Methods: The study sample included 256 nurses working in a general hospital. To identify socio-demographic data we applied a specific questionnaire, and subsequently we also used the PROQOL scale (Professional Quality of Life Scale). All data were statistically analysed.
Results: The majority of healthcare professionals in our sample belong to the 40-49 age group (39.45%). Regarding work experience in the healthcare system, the majority(43%) have been working for over 10 years. 78.52% of nurses reported a high level of compassion satisfaction. Burnout was not identified in the majority of our sample (54.3%). We noted that the number of the staff affected by compassion fatigue increases proportionally with the years of work experience (P=0.033).
Conclusions: A high level of compassion satisfaction in medical professionals leads to a remarkable improvement in the quality of the healthcare they are providing. However, our study results suggest that compassion fatigue tends to increase in line with the years of work in healthcare

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

Rehabilitation and psychoeducation

EPV0874

The level of consciousness and mental reactions of children after acute brain injury (interdisciplinary rehabilitation)

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Introduction: The process of recovery of mental reactions in children after acute traumatic brain injury is determined by complex methods with an interdisciplinary approach. Studies of emotional, communicative and behavioral reactions are based on an assessment by a psychiatrist and a teacher-defectologist.
Objectives: to study mental reactions and identify predictors of positive recovery of consciousness after acute brain injury in children in early rehabilitation.
Methods: psychiatric and pedagogical examinations; also - neuroimaging data and others.
Results: Three groups of children were identified, depending on the different severity of emotional, communicative and behavioral indicators:
Group 1 (11%): The level of consciousness is minimal positive. Reactions: stable gaze fixation; emotional reaction to sound (smile) and the face of an adult; short-term tracking of the gaze of the object; the ability to touch an object and hold it; sits himself.
Group 2 (33%): The level of consciousness is minimal positive / negative, with an advantage of positive. Reactions: unstable gaze fixation; emotional reaction and involuntary movements to sound; reflex seizure of an object; sits with support.
Group 3 (56%): The level of consciousness is minimal negative. Reactions: no emotional reactions, low motor and sensorimotor activity.
Conclusions: predictors of emotional-communicative and behavioral indicators of recovery of the level of consciousness were identified: sensory and motor, cognitive and socially-oriented (orienting reactions to the voice and face of an adult, tracking the gaze of an object, sensory and motor activity, etc.). These predictors are the basis for choosing a rehabilitation program with interdisciplinary support and a treatment strategy.

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EPV0875

The Effect of Physical Activity on Postural Abilities in Menopausal Women

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Introduction: Menopause marks a significant physiological transition in a woman's life, often accompanied by various health challenges. Understanding the impact of physical activity on postural abilities in menopausal women is crucial for promoting their overall well-being during this transformative stage.
Objectives: The aim of our study was to investigate the effect of a physical activity program on postural abilities, psychological well-being, and the quality of life of menopausal women.
Methods: Nineteen menopausal women, averaging 56±3 years of age, participated in a 12-week Zumba-style physical training program, consisting of three 50-minute sessions per week. The exercise regimen incorporated aerobic workouts, muscle conditioning, balance exercises, and flexibility training, predominantly inspired by Latin dances. Postural balance was evaluated using a stabilometric force platform, measuring the average velocity of the center of pressure (COPvm) under open eyes (OE) and closed eyes (CE) conditions on both firm and soft surfaces. Quality of life and mood were assessed using the SF-36 questionnaire (Short Form Survey-36) and the BMIS score (Brief Mood Introspection Scale). Assessments were conducted before (pre-test) and after (post-test) the 12-week training period.
Results: The findings revealed a significant decrease in COPvm values in the post-test for both conditions (on a firm surface: OE p=0.05, CE p=0.01; on a soft surface: OE p=0.001, CE p=0.05). Additionally, improvements in mood (p=0.05) and quality of life (p=0.05) were observed compared to baseline values.
Conclusions: This study underscores the positive impact of Zumba-style physical training on postural abilities, mood, and quality of life among menopausal women. These results suggest that such exercise programs hold promise in reducing the risk and incidence of falls associated with menopause

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