

ANAIS
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11 e 12 de Novembro de 2022



V CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL EM
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MONTES CLAROS, 2022

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APRESENTAÇÃO

O V Congresso Internacional de Ciências da Saúde foi realizado nos dias 11 e 12 de Novembro de 2022. A organização foi realizada por professores e acadêmicos do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências da Saúde – PPGCS. O principal objetivo do V Congresso Internacional de Ciências da Saúde foi promover uma plataforma inovadora de incentivo a produção de conhecimento científico, discussão, e reflexão sobre ciência e a pós-graduação, contribuindo com a formação de recursos humanos qualificados na área das Ciências da Saúde.

Assim, é com enorme satisfação que a Comissão Científica do V Congresso Internacional de Ciências da Saúde, em parceria com a Revista Unimontes Científica – RUC – apresenta os Anais do evento contendo os resumos aprovados e que fizeram parte da programação científica do evento.

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R-01 THE PREVALENCE OF THE REGULAR USE OF PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN STATE SCHOOLS IN MONTES CLAROS, MG

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Introduction and objectives: The use of psychoactive substances can cause dependency and violent behaviours, as well as the increase of morbimortality. Young people are more vulnerable to the side effects of these substances, with its use being considered a growing problem in the public health in many countries, alcohol and marijuana being the most consumed drugs in the world. This study has as an objective to estimate the prevalence of the regular use of psychoactive substances and its association with sociodemographic factors among adolescents.

Methods: This is a population based transversal study, which was conducted with students of the state high schools in Montes Claros. The sample was selected by probability sampling conglomerated in two stages (school and class). The prevalence of the regular use (three or more times in the last 30 days) of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, cocaine and inhalant drugs were estimated. The model of Poisson regression was used with robust variance, to estimate the ratio of prevalence (RP) of the regular use of substances, according to sociodemographic factors.

Results: 1265 adolescents participated in the study, the majority being female (58.0%), age 16 to 17 years old (61.0%), brown skinned (57.8%) and belonging to economic class A or B (44.6%). In the total sample the prevalence was estimated among the male and female gender, respectively, for regular use of: alcohol (31.7%; 24.8%), tobacco (7.6%; 2.3%), marijuana (9.3%; 3.6%), cocaine (3.0%; 0.8%) and inhalant drugs (3.9%; 1.0%). The prevalence of the regular use of psychoactive substances (at least of one of the investigated substances) were estimated in 34.6% in the total sample, 32.2% of the female gender and 37.9% of the male gender. In the multiple analysis, a significant association was found between the regular use of the substances and the male gender (RP=1.21, IC 95%:1.01-1.43); age 16 to 17 years old (RP=1.25, IC 95%:1.01-1.54); age 18 to 19 years old (RP=1.68, IC 95%:1.30-2.17), brown skinned (RP=0.73, IC 95%:0.60-0.89) and socioeconomic class A or B (RP=1.32, IC 95%:1.32-1.75).

Conclusion: The regular use of alcohol was the most prevalent, followed by marijuana and tobacco. Also, a greater prevalence was found in the regular use of psychoactive substances among the students of the male gender, with the age of 16 to 19 years old, being brown skinned and belonging to socioeconomic class A or B.

Key words: Alcohol Drinking; Illicit Drugs; Adolescent.

R-02 THE SEVERITY OF AUTISTIC BEHAVIORS IN CHILDREN IS INDEPENDENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH CONCOMITANT ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN THEIR MOTHERS: THE SOLACE STUDY

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Background and aims: Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a generalized developmental disability, characterized by restrictive and repetitive behavioral patterns and deficits in social and communication skills, with a growing prevalence in the last decades. Parents of children with ASD frequently report higher levels of anxiety, depression, and other health problems due to the difficult challenges associated with this condition. Therefore, the present study aims to verify the association between sociodemographic determinants and the severity of autism symptoms with the mental health of mothers of children with ASD from the SOLACE study.

Methods: The SOLACE study is a web-based survey with parents of ASD children and adolescents. A total of 1,924 women, aged 18 to 59 years, completed a web-delivered structured questionnaire. Anxiety and depression were assessed by using the “Depression, anxiety, and stress scale” (DASS-21), and the severity of autistic symptoms was assessed according to the children’s age: the “Modified Checklist for Autism in Toddlers” (MCHAT) for children <3 years, the “Autism behavior checklist” (ABC) for children between 3 to 6 years, and the “Autism screening questionnaire” (ASQ) for children and adolescents over 6 years.

Results: The prevalence of both anxiety and depression was 35.8% in mothers of children and adolescents with ASD. After adjustments for confounders, women aged \geq 45 years, having studied for more than 12 years, with family income above 5 salaries (over \$1065 US dollars) were associated with a lower chance of presenting both anxiety and depression, while being divorced or widowed, unemployed, with a child with ASD under use of psychotropic medication were considered risk factors for presenting anxiety and depression. Finally, the more severe ASD symptoms in the children the higher the chance of concomitant anxiety and depression in the mothers, regardless of the children’s age.

Conclusion: There are several factors predisposing to mental health problems in mothers with an ASD child. Beyond sociodemographic factors known to elicit mental health conditions, the severity of autistic behavior in their children increases the chance of developing concomitant anxiety and depression.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder; Mental Health; Parents; Anxiety; Depression.

R-03 CHARACTERIZATION OF NORMAL BIRTH ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY OBSTETRIC NURSING RESIDENTS

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Background and aims: Obstetric nursing was recognized as a means of combating the biomedical model, the loss of women's autonomy and interventionist practices. Their insertion is crucial in the implementation of humanized care and in ensuring safe and respectful care. The objective of the study is to characterize obstetric care in normal delivery provided by residents of Obstetric Nursing at a university hospital in the North of Minas Gerais.

Methods: This is a descriptive, retrospective and transversal research. The data were obtained through the birth care registration form completed by resident nurses after their birth care. The study was carried out with low- and high-risk parturients treated at a teaching hospital in a city in the North of Minas Gerais. Data collection took place from October 2021 to January 2022, comprising data from March 2018 to February 2022. 591 forms were analyzed, 45 of which were excluded because they were not completed completely. Data were organized in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, version 2007, and analyzed using simple descriptive statistics, presenting absolute and relative values. Ethics Committee Approval: 4,272,156 of 2020.

Results: Among the parturients studied (546), there was a predominance of women aged between 19 and 35 years, multiparous women (56%), parturients without previous cesarean section (94.3%) and with term deliveries (87.7%). Among the complications of pregnancy, gestational diabetes mellitus prevailed (13.6%). Regarding the characteristics of child birth care, it was observed that 94.2% of the parturients ingested water or some diet during labor, 97% used some non-pharmacological method of pain relief, 78.8% did not use of pharmacological analgesia and 90.6% had a companion present. There was no artificial rupture of the membranes in 45.4% of the cases, 84.8% of the deliveries progressed within the partogram curve and 85.8% of the women assumed vertical positions during the expulsive period. There was no episiotomy in 99.2% of the cases and first-degree lacerations predominated with 42.5%. Most deliveries had no complications in the immediate postpartum period (90.4%).

Conclusion: The results of this study made it possible to identify and describe that the assistance provided by residents in obstetric nursing, in the scenario studied, is in accordance with the scientific evidence of assistance in labor and delivery and the guidelines of the Ministry of Health.

Keywords: Obstetric Nursing; Normal childbirth; Humanization of Assistance.

R-04 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN INCREASED TOOTH LOSS AND DIAGNOSIS OF SARCOPENIA IN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY

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Background and Aims: Brazil follows the global trend of a quantitative increase in its elderly population due to specific public health demands for this population. Primary sarcopenia is caused by the physiological process of aging per se, being responsible for the progressive incapacity of the elderly individual to perform their activities of daily living due to loss of mass, strength, and skeletal muscle performance. Edentulism (tooth loss) is a debilitating and irreversible condition, being described as the final marker of disease burden for oral health. Edentulism is associated with a decrease in the individual's masticatory function and is associated with the occurrence of chronic systemic diseases. However, the association between edentulism and sarcopenia has been little explored. The aim of this study was to analyze the association between primary sarcopenia and tooth loss in elderly individuals treated at a public health reference center for the elderly.

Methods: This observational, cross-sectional and analytical study selected a sample of healthy elderly people (n = 403; age: 77 ± 8 years; male/female ratio: 1/1.62). Anthropometric measurements (weight, height, body mass index, calf circumference), strength tests (manual dynamometry) and muscle performance (gait speed in 4m) were adopted to diagnose Sarcopenia. Clinical dental examination was conducted to measure the number of missing teeth. Collected data were compared between groups using Pearson's bivariate chi-square test and a significance level of 95% was established.

Results: According to the number of natural teeth present, the elderly were categorized as follows: edentulous (n = 220; 64.5%), 1 to 19 teeth (n = 112; 27.8%) and 20 to 32 teeth (n = 31; 7.7%). The number of natural teeth was significantly lower in the elderly diagnosed with primary sarcopenia. In the elderly groups with 20 to 32 teeth, 1 to 19 teeth and edentulous patients, the diagnosis of primary sarcopenia was identified in 16%, 29% and 47%, respectively (p = 0.000).

Conclusions: Edentulism can directly lead to functional limitation and physical, psychological, and social disabilities. The results of this study substantiated that the proper maintenance of natural teeth represents a primary protective factor of sarcopenia in allowing a better preservation of masticatory efficiency.

Keywords: Elderly; Sarcopenia; Oral Health.

R-05 EPIDEMIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF 414 CASES OF ORAL LESIONS AND SENSORIAL FUNCTIONS OF COVID-19 IN BRAZIL

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Background and aims: The new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) triggered, in addition to significant mortality, several morbidities still poorly understood. Thus, the aim of this study was to evaluate the manifestations of COVID-19, with an emphasis on olfactory and gustatory disorders, xerostomia and oral lesions.

Methods: This observational study included patients aged ≥ 18 years with RT-PCR-confirmed COVID-19, diagnosed with severe (oxygen saturation $<94\%$, respiratory rate ≥ 30 breaths/min, and lung infiltrates $> 50\%$) or critical (respiratory failure, shock, and multiorgan dysfunction or failure) illness. The study was developed in a reference Service for the treatment of COVID-19, Hospital Mario Ribeiro, Montes Claros, in Minas Gerais, Brazil, between November 2020 and December 2021. For each patient, a clinical assessment of the oral cavity was performed on the 2nd and 7th days of hospitalization and displacement of the oral structures with the aid of a wooden spatula.

Results: During the study period, 414 patients were evaluated, 208 (50.34%) male and 206 (49.75%) female. The median age was 75 years (interquartile range [IQR], 58.5–81.3). The mean age of reported cases was 42.92 ± 18.05 . Of the 414 patients, 139 (33.57%) presented at least one of the conditions studied and the most prevalent were oral lesions (19.08%), followed by gustatory disorders (18.11%). Among the oral lesions, there was a miscellaneous of anatomical location and clinical presentations. The occurrence involving lips and tongue represented 49 (62.01) of oral lesions, the most prevalent, being respectively, ulcerations ($n=51$; 64.55%), candidiasis ($n=8$; 10.12%) and erythema or red plaques ($n=7$; 8.86%). The presence of comorbidities was also described in 37% of the patients, with systemic arterial hypertension being the most prevalent in 34.2%. 50 cases progressed to death.

Conclusion: Based on descriptive statistical tests and from a bivariate and multivariate analysis, it was noted that the oral alterations observed were present in an expressive percentage, however, it cannot be concluded that they are directly caused by SARS-CoV-2. Therefore, there is a need for more records and reports of the oral findings observed in these patients, to achieve a better understanding of their condition and a treatment plan.

Keywords: Covid-19. Coronavirus disease 2019-nCoV. Oral injury.

R-06 EXPERIENCES OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS IN SITUATIONS OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY.

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Background and aims: Vulnerability is a concept that can be understood in many dimensions. Social vulnerability, in turn, concerns a situation in which individuals are exposed to more risks to their health, comprising mainly the economic sphere. Children and adolescents exposed to situations like these are very negatively impacted due to the risks to their full growth and development. This work aims to expose some experiences of children and adolescents in a situation of social vulnerability, in a municipality of Minas Gerais.

