

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  $59.1 \pm 10$  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