

MEETING ABSTRACTS

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Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Health (CIIS) National Meeting 2023

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The Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Health (CIIS) is the research center of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa (UCP) focused on health care. The Center is organized in five platforms, and distributed in four geographies across Portugal: Lisbon, Porto, Viseu and Sintra (Table 1). The center has currently 155 active researchers and attracted funds exceeding 10M€.

For the first time ever, CIIS has organized a National Event that included researchers from all platforms and disciplines, in a truly interdisciplinary and translational scientific event, counting 117 registered participants and 120 abstracts. The meeting took place at the Faculty of Medicine, in the Sintra campus, on the 31st March and 1st April 2023. The Scientific Committee of the CIIS National Meeting decided that the theme for the meeting is *Interdisciplinary Health Care*. Rather than clustering researchers by platform or discipline, we decided to create three working sessions that are inclusive to everyone and not restricting the presentations by discipline, being therefore, interdisciplinary. These are: 1 – *Translational Care*; 2 – *Clinical Care*; and 3 – *Community Care*.

The meeting was held in the presence of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa Rector Professor Isabel Capelo Gil, the Vice-Rector Professor Peter Hanenberg, the Director of the CIIS, Professor Marlene Barros, the Director of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor António Almeida and the guest speaker Professor Tomáš Zima, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic, and hosted by the Deputy Director of the CIIS, Professor Paulo J. G. Bettencourt.

For two days, papers were presented by invited speakers within each session, and posters were presented by CIIS researchers and students, in a highly anticipated poster session. All abstracts were peer-reviewed. To bring further excitement to the poster session, the Meeting Scientific Committee selected the best poster from each platform to receive the Best Poster Award. Finally, the CIIS platform coordinators presented their plans and vision for the future.

Following the success of this meeting, the Scientific Committee of the National Meeting, decided to implement yearly meetings of the Center.

We would like to acknowledge all CIIS members, staff and students that accepted the challenge of participating in this event, presenting their most recent data, sharing their knowledge, and making this truly an interdisciplinary health care event.

We hope this meeting has contributed to share the latest scientific achievements of all members and promoted the beginning of new collaborations for the future, keeping in mind the main goal of improving health care with an interdisciplinary view, to ultimately improve quality of life, with humanity and spirituality at the center of all scientific quests.

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Table 1 Platforms of the Center for Interdisciplinary Research in Health

Name	Location	Head
Neurosciences	Lisbon and Porto	Prof. Ana Mineiro
Nursing	Lisbon and Porto	Prof. Paulo Alves
CatólicaMed	Sintra	Prof. Paulo Bettencourt
SalivaTec	Viseu	Prof. Nuno Rosa
Precision Dental Medicine	Viseu	Prof. André Correia



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P28**- Usability testing of the Implant Disease Risk Assessment IDRA, a tool for preventing peri-implant disease: protocol design**

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Background

A risk assessment tool named Implant Disease Risk Assessment (IDRA) was developed to help professionals predict the development of peri-implantitis. Eight parameters were organized into an octagon-shaped functional diagram capable of providing an individual risk profile and determining the need for risk reduction measures. To design a protocol to test the usability of IDRA-TOOL within a population of dentists dedicated to the field of Implantology.

Materials and Methods

In order to identify tasks or features of the tool that are difficult to perform, assess the clarity of the language used, the average time to complete the tasks, identify design issues and factors or other requirements that may have not been considered and that could improve the efficiency of the tool, a convenience sample of 8 dentists dedicated to the field of Implantology and interested in participating in the IDRA-TOOL usability tests is used. Literature research was done to identify methods that could help in the development of this usability tests.

Results

This study made it possible to define the usability protocol for the IDRA-TOOL, which should follow the following steps: i) Each participant accesses a link at the QUALTRICS platform where they find the pre-defined clinical use cases with specific data, who anonymously carry out the same steps and enter or search for the same information while performing the same tasks. Each task is observed by the responsible researcher. ii) Participants are asked to use the *Think Aloud* approach. iii) Afterwards, the survey System Usability Scale should be completed. iv) A face-to-face interview with audio recording will be then conducted by the responsible researcher, asking participants about their experience and what suggestions can be considered to improve the tool.

Conclusions

The usability protocol that was developed can help in future research in the optimization of IDRA-TOOL to be easily applied in the clinical practice.

P29**- Standardized language systems used by nurses in palliative care in Portugal**

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Given the increasing complexity of palliative care patients and care delivery, the adoption of tools that support this reality is essential. Standardized terminologies play a fundamental role in guiding the different stages of the nursing process, leading to an improvement in the quality of care provided.

To identify the standardized nursing languages, nursing record methodologies available and used by nurses in palliative care (PC) 108 PC nursing teams were contacted and 56 have replied; 94.6% reported using electronic and in 89.3% nursing data are stored in a standardized electronic format. The most prevalent standardized language system for nursing is ICNP (94.6%). In 39.3% of the teams, nursing data

cannot be measurable or recoverable, and when it is possible, 41.2% of teams have already used that data in research development. The more known standardized nursing language systems are ICNP, NANDA-I, NIC and NOC.

In PC, avoidable suffering is perpetuated by the lack of knowledge, requiring the updating of evidence-based tools in this area. The knowledge and development of standardized languages will contribute to the improvement of the quality of care provided, as well as support the production of scientific evidence related to the nursing practice in PC.

P30**- Is anxiety related to higher vulnerability to a body illusion? Results from the classical rubber hand illusion paradigm**

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Background

The Rubber Hand Illusion is a classical body illusion that induces in the individual the feeling that a rubber hand positioned in the expected place of the real hand is its own. It is believed that the illusion is a consequence of the integration of ascending signals of three main sensory modalities: proprioceptive, visual, and tactile. As such, it has been proposed that individuals with a lower ability to detect and interpret body signals may be more vulnerable to being affected by the illusion. The current study aimed to investigate if individual differences in anxiety, known to affect the perception of body signals were associated with the vulnerability to sense this body illusion.

Materials and methods

Healthy volunteers underwent the two classic conditions of the RHI, synchronous and asynchronous. The feeling of ownership and the proprioceptive drift in each condition were the main outcomes. Anxiety was measured using the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). Spearman's correlations were used to assess associations between the illusion outcomes and the state and trait anxiety. The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of the Universidade Católica Portuguesa. The individuals who agreed to participate provided written informed consent.

Results

Forty-five healthy volunteers have been enrolled in the study. Trait anxiety was correlated with the feeling of ownership in the asynchronous condition (Spearman's $r = 0.325$, $p = 0.029$), and the state anxiety correlated with all proprioceptive measures, such as proprioceptive drift in synchronous (Spearman's $r = 0.299$, $p = 0.049$) and asynchronous condition (Spearman's $r = 0.310$, $p = 0.038$), and with the feeling of ownership in the control items (Spearman's $r = 0.335$, $p = 0.025$).

Conclusions

These results suggest that the sensitivity to the RHI is higher in individuals with higher anxiety. As measured by the changes in proprioception, the vulnerability to body illusions might be increased in individuals with high-state anxiety, thus suggesting difficulties in maintaining a stable body schema and interpreting body signals that may have clinical consequences.

P31**- The relationship between the ability to detect ascending sensory signals, and the emotions and beliefs in expectations of pain reduction - an experimental conditioning task**

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