VALIDITY

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Introduction: The Maternal-fetal attachment (MFA) is the first part of a *continuum* attachment, with its beginning still in the embryonic form during pregnancy, that is extended to the relationship between mother and child in the postnatal period. It is defined as the intensity by which the pregnant woman manifests affiliation and integration behavior with her intrauterine child. In Brazil, for the checking of MFA, only the Maternal-Fetal Attachment Scale (MFAS) was identified as a tool that has gone through the process of translation, transcultural adaptation, reliability analysis, and construct validation. Little is known of the reliability parameters and validation of MFAS when applied to pregnant women who are assisted by services of Primary Health Care (PHC). An unprecedented situation of management in a distinct geographical region demands a new psychometric analysis. **Objective:** Analyze the evidence of divergent construct validation of MFAS in the context of prenatal in PHC. **Method:** Methodological study, derived from the main research entitled “ALGE Study – Assessment of the Health Conditions of Pregnant Women in Montes Claros, Minas Gerais: a longitudinal study”. The probabilistic sample was calculated of 1180 pregnant women. In this paper, only the participants of the second and third trimesters of the gravidic phase (937) were included according to the specificity of MFAS. The data collection was done face-to-face, in the family health units and in their households, from October 2018 to November 2019. The MFA was investigated through EAMF. The divergent validation of this scale was measured through the calculation of the correlations of the total attachment scores with the perceived stress and the depression symptoms. The test of *Spearman* correlation was used, having statistically significant coefficients valued $p \leq 0,05$. Approval of the Ethical Committee in Research Involving Human Beings: Consolidated Opinion number 2.483.623/2018. **Results:** The negative and statistically significant correlations of the total score of the scale with the perceived stress scores ($r = -0,12$, $p < 0,01$) and the depression symptoms ($r = -0,17$, $p < 0,01$) revealed the divergent validity of the tool. **Conclusion:** It was concluded that the assessed scale obtained satisfactory psychometric evidence, concerning the divergent validation.

Keywords: Pregnancy; Maternal-Fetal Relations; Surveys and Questionnaires; Validation Study; Primary Health Care.

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NEW INSTRUMENT FOR HEALTH LITERACY EVALUATION AMONG PEOPLE LIVING WITH DIABETES

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Introduction: Diabetes is a public health problem. However, health literacy evaluation related to diabetes is scarce. No instruments, which are intended to estimate the access, understanding, evaluation and application of health information related to diabetes, have been found. **Objective:** To present the instrument called “Health Literacy on Diabetes - long version” (HLD-Long). **Method:** It is a methodological study, carried out between 2016 - 2021, in a Brazilian municipality with a population of approximately 400,000 inhabitants. The construction of the HLD-Long, consisting of 155 questions or items, was designed based on the subject literature review and considered the theoretical model proposed by Sørensen et al. The evaluation of its quality followed the COSMIN-checklist proposals. A simple random draw was carried out among the 73 Primary Health Care - PHC (Atenção Primária à Saúde) centers in the city, and 5 of them were selected. All registered people with diabetes in the selected health

units were invited to participate. A sufficient “n” sample was considered to assess the quality of the instrument; 340 people living with diabetes assisted in PHC centers were interviewed. The study comprised four phases: 1) HLD-Long creation; 2) Content validity evaluation by a committee of experts aiming at the adequacy and consistency of the items; 3) Final version review by the committee; 4) Reliability estimation using Cronbach's alpha test (internal consistency) and test-retest/reproducibility (simple and weighted kappa). **Results:** The expert committee found the items relevance and adequacy. The HLD-Long had adequate content validity and reliability. Psychometric analyzes (exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, correlations between different instruments, with interpretability presentation) of short versions and excerpts from the long version have been carried out. **Conclusion:** Ongoing psychometric assessments associated with the proven content validity and reliability already evidenced suggest that HLD-Long, among other versions of this instrument, may be used in primary health care in future studies to estimate literacy levels, with a view to health policies elaboration consistent with reality.

Keywords: Diabetes; Health literacy; Outcome and process assessment; Primary health care; Equity.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN COVID-19 PANDEMIC TIMES IN BRAZIL: LITERATURE NARRATIVE REVIEW

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Objectives: To synthesize the information contained in scientific productions, legislation and reports of national and international organizations published in the year 2020 on domestic violence in the pandemic times of COVID-19 in Brazil and to identify which measures, including legal ones, can be taken to support women in this situation. **Method:** Literature narrative review carried out thorough searches between the months of April and July 2020 in the LILACS, BDENF, MEDLINE databases, in the PUBMED search engine, and in an academic search engine (Google Scholar). Keywords used in the Health Sciences Descriptors (DeCS) and Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) were used, as well as a legislative review on the subject. Scientific productions, legislation, and reports of national and international organizations that addressed the issue of domestic violence in times of pandemic were included in the study. **Results:** Among the found studies, eighteen met the pre-established criteria for inclusion in this study. After analyzing the texts, it was possible to organize the information obtained in two approaches: what is already known about the increase in domestic violence in times of pandemic and what can be done, considering legal measures, to support women victims of domestic violence during the COVID-19 pandemic. **Conclusion:** The scientific productions, legislation, and reports of national and international organizations considered in the review can support the practice of managers and health professionals in confronting violence against women in Brazil in times of pandemic. The need for original studies on the topic was evident.

