Conclusion: For the characteristics of this preliminary sample of pregnant women in the third trimester, it was observed that pregnancy had a low impact on quality of life in general, with a greater decline in the health and functioning domain. It is necessary to expand the sample and correlate these data with their sociodemographic characteristics.
Implications: The results demonstrate the importance of the physiotherapist in relieving the physical symptoms of women in the third trimester of pregnancy, in order to increase their quality of life, and to guarantee that this period is lived in the best possible way.
Keywords: Pregnant, Quality of life, Edema

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

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IMPACT OF MOTOR FUNCTION OF INDIVIDUALS WITH SPINAL MUSCULAR AMYOTROPHY AND OVERLOAD OF THEIR CAREGIVERS ON QUALITY OF LIFE

Natália Guimarães Melo[1], Geovane Balçanufo de Sousa e Silva[1], Jordana Batista da Silva Lima[1], Thais Passos de Oliveira Guimarães[1], Francine Aguilera Rodrigues da Silva[1], Letícia de Araújo Morais[1]
[1] *State Center for Rehabilitation and Readaptation Center Dr. Henrique Santillo, School of Social and Health Sciences, Pontifical Catholic University of Goiás, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil*

Background: Spinal Muscular Atrophy (SMA) is a progressive degenerative neuromuscular disease that can cause several motor, respiratory, and functional impairments, directly interfering with the quality of life (QoL). Depending on the severity of the SMA, the individual may need intermittent care and their caregivers may feel overwhelmed with this responsibility.
Objectives: To correlate caregiver burden and motor function measurement (MFM) of individuals with SMA with their QoL.
Methods: Descriptive cross-sectional study, carried out in a state rehabilitation center in Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil. Data collection was carried out from March to July 2022, consisting of individuals diagnosed with SMA types I, II, and III being followed up at the institution's Neuromuscular Diseases Clinic and their main family caregivers. To analyze the MFM, participants younger than six years old were evaluated using the Motor Function Measurement Scale - Short Version (MFM-20), and those older than six years old using the Motor Function Measurement Scale (MFM-32). For QoL assessment, those over five years old answered the PedsQL Neuromuscular 3.0 questionnaire according to age group, while those under five years old had the same questionnaire answered by their guardians. To assess caregiver burden, the Burden Interview questionnaire was used. The distribution of demographic profile and clinical data was tested according to the type of SMA by applying Pearson's Chi-square test and “Post hoc” standardized residual analysis. The QoL, MFM, and caregiver burden were tested between the types of EBF using the Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA), controlling the effect of variables that presented $p < 0.05$ in the initial exploratory analyses. The significance level adopted was $p < 0.05$.
Results: The sample consisted of 32 individuals with SMA, 6(18.7%) type I, 9(28.1%) type II, and 17(53.1%) type III, with a mean age of 21.9± 17.3 years old, mostly male 17(53.1%) and 27 caregivers, 26 (96.3%) females. The MFM showed a moderate positive correlation with the QoL of individuals with SMA type II ($r = 0.71$; $p = 0.05$) and in type III it had a strong positive correlation with statistical significance ($r = 0.63$; $p = 0.\ 01$). Caregiver burden had a negative correlation with QoL in SMA types II and III ($r = -\ 0.71$; $p = 0.05$ and $r = -0.16$; $p = 0.63$, respectively), without statistical significance.
Conclusion: MFM correlated with the QoL of individuals with SMA, especially type III. The burden of caregivers showed a negative relationship with the QoL of people with SMA, highlighting the need for care for this population.
Implications: Knowledge of the motor function of individuals with SMA and the burden of their caregivers are important aspects that allow for more specific therapeutic approaches according to their individualities.
Keywords: Quality of life, Spinal Muscular Atrophy, Caregivers

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FUNCTIONAL HEALTH LITERACY OF PEOPLE WITH SPINAL CORD INJURY IN REHABILITATION

Francine Aguilera Rodrigues da Silva[1], Maria Alves Barbosa[2], Katarinne Lima Moraes[3], Vanessa da Silva Carvalho Vila[4], Cejane Oliveira Martins Prudente[4], Celmo Celeno Porto[2]
[1] *State Center for Rehabilitation and Readaptation Center Dr. Henrique Santillo, School of Social and Health Sciences, Pontifical Catholic University of Goiás, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil*
[2] *Health Sciences Program, Federal University of Goiás (UFG), Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil*
[3] *Faculty of Ceilândia, University of Brasilia (UnB), Brasilia, Distrito Federal, Brazil*
[4] *School of Social and Health Sciences, Pontifical Catholic University of Goiás, Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil*

Background: Spinal cord injury (SCI) represents a public health problem due to the sequelae it causes, leading to physical dependence and functional disability. The acquisition of knowledge and the learning of skills are considered important aspects in the rehabilitation process of these people and are directly related to functional health literacy (FHL). The FHL refers to the understanding of information on health risks and the use of health services, including information leaflets, booklets, and health education. The person with SCI faces multiple barriers and experiences health disparities, but few studies have investigated the FHL of this population in rehabilitation.
Objectives: To evaluate the functional health literacy of people with spinal cord injury in rehabilitation.
Methods: Quantitative and cross-sectional study conducted in a state rehabilitation center in Goiânia, Goiás, Brazil. The data collection took place between October 2021 and January 2022. The sample was composed of individuals diagnosed with SCI older than 18 years who attended the adult neurofunctional physiotherapy outpatient clinic of the institution. The Short Test of Functional Health Literacy in Adults (S-TOFHLA), electronic medical records were used to fill out the clinical profile form, and a questionnaire for sociodemographic characterization. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), version 26.0.
Results: We evaluated 85 individuals diagnosed with SCI, 22 females (25.9%) and 63 males (74.1%). Regarding the classification of the injury, most participants (42.4%) were classified as "A" on the American Impairment Scale (AIS) and presented paraplegia (65.8%), with