

MEETING ABSTRACTS

Open Access



Proceedings of the 4th IPLeiria's International Health Congress

Leiria, Portugal. 11-12 May 2018

Published: 13 September 2018

Keynote lectures

S1

The role of practice-based research in stimulating educational innovation in healthcare

Sandra Hasanefendic (s.hasanefendic@vu.nl)
Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, De Boelelaan 1105, 1081 HV Amsterdam, the Netherlands
BMC Health Services Research 2018, 18(Suppl 2):S1

Background

Practice-based research is not uncommon in healthcare. In fact, the way nurses and doctors train is through extensive and intensive practice [1]. In other words, practice-based research has been used to gain new knowledge partly by means of practice and the outcomes of that practice [2]. Practice based research networks have also been gaining on importance in healthcare as ways of addressing research questions informed by practicing clinicians. They aim to gather data and improve existing practices of primary care [3], practice-based research is not only about gaining new knowledge via practice and improving existing practices.

Objective

In this presentation/paper I explain and highlight the role of practice-based research as an instrument for educational innovation in healthcare sciences.

Methods

I used interview excerpts and examples of projects related to healthcare at different universities of applied sciences in the Netherlands and Germany (also known as polytechnics in Portugal) to advance the role of practice-based research in educational innovation. This type of research is an integral part of teaching and curricular assignments in the healthcare settings in the Netherlands and Germany, and particularly at universities of applied sciences. I emphasized how practice-based research can improve and enrich the curricula, while at the same time, building necessary skills of future healthcare professionals and improving practices in already existing healthcare institutions.

Results

I show that practice-based research is in fact short term problem-oriented research which serves educational purposes by upgrading students' and teachers' skills and knowledge of the profession and dynamics in the work environment; which also has the potential to improve company products or design solutions and at the same time contribute to local and regional innovation in professions and profession related institutions [4-5]. Its role is multidimensional and dialectic insofar it serves multitude goals and is accomplished in dialogue among relevant stakeholders [6]. Practical suggestions for healthcare educators and practitioners in designing their curricula to incorporate the basic elements of this practice-based research are also offered in this presentation/paper.

Conclusions

Practice-based research is more than knowledge acquisition via practice. Its role and goals expand to enriching educational curricula with a more comprehensive engagement of external and professional

stakeholders, at the same time contributing to student soft and professional skill development and solving stakeholder problems or optimizing services and products at local or regional levels.

References

1. Westfall JM, Mold J, Fagnan L. Practice-based research—"Blue Highways" on the NIH roadmap. *Jama*, 2007; 297(4): 403-406.
2. Andrews JE, Pearce KA, Ireson C, Love MM. Information-seeking behaviors of practitioners in a primary care practice-based research network (PBRN). *Journal of the Medical Library Association*, 2005;93(2):206.
3. Hartung DM, Guise JM, Fagnan LJ, Davis MM, Stange KC. Role of practice-based research networks in comparative effectiveness research. *Journal of comparative effectiveness research*. 2012;1(1):45-55.
4. Frederik H, Hasanefendic S, Van der Sijde P. Professional field in the accreditation process: examining information technology programmes at Dutch Universities of Applied Sciences. *Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education*. 2017, 42(2): 208-225.
5. Hasanefendic S. Responding to new policy demands: A comparative study of Portuguese and Dutch non-university higher education organizations. [Doctoral Thesis]. Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, the Netherlands. 2018.
6. Hasanefendic S, Heitor M, Horta H. Training students for new jobs: The role of technical and vocational higher education and implications for science policy in Portugal. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*. 2016; 113: 328-340.

Keywords

Practice-based research, Short term, Problem oriented, Healthcare, Universities of applied sciences.

S2

Is sexuality a right for all? Sexual revolution in the old age

Francisco J Hernández-Martínez (francisco.hernandezmartinez@ulpgc.es)
Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, 35001 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, España
BMC Health Services Research 2018, 18(Suppl 2):S2

Background

"Do not you think your grandmother has sex? What happens with old gays? Why does a kiss between two elders tenderizes us and we do not think it is erotic" (interview, Ricardo Iacub, 2018). It still impacts us, and what do we do with it? Do we let it pass? Do we encourage them?