Methods: This study is a qualitative reflective study associated with the research entitled “The strengths and weaknesses of Interprofessionality in the care of Vulnerable Families in the Family Health Strategy”. Data were collected between January and June 2022, through semi-structured interviews, using a previously validated questionnaire, in 4 different regions with high rates of social vulnerability, randomly. The population was sampled using the convenience method, which included a total of 15 interviews. The interviews were transcribed, and the speeches were categorized according to the assumptions of discourse analysis. The study complied with ethical and legal precepts, being approved by the Research Ethics Committee (REC-Unimontes), under number 3.650.670.

Results: In all the interviews, it was possible to perceive that the economic component was the one that most impacted the entire family's routine. Associated with this fact, food insecurity was also reported in many interviews, especially in families with children: “Son, look, you're here inside the house and you can see that there's almost nothing, but when there's no food, I buy it on credit”. In this sense, the Bolsa Família program has contributed to mitigating the impacts of social vulnerability in these families, especially in terms of food, in which mothers, when there is no food, stop eating to give it to their children: “Food, medicine, everything, when the person doesn't have any income, the conditions are precarious, we go according to the aid, right?”

Conclusion: Social vulnerability is still very present in contemporary society, especially in those where children and adolescents live together. Public policies must be better implemented and health care must be effective for these people.

Keywords: Social Vulnerability; Child; Adolescent.

R-07 SATISFACTION WITH ACCESS TO ROUTINE RISK PRENATAL CARE IN FAMILY HEALTH STRATEGIES OF A SMALL CITY: CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Background and aims: The usual-risk prenatal care is a health care strategy aimed at promoting a healthy gestational period and identifying risks to maternal and fetal health. In Brazil, the Ministry of Health recommends at least six prenatal visits. Moreover, the access and satisfaction of women with the service are essential for maintaining the bond. Thus, the present study aims to evaluate the satisfaction with the usual risk prenatal care of family health strategies in a small city in the north of Minas Gerais.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study, in which the inclusion criteria were: usual risk prenatal care and age over 18 years. Fifty-one pregnant women from nine Family Health Strategies of a small municipality in the north of Minas Gerais were interviewed by convenience sampling. Pregnant women's satisfaction was assessed by the question: "How satisfied are you with your access to health services?" from the World Health Organization Quality of Life-Bref, on a Likert scale from 0 to 5, in which responses ranged from very dissatisfied to very satisfied. The study was approved by the ethics and research committee, under opinion number 4.838.836.

Results: The mean age of the pregnant women was 27.5 ± 6.8 years (18-42 years), 45.1% (n=23) were primigravidae and 54.9% (n=28) were multiparous. Most had completed high school (n=31; 60.8%) and 11.7% (n=6) had incomplete high school. A mean of 3.92 ± 0.74 was obtained regarding satisfaction with access to health services. The value corresponds to the level of satisfaction neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, i.e., intermediate satisfaction.

Conclusion: Satisfaction with assistance is a relevant indicator of the quality of care, from the user's perspective. In the study it is observed that pregnant women present intermediate satisfaction. It is evident that teams and managers must constantly seek qualification and humanization of care, with a view to promoting the health of pregnant women, as well as improving prenatal satisfaction indicators.

Keywords: Prenatal Care; Patient Satisfaction; Family Health.

R-08 THE VULNERABILITIES SURROUNDING THE ELDERLY: DIFFICULTIES ARISING FROM THEIR CARE ENVIRONMENT

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Background and aims: The aging process causes changes in family dynamics. The one who was head and provider of the house becomes supported/cared for. There is a reduction in physical health conditions and financial contribution. Thus, the elderly are socially vulnerable as a result of the incapacities arising from aging. The objective of this study is to know about the vulnerabilities faced by the elderly within their own family environment.

Methods: This is qualitative research carried out in the city of Montes Claros, Minas Gerais - Brazil, in which 12 vulnerable families were interviewed. The analysis was based on Bardin's content, theoretical rigor of narrative bioethics. A literature review was used in the Scielo, PubMed and Lilacs databases, from which 81 studies were initially extracted. After analysis, 5 articles that met the proposed theme were used, having as descriptors “old man”, “family” and “vulnerability”. The inclusion criteria were: full and available articles, published in Portuguese, English and Spanish between the years 2017 and 2022.

Results: It was noticed that the literature corroborates the data found in the qualitative research. Interviewee 1: “Do those who have a retirement “go” through? For example, this gentleman who “was” here now, sometimes he works doing a little errand here, there to put something in the house for him. But he even has a “screen” on his belly, he has a health problem. So he's not even retired, poor thing. He can't stand working for anyone. Interviewee 2: “With regard to the elderly, they are people who have no income and end up going through many “difficulties” in life, but they get on with it”. The elderly are no longer part of the productive force of society, so the population sees them as expendable. Public policies aimed at the elderly cannot meet their health/mental/social/economic needs, since there is a high demand for them. Interviewees 3, 4, 5 and 6 describe social isolation, the need for full-time care, however, most families do not have the time and money to dedicate to the care of the elderly in a holistic way. Interviewee 3 “I know a man there who is a little old, he was working there for a while, but he just got sick, right? He has no one to take care of. Interviewee 4: “That he is also my feet and my hands here. I need to go to the store, he goes, I need him, I say, 'Eduardo does this. Interviewee 5: “Only in Dad's time, they are difficult to they are difficult to deal with (humorous laughter).” Interviewee 6: “Older people are more withdrawn at home, because of the covid, they don't go out that much either.”

Thus, it is clear that the elderly are disadvantaged by environmental and health social determinants.

Conclusion: It is necessary to strengthen public policies that provide economic stability, health, social services and an adequate environment to reduce the vulnerability surrounding the elderly.

Keywords: "Social vulnerability"; "old man"; "Family".

R-09 MOTHERS' PERCEPTION ABOUT MATERNITY IN THE CONTEXT OF FAMILY VULNERABILITY

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Background and aims: When a woman becomes a mother, she assumes a leadership role even in the face of adversity. Nevertheless, the presence of psychosocial risk is greater among women, being more pronounced in situations of insufficient family support, gender violence, conflicts with motherhood, and several other factors. The objective of this study is to evaluate the maternal perception of a family environment subject to vulnerability.

Methods: This is a qualitative research carried out in the city of Montes Claros, Minas Gerais - Brazil, in which 12 vulnerable families were interviewed. The analysis was based on Bardin's content, theoretical rigor of narrative bioethics. A literature review was elaborated using the Scielo, PubMed and Lilacs databases, from which 2, 3 and 3 studies were extracted, respectively, which addressed the proposed theme, maternity and vulnerability, with the descriptors “maternity”, “family” and “vulnerability” and having as inclusion criteria: full and available articles, published in Portuguese, English and Spanish and published between the years 2017 and 2022.

Results: A convergence of the data obtained from the qualitative research with the selected studies was noticed, highlighting three different contexts: Interviewee 1: *“My family experience was exactly with the building of my family. Because I lost my father very early on, my mother was left alone at a very young age with three children and then she decided, not to put us for adoption, but to have the children being raised by other families and she was left alone”*. A fragile political-social safety net makes the social support network, whether provided by family members, friends, neighbours or others, one of the few options that many low-income mothers have available to maintain basic needs. Interviewee 2 describes the difficulty of being a single mother, as female single-parent families experience contexts permeated by weaknesses: *“I carried practically everything by myself so much that, when I divorced my husband, my youngest boy was three years old”*. Interviewee 3 reports the experience of becoming a mother in adolescence and how it positively changed her life, despite society's prejudgment: *“My life changed a lot when I became a mother. Because, like, I was very unsuspecting, unwise.”*

Conclusion: Even in the face of a context of vulnerability, mothers positively evaluate the motherhood they perform. Therefore, a support network that engages government, society and the family itself is essential to change the reality of a nation.

Keywords: “Social vulnerability”; “Women”; “Family”.

R-10 TRACES AND DISCURSIVE CLUES FOR EDUCATIONAL APPROACHES IN PALLIATIVE CARE DEVELOPED IN VIRTUAL LEARNING SPACES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Background and aims: in the context of the covid-19 pandemic, educational activities in groups on palliative care were directed to virtual spaces. It is necessary to analyze discursive practices produced within the limits of these virtual platforms in order to identify evidences of the production of meanings related to Palliative Care (PC) in this type of interaction and its implications for social learning in future contexts of social distancing or isolation.

Methods: descriptive-analytical investigation, with a qualitative approach, with a theoretical-methodological contribution to cartography. In 2021, 10 meetings were held on Google Meet to raise awareness of the community in general, health professionals and students about Palliative Care (PC) topics in the context of the pandemic. The research was carried out according to the rules of the Unimontes Research Ethics Committee. The meetings were recorded and the speeches transcribed. Then, the meetings were characterized in two kinds. Meanings linked to Palliative Care were classified on maps. With the location of coercion marks in the different discursive formations, the lines of forces that materialize the discourse as a social practice of Palliative Care were characterized, questioning its role in the interaction between the interlocutors in virtual social learning.

Results: Characterization: a) User meetings attracted both professionals and academics, while meetings conducted by professors and/or professionals did not attract users; b) Professionals and academics preferred the use of an expository script, while users held conversations with narratives of the illness experience; c) the interlocutors in the meetings conducted by users did not directly address the PC. Meanings mapped on palliative care: care for suffering, above all, physical; care actively triggered by health professionals; care addressed to people with an incurable disease/condition; care related to death and, therefore, unwanted or delayed; care related to therapeutic failure; care disconnected from health care. The strengths of these discursive practices are: I) Molars - palliative care under the tutelage of medical practices and knowledge, in hospital setting and predominantly focused on the care of physical suffering - reducing them to end-of-life situations; II) Molecular – palliative care is articulated by other health professions with experimentation with comprehensive approaches, but still held back by the lack of social legitimacy of PC within the health sector. As a social practice, PC becomes a field of contradictions and uncertainties and, therefore, still far from the rights to health in the therapeutic itinerary.

Conclusion: The discursive practices of Palliative Care persist under suspicion as a specific field of action. There is also the cultural link between PCs and therapeutic

failure, relating them strictly to the events of death. Thus, educational approaches in a virtual learning space are suitable for the circulation of experiments in PC.

Keywords: COVID-19; qualitative research; virtual palliative care; social learning.

R-11 SHARED DECISION-MAKING IN MENTAL HEALTH CARE: PERCEPTION OF USERS OF A PSYCHOSOCIAL CARE CENTER IN A NORTHERN CITY OF MINAS GERAIS

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Background and aims: Over the past decades, treatment and rehabilitation of people with mental disorders progressed to the reform of different care models worldwide, aiming at humanized health practices and user-focused assistance strategies. Collaborative care models have been widely defended in international health policies, considering that adherence and recovery of users depend on their active participation in treatment. Shared Decision-Making (SDM) is one of the increasingly widespread strategies in the field of mental health, considered as a promising reference for the promotion of care for people with mental suffering. This study aimed to understand the perception of users of a CAPS II about SDM in the treatment itself.

Methods: This is the partial results of a qualitative research, in the form of research-intervention, which intends to implement a group of Gaining Autonomy & Medication Management (GAM) in CAPS II of a city in the north of Minas Gerais. Prior to the GAM implementation stage, semi-structured interviews were conducted with ten users of this service. The recorded interviews were transcribed in full and submitted to data analysis through coding cycles using the Atlas.ti software. The research was approved by the Ethics Committee: CEP/UNIMONTES n° 4.034.265/2020, amendment no 4.332.549/2020.

Results: Users are receptive to the partnership of family members and health team in the treatment. However, they believe that they can maintain self-care, when stable, and have discernment of protective and health risk factors. Although the majority of participants affirm that they have decision-making rights over the treatment, few effectively engage in the planning of their therapeutic project. This contradiction is evidenced, mainly, in the negotiation about the drug prescription. The main barriers to SDM, in the users' perception, are related to the lack of information about the diagnosis and treatment; discomforts and embarrassments in the care with prescribers; insecurity in legitimizing self-perception and transmitting it to health professionals; difficulty in discriminating symptoms of the disorder and the side effects of the drug; and the voluntary abdication of active involvement in the treatment by attributing exclusivity of decision-making power to professionals.

Conclusion: Although promising, SDM has found difficulties in establishing mental health related to the belief in the inability of users to make reasonable decisions about their care. Understanding the perception of users can help professionals in improving

strategies and work technologies that contribute to the SDM process, based on the ethical right of users to autonomy, self-determination and contractuality.

Keywords: Shared Decision Making; Patient-Centered Care; Mental Health Recovery.

