

204

PHYSIOTHERAPISTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE INTERPROFESSIONAL INTERACTION WITH PHYSICIANS IN THE FIELD OF WOMEN'S HEALTH

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Background: The presence of a physiotherapist in multidisciplinary groups responsible for the treatment of female pelvic floor muscle disorders is recommended by international clinical guidelines. However, the perception of physiotherapists regarding this interprofessional interaction has not yet been reported. Knowing the benefits of the interdisciplinary approach for patients, it is necessary to investigate the self-reported perception of professionals in relation to this collaboration.

Objectives: To analyze the perception of physiotherapists who work in the area of Women's Health about the interdisciplinary interaction with physicians.

Methods: This is a Cross-sectional study. This study included Brazilian physiotherapists who work in the area of Physical Therapy in Women's Health, in the legal exercise of their profession. Data collection was carried out online using a semi-structured questionnaire with objective questions, inserted in Google Forms, which evaluated the interprofessional relationship between physicians and physiotherapists. Data were analyzed according to frequency and percentage.

Results: A total of 104 physiotherapists were included, 89 (85.5%) of whom reported experience in working in collaboration with physicians and 96 (93%) received patients through medical referral. Most professionals evaluated the interdisciplinary relationship between physicians and physiotherapists as regular, 42 (40.4%) participants considered the interaction positive, to add benefits to the patient. Most physiotherapists consider that the relationship between physicians and physiotherapists is adequate, however, they believe that it could improve, especially if this closeness between professionals were highlighted in the recommendations of clinical guidelines on the interdisciplinary patients' management (n=67; 64.4 %). In addition, 21 (20.2%) participants stated that both professionals (i.e., physicians and physiotherapists) are important in-patient care and that they have an excellent relationship with medical professionals. However, 16 (15.4%) professionals stated that they do not work together with medical professionals but would like the opportunity to work in partnership. Most participants considered the quality of medical training as good (38.5%), followed by regular (36.5%), poor (16.3%) and excellent (5.7%).

Conclusions: Physiotherapists evaluated the relationship with physicians from the Women's Health area as positive, however, they believed that this interaction might be improved based on the approach of interdisciplinary patient' management, that could be emphasized in the recommendations of clinical guidelines. In addition, professionals showed an interest in interacting with medical professionals.

Implications: According to the physiotherapists, the interaction between physiotherapists and physicians in the area of Women's Health is considered positive for the patient, however, professionals believed that some limitations can be clarified from the

strengthening of this relationship and from recommendations of guidelines on the interdisciplinary interaction.

Keywords: Patient care, Interdisciplinary Practice, Women's Health

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205

DETERMINANTS OF ACCESS TO REHABILITATION PROFESSIONALS BY POST-STROKE INDIVIDUALS IN THE FIRST SIX MONTHS AFTER HOSPITAL DISCHARGE

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Background: Currently, the best strategy to deal with disabilities after stroke is rehabilitation. National and international clinical guidelines recommend that all post-stroke individuals have access to rehabilitation professionals within 72 hours after hospital discharge. In addition, access should be continued until the individual's functional goals are achieved. However, the determinants of access to rehabilitation professionals by post-stroke individuals in middle-income countries, where the burden of this disease is high, are little known.

Objectives: To identify the determinants of access to rehabilitation professionals by post-stroke individuals one, three and six months after hospital discharge in Brazil and to compare the access obtained in each period with that referred by the multidisciplinary team at the time of hospital discharge.

Methods: A longitudinal, prospective, and exploratory study, carried out in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Individuals after primary stroke, without previous disabilities were included. During hospital discharge, the number of rehabilitation professionals referred by the multidisciplinary team was recorded. One, three and six months after hospital discharge, individuals were contacted by telephone to identify the rehabilitation professionals accessed. Possible determinants of access were classified according to Andersen's behavioral model for using health services and included: a) predisposing factors: age, sex, education, and belief that it could improve with treatment; b) need factors: stroke severity and level of disability; c) facilitating factors: socioeconomic status, disposable income for health care and quality of care provided by rehabilitation professionals. Multiple linear regression model and Wilcoxon test were used ($\alpha=5\%$).

Results: 201 individuals were included. Higher level of disability and stroke severity explained 31%, 34% and 39% of access to rehabilitation professionals one, three and six months after hospital discharge ($p<0.01$) respectively. Three months after discharge, having less education added 4% of explanation to the variation in access ($p<0.01$). In all evaluated periods, the number of professionals accessed was significantly lower than recommended at discharge ($p<0.01$).

Conclusion: In general, individuals with a more severe stroke and a higher level of disability were those who had greater access to rehabilitation professionals one, three and six months after hospital discharge. In addition, the comprehensiveness care for post-stroke