Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

Public policies and legal protection of mothers of children with special needs in Porto Velho/RO: challenges to the effective realization of fundamental rights

Políticas públicas e proteção jurídica das mães atípicas em Porto Velho/RO: desafios à efetivação dos direitos fundamentais

Políticas públicas y protección jurídica de las madres de hijos con necesidades especiales en Porto Velho/RO: desafíos para la efectividad de los derechos fundamentales

Fabíola Silva dos Santos – Centro Universitário Aparício Carvalho (FIMCA), admfabiolas@gmail.com – Ninth-semester law student.
Neurisvânia Rodrigues Assis Freitas – Centro Universitário Aparício Carvalho (FIMCA), neurisvaniarodrigues@gmail.com – Ninth-semester law student.
Luiz Carlos Ferreira Moreira – Centro Universitário Aparício Carvalho (FIMCA), luiz.moreira@fimca.com.br – Faculty supervisor. Law graduate from Faculdade de Ciências Humanas, Exatas e Letras de Rondônia (FARO). Specialist in public law, including administrative and constitutional law, and in higher education methodology, Fundação Universidade Federal de Rondônia (UNIR). Lawyer. Lattes CV: https://lattes.cnpq.br/9680289758488329.

* Article submitted to Centro Universitário Aparício Carvalho (FIMCA) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Laws degree. Porto Velho, 2026.

Abstract:
This article examines legal protection and public policies aimed at mothers of children requiring atypical care in Porto Velho, Rondônia, Brazil, focusing on the effectiveness of the rights to health, social assistance, and human dignity. A qualitative, deductive, bibliographic and documentary approach was adopted, primarily covering 2023–2025, with complementary official records from 2026. The study examines constitutional provisions, disability-rights legislation, municipal laws and health-management documents. Findings reveal normative advances, including Municipal Law No. 3,248/2025 and Supplementary Law No. 1,021/2025, as well as an existing municipal rehabilitation service. Nevertheless, the official 2024 health-management report acknowledges shortages in speech therapy and occupational therapy appointments. Formal policies and initiatives alone do not ensure continuous, comprehensive and equitable access. The article concludes that public monitoring, intersectoral coordination and specific support for caregivers are necessary, while avoiding unsupported claims that local policies are entirely absent.

Keywords:
Atypical motherhood. Public policy. Fundamental rights. Porto Velho. Caregiving.

Resumo:
O artigo analisa a proteção jurídica e as políticas públicas voltadas às mães atípicas no município de Porto Velho, Rondônia, com ênfase na efetividade dos direitos à saúde, à assistência social e à dignidade humana. Adota-se abordagem qualitativa, método dedutivo e pesquisa bibliográfica e documental, com recorte principal de 2023 a 2025 e consulta complementar a registros oficiais de 2026. Examinaram-se a Constituição Federal, normas nacionais de proteção à pessoa com deficiência, legislação municipal e documentos de gestão da saúde. A análise identifica avanços normativos, como a Lei municipal nº 3.248/2025 e a Lei Complementar nº 1.021/2025, bem como a existência de atendimento municipal de reabilitação. Entretanto, relatório oficial referente a 2024 registra insuficiência de vagas em fonoaudiologia e terapia ocupacional, evidenciando limitações de capacidade assistencial. Sustenta-se que a

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

existência formal de normas e ações não equivale, isoladamente, à garantia de acesso contínuo, integral e territorialmente equitativo. Conclui-se pela necessidade de monitoramento público, integração intersetorial e medidas específicas de apoio às cuidadoras, sem presumir inexistência absoluta de políticas municipais.

Palavras-chave:
Maternidade atípica. Políticas públicas. Direitos fundamentais. Porto Velho. Cuidado.

Resumen:
El artículo analiza la protección jurídica y las políticas públicas dirigidas a las madres de hijos con necesidades de cuidado diferenciadas en el municipio de Porto Velho, Rondônia, con énfasis en la efectividad de los derechos a la salud, la asistencia social y la dignidad humana. Se adopta un enfoque cualitativo, un método deductivo y una investigación bibliográfica y documental, con un período principal de 2023 a 2025 y una consulta complementaria de registros oficiales de 2026. Se examinaron la Constitución Federal, las normas nacionales de protección de las personas con discapacidad, la legislación municipal y los documentos de gestión sanitaria. El análisis identifica avances normativos, como la Ley municipal n.º 3.248/2025 y la Ley Complementaria n.º 1.021/2025, además de la existencia de un servicio municipal de rehabilitación. Sin embargo, un informe oficial relativo a 2024 registra la falta de plazas en logopedia y terapia ocupacional y evidencia limitaciones en la capacidad asistencial. La existencia formal de normas y acciones no garantiza por sí sola un acceso continuo, integral y territorialmente equitativo. Se concluye que son necesarios el seguimiento público, la coordinación intersectorial y medidas específicas de apoyo a las cuidadoras, sin dar por sentada la inexistencia absoluta de políticas municipales.

Palabras clave:
Maternidad atípica. Políticas públicas. Derechos fundamentales. Porto Velho. Cuidados.

1 Introduction

In social and academic discussions, atypical motherhood refers to experiences of mothering shaped by more intensive or distinct care needs associated, for example, with disability, autism spectrum disorder (ASD), rare diseases, and other conditions requiring ongoing support. The term is neither a diagnosis nor a uniform legal category. It makes visible the care work often performed by mothers and the barriers they encounter in accessing public services (Viana; Benicasa, 2023; Melo et al., 2025).