R-12 TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER GESTATIONAL TRIMESTER IN PREGNANT WOMEN ATTENDED BY PRIMARY HEALTH CARE UNITS IN MONTES CLAROS – MG

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Background and aims: During the gestational period, mother and fetus have specific nutritional needs due to the different physiological metabolic changes that occur at this stage. Thus, energy consumption must be adequate to avoid malnutrition and excessive gestational weight gains. A diet that doesn't match with these recommendations can generate negative repercussions for the pregnant woman and the fetus, such as prolonged childbirth, preeclampsia and depression. Thus, this study aims to measure the total energy consumption in kilocalories (Kcal) in the three gestational trimesters in pregnant women attended at primary health care units in Montes Claros - MG.

Methods: This is an epidemiological, cross-sectional study carried out with 839 pregnant women registered in Family Health Strategy (FHS) teams in the municipality of Montes Claros, Minas Gerais. Data collection took place between 2018 and 2019 in the FHS or at the pregnant women's homes, according to the availability of each one. A semi-structured questionnaire with sociodemographic and lifestyle variables was used, and the Food Frequency Questionnaire (FFQ) was used to assess food consumption. Through the Diet Pró® software, the food consumption frequencies were transformed into daily values, using the Food Composition Tables: support for nutritional decisions and the Food Chemical Composition as a reference. Average and standard deviations for energy values were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics software version 22.0 for Windows®. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Unimontes (nº: 2.483.623/2018).

Results: The average total energy consumption among all pregnant women was 2684.81 kcal/day (CI: 95%, SD= 51.19837). In the analysis by gestational trimester, a progressive increase in total caloric intake was observed, and the average consumption in pregnant women in the 1st trimester of pregnancy was 2533.48 kcal/day (CI: 95%, SD = 88.85381), in the second trimester this consumption was 2659.32 kcal/day (CI: 95%, SD= 86.03148) and in the 3rd trimester it was 2834.33 kcal/day (CI: 95%, SD = 88.44633). This caloric progression is necessary to meet the energy demands of the pregnant woman and the fetus in their different stages of development. However, in all trimesters, total caloric intake was higher than recommended in the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRI), (1st quarter: 2,023.6 kcal/day; 2nd quarter: 2,313.6 kcal/day; 3rd quarter: 2,448.1 kcal/day).

Conclusion: The total energy consumption of pregnant women increased according to the gestational trimester and in both trimesters, it was higher than recommended by international organizations.

Keywords: Pregnancy; Prenatal Nutrition; Energy intake; Primary Health Care.

R-13 GALLIC ACID AS A POTENTIAL MODULATOR OF BONE METABOLISM

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Background and aims: Gallic acid (GA) is an antioxidant commonly found in plants from the Brazilian Cerrado. It has antineoplastic, anti-inflammatory and antiatherosclerotic pharmacological properties. The objective was to investigate the effect of GA on the proliferation and differentiation of bone cells, aiming to identify a potential effect of this substance for bone repair.

Methods: Two lines of bone cells purchased commercially from a cell bank were used, including pre-osteoblastic cells MC3T3-E1 and osteoclast precursor cells RAW264.7. A dose-response curve was performed with concentrations of 5, 10, 15 and 20 μ M of GA. With this, the concentration of 10 μ M of GA was defined for the functional assays, since it did not impair cell differentiation and survival. To assess the differentiation of osteoblastic cells, the alkaline phosphatase (AF) marker was used. Cells were stained with Naphthol AS-MX-PO₄ to evidence AF expression. To verify the action of GA on osteoclast differentiation, RAW264.7 cells were treated with GA, together with the RANKL protein 50 ng/ml. RANKL is a key factor for osteoclast differentiation in vitro. Cells were analyzed using an inverted microscopy technique, in which differentiated osteoclasts must have 3 or more nuclei. For statistical analyses, SPSS 20.0 software and the Anova One-Way test were used, with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

Results: The dose-response curve showed that GA at 5 μ M and 10 μ M increased osteoblast proliferation, exerting a cytotoxic effect at higher concentrations. Furthermore, it was observed that GA significantly increased bone AF activity, indicating osteogenic differentiation. In RAW 264.7 progenitor cells, GA at 5 μ M and 10 μ M increased proliferation or maintained stable numbers. Regarding osteoclastogenesis, GA reduced the formation of osteoclasts in the RANKL control group, thus suggesting an effect of this antioxidant in controlling the reabsorptive activity of these cells.

Conclusion: A potential effect of GA has been demonstrated to modulate the proliferation and differentiation of bone cells, either by increasing osteoblast activity or by reducing osteoclastogenesis. This study highlights GA as a promising therapeutic substance for the control of functional dysregulations in bone cells and bone repair, requiring further studies in vivo.

Keywords: Gallic acid; Antioxidant; Osteoblast; Osteoclast.

R-14 *PERESKIA ACULEATA* MILLER FLOUR AMELIORATES METABOLIC PARAMETERS IN MICE SUBMITTED IN PHYSICAL EXERCISE

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Background and aims: the resisted training is an important implement to promote health and also preventing and treating many diseases. The identification of eating strategies focused on improving the quality of performances on resisted training allowing the increment of its effects is a promising researching area. *Pereskia aculeata* Miller (*ora-pro-nobis*) is an evergreen species of *Cactaceae* family, chiefly used as a non-conventional leafy vegetable. Although it presents a huge fruitful and nutritional potential, as medicinal properties, it is still underexplored and unexposed. The study aimed the effects of *ora-pro-nobis* flour in the body composition, biochemical parameters and in the molecular expression of genes associated with lipolysis/lipogenesis in the white adipose tissue and the thermogenesis in brown adipose tissue of mice submitted in resisted training.

Methods: Fourteen mice were randomly separated in two groups: G1: manage (CONTROL), with a standardized diet + resisted training; G2: experimental (OPN) eating a modified standardized diet and the *ora-pro-nobis* flour added + resisted training. The mice trained for six weeks. Parameters were measured bodily, biochemical, and histological, in addition to the expression of markers associated with thermogenesis in brown adipose tissue and adipogenesis/lipolysis in white adipose tissue, by the qRT-PCR technique.

Results: The supplemented animals with the *ora-pro-nobis* flour presented a body weight and visceral adiposity decline; higher energy expenditure and lipid oxidation rate; showed lower levels of LDL-c decreased mRNA expression for ACC and increased for PCG1 α in the white and brown adipose tissue, respectively.

Conclusion: The found results in this research confirm the potential of the *ora-pro-nobis* flour above bodily, biochemical, and molecular parameters in mice submitted in resisted training.

Keywords: *Pereskia aculeata* Miller; Brown Adipose Tissue; White Adipose Tissue; Resisted Training.

R-15 SALT INTAKE AND BLOOD PRESSURE IN ADULTS WITH DIABETES FROM THE ELSA-BRASIL STUDY

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Background and aims: The evolution of salt consumption in the population has elicited an important discussion in the field of epidemiology of cardiovascular diseases. Although the recommended salt intake is approximately 6 g/day, studies have shown that the consumption observed in the general population is higher than that, being above 10 g/day in most industrialized countries. High salt consumption is associated with ultra-processed food intake and the population's lifestyle. Increased salt consumption is commonly associated with hypertension, but only a few studies are testing the association of diabetes with salt consumption. Thus, the present study aimed to evaluate salt consumption among individuals with and without diabetes, defining the changes in blood pressure according to sodium consumption.

Methods: We used data from the baseline stage of the ELSA-Brasil study, which included 12,517 adults with validated urine collection, aged 35-74 years. Participants' clinical, laboratory, and anthropometric data, including glomerular filtration rate, were used to estimate and test for association with the 24-h salt consumption through 12-h urine sodium excretion.

Results: Daily salt consumption estimated by sodium excretion in urine samples collected for 12 hours was higher in men than in women. Salt consumption was higher in participants with diabetes than in those without diabetes, regardless of sex (men: diabetic 14.2 ± 6.4 vs non-diabetic 12.4 ± 5.6 , $P < 0.05$; women: diabetic 10.5 ± 4.8 vs non-diabetic 9.1 ± 4.1 , $P < 0.05$). Also, the prevalence of hypertension increases with age and with salt consumption in men and women but is higher in participants with diabetes. In addition, salt intake was higher in participants with both diabetes and hypertension. We also observed that both SBP and DBP were significantly higher in participants with diabetes and hypertension, regardless of sex. However, after adjustment for confounders, SBP and DBP increase with salt intake in women with diabetes, but not in men with diabetes.

Conclusion: Individuals with diabetes consume more salt than those without diabetes, regardless of age. Furthermore, we showed an increased prevalence of hypertension with increasing salt intake in participants with diabetes. These results highlight the dangerous association between diabetes and hypertension with extremely high salt intake and reinforce the need for non-pharmacological intervention in these patients.

Keywords: Salt intake, Diabetes Mellitus, Hypertension.

R-16 CLINICAL PROFILE OF PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED FOR COVID-19 IN THE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Background and aims: COVID-19 is a systemic disease transmitted by the coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2), which is part of a family of viruses that cause respiratory infections with a broad clinical aspect, with the presentation of signs and symptoms, especially respiratory. Therefore, the present study aims to identify the clinical profile of patients hospitalized for COVID-19 in the adult Intensive Care Unit (ICU) of a private hospital.

Methods: This is a descriptive, retrospective, cross-sectional study with quantitative analysis, from 142 medical records of patients who were admitted to the ICU from January 2020 to April 2021. Procedures were approved by Ethics and Research Committee of the Educational Association of Brazil (5.334.49). The statistical analysis was performed using the SPSS program (Statistics Package Social Sciences) version 23.0.

Results: The mean age was 64.1 years, and 58.5% were male. Of the previous comorbidities, those with the highest prevalence were systemic arterial hypertension (26.8%) and diabetes mellitus (9.2%). After admission to the ICU, 22 subjects used non-invasive mechanical ventilation and 133 subjects used invasive mechanical ventilation. 47.9% used invasive mechanical ventilation in VCV mode. The mean length of stay was 6 days; 93.7% of the subjects died, 4.9% was discharged and 1.4% was transferred to another hospital.

Conclusion: It was evidenced that most individuals in the sample were male, with a mean age of 64.1 years. Invasive Mechanical Ventilation was the main ventilation method used, with relatively low use time, a situation that may be associated with the high rate of deaths in the sample studied. Regarding the previous comorbidities, systemic arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus were more predominant, a fact that corroborates with data evidenced in the literature.

Keywords: Coronavirus; Physiotherapy; Intensive care unit; Mechanical ventilation.

R-17 PRIMARY SARCOPENIA IS ASSOCIATED WITH TYPE OF OCCLUSAL SUPPORT, AND THE USE AND NEED OF DENTAL PROSTHESIS IN NON-INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY

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Background and aims: Primary sarcopenia is a syndrome caused by the aging process *per se*, which causes a progressive loss of morphofunctional integrity of the skeletal striated muscles, with loss of mass, strength, and muscle performance. Sarcopenia clinically manifests as a physical consummation state that predisposes the elderly to falls, fractures, hospitalizations, and death. Some studies have reported that oral health is related to primary sarcopenia and its diagnostic factors. However, the relationship between oral health and primary sarcopenia remains poorly investigated. In this study, we investigated the association between denture use and need, types of occlusal contact, and primary sarcopenia in an elderly population assisted at a public health center.

Methods: This observational, cross-sectional, and analytical study selected a sample of elderly (n = 301; age: 78 ± 8 years; male/female ratio: 1/2.6). Anthropometric measurements (weight, height, body mass index, calf circumference), strength tests (handgrip strength), and muscle performance (4m-gait speed) were adopted to diagnose Sarcopenia. Internationally validated questionnaires were applied to assess the use and need for dental prosthesis (partial or total removable) and occlusal contacts between premolar and molar teeth (with dental support, with prosthesis support, without occlusal support). The groups were compared using Pearson's bivariate statistical analysis, with a significance level of 95%.

Results: Sarcopenia was detected in 155 (51.5%) elderly participants in the study. The use and need for dental prosthesis were identified in 60% and 70% of the elderly participants, respectively. Sarcopenia was detected in 58% of the edentulous elderly and in 38% of the dentate elderly (p = 0.002). Elderly people with dental support (n = 28, 32.1% diagnosed with sarcopenia), prosthesis support (n = 176, 47.7% diagnosed with sarcopenia) and without support (n = 97, 63.9 % diagnosed with sarcopenia). Lack of dental support was significantly associated with the diagnosis of sarcopenia (p = 0.004).

