action-oriented messages and adapted for each audience. Currently, social media (Instagram, Twitter, Reddit, WeChat and others) represent an efficient tool for disseminating knowledge. In this sense, social media can contribute to the dissemination of knowledge to workers, professionals, researchers, and others interested in the field of ergonomics and workers' health.

Objective: To evaluate the use of Instagram profiles for the dissemination of knowledge in ergonomics and workers' health.

Methods: This is an exploratory and descriptive study, based on data mining available on Instagram (IG). The profiles were identified through search engines by username and by subjects of interest ("hashtags"). An initial search identified the three most used terms: "Worker's Health", "Occupational Health" and "Ergonomics". Then, 3 consecutive searches were performed for each term, with a filter for the "account" option, to identify the associated available profiles. These profiles were visited to collect information. The search was conducted in one day to reduce the risk of bias and to achieve search exhaustion.

Results: 167 profiles were found. Among them, 45 were excluded due to duplicity and 92 were exclusively to offer some product or service. Thus, 30 profiles were selected for data analysis. The profiles have different characteristics: where 3 were institutional, which exposed the services they provided, actions they performed and information on workers' health; 6 of the profiles were directly associated with research on workers' health, who disseminated their research and also disseminated studies related to workers' health; 10 profiles were dedicated purely to disseminating information about workers' health, another 7 profiles were dedicated to information on disciplines and extension projects, where they presented their actions and even indications of health protection measures in the work environment, as well as some related concepts and laws; 1 was dedicated to publicizing an event and 1 profile was dedicated to publicizing vacancies in occupational health. As for the activities of the profiles, 36.6% (n=11) of the total profiles analyzed are active or at least with updates in the year 2023.

Conclusion: The results revealed that most of the profiles found disseminate content related to ergonomics and worker health for commercial purposes or to disseminate information related to teaching and extension projects. A few of them publish scientific studies or make an explicit approach to science in their publications.

Implications: This study contributes to mapping the use of Instagram as a tool for disseminating knowledge. Its results point to a gap and the need for further studies addressing the typography of publications and its impact on the population that consumes this content.

Keywords: Dissemination of knowledge, Social media, Worker's health

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OCCURRENCE OF FALLS AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS IN ELDERLY RESIDENTS IN EUNÁPOLIS, BA

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Background: Aging is a worldwide phenomenon, which has raised the need for the world to create a strategy to keep these individuals more active and face the epidemiological changes resulting from this phenomenon. The fall, which is described as an abrupt phenomenon, has the potential to cause great harm to the elderly individual. Therefore, this stands out as an object of investigation of vital importance for the health of the elderly.

Objective: To investigate the occurrence of falls and associated factors in the elderly population of the city of Eunápolis, BA.

Methods: This is a cross-sectional, descriptive study with a quantitative approach using sociodemographic, epidemiological, and self-reported functionality questionnaires that were adapted according to the questionnaires used in the Longitudinal Study of Elderly Health (ELSI Brasil). To this end, 25 elderly people were interviewed, who were approached in a coexistence group for the elderly at a Basic Health Unit in the Urbis I neighborhood of the municipality of Eunápolis-BA. Data were organized and analyzed using Microsoft Excel and Software R. For the analysis of factors associated with the outcome, a theoretical determination model was built with the three hierarchical blocks.

Results: Most of the sample consisted of women, who had some functional limitation, where 40% had already suffered a fall. It was possible to observe an association between the number of diseases reported by the elderly and the presence of falls, and among individuals who were affected by falls, the most frequent place of occurrence was the residence.

Conclusion: It is possible to infer from the data generated by this study that age alone does not correlate with the occurrence of falls, however, the more diseases the elderly individual has, the more likely they are to suffer a fall. The study also sheds light on care for the environment where this elderly person is inserted, since falls that occurred at home were more frequent.

Implications: This study can help in understanding the risk factors for the occurrence of falls in the elderly, in addition to pointing to a possible focus of intervention, which is the environment where the elderly are inserted.

Keywords: Aging, Functionality, Risk of falling

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PRESCRIPTION OF ACUPUNCTURE POINTS BY PHYSICAL THERAPISTS FOR NECK PAIN: INTER-RATER AGREEMENT

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Background: Acupuncture has been investigated in randomized controlled trials for the treatment of neck pain. However, whether there is an agreement between the combinations of acupuncture points in the scientific literature and prescriptions performed by acupuncturist physiotherapists remains unknown.

Objectives: This study investigated the agreement between acupuncture point prescriptions in the scientific literature and pragmatic prescriptions by physical therapists for people with neck pain.

Methods: Twenty-four acupuncture points were obtained from 27 randomized clinical trials investigating the effects of acupuncture on neck pain. Fourteen reviewers (8 men [57%], time (median [min,

max]) since completion of undergraduate and specialization courses of 18 [8, 27] and 12 [2, 25] years) reported which acupuncture points they recommend via an online questionnaire. The frequency and co-occurrence of prescribed acupuncture points were evaluated, as well as absolute and inter-rater agreement.

