which include disabilities, activity limitations and restrictions on social participation. Some evidence, prior to the pandemic, showed the association of depressive symptoms with negative outcomes related to body functions in the older adults. However, we did not observe studies in the literature that explore the relationships of this variable with the disability of community-dwelling older adults, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Objectives: To investigate whether there is an association between depressive symptoms and disability in community-dwelling older adults during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Cross-sectional study (Survey) with Brazilian community-dwelling older adults, with a mean age of 68.2 ($\pm$6.8) years. Validated instruments were used to assess depressive symptoms (Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression Scale - CES-D) and disability (World Health Disability Assessment Schedule - WHODAS 2.0 − 12-item version). Sociodemographic issues, internet use, number of comorbidities, perceived social isolation, physical activity and type of health care were evaluated. Multiple linear regression model was used to investigate the association between depressive symptoms and disability (5% significance level).

Results: The sample consisted of 167 elderly people, of whom 67.5% were female. The average score of the CES-D was 16.3 ($\pm$7.2) points, with 80 (47.9%) older adults considered to have depressive symptoms; and the mean WHODAS 2.0 score was 19.6 ($\pm$7.8) points. In the multiple linear regression model, adjusted for covariates, older adults with depressive symptoms ($\beta = 5.69$; 95% CI 7.78; 3.59, $p < 0.001$) showed higher levels of disability.

Conclusion: There was an association between the presence of depressive symptoms and disability in the older adults in the community, in the context of the pandemic. It is necessary to monitor older adults with this condition to prevent complications and reduce disabilities.

Implications: These results reinforce the importance of health professionals tracking this condition to promote the functionality of the elderly. In addition, they indicate that functionality is also shaped by psychological factors and that these should be considered in the development of clinical and surveillance strategies.

Keywords: COVID-19, Depressive symptoms, International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health

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PERFORMANCE IN THE WALKING SPEED TEST IN ELDERLY PEOPLE AND CROSSING TIME ON ROADS WITH TRAFFIC LIGHTS

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Background: Elderly pedestrians often report difficulty completing crossings in the time estimated by traffic lights, and reduced walking speed while commuting may be associated with negative health outcomes. It is also worth highlighting the scarcity of Brazilian studies, which reinforces the need for investigations aimed at this topic of interest.

Objectives: To analyze the gait speed of community-dwelling elderly; to verify the association of socioeconomic, clinical and health factors, considering the regulated crossing time on roads with pedestrian traffic lights and alternative cutoff points for walking speed.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted with 411 elderly people (70.15$\pm$7.25 years old) from Macapá, Amapá. Socioeconomic, clinical and health variables were collected using a structured form. Walking speed was assessed using the usual walking speed test, which is among the Short Physical Performance Battery (SPPB) tests (time to walk 4 meters). For the analysis of the established time (<1.2 m/s) for crossing roads with traffic lights for pedestrians, data consulted from the city's traffic departments and alternative cutoff points (<1.1 m/s; <1 .0 m/s and 0.9 m/s). Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics from the binary logistic regression model ($p<0.05$ and 95%CI).

Results: The mean walking speed time was 0.99$\pm$0.29 m/s. A total of 123 traffic lights were recorded in the city of Macapá, of which (56.1%) are pedestrian traffic lights; most roads (87.8%) do not have indications for crossing; 52% do not have a crosswalk demarcated on the road; and 80.5% do not have lowering or adaptation of the track at the crossing point. Most of the elderly (76.4%) presented a walking speed lower than the crossing time established by the regulation of roads with traffic lights for pedestrians (<1.2 m/s); and when considering alternative cutoff points, it remained unfavorable for most elderly people, except for the <0.9m/s classification. The logistic regression model indicated that elderly women, those of advanced age, with dependence for instrumental activities of daily living and with reduced muscle strength probably walk for less time than established by the traffic department (<1.2 m/s) and at alternative cutoff points.

Conclusion: The current weather pattern does not promote safety and exposes the elderly population to risks when crossing roads with traffic lights. The implementation of a time standard that considers the specificities of the elderly population in this city becomes fundamental.

Implications: Through the data obtained from this study, it will be possible to suggest a revision of the standards established for carrying out crossings in order to consider the specificities of the elderly population, as well as to favor their insertion safely in the place where they live, providing conditions that allow their autonomy and integration into society.

Keywords: Elderly, Walking speed, Pedestrian

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DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE ON WORKER'S HEALTH FROM INSTAGRAM PROFILES

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Background: The dissemination of knowledge is defined as an active process, which aims to deliver information from clear, simple,

action-oriented messages and adapted for each audience. Currently, social media (Instagram, Twitter, Reddit, WeChat and others) represent an efficient tool for disseminating knowledge. In this sense, social media can contribute to the dissemination of knowledge to workers, professionals, researchers, and others interested in the field of ergonomics and workers' health.

