

this sense, the ADAPT extension and research project was created, which aims to promote early, motorized, and low-cost mobility, and the participation of children with disabilities who don't walk or who use assistive devices for mobility.

Objectives: To evaluate the usability of motorized cars to be propelled by different types of adapted switches by the ADAPT project in children with CP classified as GMFCS IV or V.

Methods: Children with CP classified as GMFCS IV or V, enrolled in the ADAPT project and who received the adapted motorized car, participated in this study. They were evaluated before and after using the motorized car, through a screening form and the Assessment of Learning Powered mobility use (ALP – scoring between 1 and 7). The Quebec User Evaluation of Satisfaction with Assistive Technology (QUEST 2.0 – reference value between 0-5; scores higher than 4 indicate satisfaction with the assistive technology), was individually answered by parents or caregivers, by Google Forms, with the support of a researcher to clarify possible doubts.

Results: Four children with a diagnosis of CP, with a mean age of 5 years and classified by the GMFCS level IV or V, participated in this study. According to the ALP, all children were at level 1 (learner) at the beginning of the evaluation and after the intervention, they progressed to level 3 (novice). In QUEST 2.0, the total score of the questions obtained an average of 4.17 (± 0.23), which means that families were between quite satisfied and completely satisfied with the adapted motorized car offered by the ADAPT project.

Conclusion: The usability of the motorized car adopted by the ADAPT project was proven, since all children improved in the use of the switches and their families were satisfied, resulting in a good evaluation of the service provided by the ADAPT project and the adapted motorized car after using it.

Implications: The idea of the ADAPT project to adapt and motorize non-electric cars allows more children to have access to this mobility, regardless of their economic condition, providing benefits to the population in general.

Keywords: Cerebral palsy, Mobility, Child

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

Acknowledgment: We would like to thank all the research participants and collaborators.

Funding: Fapemig and Pró-reitoria de extensão da UFJF

Ethics approval: Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora. CAAE: 59915322.8.0000.5147

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2024.100808>

212

OPINIONS OF BRAZILIAN SPORTS PHYSIOTHERAPISTS ON UPPER EXTREMITY PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE TESTS

Guilherme Dainezi Nagata¹, Júlia Gonzalez Fayão¹,
Anamaria Siriani de Oliveira¹

¹ Medical School, University of Sao Paulo (USP), Ribeirão Preto, Sao Paulo, Brazil

Background: The literature describes more than ten upper extremity physical performance tests that are characterized by being low-cost, quick, and easy to administer. However, there are discussions about the applicability of the tests in clinical practice due to their inability to reproduce the sports-specific movement and the lack of reference values.

Objectives: To evaluate the opinion of Brazilian sports physiotherapists regarding the frequency, timing, and difficulties in using upper extremity physical performance tests in clinical practice, as well as to investigate which of the tests available in the literature are being used more or less frequently.

Methods: The study design was cross-sectional. Physiotherapists working in the orthopedic or sports field were invited to fill out an online questionnaire. The frequency question was multiple choice, allowing participants to select one of five options ranging from never to always. The timing question was multiple choice, allowing participants to select all three options: assessment, rehabilitation, and return to sport. The question about difficulties was multiple choice, allowing participants to click on only one of the following options: “yes”, “a little”, or “no”. The first two options directed the participant to an optional open question to report the difficulties. As for the question regarding which test, they use, the names and figures of each of the ten tests were presented, and the participants answered whether or not they used them. The present study included the participation of physiotherapists who treated at least 1% of athletes per month, but for this abstract, the responses of physiotherapists for whom athlete treatment represented 50% or more of the services rendered per month were analyzed descriptively.

Results: The answers of one hundred sports physiotherapists were analyzed, the majority of whom were male (67%), worked in the state of São Paulo (32%), and had an average age of 33 years with 8 years of experience in the physiotherapy area. The physiotherapists answered that they frequently use the tests (37%), mainly for assessment purposes (85%), and the majority reported not having difficulty applying the tests (57%). The physiotherapists who reported having difficulty pointed out the lack of reference values, adequate space, evaluation time, and knowledge about the tests as a challenge in clinical practice, as well as the inability to reproduce the sports-specific movement and the lack of adaptation to different body types. The most commonly used test was the “Closed Kinetic Chain Upper Extremity Stability Test” (CKCUEST) (86%), while the least used was the “Upper Body Push and Pull Strength Ratio” (23%).

Conclusion: In conclusion, physiotherapists whose treatment of athletes represented 50% or more of the treatments per month, despite reporting some difficulties, frequently use upper extremity physical performance tests, mainly the CKCUEST, to evaluate their athletes.

Implications: This abstract showed that physiotherapists who treat athletes are aware of and use upper extremity physical performance tests, but some encounter difficulties in implementing them in clinical practice. Therefore, further research in this area may provide reference values for the Brazilian population.

Keywords: Surveys and Questionnaires, Athletes, Physical Functional Performance

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

Acknowledgment: To the members of the Physio Shoulder Group USP/FMRP and São Paulo Research Foundation (FAPESP - Grant 2021/06246-8).

Ethics committee approval: Research Ethics Committee of the Clinical Hospital of the Medical School, University of Sao Paulo, Ribeirão Preto (48214121.2.0000.5440).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2024.100809>

213

PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS RELATED TO THE USE OF HIGH-FLOW NASAL CANNULA IN PRETERM INFANTS: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

João Gabriel Paes Gall Marques¹, Júlia Marcondes Silva Rovida¹,
Thais Milena Marcondes Fernandes¹,
Amanda Lucci Franco da Matta Campos¹

¹ Humanitas – Faculdade de Ciências Médicas de São José dos Campos, São José dos Campos, São Paulo, Brasil

Background: The high-flow nasal cannula (HFNC) is a non-invasive ventilatory support that provides ventilation and oxygenation in an