

P9**The influence of climate and pollution factors in dengue cases of great ABC region, São Paulo**

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BMC Health Services Research 2016, **16(Suppl 3):P9**

Background

Dengue is considered a major public health problem in the world. It is estimated that 80 million people are infected annually in 100 countries on all continents. The global changes that have taken place directly interfere with the natural environment; relating them to the climate and tropical diseases, it can be seen that changes in temperature alter the ecosystem, directly influencing the growth in transmission of diseases caused by vectors, which includes dengue. Objectives: To understand the consequences of temporal variability of climate conditions on the occurrence of dengue in the population of the Greater ABC metropolitan region of São Paulo and characterize the temporal trend of dengue in the region in the period 2010-2013.

Methods

Analysis of numbers of dengue cases reported in the years under review, complemented by the meteorological data (temperature and humidity) and pollutant concentration data (PM10). Dengue in the region had a higher incidence in 2010 and lower incidence in 2012.

Results

It was found that there is a statistical association between moisture and PM10 with dengue cases reported. Though the temperature does not statistically assume an association with reported dengue cases, it was found that the temperature peaks coincided with the epidemic peak of dengue.

Conclusions

High pollutant concentration (PM10) is associated with a decrease in the number of dengue cases. It would be interesting to carry out future studies related to environmental pollution and its influence on the mosquito *Aedes aegypti* development in all phases of its life cycle and developing strategies for better monitoring, campaigns and surveillance.

Keywords

Reported Dengue Cases, Vectors, Climatic and Environmental Factors, Particulate Pollutants

P10**Visual function and impact of visual therapy in children with learning disabilities: a pilot study**

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BMC Health Services Research 2016, **16(Suppl 3):P10**

Background

Undetected visual dysfunctions affect academic performance. Thus it's essential the implementation of programs for visual evaluation/intervention in schoolchildren. Given that children with learning disabilities in reading (LDR) can benefit from early intervention with visual therapy (VT), this study aims to estimate the frequency and distribution of visual impairment in children with LDR, assess the

impact of visual disturbances and the influence of VT on their quality of life.

Methods

Seventeen children with LDR (9 ± 1 years), followed in speech therapy/educational intervention in the paediatric service of "Centro Hospitalar Cova da Beira" (Portugal), participated in this study. The control group included 103 children without learning disabilities (10 ± 1 years). The visual function evaluation included the application of the Inventory of Visual Efficiency (COVD-QoL questionnaire), and optometric measurement of various parameters of visual function. All children with LDR with altered visual function were advised to conduct a VT plan.

Results

Children with LDR showed a higher percentage of visual function alterations (vergence function, accommodation and ocular motility) and reported more symptoms compared to control group. After a VT plan was registered a significant improvement in most visual parameters assessed, and observed a significant reduction of visual symptoms.

Conclusions

This study shows that improvement of objective/subjective parameters of visual function reduce visual symptoms, increasing comfort while carrying out schoolwork, improving the quality of life in LDR children. This study suggests the importance of evaluation of visual function in LDR children, as well as the benefits of VT and the importance of a multidisciplinary approach.

Keywords

Learning disabilities, visual function, visual symptoms, visual therapy, school performance

P11**Edentulism and the need of oral rehabilitation among institutionalized elderly**

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BMC Health Services Research 2016, **16(Suppl 3):P11**

Background

An adequate dentition is important for well-being and increase of quality of life. Despite advances in preventive dentistry, edentulism is still a major public health issue in Portugal. Objectives: Determine the prevalence of edentulism and assess the oral rehabilitation and oral/prosthetic hygiene habits in a sample of institutionalized elderly.

Methods

We conducted a cross-sectional study in a sample of 68 institutionalized elderly (79.4 % female), in which the average age was 78.3 ± 12.0 years old. Data collection was performed by applying a questionnaire about oral health behaviours and through an intraoral observation in order to determine the oral status and verify the condition of the oral rehabilitation of each participant.

Results

In the present study, 58.8 % presented total edentulism with no natural teeth in the oral cavity and 66.7 % had a removable prosthesis. From the elderly that had a removable prosthesis, only 42.9 % presented satisfactory prosthetic retention and stability. Only 44.1 % refer daily oral/prosthetic hygiene at least twice-a-day. From the total sample, 29.0 % refer having toothache, 58.1 % refer dry mouth and 67.7 % refer difficulty in chewing, even in the case of having a removable prosthesis. The educational level of the elderly was

associated with dental pain ($p=0.012$) and oral/prosthetic hygiene ($p=0.034$).