Keywords: Violence; Women; Pandemics; Coronavirus; Isolation.

STRATEGIES TO FACE THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC IN SCHOOL FEEDING

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Introduction: Due to the adoption of social isolation measures to contain the advances of Covid-19, face-to-face classes at all levels of education had to be suspended, depriving many students of receiving school lunches, which in turn for many of them is the main meal of the day. Thus, the federal government instituted measures aimed at distributing foodstuffs to students and/or guardians during this period of pandemic calamity. **Objective:** To identify, in the literature, coping strategies for the Covid-19 pandemic in school feeding. **Methods:** This is a literature review, with articles from the years 2020 and 2021, consulted in the Virtual Health Library and PubMed databases, using the descriptors: school meals, food kits, basic food basket, pandemic, and Covid-19. For non-existent data, an Internet search was performed, using the most accessed search engine, to locate the information. Articles in English and Portuguese that addressed issues about school feeding and strategies for coping with the pandemic were included in the study. **Results:** A total of 8 articles that matched the inclusion parameters were selected. From the analysis of the selected articles, it was observed the adoption of food kits or food baskets as a coping strategy to Covid-19. The foodstuffs purchased had resources from the National School Feeding Program and the assembly of kits included non-perishable and perishable foodstuffs, the procurement of perishable goods had to come from family farming. However, not all educational institutions fulfilled this requirement. Another form of strategy observed was the granting of financial assistance, through a card or bank deposit. In addition, some studies showed that informative folders were prepared to be delivered with the kits with the aim of working on food and nutrition education. **Conclusion:** It is concluded that the coronavirus pandemic brought numerous challenges to the execution and implementation of measures to ensure the continuity of school feeding for low-income families, highlighting the importance of the National School Feeding Program and the adoption of emergency strategies and actions in defense of Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security.

Keywords: School feeding; Food and nutrition security; Pandemics; Covid-19.

PREVALENCE OF OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE IN PRENATAL CARE: ALGE STUDY

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Financing: Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES).

Introduction: Obstetric violence is a public health issue that affects women and their babies. The obstetric violence typologies are characterized as institutional, physical, psychological and sexual violence. There is little research on the incidence of obstetric violence during the prenatal period. This study will add a more consistent epidemiological knowledge on the topic and can contribute with new information for the management, researchers, and health professionals involved in women's health care.

Objective: Estimate the incidence of obstetric violence in women under prenatal care in SUS. **Methods:** This is a transversal study, of populational base, aligned to the “ALGE Study – Assessment of the health conditions of pregnant women in Montes Claros – MG: a longitudinal study”, that analyzed several variables related to the gestational and puerperal period. The study was conducted in Montes Claros, Minas Gerais, Brazil, in 2018, through face-to-face interviews with the pregnant women registered in Family Health Care (FHC). The obstetric violence was assessed through a questionnaire consisting of 10 items that expressed the pregnant women's perception of the incidence of physical, psychological, sexual, and institutional. Data was analyzed on IBM SPSS Statistics software version 23.0. The variables were described by absolute and relative frequencies and obstetric violence incidence on prenatal was estimated. The study was approved by the Research Ethical Committee of Unimontes, consolidated opinion number 2.483.623 / 2018. **Results:** 301 pregnant women participated in this study, in which the majority (64,7%) were between 20 and 35 years old, lived with a partner (74,6%), and had monthly family income of up to two minimum wages. The estimated prevalence of obstetric violence suffered by the pregnant women during prenatal appointment were: 19,3% (physical), 42,5% (psychological), 23,9% (sexual) e 46,2 (institutional). **Conclusion:** This study points to a very important incidence of obstetric violence in prenatal care, which sets a serious public health issue that violates human rights regarding physical, verbal, sexual, institutional, or psychological aspects.

Keywords: Pregnancy; Obstetric Violence; Prenatal; Women Health; Public Health.

THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE FEEDING OF BLACK CHILDREN FOLLOWED IN PRIMARY CARE.

