56 - DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF A CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS WITH HEARING LOSS ASSISTED AT AMADA, MACAÉ - RIO DE JANEIRO

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INTRODUCTION

The World Health Organization estimates that 10% of the population has hearing loss, or about 120 million people worldwide with hearing loss, and 8.7 million aged between 0 and 19 years. It turned out that six in every thousand children with hearing loss at birth and that one in a thousand becomes deaf before reaching adulthood (Help for Hearing Loss, 2004).

In Brazil, we have detected an increase of hearing loss, observing some six million hearing impaired, with an incidence of 3 individuals: 1000 individuals (IBGE, 2000). In children up to nine years the incidence is about 205,366 cases, detecting the predominance of white race, followed by brown and black races (IBGE, 2005).

Given this situation, new policies have been outlined, but still listed exclusive service that allow information to generate knowledge and examine the health status of specific population groups and currently understudies.

For children, the health problems encountered, especially in developing countries, such as malnutrition and obesity, are derived, among others, changes in dietary practices over the decades. However, there is no data in the literature to identify nutritional risk in the population with hearing and deaf, limiting the professional decisions for this group.

In this perspective, this study aims to describe the demographic profile of children and adolescents with hearing loss assisted at AMADA - Macaé, RJ.

SUBJECTS AND METHODS

A cross-sectional study was conducted with 23 children and adolescents deaf and hearing impaired assisted in the Associação Macaense do Deficiente Auditivo (AMADA), located in Macaé, RJ, for the period April to December 2010. The Macaé city is located in the Norte Fluminense, has a total area of 1,219.8 km squares, representing 12.5% of the area of the Norte Fluminense. The population is 200 thousand (169,513 fixed and 50,000 floating), and population density of 103.11 inhabitants/Km2 (Prefeitura Municipal de Macaé, 2011).

The study is part of the extension project developed in the AMADA, and the objective is to identify the needs of health and nutrition of children and teenagers group. Study participants were children and adolescents between 07 and 19 years, 11 months and 29 days old, they wanted and they had written consent from those responsible, after reading Terms of Free Consent and Informed with explanations about the objectives of the study and the procedures to be performed in compliance with Resolution 196/96 of the National Health Council/Ministry of Health the socioeconomic status was assessed according to the form developed for the study had previously been tested, and auto filled by the heads of students under the guidance of scholars PIBEX -UFRJ.

We collected the following variables: gender: male and female, age, assessed as a continuous variable, race/color: white, black, brown and others, socioeconomic status, condition and type of housing, income, maternal education and/or caregiver education of the child or adolescent, sanitation. Area of residence: rural or urban. Location: district of Macaé in which the institution is located.

Data were entered and consolidated in Excel Software for Windows version 2007, and its exploitation through the absolute and relative frequencies, and measures of central tendency (mean and standard deviation) of selected variables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Information was obtained from 23 children and adolescents, 60.9% male and 39.1% female, mean (± SD) age of 12.6 ± 3.08 years.

As for skin color, 43.5% were white, 26.1% were black and 30.4% were brown, (Figure 1).

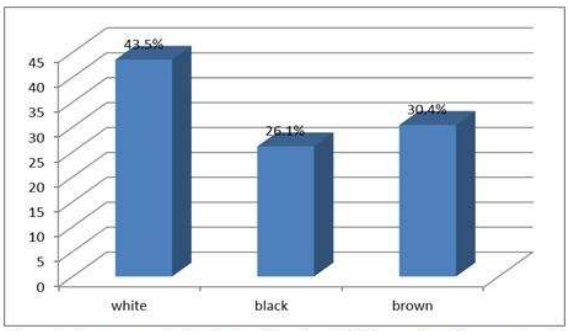

Figure 1. Percentage distribution by skin color of children and adolescents (n=23) assisted at AMADA, between April and December 2010, Macaé - RJ.

In relation to maternal education (years of schooling), 52.2% were between 8 and 11, 30.4% were between 4-7 and 17.4% had 12 or more years of study (Figure 2).

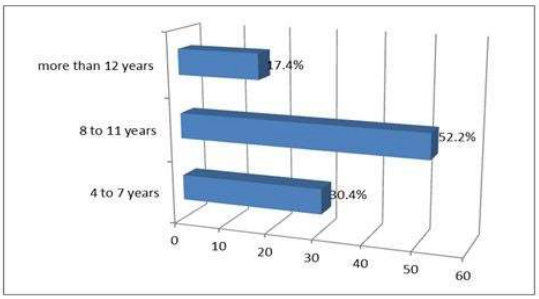

Figure 2. Percentage distribution by year of maternal education estudode children and adolescents (n = 23) assisted at AMADA, between April and December 2010, Macaé - RJ.

