and 9% focusing on child sexual abuse. Concerning outcome measures, we highlight SV knowledge, attitudes, perpetration, victimization, bystander behaviours and of program's acceptability. Most programs included contents such as gender norms and rape myths, SV and other types of violence, healthy relationship skills, consent, risk and protective factors, getting help and supporting victims. Studies showed appropriate feasibility and acceptability. Overall, most studies showed significant reductions in SV knowledge, attitudes, perpetration and victimization and increases in bystander behaviours. However, improvements may not be maintained long-term and studying SV in the context of DV may influence these effects [1, 2].
Conclusions: Although further research is needed, SV primary prevention programs in school contexts show promising results.

Keywords: sexual violence; adolescents; primary prevention; scoping review; school settings

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POSTER 59
Health effects of Nitrate poisoning

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Resumo

Introduction: Nitrate and nitrite are two nitrogen compounds that plants and animals need to live andgrow. Nitrate and nitrite are also produced in the body. Nitrate poisoning could be the cause of various diseases. There are some people use nitrite as a form of suicide, but not in the case of children who ingest it with the water. **Objectives:** Know the incidence of nitrite poisoning and the pathologies that cause up to death. **Methods:** LIterature revision. A search was carried out on Pubmed for studies on nitrite intoxication. **Results:** Nitrite poisonings in the forensic context are not very common. but there are people who ingest high amounts of sodium nitrate as a suicide method. For the general population it is easy to obtain nitrates because they can be purchased online, which should control the market for this substance to avoid poisoning [1]. There are also many forums on the internet that recommend the use of nitrate as a form of suicide, called "euthanasia". The clinical signs that the coroner would find in the victim's body would behigh levels of nitrite in blood, urine, gastric content, kidney and liver tissue, among others. Elevated levels of nitrites have been seen for the first time in sites such as costal cartilage and vitreous humor [2]. Autopsy shows signs of suffocation, severe cyanosis and livor mortis signs [1]. The causes of death of these patients are due to acute cardiorespiratory failure. All of the deceased developed fatal methemoglobinemia. MetHb levels may vary in fatal cases and should not be used as the sole criterion for determining a death caused by sodium nitrite poisoning [3]. Poisonings in children are not caused by suicide. There are waters that are contaminated by nitrates and should be controlled, it has not been shown that they can be poisoned by food consumption. Breastfed babies are not at risk for methemoglobinemia [4].
Conclusions: Nitrate is an easily accessible substance in our environment. In adults, nitrite poisoning is used as a form of suicide, while in children it is usually due to drinking contaminated water. Poisoning would cause suffocation, cyanosis, and rigor mortis, leading to cardiorespiratory arrest and death.

Keywords: nitrite; poisoning; nitrate; death; suicide.

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POSTER 60
O declínio da autópsia anatomo-clínica

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Resumo

Introdução: A autópsia clínica ou patológica é uma autópsia realizada para diagnosticar uma doença específica ou para fins de pesquisa, em pacientes que morreram de causas naturais. Estas visam determinar, esclarecer ou confirmar diagnósticos médicos que permaneciam desconhecidos antes da morte do paciente [1] além de identificar a causa do óbito e realizar uma correlação dos dados clínicos observados intra vitam com os achados anatomopatológicos, macro e microscópicos observados post mortem. [2] Assim, é possível obter uma melhor compreensão do estado patológico do paciente falecido e testar a precisão do diagnóstico dado em vida. **Objetivos:** O objetivo deste trabalho é fazer uma breve descrição das origens e importância da autópsia anatomo-clínica como ciência e compará-la com outros tipos de autópsias existentes, destacando as suas diferenças. Além disso, serão apresentados possíveis impactos e razões para o declínio progressivo do número de autópsias realizadas ao longo dos anos e formas pelas quais essa ciência pode eventualmente ser revivida. **Material e Métodos:** Foi realizada uma busca literária em motores de busca padrão, como Pubmed, Google Search e Wikipédia para obter material publicado relacionado ao tema, nos últimos 10 anos. Os seguintes termos foram utilizados durante a busca: "Anatomo-clinical autopsy", "Decline of clinical autopsy", "Impact of decline of clinical autopsy", "Story of autopsy", "Solutions for the decline of autopsies". **Resultados:** Devido ao desenvolvimento de métodos minimamente invasivos, está a ocorrer um declínio na realização de autópsias clínicas, com muitos profissionais deixando de valorizá-las como método de descoberta de irregularidades. No entanto, concluiu-se que as autópsias quando realizadas corretamente continuam a encontrar doenças que foram diagnosticadas incorretamente ou não encontradas durante a vida [3], e a incidência de erros detetados permanece alta, mesmo em países de primeiro mundo [2]. **Conclusões:** Embora as autópsias estejam a experimentar um declínio na sua prática devido ao avanço da tecnologia, elas continuam a ser um importante procedimento, servindo como controlo de qualidade do diagnóstico e eficácia do tratamento, para melhorar a sua execução em futuros pacientes. Assim, é importante conscientizar os profissionais sobre a morte progressiva dessa ciência, devido a esta continuar a ser um importante instrumento de controlo de qualidade, ensino e pesquisa em medicina.

Palavras-chave: autópsia; anatomia; aeclínio.

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