The issue extends beyond the private sphere. Arranging consultations, therapy, transportation, school activities, meals, and social protection requires time, money, and emotional availability. When public services are fragmented, some of the costs of discontinuity fall on families, especially the women who provide daily care. Felipe et al. (2024), Silva et al. (2024), and Barbosa et al. (2025) examine dimensions of this burden and the importance of support networks.

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

The 1988 Federal Constitution enshrines human dignity and social rights and assigns duties to the State, the family, and society. The Child and Adolescent Statute, the Brazilian Law on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, and Law No. 12,764/2012 establish guarantees of comprehensive protection, accessibility, health care, and inclusion. Their effectiveness depends on administrative organization, staffing, funding, and continuity of services (Brasil, 1988; 1990; 2012; 2015).

A municipal focus is warranted because Porto Velho has laws and services to protect people with disabilities and their families, alongside concrete implementation challenges. Law No. 3,248/2025 sets guidelines for the municipal policy protecting the rights of people with ASD. Supplementary Law No. 1,021/2025 establishes Municipal Atypical Motherhood Week. The Municipal Health Department's detailed four-month report for 2024, however, identifies a shortage of speech and occupational therapy appointments at the Specialized Rehabilitation Center (Porto Velho, 2025a; 2025b; 2025c).

The research asks to what extent shortcomings in formulating, coordinating, and implementing public policies for mothers of children with atypical care needs in Porto Velho undermine the realization of fundamental rights to health, social assistance, and human dignity, and what municipal measures can help address them.

The overall objective is to examine legal protection and municipal action in support of these mothers, identifying legislative advances and challenges to effectiveness. The specific objectives are to examine the legal protections, identify documented measures and services, compare legal provisions with available institutional evidence, and propose guidelines to improve cross-sector coordination. The study is socially relevant because it extends attention from the person receiving care to the protection of caregivers as well.

The study uses a deductive method and a qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive design, based on bibliographic and documentary research. The main period was 2023–2025, in accordance with the original research project. Records from 2026 were used only to update the context. Sources included legislation, official health and social assistance documents, scientific publications, and census data. There were no interviews, questionnaires, or independently collected waiting-list measurements.

After this introduction, the article has four sections. The second discusses atypical motherhood and legal protection. The third examines the Porto Velho documentary record. The fourth presents options for improving public policy. The conclusion summarizes the findings and explains the limits of the available evidence.

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

2 Atypical motherhood and legal protection for mothers and their children

2.1 Concept, care work, and social vulnerability

The term atypical motherhood has gained currency to describe experiences of caring for children who need intensive, frequent, or specialized follow-up. Viana and Benicasa (2023) note that it helps bring attention to experiences that often remain largely invisible in policymaking. Families' economic, family, and clinical circumstances differ, and the intensity of care and barriers encountered vary with context.

Studies indicate that daily routines can involve therapy, coordination with schools, seeking a diagnosis, obtaining medicines, and organizing transportation. Felipe et al. (2024) discuss the everyday care provided by mothers of children with ASD, while Caixeta (2024) highlights the educational and social dimensions of mothers' accounts. Care for children and support for caregivers are complementary parts of the same protection network.

The social model of disability discussed by Diniz (2017) shifts attention from the individual body alone to the interaction between impairments and social barriers. This view is reflected in Article 2 of Law No. 13,146/2015, the Brazilian Law on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, which provides:

> A person with a disability is a person with a long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairment which, in interaction with one or more barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (Brasil, 2015, Art. 2).

This provision highlights both individual conditions and the barriers present in social organization. Inaccessible services, inadequate communication, and a lack of institutional coordination can heighten exclusion and undermine the exercise of fundamental rights by persons with disabilities.

Social vulnerability therefore includes inadequate income, difficulty combining employment and care, interrupted education, isolation, emotional exhaustion, and barriers to public information. Silva et al. (2024) examine the physical and mental effects of caregiving in contexts of atypical development, while Barcelos et al. (2025) discuss mothers' and families' mental health. These studies support policies that also account for caregivers' health and autonomy.

Fathers, grandparents, and other guardians can provide care, but the central role of women calls for a gender analysis. UN Women (2025) associates the unequal distribution of

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

care work with restricted economic opportunities and social participation. An appropriate public response must avoid treating it as natural for mothers to indefinitely fill gaps in public services on their own.

Terminology also requires care. A mother in this group is not necessarily a mother of a person with a disability, and the classification of each case depends on the applicable rules and needs. For Municipal Atypical Motherhood Week, Municipal Supplementary Law No. 1,021/2025 uses a broad definition covering biological and nonbiological maternal care in relation to disability, ASD, rare disease, chronic conditions, or another ongoing support need (Porto Velho, 2025b).

2.2 Fundamental rights, disability, and comprehensive protection

The 1988 Federal Constitution establishes human dignity as a foundation of the Federative Republic of Brazil and recognizes fundamental rights and dignified living conditions. It guarantees essential social rights such as health, education, and social assistance, whose realization is a public responsibility. Health is a right of all and a duty of the State. Social assistance must be provided to those who need it regardless of contributions to social security.

Education likewise supports individuals' full development and exercise of citizenship. For children and adolescents, comprehensive protection and absolute priority strengthen these guarantees and give the family, society, and the State shared responsibility for realizing their rights (Brasil, 1988).

The Child and Adolescent Statute, enacted by Law No. 8,069/1990, establishes comprehensive protection and absolute priority in guaranteeing rights to life, health, education, and family and community life. Law No. 12,764/2012 marked a legal advance for persons with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) by recognizing the condition as a disability for legal purposes and securing access to public policies and specialized services. Article 1(2) provides that "a person with autism spectrum disorder is considered a person with a disability for all legal purposes" (Brasil, 2012, Art. 1(2)).

