

P9**The influence of climate and pollution factors in dengue cases of great ABC region, São Paulo**

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Background

Dengue is considered a major public health problem in the world. It is estimated that 80 million people are infected annually in 100 countries on all continents. The global changes that have taken place directly interfere with the natural environment; relating them to the climate and tropical diseases, it can be seen that changes in temperature alter the ecosystem, directly influencing the growth in transmission of diseases caused by vectors, which includes dengue. Objectives: To understand the consequences of temporal variability of climate conditions on the occurrence of dengue in the population of the Greater ABC metropolitan region of São Paulo and characterize the temporal trend of dengue in the region in the period 2010-2013.

Methods

Analysis of numbers of dengue cases reported in the years under review, complemented by the meteorological data (temperature and humidity) and pollutant concentration data (PM10). Dengue in the region had a higher incidence in 2010 and lower incidence in 2012.

Results

It was found that there is a statistical association between moisture and PM10 with dengue cases reported. Though the temperature does not statistically assume an association with reported dengue cases, it was found that the temperature peaks coincided with the epidemic peak of dengue.

Conclusions

High pollutant concentration (PM10) is associated with a decrease in the number of dengue cases. It would be interesting to carry out future studies related to environmental pollution and its influence on the mosquito *Aedes aegypti* development in all phases of its life cycle and developing strategies for better monitoring, campaigns and surveillance.

Keywords

Reported Dengue Cases, Vectors, Climatic and Environmental Factors, Particulate Pollutants

P10**Visual function and impact of visual therapy in children with learning disabilities: a pilot study**

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Background

Undetected visual dysfunctions affect academic performance. Thus it's essential the implementation of programs for visual evaluation/intervention in schoolchildren. Given that children with learning disabilities in reading (LDR) can benefit from early intervention with visual therapy (VT), this study aims to estimate the frequency and distribution of visual impairment in children with LDR, assess the

impact of visual disturbances and the influence of VT on their quality of life.

Methods

Seventeen children with LDR (9 ± 1 years), followed in speech therapy/educational intervention in the paediatric service of "Centro Hospitalar Cova da Beira" (Portugal), participated in this study. The control group included 103 children without learning disabilities (10 ± 1 years). The visual function evaluation included the application of the Inventory of Visual Efficiency (COVID-QoL questionnaire), and optometric measurement of various parameters of visual function. All children with LDR with altered visual function were advised to conduct a VT plan.

Results

Children with LDR showed a higher percentage of visual function alterations (vergence function, accommodation and ocular motility) and reported more symptoms compared to control group. After a VT plan was registered a significant improvement in most visual parameters assessed, and observed a significant reduction of visual symptoms.

Conclusions

This study shows that improvement of objective/subjective parameters of visual function reduce visual symptoms, increasing comfort while carrying out schoolwork, improving the quality of life in LDR children. This study suggests the importance of evaluation of visual function in LDR children, as well as the benefits of VT and the importance of a multidisciplinary approach.

Keywords

Learning disabilities, visual function, visual symptoms, visual therapy, school performance

P11**Edentulism and the need of oral rehabilitation among institutionalized elderly**

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Background

An adequate dentition is important for well-being and increase of quality of life. Despite advances in preventive dentistry, edentulism is still a major public health issue in Portugal. Objectives: Determine the prevalence of edentulism and assess the oral rehabilitation and oral/prosthetic hygiene habits in a sample of institutionalized elderly.

Methods

We conducted a cross-sectional study in a sample of 68 institutionalized elderly (79.4 % female), in which the average age was 78.3 ± 12.0 years old. Data collection was performed by applying a questionnaire about oral health behaviours and through an intraoral observation in order to determine the oral status and verify the condition of the oral rehabilitation of each participant.

Results

In the present study, 58.8 % presented total edentulism with no natural teeth in the oral cavity and 66.7 % had a removable prosthesis. From the elderly that had a removable prosthesis, only 42.9 % presented satisfactory prosthetic retention and stability. Only 44.1 % refer daily oral/prosthetic hygiene at least twice-a-day. From the total sample, 29.0 % refer having toothache, 58.1 % refer dry mouth and 67.7 % refer difficulty in chewing, even in the case of having a removable prosthesis. The educational level of the elderly was