144 - SEXUAL MATURATION IN CHILDREN POPULATION OF QUILOMBOLA COMMUNITIES, POÇO DAS TRINCHEIRAS, STATE OF ALAGOAS.

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The human development constitutes the scientific study of how people change as well as the characteristics that remain stable throughout life. Human development is very complex. A very important aspect in the process of human growth and development is the determination of body mass composition, as this serves as a valuable tool to differentiate and characterize populations in their specific segments and also to analyze the maturational process, here understood as biological maturation, ie, a sequence of unfolding genetically influenced, and often age-related physical changes and patterns of behavior.

In the process of human growth and development, sexual maturation is an important component of transformation, which usually occurs within a sequence more or less constant for each sex. Pubertaries changes that occurred due to sexual maturation are universal and orderly, but sexual development, but presents wide individual variations in the same population group. Although the changes pubertaries are universal, there are variations among population groups according to age and its incidence rate at which these changes follows.

Chipkevitch (2001), states that the monitoring of sexual maturation in adolescents is important because it is an effective method to help in choosing the individual sports, ie, the type of sport more suitable for the child and / or girl, as that helps to identify certain pathologies, which can be treated early.

SEXUAL MATURITY

According to Malina (2002), Maturation is the term used to describe the biological changes that occur in an orderly way, aiming to develop into adults without the direct influence of external stimuli known, but is at least in part, results interaction of the organism and its environment. This maturation can be determined by bone maturity, sexual, somatic or dental.

When it comes to evaluating sexual maturation, some features should be considered, therefore, the chronology, important reference in childhood, adolescence loses much of this connotation, since individuals of the same age may be at different stages of sexual maturation (Chipkevitch, 1995).

These features should be divided into primary sexual characteristics and secondary sex characteristic, the first concerns directly related to reproduction (for girls are related to the development of the ovaries, uterus and vagina in children the development of the testes, prostate and production of sperm), the latter in turn is characterized by external sexual dimorphism, ie, development of breasts, penis, facial hair, pubic hair and voice changes.

When it comes to achievements in studies of sexual maturation, we tend to focus on secondary characteristics, due to the large impossibility of verification and determination of the level of development of the internal sexual organs.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROCESS OF SEXUAL MATURATION

According to Eveleth & Tanner (1990), the sequence of maturational changes during puberty is predictable le progressively, being related to their early genetic and environmental factors.

BOYS	GIRLS
Increase in testicular volume;	Breast Development;
Genital Development;	Appearance of pubic hair;
Emergence of pubic hair;	Peak velocity in stature;
Peak velocity in stature;	Further development of the breasts;
Emergence of auxiliary hair;	Further development of pubic hair;
Emergence of facial hair;	Menarche;
Production of sperm.	Adult stage of breast and hair.

Source: Developed based on studies conducted by the St. Mary of Fatima Duarte Physical maturation: a literature review, with special attention to Brazilian children.

The emergence of the aforementioned features do not necessarily obey the order described in the table, considering that each individual has his biological individuality, so it is possible that children with the same age range, may be at different stages of sexual maturation.

You can see also that the time interval between the onset of puberty and the adult stage is highly variable in both sexes.

Although there are some studies that identify the study of sexual maturation, here, will use the method mentioned above, which is based on observing the development of breasts and pubic hair in girls and genital and pubic hair in boys, according to the size, shape, according to the phases of individuals, focusing only on the finding of the axillary and pubic hair.

Souza, Souza Filho (1996), claim that there is a basis for the following phases, which stand out in a range of life, whether the pre-pubescent girls to occur before the 9 years and for boys, before the 10 years of age, puberty is the ninth of thirteen for girls and from 10 to 14 years for boys and finally, after puberty, characterized by the characteristics of these late ages, in both sexes.

For Queiroz and Lawrence (2010), the characteristics of human development have a direct relationship with the socioeconomic issue, where the more favored is one more place to ensure its early development as in the case of girls, when you have a better standard, including factors such as nutrition and emotional state, the faster it grows, this is how to assess the nutritional status of respondents, there is an average of 21, 91 kg to 1.21 cm tall on average by individuals. It is perceived that way, suffering the influence of socioeconomic issues in this population, since there is a delay in the maturation of girls at menarche and

pubic hair, combined with the characteristics of nutritional assessment and stature, as reported by the author.

METHODOLOGY

This study characterized the second & THOMAS NELSON (2007) as descriptive of the case study, by analyzing and providing information about the sexual maturation of a remnant of Quilombo communities.

