a socio-demographic questionnaire, an adaptation of the Checklist of Essential Features of Age-Friendly Cities (WHO, 2007) and the WHOQOL-Bref (Canavarro et al., 2007).

**Results:** The “Community and Health Services” domain obtained the highest satisfaction rates (44.5%) among the eight topics included in the Checklist. This domain had the highest correlation coefficient scores with General QoL (p < 0.01), Psychological QoL (p < 0.05) and Environment QoL (p < 0.01).

**Conclusions:** The satisfaction with “Community and Health Services” flags a positive aspect of the city that can promote active ageing. However, it should be highlighted that additional improvements in this domain could translate into a further increase of QoL.

**Keywords:** Coimbra. Quality of life. Age-friendly city. Health and Community Services.

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**TRANSCULTURAL NURSING CARE: APPROACH TO GIGER & DAVIDHIZAR’S “ASSESSMENT” MODEL**

Joana Guilherme

**Introduction:** The importance of developing skills in order to provide quality health care to diverse cultures is gaining high importance by many health professionals from various disciplines (Davidhizar, Bechtel and Giger, 1998, p. 22), in this global society.

State of the Art: Giger & Davidhizar proposed six cultural phenomena fundamental to cultural understanding each individual - communication, time, space, biological variations, environmental control, and social organization. The metaparadigm includes: (1) transcultural nursing and culturally diverse nursing; (2) culturally competent care, (3) culturally unique individuals, (4) culturally sensitive environments and (5) health and health status based on culturally specific disease and wellbeing behaviours (Giger, 2013, p.5).

**New perspectives:** The “Assessment” model developed by Giger and Davidhizar provides a definition of concepts that meet the regulations of nursing practice in Portugal.

**Theoretical and practical implications:** In response to the need for a practical tool for assessing the cultural variables and their effects on health and disease behaviour, Giger and Davidhizar provide a comprehensive assessment model, in order to give culturally competent care.

**Conclusions:** The model provides a set of tools that allow a nursing assessment that takes into account the uniqueness of each individual, enabling the formulation of rigorous and culturally competent nursing diagnoses, compatible with the International Classification Nursing Practice (ICNP) ®, as with the construction of indicators for the quality of nursing care proposed by the Portuguese Order of Nurses.

**Keywords:** Transcultural Nursing Care. ICNP. Quality.

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**LIFE QUALITY AND THE WELLNESS OF VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE. STUDY CASE OF THE CENTRO SOCIAL, RECREATIVO E CULTURAL DE VILAR DE MACAÇA**

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**Methods:** Phenomenological and interpretative study, transverse and retrospective in relation to data collection. The participants were selected intentionally. 14 phenomenological interviews with an unstructured approach. We use procedural assumptions of Van Manen (1990) for data analysis. All the ethical principles were respected.

**Results:** If the possibility of achieving the maternal role gravitate transitionally for identity in being mothers, these women continue to feel guilt for a history of past life, feeling so need to cut with a past still very present. If the perception of the social stigma regarding the ability to be a mother is stressed, it is with a sense of pride and attachment to his own son, that these mothers feel and ability to care for their children.

**Conclusions:** The experience the transition to the maternal role of our participants constitute one of the most demanding and challenging lived phenomena, since determines by itself, a set of cognitive, behavioral and emotional responses, requiring simultaneously, the implementation effort adaptive and new standards of living.

**Keywords:** Women. Addition. Maternal role.

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**EXPERIENCE OF THE TRANSITION TO THE MATERNAL ROLE OF WOMEN WITH PROBLEMS IN ADDITION TO PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES FOR THE FIRST CHILD OF LIFE YEAR**

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**Introduction:** Watching a socially constructed idea of being a mother, women’s life trajectories and their contexts, seem to determine feelings and normalizing representations of the transition to the maternal role, away in the design of the unique experience of the phenomenon of transition for the maternal role of every woman who experiences it.

**Objectives:** Understand the experience of the transition to the maternal role of women with problems in addition to psychoactive substances for the first child of life year.

**Methods:** Phenomenological and interpretative study, transverse and retrospective in relation to data collection. The participants were selected intentionally. 14 phenomenological interviews with an unstructured approach. We use procedural assumptions of Van Manen (1990) for data analysis. All the ethical principles were respected.