The family income of 47.8% was evaluated 1 to 3 minimum wages (MW), of 26.1% <1 MW and 26.1% 4 to 6 MW (Figure 3).

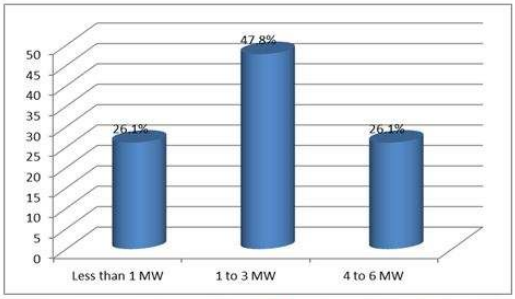

Figure 3. Percentage distribution of family income (minimum wages) of the parents or responsibles of children and adolescents (n = 23) assisted at AMADA, between April and December 2010, Macaé - RJ.

As for housing, 56.5% live in their own home, 34.9% of rent and others 8.6% (Figure 4).

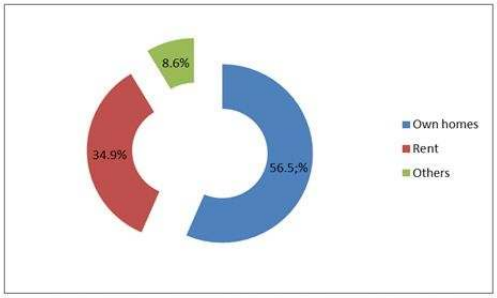

Figure 4. Percentage distribution by housing of children and adolescents (n = 23) assisted at AMADA, between April and December 2010, Macaé - RJ.

In this study, we detected a predominance of male children and adolescents (60.9%), which it seems to the data found by Silva et al. (2007), 65%, whose objective was to describe the clinical and epidemiological characteristics of a population of students (n = 232) aged between 1 and 39 years with a mean age of 10.9 years, in an education program special national reference.

Another important factor addressed by our study is indicative of maternal education where more than half (52.2%) had between 8 and 11 years of study, suggesting that mothers had completed high school, and did not finish higher.

The family income was between 1 to 3 minimum wages. And yet, more than half of them reside in their own home (56.5%), followed by 34.9% of rent and living (8.6%) others, who claim to live in the homes of relatives or home loan.

The hearing loss from birth or established in early childhood can impair the process of human development if not detected and properly cared for by both the family and state, since the hearing is one of the main channels of information to be human development because it involves thinking, memory and reasoning (Marazita et al., 1993).The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities has as main objective the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities in their functional capacity and human performance, contributing to their social inclusion and prevent diseases that affect the onset of other diseases or disabilities. One of its policies to broaden and strengthen access to information and goods and services available to users with disabilities in the public health, health promotion is considered a key strategy, with the privileged place occupied by the soft technologies, such as education health, mediated by interactions between personal and professional users (Ministério da Saúde, 2006).

In this perspective, in relation to the person with hearing impairment, the National Policy on Health Care Hearing established by Ordinance GM No. 2073 of 28 September 2004, depending on the magnitude of social hearing in the Brazilian population and its consequences and the possibility successful intervention in the natural history of hearing impairment, through promotion and prevention at all levels of health care, established in art. 2, paragraph I, the need to develop strategies to promote quality of life, education, protection and restoration of health and injury prevention, protecting and enhancing the autonomy and equality of individuals and communities, with support multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary (Brasil, 2004).

It should be noted that this National Policy on Health Care Hearing is relatively recent and that they are implemented and enforced the actions of health promotion and disease prevention advocated it, at all levels of health care, it is necessary several efforts by not only the state but for professionals in this industry and others, along with the entire society.

CONCLUSION

Demographic data obtained in the study show that the group of children and teenagers in spite of being mostly low-

income, have more than half of mothers were educated up to 8 years of study. The findings enable the development of strategies for health and nutrition and broad reach to the reality of the group treated.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the president of AMADA, Marilene Fernandes de Miranda, who supported us, and still support, at all times to the viability of this project and to all staff of the institution who daily contribute to continuity.

