

O176**Health indicators in prenatal assistance: The impact of computerization and of under-production in basic health centres**

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BMC Health Services Research 2016, **16(Suppl 3):O176**

Background

The innovative and transformative use of information technology improves professional practice, helps in the management and establishment of public policy and in knowledge creation. The platform SISREDE, created in 2002, stores the medical card of citizens of the public system, and was considered the most advanced platform in the country. Besides the monitoring and reporting of prevalent diseases, like hypertension, it even allows access to SISPRENATAL, part of the system that receives the data of pregnant women. Objectives: To compare the assistance indicators of prenatal from SISREDE/SISPRENATAL data and the whole volume of attendance registered on computers managed by professionals for the use of such resources in Etelvina Carneiro Health Centre, located in the North of Belo Horizonte.

Methods

Technicians from Belo Horizonte Council and researchers have created specific training for doctors and nurses involved in the unit's prenatal assistance. After such preparation, the productivity of a quarter year was compared from national and state prenatal assistance.

Results

The minority of professionals received previous training to use the system and/or were unaware of what was needed within the protocol for prenatal assistance and generating trusted indicators. The numbers after the intervention demonstrated an exponential improvement of prenatal assistance indicators.

Conclusions

The making of health indicators contributes to public policy and resource management.

There are several limitations for such data effectively reflecting Health Care Centre assistance. The professional specialization for the system's management and the intrinsic delays for such this relate to a lower index than the actual number of assistances.

Keywords

Computerization, health indicators, prenatal care

O177**Hope genogram: Assessment of resources and interaction patterns in the family of the child with cerebral palsy**

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BMC Health Services Research 2016, **16(Suppl 3):O177**

Background

Hope has been defined as a dynamic life force, an important phenomenon in the promotion, maintenance and sustenance of life. At this level there are several strategies that promote hope that have been described in the literature, including the involvement of the extended family, especially in its relationship with the anguish of experiences in parents of children with special health care needs. Objective: To identify the resources and hope interactions in an inter-generational perspective on child family with cerebral palsy.

Methods

This qualitative study was conducted with a sample of parents of children with cerebral palsy in the area of influence of Administração Regional de Saúde (ARS) of Lisboa and Vale do Tejo. For data collection and treatment, semi-structured interviews and content analysis were used, respectively.

Results

From the parents' perspective the Hope genogram was co-constructed. They identified the family as a network of support and encouragement. Optimism, self-efficacy of mothers in caring for their children and the acceptance of their health condition were valued as positive psychological factors. From the analysis of indicators emerged personal attributes, relationships and bond established with other family members. Hope was valued in the coping process, playing a significant role in the adjustment of mothers to children's health.

Conclusions

Hope genogram is an instrument that facilitates the assessment of the internal and external structure of the family of children with cerebral palsy. It allowed the identification of stories of hope as well as personal attributes and patterns of hope promoters as interactions established among members.

Keywords

Cerebral Palsy, child, family relations, hope

O178**The influence of childbirth type in postpartum quality of life**

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BMC Health Services Research 2016, **16(Suppl 3):O178**

Background

The quality of life related to postpartum health is influenced by several factors. Purpose: The aim is to analyse the quality of life related to the health of women immediately postpartum.

Methods

It is a cross-sectional, correlational study, performed in a public hospital of reference in Piauí, Brazil. Two hundred and seventy-two (272) women in immediate postpartum were interviewed between February and June 2015. A questionnaire with clinical data and the scale for the evaluation quality of life - Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) were used.

Results

The sample was composed by young mothers, living with a partner (76.8 %); with an average of 10 years of study; 74.3 % didn't follow gainful occupation. In assessing the quality of life related to health from the SF-36, the average total score was 69.94. The association between type of delivery, attending professionals and the mean scores of the Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) showed that the domains of physical limitations (41.37), pain (67.53), vitality (62.75), social issues (74.78), limitations due to emotional problems (58.05) and mental health (75.86) had higher mean scores for vaginal delivery performed by a nurse, in which the statistically significant domains were pain, vitality and mental health. There was a significant association with age and the domains of functional capacity and general health, as well as education and the "functioning" domain.

Conclusions

The results indicated that vaginal delivery performed by the nurse promotes better scores in quality of life related to health of mothers.

Keywords

Postpartum Period, nursing, quality of life