

Conclusion: Parents' media use habits, particularly those of mothers, can directly influence the daily screen time of preschool children. Further research is suggested to explore other contextual factors that may influence children's screen time and their developmental consequences.

Implications: This study underscores the importance of educational programs that train families on how parental screen use habits can affect children's screen time. It also emphasizes the effects of excessive screen time and encourages healthy behaviors.

Keywords: Child Preschool, Screen Time, Child Behavior

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CONTENT VALIDITY OF TEA-CIFUNCIONALIDADE: A MEASURE FOR ASSESSING THE FUNCTIONING OF BRAZILIAN AUTISTIC CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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Background: Autism is a complex health condition with a global prevalence of 1%, according to the World Health Organization (WHO). The deficits caused by autism in social communication, along with restricted and repetitive patterns of behavior, interests, or activities, can significantly impact an individual's functioning. Although numerous outcome measures exist, Brazil currently lacks a functioning assessment tool for this population that is grounded in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF), as recommended by the WHO.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the content validity of TEA-CIFuncionalidade, an innovative Brazilian tool designed to evaluate the functioning of children and youth with autism based on the ICF from the perspective of parents.

Methods: All the methodological processes were conducted based on the Consensus-based Standards for the selection of health Measurements Instruments (COSMIN). The content validity analysis of TEA-CIFuncionalidade was conducted in two stages. In the first stage, an Expert Committee consisting of five professionals with expertise in therapies for children and youth with atypical neurodevelopment, and/or professionals experienced in psychometrics, assessed the tool's relevance, comprehensiveness, and comprehensibility using a standardized questionnaire distributed via Google Forms. In the second stage, 30 parents of children and youth with autism participated in personal interviews to evaluate these same aspects of the tool. For the statistical analyses the Content Validity Coefficient was calculated for each evaluated item, resulting in a total of Content Validity Coefficient (CtVC) for relevance, comprehensiveness, and comprehensibility.

Results: 100% of the judges in the Expertise Committee had experience with the ICF, and 50% had five or more years of experience with autism. The Content Validity Coefficient values from the Expertise Committee were satisfactory for relevance (CtVC = 0,98), comprehensiveness (CtVC = 0,95) and comprehensibility (CtVC = 0,93). The target population consisted of 30 parents of autistic children and youth diagnosed according to the ICD-10, aged between 2 and 18 years. All participants were female and received care from the

private healthcare sector in São Paulo. The Content Validity Coefficient values from the target population were satisfactory for relevance (CtVC = 0,98), comprehensiveness (CtVC = 0,99) and comprehensibility (CtVC = 0,96).

Conclusion: TEA-CIFuncionalidade demonstrated acceptable Content Validity values according to the Expertise Committee and target population. Further analyses of the remaining measurement properties proposed by COSMIN are still required.

Implications: This study confirms that TEA-CIFuncionalidade is a viable tool for the standardized assessment of functioning in Brazilian children and youth with autism, grounded in the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health.

Keywords: International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health, Measurement Properties, Autism

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PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH CEREBRAL PALSY IN THE COMMUNITY: RESULTS OF PARTICIPA BRASIL

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Background: Children with cerebral palsy (CP) often have low participation and involvement in the community due to environmental barriers. Understanding how these barriers impact their participation is crucial to developing physical therapy interventions and creating more effective public policies.

Objectives: Identify the frequency, involvement, support and barriers to the participation of children with CP and explore the relationship between these variables.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional study involving children and adolescents with CP, aged 5 to 17 years, followed in the ParticiPa Brasil study. The Brazilian version of the Participation and Environment Measure for Children and Youth (PEM-CY) was used. Clinical and sociodemographic information from children and family members was collected using an online questionnaire. An exploratory analysis, correlation tests, and association tests were performed.

Results: A total of 185 parents and/or guardians participated in this study. Most children and adolescents presented GMFCS V (31.5%) and GMFCS II (27.7%), with a mean age of 8.82 years (SD = 2.75) and male gender (60%). An average attendance of 3.99 and involvement of 3.92 were observed; on average, children participated in 5 activities in the community. The activities in which children participated most frequently were neighborhood outings, unorganized physical activities and religious activities, and those with least frequency were paid work, organization of groups and classes and courses. Environmental factors showed that 47.90% of children receive average support in the community, while 46.37% face barriers. The study revealed significant correlations between the frequency and presence of environmental barriers ($r = -0.196$; $p = 0.008$), as well as between the frequency and the amount of support ($r = 0.294$; $p < 0.001$). In addition, a positive correlation was observed between