

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

Beatriz Ramos de Sá, Cecília Emily Costa Dos Santos, Luana Brito Vaz, Nívea Renata Oliveira Monteiro, Natália Iosimuta, Renan Monteiro, Areolino Pena Matos

Programa de Pós-Graduação em Ciências da Saúde, Universidade Federal do Amapá (UNIFAP), Macapá, AP, Brazil

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

Rafael Araujo Motta, Daniel Alvarez Pires, Jhonatan Wéllington Pereira Gaia, Tiago Andrade de Oliveira, Roselane de Almeida Paula
Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), Castanhal, PA Brazil

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