This recognition expands legal protection for people with ASD and strengthens rights to early diagnosis, multidisciplinary services, and comprehensive health care. The Brazilian inclusion law likewise establishes mechanisms for accessibility, habilitation, rehabilitation, inclusive education, and social participation, reinforcing the State's and society's responsibility to remove barriers to full citizenship (Brasil, 2015).

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

The Organic Law on Social Assistance, Law No. 8,742/1993, sets objectives for social protection, monitoring social assistance needs, and defending rights (Brasil, 1993). For caregiving families, assistance encompasses intake, guidance, referrals, strengthening relationships, and coordination with other policies alongside any cash benefit.

The fundamental right to health also requires concrete administrative measures. In General Repercussion Theme 793, the Federal Supreme Court affirmed the joint liability of the federative entities in claims for health services, taking account of the decentralized organization of the Unified Health System (SUS) and assigning compliance in accordance with the division of powers (Brasil, STF, 2019). The precedent preserves technical service criteria and holds that administrative divisions cannot defeat constitutional protection.

Protecting children and their caregiving mothers does not automatically create a specific benefit. The lawfulness of measures depends on authority, budget, planning, and applicable legislation. The administration must nevertheless organize reasonable and nondiscriminatory responses, especially when administrative barriers make essential services inaccessible. Legal analysis must consider both the existence of policies and their actual implementation.

Equality and nondiscrimination require attention to the particular needs of persons with disabilities and their families. Formally identical treatment can reproduce inequality if it disregards mobility, communication, income, or time constraints. Accessible transport, clear information, coordinated services, and flexible procedures can be decisive in making statutory rights effective.

2.3 State responsibility and public policy effectiveness

Public policy can be understood as a coordinated set of decisions, institutions, resources, and procedures designed to tackle collective problems and realize social rights. Bucci (2021; 2023) emphasizes examining the legal and institutional structure of State action, including both legal provisions and the instruments required to implement them. Understanding public policy therefore requires examining how administrative powers, government objectives, and resources are organized to deliver services.

Bucci (2021, pp. 52–53) defines public policy in this context as follows:

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

> This perspective shows that public policy effectiveness depends both on its legal basis and on the institutional organization needed to carry out planned actions. This is especially relevant in protecting persons with autism spectrum disorder (ASD), since access to specialized services depends on coordination among responsible bodies, staff availability, and continuity of care.

Fontoura (2024) emphasizes daily implementation and the role of professionals who work directly with service users. Families' experiences are shaped by intake, referrals, scheduling, and continuity of multidisciplinary support. Municipal legislation represents a legal advance, but its results may remain limited unless operational conditions ensure effective access to services.

Coordination between health, education, and social assistance is essential to public policies for people with ASD and their families. In examining intersectoral public administration, Inojosa (2001) argues that complex social problems require the integration of knowledge, experience, and actions across sectors. Children with ASD may need educational follow-up, social assistance protection, and family support alongside clinical care.

Inojosa (2001) also emphasizes evaluating the concrete effects of public policies on the populations served. Government evaluations often prioritize information about services and structures while giving insufficient attention to changes in people's lives:

> The effectiveness of public policies cannot be assessed from the existence of services, programs, or legal instruments alone. For families of persons with ASD, access conditions, continuity of care, and coordination across public administration sectors must be considered. A lack of institutional communication may shift responsibility for organizing referrals, updating records, and seeking information about available services to caregiving mothers (Inojosa, 2001, p. 105).

In the legal and institutional sphere, Bucci and Gaspardo (2024) contribute by examining institutional arrangements in public policy. Assessing State action from this perspective requires considering administrative competences, implementation mechanisms, and the actual conditions of service delivery.

The presence of waiting lists alone does not establish that a policy is unlawful. It is necessary to examine demand, available capacity, priority criteria, and administrative measures. Official recognition of staffing shortages and persistent waiting lists is nevertheless relevant evidence of limitations in care and a basis for recommending improvements in municipal management.

This study understands effectiveness as the passage from a legal rule to actual access: service availability, a real opportunity to enter, suitability to needs, continuity of care, and

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

transparency of outcomes. The analysis looks beyond the number of laws passed to how the public network responds to the needs of persons with disabilities and the women providing care.

3 Public policies for mothers of children with atypical care needs: the documentary record in Porto Velho/RO

3.1 Municipal legislation and service structure

Porto Velho had 460,434 residents in the 2022 Demographic Census, according to the official IBGE Cities and States page. This establishes the size of the municipality but does not establish how many mothers of children with atypical care needs live there. The documents examined contained no consolidated public register allowing direct quantification of this group (IBGE, 2026).

Municipal Law No. 3,248 of April 4, 2025 establishes rights and guidelines for the municipal policy protecting people with ASD and requires a program in accordance with federal Law No. 12,764/2012. It represents a legislative advance directly related to the protection of children and indirectly to families' daily lives. Its provisions do not demonstrate universal coverage or full operation of all prescribed services (Porto Velho, 2025a).

Supplementary Law No. 1,021 of June 26, 2025 established Municipal Atypical Motherhood Week, scheduled for the second week of May to recognize and support caregivers and strengthen public policies. It formally recognizes this group, while mobilization and awareness alone cannot replace ongoing services, income support, mental health care, or employment support (Porto Velho, 2025b).

The Specialized Rehabilitation Center's service catalog, updated in September 2024, describes the municipal CER II on Rua Jamari and specifies access through a health network referral and authorization through SISREG. It lists intellectual rehabilitation, including for people with intellectual disabilities and ASD, and physical rehabilitation. It documents a formal service structure but does not show whether capacity meets municipal demand (Porto Velho, 2024).

