

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 ($p < 0.01$), 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.

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

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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.

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

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