Conclusion: Primary sarcopenia in the elderly seems to be influenced by the decrease in masticatory function that occurs due to edentulism. The improvement and maintenance of the masticatory function of the elderly with the preservation of natural teeth or the use of adequate dental prosthesis might act in the prevention of frailty induced by Sarcopenia.

Keywords: Elderly; Sarcopenia; Oral Health.

R-18 SYPHILIS IN PREGNANT AND PUERPERAL WOMEN FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF CLINICAL-QUALITATIVE RESEARCH

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Background and aims: Syphilis is a disease transmitted by sexual contact or vertical transmission during pregnancy caused by a spirochete *Treponema pallidum* the etiological agent. Undiagnosed and/or diagnosed pregnant women when untreated or inadequately treated can pass it on vertically to the fetus which leads to congenital syphilis. In this context, this research aims to understand the barriers faced by pregnant and postpartum women since diagnosis, treatment to exposure/contamination of the newborn by syphilis.

Methods: The exploratory-descriptive study of a clinical-qualitative nature values existential, clinical, and psychodynamic attitudes. The method stands out for some characteristics: interpretation of the senses and meanings of health/disease phenomena; fields as the subject's natural environment; appreciation of existential anxieties as essential; appreciation of psychoanalytic elements; validity of data as a strength of the method, among others. This research is developed in a maternity ward of a teaching hospital. An intentional sample (partial sample: three women) composed of pregnant and postpartum women diagnosed with syphilis during pregnancy was chosen. The procedures aimed to maximize the validity and reliability of the interviews as a data collection instrument. Data validation: triangulation among data analysts; exemplification and use of theories in the exposition and discussion of the results; recording the interviews with a faithful transcript of what was said by the interviewer and interviewees; information about the clinical-social context experienced by the interviewees; search for falsification of the raised hypotheses; explanation of the theoretical instruments of analysis. Qualitative Content Analysis was conducted.

Results: Thus far, there is partial data on two pregnant women and one puerperal woman aged between 25 and 34 years, who collaborated with the investigation, all asymptomatic but with a confirmed diagnosis of syphilis at the time of the interview. As for the obstetric history, two are primiparous women and one nulliparous. Identification of barriers in the clinician-patient relationship, diagnosed with a sexually transmitted infection.

Conclusion: Preliminary results point to the implications of syphilis in clinical and psychosocial relationships, such as: existential issues, emotional confusion, stigmatization, judgment of values.

Keywords: Pregnancy; Qualitative Research; Syphilis; Congenital Syphilis.

R-19 2nd WEEK OF THE COMMUNITY HEALTH AGENTS: AN EXPERIENCE REPORT

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Background and aims: The Community Health Agent (ACS) is responsible for health prevention and promotion, in addition to strengthening the bond between families and the health team. Despite the importance of this professional, scientific events aimed at this audience are still incipient. The present study aims to report the experience of the organization of the Week of the Community Health Agent.

Methods: The "2nd Week of the Community Health Agent: Taking care of those who take care" emerged from a longitudinal study of the "Work and health conditions of Community Health Agents" (Ethical Opinion: Number 2.425.756/2018) carried out by the University of the State of Minas Gerais (UNIMONTES). The organization of the event began in August 2022, in partnership with the Regional Health Superintendence of Montes Claros, the Graduate Program in Primary Health Care (PPGCPS) of UNIMONTES) and Primary in the municipality of Montes Claros-MG. Through meetings by google meet, the themes, dates, times, technological resources and dissemination strategies were defined. An online event was chosen, on October 13th and 14, 2022, with dissemination on social networks and use of the Even platform. The following topics were addressed: "Chronic Diseases and their risk and protective factors", "Metabolic Syndrome: prevalence and associated factors in Community Health Agents", "Coping against domestic violence in Primary Health Care" and "Promoting Mental Health and psychological well-being", through lectures given by PPGCPS students and guests. In addition, a space was opened for the questions and interaction of participants through the chat on the platform. At the end of the event, a satisfaction form was made available.

Results: There a total of 962 enrolled, of which 799 (83%) were ACS, 72 (7.5%) were health professionals, 47 (4.9%) were Endemic Combat Agents and 44 (4.6%) were students. The presence of participants from 23 Brazilian states plus the Federal District was verified, most of them from Minas Gerais (n=762; 79.20%). The form response rate was 19.1% (n=184). Of the participants who responded, 70% considered the pre-event service to be excellent; 57% in relation to time; 76% regarding online registration; 71% regarding ease of access; 80% regarding the performance of the speakers; 80% on content and questions; 67% regarding the applicability of the content taught.

Conclusion: The results demonstrate the potential of digital resources as a technological tool for the education actions of health agents, contributing significantly to the promotion of debates on pertinent health topics and promoting awareness of the adoption of healthy behavioral habits.

Keywords: Community Health Agents; Health education; Distance Education; Information Technology.

R-20 SMARTPHONE DEPENDENCY AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH EATING HABITS AND THE PRACTICE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AMONG PRIMARY PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS OF THE STATE OF MINAS GERAIS

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Background and aims: The impact of smartphones develops in a frenetic manner and studies found reduced quality of life associated with high levels of Smartphone dependency. It is understood that this practice is set among the greatest responsible for the production of modern typical patterns: high rate of physical inactivity, unhealthy eating habits and problematic use of technology. The aim of this study was to investigate the Smartphone dependency (SD) and its association with eating habits (EH) and the practice of physical activity (PPA) among primary education teachers.

Methods: Data from an epidemiological study of *Websurvey* type named “Health and work conditions of primary education teachers of the state of Minas Gerais: a longitudinal study” were used. Data were collected through an electronic form (*Google forms*[®]) between the months of October to December of 2021. The form was sent to teachers of 45 Regional Superintendency of Education of the education state network of Minas Gerais. The SD, EH and PPA and demographical variables as gender and age were analysed. The SD was assessed through SPAI-BR - *Smartphone Addiction Inventory*, an instrument with 26 items divided in subscales of dichotomous answers. The EH were investigated through the scale of “How is your nutrition?” and the weekly time spent with PPA classified according to its intensity in different contexts of the daily life through the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ). The variables were described through frequency distribution. The model of Poisson Regression was used, with robust variance, to assess the magnitude of association among SD and EH and PPA. The ratio of prevalence (RP) being estimated with its respective reliability intervals of 95%.

Results: The total of 1907 teachers participated in the study, whose data revealed that 1473 (77.2%) were of female gender, 1378 (72.3%) were between 21 to 40 years old, 1160 (60.8%) were married or in a stable union, 198 (10.4%) had inadequate nutrition, 738 (38.7%) needed a change in the EH and 280 (14.7%) were sedentary. The SD was observed in 18.5% of the sample teachers, and was greater in teachers with inadequate nutrition (39.9%) with RP=3.7 IC_{95%}[2.9-4.7], among which EH needed a change (23.0%) with RP=2.2; IC_{95%}[1.7-2.7] and among sedentary (25.7%) with RP=1.5; IC_{95%}[1.2-1.9].

Conclusion: Smartphone dependency was more prevalent among subjects that presented unhealthy life habits as sedentarism and inadequate nutrition. The reasons that justify this association were not researched, what makes way to new studies that could clarify this matter.

Key-Words: Smartphone Addiction. Healthy Life Style. School Teacher

R-21 THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN TRIGLYCERIDE-GLUCOSE INDEX AND PULSE WAVE VELOCITY DEPENDS ON INSULIN RESISTANCE IN ADULTS FROM THE ELSA-BRASIL STUDY

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Background and aims: Insulin resistance is considered a key cardiovascular risk factor, and is known as an underlying cause of metabolic disorders observed in conditions such as hypertension, diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and dyslipidemia. However, despite the close association between insulin resistance with cardiometabolic conditions, its assessment tools are often invasive and/or expensive, hindering its direct clinical use. Therefore, the present study aims to verify the association between triglyceride-glucose index (TyG), an insulin resistance surrogate marker, with the pulse wave velocity (cf-PWV), a marker of arterial stiffness, in the ELSA-Brasil cohort study.

Methods: We analyzed data from 13,720 adults, aged 35 to 74 years. The pulse wave velocity was measured at the carotid and femoral arteries segments. Anthropometric, biochemical, and clinical data were used to assess the associations between the TyG index with arterial stiffness.

Results: Individuals within the third TyG index tertile presented worse anthropometric, biochemical, and clinical profiles as compared to those in the lower TyG index tertile, for both men and women. A positive linear association was observed between the TyG index and the cf-PWV, and after adjustment for confounders, higher values of the TyG index were associated with increased cf-PWV in men and women. Similar results were observed when HOMA-IR, the widely used marker of insulin resistance, was used. Finally, based on an interaction analysis, it was possible to observe that TyG levels are only associated with increased cf-PWV in individuals classified in the third tertile of HOMA-IR, evidencing that the TyG index depends on an insulin resistance background to be associated with PWV.

Conclusion: The presented results shed light on the dependency of insulin resistance on the association of TyG index with arterial stiffness to be significant.

Keywords: Dyslipidemia; Insulin resistance; Arterial Stiffness.

R-22 APELIN AND VISFATIN GENE EXPRESSION IN THE PLACENTAL TISSUE OF PRE-ECLAMPTIC PREGNANT WOMEN

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Introduction: Preeclampsia (PE) is a multifunctional and multisystem disorder, exclusive to human pregnancy. Studies indicate that several adipokines are also expressed in the placenta under different scenarios, predisposing to local alterations that favor the development of distinct pathological processes, including PE. This study aimed to evaluate the association/correlation between the apelin and visfatin mRNA expression levels in the placental tissue with sociodemographic, clinical, laboratory, anthropometric, and fetal outcomes in pre-eclamptic pregnant women.

Methods: cross-sectional analytical study performed with 60 pregnant women and their respective newborns attended at a public maternity center in Montes Claros, Minas Gerais, Brazil. The information was retrieved from medical records and interviews. Placental tissue samples were obtained, and the apelin and visfatin gene expression levels were assessed via real-time quantitative PCR. The maternal and fetal variables were grouped as sociodemographic, clinical, laboratory, anthropometric, and fetal outcomes. Mann-Whitney and Spearman correlation statistical analyses were applied.

Results: The main findings evidenced a statistically significant association between apelin expression levels and maternal age, age of preeclampsia diagnosis, personal history of PE, clinical presentation of PE, gender and birth weight, and between visfatin expression levels with PE late diagnosis, gestational age at birth, cephalic perimeter, and Apgar at 1 and 5 minutes. Furthermore, the analysis evidenced a statistically significant association between apelin expression levels and pre-gestational body mass index, in addition to an inversely proportional correlation between these parameters.

Conclusion: The apelin and visfatin gene expression levels are associated with maternal and fetal variables.

Keywords: Preeclampsia; Pregnancy; Hypertension in pregnancy; Placenta.

R-23 ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AND FRAILITY IN THE ELDERLY

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Background and aims: Aging produces vascular changes that lead to peculiarities in the diagnosis and treatment of systemic arterial hypertension in the elderly, whose disease is a risk factor for certain non-communicable chronic diseases among the Brazilian elderly. Thus, the objective was to evaluate the worsening of frailty in hypertensive elderly people during the follow-up period, in addition to identifying associated factors.

Methods: This is a prospective and analytical, population-based and household-based longitudinal study, with a quantitative approach, carried out with community-dwelling elderly people. From May to July 2013, the first phase of the collection was carried out, called the base year, in which 685 individuals aged over 60 years were allocated. The second phase, called the first wave, developed from November 2016 to February 2017, considering only patients with systemic arterial hypertension with a confirmed diagnosis. Frailty was assessed using the Edmonton Frail Scale (EFS), with nine domains distributed into 11 items and a score from zero to 17. The results were dichotomized into two levels: worsening and non-worsening of the overall EFS score, studying independent variables. All participants were instructed on the research and presented their consent by signing the free and informed consent form, approved by the Research Ethics Committee through the Embodied Opinion No. 1,629,395.

