99 - WHAT HAS BEEN PUBLISHED ON ALCOHOL AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION?

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INTRODUCTION

The problem of alcohol use has been linked to several risk factors and mortality tables in current society (CURRIE et al., 2008).

The incidence of alcohol and drug use in adolescence has been reported by several studies (MUZA; COSTA, 2002). This period of life is also highlighted by important cognitive, physical and social, accompanied by risk situations, changes in family life, peer pressure from friends and exposure to drugs (JEOLÁS, 2007). Among the drugs, highlights the use of alcohol among the most consumed in early periods of life and the first step in contact with other psychoactive substances (GALDURÓZ et al., 2006).

Other hand, physical education has held a prominent position in the promotion and positive health behaviors (FRAGA et al., 2012). Encouraging physical activity have shown increased in the proposed indication and health programs (PEREIRA, 1999). This sense, the National Curricular Parameters - PCN indicates the importance of Physical Education in addressing issues related to health behavior (BRASIL, 1998). Another example would be the inclusion of the Professional Physical Education in Unified Health System - SUS teams in the Center for Support of the Family Health Support Centers - NASF (BRASIL, 2008).

Thus, the aim of this study was to analyze the relationship of alcohol and Physical Education subjects in scientific articles published in journals until October 2012 in the databases SciELO and Bireme.

METHODOLOGY

This is a survey of literature. We used the databases SciELO (Scientific Electronic Library Online) and Bireme (Regional Medical Library), until October, 2012. Were selected on the website of the Bireme, Health Sciences Keywords (HSC): Alcohol, Physical Education. It was adopted as an exclusion criterion i) review articles on literature, ii) publication in different language of Portuguese. This procedure removed three articles. Thus, 12 articles were selected for analysis of the text (Table 1). Reading sought to identify authorship, journal publication, objectives, research design used, population studies and thematic relationship between alcohol and physical education.

To systematize the procedures of analysis and presentation of results, we elaborate on the tables describing selected articles.

RESULTS

We observed that the first articles were published in 2006. For the last year considered in the survey (2012) identified three articles. Note to variety in the journals that published the work, eight different magazine titles. Five papers mentioned the term in the Physical Education and/or Department of bonding of the researcher. Students of physical education were considered in four articles, participation in physical education classes in school and two surveys among teachers of this course.

The term alcohol was approached as a variable consumption in ten papers. Other two considered knowledge about alcohol and health risk factors. The information is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Distribution of articles selected for analysis according to authorship, journal of publication and thematic relationship of alcohol and physical education.

AUTHORS	JOURNAL	RELATIONSHIP ALCOHOL AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION
FARES, et al. 2012	Rev. Assoc. Med. Bras.	- Physical education as department / area of training of researchers - Alcohol use as a study variable
NOBRE et al. 2006	Rev. Assoc. Med. Bras.	- Participation in physical education classes - Alcohol use as a study variable
ROMANZINI; PELEGRINI; PETROSKI 2011	Rev. paul. pediatr.	- Physical education as a department / area of formation of researchers - Alcohol use as a study variable
RAPHAELLI; AZEVEDO; HALLAL, 2011	Cad. Saúde Pública	- Physical education as a department / area of formation of researchers - Alcohol use as a study variable
PALMA; ABREU; CUNHA, 2007	Rev. bras. epidemiol.	- Students of physical education as population studies - Alcohol use as a study variable
ROMBALDI et al., 2012	Rev. bras. cineantropom. desempenho hum.	- Physical Education Teachers as population studies - Knowledge about the use of alcohol and risk factors to health
MONEGO; JARDIM, 2006	Arq. Bras. Cardiol.	- Participation in Physical Education classes - Alcohol use as a study variable
GORDIA; SILVA; QUADROS, 2010	Rev. paul. Pediatr.	- Physical education as a department / area of formation of researchers - Alcohol use as a study variable
RAMIS et al., 2012	Rev Bras Epidemiol.	- Students of physical education as population studies - Alcohol use as a study variable
BALLISTRERI; CORRADI-WEBSTER, 2008	Rev. Latino-Am. Enfermagem	- Students of physical education as population studies - Alcohol use as a study variable
CHIAPETTI; SERBENA, 2007	Psicol. Reflex. Crit.	- Students of physical education as population studies - Alcohol use as a study variable
BORGES; ROMBALDI; KNUTH; HALLAL, 2009	Cad. Saúde Pública	- Physical education as a department / area of formation of researchers - Knowledge about the use of alcohol and risk factors to health

Regarding the study design, it is emphasized that all we used the cross-sectional model. Eleven of these with questionnaires and interviews. Among the studies, five were complemented by measurements of weight, height, body mass index and blood pressure. The study population was between students from middle and high school (5) college students (4) physical education teachers (1) seniors (1) and population-based study (1). Table 2 shows the present data.