Objective: To evaluate the use of Instagram profiles for the dissemination of knowledge in ergonomics and workers' health.

Methods: This is an exploratory and descriptive study, based on data mining available on Instagram (IG). The profiles were identified through search engines by username and by subjects of interest ("hashtags"). An initial search identified the three most used terms: "Worker's Health", "Occupational Health" and "Ergonomics". Then, 3 consecutive searches were performed for each term, with a filter for the "account" option, to identify the associated available profiles. These profiles were visited to collect information. The search was conducted in one day to reduce the risk of bias and to achieve search exhaustion.

Results: 167 profiles were found. Among them, 45 were excluded due to duplicity and 92 were exclusively to offer some product or service. Thus, 30 profiles were selected for data analysis. The profiles have different characteristics: where 3 were institutional, which exposed the services they provided, actions they performed and information on workers' health; 6 of the profiles were directly associated with research on workers' health, who disseminated their research and also disseminated studies related to workers' health; 10 profiles were dedicated purely to disseminating information about workers' health, another 7 profiles were dedicated to information on disciplines and extension projects, where they presented their actions and even indications of health protection measures in the work environment, as well as some related concepts and laws; 1 was dedicated to publicizing an event and 1 profile was dedicated to publicizing vacancies in occupational health. As for the activities of the profiles, 36.6% (n=11) of the total profiles analyzed are active or at least with updates in the year 2023.

Conclusion: The results revealed that most of the profiles found disseminate content related to ergonomics and worker health for commercial purposes or to disseminate information related to teaching and extension projects. A few of them publish scientific studies or make an explicit approach to science in their publications.

Implications: This study contributes to mapping the use of Instagram as a tool for disseminating knowledge. Its results point to a gap and the need for further studies addressing the typography of publications and its impact on the population that consumes this content.

Keywords: Dissemination of knowledge, Social media, Worker's health

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OCCURRENCE OF FALLS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN ELDERLY RESIDENTS IN EUNÁPOLIS, BA

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Background: Aging is a worldwide phenomenon, which has raised the need for the world to create a strategy to keep these individuals more active and face the epidemiological changes resulting from this phenomenon. The fall, which is described as an abrupt phenomenon, has the potential to cause great harm to the elderly individual. Therefore, this stands out as an object of investigation of vital importance for the health of the elderly.

Objective: To investigate the occurrence of falls and associated factors in the elderly population of the city of Eunápolis, BA.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional, descriptive study with a quantitative approach using sociodemographic, epidemiological, and self-reported functionality questionnaires that were adapted according to the questionnaires used in the Longitudinal Study of Elderly Health (ELSI Brasil). To this end, 25 elderly people were interviewed, who were approached in a coexistence group for the elderly at a Basic Health Unit in the Urbis I neighborhood of the municipality of Eunápolis-BA. Data were organized and analyzed using Microsoft Excel and Software R. For the analysis of factors associated with the outcome, a theoretical determination model was built with the three hierarchical blocks.

Results: Most of the sample consisted of women, who had some functional limitation, where 40% had already suffered a fall. It was possible to observe an association between the number of diseases reported by the elderly and the presence of falls, and among individuals who were affected by falls, the most frequent place of occurrence was the residence.

Conclusion: It is possible to infer from the data generated by this study that age alone does not correlate with the occurrence of falls, however, the more diseases the elderly individual has, the more likely they are to suffer a fall. The study also sheds light on care for the environment where this elderly person is inserted, since falls that occurred at home were more frequent.

Implications: This study can help in understanding the risk factors for the occurrence of falls in the elderly, in addition to pointing to a possible focus of intervention, which is the environment where the elderly are inserted.

Keywords: Aging, Functionality, Risk of falling

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PRESCRIPTION OF ACUPUNCTURE POINTS BY PHYSICAL THERAPISTS FOR NECK PAIN: INTER-RATER AGREEMENT

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Background: Acupuncture has been investigated in randomized controlled trials for the treatment of neck pain. However, whether there is an agreement between the combinations of acupuncture points in the scientific literature and prescriptions performed by acupuncturist physiotherapists remains unknown.

Objectives: This study investigated the agreement between acupuncture point prescriptions in the scientific literature and pragmatic prescriptions by physical therapists for people with neck pain.

Methods: Twenty-four acupuncture points were obtained from 27 randomized clinical trials investigating the effects of acupuncture on neck pain. Fourteen reviewers (8 men [57%], time (median [min,