Results: 685 elderly were selected. Of this total, 394 elderly people participated and of these 281 were hypertensive, forming the sample of elderly people. In the transition between the components of the EFS, 23.1% of the elderly worsened their frailty status, 36.7% showed improvement and 40.2% did not show any changes. The prevalence of frailty increased from 38.0% in the base year to 31.2% in this first wave of the study. In the bivariate analysis, the presence of a malignant tumor, the occurrence of CVA/stroke, polypharmacy, self-perception of health, having suffered a fall in the last 12 months were associated with worsening of frailty at a level of 20% (p value ≤ 0.20). and have been hospitalized in the last 12 months.

Conclusion: A considerable part of the elderly worsened their frailty status, showing as determining factors for polypharmacy, negative self-perception of health and hospitalization in the last 12 months. Such findings reflect the importance of understanding frailty in elderly hypertensive patients, making it possible to guide decision-making and the consolidation of interventions aimed at this population. This aims to ensure a better quality of life and positive outcomes related to life long health maintenance.

Keywords: Fragility; Seniors; Arterial hypertension.

R-24 EVALUATION OF CARDIAC BIOMARKERS IN RELATION TO CHAGAS DISEASE AND ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN FORMER BLOOD DONORS.

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Background and aims: Chagas disease is one of the main causes of disability and deaths from cardiovascular diseases in endemic areas. The relationship between alcohol consumption and pathophysiological aspects in Chagas disease is poorly studied. The present study aims to verify whether alcohol consumption in chagasic patients presents differences in relation to cardiac biomarkers.

Methods: Data from 1088 patients in the Retrovirus Epidemiology Donor Study-II (REDS-II) cohort study, a group of 499 *T. cruzi* seropositive blood donors (SP-BD); a negative control group of 488 *T. cruzi* seronegative blood donors (SN-BD) and a positive control group of 101 patients with Chagas cardiomyopathy (ChCM), reported alcohol consumption and analyzed the biomarkers Troponin, Myoglobin, NT-proBNP, CK-MB, Adiponectin and PAI-1, to compare the differences.

Results: In the comparison between the seropositive *T. cruzi* alcoholic and non-alcoholic groups, in relation to the hypothesis of whether one of the groups has lower or higher values in the levels of cardiac biomarkers, it was observed that: The NT-proBNP values of the non-alcoholic group are significantly lower than those of the alcoholic group; it is likely that the CK-MB values of the non-alcoholic group are significantly lower than those of the alcoholic group; it is likely that the adiponectin values of the non-alcoholic group are significantly higher than those of the alcoholic group; the PAI-1 values of the non-alcoholic group are significantly higher than those of the alcoholic group.

Conclusion: The results demonstrate that there are significant differences for the alcohol consumption factor in relation to the cardiac biomarkers NT-proBNP and PAI-1.

Keywords: Chagas disease; Alcohol consumption; Biomarkers.

R-25 MATERNAL WELL-BEING IN BIRTHING SITUATION AMONG PUERPERAL WOMEN CARED IN THE PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

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Background and aims: During the pregnancy-childbirth period, women undergo a series of biological and psychosocial changes. Humanization of assistance to the parturient aims at transforming the birthing process in a moment of health promotion for the mother-baby binomial. This study aimed to investigate the Maternal Well-being in birthing situation among puerperal women in the Primary Health Care (PHC) of Montes Claros.

Methods: Data from the “ALGE study - Assessment of the Health Conditions of Pregnant Women of Montes Claros, MG: a longitudinal study” were used. This is an epidemiological, longitudinal and analytical study conducted with pregnant women and women recently giving birth cared in PHCs of Montes Claros, MG, Brazil. Data were collected through face to face interview, done in 2019 to 2020 by a team of professionals and scholars in the health field. Puerperal women of 50 to 70 days of labour participated in this stage of the study. Maternal Well-being was analysed by the Maternal Well-being in Birthing Situation Scale (MWBS), set with 47 items, which score variate between 47 to 235 and classify the MWBS in three levels: malaise (score <183), wellness (183-200) and excellent wellness (>200). The following variables were also analysed: age, marital status, level of education, labour location and type of delivery. The categorical variables were described through their frequency distributions and the numerical variables through their centre rates (average) and variability (standard deviation). The prevalences were estimated with 95% intervals (IC95%) for the MWBS classifications. The MWBS mean scores were compared among the puerperal women according to the type of delivery and labour location, for which Student’s t test was used with significance level of 0,05.

Results: During this stage 108 puerperal women participated in the study, their age varied between 15 to 40 and presented the average of 26,5 years old (DP=7.3). It was found that 74.3% lived with their partners and 66.0% had average school attainment level. The labour location was the public hospital (SUS) in 88.0% of the interviewed women and the normal delivery was the most frequent (60.2%). The MWBS scores varied between 116 to 235, with the average of 186 (DP=25.2). MWBS average among puerperal women that had a normal delivery (average=190.0) was significantly superior to those who had caesarean delivery (average=180.0) (p-value=0.041). There were no significant difference found among the averages in relation to the labour location (p-value=0.488). Regarding the MWBS classification, the estimated prevalences were: malaise 40.7% [31.8%-50.1%]; wellness: 31.5%; [23.2%-40.6%] and excellent wellness: 27.8% [19.9%-36.7%].

Conclusion: There was an expressive prevalence of malaise in delivery among the puerperal women. Normal delivery was associated to better wellness when compared to the caesarean among puerperal women.

Keywords: Post-partum period; Maternal Well-being; Humanization of Assistance.

R-26 FASTING GLUCOSE, GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN, AND 2H POST-LOAD BLOOD GLUCOSE ARE INDEPENDENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH PULSE WAVE VELOCITY IN PARTICIPANTS WITH DIABETES FROM THE ELSA-BRASIL STUDY

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Background and Aims: Diabetes has multiple effects on the vascular system, increasing the risk of developing cardiovascular diseases. However, the influence of diabetes on large artery stiffening is not completely established. Thus, we aimed to compare the carotid-femoral pulse wave velocity (cf-PWV) in participants with and without diabetes and whether the different criteria used for diagnosing diabetes could independently be associated with the stiffening of large arteries.

Methods: A cross-sectional analysis using baseline data (2008-2010) from 13 912 adults was used. Their cf-PWV as well as anthropometric, biochemical, and clinical data were measured. Diabetes was defined by previous medical diagnosis, medication use, fasting glucose, an oral glucose tolerance test (GTT), or glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c).

Results: The prevalence of diabetes was 18.7%, higher in men than in women. Participants with diabetes showed higher cf-PWV after adjustment for confounders, regardless of sex (men: 9.7 ± 1.7 vs. 9.4 ± 1.7 m/s, $P < 0.05$; women: 9.4 ± 1.6 vs. 9.1 ± 1.7 m/s, $P < 0.05$). We observed a progressive increase in cf-PWV as more than one laboratory-based criteria for diabetes diagnosis (fasting glucose, HbA1c, or glucose 2h post-GTT) was reached. Also, participants with diabetes with alterations in any laboratory-based criteria (fasting glucose, HbA1c, or glucose 2h post-GTT) had higher cf-PWV than participants without diabetes, regardless of sex.

Conclusion: Diabetes is associated with higher cf-PWV as is each laboratory-based parameter used for its diagnosis. These results support the strong consequences of glucose dysregulation on the vascular system and provide evidence to screen all parameters involved in the glycemic metabolism to improve vascular health.

Keywords: Arterial stiffness; diabetes; fasting glucose; HbA1c; 2h post-load blood glucose.

R-27 DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND SEXUAL SATISFACTION IN CLIMATERIC WOMEN

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Background and aims: The climacteric is the phase characterized by the reduction of the woman's ovarian function. Its onset usually occurs between 40 and 45 years old, and can extend up to 60 years. The hormonal and metabolic changes resulting from the climacteric are capable of compromising biological, psychological and social aspects of a woman's life. The most common symptoms are feeling hot, insomnia, urinary urgency, irritability, depressive episodes and reduced sexual desire. Therefore, this study aims to assess the prevalence of depressive episodes and sexual satisfaction in climacteric women.

Methods: This is a descriptive study, cross-sectional and quantitative analysis that comprised a sample of 30 women aged between 45 and 60 years, recruited at a rehabilitation center in Montes Claros (MG)–Brazil. Procedures were approved by Ethics and Research Committee of the Educational Association of Brazil (4.935.201). Participants' sexual satisfaction was assessed using the Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI), climacteric symptoms were assessed using the Blatt and Kupperman Menopausal Index (IMBK) and depressive episodes were assessed using the Beck Depression Inventory - BDI.

Results: Thirty climacteric women with a mean age of 50.63 ± 5.22 were evaluated. The total mean of the BDI scores was 10.58 ± 10.1 , while the mean of the FSFI was 24.42 ± 6.04 . In the IMBK, the most prevalent domain with results classified as moderate/intense was nervousness (36.7% and 30%, respectively) and a final mean of 26.16 ± 8.2 .

Conclusion: These results highlight the presence of mild depressive episodes and sexual satisfaction characterized as moderate in the investigated sample.

Keywords: Sexual Dysfunction; Depression; Climacteric.

R-28 MOTHERS' PERCEPTION ABOUT MATERNITY IN THE CONTEXT OF FAMILY VULNERABILITY

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Background and aims: When a woman becomes a mother, she assumes a leadership role even in the face of adversity. Nevertheless, the presence of psychosocial risk is greater among women, being more pronounced in situations of insufficient family support, gender violence, conflicts with motherhood, and several other factors. The objective of this study is to evaluate the maternal perception of a family environment subject to vulnerability.

Methods: This is a qualitative research carried out in the city of Montes Claros, Minas Gerais - Brazil, in which 12 vulnerable families were interviewed. The analysis was based on Bardin's content, theoretical rigor of narrative bioethics. A literature review was elaborated using the Scielo, PubMed and Lilacs databases, from which 2, 3 and 3 studies were extracted, respectively, which addressed the proposed theme, maternity and vulnerability, with the descriptors “maternity”, “family” and “vulnerability” and having as inclusion criteria: full and available articles, published in Portuguese, English and Spanish and published between the years 2017 and 2022.

Results: A convergence of the data obtained from the qualitative research with the selected studies was noticed, highlighting three different contexts: Interviewee 1: *“My family experience was exactly with the building of my family. Because I lost my father very early on, my mother was left alone at a very young age with three children and then she decided, not to put us for adoption, but to have the children being raised by other families and she was left alone”*. A fragile political-social safety net makes the social support network, whether provided by family members, friends, neighbours or others, one of the few options that many low-income mothers have available to maintain basic needs. Interviewee 2 describes the difficulty of being a single mother, as female single-parent families experience contexts permeated by weaknesses: *“I carried practically everything by myself so much that, when I divorced my husband, my youngest boy was three years old”*. Interviewee 3 reports the experience of becoming a mother in adolescence and how it positively changed her life, despite society's prejudice: *“My life changed a lot when I became a mother. Because, like, I was very unsuspecting, unwise.”*

Conclusion: Even in the face of a context of vulnerability, mothers positively evaluate the motherhood they perform. Therefore, a support network that engages government, society and the family itself is essential to change the reality of a nation.

Keywords: “Social vulnerability”; "Women"; "Family".

R-29 INSTRUMENT TO ASSIST THE DIAGNOSTIC EVALUATION OF AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER (IADTEA)

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Background and aims: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is one of the most severe childhood developmental disorders due to its impact on communication skills, language, social interaction, social cognition, and behavioral patterns. The objective was to develop an Instrument to aid the diagnostic evaluation of ASD (IADTEA) and to verify its psychometric properties.

Methods: Methodological study conducted in four stages: (1) Definition of the objectives of the instrument and development of items. This stage was conducted by a multiprofessional team with experience in ASD; (2) Evaluation of content validity, conducted by 13 judges, assessed by the Content Validity Index (CVI); (3) Evaluation of apparent validity, conducted by 35 health professionals, assessed by the Percent Agreement (PC); (4) Evaluation of construct validity, reliability and sensitivity. In this step the IADTEA was tested on a sample of 41 children with ASD (ASD group) and 41 neurotypical children (neurotypical group). Construct validity was assessed by comparing the IADTEA scores between the ASD and neurotypical groups using the Mann-Whitney test. Reliability was gauged using the Kuder-Richardson Coefficient (KR20) and sensitivity was assessed by the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve.

