98 - RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL FITNESS AND THE DERMATOGLYPHICS OF GUARD-CIVILIAN LIVES.

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Summary: the relationship between physical fitness and the dermatoglyphics of lifeguards civilians, aimed to correlate the dermatoglíficos drawings of general tips of the fingers with the results of the physical fitness tests applied to candidates for civilian lifeguards 2° fire squad, a total of 21 individuals of both sexes, aged between 18 and 40 years, which was developed in the city of São Francisco do Sul/SC, at the headquarters of the Corporation. We used the dermatoglífico method according to the Protocol of Cummins; Midlo (1942) proposed by Son (1997) as an instrument of research and the variables of the physical fitness test evidence for lifeguards. For the analysis and interpretation of data obtained was used the descriptive statistics with measures of central tendency (mean) and dispersion (standard deviation). The data obtained were plotted on an Excel spreadsheet for Windows for descriptive analysis from the trend and associations. It was possible to check and that those who obtained the best average time in physical fitness to become Guard Civilian Lives (GVC), were classified as class IV where the lifeguard had a sum of lines in your prints (LONG QT) greater than and less than 162.8 134.2. It was also verified that the individuals of this class have a predominance of coordination, resistance of speed and agility in their potentialized physical valences and the potential ones being strength and speed, that is, that they must be improved. From the results, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between physical fitness and digital analysis (dermatoglyphia) of the individuals participating in the research.

Keyword: lifeguard, Dermatoglyphics, physical fitness.

Introduction

In the early 60, a locker room of the North coast of Santa Catarina began to stand out at the national level, receiving thousands of tourists from all over Brazil and South American countries. Balneário Camboriú been that, to become the city with the greatest flow of tourists in the summer period in the South. With the presence of large number of vacationers, also grew the number of drownings, because there was no type of preventive service or aquatic rescue operating that could meet the bathers. The solution was the collaboration of the fire prevention and emergency care in the occurrences. Was born there the aquatic rescue service in Santa Catarina. After a training period, were sent in December of 1962, to act on the beach in Balneário Camboriú, 12 firefighters, "selected within the army and who had conditions acting in the service of rescue" With decentralization, the activity of aquatic rescue became parental responsibility.

The performance of civilian prevention and lifeguards rescue of drowning victims is of utmost importance in all coast. In South San Francisco, are 7 beaches each with different characteristics which brings different risks to the population, is it: irregular funds, RIP currents, cliffs, wave sizes among other risks which require bathers who frequent those beaches much attention and care. Also in the period from December to February (high season) the locker room of the San Francisco area that has its population tripled account with 50 lifeguard by day to work in the service of prevention and where necessary rescue swimmers. The research aims to make a list of drawings dermatoglificos (digital) of the tip of the fingers of the lifeguard, Identify the physical skills and connect them with other physical parameters of these professionals will assist in the selection and efficiency of the service provided.

To become a lifeguard, you need civil go through 1 month of intense training, along with lectures of first aid, for a total of 4 hours per day from Monday to Friday. After this training period, in order to act on the beaches during the summer operation the lifeguard needs to pass in the following civil evidence:

EVALUATION TESTS

a) Applicants who have complied with the previous steps, after the lectures shall be subjected to physical assessment test purposes of elimination for approval on the course, where the following will be assessed:

swimming: swim 500 meters up to 11 minutes.

Race: run 1600 m up to 7 minutes for male candidates and up to 8 for female candidates.

Apnea: swim 25 meters in apnea.

Rescue Simulation: swim 25 metres in swim in return with 4 ring pounds within 1 minute and 10 seconds.

Recovery of drowned: properly perform the procedures for recovery of drowning in simulated situation (MILITARY FIRE BRIGADE of SANTA CATARINA, 2014, web).

