

the questionnaire were included. Data organization and analysis were performed using Excel® 2010 software, including the preparation of tables, charts, and graphs, in addition to the use of analyses generated by Google Forms.

Results: 104 individuals participated in the study, of which the majority were between 18 and 25 years of age ($n = 73$), identified themselves as single in relation to marital status (79.81%), had no diagnosis of sexual dysfunction (97.12%) and were students (49.04%). In addition, the majority had no abortions (92.31%) and no pregnancies (71.15%), while the minority had 3 and 4 or more pregnancies, representing 0.96% each. Regarding sexual function, 61.54% had a score above the cutoff line on the FSFI, not suggesting sexual dysfunction, while 38.46% obtained a score below the cutoff line, suggesting sexual dysfunction. Regarding perceptions, 20.19% believe that educational or professional life negatively affects sexual life and 63.46% that sexual life positively interferes with their mood. When analyzing the sexual life domain in quality of life, on a score from 0 (minimum) to 4 (maximum), it was possible to observe a good classification, in which 34.44% attributed the maximum score and 47.68% a score of 3.

Conclusion: It can be concluded that most participants presented good sexual function and that sexual life positively influences mood, in addition to having a good classification within the quality of life assessment. However, it should be noted that the sample was composed mostly of young, single adults with no history of pregnancy, which may have influenced the results. Therefore, it is essential to conduct new research with a more diverse sample.

Implications: Understanding female sexual function and its influence on quality of life is essential for the physiotherapist to identify the prevalence of dysfunctions and their impacts on the daily lives of patients, as well as the importance of effective professional monitoring.

Keywords: Sexuality, Genitalia, Women's Health

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Funding: CAPES - Finance Code 001.

Ethics committee approval: CAAE: 84950624.8.0000.5054.

Registration: Not applicable.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2025.101417>

155

IMPACT OF WORK-RELATED PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF NECK PAIN IN PROFESSORS FROM BRAZILIAN PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

Maria Isabel Triches, Renata G. Mendes, Tatiana de Oliveira Sato
Programa de Pós-Graduação em Fisioterapia, Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar), São Carlos, SP, Brazil

Background: Psychosocial risk factors may influence mental and musculoskeletal health. Neck pain is one of the most frequently reported diagnoses by professors, which can be associated with physical and mental work demands. A broader understanding of the development of neck pain can determine whether there is a psychosocial influence and to suggest possible management strategies.

Objectives: To verify whether psychosocial factors are associated with the development of neck pain in professors at Brazilian public higher education institutions (HEIs).

Methods: This longitudinal study used baseline data collected from May to December 2022 and from May to December 2023 (12-month follow-up). Participants were invited to participate mainly by email, responding to an electronic form. For this study, we selected professors who worked 40 hours per week exclusively and without a medical diagnosis of neck pain at baseline. Psychosocial aspects were

assessed using the short Brazilian-Portuguese version of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire (COPSOQ II-Br). Logistics and descriptive analyses of the data were performed, using the SPSS statistical software. The work-related psychosocial risk factors assessed were symptoms of stress and burnout; work-family conflict; quantitative work demands, and emotional work demands. The variables sex, age, preschool-aged children (0 to 5 years), and family income were added to the adjusted model. For family income, the monthly minimum wage (MMW) was used based on the year 2022 (MMW = R\$ 1,212.00 ? USD 230).

Results: The study included 661 professors, mean age of 48.9 (SD=9.8) years, 54% were male, 71% were white, 70.1% had a spouse, 36% had no children and only 12.3% had preschool-age children, 89% had a doctorate, 52% had a family income less than or equal to 12 MMW and 95.5% were non-smokers. Professors from all Brazilian states participated, but the majority (24.4%) lived in the state of São Paulo. The majority were in the risk category for three of the five psychosocial factors evaluated, namely: burnout (61.1%); stress (62.4%); emotional work demands (50.7%). Most professors were in the safe category for the work-family conflict factors (54.4%) and quantitative work demands (81.4%). At the 12-month follow-up, 3.5% of professors reported a medical diagnosis of neck pain. Only emotional demands showed a significant association ($p < 0,05$) with the medical diagnosis of neck pain in the 12-month follow-up in crude model ($p = 0,027$; OR: 2,91; 95% CI: 1,13–7,47) and the adjusted model ($p = 0,043$; OR: 2,69; IC: 1,03–7,05).

Conclusion: Emotional demands increase the chance of developing neck pain in professors at Brazilian public HEIs by almost three times, which suggests the need for a multifaceted approach to manage this health condition.

Implications: This result highlights the importance of a comprehensive approach that considers not only the physical assessment but also the psychosocial aspects of these workers, with multidisciplinary treatment protocols. HEIs should support the emotional demands of professors, controlling emotionally stressful situations and promoting awareness programs on mental health, emotional intelligence and resilience to prevent neck pain.

Keywords: Occupational Health, Musculoskeletal Pain, Emotional Intelligence

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Funding: CAPES - Finance Code 001; CNPq - Process number 308951/2022-0.

Ethics committee approval: CAAE: 81922924.9.0000.5152.

Registration: Not applicable.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2025.101418>

156

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK ABILITY IN OLDER WORKERS AS PREDICTORS OF WORK PARTICIPATION: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Renata Goncalves Dantas, Luiz Henrique Machado dos Santos, Izadira Cristina Barcelos Oliveira, Uerley Magalhães Santos, Rosimeire Simprini Padula
Universidade Cidade de São Paulo (UNICID), São Paulo, SP, Brazil

Background: The sustainability of the labor market for older workers has become a central issue. The prolonged participation of these workers raises concerns for organizations, which face an increase in age-related chronic conditions and disabilities, leading to higher absenteeism rates and reduced work ability. Understanding the work ability of older workers is essential for society's sustainable development.