

platforms, some of which aimed at childcare. It was considered inclusion criteria to be a mother.

#### Results

A total of 1,685 mothers were questioned, 1,644 (97.57%) of whom breastfed and 866 (51.39%) exclusively breastfed up to 6 months. The predictors most frequently identified by mothers who had not breastfed or had not breastfed exclusively until 6 months (819 mothers) were "work-constrains related to work schedule to breastfeeding" (33.1%), "milk drying" (27.1%), "few daily periods of breastfeeding" (12.9%), "personal condition" (11.5%), "missing or few conditions for breastfeeding at work" (11.2%).

#### Conclusions

This work allowed the identification of the predictors of non-breastfeeding or of its non-exclusivity until 6 months, observing a strong contribution of the working conditions to this problem. Knowledge of this reality may be important to develop policy measures to act against this trend.

#### Keywords

Exclusive breastfeeding, Predictors, Inquiry.

### P128

#### Auditory training in children and youngsters with learning disabilities

Mariana Araújo, Cristina Nazaré  
Coimbra Health School, Polytechnic Institute of Coimbra, 3046-854  
Coimbra, Portugal

**Correspondence:** Mariana Araújo (mariana\_msda@hotmail.com)

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#### Background

Hearing has a fundamental role in the learning process, and studies had showed that some children and youngsters, with normal hearing, could present auditory processing disorders with possible implications in the learning process. It is also known that not all learning problems are due to auditory processing disorders and all cases of auditory processing disorders do not lead to learning problems. Studies also point out that an adequate and personalized auditory training may be a viable option in the rehabilitation of auditory information processing in the central nervous system (brain neuroplasticity training), being the early assessment and intervention important to minimize the associated consequences, such as the possible difficulties on the learning process.

#### Objective

To analyse the influence that auditory training has on the improvement of auditory processing disorders of children and youngsters, with learning disabilities.

#### Methods

For this purpose was conducted a systematic literature review with search of scientific papers on electronic databases B-on, PubMed, ScienceDirect and Scielo with keywords such as auditory training, auditory processing, auditory processing disorders, learning disabilities, learning difficulties, children and youngsters (in Portuguese, English or Spanish). For this review were established inclusion criteria such as: publication type and date (original articles available since 2007); sample (in accordance with our purpose) and tests used (to evaluate and training the auditory processing).

#### Results

After the search strategies five articles in accordance with the pre-established inclusion criteria were selected from out of the 127 found.

#### Conclusions

The auditory training is effective in the rehabilitation of auditory processing disorders in children and youngsters with learning disabilities, and studies showed that a specific diagnosis of the abilities affected is fundamental, in order to achieve the perfect and most efficient training plan for each individual, as well as, a continuous re-evaluation to adjust the training. Since it is a complex interaction between those disorders it is still necessary to carry out further studies in this area that should try to establish some guidelines and try to clarify the plan of the auditory training program.

#### Keywords

Auditory training, Auditory processing disorders, Learning disabilities, Children, Youngsters.

### P129

#### Inadequated environmental sanitation diseases (IESDs) in Porto Alegre – RS/ Brazil

Rita C Nugem<sup>1</sup>, Roger S Rosa<sup>2</sup>, Ronaldo Bordin<sup>3</sup>, Caroline N Teixeira<sup>4</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Health Services and Performance Research, Claude Bernard Lyon University, 69100 Lyon, France; <sup>2</sup>Department of Social Medicine, Medical School, Rio Grande do Sul Federal University, 90040-060 Porto Alegre, Brazil; <sup>3</sup>Administration School, Rio Grande do Sul Federal University, 96201-900 Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; <sup>4</sup>Fundação Hospitalar Getúlio Vargas, 93210-020 Sapucaia do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

**Correspondence:** Rita C Nugem (rcnugem@gmail.com)

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#### Background

Countries in Europe and North America managed to control and eradicate most of the infectious-parasitic diseases that occurred in the first half of the twentieth century [1]. Nevertheless, infectious and parasitic diseases are still present in certain metropolitan areas of Brazil, despite the increased prevalence of chronic diseases. This work aims to present the general aspects of the situation of diseases related to inadequate environmental sanitation (IESDs) and of the sanitation policy of Porto Alegre.

#### Objective

The general objective was to examine the public policy for environmental sanitation in Porto Alegre, and, the specific objectives were: I) to analyse the relationship between indicators of poverty and inadequate environmental sanitation and the occurrence of diseases related to inadequate environmental sanitation; and, II) to present the situation of IESDs and the sanitation policy of Porto Alegre.

#### Methods

The method was qualitative and quantitative, with data collection and analysis of public policies. The period analysed was from 2008 to 2012. Data were obtained from Health Information Systems, DATASUS website of the Ministry of Health, along with a set of basic indicators from the Porto Alegre's Observatory. The indicators were classified according to the specific objectives: poverty(P); environmental sanitation(S); diseases(D). Pearson's linear correlation coefficient was used for statistical analysis to test the associations between poverty and basic sanitation indicators with IESDs indicators.

#### Results

The results showed that the biggest problems related to IESDs occur in the poorest regions, which are: *Restinga, Parthenon, Nordeste, Lomba do Pinheiro, Gloria, Ilhas and Extremo Sul*. The higher concentration of Dengue was found in the Parthenon region; Leptospirosis in the regions of *Restinga, Extremo Sul, Lomba do Pinheiro, Norte and Eixo Baltazar*; Hepatitis A in the regions of *Ilhas, Nordeste, Humaitá /Navegantes, Centro, Lomba do Pinheiro, Norte, Leste and Parthenon*. Regarding the public policy for Environmental Sanitation in Porto Alegre, we concluded that there are some urban policies, but the subject needs greater systemic view directed to the most specific problems of the city. About the Sanitation Plans, we concluded that the regions that need the sanitation, at most - a sewage collection network - have a lower footage for infrastructure installation, such as, the region of *Ilhas*. The sanitation basic plan (Water) gives various information about areas that need the implementation of infrastructures of universal supply, however there is still no date of when that will be possible.

#### Conclusions

Finally, infectious and parasitic diseases are a reality in Porto Alegre. Still at the XXI century, there are about 1,200 annual hospitalizations in health services (SUS) and are responsible for about 750 deaths per year in the capital city.

#### References

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#### Keywords

Environmental sanity, Health, Hydric disease, Sanitation, Public policy.