The Santa Catarina beaches increasingly has become the destination of tourists from Brazil and the world, for its beauty, crystal clear waters, stunning scenery, tranquility among other various attractions, and with the increase of tourists also increased the number of occurrences of waterboarding in the locker room. The lifeguard has civil obligation in your work routine, flag beaches, using "green flag signaling system where you can swim and bathe without imminent danger, yellow swim, this flag is hoisted in the presence of strong sea currents. Red and forbidden to enter the water. This flag represents DANGER. It is raised in the presence of ocean currents of exceptional strength. In order to warn all who frequent the beaches the sea conditions and hazardous areas to the second bathroom (MOCELLIN, 2009) still, 61% of occurrences of drowning occur in locations flagged as "dangerous".

Second Canetti (2007) prevention actions are based on the warnings and cautions bathers to avoid or beware of the dangers related to leisure, work or sports practiced in the water. In order that prevention saves more lives than the response activity becomes very difficult to measure correctly this data, since their action results in a countless number of successes without registration. Second Canetti (2007) apud American aquatic rescue Association (USLA) estimates that for every rescue performed, there are 43 cases of prevention carried out by lifeguards on beaches.

According to Canetti (2007) is the liquid suction caused by submersion or immersion. The term aspiration refers to the liquid in the Airways (trachea, bronchi or lungs), and should not be confused with " swallow " water. Very important is the experience of the lifeguard who is acting in the locker room, in time to show the occurrence of drowning, the guard lives in its first year of work can take some time to identify an occurrence, so with the help of someone more experienced at this time.

Fox (1983) believes that the sequence of events in the drowning in freshwater: water penetrates the alveoli is hypotonic relative to blood; through osmosis, enters the bloodstream, the blood suffer dilution and becomes hipotônico compared the cell, hemolysis (breakdown of red blood cells) in salt water, the water penetrates the alveoli and the salts diffuse into the blood, while the water from the blood to the alveoli; the sodium concentration increases rapidly; the concentration of red blood cells causes increases and produces plasmolysis (shrinkage contraction). But according to Canetti (2007) a few years ago, it was thought that the different

types of water produced tables of different drowning. Today we know that the drownings of fresh water, sea or brackish water do not require any differential treatment between themselves.

The lifeguard's working material the life-belt or belt of life, which is used to stabilize and tow the victim at the time of the occurrence. Made of solid foam PVC microporous, with closed cells, weather-resistant, colour yellow, orange or red. Dimensions as per request: 900 mm to 1,000 mm, 130 mm to 150 mm wide and 70 mm to 80 mm thick, with a variation of +/-3% on the measures. Buoyancy: ability to 100/120 kg.

Wounded by a tape 25 mm wide nylon, featuring in one of its ends a connector of stainless steel measuring between 6.5 to 7 cm long with 6.0 mm wire, with stainless steel spring measuring 2.8 to 3.0 cm in 2 mm Spring wire and eye in non-ferrous metal, and, on the opposite end two stainless steel rings with 25 to 28 mm in inner diameter-4.2 to 4.5 mm wire that allows the closing The lifeguard around the victim, like a belt (BRAZILIAN SOCIETY of AQUATIC RESCUE, 2014, web). Rigid plastic material resistant buoy to rescue and demarcation. Enables rapid progression in the water due to its hydrodynamic shape. With three support handles and measuring 85 cm x 30 cm, +/-250 kg allows the transport of three people who are tired or an unconscious (FIREMAN CBMERJ, MARINE CORPS - GMAR, 2010, RJ, Brazil 2014, web).

Lifeguards must be endowed with physical skills to become a Savior. The understanding Barbanti (1979), the speed is a neuromuscular feature, which is present in all situations in various sports. Popularly, it is said that speed is an ability to perform a movement in the shortest time. Speed applied by civilian lives after guard he show an occurrence in your area of practice, every second becomes valuable when you have a life-threatening, so the extreme importance of speed in the actions of the lifeguard until it reaches the place of occurrence.

To Weineck (2005), the speed is divided into type, like the pure forms of speed reaction speed: ability to react to stimuli in the shortest time; Speed of action: ability to perform movements, i.e. unique movements acyclic, with the fastest speed possible and against low resistance at best speed possible.

