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# ANAIIS

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HOSPITAL UNIVERSITÁRIO CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS (SIHUCM)

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## APRESENTAÇÃO

O I Simpósio Interdisciplinar do Hospital Universitário Ciências Médicas (I SIHU-CM) foi realizado nos dias 17 e 18 de novembro de 2021 de forma remota. Considerando a relevância da atuação conjunta de diferentes profissionais da área da saúde para um cuidado integral do indivíduo, o evento contou com palestrantes de diversas formações (psicólogos, enfermeiros, fisioterapeutas e médicos). Foram realizadas mesas redondas que permitiram o debate entre os presentes. Participaram do evento estudantes de diferentes cursos da área da saúde.

Tendo em vista que as pesquisas científicas são realizadas com objetivo final de melhorar a prática clínica, o evento também contou com a participação de um palestrante internacional para discutir sobre a pesquisa translacional, cujo tema apresentado foi: *“Basic research in the cardiovascular area and perspectives for translational applications”*. Ainda, alguns dos trabalhos submetidos para o evento foram selecionados para apresentação.

A publicação dos Anais do I Simpósio Interdisciplinar do Hospital Universitário Ciências Médicas (I SIHU-CM) permite ampliar a divulgação dos trabalhos desenvolvidos e apresentados no evento para toda comunidade. Espera-se que esses resumos publicados possam servir de inspiração para que os alunos, docentes e profissionais da saúde possam cada vez mais trabalhar de forma interdisciplinar tanto em atividades de pesquisa quanto na prática clínica.

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## SELF-EXTERMINATION RECORDS AMONG ADOLESCENTS: analysis of the epidemiological profile

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Adolescence is a period of higher psychological vulnerability that intensifies suicidal behavior. The study of data indicating the triggering factors for suicide is crucial for planning preventive measures. **Objectives:** To analyze the profile of suicide mortality among adolescents aged 10 to 19 years in Belo Horizonte, MG, between 2009 and 2019, registered in public domain databases. **Methods:** This study is quantitative with data from the Mortality Information System (MIS) and the Notifiable Disease Information System (NDIS). The baseline variables of the study were sex, year, and underlying cause of death, which included deaths from intentional self-harm (X60 to X84) according to the 10th ICD (International Classification of Diseases). **Results:** Regarding the epidemiological profile of the notifications registered in NDIS, occurred 1,899 cases of attempted self-extermination, with females prevailing over males. 101, 62 men, and 39 women were registered. As for the method used, “injury by hanging, strangulation, and suffocation” (X70) was the most prevalent (49.5% of deaths). **Discussion:** There was an increase in amount self-inflicted deaths in the youth population. The predominance of male deaths concerning female deaths the discrepancy between the number of deaths, can be explained by the lethality of the methods used by males, who tend to be more aggressive. **Conclusion:** Suicide among adolescents is growing significantly, becoming a principal challenge for public health. The debate about suicide is essential to establish an open dialogue to welcome and help people who feel the risk of self-extermination. And to develop prevention strategies.

**Key words:** Mental health; Suicide; Adolescent health; Nursing research.

## PRELIMINARY EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS WITH GLOMERULAR DISEASES WITH BIOPSY FROM THE NEPHROLOGY CLINIC OF A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Renal biopsies are the gold standard for the diagnosis of most glomerular diseases. Thus, it is also a relevant epidemiological survey tool and helps define public policies for prevention and treatment. **Objectives:** To identify the preliminary epidemiological profile of glomerulopathies. The samples from the biopsies were from patients treated at the nephrology outpatient clinic of a university hospital over four years (2018 to 2021). **Methods:** A retrospective, observational, cross-sectional study was carried out, based on data gathering from electronic medical record of 126 patients. After having a biopsy confirmed diagnosis, 95 of these patients were selected for this study. An Excel spreadsheet for further statistical analysis had used for the collected data. **Results:** The most prevalent sex was female, with 63.2% (n=60). The mean age of patients was 44 years. The most frequent diagnosis showed the following distribution: lupus nephritis - 29.5% (n=28); focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) - 17.9% (n=17); IgA nephropathy - 15.8% (n=15); primary membranous glomerulonephritis - 10.5% (n=10); inconclusive - 10.5% (n=10); membranoproliferative - 6.3% (n=6); mesangial proliferative - 4.2% (n=4); others - 5.3 % (n=5). **Conclusion:** The analysis of biopsy results shows that most patients were female, with a mean age of 44 years, with lupus nephritis being the main glomerulopathy, followed by FSGS and IgA nephropathy. In this study, we show the distribution of nephropathies in patients who underwent renal biopsy in this institution to improve the understanding of histological patterns, which may aid in the outlining of further studies.

