201 - PERCEPTION OF BODY OF BLIND CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED INDIVIDUALS OF FEMALE GENDER

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INTRODUCTION: Historically, the deficient appearance comes being studied, acquiring favoritism in place of other deficiencies. In the last centuries it was presumed that the blind people had one "second vision" and were had as not blind and prophet. Others still said that, the visual deficiency were penance of sins of ancestor (CHAVES, 2006).

In accordance with WHO (2000), around 0, 05% of the population it possesses serious visual deficiency (low vision and blindness). The loss of the vision can occur for diverse factors, in different ages and of some forms, being able to have a great impact on the emotional aspect of the individual and its family. On the basis of these estimates, the number of deficient appearances in the country if would point out between 800 a thousand and 1, 6 million of people. But, according to Brazilian Institute of Geography and Estatística (IBGE), on the basis of the 2000 census, the number of people with visual deficiency (considered incapable or with small or great permanent difficulty to view) in the country, is of 16.573.937 (almost 10% of the population), even so the number of that has "great permanent difficulty of seeing either 2.398.472 (1.4%) while the "incapable ones to view" (blind) add 159,824 people (close to 0,1% of the population). With the demographic growth and the aging, these numbers up to 2020 will go to double, being thus a colossal tragedy to the human being (SILVA, 2001 apud CHAVES, 2007; BRUMER, PAVEI & MOCELIN, 2004).

Blind that one is considered that presents since total absence of vision until the loss of the luminous perception. Its learning will be given through the integration of the preserved remaining directions (CADORE, 2003). The sportive classification is used in the competitions and is specified of the following form in agreement International Blind Sport Association (2005): B1: Total of the perception of the light in both the eyes, or some perception of the light, but with incapacity to recognize the form of a hand in any distance or felt absence. B2: Of the ability to recognize the form of a hand until a visual acuity of 2/60 meters and/or an inferior visual field 5º of amplitude. B3: Since a superior visual acuity the 2/60 meters up to 6/60 meters and/or a visual field of more than 5º and less of 20º of amplitude. The corporal image is the essential element of our subjective perception of the world (LE BOULCH, 2001). Its development is related with the Corporal Identity, considering the subjectivity of the man as an on dynamic aspect to its perception of the body, related to the one society in constant process of construction and the man in continuous development (TRITSCHLER, 2004). Walking in this direction, valley to remember that the interest and attention of the people who surround in them exert significant influence in the elaboration of our corporal image, what it takes in them to believe that in the process of building of this image the experiences and sensations gotten for action and reactions of the others in our social relations are integrant part of the process and the construction of the corporal image (VAYER, 1989). Being, according to Gonçalves (2004), the body is a complex of attitudes, feelings and values. This comes causing a distortion of what it is really its body, as it behaves and occupies place in the space (FONSECA, 2004). It seems to have an ideal physical type longed for by the society, closely related with the aesthetic aspect. However, those that do not configure corporal composition as normal are ranks to the edge of the society (I CASTRATE 2003). The visual deficiency intervenes with abilities and capacities and not only affects the life of the person that lost the vision, but also of the members of the family, friends, colleagues, professors, employers and others. However, with precocious treatment, educational attendance adjusted, programs and specialized jobs, the loss of the vision will not mean the end of the independent life and the full and productive life will not threaten (YOU WOULD MAKE, 2003). Based in the above-mentioned information and estimating itself that each individual can imagine itself physically, the present work had as objective to verify and to analyze the satisfaction of the child with its distribution of the corporal fat (props up of discrepancy) and the influence that it exerts on its corporal image as one of the images contained in a scale of 9 corporal silhouettes proposals for Stunkard and Sorensen (1993), with the corporal sizes varying of extremely lean until very fat, being able themselves to analyze the unsatisfied with the corporal size, evaluating and comparing the dimensions and the Corporal Form currently Perceived (FCP) with the perceived size and the Corporal Form as Ideals (FCI). , formulating the hypothesis that the image that they have of itself, is not the image that they would like to have.

METHODS:

The present study is qualitative. Therefore, one works with corporal and quantitative image, the work was done with scales and if the type of to be made research studies one definitive number of visual deficient people being standardized (THOMAS and NELSON, 2002). The citizens of the study will be 50 carrying volunteers of visual deficiency, all of the feminine sort. Being 25 congenital carrying volunteers of visual deficiency and 25 acquired carriers of visual deficiency. The study it will have its collection of data in the Institute Benjamin Constant located in the Rio De Janeiro City. The citizens chosen for the determined study will be selected intentionally, being the entire feminine sort; with age between 14 and 30 years and that they want to participate of the study. A set of nine silhouettes of Stunkard was used and Sorensen (1993), in sequence increasing of leanest for obesa, separate for sex I only contend two of the three questions proposals for the authors: 1) which the physical appearance more seems you currently? (Real), 2) which the physical appearance that would like to have? (ideal) adapted for application in the evaluated individuals. For the calculation of the index of corporal mass the Quetelet protocol was used (FERNANDES SON, 2003). The statistics descriptive it will be calculated in percentile data, average and shunting line standard and was made the calculation of discrepancy of the image of the body, by means of the subtraction of the referring punctuation to the ideal silhouette, that is, as it desired that its body look like, for the referring punctuation to the current silhouette, that is, as individual really imagines its body. From the analysis of the data proceeding from the discrepancies, it was calculated in percentile terms, the satisfaction and the with the current corporal silhouette. The following study it has as exclusion criterion the individuals that present some type of injury, age above or below of the study proposal, citizens of the masculine sort and who does not want to participate of the definitive study.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

