

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

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

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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

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

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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

behaviors, and overall sexual satisfaction is essential for developing effective interventions to promote sexual health in this population.

Objectives: To investigate the mediating role of sexual risk behaviors in the relationship between pornography craving and overall sexual satisfaction among university men.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional and online study conducted from September to November 2023 with university men in Brazil. We included cisgender and university men from Brazil and excluded women and men who reported no sexual activity in the past four weeks. Total scores on the International Index of Erectile Function (IIEF), Pornography Craving Questionnaire (PCQ), and Sexual Risk Behaviors Scale (SRBS) were used to assess overall sexual satisfaction, pornography craving, and sexual risk behaviors, respectively. The IIEF was validated in Brazilian men to assess sexual function. PCQ and SRBS are undergoing validation by our group. Mediation (model 4) analysis was conducted in IBM SPSS® v26.0 using the PROCESS macro v4.2 with pornography craving as the independent variable, overall sexual satisfaction as the dependent variable, and sexual risk behaviors as the mediator.

Results: Seven hundred and one university men participated in the study. However, 174 (24.8%) men who had no sexual activity in the past four weeks were excluded. Thus, data from 527 university men (33.2 ± 11 years) were analyzed. Most participants lived in southern Brazil ($n = 185$, 35.1%), identified as heterosexual ($n = 312$, 59.2%), had a partner ($n = 392$, 74.4%), did not have a medical diagnosis of anxiety ($n = 411$, 78%) and depression ($n = 476$, 90.3%), were non-smokers ($n = 422$, 80.1%), and drank alcoholic beverages less than once a week ($n = 230$, 43.6%). There was a significant mediating effect ($\beta = 0.008$, 95% BCa CI 0.001; 0.028) of the sexual risk behaviors in the relationship between pornography craving and overall sexual satisfaction among university men. A direct effect of pornography craving on overall sexual satisfaction was also observed ($\beta = -0.152$). The mediated proportion (%) of the model was 62%.

Conclusion: Sexual risk behaviors partially mediate the relationship between pornography craving and overall sexual satisfaction among university men. Higher pornography craving may lead to increased sexual risk behaviors, negatively affecting satisfaction. Future studies should use longitudinal designs to establish causality and explore additional mediators, such as emotional well-being and relationship quality.

Implications: These findings highlight the need for interventions promoting sexual health in university settings. Physiotherapists and other health professionals can integrate these insights into educational programs addressing pornography use and its impact on sexual behaviors. Public health policies should consider strategies to reduce risk behaviors and enhance sexual well-being through awareness campaigns and targeted interventions.

Keywords: Sexual Dysfunction, Physiological, Pornography

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EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE AND PAINFUL SYMPTOMS OF CHIKUNGUNYA CASES IN A STATE OF THE NORTHERN REGION OF BRAZIL, 2016–2021

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Background: Chikungunya has a high incidence in various areas of Brazil, representing a significant public health challenge. The disease overwhelms healthcare services and affects the ability to work and maintain professional activities among infected individuals.

Objectives: To analyze the epidemiological profile and the prevalence of painful symptoms among suspected and confirmed cases of Chikungunya fever in a state of the Northern region of Brazil, from 2016 to 2021.

Methods: This is an observational, retrospective, and ecological study. Data on reported cases were collected from notification forms in the Notifiable Diseases Information System (SINAN). The sample included confirmed and suspected cases of Chikungunya fever, involving individuals of both sexes and all age groups from a state in the Northern region of Brazil, between 2016 and 2021. Variables such as sex, age, race, education level, and symptoms were analyzed. Data analysis was performed using Jamovi software (2.3.28), with results presented in frequencies, mean, standard deviation, and percentages.

Results: A total of 854 individuals were included, comprising 482 suspected and 372 confirmed cases, with a predominance of females (55.7%), a mean age of 31.8 years (± 18.5), and the highest prevalence in the 30–59 age group (45.7%). The ethnic distribution showed a predominance of mixed-race individuals (pardos), accounting for 77.4% ($n = 661$), while 15% ($n = 128$) of participants had an education level up to high school. Among pain-related symptoms, myalgia was observed in 73.3% ($n = 640$) of cases (297 confirmed and 343 suspected), and back pain in 57.1% ($n = 485$) (221 confirmed and 264 suspected).

Conclusion: The predominance of cases among working-age women with low educational attainment suggests greater exposure to the vector and potential gaps in vector control. Furthermore, the high prevalence of painful symptoms may compromise the quality of life and functionality of affected individuals.

Implications: The study highlights the need for effective strategies for vector prevention and clinical management of Chikungunya, considering the observed clinical and demographic characteristics, to minimize the impact of the disease on the daily lives of affected individuals.

Keywords: Chikungunya Fever, Pain, Epidemiology

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THE INFLUENCE OF LIFESTYLE ON CARDIORESPIRATORY FITNESS IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A STUDY OF THE UNILIFE-M COHORT

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Background: The relationship between lifestyle and cardiorespiratory fitness (CRF) has been extensively studied in adults, with evidence indicating that CRF is associated with a lower risk of physical and mental health problems. However, this relationship is still not