The actions of lifeguard civilians need to be very well trained so that they can be carried out at very high speed and without fail, at the time of the occurrence the descent by iron speed run by Sandy track equipped with life-belt and fins, making possible changes of direction worrying about the safety of bathers found on sand, and the time to equip yourself and swim to the location of the occurrence.

There are also the complex shapes of speed:

Speed: ability to print against a given resistance, in a predetermined period of time, the greatest strength possible (WEINECK, 2005).

Rapid force resistance: the ability of resisting fatigue-related speed drop at maximum speeds of contraction, while acyclic movements with increased resistance (WEINECK .2005).

Complex shapes of these speeds used by guard civil lives from the point at which he finds his victim at the site of occurrence, performs the first identification procedures, stabilize the victim with the life-belt and starts the trailer having to endure fatigue and fatigue until they get the strip of sand or safe place.

Is the physical quality that allows a muscle or a group of muscles produce a tension, and win a resistance in action pushing, pulling or lifting (TUBINO, 1979).

Physical quality very important strength to the moment of the victim or victims trailer, where the lifeguard must perform in full physical form so you can stay safe during the occurrence and take the victim of that situation, after the trailer not least is to load the victim of the water's edge to a location that does not provide the same risk.

Dynamic force presents a form of manifestation of strength that is used in the course of a movement sequence. The dynamic force is subdivided into maximum strength, rapid strength and endurance. Maximum dynamic force is the maximum force that the neuromuscular system can perform within a sequence of movement, with a contraction (WEINECK, 2005).

Rapid force covers the ability of the neuromuscular system to master with the highest contraction speed possible (WEINECK, 2005).

Dynamic resistance force introduces the ability to muscle fatigue resistance in long-term force performance (WEINECK, 2005).

Resistance force applied at the time of the victim's trailer until their withdrawal of water, must keep control of the situation resisting fatigue and muscle fatigue until the victim is in a safe place.

The resistance is determined by the cardiorrespiratório system, metabolism, nervous system, organic system, coordination of movements and psychological component. Appears in several sectors of human life, therefore, we say that there are physical, sensory, emotional resistance (psychic). Together with the notion of resistance is the tiredness, which is evidenced by becoming increasingly difficult and ultimately impractical to continue an activity with the same intensity according to Meusel (s.d., apud BARBANTI, 1979).

The civilian lifeguards is responsible for making the safety of 500 m to each side of his job, all the people that are inside this perimeter are the responsibility of the lifeguard, so the importance of the swimming pool always full physical form.

"General aerobic resistance depends mainly on the ability of the cardiovascular, respiratory and metabolic systems, as well as the quality of coordination of movement" (HOLLMANN; HETTINGER 1980 apud WEINECK, 2005 p. 347).

It is essential that the lifeguards keep maintenance training of civil resistance throughout the period of the season so you can keep yourself in great shape physically, having your cardiovascular and muscular system always ready to act and in any situation.

Coordination is the physical quality that allows the man to assume the awareness and enforcement, leading to a progressive integration of acquisitions, favoring-the great action of the various muscle groups in the realization of a sequence of movements with a maximum of efficiency and economy (TUBINO, 1979).

Physical quality that basic and essential for good performance of the first responder, each has its pair of fins and the life belt to help at the time of the occurrence, these materials used in all rescues must be fully in harmony with the lifeguard for which there is nothing wrong and equip movements to be carried out in the shortest possible time and with great efficiency.

The capabilities are the result of General coordinative purposes a training of multiple movements in different sports (WEINECK, 2005).

Agility is a physical quality that allows you to change the position of the body in the shortest time possible (TUBINO, 2005).

During the summer period the locker room in Santa Catarina are filled with tourists from all over the country and tourists from outside too, leaving the tracks of sand-filled State, hindering the work of civilian lives that need to be extremely agile so you can leave your work station pass the strip of sand and the scene of the occurrence without hurting nor a tourist during this course.

We can classify athletes according to their fingerprints for sports in which they can Excel.