The Detailed Report for the Previous Four-Month Period for 2024, released by the municipality in 2025, documents expanded CER services, including a pediatric professional and five rooms, and describes multidisciplinary follow-up. It also acknowledges shortages of occupational and speech therapy appointments and staff, a waiting list, and litigation, and reports plans to hire staff. This contrast forms the empirical and documentary core of the study

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

(Porto Velho, 2025c). Table 1 shows the principal municipal instruments and documentary evidence selected for analysis.

Table 1. Municipal instruments and selected documentary evidence

Instrument / source	Documented content	Scope and analytical limit
Law No. 3,248/2025	Guidelines for the municipal policy protecting persons with ASD.	Legal framework. Does not establish effective coverage on its own.
Supplementary Law No. 1,021/2025	Establishes Municipal Atypical Motherhood Week.	Recognition and mobilization. Does not replace continuous services.
CER service catalog (2024)	CER II, physical and intellectual rehabilitation, and access via SISREG.	Documents an organized service. Does not quantify unmet demand.
2024 municipal health report	CER expansion and a shortage of speech and occupational therapy appointments.	Official evidence of specific service bottlenecks.

Source: Prepared by the authors based on Porto Velho (2024; 2025a; 2025b; 2025c).

The documents in Table 1 show that Porto Velho has regulatory and administrative instruments to protect and serve people with ASD. The existence of these initiatives does not establish that all needs are met, especially given the structural and capacity limitations acknowledged in municipal records.

Too few specialist appointments and the need to expand multidisciplinary teams indicate challenges to continuity of care and implementation. Realizing statutory rights thus depends on legislation and institutional organization, as well as staffing, service capacity, and coordination among the sectors serving persons with ASD.

3.2 Barriers to access, continuity, and caregiver support

Municipal rehabilitation services are relevant to assessing policies for people with ASD and their families because they document a formal care structure in Porto Velho. The shortage of speech and occupational therapy places acknowledged in the 2024 municipal health report indicates limited capacity in specialties needed by some children and adolescents with disabilities or ASD. Specialized care is available, but it is necessary to assess how service capacity matches demand and whether treatment can continue (Porto Velho, 2025c).

Access barriers extend beyond the availability of service locations to referral arrangements, communication among professionals, and responses to family needs. In a

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

qualitative study of 13 guardians of children with ASD in Rio Grande do Sul, Rossetti et al. (2023) identified difficulty obtaining therapies, shortages of specialized professionals, and inadequate intake and support in health services. Follow-up needs could change family routines substantially, requiring adjustments to daily activities and guardians' social participation.

The referral pathway through the National Regulation System (SISREG), described in the Specialized Rehabilitation Center's (CER) service catalog, assumes coordination among primary care, regulation mechanisms, and specialist services.

Administrative procedures alone do not ensure timely access. In light of Rossetti et al. (2023), communication problems, a lack of appointments, and successive referrals may increase demands on families, particularly when they need to track requests, rearrange commitments, and seek information from different sites. In Porto Velho these are possible effects. Assessing their frequency and intensity would require more information from service users and municipal administrators.

Reis and Rodrigues (2024) examined the emotional and social effects of such barriers in a study of 12 mothers of autistic children served by a Child and Adolescent Psychosocial Care Center (CAPSi). Interviews about experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic identified psychosocial distress, isolation, overload, and weak support networks. The authors emphasized the importance of public services as places for support and continuity of care and showed that services for children must consider the needs of mothers who provide daily care.

Reis and Rodrigues (2024) show that family care encompasses children's clinical needs as well as social relationships, shared responsibilities, and institutional support. Inadequate networks can deepen caregivers' feelings of abandonment, especially when the family depends on their constant availability. Although the findings arose in the specific context of the pandemic, they offer a basis for examining reception and support for these mothers and the continuity of specialized services.

Guckert, Oliveira, and Belaunde (2024) likewise studied the relation between caregiver burden and social determinants of health for children with ASD. Their qualitative study of guardians of children served by a specialized rehabilitation center found that mothers assumed most daily care, often combining it with domestic tasks, work commitments, and personal needs. Participants reported exhaustion, stress, helplessness, and guilt associated with their burden and the limits of support networks.

The findings show the importance of protecting mothers' own health, social participation, and economic autonomy. Guckert, Oliveira, and Belaunde (2024) connect

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

caregiver burden to social determinants such as access to health care, education, and leisure. The difficulties families experience are therefore related to service organization and the support opportunities made available by government, alongside individual circumstances.

In examining the psychosocial conditions of mothers of autistic children, Teixeira et al. (2024) identified factors associated with reduced quality of life, including financial difficulties, limited participation in employment, physical exhaustion, and weak support networks. Care responsibilities can affect time available for paid work and family budgeting. Transportation, meals away from home, medicines, and private therapy can add expenses. The current study does not estimate the average amounts for Porto Velho families because the sources contained no representative municipal survey.

Assessing these dimensions in Porto Velho requires information that was not consistently available in the documents reviewed. Average waiting times, numbers of service users, territorial distribution of appointments, availability of school support, and social assistance follow-up would help assess the public network's responsiveness more fully. Missing data limit what the documents reveal about reach and outcomes and do not demonstrate the absence of policies.

Municipal records thus document advances in the regulation and organization of services for people with ASD and specific shortfalls in certain specialties. Rossetti et al. (2023), Reis and Rodrigues (2024), and Guckert, Oliveira, and Belaunde (2024) show the importance of considering the family, emotional, and social effects of care and support the need for policies that include caregiving mothers. Improving municipal action calls for administrative planning, capacity monitoring, and stronger coordination among health, education, and social assistance, along with empirical research directly examining the experiences of Porto Velho families.