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DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF A CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS WITH HEARING LOSS ASSISTED AT AMADA, MACAÉ - RIO DE JANEIRO

ABSTRACT

The hearing loss, in Brazil, according to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, in approximately 205,366 cases in children up to nine years, detecting the predominance of white color, followed by brown and black colors. The objective was to describe the demographic profile of children and adolescents with hearing loss assisited in the Associação Macaense do Deficiente Auditivo (AMADA) - Macaé, RJ. The study is part of the extension project developed in the AMADA, since April 2010. We conducted a cross-sectional study, descriptive, primary basis, 23 children and adolescents with deaf and hearing impaired, 07 to 19.9 years, assisted at AMADA, Macaé - RJ, between April and December 2010. Study variables: gender, age, socioeconomic status, area of residence, using a form developed for the study, self-completed by students under the guidance of responsible researchers. The data were consolidated and analyzed using Excel Software for Windows 2007. Was detected in 60.9% of children and adolescents males with a mean(±SD) age of 12.6 ± 3.08 years. As for color, 43.5% were white, 26.1% were black and 30.4% were brown. In relation to maternal education (years of schooling), 52.2% were between 8 and 11, 30.4% were between 4 and 7 and 17.4% had 12 or more years of study. The family income of 47.8% was evaluated 1 to 3 minimum wages (MW) of 26.1% <1 MW and 26.1% 4 MW. As for housing, 56.5% lived in their own home. We conclude that the group of children and teenagers assisted at AMADA in spite of being mostly low-income, have more than half of mothers were educated up to 8 years of study. The findings enable the development of strategies for health and nutrition and broad reach to the reality of the group attended.

KEYWORDS: Hearing Loss, Teenagers, Cross-sectional Study

PROFIL DEMOGRAPHIQUE DES ENFANTS ET DES ADOLESCENTS DEFICIENCE AUDITIVE DANS LA AMADA - MACAE - RIO DE JANEIRO

SOMMAIRE

La deficience auditive, au Brésil, selon l'Institut Brésilien de Géographie et de Statistique, dans environ 205 366 cas chez les enfants jusqu'à neuf ans, la détection de le couleur blanche, suivie par les couleurs brune et noire. L'objectif était de décrire le profil démographique des enfants et des adolescents atteints de déficience auditive dans l'Associação Macaense do Deficiente Auditivo (AMADA) - Macaé, RJ. L'étude s'inscrit dans le cadre du projet d'extension développé dans la AMADA, depuis Avril 2010. Nous avons mené une étude transversale, descriptive de base primaire, 23 enfants et adolescents sourds et malentendants, de 07 à 19,9 ans, a aidé à AMADA, Macae - RJ, entre Avril et Décembre 2010. Variables de l'étude: sexe, âge, couleur, statut socio-économique, la zone de résidence, en utilisant une forme développée pour l'étude, l'auto-remplis par les élèves sous la direction de chercheurs responsables. Les données ont été regroupées et analysées en utilisant le logiciel Excel pour Windows 2007. A été détecté dans 60,9% des enfants et des adolescents mâles, moyenne (± SD) l'âge de 12,6 ± 3,08 années. Quant à la couleur, 43,5% étaient blanche, 26,1% noir et 30,4% brune. Concernant l'éducation maternelle (année de scolarité), 52,2% étaient âgés entre 8 et 11, 30,4% étaient âgés entre 4-7 et 17,4% avaient 12 ans ou plus d'étude. Le revenu familial est de 47,8% a été évaluée de 1 à 3 salaires minimums (SM), 26,1% pour les <1 SM et 26,1% de 4 à 6 SM. En ce qui concerne le logement, 56,5% vivaient dans leur propre maison. Il est conclu que le groupe s'est réuni à AMADA mineurs, malgré

étant surtout à faible revenu, ont plus de la moitié des mères avaient fait des études supérieures à 8 années d'études. Les résultats permettent le développement de stratégies pour la santé et la nutrition et de large portée à la réalité du groupe y ont assisté.