The dermatoglyphics in which we use to characterize the sample is a Russian method, developed in Moscow and brought to Brazil by teacher José Fernandes Filho Phd, Castelo Branco University, in Rio de Janeiro with the purpose of revealing the genetic potential to develop strength, speed, coordination, and stamina (with a possible correlation with the kind of muscle mass), genetically inherited from your parents that is set during the third and sixth month of pregnancy (DANTAS et al, 2011).

Is science is based on four principles: the perpetuity, immutability, classificabilidade and variability. Continuity because the dermatóglifos keep since its inception to putrefaction mortis; immutability-remain no change; the classificabilidade-be possible to sort

them; and variability-in each person are different (FERNANDES FILHO; FERNANDES, In: MACHADO, 2010, p. 249-255).

The dermatóglifos designs are nothing more than a fingerprint, that we have at the tip of the distal phalanges of the fingers, hands or the soles of your feet, it is a characteristic that differs from person to person.

This method in addition to demonstrate respect for genetic predisposition to certain diseases also demonstrates the basic physical qualities, such as: speed, strength, motor coordination, endurance, agility and aerobic and anaerobic metabolic pathways (FERNANDES FILHO; FERNANDES, In: MACHADO, 2010, p. 249-255).

The dermatóglifos designs can be classified as (A), Clip (L) and whorl (W), depending on only the presence or absence of deltas (FERNANDES FILHO; FERNANDES, In: MACHADO, 2010, p. 249-255).

-ARC "", where the design has no deltas, i.e. trirrádios crossing ridges that comprise the digital cushion;

-Clamp "L", is characterized by the presence of a delta where the drawing is half closed and the ridges of the skin start from one end of the finger, bend, distally in relation to each other, and they don't want to get near that;

-Whorl "W" and "WS", is characterized by the presence of two deltas, where the figure is closed and the centerlines are focused around the core of the design.

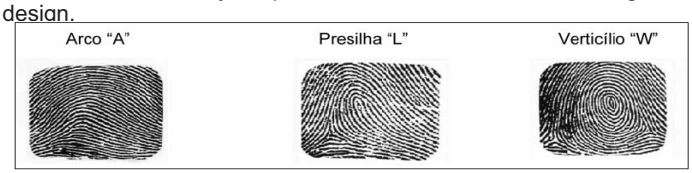


Figura 1 - Desenho Dermatoglífico (DANTAS et al. 2004)

In addition to qualitative rating, you can also analyze the qualitative by row count (S QTL) and the amount of trirrádios (D10). With this we can relate the Valances pontencializadas and physical potencializáveis.

Quadro 1 – Classes dermatoglificas

Classe	Fingerprints		Somato-functional	
	D10	SQTL	Minimum	Maximum
I	5,5	26,5	Stature, strength (absolute), resistance, coordination	Strength (relative)
II	9	47,7	Coordination	Strength
III	11,6	126,4	Strength (relative)	Absolute Force Stature
IV	13,1	134,2	Stature, strength (absolute)	Endurance, Coordination
V	17,5	162,8	Strength (relative)	Coordination

Fonte: Dantas; Roquetti; Fernandes Filho (2004).

For this study was conducted the bibliographic survey of dematoglificos methods and later a field research to collect the drawings of the fingertips of the lifeguard (digital), the research was characterized as descriptive quantitative.

Instrument used for data collection was the method dermatoglífico second Protocol of Cummins; Midlo (1942) and the variables of the physical fitness test evidence for lifeguards.

This study had a favourable opinion of the Committee of ethics in research under n° 901,771 dated 12/2/2014 and all the respondents signed the FICS.

To carry out the study was carried out to collect the dermatoglificos drawings of lifeguard that happened in 2° Platoon of firefighters, military garrison located in São Francisco do Sul-SC and were available to the researcher to the end of the training training for swimming pool.

For the analysis of dermatoglyphics Cummins Protocol was used; Midlo (1942) proposed by Fernandes Filho (1997), where they were used as materials: A4 paper, red water-based ink, stamp pad, Condor roll, where they were impregnated the 10 digital individual phalanges on the pad with paint and after passing to the A4 paper second collection model in the Appendix 04.

