

services by people living in the quilombola territory and thus make it possible to meet the health care priorities of this population.

Objectives: To verify the sociodemographic characteristics and the profile of use of health services by people living in the quilombola territory.

Methods: Cross-sectional and quantitative field study. For data collection, a semi-structured questionnaire was developed and applied to 85 randomly selected households, where one resident responded for all residents of the household. The eligibility criteria were households registered with the ESF and age over 18 years.

Results: The sample consisted of 154 quilombola people. The majority were female, married, aged between 18 and 59 years, and had < 8 years of education. It was observed that 68.8% of the participants did not use the health service. Among those who used the health services, the main reason was to continue treatment, for medical consultation and to seek care at the Basic Health Unit.

Conclusion: The low use of health services may be associated with factors such as turnover and shortage of health professionals in rural areas, in addition to individual behavior, which can be evaluated in other studies in the quilombola territory.

Implications: The unique needs of this population must be understood in order to expand the supply and use of health services. The need for physiotherapists to work in the promotion, prevention and treatment of the health-disease process in the quilombola territory is highlighted.

Keywords: Health, Ethnicity

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

Funding: CAPES - Finance Code 001.

Ethics committee approval: No. 6.067.460.

Registration: Not applicable.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2025.101510>

248

TEACHING OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN UNDERGRADUATE PHYSIOTHERAPY COURSES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN BRAZIL

Gabriela Lopes Cançado^a, André Rodrigo Takahachi^a,
Thamires Elizabeth Fernandes de Oliveira^a,
Giovanna Dos Santos Ribeiro Cavalcante^a,
Paulo Roberto Pereira Borges^c, Areolino Pena Matos^b,
Daniela Gonçalves Ohara^a, Maycon Sousa Pegorari^{a,c}

^a Department of Applied Physiotherapy, Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro (UFTM), Uberaba, MG, Brazil

^b Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), Belém, PA, Brazil

^c Postgraduate Program in Physiotherapy, Department of Applied Physiotherapy, Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro (UFTM), Uberaba, MG, Brazil

Background: Management, entrepreneurship, and innovation in healthcare are part of the dimensions and domains related to the areas of practice and knowledge of physiotherapists, as expressed in the National Curriculum Guidelines. From this perspective, considering a scenario with various public institutions offering physiotherapy courses in different regions of Brazil, the following question arises: what are the characteristics of the disciplines and content related to entrepreneurship offered in undergraduate physiotherapy programs at public higher education institutions in Brazil?

Objectives: To describe and analyze the teaching of content related to entrepreneurship in undergraduate physiotherapy programs at public higher education institutions in Brazil.

Methods: A documentary-based study with a descriptive and qualitative approach, utilizing information from the National Registry of

Courses and Higher Education Institutions (Registration e-MEC). The websites of higher education institutions and their respective courses were examined to review Curriculum and identify subjects and syllabi containing content related to entrepreneurship. Descriptive statistical analysis was conducted, and textual data analysis employed basic lexicography (word cloud), the Descending Hierarchical Classification (DHC) method, and similarity analysis, using the IRAMUTEQ software (Interface de R pour les Analyses Multidimensionnelles de Textes et de Questionnaires).

Results: Of the 59 public higher education institutions offering undergraduate physiotherapy programs in Brazil, ten (10) were excluded due to the absence of courses related to entrepreneurship and administration or the unavailability of information on their institutional websites. The highest percentage of courses is offered in the eighth semester (30.9%), followed by the fifth semester (14.3%); 85.71% (n = 42) are mandatory, with an average workload of 37.63±11.08 hours. The most frequently cited terms in the word cloud construction were physiotherapy (67), health (58), administration (55), service (54), management (37), entrepreneurship (31), and planning (25). Five classes emerged, three of which directly relate to topics such as administration and organizational structure, while the other two classes address ethical and legal aspects of service provision in physiotherapy, the public and private sectors, and entrepreneurship. The maximum tree visualization revealed three main nodes: physiotherapy, administration, and health.

Conclusion: The teaching of entrepreneurship-related content in undergraduate physiotherapy programs is not mandatory in all analyzed public higher education institutions, with greater emphasis on topics such as administration, service provision, and entrepreneurship.

Implications: The results of this study allow for the identification of how physiotherapy programs in public institutions offer content related to entrepreneurship and can guide discussions on proposing a minimum curriculum structure aligned with national curricular guidelines, as well as market needs and trends.

Keywords: Physical Therapy, Entrepreneurship, Organization and Administration

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

Funding: Not applicable.

Ethics committee approval: CAAE: 21958819.5.0000.5504.

Registration: Not applicable

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2025.101511>

249

SEXUAL RISK BEHAVIORS MEDIATE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PORNOGRAPHY CRAVING AND OVERALL SEXUAL SATISFACTION AMONG UNIVERSITY MEN

Sabrina Orlandi Barbieri, Guilherme Tavares de Arruda,
Erisvan Vieira da Silva, Hedioneia Maria Foletto Pivetta,
Melissa Medeiros Braz

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Distúrbios da Comunicação Humana, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria (UFSM), Santa Maria, RS, Brazil

Background: Pornography use has been associated with negative effects on male sexual function, resulting in decreased sexual function. In addition, there is evidence that frequent pornography use may influence sexual risk behaviors, including having multiple partners and not using condoms. Given that the college phase is characterized by intense discovery and experimentation, understanding the relationship between pornography craving, sexual risk