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RECOVERY OF CONTENTS AND IMAGES OF HISTOLOGY AND EMBRYOLOGY IN THE CLINICAL SUBJECTS IN THE DENTISTRY DEGREE COURSE

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The objectives of this study were both the identification of the recovery of contents of oral histology and embryology in the syllabuses of clinical subjects and the analysis of electron microscope (EM) images in textbooks in the degree course of Dentistry of the National University of La Plata. In Endodontics, Periodontics and Integrative Pediatric Dentistry straightforward contents and indicators were identified expressing the knowledge of Histology and Embryology as well as inferred ones that do not provide basic knowledge but that the student needs to know. In the EM images, quality, scale bars and figure legends were evaluated. Out of 102 thematic units, 9.80% refer to straightforward contents, 53.92% to inferred contents and 36.27% are not related to histology. The difference is significant (t-test for proportions $p < 0.05$). The books contain a significant proportion of excellent quality ME images, though most of them lack scales and/or type of microscope and magnification. The high percentage of inferred contents evidences the integration of basic and clinical knowledge but the form of presentation of images does not facilitate their proper understanding due to lack of indications.

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MOST FREQUENT APPROACHES TO LEARNING IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS OF HEALTH SCIENCES CAREERS (UNT)

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In the early 90s, the number of applicants to enter Argentine colleges and universities increased substantially. There were students with varying levels of knowledge and study skills. Learning requires the learner's interest in his/her own learning (motivation), the use of skills (learning strategies) and how he/she addresses it (approaches to learning). The aim of this work is to identify the most common approaches to learning in the 1st and 2nd year students of the Faculties of Medicine, Dentistry and Biochemistry, Chemistry and Pharmacy of the UNT. The Study and Learning Processes Assessment Questionnaire (CEPEA) was applied, consisting of 42 items: 21 about motivations and 21 about strategies. The results indicate that 66% of the 1st year students adopt a superficial approach and are interested in "learning" with minimum effort, only to avoid failure. 56% of the students in the 2nd year show a more in-depth approach and are more interested in learning than in just avoiding failure. This work leads us to reconsider teaching methods in order to achieve better academic achievements and reduce dropouts in the early years of biological careers.

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ANALYSIS OF NUTRITION/AL PRACTICES REPRESENTATION IN YOUNG PEOPLE IN CATAMARCA

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The purpose of this study is to determine what healthy nutrition is for a group of youngsters from Catamarca and the kind of food they eat daily. This work is interpretative, qualitative and descriptive. Data were obtained from a survey conducted with students between the ages of 15 and 16, both male and female, from a public secondary school in the capital city of Catamarca (n=98). The results show that nutrition as healthy eating is related to the consumption of white meat, vegetables and fruit in a peaceful environment shared with the family. The answers related to their daily eating practices, however, are in contrast with what they understand by healthy eating. Conclusion: this study shows that in the eating habits of young people in Catamarca, the *consumption strategy* is applied, exhibiting the concrete practices and the representations of food, body, health and their cultural influence.