**Key words:** Kidney Diseases; Biopsy; Epidemiology; Descriptive.

## TREND IN NOTIFICATION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN ADOLESCENTS IN THE PERIOD FROM 2010 TO 2019

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Sexual violence is a worldwide phenomenon where children, adolescents, and women are the principal victims of aggression. Federal Law 8.069/1990 recommends the notification by the health services of the suspected or confirmed cases. The study can contribute by disseminating information and guiding public policies that support the planning and management of preventive actions. **Objectives:** To analyze the trend of notification of cases of sexual violence in adolescents by age group, sex, and region in the period from 2010 to 2019. **Method:** The epidemiological, descriptive time-series study, with data from the system of Information on Diseases Reported by the department of information technology of the Single Health System on the cases of sexual violence in adolescents, was notified from January 2010 to December 2019. The Prais-Winsten regression model adjusted the number of notifications. **Results:** There were notifications of 129.363 cases in the studied period. Sexual violence is ten times higher among females, most victims are between ten and 14 years old, and the northern region has the highest notification rates. The regression coefficients for the number of notifications were positive and significant in all variables studied, indicating an increasing notifications trend for years. **Conclusion:** The study will serve as a scientific reference for target and assertive public policies for this age group. Also, to plan health and preventive actions. To stimulate reports, new health promotion strategies can implement.

**Key words:** Sexual offenses; Adolescent; Notification; Epidemiology.

## VIOLENCE AGAINST THE ELDERLY, WHAT TO DO?: role of the nurse

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Seniority can be achieved through two processes. One of those processes is known as senescence, which is aging through physiological changes in the body, and senility, which is the evolution of aging alongside pathologies, possibly accompanied by reduced autonomy and increased health support. These particularities expose the elderly population to vulnerabilities, thus increasing the likelihood of being subjected to violence. Therefore, this study aims to answer: “What should the nurse’s response be when faced with a suspected or confirmed case of violence against the elderly?”. **Objectives:** Identify the role of nurses in violence against the elderly. **Methods:** This study is an Integrative Review, which selected articles published in Portuguese and English, indexed in the databases BVSMS, Pubmed, SciELO and Periodicals, published between 2016 and 2021. **Results:** Seven studies were selected; the most important subjects the researchers found were: the definition of violence against the elderly: an important topic since professionals struggle to identify those situations; the role of the nurse: which involves critically identifying and analyzing violence cases; violence against the elderly during Covid-19: social isolation results in increase violence reports. **Conclusion:** When nurses act in a careful and well-directed way, it is possible to ensure the integrality of the elderly in cases of violence. Therefore, as vulnerability and dependence are factors correlated to abuse and mistreatment, nurses can intervene through their relationship with patients.

**Key words:** Elder abuse; Nurses role; Violence.

## USE OF TELEHEALTH AS A TOOL FOR NURSING IN THE CARE OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC DISEASES

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Telehealth recognizes by the World Health Organization (WHO) for offering health-related services using information technology, being valid for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases. This tool is becoming an alternative in the care process due to the increase in the prevalence and incidence of chronic diseases in the elderly population. **Objectives:** Identify and analyze studies in which nurses used telehealth to expand the spectrum of care and nursing care for the population with chronic diseases. **Methods:** An integrative review was carried out using the descriptors “Telehealth”, “Chronic Diseases, and “Nursing”, linked by the operator with AND. These terms had searched in the BDEFN, LILACS, PubMed, EBESCO, and Medline databases. The collection took place in September and October 2021. Articles with a limit of five years, in full, in Portuguese, English, and Spanish, were used as inclusion criteria. **Results:** Fourteen articles were analyzed. The sub-themes identified could contribute to understanding the benefits and barriers related to the technologies used in the care of people with chronic diseases. The most used technologies in telehealth are cell phones, computers, and tablets. Some of the barriers to adherence to telehealth are: a little familiarity with new technologies, lack of market interest, unequal access between urban and rural areas, issues of data security and privacy, medical legislation, costs with professionals and devices, and physical limitations of patients. **Conclusion:** Nursing teleconsultation could contribute to the reduction of the length of hospital stay. Early detection of decompensation of the problem facilitates self-management of care. Reduction in hospital readmission, improvement in quality of life, and improvement in access to health are positive impacts of this care modality. Telehealth has shown significant effects in improving patient health with chronic diseases. And nursing contributes to advances, but technological barriers still need to be overcome

**Key words:** Telehealth; Chronic diseases; Nursing.