Throughout the centuries, sex has been postulated as the impulse that gives life to people. This word, of Latin origin, has always aroused much interest in society and in all stages of life; but it must be differentiated from "sexuality", because it contemplates various aspects among which it is found; sex, identities and gender roles, eroticism, pleasure, intimacy, reproduction and sexual orientation [1-6]. Sexuality is a vital dimension that is present in all stages of life, at least since adolescence. It contributes significantly to health and quality of life and is, moreover, a right recognized by international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) [4, 7-9].



- Malta DC, Bernal RI, Nunes ML, Oliveira MM, Iser BM, Andrade SC, et al. Prevalência de fatores de risco e proteção para doenças crônicas não transmissíveis em adultos: estudo transversal, Brasil 2012. *Epidemiol Serv Saúde*, Brasília. 2014 Dez;23(4):609-22.
- Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística [homepage na internet]. Projeção da População do Brasil por sexo e idade: 2000- 2060 [acesso em 10 dez 2017]. Disponível em: https://ww2.ibge.gov.br/home/estatistica/populacao/projecao_da_populacao/2013/default_tab.shtm.

Keywords

Obesity, Aging, Tendencities, Population projection, Demography.

P18

Nursing interventions towards the hospitalized elderly patient with delirium – a systematic review of literature

Marta Bento, Rita Marques

Universidade Católica Portuguesa, 1649-023 Lisboa, Portugal

Correspondence: Marta Bento (marsofia81@hotmail.com)

BMC Health Services Research 2018, **18(Suppl 2):P18**

Background

Delirium is one of the most prevalent neuropsychiatric syndromes in the hospital setting, preferably in the elderly debilitated patients. It is a cognitive alteration of sudden onset, developing in a matter of hours or days; which is interspersed with periods of lucidity and also characterized by disturbances in attention, memory and behaviour. It is also identified by the worsening of the symptoms at night and by changes in the sleep-wake cycle. The presence of this syndrome, makes impossible a holistic care, upsetting an effectively communication, between patient and nurse or family. It may even be considered common for an elderly, given the age, to appear confused, but it should not be considered normal, so investing in concrete studies to specify these mental changes and determinate what interventions are more appropriate for this vulnerable group, is emergent. It is up to nurses, who are in a privileged position, the early recognition/intervention at this neurological condition. It is assumed as an emerging need, to implement non-pharmacological strategies, so that the occurrence of delirium decreases and thus avoids great suffering.

Objective

This study aimed to identify the nursing interventions directed to the hospitalized elderly, for the control and prevention of delirium.

Methods

Using the methodology recommended by the Cochrane Centre, this systematic review of literature was guided by the following research question: "What is the scientific evidence regarding nursing interventions directed to the hospitalized adult/elderly for the control of delirium?" Using a PICO framework as reference, a review of articles published between 2012 and 2017 was carried out. The research was conducted at B-ON and EBSCO host - Research Databases.

Results

In this bibliographic review 5 studies were selected, in common, they present tendentially, non-pharmacological strategies adopted by nurses with preventive character towards the predisposing and precipitating factors of delirium. The role of nursing in carrying out preventive actions was important in the maintenance of the sensorial balance (frequently reorientation, encouraging the use of visual and hearing aids improves patients 'sensorium), optimizing circadian rhythm (minimizing night procedures, allowing periods of rest), assessing the local environment (limiting background noise and light) as well as in the mental status, pain, monitoring hydration, nutrition and stimulation of early mobility.

Conclusions

The implementation of nursing delirium preventive measures truth sensibilized professionals reveals to be effective in reducing the incidence of delirium. Research is imperative, to recognize and validate witch interventions may better control delirium and thus reduce its consequences.

Keywords

Delirium, Nursing interventions, Hospitalized adult patients, Evidence-based practice.

P19

Distribution of gama-chamber nuclear equipment is associated to the distribution of physicians in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Patrícia Silva, Roger S Rosa, Rita Nagem, Adriane Carvalho, Ronaldo Bordin

Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, 90040-060 Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

Correspondence: Patrícia Silva (patriciaairan@ig.com.br)

BMC Health Services Research 2018, **18(Suppl 2):P19**

Background

The use of effective technologies extends the resolution of health services. However, over-supply can create incentives for service over-use, which is not without risk to patients. Nuclear medicine equipment has been increasingly used. Knowing the associations with their spatial distribution can contribute to interventions aimed at reducing inequalities.