Results: Physiotherapists reported 22 (94%) acupuncture points and (median [min, max]) 7 [1, 16] acupuncture points individually. The most common acupuncture points were Ashi (n=11, 79%), Houxi SI-3 (n=10, 71%) and Kunlun BL-60 (n=9, 64%); the most common co-occurrent acupuncture points were BL60 (Kunlun) and Ashi (n=9, 64%). Inter-rater reliability was better-than-chance for 5 points (ranging from κ=0.432, 95% CI=[0.276; 0.533] Ashi point to κ=0.125, 95% CI=[0.087; 0.192] GB21 point). Furthermore, inter-rater agreement was worse-than-chance for 16 points (ranging from κ= -0.453, 95% CI=[-0.453; -0.116] TE14 to κ= -0.152, 95% CI=[-0.152; 0.000] points SI12 and GV20).

Conclusions: Pragmatic prescriptions of acupuncture points for neck pain by specialist acupuncture physiotherapists do not agree with prescriptions in the scientific literature.

Implications: There is a need for explicit, high-level evidence-based rules for prescribing and teaching acupuncture point combinations for neck pain to be included in future clinical trials.

Keywords: Neck pain, Traditional Chinese Medicine, Physical therapy, Rehabilitation

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PRELIMINARY DATA ON THE EFFECTS OF PHOTOBIOMODULATION ON TISSUE REPAIR OF BURNING INJURIES: A RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED, DOUBLE-BLINDED CLINICAL TRIAL

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Background: Burning is a tissue injury that can be treated through photobiomodulation, which promotes tissue repair by activating physiological cascades that induce the synthesis of RNA and DNA, increasing the production of new cells. LEDtherapy is a type of phototherapeutic resource that uses photobiomodulation, this resource provides a cheaper treatment, easy to apply with less time when compared to LASERtherapy, this is due to the characteristics of LED light. However, there is a scientific gap, as the studies that have been developed in recent years report the effects of LASER in animal models or in vitro, little is known about the real effect of the treatment of burns with LED in human beings, thinking about it, the idea arose. hypothesis of what is the effect of this resource in human model.

Objectives: To compare the effect of red LED photobiomodulation, infrared LED and sham therapy on the rate of re-epithelialization, presence of pain, pruritus, skin temperature, healing quality and scar mobility among individuals with second-degree burns.

Methods: This is a double-blind randomized controlled clinical trial. 11 burn injuries were treated, divided into 3 groups: Red Led Group (n = 2), Infrared LED Group (n = 5), and Sham Group (n = 4), the group's stimulation by LED an application of 7J/cm^2 per point, in the Shan group, the application was mimicked. The presence of pain, itching, skin temperature and wound size were evaluated daily until healing, and at the end of healing, the mobility and quality of the scar were evaluated. Data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, re-epithelialization rate, skin temperature and scar mobility, ANOVA was performed for repeated measures, by Bonferroni post-hoc. One-way anova and for Kruskall wallis scar quality considering a significance level of P $\leq$ 0.05.

Results: There was no statistical difference for the outcome pain, pruritus, rate of re-epithelialization and scar mobility and quality between the groups. However, it is possible to observe a clinical improvement in rate of re-epithelialization, pain and itching in the stimulation groups when compared to the shan.

Conclusion: It is necessary to be careful about the inferences made regarding the results of this research due to the low statistical power, however, it is possible to observe a clinical improvement in the volunteers who were treated with led therapy, the re-epithelialization rate and pain resolution and pruritus in the initial 48 hours.

Implications: The development of studies like this one can answer doubts about the use of LED therapy in wounds in general, and in addition can generate new perspectives for the treatment of burned patients, and insert the physiotherapist even more in the rehabilitation of these patients, thinking of a more uniform and organized healing, with fewer physical sequelae.

Keywords: Photobiostimulation, Healing, Reepithelialization

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DOES THE MOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRETERM INFANTS IMPACT ON LESS PARTICIPATION IN THE HOME ENVIRONMENT? PRELIMINARY DATA

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Background: Prematurity is one of the most prevalent biological factors in Brazil and may contribute to delayed motor, neurological, and sensory development, which may cause persistent problems in the future for these infants. Participation is essential for quality of life and health, especially in the home environment during early childhood, as it is an important component in motor development.

Objectives: To characterize the motor development and home participation of preterm infants vs full-term infants.

Methods: 3 preterm infants with corrected age (M= 36.1$\pm$0.05 gestational age), exposed group (EG); and 3 full-term infants (M= 38.5$\pm$0.86 gestational age), comparison group (CG) participated in this study. The outcomes, motor development, were assessed by the Alberta Infant Motor Scale (EMIA) and participation by the Young Children's Participation and Environment Measure (YC-PEM) questionnaire, both Brazilian versions. The score of motor development