The Population/sample investigated were candidates to 2° civil lifeguards Platoon of firemen, military garrison located in São Francisco do Sul-SC.

Were included in the survey, the lifeguard, both civil sex, aged between 18 and 40 years. Everyone who participated in the research have signed the FICS. Were excluded candidates who had no criminal record certificate to fire departments, military as well as all necessary documentation and at the end of the course have not reached the minimum times to pass the physical evidence in the course of lifeguard.

Analysis of the results

The study of 21 individuals being 19 male and 2 females, being the objective correlate the dermatoglíficos drawings of the tips of the fingers with the results of the physical fitness tests applied to the candidates obtaining the following results civil lifeguards according to dermatoglíficas classes.

For the analysis and interpretation of data obtained was used the descriptive statistics with measures of central tendency (media) and dispersion (standard deviation). The Shapiro Wilk test showed normality between the variables investigated, thus opting for parametric tests. The comparison of the samples was given by the Student's t-test for independent samples, adopting < p 0.05 significance level. We used Pearson coefficient matrix for Mrs. Harmon--the variables investigated and the coefficient of determination, adopting One Way Anova p < 0.05 significance level.

Table 1- Characterization of the sample, civil lifeguards of São Francisco do Sul (season 2014-2015).

Variables / Classes	Total n=21 X ± SD	I n=0 X ± SD	II n=1 X ± SD	III n=5 X ± SD	IV n=5 X ± SD	V n=10 X ± SD
Age	26,1±4,9	-	29,6	22,9±3,0	25,3±6,7	28,8±1,8
Weight	78,4±9,2	-	85	74,4±5,4	78,8±7,3	77,6±9,6
Stature	1,7±0,1	-	1,75	1,7±0,1	1,7±0,0	1,8±0,0

X = mean, SD = standard deviation
Source: Author (2015)

The lives can be of both sexes, must be greater than 18 years to accomplish this activity and there is no maximum age for

the completion of the course, able to perform all the evidence within the time stipulated by the minimum Military Firefighter becomes able to act as GVC.

Table 2 - Analysis of the absolute and relative frequency, civil lifeguards of São Francisco do Sul (season 2014-2015), according to the dermatoglyphic classes (n = 21).

Classe	Absolute Frequency	Relative Frequency (%)
I	0	0,0%
II	1	4,8%
III	5	23,8%
IV	5	23,8%
V	10	47,6%

Source: Author (2015)

A total of 21 lifeguard who were classified within the five classes: 1 dermatoglificas (4.8%) individual fits on class II which has a predominance of Coordination, speed and endurance, 5 (28.8%) survey individuals were in class III of predominance coordination and strength, other 5 (23.8%) in the class IV dominant speed and strength, skills are more important in the case of the lifeguard and class V, 10 (47.6%) individuals were classified with strength.

Table 3 - Descriptive analysis of the probationary tests submitted to the San Francisco do Sul Civil Guardians (season 2014-2015) according to the dermatoglyphic classes.

Variables / Classes	Total n=21 X ± SD	I n=0 X ± SD	II n=1 X ± SD	III n=5 X ± SD	IV n=5 X ± SD	V n=10 X ± SD
Natação	586,7±145,4	-	536	660±238,1	531,2±84,5	585,2±106,2
Natação anilha	47,2±8,5	-	50	48,6±12,7	43,4±3,1	46,4±6,2
Arrebentação	587,0±88,5	-	716	579,0±66,1	534,2±78,1	580,0±86,7
1600 corrida	357,5±87,5	-	398	284,8±159,3	365,2±34,0	371,4±20,2

X = mean, SD = standard deviation
Source: Author (2015)

The present study featured 21 individuals with an average age of 26.1 ± 4.9 which had their fingerprints analyzed fit one of the 5 possible in 3 classes of them; Being 5 (23.8%) individuals in the class III .5 (23.8%) individuals in the class IV and 10 (47.6%) individuals in class V.

