

participated in a telerehabilitation protocol for 6 months were included. They were interviewed by telephone calls recorded, guided by a semi-structured script. The interviews were transcribed, categorized, and analyzed, based on the principles of phenomenology following assumptions by Martins and Bicudo (1989). Data analysis was performed in the following stages: transcripts reading; division of the whole transcripts into units of meaning and interpretation; grouping units of meaning in units themes; interpretative synthesis regarding the content of the themes generated by the grouped units of meaning.

Results: From the qualitative analysis, four themes emerged that configure the structure of the phenomenon: 1) Expectations related to physiotherapy through telerehabilitation during the pandemic (includes feelings and thoughts about the expectations related to the beginning of remote physiotherapy after interruption of face-to-face treatment); 2) Experiences of the new daily life (includes the perceptions about the experiences of the new daily life that was configured from the proposed protocol, including the relationship with technology, the perceived changes and the new learnings); 3) Perceptions about themselves in relation to the proposed telerehabilitation program (includes participants' perceptions of themselves during their immersion in the telerehabilitation program); 4) A look at the protocol (includes the opinions and feelings about the protocol and preferences of the participants in relation to the approach modalities).

Conclusion: Apprehension and fear were present in the implementation of the protocol, however, the previous experience with face-to-face physiotherapy and the team allowed feelings of happiness, contentment, welcome and satisfaction with the possibility of returning to activities. The individuals actively participated in the program with commitment and co-responsibility, however, the lack of contact, limited equipment and concern for the safety and individuality of the participants must be highlighted.

Implications: Telerehabilitation was a necessary alternative during the period of the COVID-19 pandemic and brought new learning that may imply the indication and choice of therapeutic approaches nowadays, making it possible to list potentialities and limitations related to their use. Telerehabilitation can be useful when distance separates the patient from the team and can bring advantages such as reducing time and expenses and increasing the volume of treatment. The hybrid approach composed by remote and face-to-face modalities is an interesting option in the field of physiotherapy.

Keywords: Telerehabilitation, Qualitative Research, Parkinson Disease

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PHYSIOTHERAPIST'S PERFORMANCE IN THE CARE OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN A SPECIALIZED REHABILITATION CENTER

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Background: Physical therapist practices have undergone transformations over the years in the search for the primacy of comprehensive care. In Specialized Rehabilitation Centers, this care model is recommended for the care of Persons with Disabilities.

Objective: To identify and describe the care practices and actions carried out by physiotherapists in approaching Persons with Disabilities in specialized rehabilitation centers based on the comparison between prescribed work and real work.

Methods: This is a qualitative and descriptive study, taking the case study as a guiding model, based on ethnographic analysis resources. The study was developed with the association of three data collection strategies: document analysis, direct observation with conversational approaches and interviews with physiotherapies from an Especialized Rehabilitation Center (ERC) in the state of Paraíba-PB.

Results: The study reveals that there are differences and nuances between the prescribed work and the real work, the physiotherapists partially present, or do not present in their routine, elements such as the practice of reassessing assisted users, elaboration and execution of the Singular Therapeutic Project (STP), and periodic meetings in team, reference and counter-reference practices, communication between the points of the Care Network for people with disabilities and intersectoral articulation, as recommended by the instruction.

Conclusion: Knowledge of the practices allowed for identifying the distance between the prescribed work and the concrete conditions for carrying it out, which makes it possible to adopt strategies to improve the process and organization of work in the ERC.

Implications: The research pointed out important elements for the debate about the performance of physiotherapists in the CERs, elements that can become points of permanent education in health for the physiotherapy professionals of these centers, and secondarily can result in important changes in the process and organization of work of physiotherapists at CER.

Keywords: Physiotherapy, Rehabilitation Centers, Biopsychosocial Models

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

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THE ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF PHYSIOTHERAPISTS IN A CENTER SPECIALIZED IN REHABILITATION

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Background: Physiotherapy in a specialized rehabilitation center (CER) has an important role in the care of Persons with Disabilities (PwD), it can be a fundamental part of adopting the biopsychosocial approach that is sought in these centers, provided that the organization of work is also aligned providing comprehensive care to PwD.

Objective: to know facilitators and obstacles related to the organization of the physiotherapist's work in the Center specialized in rehabilitation and its relationship with the care practices provided to Persons with Disabilities.