

evaluated workers according to the established inclusion criteria. The occupational profile characteristics of the participants prevailed the female gender being 70.8%, most qualified with specialization 69.8% and work in the area from 2 to 4 years 24.5%. 56.6% consider the use of the ICF in their evaluations, 45.3% use questionnaires to assess health and capacity, 35.8% usually request additional tests, 82.1% include evaluation of participation in work, 40.6% evaluate workers over 60 years old, 48.1% assess workers with physical or mental disabilities. They use sociodemographic information and anthropometric profiles in their evaluation forms, predominate use of pain assessment in workers on the Visual Analog Scale 76.4%. In the evaluation techniques and instruments used to measure a range of motion, a simple goniometer prevails in 58.5%. In the functional physical assessments, 72.6% use special functional tests, with the most evaluated elements being pain 98.1%, active range of motion 98.1%, edema 93.4%, tonus 88.7%, tropism 84.9%, scars 83.0%, gait and sensitivity 81.1%. The monitoring of workers is ordered weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, or annually. These assessments include admission, periodic change of function, removal or return to work, diagnosis of disability, establishing a causal link, and dismissals.

Conclusion: We identify that physiotherapists use other resources besides a musculoskeletal-based assessment to assess workers.

Implications: This study allows us to understand better how physiotherapists conduct their assessments and know some of the most used techniques and methods.

Keywords: Physical Evaluation, Occupational Health, Physiotherapist

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

Acknowledgment: This study was financed in part by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Finance Code 001.

Ethics committee approval: Universidade Cidade de São Paulo (CAAE: 57459422.4.0000.0064)

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2024.100879>

283

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIVIDUALS WITH VESTIBULAR DYSFUNCTION

Luiz Humberto Figueiredo Monteiro¹,
Isabela Natalia de Souza Rêgo¹, Hugo Miranda de Souza Coroa¹,
Eduarda Brito Sousa¹, Brenno Ribeiro Braz¹,
Suellen Alessandra Soares de Moraes¹

¹ Federal University of Pará (UFPA), Belém, Pará, Brazil

Background: Disorders of the vestibular system can cause inability to perform professional and social activities, in addition to causing physical and emotional problems. This disability caused by vestibular symptoms, whether related to emotional, functional, or physical aspects, is of great importance in the individual's social and personal context, regardless of its etiology, considerably affecting their quality of life. In the social context, individuals with symptoms arising from vestibular dysfunction such as dizziness and vertigo, avoid participating in family gatherings, visiting friends and neighbors due to fear of walking and leaving home, affecting their quality of life. The identification of social aspects in these individuals can help in choosing the most appropriate therapy. However, the investigation of social aspects of quality of life is little explored in individuals with vestibular dysfunction.

Objectives: Investigate the social aspects of quality of life in individuals with vestibular dysfunction.

Methods: This is a pilot cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach. For descriptive statistics, Jamovi version 2.3.25 was used. Inclusion criteria are age ≥ 18 years; both genders; complaining of dizziness or vertigo for at least 3 months; medical diagnosis of vestibular dysfunction. Exclusion criteria are lower limb amputation; ataxia; low vision or blindness; locomotion aided by devices such as a wheelchair, canes, or crutches; dizziness or vertigo that is not vestibular in origin; psychiatric disorders in crisis; underwent vestibular rehabilitation in the last 6 months; presence of chronic orthopedic disease; refusal to sign the Free and Informed Consent Form. For evaluation, a specific form for sociodemographic data and the Medical Outcomes Study 36 - Item Short Form Health Survey (SF 36) questionnaire was used, using only the score (0-100) of the "social aspects" domain, which considers the family relationship, relationship with friends or groups as a social aspect.

Results: Of the five individuals evaluated, 3 were women and 2 men, the age group had an average of 46.4 with a standard deviation of 20 years, 3 had completed higher education, 2 had completed high school, as a work activity 2 were maids, 1 civil engineer, 1 systems developer, 1 physiotherapist. Of the sample analyzed, 3 had a score of 25 points and 2 had a score of 63 points. Considering this score, most individuals had a poor social aspect, a quarter of what is considered excellent for the evaluated domain (social aspect).