In accordance with the data collected in the analysis and quarrel of the results had been made average and shunting

line standard for age in order to show the sample as follows the table (1) below:

Idade	Congÿnitos	Adquiridos
MEDIA	19,4	19,52
DESVPAD	1,87	1,71

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of age of blinded people

Of the total 25 acquired deficient; appearances shown, they (table 2) evaluated, 16% (4) were satisfied with its corporal image, being 44% (11) opted to silhouette 2 as ideal and 36% (9) opted to silhouettes 1 and 4% (1) opted to silhouette 3 as ideal. Although, to be deficient acquired appearances, they had presented favoritism for a thin silhouette, if not differentiating very of the normal girls of same age who also prefer a leaner silhouette.

ACQUIRED BLINDED Silhouette that identifies themselves

	Deficientes Visuais Adquiridos Silhueta com a qual se identifica								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	9	11	1	**	**	**	**	**	**
%	36	44	4	**	**	**	**	**	**
IMC	20,13 +/- 0,50	20,61+/- 1,12	19,43						

Table 2: Acquired blinded people Body Image Discrepancy

Already, in relation to congenital ones (table 3) in accordance with the results of the 25 deficient congenital appearances evaluated 4% (1) were satisfied with its corporal image, being 48% (12) opted to silhouette 2 as ideal and 40% (10) had opted to silhouettes 1 and 8% (2) had opted to silhouette 3 as ideal.

Congenital Blinded Silhouette that identifies themselves

	Congenital Blinded Silhouette that identifies themselves								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N	10	12	2	**	**	**	**	**	**
%	40	48	8	**	**	**	**	**	**
BMI	19,99 +/- 1,06	20,79 +/- 0,77	20,90 +/- 0,15	**	**	**	**	**	**

Table 3: Congenital blinded people Body Image Discrepancy

An image of a healthful body is an essential component of the emotional and physical health of young people, and can have a bigger impact in its potential for pertaining to school success, in the work, and relationships with others.

Although all the volunteers of the study are carrying of visual deficiency the popular culture from the analyzed results seemed of certain form to influence, with its focus in the linear standard and beauty, it can not help to promote healthful images of body in young people, lowering the satisfaction level, a time that this ideal standard is not gotten.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results show that it did not have a significant difference between the deficient acquired appearances and the deficient congenital appearances, since both had had a good corporal perception, and the concept of beauty determined for them is the same that the society today judges as standard. This in the sample that as much the acquired ones how much the congenital ones, although all the difference of one day to have seen, have an objective or a desire to have a body that if rabbet in the beauty standards tax for the society. The good corporal perception of the deficient ones acquired can be explained had to a good sensorial development and a good formation of the corporal image, although not to see during its infancy before acquiring the visual deficiency, it today allows what them to have a so refined perception how much deficient the congenital ones.

We hope that the information presented in this study creates more ideas and action between the readers and leads to the development of more initiatives to consider more studies and subjects of body image in other centers and come back to support more information to work with blinded people.

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PERCEPTION OF BODY OF BLIND CONGENITAL AND ACQUIRED INDIVIDUALS OF FEMALE GENDER
ABSTRACT:

This study aimed to verify and analyze the child's satisfaction with their distribution of body fat (score of discrepancies) and the influence it exerts on your body image as one of the images contained on a scale of 9 profiles corporais proposed by Stunkard and Sorensen (1993). This study is a descriptive qualitative, because you are dealing with body image and quantitative (THOMAS AND NELSON, 2002). The subjects of the study volunteers will be 50 people with visual disabilities, all female volunteers with 25 patients with congenital visual disability and 25 individuals with visual impairments acquired. The study will collect data on their Benjamin Constant Institute located in the city Rio de Janeiro, all female, aged between 14 and 30 years and who wish to participate in the study. The results show that there was a significant difference between the blind and visually impaired acquired congenital, since both had a good body awareness, and the concept of beauty given by them is the same as the company now feels as standard. This shows us that both those acquired in the congenital, despite all the difference in a day Tuesday sight, have a goal or a desire to have a body that fits in the standard of beauty imposed by society.