MOTS-CLÉS: Deficience Auditive, Adolescents, Étude Transversal

PERFIL DEMOGRÁFICO DE LA POBLACIÓN DE LOS NIÑOS Y ADOLESCENTES CON DISCAPACIDAD AUDITIVA EN LA AMADA, MACAÉ - RIO DE JANEIRO

RESUMEN

La pérdida de la audición en Brasil, según el Instituto Brasileño de Geografía y Estadística, en aproximadamente 205.366 casos en niños de hasta nueve años, la detección de la color blanca, seguida por el color marrón y negro. El objetivo del estudio fue describir el perfil demográfico de los niños y adolescentes con discapacidad auditiva en la AMADA - Macaé, RJ. El estudio forma parte del proyecto de extensión desarrolladas en la Associação Macaense do Deficiente Auditivo (AMADA), desde abril de 2010. Se realizó un estudio transversal, descriptivo base primaria, con 23 niños y adolescentes con discapacidad auditiva, del 07 a 19,9 años, en la AMADA, Macaé - RJ, entre Abril y Diciembre de 2010. Variables estudiadas: sexo, edad, color, nivel socioeconómico, zona de residencia, utilizando un formulario desarrollado para el estudio, auto-completado por los estudiantes bajo la orientación de los investigadores responsables. Los datos fueron consolidados y analizados utilizando el programa Excel para Windows 2007. Se detectó en el 60,9% de los niños y adolescentes, con una media (± DE) de edad de 12,6 ± 3,08 años. En cuanto el color, el 43,5% eran blancos, el 26,1% negro y 30,4% marrón. En cuanto a la educación materna (años de escolaridad), el 52,2% tenía entre 8 y 11, 30,4% tenían entre 4.7 y 17.4% tenían 12 o más años de estudio. El ingreso familiar de 47,8% fue evaluado 1 a 3 salarios mínimos (SM), el 26,1% de <1 SM y el 26,1% 4 a 6 SM. En cuanto a la vivienda, el 56,5% vivía en su propia casa. Se concluye que el grupo de la AMADA a pesar de ser en su mayoría de bajos ingresos, tienen más de la mitad de las madres tenían educación superior a 8 años de estudio. Los resultados permitirán el desarrollo de estrategias de salud y nutrición, y un amplio alcance a la realidad del grupo asistieron.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Discapacidad Auditiva, Adolescentes, Estudio Transversal

PERFIL DEMOGRÁFICO DE UMA POPULAÇÃO INFANTO-JUVENIL COM DEFICIENCIA AUDITIVA INSCRITA NA AMADA, MACAÉ - RIO DE JANEIRO

RESUMO

A deficiência auditiva no Brasil, segundo dados do Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, ocorreu em cerca de 205.366 casos em crianças de zero a nove anos, detectando-se predomínio da cor branca, seguida pelas cores parda e preta. Objetivou-se descrever o perfil demográfico de crianças e adolescentes com deficiência auditiva assistidos na AMADA - Macaé, RJ. O estudo é parte do projeto de extensão desenvolvido na Associação Macaense do Deficiente Auditivo (AMADA), desde abril de 2010. Realizou-se um estudo seccional, descritivo, base primária, com 23 crianças e adolescentes surdos e deficientes auditivos, de 07 a 19,9 anos, assistidos na AMADA, Macaé - RJ, entre abril e dezembro de 2010. Variáveis do estudo: sexo, idade, condição socioeconômica, área de residência, utilizando-se um formulário desenvolvido para o estudo, auto preenchido pelos responsáveis dos alunos sob orientação dos pesquisadores. Os dados foram consolidados e analisados utilizando-se o software Excel for Windows 2007. Detectaram-se 60,9% de crianças e adolescentes do sexo masculino, com média(±dp) de idade de 12,6±3,08 anos. Quanto a cor, 43,5% eram brancas, 26,1% eram pretas e 30,4% pardas. Em relação a escolaridade materna (anos de estudo), 52,2% tinham entre 8 e 11, 30,4% tinham entre 4 a 7 e 17,4% tinham 12 anos ou mais de estudo. A renda familiar de 47,8% dos avaliados era de 1 a 3 salários mínimos (SM), 26,1% de < 1 SM e 26,1% de 4 a 6 SM. Quanto a moradia, 56,5% moravam em casa própria. Conclui-se que o grupo infanto-juvenil atendido na AMADA apesar de ser em sua maioria de baixa renda, tem mais da metade das mães apresentando escolaridade acima de 8 anos de estudo. Os achados possibilitam a elaboração de estratégias voltadas à saúde e nutrição adequadas e de amplo alcance à realidade do grupo atendido.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Deficiência Auditiva, Adolescentes, Estudo Seccional