Objective

To dimension the association among mean number of equipment's of gamma-chamber, population, Gross Domestic Product and number of physicians, by health region of Rio Grande do Sul, state of southern Brazil.

Methods

Observational and cross-sectional descriptive study based on public data from each one of the 30 health regions for 2013, the most recent year at the time of the survey (2016-2017). Data was managed in Microsoft Excel®. Pearson's linear correlation coefficient and multiple linear regression analysis were used with Statistica 12.5® software, at a significance level of 5%. The variable considered for outcome was monthly mean of gamma camera equipment (GamaC) and the predictor variables (I) population (POP), expressed in number of inhabitants; (II) Gross Domestic Product (GDP), expressed in the national coin (Real); and (III) the number of physicians registered in the CNES - National Register of Health Establishments (MED) by health region of the State Health Secretariat, in 2013.

Results

The predictive variables POP, GDP and MED were each one highly correlated with GamaC (R = 0.94, 0.92 and 0.98 respectively). Simple linear regressions with each independent variable were elaborated. It was found that POP, PIB and MED significantly affected the GamaC variable (adjusted R² of 0.89, 0.84 and 0.96 respectively). In the final model, where variables were standardized and GamaC was considered to be simultaneously dependent on the predictive variables POP, GDP and MED, the POP variable lost significance (p > 0.05). The variable PIB presented a negative coefficient (-0.54, p < 0.01), while the variable MED, a positive (1.27, p < 0.01).

Conclusions

Health regions of the state that had the highest number of physicians, had the highest mean number of scintigraphic chambers. The growth in the supply of medical equipment such as nuclear medicine improves the population's access to services, but the greater supply in Rio Grande do Sul state was associated more with better developed health regions, when considering the number of medical professionals available, than the gross domestic product or the number of residents in the territory.

Keywords

Nuclear medicine, Supply, Health needs, Demand of health services.

P20

Family experiences of the internalized person in situation of critical illness: integrative revision

Raquel MV Ramos, Ana CR Monteiro, Sílvia P Coelho

Instituto de Ciências da Saúde, Universidade Católica Portuguesa, 4169-005 Porto, Portugal

Raquel MV Ramos (raquel_mvr@hotmail.com)

BMC Health Services Research 2018, **18(Suppl 2):P20**

Background

The admission of a patient to a critical health unit is usually traumatic for the family, having a major impact on their life, which can

result in a moment of crisis, an anxiety enhancer. Fear of death, uncertainty of the future, emotional disturbances, financial worries, changing roles and routines, and the hospital environment are some sources that provide anxiety of a person's family in critical illness [1].

Objective

To know the existent evidence about Family Experiences of the Person hospitalized in Situation of Critical Illness.

Methods

Integrative literature review using databases CINAHL, MEDLINE, Nursing & Allied Health Collection: Comprehensive, Cochrane, Library, Information Science & Technology Abstracts, Medication with MeSH descriptors: "family", "needs assessment" and "critical illness". Were included all English-language articles, available in full text, with abstract and references available, between 2002 and 2017, excluding articles in the paediatrics area.

Results

In total, 7 were selected and 4 articles were analysed in full. From the literature, it emerges that the family of the person hospitalized in a critical illness has experiences and needs consequent to this situation, in which it is necessary an intervention from the professionals to support/to encourage during this traumatic transition of the familiar life [2]. The family has its own needs, and these must be met to effectively manage the situation of instability of the family member. Since the family directly influences the evolution of a person's condition in a critical illness situation, it is important to see the family also as a target of care, in a holistic view of caring [3]. The main areas of need experienced by the family are: information on the clinical situation, assurance of patient safety, support by health professionals and willingness to be close to the patient [2].

Conclusions

Health professionals should be aware that the family is also a target in care, and that, in a multidisciplinary team, nurses are the most qualified professionals to plan and develop interventions to meet and respond to the family needs of the person hospitalized in critical illness [4]. The team must be able to respond to the identified family needs, through interventions to attenuate and help them to live the moment of hospitalization, making it the least traumatic possible, involving the relatives in the care, through the clarification of doubts and by helping to manage emotions and expectations [3].