Results: The IADTEA is an instrument to be adopted by healthcare professionals to assist in the assessment of characteristic impairments of ASD in children aged 2 to 12 years. The IADTEA consists of 50 items allocated into two domains: Social Communication (CS) (35 items) and Restricted and Stereotyped Behaviors (SRBP) (15 items). The CS domain consists of three subdomains: communication and language skills (18 items), social skills (12 items), and behavioral inflexibility (5 items), while the PRRC domain, has two subdomains: restricted and repetitive patterns of behavior (6 items) and sensory dysfunctions (9 items). The CVI and CP values were higher than 80%, showing content and apparent validity to the items of the instrument. The scores of the general scale, domains and subdomains of the ASD group were significantly higher than those of the neurotypical group, demonstrating the ability of the instrument to capture the differences between the groups. As for reliability, the general scale showed KR20 = 0.94 and the higher values 0.70 for the domains and subdomains. The following areas under the curves (ASC) were obtained: Overall score (ASC = 0.99; 95%CI = 0.94 -1.00); CS Domain (ASC = 0.98; 95%CI = 0.94 -1.00) and PRRC Domain (ASC = 0.95; 95%CI = 0.87 - 0.98), showing that the IATEA is able to correctly classify the presence of the impairments characteristic of ASD.

Conclusion: The IADTEA demonstrated content and apparent validity, showed satisfactory psychometric properties of sensitivity, construct validity and reliability.

Keywords: Autism Spectrum Disorder; Early Diagnosis; Validation.

R-30 IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON THE COVERAGE OF THE NUTRITIONAL STATUS OF THE POPULATION OF THE NORTH MINAS GERAIS HEALTH MACRO-REGION FOLLOWED BY THE FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

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Background and aims: The Food and Nutrition Surveillance System (FNSS) contains records of anthropometric assessment and food consumption of users registered on this platform, the Auxílio Brasil Program and e-SUS Primary Care. These data serve as basis for reports on the nutritional conditions of the population served and for guiding public policies to prevent nutritional problems. During the COVID-19 pandemic, which extends from 2020 to the present day, social isolation requirements made it difficult for health services to fully operate, impacting the provision of care to the population. In this sense, this study aims to evaluate the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the coverage of the nutritional status of the population of the macro-region of health in the North of Minas Gerais, monitored by FNSS, based on the comparison of coverage for the year 2019 to 2021.

Methods: This is a descriptive study that included the 86 municipalities that constitutes the Macro-region of Health in the North of Minas Gerais. Nutritional status coverage data were collected from 2019 to 2021, available in publicly accessible reports on the FNSSWeb site. The municipalities were grouped into 11 micro-regions, whose total annual coverage was determined by the sum of the municipal annual coverage. Annual percentage coverage was obtained by the number of individuals with nutritional status records on the FNSS web divided by the population estimated by Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics/court Union accounts2021, multiplied by 100. Descriptive data analysis was performed using IBM SPSS Statistics software version 22.0 for Windows®.

Results: In 2019, the total coverage of the North of Minas Gerais macro-region was 32.6%, with coverage percentages ranging from 21.1% to 44.4% in the micro-regions. In 2020, the year marked by COVID-19 pandemic's beginning, the total coverage of the macro-region was 26.8%, showing a drop of 5.8%. In this period, the 11 microregions showed a drop in coverage between 2% and 13.7%. In the microregional analysis by number of inhabitants, it was observed that, together, the microregions with less than 100,000 inhabitants show a greater percentage drop in coverage than the combination of microregions with more than 100,000 inhabitants, 10.13% vs 4.81%. In 2021, the year that immunization against COVID-19 was started, there was an increase of 1.6% in the total coverage of the macro-region, which was 28.4%.

Conclusion: During the period of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a decrease in the coverage of nutritional status byFNSS.

Keywords: COVID-19; Nutritional Status; Primary Health Care.

R-31 INCIDENCE OF NECK PAIN IN STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC PERIOD

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Background and aims: The covid-19 pandemic forced several changes in different sectors, including education, which became remote, this forced academics to spend more time using electronic devices as a consequence more susceptible to developing a series of problems including neck pain. Pain in the cervical region due to the time of electronic use and inadequate postures for academics, can cause incapacities to perform activities of daily living (ADLs) and reduce the quality of life of these individuals. Therefore, the present study aims to verify the incidence of neck pain and characterize the disability caused by these in students corresponding to the period of the covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: It is an observational transversal, composed of academics over 18 years old who are enrolled in the higher education institution Santo Agostinho in Montes Claros-MG. One-dimensional questionnaires NDI - cervical disability index and EVA - visual analogue scale and a questionnaire to characterize the subject, which were sent through a form by message applications, were used as data collection instruments.

Results: The research showed significance in relating the onset of neck pain to the pandemic, where 63.7% of participants had mild pain, 32.7% moderate and 1.8% had severe pain.

Conclusion: The research was very important to identify that prolonged use of electronic devices during the pandemic influenced the development of cervical pain, and this is a discovery that may help in the future prevention of possible complications in the cervical region.

Keywords: Coronavirus, neck pain, Academics, Pain

R-32 LIGHT-EMITTING DIODE PHOTOBIMODULATION IMPROVES BODY PARAMETERS AND MODULATES FAS AND UCP1 MARKERS IN ADIPOSE TISSUES

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Background and aims: To evaluate the effects of Light-Emitting Diode (LED) irradiation on the expression of thermogenesis and lipogenesis-associated markers in the brown and white adipose tissues, respectively, and on the body, metabolic and histological parameters of mice with obesity induced by hyperglycemic diet.

Methods: the experiment was performed with 24 mice divided into four groups: i) standard group (ST) fed with hyperglycemic diet; ii) HCD group fed with hyperglycemic diet; iii) LED+I group fed with hyperglycemic diet and exposed to LED irradiation in the dorsal region (interscapular); iv) LED+A group fed with hyperglycemic diet and exposed to LED irradiation in the abdominal region. The first phase of the study comprehended the induction of obesity for 12 weeks. Next, the animals of the LED+I and LED+A groups were submitted to LED irradiation sections on the following days: 1, 3, 7, 10, 14, and 21. Body, biochemical and histological parameters, along with the expression thermogenesis and lipogenesis-associated markers were assessed in the adipose tissue via qRT-PCR.

Results: The main findings pointed to an increased body weight variation (final body weight minus initial body weight) between the HCD and LED+A groups. Furthermore, it was observed a 33.3% and 23.8% reduction in the epididymal adipose tissue weight, and 25% and 10.7% in the visceral adiposity in the LED+I and LED+A groups, respectively, as compared to HCD, although without statistically significant association. The qualitative histological evaluation of the epididymal and brown adipose tissue pointed to decreased accumulation of fat droplets in the treated groups as compared to HCD. Finally, the LED exposition was associated with an increased mRNA expression of UCP1 in the brown adipose tissue and decreased FAS in the epididymal adipose tissue.

Conclusion: Altogether, these findings suggest that the LED treatment promoted improvements in the body parameters, which is possibly associated with the histological alterations and thermogenesis and lipogenesis markers expression modulation in the white and brown adipose tissue, respectively.

Keywords: Light-Emitting Diode; Obesity; Brown adipose tissue; White adipose tissue.

R-33 PATTERNS OF POSTURAL CONTROL IN OLDER ADULTS AND OLDEST: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY WITH COMPUTATIONAL INTELLIGENCE

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Background and Aims: Postural balance alterations may occur as a response to an external stressor, with posture correction strategies by ankle and hip motion or by a forward/backward step. Age-related changes in the nervous system and muscles decrease the sensitivity of body posture control and may contribute to falls. Nevertheless, data presenting a pattern of postural control features and their differences with aging are still lacking. This study aimed to establishing a classification model of postural control strategy of older adults according to different age groups.

Methods: Cross-sectional study with single-arm analysis. Seventy-eight healthy older adults were assessed in a quiet standing position with open/closed eyes (OE and CE) through a Wii Balance Board (WBB). Data were processed in MatLab[®]. Persons aged between 60-74 and older than 75 years were classified as Older Adults (OA) and Oldest Old (OO), respectively. Center of pressure displacement in mediolateral (CoP *ml*) and anteroposterior (CoP *ap*) directions with OE and CE were used to classify postural balance control by a Decision Tree optimized to distinguish the older adult groups by the C4.5 algorithm in Orange[®]. Mann-Whitney test was used to compare descriptive data according to age ($p \leq 0.05$). A classification algorithm obtained by the decision tree was used to evaluate a confusion matrix.

Results: The most important characteristic was CoP *ml* OE, CoP *ap* OE, and CoP *ml* CE. This finding means that these CoP variables are hierarchically likely to be decisive for the predictions of postural balance control strategies according to age groups. In other words, OA presented higher oscillations in the CoP *ml* OE than OO, while OO showed CoP *ap* OE with more oscillations. The evaluation and score of the model observed showed 95% of precision, 83% of accuracy, 100% of sensibility and 94,9% of specificity.

Conclusion: Our findings show that older adults modify their postural sway predominantly from CoP *ml* to CoP *ap* from early to later stages of aging. The classification method described can detect postural changes and consider the impact of aging on standing balance in older adults.

Keywords: Postural balance, aging, Decision Tree

R-34 PREVALENCE OF RESPIRATORY COMPLICATIONS IN THE ADULT INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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Background and aims: Patients admitted to the Intensive Care Unit (ICU) are subject to a high demand for invasive mechanisms that increase the chances of developing complications. This study aims to identify the main respiratory complications in the adult ICU.

Methods: A descriptive, retrospective, cross-sectional study and quantitative analysis was carried out, through the investigation of 104 medical records of patients who were admitted to the ICU from March 2022 to August 2022. Statistical analysis was performed using the program SPSS (Statistics Package Social Sciences) version 25.0. It was approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the Educational Association of Brazil (SOEBRAS), with opinion number 5.591.909.

Results: the mean age was 64.1 years, and 58.5% were male. Of the previous comorbidities, those with the highest prevalence were systemic arterial hypertension with 26.8% and diabetes mellitus with 9.2%. After admission to the ICU, 22 subjects used non-invasive mechanical ventilation, and 133 subjects used invasive mechanical ventilation, with a prevalence of VCV mode during admission with a percentage of 47.9%. The average length of stay was 6 days, with 93.7% of the individuals dying, 4.9% being discharged and 1.4% being transferred to another hospital.

Conclusion: It was evidenced that most individuals in the sample were male, with a mean age of 64.1 years. Invasive Mechanical Ventilation was prevalent among the population studied, with relatively low use time, a situation that may be associated with the high rate of deaths in the sample studied. Regarding the previous comorbidities, systemic arterial hypertension and diabetes mellitus were more predominant, a fact that corroborates with data evidenced in the literature.

Keywords: Coronavirus; Physiotherapy; Intensive care unit; Mechanical ventilation.

R-35 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN METABOLIC SYNDROME AND NECK CIRCUMFERENCE IN COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKERS

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Background and aims: Metabolic Syndrome (MS) is characterized by complex metabolic alterations and involves the aggregation of conditions such as hypertension, abdominal obesity, dyslipidemias, and altered glucose metabolism. This syndrome has a strong association with cardiovascular diseases (CVD), type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM 2), and insulin resistance (IR). The evaluation of anthropometric data is essential because it allows to verify body composition and body fat distribution, since they are related to the complications of CVD, DM 2, and IR. The evaluation of neck circumference stands out because it is an accessible, fast, non-invasive measurement, with greater ease of application, uniformity in the measurement technique, and also because the neck, under normal conditions, does not undergo measurement oscillations throughout the day. The investigation of factors related to MS, such as neck circumference, in specific publics, such as Community Health Workers (CHWs), is extremely important to identify and prevent the impacts of this syndrome on the health of this population. Thus, the present study aims to evaluate the association between metabolic syndrome and neck circumference in Community Health Workers.

Methods: Clipping from the study "Work and health conditions of Community Health Workers". A cross-sectional and analytical study carried out with 673 CHWs in the city of Montes Claros. Biochemical data, physical evaluation (blood pressure measurement), anthropometric and body composition data were collected, including neck and waist circumferences. MetS was defined according to the National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III (NCEP-ATP III) criteria. Neck circumference was dichotomized by the median (36 centimeters), and those with higher values were considered altered. Bivariate analysis was performed using the Poisson model to analyze the association between neck circumference and Metabolic Syndrome. A statistical significance level of $p \leq 0.05$ was considered. Ethical opinion: no. 2.425.756/2018.