Conclusion: We identified low scores in the social aspects of quality of life in individuals with vestibular dysfunction. New research whose social aspects are analyzed as a primary outcome should be encouraged.

Implications: This study suggests that people with vestibular dysfunction may have low scores on social aspects of quality of life. This research can contribute to physical therapy practice, as it highlights a relevant aspect in the functionality and health of people with vestibular dysfunction.

Keywords: Socialization, Vestibular system, Quality of life

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

Acknowledgment: I would like to thank the Federal University of Pará for incentive scientific research.

Ethics committee approval: Federal University of Pará (46775421.0.0000.0018).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2024.100880>

284

PSYCHOBEHAVIORAL FACTORS AND LIFESTYLE OF BRAZILIAN MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY ADULTS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH PAIN

Luiza Ferreira Moreira¹, Louise Acalantis Pereira Pires Fernandes¹,
Gustavo Felício Telles¹, Leandro Alberto Calazans Nogueira¹

¹ Centro Universitário Augusto Motta (UNISUAM), Rio de Janeiro, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Background: Pain is one of the main reasons for seeking health services, and its prevalence is higher among adults and older people. In addition to generating high health costs, the presence of pain leads to a decrease in these individuals' quality of life and functionality. Understanding the factors associated with pain during aging is essential for effective prevention and treatment. Studies that explore these associations among older people are still scarce and need a sample size representative of the Brazilian population.

Objectives: Analyze the association between pain, psychobehavioral, and lifestyle factors in middle-aged adults (≥ 50) and elderly Brazilians.

Methods: This cross-sectional study was based on information from the second phase of the Longitudinal Study of Brazilian Aging (ELSI-Brasil), conducted from 2019 to 2021. Brazilian individuals aged 50 years or older were included and completed a questionnaire about their physical and mental health and social status. The question "Do you have pain that often bothers you?" (Yes/No) was used to assess pain status. Association analysis between pain, psychobehavioral (feeling nervous or irritated, depressed, sad, happy, and having a confirmed diagnosis of depression or any other psychiatric diagnosis), and lifestyle (smoking, drinking, and regular physical activity) were conducted.

Results: A total of 9875 participants completed the questionnaire. Participants ranged from 50 to 109 years, 5855 were female, and 328 (64%) participants reported no pain. Pain was associated with the female sex ($p < 0.01$), sedentary lifestyle or irregular practice of physical activity ($p < 0.01$), feeling nervous or irritated ($p < 0.01$), feeling depressed ($p < 0.01$), feeling sad ($p < 0.01$) or not feeling happy ($p < 0.01$), having a diagnosis of depression ($p < 0.01$) or some other psychiatric problem ($p < 0.01$), alcoholism ($p < 0.01$), and smoking ($p < 0.01$). Participants' age was not associated with pain ($p=0.59$), not even when analyzed by age group ($p=0.17$).

Conclusion: Psychobehavioral factors are strongly associated with the population aging process of Brazilians, as well as alcoholism and smoking. The same does not occur for age and age group of this population.

Implications: The results show a significant association of psychobehavioral factors with pain in older Brazilian adults. These data contribute to preventing and treating future health problems in this population, given that we now know the factors associated with this phenomenon.

Keywords: Pain, Mental Health, Aging

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

Acknowledgment: This study was supported by CAPES (Code 001; No. 88881.708719/2022-01, and No. 88887.708718/2022-00) and the FAPERJ (No. E-26/211.104/2021).

