Keywords
Communication, Efficiency, Nursing, Teams.

O162

Factors affecting interpersonal conflict in nursing teams

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Background
Teamwork is one of the foundations of nursing, exposing the profession to the vulnerabilities of the dynamics of group functioning. In this context, skills of conflict management in working teams are particularly relevant.
Objective
This research aimed to: I) identify how often nurses deal with conflict situations; II) identify the main causes of conflict mentioned by nurses and, III) assess the strategies adopted to deal with conflicting situations.
Methods
This is an exploratory, quantitative and correlational research. For the collection of data, a questionnaire was used with closed-ended questions. The sample consisted of a total of 35 nurses from the emergency department of a Hospital of the Portuguese NHS.
Results
Five indexes were computed in order to evaluate the different strategies to deal with conflict situations: I) commitment strategy (α = 0.745); II) avoidance strategy (α = 0.699); III) accommodation strategy (α = 0.745); IV) confrontation strategy (α = 0.618) and collaboration strategy (α= 0.698). All indices had a variation that ranged between 1, corresponding to the less frequent possible appraisal and 5, corresponding to most frequent possible appraisal. Most of the nurses reported that they were rarely involved in situations of conflict, however, 57.1% stated that they sometimes observed those situations. Results show that nurses mostly indicated the use of two strategies to deal with conflict: accommodation (M= 3.11) and confrontation (M= 3.07). Data analysis revealed that the strategy of accommodation had a statistically significant positive correlation coefficient in relation with the incompatibility of personalities (rs= 0.400, $p < 0.05$) and a negative correlation coefficient in relation with the scarcity of material (rs= -0.358, $p < 0.05$) as cause of conflict.
Conclusions
The results obtained allow us to conclude that the nature of the conflict determines the way it is managed by nurses. The data reveal, in particular, that the scarcity of material resources strengthens the confrontation in the nursing team, contributing to the degradation of the organizational environment. Thus, conflict management is an essential skill and tool that nurses can, and should, use as a basis of sustainability and development of nursing practice.
Keywords
Interpersonal conflict, Team work, Nursing, Emergency service.

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Numerical modelling of electrical stimulation on scaffolds for tissue engineering

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Preliminary experimental *in vitro* studies on tissue engineering applications have shown the advantage of using different type of stimuli, namely, mechanical, electrical, magnetic or its combination to enhance cell behaviour. In these studies cells proliferation and differentiation change significantly when electrical stimulation is applied on cells placed inside scaffolds systems within a bioreactor. We established an ambitious research program on numerical modelling of stimuli on scaffolds for tissue engineering. In this study we develop a new finite element-based (FE) multiphysics framework that allows the numerical optimization of the parameters involved when electrical stimulation is applied on bioscaffolds with different geometries and characteristics. The FE framework that has been developed allows the prediction of the electrical stimulation as a function of the scaffold geometry and its electrical characteristics, that may contribute to the acceleration of the proliferation and differentiation of the cells.
Keywords
Finite element model, Bioscaffolds, Electrical stimulation, Tissue engineering.

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Motor competence in preschoolers with and without hearing loss

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Background
Several studies have been demonstrating the developmental consequences of early childhood hearing loss in terms of language, communication, academic, and social-emotional functioning [1]. However, there is still no consensus on whether young children with hearing losses (HL) are comparable to hearing peers regarding their motor competence. Whereas some studies associate hearing loss with poorer motor development [2], others show that HI children are as proficient as their hearing peers [3]. Nevertheless, most of these studies has been focusing older children and to date, no study has examined Portuguese HI children's motor competence.
Objective
This study aimed to examine motor competence of children with HL in comparison with hearing children.
Methods
A total of 35 children participated in the study; 13 (mean age 4,73 years) with HL and 22 (mean age 5,09) hearing children. Children were tested by the Movement Assessment Battery for Children–Second Edition (MABC-2).
Results
Children with HL showed worse performances on manual dexterity, ball skills and balance than hearing peers, however these differences were only significant regarding balance (p=.006).
Conclusion
Children with HL are at greater risk for balance deficits.

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Keywords
Motor skills, Emotion understanding, Empathy, Deafness, Cochlear implant.