

Health and early childhood education professionals can play an important role in directing parents to reliable sources about play for children under one year old.

**Keywords:** Child development, Play activities, Content analysis

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## PERCEPTION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ABOUT EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES

Iara Vieira Ramos<sup>1</sup>, Aline Martins de Toledo<sup>1</sup>, Andrea Baraldi Cunha<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Program in Rehabilitation Sciences at the University of Brasília (UnB), Ceilândia, Distrito Federal, Brazil

<sup>2</sup> University of Nebraska Medical Center, Department of Physical Therapy – Omaha (NE), United State of America

**Background:** Family-Centered Care is an approach that has been widely used in early intervention (EI) programs. This approach focuses on the child and their family as the central role in all decision-making processes related to health care, with mutual benefits among those involved. However, the implementation of IP services seems to differ across regions and healthcare facilities. Thus, there is a need to characterize the service provided in Brazil from the perspective of health professionals.

**Objectives:** To verify the perception of health professionals in relation to the service offered in EI.

**Methods:** The study design is cross-sectional. Health professionals who work in EI programs in Brazil (for at least 3 months) took part in the study. The online questionnaire was developed using Qualtrics software. This questionnaire consisted of multiple-choice questions about socioeconomic and demographic information, professional training, and professionals' perception of family involvement in EI and services. Descriptive analysis was performed.

**Results:** Twenty-two health professionals (female: n=20; 90.9%) participated in the study, the majority being physical therapists (n=14; 63.6%), and the others speech therapists (n=3; 13.6%), occupational therapists (n=2; 9.1%), psychologists (n=2, 9.1%), and nurse (n=1; 4.5%). Most of them work in a multidisciplinary team (n=19; 86.4%); 12 participants (54.5%) answered that they have less than 10 years of experience and nine (40.9%) that they have more than 10 years of experience in EI. Most answered that they talk about the therapeutic goals with the family (n=21; 95.5%) and that they consider the needs of the family when establishing intervention goals ("always": n=16; 72.7%; and "most of the time": n=5; 22.7%). Regarding the involvement of family members, part of the professionals answered that most family members wait in the waiting room until the end of the session (n=8; 36.4%) during EI care; others answered that the families stay by their side observing the session (n=8; 36.4%), or effectively participate in the session (n=6; 27.3%). More than half of the professionals answered that only half of the families (n=12; 54.5%) are interested in receiving and following orientations in the home environment. Furthermore, professionals reported that they have favorable conditions to provide adequate care to children and their families (n=18; 81.8%) and that they are satisfied with their work environment (n=20; 90.9%).

**Conclusion:** From the perspective of professionals, most of them have considered the needs of families in the EI. However, they reported that not all families seem to be involved in this process.

**Implications:** Health professionals seem to consider the family-centered care approach during their EI care. However, they should explore new strategies to involve families more effectively.

**Keywords:** Family, Health professional, Early intervention

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

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**Ethics committee approval:** Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Ceilândia (CEP/FCE) of the University of Brasília (UnB), with the Certificate of Presentation of Ethical Appreciation (CAAE - 63169122.0.0000.8093).

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## EVALUATION OF THE PELVIC FLOOR BY NIR SPECTROSCOPY: SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Iasmin Pereira Cabral Miranda<sup>1</sup>, Rayanne Mesquita Bendelack<sup>1</sup>, Maria Clara Pinheiro do Nascimento<sup>2</sup>, Emili Beatriz Chaves de Brito<sup>3</sup>, Giovanna Luz Santos<sup>4</sup>, João Simão de Melo Neto<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Departamento de Fisioterapia, Universidade Federal do Pará (UFPA), Belém, Pará, Brasil

<sup>2</sup> Departamento de Fisioterapia, Estácio de Sá, Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

<sup>3</sup> Centro Universitário da Amazônia (UNIESAMAZ), Belém, Pará, Brasil

<sup>4</sup> Departamento de Fisioterapia, Universidade da Amazônia (UNAMA), Belém, Pará, Brasil

**Background:** The interest in the use of Near Infrared Spectroscopy (NIRS) in functional urology and in the treatment of lower urinary tract dysfunction has mentioned its potential to detect the oxygenation status and hemodynamics of various organs. To assess the function of the pelvic floor muscles (PFM), fundamental for the treatment of urogynecological disorders, measurements related to the kinetics of oxygen recovery during muscle training are still lacking.

**Objectives:** To analyze the effectiveness of NIRS for assessing MAP.

**Methods:** Systematic review (PRISMA) carried out in PubMed, Virtual Health Library, Scielo, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Scopus, PEDro, Clinical Trials and Brazilian Registry of Clinical Trials, systematically searched for studies from 2013 to 2023, combining DeCS/MeSH terms: "Near Infrared Spectroscopy and Pelvic Floor" or "Spectroscopy NIR and Pelvic Floor". Eligibility criteria were adopted: MAP evaluation with NIRS, randomized or non-randomized controlled clinical trials, outcomes and articles in English, Portuguese, or Spanish. And exclusion criteria: overlap, case report or review, incomplete data, and use of NIRS in other muscles. The PEDro rating scale was applied.

**Results:** Of nine articles, four overlapping articles were excluded, one for not applying NIRS under MAP, one for incomplete data and two reviews. Only one was included and applied to the PEDro scale (score 6). Authored by Macnab et al. (2019), aimed to develop a NIRS interface for measuring kinetic oxygen parameters (PCO) in PFM. This was a single-arm clinical study (Columbia) in a sample of 4 healthy volunteers (mean age 40 years). A transparent speculum containing the NIRS interface, and a standardized sequence of exercises was used. Data from sustained maximum voluntary contraction with analysis of the difference between Oxyhemoglobin and Deoxyhemoglobin (HbDiff) were observed. As a result, they identified a decline in HbDiff from the beginning of the contraction with restoration in recovery. Differences between right and left sides were also observed. The feasibility of monitoring PCO on the right and left sides of the PFM was evidenced. Qualitative verifications confirmed