Results: The majority of ACS were female ($n = 563$; 83.7%), with a mean age of 36.7 years. The prevalence of altered neck circumference was 40.0% (95% CI = 36.3-43.7). On bivariate analysis, altered neck circumference was associated with MS (PR = 4.506; 95% CI = 3.175-6.394; $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Neck circumference was associated with MS, according to the NCEP/ATP III, in Community Health Workers. Thus, neck circumference proved to be a possible

additional parameter for the screening of MS in this population. Preventive actions and other investigations with different population segments are recommended.

Keywords: Community Health Workers; Metabolic Syndrome; Heart Disease Risk Factors; Anthropometry.

R-36 DELIVERING THE PROCESS OF BIRTH: THE SEARCH FOR A HUMANIZED CARE LINE OF A USER-GUIDE

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Background and aims: The active role of women in the process of childbirth and birth is what is recommended in the models of humanization in childbirth care. Understand the flows and living networks produced by a user-guide in search of a humanized care line, as a protagonist and manager of her own care production processes.

Methods: The research takes place through a qualitative approach, based on the production of mapped networks on care during labor and birth through a user-guide as a theoretical-methodological framework. For this analysis, we used a descriptor flowchart that analyzes the productive processes in the form of a graphic representation, designed based on the pilgrimage of the user-guide in search of a humanized care line, allowing to identify the network covered by this user not only through of the formal assistance level, but by other alternative networks produced along the trajectory in search of humanized childbirth. This research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of UNIMONTES under opinion 3.453.352/2019.

Results: This production leads us to a micropolitical dimension of health care, performed by living networks, focusing on the potential of light technologies, inscribed in the encounter with the humanization of childbirth and with a team that contributed to this process.

Conclusion: It is noticed that this care trajectory is still far from the reality experienced by so many women who should have the right to this assistance. It is considered that the integrality of childbirth care should be discussed daily in the spaces where it takes place.

Keywords: Childbirth; Woman; Cartography; Care Production; Obstetric Nursing.

R-37 VALIDITY OF CONSTRUCT AND RELIABILITY OF THE ABRIDGED VERSION OF THE MATERNAL-FETAL ATTACHMENT SCALE

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Background and aims: Maternal Postnatal Attachment (MPA) is the first part of a *continuum* of attachment, starting from the embryonic stage during pregnancy. It is the intensity with which the pregnant woman shows behaviors of affiliation and integration with her intra-uterus child. In Brazil, to verify MPA, only the Maternal-Fetal Attachment Scale (MFAS) was identified as an instrument that was translated, transcultural adapted and validated. Knowledge on the reliability and validity parameters of the MFAS when applied in Primary Health Care (PHC) is scarce. To this moment, we ignore the existence of any research proposing and validating an abridged version of the MPAS in the country, especially for use with pregnant women in PHC, who live in a specific sociocultural environment. This work aimed to analyze the validity of construct and the reliability of the MFAS, in the context of prenatal care in PHC.

Methods: Methodological study, with cross-sectional data from the baseline of the “*Estudo ALGE – Avaliação das Condições de Saúde das Gestantes de Montes Claros, Minas Gerais: estudo longitudinal.*” The probabilistic sample was calculated as 1,180 pregnant women users of the family health teams of the urban zone. This work only included the participants in the 2nd and 3rd pregnancy trimesters (n=937), following MFAS specificities. Data collection was face to face, with individual interviews with na hour of average duration, in the family health units and participants’ homes, carried out between October 2018 and November 2019. A multiprofessional team of academics and interviewers applied the questionnaires. The MPA was investigated by the MFAS. The Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was used to verify the dimensional structure and the construct validity of the scale. Internal consistency was examined by the Cronbach’s alpha coefficient ($\geq 0,70$). Research Ethics Committee for Research Involving Human Beings: Consubstantiated Opinion No. 2.483.623/2018.

Results: Was validated a version with 15 items structure in three factors. The CFA confirmed the good quality of adjust to the trifactorial model. All items showed satisfactory factorial charges (0.50 to 0.83). Correlations between factors were elevated: 0.60, 0.62, and 0.84. Obtained quality indicators of the model adjustment were adequate: $\chi^2/df = 3.59$, CFI = 0.959, GFI = 0.958, TLI = 0.949, RMSEA = 0.053 (90% CI = 0.049-0.059, $p = 0.238$). We found an adequate Cronbach’s α , of 0.878 (95% CI = 0.866-0.889).

Conclusion: The evaluated scale showed satisfactory psychometric evidences regarding factorial validity and reliability. It may be useful, quick to apply, valid, and reliable, to evaluate maternal attachment in pregnant women assisted in PHC.

Keywords: Pregnancy; Maternal-fetal relations; Factor analysis; Validation study; Primary health care.

R-38 THE DEVELOPMENT OF A TOOL FOR SCORE CALCULATION OF 12 ITEM HEALTH SURVEY (SF-12)

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Background and aims: The Quality of Life is a subjective construct, known in literature as the perception of the subject on their position in life, in the culture context and in the system of values in which they are inserted in, and its relation to their objectives, expectations, standards and worries. Since the 1970s, several questionnaires were developed with the aim to measure the quality of life, among which the 12 item Short Form Health Survey (SF-12) is pointed out. The SF-12 is made of twelve items, in which answer options are in a Likert scale likeness, through which are able to measure two components of life quality with its own algorithm: the physical (PCS) and the mental (MCS). The SF-12 scale has been used with a lot of frequency in studies that assess the quality of life, however, it has been found the lack of a tool destined to researchers that need to obtain the scores of SF-12 when applied to a sample with diverse subjects. The aim of this study was to build a tool (Calc-SF12) for the calculation of the quality of life scores assessed through the SF-12 questionnaire.

Methods: For the implementation of the CalcSF-12 system, some development technologies were used such as APIs (applications protocol interface), frameworks, extensions and libraries. The CalcSF-12 system has a main module with the general view of the calculator and the summary of the statistic description. The system also has an instruction page with orientations on the operation of the calculator, its functions and its model archive for data import availability. The CalcSF-12 has a web page that describes and conceptualizes the 12-item Short-Form Health Survey questionnaire. The CalcSF-12 is easy to use, practical and does not require advanced statistical knowledge of users. To use it, the researcher needs only to enter data, typing or importing them from Excel, the calculation are automatically generated.

Results: The CalcSF-12 presented 100% agreement when its results were compared to those obtained through IBM SPSS Statistics software. The tool for the score calculation and statistical description of the SF-12. CalcSF-12 was registered in the National Institution of Industrial Property (INPI) – Process number: BR512022001983-3 and it is available for download in the website address: <https://calcsf12.ppgmcs.com.br>.

Conclusion: It is concluded that the designed tool is reliable for the score calculation and statistical description of the PCS and MCS components of the SF-12 instrument.

Keywords: Statistics; Quality of Life; Technology and Development.

R-39 CHARACTERISTICS OF PATIENTS WITH CHAGAS DISEASE INFECTED BY THE CORONA VIRUS DISEASE-2019 (COVID-19): A CASE SERIES STUDY

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Background and aims: Chagas Disease (CD) affects many people who are socioeconomically vulnerable and have limited access to health care, and therefore, a COVID-19 represents a particular risk for these people. The aim of this study is to describe the characteristics and occurrence of cardiac progression in patients with CD who had COVID-19 in 2021.

Methods: This is a longitudinal case series study with preliminary data from a study carried out by the SaMi-Trop group (Research on Biomarkers in Neglected Tropical Diseases in São Paulo/Minas Gerais). Participants underwent an interview, electrocardiogram (ECG) and peripheral blood collection for serology of COVID-19, in addition to having a previous ECG analyzed with one year of performance. A total of 103 CD patients with confirmed positive serology for COVID-19 participated in this study. All are from the endemic region for DC in the North of the State of Minas Gerais.

Results: It was possible to observe that among them, the majority were “female” (62.1%), were “over 58 years old” (51.8%), had a “stable union” (61.2%), IF classified as “low economic class” (68%), had “Elementary/High School” education (79.4%), was not a “smoker” (94.2%), was not a “chronic alcoholic” (97.1 %), was not “hypertensive” (54.6%), was not “diabetic” (90.2%), did not have “chronic kidney disease” (83.5%), had never had na “myocardial infarction” (92.9%), had no “previous vaccination” against COVID-19 (77.7%). Among the participants, it was possible to observe that 18.4% had cardiac progression with greater changes when comparing the ECG performed by the study and that performed a year earlier.

Conclusion: It is concluded that most CD patients Who had COVID-19 infection in 2021 were women, elderly, married, Who did not have other comorbidities, had healthy lifestyle habits, and were not vaccinated. Among the participants, a high proportion of cardiac progression was observed in one year.

Keywords: Chagas Disease, Heart Diseases, COVID-19

R-40 CURCUMIN IMPROVES METABOLIC RESPONSE OF OFFSPRING FED A OBESOGENIC DIET

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Background and aims: Maternal obesity and dietary style in the pregnancy-lactation period may result in long-term effects on the metabolic health of the offspring, thus increasing the risk of diseases, such as obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases. Curcumin is a natural polyphenolic compound that has beneficial properties on metabolism. Accordingly, this study is intended to evaluate the effects of curcumin supplementation in pregnant and lactating female mice on body, metabolic and molecular parameters of the offspring fed a hyperglycemic diet.

Methods: The study was conducted with 24 mice randomized into three groups: i) control group (SD) originating from mothers fed a standard diet; ii) group (HGD) originating from mothers fed a hyperglycemic diet; iii) group (CUR) originating from mothers fed a hyperglycemic diet and supplemented with curcumin in the pregnancy-lactation period. All offspring groups were fed a hyperglycemic diet for 12 weeks. Body and biochemical parameters were measured, as well as the expression of thermogenesis-associated markers in the inguinal brown and white adipose tissues by the qRT-PCR technique.

Results: The results showed less percentage change in weight gain in the CUR group, with concomitant reduction in food consumption compared to the HGD group. Biochemical parameters indicated lower levels of total cholesterol, blood glucose, and insulin for the CUR group, in addition to improved glucose tolerance and insulin sensitivity. Molecular evaluation indicated increased mRNA expression levels for UCP1 and PRDM16 in the inguinal brown and white adipose tissues.

Conclusion: It is concluded that curcumin supplementation in the pregnancy-lactation period in mothers with diet-induced obesity may lead to improvement in the metabolic phenotype of the offspring, even IF they are submitted to an obesogenic environment, possibly through activation of thermogenic markers in the inguinal brown and white adipose tissues.

Keywords: Curcumin. Maternal obesity. Brown adipose tissue; Thermogenesis.

R-41 DEVELOPMENT OF THE DIABETIC FOOT MOBILE APPLICATION: TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION FOR DIABETIC FOOT PREVENTION.

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Background and arms: Diabetes Mellitus is a chronic disease of great prevalence in the population, with diabetic foot as one of its frequent complications. Thus, care is needed that corroborates the willingness to improve self-care, promoting greater control and awareness of their disease. In this sense, the use of technology linked to the development of tools that enable the management of care for these patients emerges. This study aims to develop the “Pé Diabético” mobile application for self-care and self-monitoring of the feet of people with diabetes.

Method: Descriptive study of experimental development, developed in 3 stages, namely: initial procedures, application development and pre-test. The prototype was developed through the human-centered strategy phases. It then begins with interviews, followed by the analysis and implementation of these results, resulting in the creation of the project. This was built using engineering methodology for software and as a final part of its elaboration, a pre-test was carried out with 15 individuals with diabetes through the application of a questionnaire which evaluated criteria of ergonomics, usability and content. The Data were analyzed using the frequency and simple agreement between evaluators.

Results: Among the questionnaire present in the prototype, about 94.11% of the statements obtained a positive evaluation. In the final evaluation, 80% of simple agreement was obtained between the evaluators regarding the evaluated criteria, demonstrating that they meet the needs for self-care of the feet. Despite this, there is still a need to streamline the processes of the interface present in the tool. The perceived slowness mainly goes back to the version of Android used, with version 4.4 being more favorable.

Conclusion: The Diabetic Foot application enabled the patient to be willing to self-care by allowing them to understand risk behaviors, followed by guidelines for their prevention, reducing the chance of trauma to the feet and finally, reducing the occurrence of diabetic foot.