OPINIÓN DE LAS PERSONAS CON LA DISCAPACIDADES VISUALES CONGÉNITAS Y ADQUIRIDAS DEL GÉNERO FEMENINO ACERCA DEL CUERPO
RESUMEN:

Este estudio apuntó verificar y analizar el child' satisfacción de con su distribución de las grasas de cuerpo (cuenta de discrepancias) y de la influencia que ejerce en su imagen del cuerpo como una de las imágenes contenidas en una escala de 9 corporais de los perfiles propuesta por Stunkard y Sorensen (1993). Este estudio es un cualitativo descriptivo, porque usted se está ocupando de imagen del cuerpo y cuantitativo (THOMAS Y NELSON, 2002). Los temas de los voluntarios del estudio serán 50 personas con discapacidades visuales, todos los voluntarios de la hembra con 25 pacientes con inhabilidad visual congénita y 25 individuos con las debilitaciones visuales adquiridas. El estudio recogerá datos sobre su instituto constante de Benjamin situado en la ciudad Rio de Janeiro, toda la hembra, envejecida entre 14 y 30 años y quién deseo a participar en el estudio. Los resultados demuestran que había una diferencia significativa entre el oculto y la persona con deficiencias visuales adquirió congénito, puesto que ambas tenían un buen conocimiento del cuerpo, y el concepto de belleza dado por él es igual que la compañía ahora siente como estándar. Esto nos demuestra que ésos adquiridos en el congénito, a pesar de toda la diferencia en una vista de martes del día, tienen una meta o un deseo de tener un cuerpo que quepa en el estándar de la belleza impuesto por la sociedad.

PERCEPTION DU CORPS DES INDIVIDUS CONGÉNITAUX ET ACQUIS AVEUGLES DU GENRE FEMELLE
RESUMÉ:

Cette étude a visé à vérifier et analyser le satisfaction avec leur distribution de la graisse du corps (une vingtaine d'anomalies) et de l'influence qu'elle exerce sur votre image de corps en tant qu'une des images contenues sur une échelle de 9 corporais de profils proposée par Stunkard et Sorensen (1993). Cette étude est une qualitative descriptif, parce que vous traitez l'image de corps et quantitatif (THOMAS ET LE NELSON, 2002). Les sujets des volontaires d'étude seront 50 personnes avec des incapacités visuelles, tous les volontaires de femelle avec 25 patients présentant l'incapacité visuelle congénitale et 25 individus avec des affaiblissements visuels acquis. L'étude rassemblera des données sur leur institut constant de Benjamin situé dans le Rio de Janeiro de ville, toute la femelle, âgée entre 14 et 30 ans et qui souhait à participer à l'étude. Les résultats prouvent qu'il y avait une différence significative entre l'aveugle et le malvoyant a acquis congénital, puisque tous les deux ont eu une bonne conscience de corps, et le concept de la beauté donné par elles est identique comme la compagnie se sent maintenant en tant que norme. Ceci nous prouve que ceux acquis dans le congénital, en dépit de toute la différence dans une vue de mardi de jour, ont un but ou un désir d'avoir un corps qui s'adapte dans le niveau de la beauté imposé par la société.

PERCEPÇÃO CORPORAL DE INDIVÍDUOS DEFICIENTES VISUAIS CONGÊNITOS E ADQUIRIDOS DO GÊNERO FEMININO
RESUMO:

O presente trabalho teve como objetivo verificar e analisar a satisfação da criança com sua distribuição da gordura corporal (escore de discrepância) e a influência que ela exerce sobre sua imagem corporal como uma das imagens contidas numa escala de 9 silhuetas corporais propostas por Stunkard e Sorensen (1993). O presente estudo é do tipo descritivo qualitativo, pois se trabalha com imagem corporal e quantitativa (THOMAS E NELSON, 2002). Os sujeitos do estudo serão 50 voluntários portadores de deficiência visual, todos do gênero femininos sendo 25 voluntários portadores de deficiência visuais congênitos e 25 portadores de deficiência visual adquiridos. O estudo terá sua coleta de dados no Instituto Benjamin Constant localizado no Município Rio de Janeiro, sendo todos do gênero feminino, com idade entre 14 e 30 anos e que queiram participar do estudo. Os resultados apresentados mostram que não houve uma diferença significativa entre as deficientes visuais adquiridas e as deficientes visuais congênitas, visto que ambas tiveram uma boa percepção corporal, e o conceito de beleza determinado por elas é o mesmo que a sociedade hoje julga como padrão. Isso nos mostra que tanto as adquiridas quanto as congênitas, apesar de toda a diferença de um dia ter enxergado, têm um objetivo ou um desejo de ter um corpo que se encaixe nos padrões de beleza imposto pela sociedade.