(ASC) treatment has been shown to reduce tremor and improve upper limb (ULL) performance in people who have PD. In recent years, virtual reality has been introduced as a therapeutic tool in neurorehabilitation. Additionally, non-immersive VR exergames have been verified as safe and effective therapies for improving motor skills. On the other hand, the effects of using Immersive Virtual Reality (IVR) through the QUEST 2 device in the treatment of people with PD were not evaluated, especially on tremor and cognition.
Objectives: This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of immersive virtual reality training, through exergames from Quest 2 device, compared to ASC training on resting tremor, UL performance and cognition of people with PD.
Methods: This is a randomized, blinded, controlled clinical trial, with a protocol based on the checklist CONSORT. Will be recruited a sample of 36 people with a diagnosis of PD, on stable treatment with Levodopa, classified in stages I to III of the Hoehn & Yahr classification, aged between 50 and 85 years, with classic Parkinsonian tremor type 1, according to the Movement Disorders Society consensus statement, with normal or corrected visual and hearing acuities and with a minimum of 4 years of formal study. Participants will be randomized to IVR (n=18) and ASC (n=18) groups. The protocol of interventions will last 8 consecutive weeks, divided into two weekly sessions, lasting 60 minutes. The primary outcome will be assessed with the Unified Parkinson's Disease Rating Scale (UPDRS) parts II and III and with the application "Study my tremor". Secondary outcomes will be evaluated with the Nine-hole peg test, Box and block test, Trail Making Tests, REY list and Parkinson's Disease Questionnaire-39 (PDQ-39). The evaluations will be carried out prior to the interventions, at the end of the interventions and 30 days after the end of the interventions.
Results: Considering that, currently, the options for the treatment of tremor in PD are based on the use of medication and invasive surgical procedures, it is expected that the spontaneous information in the study can elucidate the benefits of conventional training, inspired to maximize the possible therapeutic approaches of that population.
Implications: The effects of IVR training compared to ASC on the outcomes have not yet been evaluated in patients with PD. This study will help physiotherapists in the decision-making process, regarding the most effective resource for this population, as it will provide the background for weighing the clinical viability between these two resources.
Keywords: Parkinson's Disease, Tremor, Immersive Virtual Reality

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GROSS MOTOR FUNCTION-FAMILY PREPORT (GMF-FR) - MEASUREMENT PROPERTIES

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Background: Cerebral Palsy has several characteristics that can influence gross motor performance, the activities and participation of children and adolescents with this health condition. Knowing that family-centered assessment instruments are essential in the assessment of these patients, the Gross Motor Function – Family Report (GMF-FR) was developed, which is a self-reported instrument, easy to apply clinically and that assesses gross motor performance for this population.
Objectives: Analyze GMF-FR measurement properties.
Methods: Methodological study. The GMF-FR was applied remotely with parents to validate measurement properties. The test-retest reliability was analyzed using the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC), for which a period of 7-30 days was respected: homogeneity by Cronbach's alpha. The discriminative validity between the GMF-FR and the Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS) was observed by Spearman-rho correlation (rho) and One-way ANOVA, with post-hoc Tukey. A significance level of α=0.05 was considered.
Results: 146 children and adolescents with a mean age of 6.8 years (3,437) participated, covering all levels of functioning measured by the Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFCS), with 50% level I, II and III and 50% level IV and V. Of these participants, 66.4% had bilateral impairment and 75.3% used some assistive technology. The GMF-FR was preferably answered by mothers (90.4%). Respondents had an average age of 37.3 years (SD=XX) and 52.7% had access to higher education. High homogeneity (α=0.99) and excellent reliability (ICC=0.99; 0.98$\leq$95%CI$\geq$0.99) were observed. The GMF-FR showed a strong negative correlation with the GMFCS (rho=-0.92p$<$0.001) and was able to discriminate gross motor performance between all GMFCS levels (Between Level I and II p$<$0.015; and between all other levels p$<$0.001).
Conclusion: The GMF-FR is a valid and reliable instrument to assess gross motor performance and capable of discriminating by level of GMFCS the children and adolescents with CP.
Implications: The GMF-FR is a new reliable instrument for assessing the gross motor performance of children and adolescents with CP, in addition to being accessible and easy to apply clinically, directly impacting the practice of health professionals during the assessment of key goals for treatment of children and adolescents with CP
Keywords: Cerebral Palsy, Gross Motor Function Measure, GMFM

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PERCEPTION OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS ABOUT THEIR WORK MARKET