References

1. Leske J. Interventions to Decrease Family Anxiety. *Critical Care Nurse*. 2002, 22 (6): R61-65.
2. Kinrade T, Jackson A, Tomnay J. The psychosocial needs of families during critical illness: comparison of nurses' and family members' perspectives. *Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*. 2009, 27 (1): R82-88.
3. Henneman E, Cardin S. Family-Centered Critical Care: A Practical Approach to Making it Happen. *Critical Care Nurse*. 2002, 22 (6), R12-19.
4. Fortunatti C. Most important needs of family members of critical patients in light of the Critical Care Family Needs Inventory. *Invest Educ Enferm*. 2014, 32 (2): R306-316.

Keywords

Needs assessment, Family, Critical illness.

P21

Cannabidiol oil vs ozonized extra virgin olive oil in the upp treatment of category ii

Carla Jimenez-Rodríguez¹, Francisco J Hernández-Martínez², María C Jiménez-Díaz¹, Juan F Jiménez-Díaz³, Bienvenida C Rodríguez-De-Vera³
¹Universidad de Jaén, Universidad de Jaén, 23071 Jaén, España; ²Cabildo de Lanzarote, 35500 Lanzarote, Las Palmas, Islas Canarias, España; ³Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, 35015 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, España

Correspondence: Carla Jimenez-Rodriguez (carlajimenezrodriguez@gmail.com)

BMC Health Services Research 2018, **18(Suppl 2)**:P21

Background

Pressure ulcers (UPP) Category II are shallow open wounds. The phytotherapeutic treatments for them are based on healing and antiseptic action. This effect is produced by cannabidiol oil. Also, extra virgin olive oil (EVOO) ozonized has repairing properties with germicidal power.

Objective

To determine the effectiveness of cannabidiol oil versus EVOO in the treatment of UPP.

Methods

Clinical trial with 60 users with UPP Category II. After the informed consent of the patients, data collection was done in September 2017. Criterion of inclusion: it was essential that each of the users had at least two chronic wounds with the same injury (Category II), in order to apply in each one a product. We excluded users with vascular disease or in situations of extreme severity. Each user included in the study was followed for 20 days. Skin assessment and initial risk assessment was performed with the Braden scale by the principal investigator and another investigator of the team. Subsequently, the skin condition of the patients was evaluated daily, before the application of the product, by the nurse who attended them. Additionally, the patients were evaluated every 7 days by two investigators. The SPSS 25.0 program was used for statistical calculations, considering a level of significance of $p < 0.05$.

Results

Average age 71.45 ± 1.27 years. Of a total of 137 chronic wounds, 56.93% were located in the lower limbs. Regarding the resolution of the wounds, no significant differences were found between the two products, since 68.61% of the lesions improve significantly using both products before 72 hours, and all of them heal at the most in 8 days. It did not appear topically on the skin, no allergic reaction due to the use of both products, and the application of cannabis oil on the wound was very well tolerated by patients ($p < 0.37$).

Conclusions

Cannabidiol oil is shown to be as effective as EVOO in the treatment of UPP Category II, both being a good alternative to traditional therapies. In addition, the moisturizing, emollient and anti-inflammatory properties of the two products preserve the perilesional skin in perfect condition. Cannabidiol oil achieves a more favourable analgesic response in patients during wound healing.

Keywords

Pressure ulcers, Cannabidiol oil, Extra virgin olive oil ozonized, Traditional therapies.

P22

Microbial colonization of experimental ulcers in the laboratory animal treated with cannabidiol oil

Carla Jiménez-Rodríguez¹, Carmelo Monzón-Moreno², Juan F Jiménez-Díaz², María-del-Carmen Jiménez-Díaz¹, Bienvenida-del-Carmen Rodríguez-de-Vera²

¹Universidad de Jaén, Universidad de Jaén, 23071 Jaén, España;

²Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, 35015 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, España

Correspondence: Carla Jiménez-Rodríguez (carlajimenezrodriguez@gmail.com)

BMC Health Services Research 2018, **18(Suppl 2)**:P22

Background

One of the most undesirable complications in the healing process is infection in the bed of wounds or ulcers.

Objective

To verify the microbial colonization of experimental ulcers in the laboratory animal treated with cannabidiol oil (CBD) applied topically.

Methods

Experimental study with a control group (with physiological saline to maintain hydration conditions and group with extra virgin olive oil (EVOO) to avoid bias with the oleic excipient), to check the mesophilic microbial colonization after the use of the applied CBD topically