Table 2: Distribution of articles selected for the study according to authorship, purpose, research design and study population.

AUTHORS	OBJECTIVE	DESIGN	POPULATION
FARES, et al. 2012	Evaluate the nutritional status of the elderly in two municipalities in different regions of Brazil and its association with sociodemographic, lifestyle and health conditions.	- Cross-sectional study - Interview - BMI	N=793 elderly
NOBRE et al. 2006	To study the prevalence of cardiovascular risk asso ciated with the lifestyle of students enrolled between the 5th and 8th graders, by sex, grade and condition of public or private school.	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire - BMI	N=2125 students from public and private schools
ROMANZINI; PELEGRINI; PETROSKI, 2011	Verify the prevalence of abdominal obesity and its association with demographic, economic and behavioral factors in adolescents.	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire	N=644 students of public schools
RAPHAELLI; AZEVEDO; HALLAL, 2011	Evaluate the association between health risk behaviors of parents and adolescents from rural	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire - Anthropometric Measurements	N= 377 students N= 338 parents
PALMA; ABREU; CUNHA, 2007	Identifying the prevalence of behaviors associated with the occurrence of diseases or health problems in physical education students.	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire	N= 448 Physical Education students
ROMBALDI et al., 2012	Assess the knowledge of physical education teachers about the associations between behavioral factors and four eight diseases	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire	N= 188 Physical Education teachers
MONEGO; JARDIM, 2006	To investigate the occurrence and association of arterial hypertension with some variables related to lifestyle	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire - Anthropometric - Blood Pressure	N = 3.169 students between 7 and 14 years
GORDIA; SILVA; QUADROS, 2010	Identifying variables associated with psychological domain of quality of life of adolescents	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire, weight / height	N = 608 students aged 14 to 20 years
RAMIS et al., 2012	Verify the prevalence of smoking and alcohol consumption among students of the Federal University of Pelotas (UFPel), and inves -tigate the fac tors associated with these behaviors	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire	N=485 college students
BALLISTRERI; CORRADI-WEBSTER, 2008	Characterize the pattern of consumption of energy drinks in a sample of physical education students	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire	N=211 Physical Education students
CHIAPETTI; SERBENA, 2007	Investigate the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs by students of the health of a private university in the city of Curitiba	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire	N = 538 college students
BORGES; ROMBALDI; KNUTH; HALLAL, 2009	Evaluate public awareness about the associations between four behavioral factors and eight diseases	- Cross-sectional study - Questionnaire	N= 2.096 with 10 years or more

DISCUSSION

The use of alcohol has been investigated in the Brazilian context several decades (GALDURÓZ et al., 1987). However, consideration of physical education was highlighted in this review of the literature from 2006. In fact, the emphasis on physical education periods prior concentrated on assumptions of practical application, hygienist, technicist of sports (BRASIL, 1998). The advent of new approaches, expansion of content and consideration of the individual in the biological, cognitive and social, could relate to and reflected in the objects of further research. This fact would also be represented in the variety of journals that broadcasted the development of these contemporary research.

Among these studies, physical education was cited as an area or department bond researcher, undergraduate investigated and participation in school physical education classes. This fact points to an important trend in today's research related to health conditions and lifestyle in the context of physical education and health (FRAGA; CARVALHO; GOMES, 2012). In this review, there was the relationship with the alcohol thematic. It was found that the use / non-use of this substance was found as a component of lifestyle ten work. Other two approached the knowledge of the population about the risk factors associated with alcohol consumption. In fact, several studies have discussed the issue of the use / abuse of alcohol in the social scene (ANDRADE et al., 2003; ANJOS et al., 2007) and association with other risk factors to health (BERTONI et al., 2009; BERTEN; ROSSEM, 2009). However, were not identified in the literature work deepening the relationship between physical education and

alcohol use. Currie et al., (2008), in research on health behavior among adolescents in Europe and North America emphasized that physically active individuals have health risk behaviors in proportions similar pairs of lesser involvement in physical activity. This fact highlights the need for further exploration of this relationship. One must consider, however, the different forms of engagement in physical activity. Studies evaluating the effectiveness of counseling on alcohol, drugs and health risk factors conveyed by physical education teachers or prevention programs for sports training classes could help in understanding this panorama. Muza; Costa (2002) in paper on elements for the elaboration of prevention programs among adolescents contribute to this effect. Emphasize the understanding of the vision of these young people about the full context of his own reality as a starting point for significant actions.