PROCEDURES

The sample consisted of 87 subjects, 01 to 12 years old, 36 boys and 51 girls and young Jacu communities located in the Trenches Well, State of Alagoas. To determine the maturational stage of the groups was held adaptation of procedures described by Tanner (1962): AI = Axillary prepubescent. Axillary pubescent AII1 = 1. Axillary pubescent AII2 = 2. AIII = post pubescent.The investigation was carried out at room booked through clinical observation of all children present and agreed to participate. The interview consisted of identification, date of birth, place of birth, menarche and the occurrence of pregnancy.

The data were compared with boards containing illustrative criteria TANNER (1962).

RESULTS

Thus, according to the classification above, we interviewed 87 individuals from a particular location on the state of Alagoas, who, presented with ages between 1 and 14 years, noting what was mentioned above, among the girls, ten showed axillary pubertal development, noting here that these ten, three have two characteristics axillary pubescent, or have the already menstruating and throughout the development of pubic hair as classified by Colli (1984), while the boys, only two stand out in an axillary pubescent, or have only a few hairs, which are not scattered throughout the region of the body. Therefore, 86.2% of respondents are still in the pre pubescent.

There was agreement between this study and Tanner (1962) regarding the average age at which each developmental stage was reached.

The results of this study, the average age of the onset of each stage of pubertal development, were broadly in agreement with those obtained by Marshall and Tanner (1969).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

By analyzing the individual perceives the great variability of the man who is from birth until the end of his life, passing through several stages, resulting in their future that will be unique features, which are influenced by the way bio-psycho- socio-economic development. Thus, the characteristic development during adolescence is a very important factor in promoting a healthy life.

Although Jacu communities and young, find themselves in a situation of total misery, without the minimum conditions of life, nutritional status of children does not seem to materially influence the stages of sexual maturation. Thus, it is appropriate to further studies in order to elucidate this particular aspect of the communities in focus.

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SEXUAL MATURATION IN CHILDREN POPULATION OF QUILOMBOLA COMMUNITIES, POÇO DAS TRINCHEIRAS, STATE OF ALAGOAS.

ABSTRACT

The human development constitutes the scientific study of how people change as well as the characteristics that remain stable throughout life. In the process of human growth and development, sexual maturation is an important component of transformation, which usually occurs within a sequence more or less constant for each sex. According to Malina (2004), maturation is the term used to describe the biological changes that occur in an orderly way, aiming to develop into adults without the direct influence of external stimuli known, but there are at least partly results from the interaction the organism and its environment. Pubertal changes occurred due to sexual maturation are universal and orderly, but sexual development, however, has large individual variations in the same population group. Although pubertal changes are universal, there are variations among population groups according to age and its incidence rate at which these changes follows. This study characterized the second & THOMAS NELSON (2007) as descriptive of the case study, by analyzing and providing information about the sexual maturation of a remnant of Quilombo communities. The sample consisted of 87 subjects, 01 to 14 years old, 36 boys and 51 girls. To determine the maturational stage of the groups was held adaptation of procedures described by Tanner (1962): AI = Axillary prepubescent. Axillary pubescent AII1 = 1. Axillary pubescent AII2 = 2. AIII = post pubescent. The results showed that 86.2% of respondents are still in pre-pubescent. There was agreement between this study and Tanner (1962) regarding the average age at which each developmental stage was reached

KEYWORDS: Development, sexual maturation, children quilombolas.

LA MATURATION SEXUELLE DE LA POPULATION DES ENFANTS DES COMMUNAUTÉS QUILOMBOLAS, POÇO DAS TRINCHEIRAS, ÉTAT D'ALAGOAS.

RÉSUMÉ

Le développement humain constitue l'étude scientifique de la façon dont les gens changent ainsi que les caractéristiques qui restent stables pendant toute la vie. Dans le processus de croissance humaine et le développement, la maturation sexuelle est une composante importante de la transformation, qui survient habituellement dans une séquence plus ou moins constante pour chaque sexe. Selon Malina (2004), la maturation est le terme utilisé pour décrire les changements biologiques qui surviennent d'une manière ordonnée, dans le but de se développer en adultes sans l'influence directe de stimuli externes connues, mais il ya au moins en partie résulte de l'interaction l'organisme et son environnement. Les modifications pubertaires survenus en raison de la maturation sexuelle sont universels et ordonnée, mais le développement sexuel, cependant, dispose de grandes variations individuelles dans le même groupe de population. Bien que les changements pubertaires sont universelles, il existe des variations entre les groupes de la population selon l'âge et son taux d'incidence au cours de laquelle ces changements suivants. Cette étude caractérise le second & Thomas Nelson (2007) comme descriptif de l'étude de cas, en analysant et en fournissant des informations sur la maturation sexuelle d'un reste de communautés quilombos. L'échantillon se composait de 87 sujets, 01 à 14 ans, 36 garçons et 51 filles. Pour déterminer le stade de maturation des groupes a eu lieu l'adaptation des procédures décrites par Tanner (1962): prépubères AI = axillaire. Axillaire pubère AII1 = 1. Axillaire pubère AII2 = 2. AIII = post pubère. Les résultats montrent que 86,2% des répondants sont encore en pré-pubères.Il y avait un accord entre cette étude et Tanner (1962) concernant l'âge moyen auquel chaque stade de développement a été atteint.