**Results:** If the possibility of achieving the maternal role gravitate transitionally for identity in being mothers, these women continue to feel guilt for a history of past life, feeling so need to cut with a past still very present. If the perception of the social stigma regarding the ability to be a mother is stressed, it is with a sense of pride and attachment to his own son, that these mothers feel and ability to care for their children.

**Conclusions:** The experience the transition to the maternal role of our participants constitute one of the most demanding and challenging lived phenomena, since determines by itself, a set of cognitive, behavioral and emotional responses, requiring simultaneously, the implementation effort adaptive and new standards of living.

**Keywords:** Women. Addition. Maternal role.

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**AGEISM: MEDIA DISCOURSES DURING THE PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS**

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**Introduction:** Ageing as a social problem has emerged recently as one of the main challenges facing contemporary societies. The rep-
resentations that are shared socially contribute to the perception of a common reality to a particular group. As the public perception is related to mediated discourses, social representations of old age in the traditional media are very relevant to constructed meanings circulating in the public sphere. This paper aims to analyse online and offline mainstream media discourses on Ageism from 20th September 2015 to 2nd October 2015 in order to identify: i) social representations of old age; ii) discursively constructed.

Methods: The methodology is a comparative case study from 13th editions of daily newspaper Público and 10th editions of daily online newspaper Expresso Diário (only week days). We analysed 1,097 texts and we focus on 88 texts about the subject in order to identify the existence of dominant discourses and the visibility of the issue.

Results: The representational discourses of old age delivered by the mainstream media are similar to political discourses. However, the positive narratives on ageism are not enhancing. At least during the campaign for the elections, as expected. As the social representations of old age in media discourses are moulded by political discourses, it is important to highlight the economical tone of the shared narratives.

Conclusions: The findings reveal that mainstream media representations of old age are similar to political discourses. However, we also found evidence of misrepresentation of elderly within the campaign coverage and often refer just for the financial issue.

Keywords: Media. Social representations.

IDENTIFICATION THE RISK OF PHYSIOLOGICAL DETERIORATION IN PREHOSPITAL
Tiago Augusto, Daniel Silva, Odete Amaral, João Duarte

Objectives: The purpose of this study is to evaluate hearing preservation, based on a systematic review of the literature on audiological evaluation conducted in pre- and post-treatment in patients who have undergone Gamma-Knife radiosurgery, including the drug dose applied in the tumor and cochlea during the surgical procedure.

Methods: The systematic review of the literature was carried out in different electronic databases.

Results: After research, and after the inclusion criteria were defined, four criteria were selected to be used throughout the study process of hearing preservation in patients who used this therapy.

Conclusions: Hearing preservation is as better as the smaller the cochlear dose is used in the Gamma-Knife procedure. Audiological values are preserved by 90%, within the first two years of treatment (mean cochlear dose lower than 3 Gy) and by 80% in the first three years (mean cochlear dose lower than 6 Gy).

Keywords: Acoustic neuroma. Hearing preservation. Gamma-knife.

HEARING LOSS IN INFANTS WITH HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA
Carla Silva, Rute Ferreira

Introduction: The neonatal hyperbilirubinemia manifests itself quite often in the early days after birth and is characterized by the appearance of yellow coloration on the baby’s skin. For standard problems, however can be considered as pathological when there are very high levels (> 13 mg/dl) of bilirubin on the first 24 hours of life, requiring treatment as phototherapy and/or exchange transfusion.

Objectives: This review article aimed to verify the existing variations in the Brainstem Auditory Evoked Potentials (BAEPs) and the Otoacoustic Emissions (OAEs) in infants with hyperbilirubinemia.

Methods: The search for the realization of this review was carried out in different electronic databases. After searching the articles that met the predefined inclusion criteria were selected.

Results: Were found 70 articles and were selected 3 that fulfilled predefined inclusion criteria. After systematic analysis of the articles was found a decrease in the amplitude of the OAEs in the frequencies of 2, 3 and 4KHz as well as an increase in the latency of wave V and the range I-V in diagnostic BAEPs and REFER in automatic BAEPs in infants with hyperbilirubinemia.

Conclusions: With this study we can conclude that there are changes in the results of the OAE in some frequencies and BAEPs, so it is important to have an early monitoring as well a treatment/intervention suitable to prevent future consequences in the overall development of children.

Keywords: Hearing loss. Babies. Hyperbilirubinemia.