Ethics committee approval: Comitê de Ética em Pesquisas Envolvendo Seres Humanos do Centro de Pesquisas René Rachou, CAAE: 34649814.3.0000.5091

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2024.100881>

285

CONCURRENT VALIDITY OF THE TRANSLATED VERSION OF THE INFANT MOTOR PROFILE AND THE ALBERTA INFANT MOTOR SCALE IN BRAZILIAN INFANTS

Luiza Ribeiro Machado¹, Carolina Fioroni Ribeiro da Silva¹, Stefani Raquel Sales Fritsch¹, Eloisa Tudella¹

¹ Nucleus of Studies in Neuropediatrics and Motricity (NENEM), Federal University of São Carlos (UFSCar), Physiotherapy Pos-Graduate program (PPG-FT), São Carlos, São Paulo, Brazil

Background: The Infant Motor Profile (IMP) is a novel instrument used to assess the motor behavior of infants between three and 18 months of age or until they acquire independent walking by three months. The instrument provides qualitative and quantitative information about motor development through the domains: of variation (size of movement repertoire), adaptability (ability to select specific motor strategies for the required task), symmetry (presence of asymmetries of body segments during voluntary activities), fluency (execution of movements in a smooth, elegant and effortless way

when carrying out voluntary activities), performance (or motor performance, corresponds to the number of motor skills that the infant was able to perform) and the total score (sum of all previous scores). In this way, the IMP offers essential information for clinical practice not provided by another neuromotor assessment instrument. Additionally, the IMP is an easy, quick-use, and affordable instrument for health professionals with validated and reliable psychometric properties. Due to its clinical relevance, it was recently translated into Brazilian Portuguese.

Objectives: This study aims to verify the concurrent validity of the translated Brazilian Portuguese version of the IMP with the Alberta Infant Motor Scale (AIMS) in Brazilian infants.

Methods: Participated in this study 24 infants at four months old (4.27 ± 0.5 , 58.33% male) and 24 infants at six months old (6.33 ± 0.04 , 58.33% male). The motor development was assessed using the translated Brazilian Portuguese version of the IMP and AIMS. Parametric and non-parametric statistics tests were performed.

Results: At four months old, AIMS correlated moderately ($\rho=0.529$, $p=0.008$) with IMP total score, fairly with variation ($\rho=0.478$, $p=0.018$) and performance ($\rho=0.468$, $p=0.021$) domains of IMP. At six months old, AIMS correlated fairly ($r=0.490$, $p=0.015$) with IMP total score and moderately ($r=0.727$, $p=0.000$) with the performance domain of the IMP.

Conclusion: The present study confirms the concurrent validity of the translated Brazilian Portuguese version of the IMP with the AIMS. The correlation was higher for the performance domain, even though it was not Strong, which is justified by the fact that the IMP still evaluates other characteristics, e.g., fine motor skills.

Implications: The IMP-translated version to Brazilian Portuguese remains the psychometric properties of the original English version. Therefore, we strongly advise Brazilian health professionals to use the translated version when assessing infant's and children's motor behavior. The IMP will allow early detection and intervention individualized tailored to the infant's needs.

Keywords: Concurrent validity, Motor development, Infant Motor Profile

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

Acknowledgment: Participating families. To the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (88887.478976/2020-00) and Research Support Foundation of the State of São Paulo (2020/14904-2).

Ethics committee approval: Ethics Committee for Research with Human Beings and Animals of the Federal University of São Carlos (CAAE: 37556620.6.1001.5504; number: 4.384.985).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2024.100882>

286

KNOWLEDGE OF BRAZILIAN PREGNANT WOMEN ABOUT THE PHYSICAL THERAPY PERFORMANCE IN OBSTETRICS

Lyana Belém Marinho¹, Bianca Souza Oliveira¹, Paulo Roberto Pereira Borges², Michelle Elias Fernandes da Silva Guarnaschelli², Vanessa Santos Pereira Baldon¹

¹ Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU), Uberlândia, Minas Gerais, Brasil

² Universidade Federal do Triângulo Mineiro (UFTM), Uberaba, Minas Gerais, Brasil

Background: Obstetrics physiotherapy is an expanding area that seeks the promotion and rehabilitation of physical and emotional