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Abstracts

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NURSING CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH A STOMA: A QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

Clementina Sousa^{I,II,a}, Celia Santos^{III,b}, Arminda Maciel Vieira^{I,c}

^IInstituto Politécnico de Viana do Castelo. Escola Superior de Saúde. Viana do Castelo, Portugal

^{II}Instituto de Ciências da Saúde. Universidade Católica Portuguesa. Porto, Portugal

^{III}Escola Superior de Enfermagem do Porto. Porto, Portugal

Introduction: An ostomy represents a potential threat to all aspects of individual life. So, the patients need to incorporate and manage these changes in their daily life. Scientific literature shows that specific nursing interventions influence positively the quality of life (QoL) of those living with a stoma.

Objective: To evaluate the effect of a nursing intervention program (NIP) in patient's QoL with elimination ostomy.

Methods: Using a quasi-experimental design, patients were enrolled into two groups. A sample of 93 participants: 62 receiving the NIP (intervention group=IG); 31 receiving standard nursing care (control group=CG). Data was gathered from both groups at the 1st (T1) and 6th (T2) postsurgical months, using the Stoma Quality of Life Index (SQLI).

Results: In T1, both groups were similar on all SQLI domains, except in the subscales help and advice ($t=2,08$; $p=0,04$) with higher average in the intervention group (IG=83,08/CG=74,0) and positive adaptation ($t=1,76$; $p=0,05$) with higher average in the control group (IG=34,3/CG=42,7). At T2, statistically significant changes were observed between the overall SQLI of both groups ($p<0,000$) with higher average in IG (IG=107,5/CG=86,1) except the domains: pain, food and help. Analyzing the intra-group results, between T1 and T2, very significant statistically differences were shown in the IG ($p<0,000$) in all fields, excepting sexual activity. In the CG, only in psychological well-being, physical well-being and sexual activity, significant differences were observed ($p<0,05$).

Conclusions: Although these results may be preliminary, these findings suggest that specific nursing interventions play an important role in enhancing QoL of patients with a stoma.

Descriptors: nursing interventions; program; patients; stoma; quality of life.

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RESILIENCE IN ADOLESCENTS AND THEIR PERCEPTION OF THE PARENTING STYLES

Mónica Silva^a, Joana Sequeira^b

Instituto Superior Miguel Torga. Porto, Portugal

Introduction: During adolescence many changes occur in parent-child relationships.

Objective: The aim of this research is to explore the relations between the perception of resilience in adolescents, parent-child communication and parenting styles.

Methods: An sociodemographic questionnaire, the Parental Rearing Style Questionnaire for Adolescents (EMBU-A), Perception Scale of Parenting Communication (COMPA – children version 10-16) and the Resilience Scale from Wagnild and Young, brazilian adaptation. Instruments were applied to 135 adolescents within 12-15 years old were applied to the participants.

Results: Results of parenting practices showed no significant differences between gender. Though, younger adolescents and those who have never lost a scholar year have a better perception of parental support. Older adolescents perceived more rejection as well as those who have lost a scholar year. Moreover, this kind of adolescents have more negative perceptions about patterns of communication with their parents. On the other hand, the younger sons and those who have never lost a scholar year, have a positive perception of the communication. Despite being statistically insignificant, girls have higher levels of resilience. The younger adolescents and those who have never lost a scholar year, have high scores in the resilience scale, comparing to older ones and those who have lost a scholar year.

Conclusions: It can be concluded that families where children perceive more emotional support, communication affective expressions, meta communication and availability for communication between parent-child are families where adolescent perceives himself as resilient.

Descriptors: parenting styles; communication; resilience; adolescence.

^a clementinasousa@ess.ipvcc.pt

^b celiasantos@esep.pt

^c armindavieira@ess.ipvcc.pt

^a monicascsilva@gmail.com

^b joanasequeira@esdrm.ipsantarem.pt