

Identification and risk factors in children: contribution of occupational therapy for the prevention of disorders in development of children with a history of preterm birth

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This study is based on the assumption that children with a history of prematurity can benefit from the actions of monitoring the development process to minimize or prevent problems in their development. 120 educators participated in the study of a municipal nursery medium-sized city located in the state of São Paulo that work with children who were born premature and 124 parents / guardians of those children totaling 244 people. The project was developed in 36 childhood education institutions of São Carlos (SP) on the stage of the survey and 25 institutions for such evaluations. The survey instruments for the development were the Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory - that information on the performance of the child in their home environment. For the present study used only the part I assess the functional abilities in the tasks of daily life in the three areas of function: self-care (73 items), mobility (59) and social function (65). Another instrument used was the Scale of Teachers' Perceptions on Performance and Participation . This instrument proposes to evaluate the performance and participation of children in 5 areas, which were: 1) communication, 2) locomotion, 3) understanding, 4) social interaction and 4) AVDs (feeding, bathing, clothing, etc.). Each of these areas consisted of two sentences evaluative: a positive statement on the Performance and one on the involvement of children in the daycare everyday. At the end of the tool was asked to give the teacher a note only to the child's overall development, based on the evaluation of the 5 areas mentioned. The response consisted of a scale of 7 topics, which ranged from 1 = Poor (Performance or Participation) to 7 = Excellent (performance or participation). When you use both instruments for the first survey of the development aimed to identify children at risk of delay in the development and facilitate the identification of this process of interdisciplinary referral and intervention. The results show a predominance of children in certain areas of the city suggesting the involvement of the other risk factors related to the promotion of child development, identified in the literature.