About method of investigation, all items evaluated using cross-sectional studies. This design is characterized by allowing the association of study variables and establishing meaningful relationships (THOMAS, NELSON, SILVERMAN, 2007). This observation confirms procedure studies with large numbers of participants and range of variables involved, for example, relacionas the health behavior (CURRIE et al. 2008).

The population studied was mentioned more students from middle and high school. Significant part of the literature has devoted attention to health behaviors in this population (GALDURÓZ et al., 2006; TENÓRIO et al., 2010). Highlights the importance of health promotion actions at this time of life, considering the period of training and the possibility of developing and maintaining positive habits in adolescence and adulthood. Camargo; Ferrari (2009) presented a proposal to promote knowledge about sexuality among adolescents. The method of work was the preparation of workshops focusing on listening and discussion. Although one should consider the complexity of variables relevant to the topic, the results encourage such procedures promote health contextualized aas local characteristics of life among schoolchildren.

Investigations between university has also been highlighted in the literature (CHIAPETTI; SERBENA, 2007; RAMIS et al., 2012). The period of study at the university has also been linked to changes in negative behaviors and exposure to health risk behaviors (KERR-CORRÊA et al., 2001). In this regard, Palma et al. (2007) in a study on health behavior among 448 students of Physical Education of Rio de Janeiro, although it has been demonstrated that knowledge about healthy practices and harmful to health, the reported behavior does not differ from the patterns observed among students from other areas. This fact suggests that the behavioral practices do not rely solely on the individual's knowledge. Other variables contained in the social, cultural and economic participate in the determination of health practices. Highlights the need for specific programs of health promotion for this stage of academic education.

CONCLUSION

Identified with the present literature review, limited number of texts relating the themes alcohol and physical education. Among those who mentioned these two themes, none specifically deepened this relationship.

The physical education has been increasingly approximate the discussions of health promotion. This proportion should be reported contributions to mitigate the risk factors to health, for example, alcohol abuse.

In this sense, we suggest future work and expansion of this literature review in other types of texts (dissertations, theses and articles in other languages) as well as further investigation of these variables often related to health.

We also recommend the development of actions in the area of physical education and subsequent publication of results to analyze the effectiveness of prevention of alcohol, drugs and other risk factors to health. This information could support the work of many professionals who work in schools, universities and the general population. This knowledge production could contribute to the strengthening, consolidation and enhancement of physical education in the development of public health.

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WHAT HAS BEEN PUBLISHED ON ALCOHOL AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION?

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The problem of alcohol use has been linked to several risk factors and mortality tables in current society. On the other hand, physical education has occupied position highlights the actions of health promotion and positive health behaviors. Objective: To analyze the relationship of alcohol and Physical Education subjects in scientific articles published in journals until October 2012 in the databases SciELO and Bireme. Methodology: The research used a literature review. We also consulted the database SciELO and Bireme the beginning of October 2012. We considered the descriptors in Health Sciences: Alcohol; Physical Education. We selected 12 articles, proceeding to the reading and preparation of summary table containing: Authorship, Purpose, Methods, Results, and Relationship Alcohol/Physical Education. Results: All articles have investigated the term "alcohol" linking its use as a behavioral variable. Approximately 41% of the text has the term "physical education" as a Department and/or the researcher's area. Proportion considering students or professionals of Physical Education and population studies. Participation in physical education classes was considered as a variable in 16.6% of articles. Discussion: The study highlights the limitations of published articles in scientific journals among study participants the terms involving alcohol and Physical Education. Similarly, none of the reviewed articles related these two variables. Conclusions: It is suggested that future work the extension of this literature review in other types of texts (dissertations, theses and articles in other languages) as well as further investigation of these variables often related to health.

KEYWORDS: Alcohol, Physical Education Review

CE QUI A ÉTÉ PUBLIÉ SUR L'ALCOOL ET DE L'ÉDUCATION PHYSIQUE?

RÉSUMÉ

Introduction: Le problème de la consommation d'alcool a été liée à plusieurs facteurs de risque et des tables de mortalité dans la société actuelle. Position D'autre part, l'éducation physique a occupé met en lumière les actions de promotion de la santé et les comportements de santé positifs. Objectif: analyser la relation entre l'alcool et physique des matières d'enseignement dans des articles scientifiques publiés dans des revues jusqu'en Octobre 2012 dans la base de données SciELO et Bireme. Méthodologie: L'étude a utilisé une revue de la littérature. Nous avons également consulté la base de données SciELO et Bireme le début d'Octobre 2012. Nous avons considéré les descripteurs de sciences de la santé: alcool, d' éducation physique. Nous avons sélectionné 12 articles, de procéder à la lecture et à la préparation de tableau récapitulatif contenant: Paternité, But, méthodes, résultats, et les relations Alcool/éducation physique. Résultats: Tous les articles ont étudié le terme «alcool» reliant son utilisation comme une variable comportementale. Environ 41% du texte est l'expression «éducation physique» comme ministère et/ou la superficie du chercheur. Proportion considérant étudiants ou des professionnels de l'éducation physique et des études de population. Participation aux cours d' éducation physique a été considérée comme une variable dans 16,6% des articles. Discussion: Cette étude met en évidence les limites des articles publiés dans des revues scientifiques parmi les participants à l'étude: les clauses impliquant l'alcool et l'éducation physique. De même, aucun des articles commentaire lié ces deux variables. Conclusions: Il est suggéré que les travaux futurs de l'extension de cette revue de la littérature dans d'autres types de textes (dissertations, thèses et articles dans d'autres langues) ainsi que des recherches plus poussées de ces variables souvent liés à la santé.