3.3 Recent developments and limits of inference

Official records from 2026 provide a contextual update beyond the main study period. In May 2026, the municipality reported an emotional support meeting for these mothers at CRAS Elizabeth Paranhos with psychology students from FIMCA. It also reported Conecta Autista project activities involving document issuance and guidance for families, as well as a specialized consultation initiative in the Giro da Saúde project (Porto Velho, 2026a; 2026b; 2026c).

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

Another 2026 municipal release reports multisensory buses, Espaço Acolher, a Brazilian Sign Language (Libras) center, and a new management unit for employment initiatives aimed at people with atypical needs. These announcements document administrative activity after the main period. As institutional communications, they do not substitute for independent audits or establish reach, frequency, budget, or results without indicators (Porto Velho, 2026d).

Municipal Law No. 3,473 of June 2026 established the Autism-Friendly City municipal policy, aimed at inclusion, accessibility, and support. This significant development falls after the 2023–2025 period specified in the project and is recorded as a recent change, without retrospectively altering the account of 2024 or 2025 (Porto Velho, 2026e).

Official Porto Velho records identify legal and institutional advances in protecting people with ASD and recognizing mothers' needs. Laws, specialized services, and support initiatives alone do not demonstrate that outcomes meet this population's needs. The analysis distinguishes legal provisions, implementation, and actual outcomes within the limits of information made public by municipal bodies. Table 2 presents a documentary assessment matrix with dimensions, evidence, and additional information needed for a fuller evaluation of local policy effectiveness.

Table 2. Documentary assessment matrix for municipal policy effectiveness

Dimension	Evidence identified	Further information needed
Legal framework	Municipal laws from 2025 and 2026.	Regulation, implementation, and targets.
Health care supply	CER II and service expansion reported in 2024.	Activity by specialty, demand, and coverage.
Bottlenecks	Shortage of speech and occupational therapy places.	Waiting list, waiting time, and corrective action.
Support for mothers	Support activities announced in 2026.	Frequency, reach, and continuity.
Cross-sector coordination	Initiatives in health and social assistance.	Formal pathways between health, education, and social assistance.

Source: Prepared by the authors from official municipal sources cited in this article.

As shown in Table 2, municipal documents identify initiatives to expand health care, recognize mothers' needs, and develop social protection mechanisms. Information gaps remain regarding service coverage, specialist waiting times, continuity of support initiatives, and coordination among health, education, and social assistance. These gaps make outcomes hard to measure and prevent definitive conclusions about effectiveness. Assessing municipal policy

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

requires tracking legal instruments and announced actions and systematically developing indicators to verify implementation, identify unmet needs, and improve services for people with ASD and their families.

4 Prospects for realizing the rights of mothers of children with atypical care needs in Porto Velho/RO

4.1 Recognizing caregiving mothers as rights holders

Legal protection must recognize caregiving mothers as more than intermediaries in their children's care. They have rights to health, assistance, equality, and dignity in their own capacity. Supplementary Law No. 1,021/2025 provides a starting point for linking recognition of atypical motherhood with regular services that address emotional distress, economic autonomy, and access to information.

A dedicated municipal policy could provide psychosocial support, rights guidance, priority referrals where legally appropriate, and community support networks. Public action must avoid making women solely responsible for care and encourage shared family responsibilities and the involvement of other caregivers.

Access to information deserves particular attention. Families unfamiliar with referral criteria, available services, or complaints channels face extra barriers. Centralized, updated information on services, hours, documents, and authorization procedures can reduce unnecessary trips and help people exercise their rights without relying exclusively on litigation.

4.2 Proposals for improving municipal policies

The first proposal is to publish aggregate service indicators regularly while protecting personal data. These include the number of referrals, available appointments, waiting time by specialty, geographic coverage, and action to reduce bottlenecks. Transparency enables public oversight and makes it possible to verify whether administrative targets are met.

The second is to strengthen capacity in specialties with recognized shortages, especially speech and occupational therapy, through workforce planning and demand management. Since the 2024 municipal report already mentions staffing assessments and expected hiring, an evaluation should determine whether those measures were carried out and what results they produced (Porto Velho, 2025c).

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

The third proposal is a cross-sector care protocol linking primary care units, the CER, social assistance services, and schools. It could define referral and back-referral processes, consistent guidance for families, responsibilities, and mechanisms to avoid unnecessary repetition of documents and assessments while respecting confidentiality and data protection law.

The fourth measure is to expand ongoing psychosocial support for caregivers, including services and support groups integrated with the existing network. One-off meetings such as the event at CRAS Elizabeth Paranhos in 2026 may provide an entry point. They should be evaluated for continuity and capacity to refer people to specialized care when needed.

The fifth is to support entry into and continued participation in employment through career guidance, training, dialogue with employers, and lawful flexibility measures. New administrative structures and project announcements cannot substitute for outcome evaluation. Any such programs should set out criteria, targets, and monitoring mechanisms.

Given the documentary limitations and barriers to realizing the rights of persons with ASD and their families, proposals for improving municipal policy are warranted. They focus on greater transparency about access to specialist services, reducing service bottlenecks, strengthening cross-sector coordination, and providing continuing support for mothers. Monitoring indicators can inform planning and allow assessment of any measures ultimately implemented. Table 3 organizes proposals based on the findings and identifies possible coordination arrangements and indicators for monitoring policy in Porto Velho.

Table 3. Proposals, potential responsible bodies, and monitoring indicators

Proposal	**Suggested institutional coordination**	**Possible indicator**
Public access dashboard	SEMUSA and planning units	Waiting time by specialty and geographic coverage.
Reduce CER bottlenecks	SEMUSA and specialist network management	Appointments available and visits by team.
Cross-sector referrals	Health, education, and social assistance	Completed referrals and back-referrals.
Ongoing support	CRAS and the mental health network	Frequency of initiatives and follow-up.
Economic inclusion	Social assistance and employment agencies	Participation and retention in programs.

