

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.

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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

health from the beginning of the gestational period to the postpartum. The obstetric physiotherapist acts by guiding and preparing the woman to perceive and understand her responsibility in the process through specific guidelines and training ranging from regular physical activity to specific preparation for vaginal childbirth. Among the methods can be cited muscle training of the pelvic floor (TMAP), perineal massage and EPI-NO® training.

Objective: To evaluate the knowledge of pregnant women about physical therapy performance in the preparation of women for labor.

Methods: It is characterized as an exploratory, transverse, quantitative research, based on the application of an online questionnaire composed of 23 questions, two of numerical filling and the rest of the multiple choice elaborated in order to evaluate the degree of knowledge Pregnant women about the physiology of vaginal delivery, their rights at this time and about the performance of physical therapy in the gestational period and childbirth. Pregnant women over 18 years old were included with internet access. A questionnaire composed of 23 questions was prepared, with the objective of evaluating the degree of knowledge of pregnant women regarding the physiology of vaginal childbirth, their rights at this time and about the performance of physiotherapy in the gestational period and childbirth.

Results: The responses of 285 pregnant women (29.7 ± 5.4 years; 25.8 ± 10.5 weeks gestational) were analyzed. Of these, 69.5% ($n = 198$) declared to be aware of physiotherapeutic intervention for pelvic floor muscles and 95.1% ($n = 271$) said this preparation can help during labor. On the other hand, 43.9% ($n = 125$) declared the absence of knowledge about the physiotherapist's performance during labor. Among the research participants were observed a greater preference for vaginal delivery (77.9%) compared to caesarean section (22.1%). The most specific preparation techniques for vaginal childbirth, perineal massage and epi-nodes represent the largest percentage of pregnant women who opted for a natural delivery, 42.9% and 56.3%. When the answers were stratified by the preference of delivery, less knowledge was observed about the techniques for perineal preparation for childbirth and physical therapy performance during labor in those who declared a preference for cesarean section.

Conclusion: It is concluded that there is ignorance of part of pregnant women regarding the performance of the physiotherapist during the gestational period and childbirth, and that this ignorance is superior to those with a preference for caesarean section. In addition, it is important to emphasize that the information should not be passed only through the physical therapist, but from the entire health team.

Implications: This directly implies the provision of information for this audience that seems to be lacking in information on the subject. It is of paramount importance to expand the dissemination of the performance of the physiotherapist during prenatal care, childbirth, especially among women with a preference for caesarean section, as the possibility of physiotherapeutic intervention can change the choice of childbirth.

Keywords: Childbirth, Obstetrics, Physiotherapy

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PREVALENCE OF URINARY INCONTINENCE SYMPTOMS IN WOMEN IN THE CLEANING TEAM OF A HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTION

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Background: According to the International Continence Society (ICS), urinary incontinence (UI) is understood as any involuntary loss of urine through the urethra. It is a public health problem of multifactorial origin, which affects the world population, of all ages, regardless of socioeconomic and cultural situation. UI affects both sexes, but is more prevalent in females, affecting up to 50% of this population at any stage of life, impacting quality of life.

Objectives: to analyze the prevalence of symptoms associated with urinary incontinence in women from the cleaning team at Centro Universitário Dr. Lion Sampaio.

Methods: Observational cross-sectional study with descriptive analysis. Data were obtained through the Brazilian version of the International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire – Short Form (ICIQ-SF) and the International Consultation on Incontinence Questionnaire Overactive Bladder (ICIQ-OAB), tabulated in the EXCEL statistical program and analyzed using descriptive statistics: absolute frequency, relative frequency, minimum and maximum values, mean and standard deviation.

Results: 12 women with an average age of 39.5 years participated in the study. There was a prevalence of UI symptoms of 16.6% in the women participating in the study, and the prevalence of stress urinary incontinence was 16.6% in these women, who reported urinary loss once a week or less, usually occurring on coughing and/or sneezing efforts. Of the volunteers participating in the research, 91.6% had some symptom related to an overactive bladder.

Conclusion: It was possible to observe the presence of symptoms of involuntary loss of urine, with characteristic symptoms of stress urinary incontinence among the women participating in the research. It was found that some of these women also had symptoms related to overactive bladder, and that symptoms related to UI and OAB negatively impact the quality of life of these women.

Implications: The lack of knowledge on the part of women about the symptoms of UI and OAB, as well as the role of physiotherapy in women's health, directly affects the quality of life of these women, impacting their social relationships.

Keywords: Urinary Incontinence, Overactive Bladder, Women's Health

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

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