MOTS-CLÉS: Développement, la maturation sexuelle, les enfants quilombolas.

LA MADURACIÓN SEXUAL EN LA POBLACIÓN INFANTIL DE LAS COMUNIDADES QUILOMBOLAS, POÇO DAS TRINCHEIRAS, ESTADO DE ALAGOAS.

RÉSUMEN

El desarrollo humano constituye el estudio científico de cómo cambian las personas, así como las características que se mantienen estables durante toda la vida. En el proceso de crecimiento y desarrollo humano, la maduración sexual es un componente importante de la transformación, que ocurre generalmente dentro de una secuencia más o menos constante para cada sexo. De acuerdo con Malina (2004), la maduración es el término utilizado para describir los cambios biológicos que ocurren de una manera ordenada, con el objetivo de convertirse en adultos, sin la influencia directa de los estímulos externos conocidos, pero hay por lo menos en parte, resultado de la interacción el organismo y su medio ambiente. Cambios en la pubertad se produjo debido a la maduración sexual son universales y ordenado, pero el desarrollo sexual, sin embargo, tiene grandes variaciones individuales en el mismo grupo de población. Aunque los cambios puberales son universales, hay variaciones entre los grupos de población según la edad y la tasa de incidencia en que estos cambios sigue. Este estudio caracteriza el segundo y Thomas Nelson (2007) como una descripción del caso de estudio, al analizar y proporcionar información sobre la maduración sexual de un remanente de las comunidades quilombolas. La muestra consistió de 87 sujetos, 01 a 14 años, niños 36 y 51 niñas. Para determinar el grado de maduración de los grupos se llevó a cabo la adaptación de los procedimientos descritos por Tanner (1962): AI = pre púberes axilar. Axilar púberes AII1 = 1. Axilar púberes AII2 = 2. AIII = post púberes. Los resultados mostraron que el 86,2% de los encuestados se encuentran todavía en pre-púberes. Hubo un acuerdo entre este estudio y Tanner (1962) sobre la edad media a la que se llegó a cada etapa de desarrollo.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Desarrollo, maduración sexual, los niños quilombolas.

MATURAÇÃO SEXUAL EM CRIANÇAS DE POPULAÇÃO DE COMUNIDADE REMANESCENTE DE QUILOMBO, POÇO DAS TRINCHEIRAS, ESTADO DE ALAGOAS.

RESUMO

O desenvolvimento humano constitui-se do estudo científico de como as pessoas mudam, bem como das características que permanecem estáveis ao longo de toda a vida. No processo de crescimento e desenvolvimento humano, a maturação sexual constitui um componente importante de transformações, onde geralmente ocorre dentro de uma sequência mais ou menos constante para cada sexo. De acordo com MALINA (2004), maturação é o termo utilizado para descrever as mudanças biológicas, ocorridas de forma ordenada, objetivando atingir o estado adulto, sem a influência direta de estímulos externos conhecidos, mas que são pelo menos em parte, resultados da interação do organismo e seu meio. As mudanças pubertárias ocorridas devido à maturação sexual são universais e ordenadas, mas, o desenvolvimento sexual, no entanto, apresenta amplas variações individuais em um mesmo grupo populacional. Embora as transformações pubertárias sejam universais, há variações entre os grupos populacionais quanto à idade de sua incidência e a velocidade com que segue essas transformações. A presente pesquisa caracteriza-se segundo THOMAS & NELSON (2007) como descritiva, do tipo estudo de caso, por analisar e fornecer informações acerca da maturação sexual de uma comunidade remanescente de quilombo. A amostra utilizada constituiu-se de 87 sujeitos, de 01 a 14 anos de idade, sendo 36 meninos e 51 meninas. Para a determinação do estágio maturacional dos grupos, foi realizada adaptação dos procedimentos descritos por TANNER (1962): AI = Axilar pré-púbere. AII1 = Axilar púbere 1. AII2 = Axilar púbere 2. AIII = Pós-púbere. Os resultados apontaram que 86,2% dos entrevistados ainda estão na fase pré-púbere. Houve concordância entre o presente estudo e o de TANNER (1962) em relação à idade média na qual cada estágio de desenvolvimento foi alcançado.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Desenvolvimento, maturação sexual, crianças quilombolas.