Source: Proposals developed by the authors from the documentary and bibliographic analysis. The table does not establish that these programs exist.

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

The proposals in Table 3 offer ways to improve municipal action, especially service organization and follow-up on the needs of families of people with ASD. Information on waiting lists and coverage can help improve transparency and service planning. Stronger pathways among health, education, and social assistance can reduce fragmentation.

Ongoing support and opportunities for economic inclusion can also expand support for mothers who face difficulties balancing care and employment. These are proposals and do not necessarily correspond to established municipal programs. Implementation would require planning, resources, allocation of responsibilities, and systematic monitoring to make policies more accessible and responsive to local needs.

4.3 Joint action by public authorities and society

Addressing the identified problems requires more than passing laws. It depends on coordination among the municipality, state, and federal government within their respective powers, and dialogue with the Public Prosecutor's Office, the Public Defender's Office, educational institutions, councils, and civil society organizations. Joint action can support fuller needs assessments, access to information, and monitoring.

Cooperation with universities can support evaluations, development of indicators, and outreach, while regular administrative responsibilities remain with the government. Mothers' participation in setting priorities is indispensable if proposals are to respond to real needs alongside administrative understandings of atypical motherhood.

Litigation remains a means of protection when rights are violated and should not become the main route to services. Evidence-informed management, clear procedures, transparency, and administrative ways to resolve claims can reduce individual litigation and improve equality of access.

These recommendations are an agenda for improvement subject to feasibility studies, public participation, and budget planning. The article does not estimate costs or assert that every proposal can be implemented immediately. It presents guidelines consistent with the constitutional protection framework and bottlenecks identified in official sources.

5 Final considerations

The study examined legal protection and public policy effectiveness for mothers of children with atypical care needs in Porto Velho, Rondônia, focusing on the fundamental rights

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

to health, social assistance, and human dignity. The review found municipal legal instruments and specialized services for people with disabilities and ASD, as well as initiatives recognizing the needs of women who provide daily care.

The findings show municipal legislative advances, especially Law No. 3,248/2025 and Supplementary Law No. 1,021/2025, which provide protection and institutional recognition. Official records also identify limited specialized provision, particularly in speech and occupational therapy, staff shortages, and waiting lists. Legal provisions and formal service availability alone do not realize fundamental rights. Administrative and service conditions must support continuity.

In answer to the research question, the identified shortfalls can compromise social protection, particularly when they delay access and increase family responsibilities. The sources do not measure the extent of effects on all mothers of children with atypical care needs in Porto Velho or establish the full extent of any lack of coordination among health, education, and social assistance. The evidence supports specific implementation deficiencies and does not warrant a conclusion that assistance is generally absent.

Recognizing these mothers as rights holders requires measures that extend beyond protecting their children. Sustained caregiving can affect women's physical and emotional health, economic autonomy, and social participation. Public policies must account for their own needs, including psychosocial support, rights guidance, stronger support networks, and shared responsibilities across families and institutions.

Proposed improvements include transparent service indicators, greater capacity in specialties with recognized shortages, cross-sector referral pathways, and continuous support for caregivers. Mothers' participation in designing and monitoring initiatives can bring administrative planning closer to the needs families experience. Implementation depends on feasibility, budget availability, and assignment of institutional responsibilities.

Limitations include the absence of direct empirical research with mothers in Porto Velho and lack of consolidated municipal data on waiting times, geographic coverage, and continuity. The 2026 records are a supplement to the main 2023–2025 period. Future studies should incorporate caregiver interviews, systematic administrative data, and policy monitoring indicators to evaluate municipal outcomes more broadly.

Realizing these mothers' fundamental rights in Porto Velho depends on laws and services as well as public authorities' ability to provide accessible, continuous, and coordinated responses to family needs. Legal recognition must be accompanied by concrete social

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

protection so caring responsibilities do not render caregivers' own rights invisible. Stronger government action and social participation are necessary to translate legal guarantees into dignity, inclusion, and citizenship.

References

BARBOSA, Priscila Cardoso Parente et al. Mães atípicas: desafios da maternidade. ID on Line Revista de Psicologia, v. 19, n. 77, p. 98-111, 2025. Available at: https://idonline.emnuvens.com.br/id/article/view/4228. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Mothers of children with atypical care needs: challenges of motherhood]

BARCELOS, Ágatha Tamires Dias et al. Saúde mental das mães e famílias atípicas. Revista Projetos Extensionistas, 2025. Available at: https://periodicos.fapam.edu.br/index.php/RPE/article/view/803. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Mental health of mothers and families with atypical care needs]

BRASIL. Constituição da República Federativa do Brasil de 1988. Brasília, DF: Presidência da República, 1988. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/constituicao/constituicao.htm. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Constitution of the Federative Republic of Brazil of 1988]

BRASIL. Lei nº 12.764, de 27 de dezembro de 2012. Institui a Política Nacional de Proteção dos Direitos da Pessoa com Transtorno do Espectro Autista. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2012/lei/l12764.htm. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Law No. 12,764 of December 27, 2012: Establishes the National Policy for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Autism Spectrum Disorder]

BRASIL. Lei nº 13.146, de 6 de julho de 2015. Institui a Lei Brasileira de Inclusão da Pessoa com Deficiência. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2015/lei/l13146.htm. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Law No. 13,146 of July 6, 2015: Establishes the Brazilian Law on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities]