According to (web/2015) the minimum requirements to become a lifeguard are: good muscular strength, good lung capacity, patience, determination, skill, sports, ability to concentrate and work as a team, ability to overcome barriers; be disciplined, fast and very responsible.

A prominent factor in the survey was the number dermatoglifica class IV where individuals who are, had the best average time on the swimming with 531.2 ± 84.5, highest GPA also on the washer with 43.4 ± 3.1 the breakers won also the best average with 534.2 ± 78.1 and the second best average time in 1,600 m race with 534.2 ± behind only 78.1 of the class III obtained 284.8 ± 159.3 of average time.

Table 4 - Relationship between the total number of lines (SQTL) between the performance of the lifelines in the probative test.

		Swimming		Swimming Washer		Surf		1600m Running	
	n	r	r^2	r	r^2	r	r^2	r	r^2
Classe I	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Classe II	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Classe III	5	-0,56	31%	-0,31	10%	-0,23	5%	0,58	33%
Classe IV	5	0,62	38%	0,38	15%	0,74	55%	0,32	10%
Classe V	10	0,36	13%	0,06	0%	0,06	0%	-0,74	55%

Note: r = Pearson correlation coefficient, r^2 = coefficient of determination.
Source: Author (2015)

Despite the features with various sports, the aquatic rescue, for sure, has similarities with the activities of swimming and athletics, and lifeguards required the same physical skills of these activities as well, favored by the same physiological benefits of practitioners of physical activities (RIBEIRO, 2009).

The Military Fire Department conducts aquatic rescue Championships, and the main evidence is the aquathlon, where the athlete (lifeguard) need to carry out a particular race distance on the beach, enters the sea to complete the route determined and ends with a race and crossing the finish line.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the tests to become Civil Guardian, a correlation with the dermatoglyphic drawings was performed, although the majority of the candidates 47.6% of them were classified as class V where the main characteristic is to have a greater number of lines of digital. The Guardians who correlated most with the physical valences for performance in the tests were classified in class IV, 23.8% of the total. The guardians of this class have the sum of all digital lines (SQTL) greater than 134.2 and less than 162.8. It was also verified that the individuals of this class have a predominance of coordination, resistance of speed and agility in their potentialized physical valences and the potential ones being strength and speed, that is, that they must be improved.

From the results, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between physical fitness and digital analysis (dermatoglyphic) of the individuals participating in the research. It was also verified that the individuals of this class have a predominance of coordination, resistance of speed and agility in their potentialized physical valences and the potential ones being strength and speed, that is, that they must be improved. From the results, it can be concluded that there is a correlation between physical fitness and digital analysis (dermatoglyphic) of the individuals participating in the research to reach the victim and then tow it to a safe place and provide the first aid.

This study not only analyzed the hereditary characteristics of each individual participant in the research, but also helped to select the best and most qualified lives to be active in the most diverse and dangerous beaches of the coast and the competitive events of the military firefighter.

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL FITNESS AND THE DERMATOGLYPHICS OF GUARD-CIVILIAN LIVES.

Abstrat: Relationship between physical aptitude and dermatoglifia of civilian lifeguards, has as general objective correlate dermatoglyphic desing from the finger tips with the results of physical aptitude tests applied to candidates for civil lifeguards of the 2nd platoon of military firefighters -SC, a total of 40 individuals of both genders, from 18 to 40 years old, which will be developed in the city of São Francisco do Sul/SC, in corporation headquarters. Dermatoglyphic method will be used as a research tool and the variables of the probative physical aptitude test for civilian lifeguards. For data analysis and interpretation, descriptive statistics with measures of central tendency (mean) and dispersion (standard deviation) will be used. The data were plotted on an Excel spreadsheet for Windows for descriptive analysis from the tendency and association measures. It was possible to check and conclude that those who obtained the best average times on tests of physical aptitude to become GVC, were in class IV where the lifeguards have a total sum of lines in their digital (SQTL) greater than 134,2 and less than 162,8. It was also found that individuals of this class have a predominance of speed and explosive power in their physical valences. The Shapiro Wilk test was used to analyze the normality between the variables investigated, therefore choosing the parametric tests or not parametric. For data association, the correlation matrix was used.