Conclusions

A high prevalence of tooth loss was found in the sample studied and also the need of improvement of the removable prosthesis is fundamental. Improvement in oral healthcare and oral hygiene habits is essential to promote better oral health and quality of life among the institutionalized elderly.

Keywords

Edentulism, institutionalized elderly, oral rehabilitation, quality of life.

P12

Therapy adherence of outpatients in the pharmacy services of a hospital unit

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BMC Health Services Research 2016, **16(Suppl 3):P12**

The low adherence to therapy of chronic patients undergoing long-term treatment has been identified as a major factor responsible for the lack of effectiveness of prescribed treatments.

In the present study, we have conducted interviews to patients over the age of 18 that acquired their medications in a hospital pharmacy of the north region of Portugal. Compliance with the treatment regimen and self-perception of health status were assessed by applying the Morisky Medication Adherence Scale© (MMA-8-Item) and the Brief Illness Perception Questionnaire© (IPQ-B), respectively.

The association between gender and some types of disease was observed for Psoriatic Arthritis and for the incidence of breast cancer in women and lung cancer in males. Of the 11 patients, 3 reported to have undergone therapeutic changes from the beginning of treatment. These three correspond to patients with Hepatitis B and Psoriatic Arthritis.

The results of therapy adherence show 90.9 % of adherence, in which 5 of the 11 respondents showed a high degree of adherence to therapy and only 1 revealed lower levels of adherence. According to the MMA-8-Item ($n=11$) respondents do not associate the non-adherence to oblivion of taking the medicines. However, the limiting factors of adherence most mentioned were adverse effects associated with the medication and depressive states linked with the negative impact that the disease has on society.

Although this is a pilot study, our results have shown to be promising. Patients reported high adherence rates and it was verified a relationship between therapy adherence and the self-perception of health.

Keywords

Therapy adherence, health status, effectiveness

P13

Universal access and comprehensive care of oral health: an availability study

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BMC Health Services Research 2016, **16(Suppl 3):P13**

The constitutional right to health can be considered as one of the greatest social achievements of the post-democracy period in Brazil.

After 25 years of the implementation of the Unified Health System, although undeniable advances have been observed, the guidelines for universal access and comprehensive care in oral health still remain as challenges. In this sense, we performed an availability study (AS) of oral health services with a focus on universal access and comprehensive care.

The EA consists of a set of procedures that precede the stage of evaluation for verifying the extent to which the object can be evaluated. In this study the following steps were taken: (a) description of oral health care by identifying goals and activities; (b) design of the theoretical and logical model; (c) development of an evaluation matrix; (d) identification of stakeholders in the evaluation; and (e) achieving consensus on the evaluation procedures.

The evaluative matrix of oral health care with a focus on universal access and comprehensiveness was composed of five dimensions: accessibility; availability; priority of promotion and prevention actions; articulation of promotion, prevention and recovery; and integral approach of individuals and families. For each dimension indicators were discussed related to the level of dental care: management, primary care, specialized care, urgent and emergency services and hospital care.

The EA proved to be appropriate and allowed the identification of priority areas of oral health care for future evaluations.

Keywords

Health services evaluation, access, oral health care services, Integrality in Health, oral health

P14

Is the respiratory function of children a predictor of air quality? Coimbra as a case study

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BMC Health Services Research 2016, **16(Suppl 3):P14**

Background

Respiratory changes are increasingly present, from an early age, either because life is increasingly sedentary, or because city pollution is increasingly present. Knowing that the circuits of the children of the city of Coimbra, are apparently "clean", we assessed two groups of children, using spirometry in the search for respiratory changes denoting disease. Objective: to assess a population of children representing the municipality of Coimbra, in order to understand possible respiratory changes.

Methods

We studied children who attend the 1st grade and those who attend the 4th grade, using spirometry. The children were selected among those who had no history of disease, nor evident symptoms and presented adequate collaboration. The results were stratified to be representative of the population of the municipality of Coimbra.

Results

The results show a predominantly healthy population, with children of the 1st grade (6-7 years old), presenting alterations to small and medium airways in 7.0 % of the cases, with girls representing 4.3 % of the sample. Only in 0.4 % of the children were we in the presence of respiratory alterations of the obstructive type. In the 4th grade group (9 to 10 years), the results showed 4.0 % of obstructive alterations in peripheral airways and only in 2.0 % was obstructive respiratory alteration observed.

Conclusions

We can say that the population between 6 and 10 years old presents a good level of absence of disease, which cannot be unrelated to good air quality of the city and low level of pollution.

Keywords

Spirometry, city pollution, children