Acknowledgment: This study was granted by the Research Ethics Committee of the Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil. The study’s ethical approval was obtained from the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Sao Carlos (UFSCar) and the Research Ethics Committee of the Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Keywords: Curriculum, Telehealth, Delphi study

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: The study’s ethical approval was granted by the Research Ethics Committee of the Universidade da Cidade de São Paulo on 08/04/2021 (2221021.0.0000.0064).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bjpt.2024.100901

COMPARISON OF SYMPTOMS AND CHANGES IN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL AFTER COPD EXACERBATION

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Background: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) has periods of stability and exacerbations, and in exacerbated cases there is an increase in symptoms, which may lead to the need for hospitalization, resulting in greater physical inactivity and time in sedentary activities. Thus, it becomes necessary to verify behavior change in relation to the level of physical activity after COPD exacerbation.

305 COMMON ASSESSMENT TOOLS OF POST-STROKE PATIENTS UNDERGOING REHABILITATION: A SCOPING REVIEW

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Background: Stroke is the second leading cause of death and the third leading cause of disability in the world. Its alterations reflect functional impairments that limit the return to participation in Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) and to work. The International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) considers that the interaction of biopsychosocial factors defines health. Addresses