BRASIL. Lei nº 8.069, de 13 de julho de 1990. Estatuto da Criança e do Adolescente. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l8069.htm. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Law No. 8,069 of July 13, 1990: Child and Adolescent Statute]

BRASIL. Lei nº 8.742, de 7 de dezembro de 1993. Lei Orgânica da Assistência Social. Available at: https://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/l8742.htm. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Law No. 8,742 of December 7, 1993: Organic Law on Social Assistance]

BRASIL. Supremo Tribunal Federal. Recurso Extraordinário nº 855.178/SE. Tema 793 da repercussão geral. Julgamento em 23 maio 2019. Available at: https://portal.stf.jus.br/jurisprudenciaRepercussao/tema.asp?num=793. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Extraordinary Appeal No. 855,178/SE, General Repercussion Theme 793, decided May 23, 2019]

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

BUCCI, Maria Paula Dallari. A abordagem Direito e Políticas Públicas no Brasil: quadros analíticos. Revista Campo de Públicas: conexões e experiências, v. 2, n. 1, 2023. [The Law and Public Policy approach in Brazil: analytical frameworks]

BUCCI, Maria Paula Dallari. Fundamentos para uma teoria jurídica das políticas públicas. 2. ed. São Paulo: Saraiva Jur, 2021. [Foundations for a legal theory of public policy]

BUCCI, Maria Paula Dallari; GASPARDO, Murilo. Mapeamento de arranjos jurídico-institucionais: um roteiro metodológico para estudos das relações entre direito e política. Revista Estudos Institucionais, v. 10, n. 1, 2024. DOI: https://doi.org/10.21783/rei.v10i1.777. [Mapping legal and institutional arrangements: a methodological guide to studying the relationship between law and politics]

CAIXETA, Ana Elisa. Maternidade atípica: o autorrelato como dispositivo pedagógico para inclusão. In: CONGRESSO NACIONAL DE EDUCAÇÃO, 2024. Anais [...]. Campina Grande: Realize Editora, 2024. [Atypical motherhood: personal narratives as a pedagogical tool for inclusion]

DINIZ, Débora. O que é deficiência. São Paulo: Brasiliense, 2017. [What is disability?]

FELIPE, Viviane Cristina Ferreira Fernandes et al. Mãe atípica no cuidado da criança com transtorno do espectro autista na perspectiva da enfermagem. Revista Recien, v. 14, n. 42, p. 722-733, 2024. Available at: https://recien.com.br/index.php/Recien/article/view/898. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [A mother caring for a child with autism spectrum disorder from a nursing perspective]

FONTOURA, Francini Barão da. Processo de implementação de políticas públicas e o uso da discricionariedade dos burocratas de nível de rua. Ágora, 2024. Available at: https://seer.unisc.br/index.php/agora/article/view/19393. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Public policy implementation and the exercise of discretion by street-level bureaucrats]

GUCKERT, Suelen Bernardo; OLIVEIRA, Aline Mara de; BELAUNDE, Aline Megumi Arakawa. A sobrecarga do cuidado da criança com transtorno do espectro autista e a relação com os determinantes sociais da saúde na visão dos cuidadores. Distúrbios da Comunicação, São Paulo, v. 36, n. 4, 2024. DOI: https://doi.org/10.23925/2176-2724.2024v36i4e68308. Available at: https://doi.org/10.23925/2176-2724.2024v36i4e68308. Accessed: 12 nov. 2026. [Caregiver burden in caring for a child with autism spectrum disorder and its relation to social determinants of health from caregivers' perspectives]

IBGE. Censo Demográfico 2022: pessoas com deficiência e pessoas diagnosticadas com transtorno do espectro autista: resultados preliminares da amostra. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE, 2025. Available at: https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/Sociais/populacao/22827-censo-demografico-2022.html?edicao=43453. Accessed: 17 out. 2026. [2022 Demographic Census: persons with disabilities and persons diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder, preliminary sample results]

IBGE. Porto Velho (RO): cidades e estados. Rio de Janeiro: IBGE, 2026. Available at: https://www.ibge.gov.br/cidades-e-estados/ro/porto-velho.html. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Porto Velho (RO): cities and states]

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

INOJOSA, Rose Marie. Sinergia em políticas e serviços públicos: desenvolvimento social com intersetorialidade. Cadernos FUNDAP, São Paulo, n. 22, p. 102-110, 2001. Available at: https://www.pucsp.br/prosaude/downloads/bibliografia/sinergia_politicas_servicos_publicos.pdf. Accessed: 17 nov. 2026. [Synergy in public policies and services: social development through cross-sector coordination]

MELO, Wanderson Alves da Silva et al. Desafios e estratégias no atendimento a mães atípicas no Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS): uma revisão integrativa. Brazilian Journal of Implantology and Health Sciences, v. 7, n. 7, p. 1628-1640, 2025. Available at: https://bjihs.emnuvens.com.br/bjihs/article/view/6119. Accessed: 12 out. 2026. [Challenges and strategies in supporting mothers of children with atypical care needs in the Unified Health System (SUS): an integrative review]

ONU MULHERES. Promovendo incidência por políticas públicas de cuidado no Brasil. Brasília, DF: ONU Mulheres, 2025. Available at: https://www.onumulheres.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/ARTE_Caixa_VeroCuidado_WEB.pdf. Accessed: 12 out. 2026. [Promoting advocacy for public care policies in Brazil]

PORTO VELHO. Conecta Autista leva emissão de documentos e informação sobre o autismo à zona Sul de Porto Velho. 2 jul. 2026b. Available at: https://www.portovelho.ro.gov.br/noticias/57444. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Conecta Autista brings documentation services and information about autism to southern Porto Velho]