Key Words: Life guard, Dermatoglifia, Physical aptitude.

RELATION ENTRE L'APTITUDE PHYSIQUE ET DERMATOGLIFIA DE SAUVETEURS CIVILS

Abstrat : Relation entre l'aptitude physique et dermatoglifia de sauveteurs civils, a comme général objective dermatoglyphique correlate desing depuis le bout du doigt avec les résultats du test d'aptitudes physiques appliquées aux candidats pour les sauveteurs civils du 2e peloton de pompiers militaires -SC, un total de 40 individus des deux sexes, de 18 à 40 ans, qui sera développé dans la ville de São Francisco do Sul/SC , au siège de la société. Dermatoglyphique méthode servira comme outil de recherche et les variables de l'épreuve d'aptitude physique probante pour les sauveteurs civils. Pour l'analyse des données et l'interprétation, il servira de statistiques descriptives avec mesures de tendance centrale (moyenne) et de dispersion (écart-type). Les données ont été tracées sur une feuille de calcul Excel pour Windows, pour une analyse descriptive des mesures tendance et association. Il a été possible de vérifier et de conclure que ceux qui ont obtenu les meilleurs temps moyen sur les tests d'aptitude physique à valence.The Shapiro Wilk test was used to analyze the normality between the variables investigated, therefore choosing the parametric tests or not parametric. For data association, the correlation matrix was used.

Key Words: Life guard, Dermatoglifia, Physical aptitude.

RELACIÓN ENTRE APTITUD FÍSICA Y LA DERMATOGLIFIA DE VIDAS DE LA GUARDIA CIVIL.

Abstrat: Relación entre aptitud física y la dermatoglifia de socorristas civiles, ha como dermatoglyphic correlación objetiva general diseño de las puntas de los dedos con los resultados de pruebas de aptitud físicas aplicadas a las candidatas a guardavidas civiles del 2 º pelotón de militares bomberos - SC, un total de 40 individuos de ambos sexos, de 18 a 40 años de edad, que se desarrollará en la ciudad de São Francisco Sul/SC, en la sede de la Corporación. Dermatoglyphic método será utilizado como una herramienta de investigación y las variables de la prueba de aptitud física probatoria para socorristas civiles. Para análisis de datos e interpretación, se utilizará estadística descriptiva con medidas de tendencia central (media) y dispersión (desviación estándar). Los datos se trazan en una hoja de cálculo de Excel para Windows para análisis descriptivo de las medidas de tendencia y asociación. Fue posible comprobar y concluir que quienes obtuvieron los mejores tiempos promedio en las pruebas de aptitud física para convertirse en GV.

Palabras clave: Aptitud física de vida guardia, Dermatoglifia.

RELAÇÃO ENTRE APTIDÃO FÍSICA E A DERMATOGLIFIA DOS GUARDA-VIDAS CIVIS.

Abstrat: Relação entre aptidão física e dermatoglifia de salva-vidas civis, que tem como general objetiva correlacionar dermatoglyphic desing desde as pontas dos dedos com os resultados dos testes de aptidão físicas, aplicadas aos candidatos para salva-vidas civis do 2º pelotão de bombeiros militares -SC, um total de 40 indivíduos de ambos os sexos, de 18 a 40 anos de idade, que será desenvolvido na cidade de São Francisco do Sul/SC, na sede da corporação. Dermatoglyphic método será usado como uma ferramenta de pesquisa e as variáveis do teste de aptidão física de probatório para salva-vidas civis. Para análise dos dados e interpretação, estatística descritiva com medidas de tendência central (média) e dispersão (desvio padrão) será usada. Os dados foram plotados em uma planilha do Excel para Windows para análise descritiva das medidas de tendência e de associação. Foi possível verificar e concluir que aqueles que obtiveram os melhores tempos médios em testes de aptidão física para se tornar GV.

Palavras-chave: Vida guarda, Dermatoglifia, aptidão física.