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Introduction: Named SARS-COV-2, the virus that resulted in the current pandemic emerged in 2019, causing the disease known as COVID-19. In the current scenario, it is understood that infant feeding needs special attention, starting at the child's birth and extending into childhood, serving as a basis for the growth, development, and maintenance of the human vital state. **Objective:** To verify the index of black children aged 6 to 23 months followed up in Primary Health Care in Brazil and to evaluate the indicators Food Introduction and Minimum Food Diversity in the years 2018 to 2020. **Methodology:** It was the use of secondary data in the public domain and, therefore, according to Resolution No. 510/2016, there is no need to submit it to the Research Ethics Committee. The data come from the instrument Food Consumption Markers in children under 2 years old applied in primary health care. Descriptive statistics were used. The SISVAN-Web public domain platform was used to collect the following indicators: Introduction Feeding in black children aged 6 to 8 months and Minimum Food Diversity in black children aged 6 to 23 months, the defined time period was the years 2018, 2019 and 2020. **Results:** In 2018, 700 children were monitored and 31% of these had already been introduced to Complementary Feeding, the minimum dietary diversity was present in 70% of the children monitored (n=3854). In 2019, 885 children were monitored and 27% were in Complementary Feeding, the minimum dietary diversity observed was 69% in 3760 children monitored. In 2020, 688 were monitored and 31% were in Complementary Feeding, with a minimum food diversity of 67% (n= 3176). **Conclusion:** It was observed that the year 2020 showed a decrease in the absolute number of children who were followed up in AB in Brazil, which may be related to the pandemic period, as health units redirected the focus of care to cases of Covid -19, it was noted that the indicators analyzed also decreased, monitoring is extremely important as they reinforce the relevance of nutritional surveillance.

Keywords: Complementary Food; Nutritional Surveillance; Covid-19.

FEAR OF COVID-19 AMONG PRIMARY CARE HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN MONTES CLAROS, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

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Introduction: Covid-19, caused by Sars-Cov-2, is an infectious disease that has affected countries all over the world. Health professionals are at greater risk of experiencing situations that trigger fear, a fact that interferes with their personal and professional lives. **Objective:** To present descriptive results on Covid-19 fear reported by primary care health professionals. **Method:** This is a descriptive cross-sectional study, carried out between December 2020 and June 2021, with primary care health professionals in the municipality of Montes Claros, Minas Gerais, Brazil. The sample consisted of dentists, nurses, and physicians: 378 professionals, who answered an online questionnaire, were invited to take part in it. Sociodemographic and fear of Covid-19 information was collected using the adapted Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S). **Results:** The response rate achieved in this study corresponds to 78% of participants who answered the instrument in full. More than half were women; 73.9%, with an average age of 34.8 years old. The average schooling was 18.5 years of study. Most were married (61%) and 59% of the participants were civil servants. Regarding being very afraid of Covid-19, most totally agreed. In relation to caring a lot about Covid-19, most totally agreed and also confirmed that it is an unpredictable disease. In some of the answers, disagreement regarding the item was predominant. When asked whether Covid-19 is a terminal and incurable disease, most disagreed. A minority of participants disagreed their hands' sweat when they think of Covid-19. Among the respondents, a portion said they felt nervous when seeing or listening to news about Covid-19 on social media, and another portion disagreed with the fact they felt anxious about the news. Regarding the interference of Covid-19 between sleeping or not and feeling the heart racing when thinking about the possibility of contracting Covid-19, the minority reported having those signs. **Conclusion:** Professionals have shown fear of Covid-19 in their answers. It is noteworthy that the fear of Covid-19 is present in their activities. Therefore, it is essential to provide attention and support to those professionals, in order to avoid psychological complications caused by fear of Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19; Fear; Health personnel.

EVALUATION OF ULTRA-PROCESSED CONSUMPTION BY ADULTS DURING THE COVID- 19 PANDEMIC

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Introduction: In March 2020, the outbreak of the disease caused by the virus SARS-CoV2 (Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2), known as COVID-19, was declared by the World Health Organization as a pandemic. The population's living habits, as well as their eating habits, were modified as a result of social distancing. **Objective:** To carry out a review of the existing literature to analyze the consumption of ultra-processed products by adults during the coronavirus pandemic. **Methodology:** This exploratory-descriptive study was carried out through a literature review on the subject. Databases of scientific articles were used, such as Lilacs (Latin American and Caribbean Literature on Health Sciences) and MEDLINE (National Library of Medicine, USA), using the descriptors ultra-processed, adults, pandemic, COVID-19. For this review, articles between the years 2020 to 2021 were selected. **Result:** After this search, a total of 19 articles that met the pre-established criteria were found. Among the studies analyzed, only one showed results in which the consumption of ultra-processed products was not higher during the pandemic, while the other studies showed an increase in the consumption of ultra-processed products. In the context of social isolation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, it is observed that the increased consumption of these foods is associated with a harmful factor to the health of the population. **Conclusion:** Given the above, there was high consumption of ultra-processed foods described in the analyzed studies. This consumption can favor an increase in obesity and non-communicable chronic diseases, such as high blood pressure, cancer, type 2 diabetes mellitus, and cardiovascular diseases. Thus, it appears that the population needs more attention, as well as carrying out nutritional education activities so that the consumption of ultra-processed products is reduced. Considering the context of the pandemic, maintaining a nutritionally adequate diet, with consumption of natural foods, such as fruits, vegetables, and legumes, and low consumption of ultra-processed foods can help in the prevention and treatment of COVID-19, since individuals being overweight or obese, malnourished, or with an underpowered immune system are factors associated with worse disease progression.

Keywords: COVID-19; Food; Food-Processing Industry; Food Quality.