Keywords: Mobile application; self-care; diabetic foot; diabetes mellitus; health informatics

R-42 ISOLATED NONSYNDROMIC CLEFT PALATE: BRAZILIAN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL MULTICENTER STUDY

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Background and aims: Scientific evidence emphasizes that the development of isolated nonsyndromic cleft palate (NSCP) is different from other types of nonsyndromic cleft lip and/or palate (NSCL±P). However, the most of publications treat the NSCP without considering that different. The present study aims to describe the clinical and demographic features of patients with NSCP from three different Brazilian states.

Methods: In this cross-sectional multicenter study data was collected of 313 medical records of patients with NSCP treated in four Reference's Centers for treatment (Salvador, Alfenas, Curitiba e Ponta Grossa), between July and December 2021. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 22.0 software was used to analyses the datas.

Results: The results show that the NSCP was most prevalent in female (58.1%) and the white skin color (60.7%). The incomplete NSCP was most prevalent (61.2%) and 40.6% of the patients had some systemic alterations. Cancer family history was present in 25.4% of the patients. There is a slight tendency to develop complete NSCP in children with NSCP family history (11.2%; OR: 1.44; 0.80-2.55), whose mother used some type of medication during pregnancy (14.0%; OR: 1.35; 0.76-2.37) and present some kind of systemic alteration (16.5%; OR: 1.21; 0.74-1.97). Medical problems during pregnancy (35.1%) were associated with the incomplete NSCP ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: NSCP were more prevalent in females, caucasians and in the incomplete form. In addition, medical problems during pregnancy may affect the NSCP subtype. More studies with different populations are needed to better understand this group of oral congenital anomalies.

Keywords: Cleft Palate; Craniofacial Abnormalities; Health Surveys.

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R-43 ANALYSIS OF INTRAPARTUM VARIABLES OF OBSTETRIC PROCEDURES PERFORMED IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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Background and aims: The profile of intrapartum variables allows the early identification of possible post-gestational complications, it is the discriminating instrument in the process of recommending, generating information and providing health care to the binomial. The aim of this work is to analyze the profile of intrapartum variables that occurred in the month of June in a University Hospital located in the north of Minas Gerais.

Methods: This is a descriptive, cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach. For data collection, a specific questionnaire was used based on the Ápice-on obstetric record, which is an integral part of the puerperal woman's medical record. This procedure took place between June 10 and July 10, 2022 in a convenience sample of postpartum women. The records obtained were typed, stored and subjected to descriptive statistical analysis in a spreadsheet on the GoogleForms platform in July 2022. This research was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of UNIMONTES under opinion 4,272,156/2020.

Results: During the period, 186 deliveries were performed at the institution. Regarding the type of delivery, 119 (63.9%) were normal, of which 76 were considered to be at usual risk (40.9%) and 43 at high risk (23%). Cesarean sections were accounted for in 67, of which 9 were classified as usual risk (4.7%) and 58 as high risk (31%). According to the data collected, in 70% of deliveries some type of anesthesia was used, the most frequent being single-dose spinal anesthesia. As for normal deliveries, 29 were assisted by nurses and 90 by doctors. Obstetric nurses followed 8 normal high-risk deliveries and 21 usual-risk deliveries. As for the position of delivery, the most used was the semi-lying position (44.08%). In the vast majority of deliveries, non-pharmacological pain relief methods were used, in a total of 112 (60.21%).

Conclusion: The study allowed us to describe the intrapartum profile of obstetric procedures that took place from June to July 2022 in a teaching hospital. Childbirth care at this institution is based on practices aimed at a better experience for women. This fact is confirmed by the quality of services provided by health professionals, considering the set of methods used for such: reception, non-pharmacological methods, care in childbirth and postpartum and reproductive planning.

Keywords: Pregnancy; Epidemiological Variables; Obstetric Nurses.

R-44 GESTATIONAL HYPERTENSIVE SYNDROMES AND HYPOTHERMIA IN PREMATURES ADMITTED IN NEONATAL UNITS

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Background and aims: Gestational hypertensive syndromes (GHS) are defined by the onset of pregnancy-specific hypertensive disease, which may occur isolated or superimposed on chronic arterial hypertension, and also include preeclampsia, severe eclampsia, and HELLP syndrome. Pathophysiological changes caused by SHG can affect the occurrence of hypothermia at birth, especially in premature infants. Thus, this study aims to evaluate SHG as determinants of hypothermia in premature infants admitted to Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICU).

Methods: Non-concurrent cohort study, with analysis of medical records of premature newborns admitted to the NICU of three hospitals in Vitoria da Conquista - Bahia, from 2016 to 2017. SHG were used as the main explanatory variable. A neonate with an admission temperature equal or lower than 36.4°C was considered to have hypothermia, being categorized as mild (temperature between 36.0–36.4°C) and moderate hypothermia (between 32.0–35.9°C). Descriptive analysis of variables was performed, with presentation of absolute and relative frequencies. The association between SHG and hypothermia was verified through bivariate analysis, with estimated incidence (%); the odds ratios (OR), respective 95% confidence intervals (95%CI) and p-values (test of Wald) were obtained through multinomial logistic regression, considering the “Normothermia” category as a reference.

Results: For this study, 313 medical records of premature were considered. Admission hypothermia was observed in 62.0% of the premature infants, 35.5% had moderate hypothermia and 26.5% mild hypothermia. Gestational hypertensive syndromes were found in 35.5% of the mothers; 63.8% of these were in the 20-34 age group; 85.3% of pregnancies were single birth; 14.1% showed restricted intrauterine growth and 64.4% of deliveries were cesarean. As for the variables related to the newborn, it was found that the majority were male (54.9%); with birth weight $\geq 1,500$ g (55.9%); 23.5% were small for their gestational age; 59.1% were classified as moderate and late preterm infants; 12.5% were born with a 5th minute Apgar score < 7 and 46.3% required some resuscitation maneuver at birth. In the bivariate analysis, GHS were shown to increase the chance of occurrence of moderate hypothermia (OR: 1.97; 95%CI: 1.14-3.39). Preterm infants weighing less than 1,500g at birth (OR 2.61; 95%CI 1.53-4.44), with a gestational age of less than 32 weeks (OR 2.08; 95%CI 1.23-3.52) and who required resuscitation maneuvers at birth (OR 1.93; 95%CI 1.14-3.28) were also more exposed to moderate hypothermia. Mild hypothermia was not associated with GHS.

Conclusion: A significant association was identified between gestational hypertensive syndromes and moderate hypothermia in preterm infants. This result alerts to the need for additional care in temperature control measures for preterm infants whose mothers had hypertensive syndromes.

Key words: Gestational Hypertension; Premature Birth; Hypothermia

R-45 NEGATIVE PERCEPTION OF THE GENERAL HEALTH STATUS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS AMONG HEALTH SCIENCE STUDENTS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Background and aims: The perception of health status is an important factor to be considered in the holistic assessment of the individual, as it is largely related to health promotion, as well as to people's emotional well-being, due to its close relationship with the experience of the disease and its elaboration. In this sense, the objective of this study is to evaluate the self-perception of general health status among students of Health Sciences during the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated factors.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional, quantitative and analytical study in which data collection was carried out between September 2020 and January 2021, through a digital form applied among students of Health Sciences from a Brazilian public university. A self-report question was used to assess the current perception of the students' general health status, evaluating it as very good, good, regular or poor. It was also investigated, through validated instruments, variables correlated with mental health. Subsequently, a dichotomous variable was defined – the self-perception of health, categorized in positive (very good/good) or negative/insufficient (regular/bad). Therefore, descriptive statistics of the data and bivariate analysis were performed, using Poisson Regression, with robust variance, estimating crude Prevalence Ratio (PR), 95% Confidence Interval (CI95%) and p-value (Test of Wald), with statistical significance ≤ 0.05 . The category analyzed was the negative perception of the general health status.

Results: It was found that 67.3% of students ($n = 416$) defined their health status as very good or good, while 32.7% ($n = 202$) had a negative perception of their general health status. In the bivariate analysis, were significantly associated ($p \leq 0.05$) with the higher prevalence of negative perception: female sex (PR: 1.63; CI95%: 1.21-2.21); studying Medicine (PR: 0.52; CI95%: 0.36-0.75) or Physical Education (PR: 0.71, CI95%: 0.52-0.97); lack of satisfaction with body image (PR: 2.05, CI95%: 1.51-2.79); symptoms of depression, stress and anxiety, especially severe depression (PR: 8.12, CI95%: 5.05-13.04); severe stress (PR: 4.30; CI95%: 3.09-5.97); and severe anxiety (PR: 3.19, CI95%: 2.41-4.23); as well as suicidal ideation (PR: 1.99, CI95%: 1.60-2.48); pandemic-induced post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms (PR: 2.56; CI95%: 2.05-3.19); inadequate lifestyle (PR: 2.63, CI95%: 2.14-3.24); and experiencing emotional exhaustion 6 or more times in the last 6 months (PR: 3.61, CI95%: 1.58-8.22). On the other hand, age proved to be a protective factor, since age between 21 and 25 years was significantly associated with a lower prevalence of negative perception of health status (PR: 0.49, CI95%: 0.29-0.81).

Conclusion: The exposed results demonstrate a strong correlation between mental health and the perception of the general health status of students, leading to reflections

on the possibilities of intervention in an attempt to mitigate the high psychological suffering identified.

Keywords: Health Status; Mental Health; Depression.

R-46 RESVERATROL MODULATES PRDM16, UCP1, AND SIRT3 mRNA EXPRESSION AND PROMOTES METABOLIC AND HORMONAL IMPROVEMENT IN MENOPAUSE MICE

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Background and aims: Menopause is associated with hormonal, body, and metabolic changes, thus favoring the development of cardiovascular diseases, obesity, diabetes and osteoporosis. Resveratrol has been shown to be an important nutraceutical with beneficial effects on metabolic homeostasis; however, its properties in the context of menopause still remain poorly understood. Thus, the study aimed to evaluate the effects of resveratrol supplementation on the expression of markers associated with thermogenesis in brown adipose tissue, and on body, metabolic and hormonal parameters of female mice submitted to bilateral oophorectomy.

Methods: Eighteen female mice were randomized into three groups: G1: control (CONTROL), G2: oophorectomy (OOF) and G3: oophorectomy + resveratrol (OOF+RSV); the animals were kept under treatment for twelve weeks, being fed a standard diet and treated with resveratrol via gavage. Body, biochemical, hormonal and histological parameters were measured, in addition to the expression of markers associated with thermogenesis in brown adipose tissue.

Results: Animals supplemented with resveratrol showed reduced body weight and visceral adiposity, in addition to glucose, total cholesterol and triglyceride levels; decreased serum FSH levels and increased estrogen levels were observed compared to the OOF group and mRNA expression of PRDM16, UCP1 and SIRT3 in brown adipose tissue.

Conclusion: The findings of this study suggest the important role of resveratrol in terms of improving body, metabolic, and hormonal parameters, as well as modulating markers associated with thermogenesis in brown adipose tissue of female mice submitted to oophorectomy.

Keywords: Menopause; Brown Adipose Tissue; Thermogenesis; Resveratrol.

R-47 MANAGEMENT MODELS IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF THE UNIFIED HEALTH SYSTEM

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Background and aims: Hospitals are hard-to-manage, traditional and complex structures in the health sector. Direct Management (AD) is still prevalent in the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS), and there is a conceptual confusion between legal-administrative nature and management model in the literature. In this study, we discuss four management paradigms present in the hospital organizations of the SUS: Patrimonial, Bureaucratic, New Public Management and Co-management. This article aims to analyze the perception of hospital managers in AD regime on the management model in relation to the decision-making processes developed in their hospitals.

Methods: In the qualitative approach, case study type, we compared three large and high-complexity hospitals of the Health Department of the State of Bahia (SESAB). We used interviews with managers of senior hospital and SESAB management as primary sources. The content analysis worked with the public administration models: Patrimonial, Bureaucratic, Managerial and Co-management. For the decision-making process, empirical categories from previous studies were used.

Results: We found that the perceived models aggregated characteristics of the four paradigms, with predominance of the Bureaucratic: centralization of financial resources; dependence on the central level; rigorous hierarchical levels; and predominance of professionals specialized in management technologies.

Conclusion: When they reported that the model present in their unit was “Participatory”, the managers approached the ideas advocated by the SUS; however, the decision-making process was centralized and directive. The adoption of a collegiate direction and lateralized communication are presented as alternatives to democratize direct hospital management.

Keywords: Direct Management; Management Models; Decision-making Process.