MOTS-CLÉS: álcool; l'éducation physique; revue.

¿QUÉ HA SIDO PUBLICADO SOBRE EL ALCOHOL Y LA EDUCACIÓN FÍSICA?

RESUMEN

Introducción: El problema del consumo de alcohol se ha relacionado con varios factores de riesgo y tablas de mortalidad en la sociedad actual. Posición Por otro lado, la educación física ha ocupado destacan las acciones de promoción de la salud y los comportamientos de salud positivos. Objetivo: Analizar la relación de asignaturas de Educación Física y el alcohol en los artículos científicos publicados en revistas hasta octubre de 2012 en las bases de datos SciELO y BIREME. Metodología:

La investigación se realizó una revisión bibliográfica. También se consultó la base de datos SciELO y Bireme principios de octubre de 2012. Se consideraron los descriptores en ciencias de la salud: Alcohol, Educación Física. Se seleccionaron 12 artículos, procediendo a la lectura y preparación de tabla de resumen contiene: Autoría, Objetivo, Métodos, Resultados y relación alcohol/Educación Física. Resultados: Todos los artículos han investigado el término "alcohol" que une su uso como una variable de comportamiento. Aproximadamente el 41% del texto tiene el término "educación física", como un departamento y/o área del investigador. Proporción teniendo en cuenta a los estudiantes y profesionales de la Educación Física y los estudios de población. La participación en las clases de educación física se considera como una variable en el 16,6% de los artículos. Discusión: El estudio pone de manifiesto las limitaciones de los artículos publicados en revistas científicas entre los participantes en el estudio de los términos relacionados con el alcohol y la Educación Física. Del mismo modo, ninguno de los artículos revisados relaciona estas dos variables. Conclusiones: Se sugiere que los futuros trabajos de la extensión de esta revisión de la literatura en otros tipos de textos (disertaciones, tesis y artículos en otros idiomas), así como una mayor investigación de estas variables a menudo relacionados con la salud.

PALABRAS-CLAVE: Alcohol, Educación Física; Revisión

O QUE JÁ FOI PUBLICADO SOBRE ÁLCOOL E EDUCAÇÃO FÍSICA?

RESUMO

Introdução: A problemática do uso de álcool tem sido relacionada a diversos fatores de risco e quadros de morbimortalidade na sociedade atual. Por outro lado, a Educação Física tem ocupado posição de destaca nas ações de promoção da saúde e comportamentos positivos à saúde. Objetivo: Analisar a relação dos temas álcool e Educação Física nos artigos científicos publicados em periódicos até outubro de 2012 nas bases de dados Scielo e Bireme. Metodologia: A pesquisa utilizou-se de levantamento bibliográfico. Foi consultada a base de dados Scielo e Bireme no início do mês de outubro de 2012. Foram considerados os descritores em Ciências da Saúde: Álcool; Educação Física. Selecionou-se 12 artigos, procedendo-se à leitura e elaboração de quadro resumo, contendo: Autoria, Objetivo, Método, Resultados e, Relação Álcool/Educação Física. Resultados: Todos os artigos investigados tiveram o termo “Álcool” relacionando seu uso como variável comportamental. Aproximadamente 41% dos textos tem o termo “Educação Física” como Departamento e/ou área do pesquisador. Mesma proporção considerando estudantes ou profissionais de Educação Física como população de estudos. A participação nas aulas de Educação Física foi considerada como variável em 16,6% dos artigos. Discussão: Destaca-se a limitação de trabalhos publicados em artigos científicos dentre os periódicos participantes do estudo envolvendo os termos álcool e Educação Física. No mesmo sentido, nenhum dos artigos avaliados relacionou estas duas variáveis. Conclusões: Sugere-se a futuros trabalhos a ampliação desta revisão de literatura em outros tipos de textos (dissertações, teses e artigos em outros idiomas), assim como maiores investigações destas variáveis frequentemente relacionadas à saúde.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Álcool; Educação Física; Revisão