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Background: In Brazil, the distribution of professionals between regions is influenced by the process of interiorization and urbanization, making it a challenge for the management of health resources, therefore, a poor distribution of professionals can lead to changes in professional satisfaction. In the current scenario,

physiotherapists work in prevention, rehabilitation, and health promotion at all levels of care, standing out as fundamental for reducing health-related risks to functional recovery and improving quality of life.
Objectives: To identify the perception of Physiotherapists in relation to the labor market.
Methods: This was a descriptive and exploratory study with a quantitative approach. Data collection was carried out using an online semi-structured instrument, capturing participants through the snowball strategy. Data were treated using descriptive statistics.
Results: A total of 495 physiotherapists from 23 Brazilian states freely responded to the data collection instrument, of which 65.9% were completely satisfied or satisfied with their own work and stated that without graduate school they would not occupy their current position. job (59.6%), however, they were indifferent/disagree/completely disagree (56.2%) that the physiotherapist job market was saturated. About a third of the participants declared a gross monthly income between 1500 and 3000 reais (30.3%) and 3000 to 6000 reais (31.9%) and 67% of the participants had two jobs or more, in addition to only 34.6% of participants said they were satisfied or very satisfied with their salary.
Conclusion: The data infer that although physiotherapists have a quick insertion in the labor market, the specialized workforce favors the employability of the profession, however, a small number of professionals feel satisfied with their current remuneration, it should be noted that a large part of professionals carry out their activities in more than two contracts, which can cause damage to the health of these professionals.
Implications: It is necessary to carry out new studies with robust methodologies, discuss issues such as the salary floor of the category and job plan, career and remuneration of civil servants together with the representative entities, as well as analyze the distribution and opening of new courses as needed by region.
Keywords: Physical Therapy, Job Market, Job Satisfaction

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EFFECTS OF CARDIOVASCULAR REHABILITATION ON THE ATTITUDE AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETES AND NEUROPATHIC PAIN

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Background: Diabetic neuropathy is one of the main complications related to diabetes mellitus (DM), which increases the risk of disabilities such as foot ulceration and amputations. Neuropathic pain, in turn, is often present in neuropathy and is characterized by a disturbance to the peripheral nervous system due to irregular activation of the nociceptive pathway, leading to functional impairment and quality of life. Therefore, therapies that help minimize the repercussions of pain and prevent the progression of diabetic neuropathy are relevant.
Objectives: To evaluate the effectiveness of a cardiovascular rehabilitation protocol on the quality of life and attitude towards coping with the disease of patients with diabetic neuropathic pain.
Methods: This is a case series study carried out between March and November 2022, involving people with diabetic neuropathic pain who participated in a cardiovascular rehabilitation protocol at a hospital in the city of Fortaleza/CE. The study complied with all ethical precepts. General data were collected from the participants, such as age, education, and type of DM. An evaluation was performed before and after training, with the application of The Medical Outcomes Study 36-item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) and Diabetes Attitude Questionnaire (ATT-19) questionnaires, which assess quality of life and attitude of the patient facing diabetes, respectively. For the statistical significance of the data, $p<0.05$ was established.
Results: The sample consisted of 9 participants, all diagnosed with type 2 DM and diabetic neuropathic pain, 7 (77.8%) female and 2 (22,2%) male, with a mean age of 59.1 ± 10 years and 55,6% with only elementary school (complete or incomplete). Comparing the before and after, a statistically significant improvement was observed in the domains functional capacity (p=0.006), physical aspect (p=0.001), vitality (p=0.014), emotional aspect (p=0.005), mental health (p=0.025), and improvement in the ATT-19 score (p=0.038), showing a positive attitude towards the disease.
Conclusion: A physical training protocol seems to be effective in improving different domains of quality of life observed by the SF-36, as well as the attitude of patients in coping with diabetes, showing an important contribution to the psychological and emotional aspects of people with DM. However, new studies with a more robust sample are valid for a broader analysis.
Implications: The data demonstrate the relevance of cardiovascular rehabilitation in the health of patients with diabetes, with its benefits widely known, with emphasis here on improving quality of life, self-esteem, and mental health, serving as an incentive for the implementation of rehabilitation programs in different health units
Keywords: Diabetes Mellitus, Diabetic Neuropathies, Quality of life

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CORRELATION BETWEEN PELVIC FLOOR DYSFUNCTIONS AND SEXUAL FUNCTION IN NULIPARAUS YOUNG WOMEN

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Background: The pelvic floor (PF) functions as a support for pelvic organs performing various functions associated with bladder, bowel, reproductive and sexual functioning. When the PF musculature