PORTO VELHO. CRAS Elizabeth Paranhos promove encontro voltado à saúde mental de mães atípicas. 12 maio 2026a. Available at: https://dvs.portovelho.ro.gov.br/artigo/56560/acolhimento-e-cuidado-cras-elizabeth-paranhos-promove-encontro-voltado-a-saude-mental-de-maes-atipicas. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [CRAS Elizabeth Paranhos holds a meeting focused on the mental health of mothers of children with atypical care needs]

PORTO VELHO. Giro da Saúde amplia atendimento especializado para crianças e famílias atípicas. 2026c. Available at: https://agencia.portovelho.ro.gov.br/noticias/58485. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Giro da Saúde expands specialist care for children and families with atypical care needs]

PORTO VELHO. Lei Complementar nº 1.021, de 26 de junho de 2025. Institui a Semana Municipal da Mãe Atípica. 2025b. Available at: https://sapl.portovelho.ro.leg.br/ta/7123/text. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Supplementary Law No. 1,021 of June 26, 2025: Establishes Municipal Atypical Motherhood Week]

PORTO VELHO. Lei nº 3.248, de 4 de abril de 2025. Política Municipal de Proteção dos Direitos da Pessoa com Transtorno do Espectro Autista. 2025a. Available at: https://sapl.portovelho.ro.leg.br/ta/5577/text. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Law No. 3,248 of April 4, 2025: Municipal Policy for the Protection of the Rights of Persons with Autism Spectrum Disorder]

PORTO VELHO. Lei nº 3.473, de 30 de junho de 2026. Institui a Política Municipal Cidade Amiga do Autista. 2026e. Available at: https://sapl.portovelho.ro.leg.br/ta/9509/text. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Law No. 3,473 of June 30, 2026: Establishes the Autism-Friendly City Municipal Policy]

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.

Ano VII, v.1 2026 | submissão: 06/11/2026 | aceito: 13/11/2026 | publicação: 18/11/2026

PORTO VELHO. Mães atípicas recebem homenagem em Porto Velho. 2026d. Available at: https://www.portovelho.ro.gov.br/noticias/acolhimento-maes-atipicas-recebem-homenagem-em-porto-velho. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Mothers of children with atypical care needs are honored in Porto Velho]

PORTO VELHO. Secretaria Municipal de Saúde. Carteira de serviços do Centro Especializado em Reabilitação – CER. Atualizada em 19 set. 2024. Available at: https://semusa.portovelho.ro.gov.br/uploads/editor/files/Carteira%20de%20Servi%C3%A7os%20do%20CER%20-%20atualizada%20em%2019_09_2024.pdf. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Specialized Rehabilitation Center (CER) service catalog, updated September 19, 2024]

PORTO VELHO. Secretaria Municipal de Saúde. Relatório Detalhado do Quadrimestre Anterior: exercício de 2024. Porto Velho: SEMUSA, 2025c. Available at: https://www.portovelho.ro.gov.br/uploads/arquivos/2025/05/63571/17485434953-rdqa-2024-com-anexos-versao-digisus.pdf. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Detailed Report for the Previous Four-Month Period: 2024 reporting year]

REIS, Gabriela Fernandes dos; RODRIGUES, Luna. Narrativas de mães de crianças autistas sobre possibilidades e desafios do cuidado durante a pandemia de Covid-19. Physis: Revista de Saúde Coletiva, Rio de Janeiro, v. 34, e34097, 2024. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1590/S0103-7331202434097pt. Available at: https://www.scielosp.org/pdf/physis/2024.v34/e34097/pt. Accessed: 12 nov. 2026. [Narratives of mothers of autistic children about opportunities and challenges of care during the COVID-19 pandemic]

ROSSETTI, Luiza Pessi et al. Um olhar às narrativas dos pais de crianças com TEA: compreendendo os sentimentos e os desafios na busca por um atendimento adequado. Revista Educação Especial, Santa Maria, v. 36, 2023. DOI: https://doi.org/10.5902/1984686x71018. Available at: https://doi.org/10.5902/1984686x71018. Accessed: 12 nov. 2026. [Parents' accounts of children with ASD: understanding feelings and challenges in seeking appropriate care]

SILVA, Wanessa Maria da et al. O adoecimento materno em contexto de crianças atípicas: impactos físicos e mentais em mães de crianças com desenvolvimento atípico. Revista Humanidades e Inovação, v. 11, n. 9, 2024. Available at: https://revista.unitins.br/index.php/humanidadeseinovacao/article/view/10657. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Maternal illness in the context of atypical childhood: physical and mental impacts on mothers of children with atypical development]

TEIXEIRA, Carolina Reis; SANTOS, André Demian dos; ALKIMIM, Esley Ruas; ANJOS, Evandro Barbosa dos. Implicações de uma maternidade atípica: estado psicossocial das mães de crianças autistas. Revista Sociedade Científica, v. 7, n. 1, p. 1965-1980, 2024. DOI: https://doi.org/10.61411/rsc202427917. Available at: https://journal.scientificsociety.net/index.php/sobre/article/view/279. Accessed: 12 nov. 2026. [Implications of atypical motherhood: psychosocial status of mothers of autistic children]

VIANA, Cintia Teixeira de Sousa; BENICASA, Miria. Maternidade atípica: termo e conceito. Revista Acadêmica Online, v. 9, n. 46, 2023. Available at: https://revistaacademicaonline.com/index.php/rao/article/view/299. Accessed: 22 out. 2026. [Atypical motherhood: term and concept]

Este é um artigo publicado em acesso aberto (Open Access) sob a licença CreativeCommons Attribution, que permite uso, distribuição e reprodução em qualquer meio, sem restrições desde que o trabalho original seja corretamente citado.