

222 - PERCEPTION LEVEL OF SCAVENGERS ON THE USE OF SUNSCREEN AND PREVENTION OF SKIN CANCER IN OSASCO, SP, 2007-2008.

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INTRODUCTION

According to National Cancer Institute recent data (2008), the incidence of skin cancer in Brazil is 59 new cases per 100 thousand men and 61 per 100 thousand women, with an annual rate of 132 thousand new cases. This type of cancer is less frequent and more lethal (INCA, 2008).

Ignorance of the population about the effects of ultraviolet rays as causal factors for the appearance of skin lesions have probably favored the increase of skin cancer, which suggests the need for implementation of campaigns and availability of information to reduce attack rates (Souza e col, 2004).

Martins (2003) states that, in general, individuals have an "inkling" of the harmful effects caused by excessive exposure to sun, although they pose, in different frequencies, on the most critical hours, especially the groups represented by young males.

In Federal District, Sampaio e Cardoso (1999) conducted a study aiming assess how many people had signs and symptoms of skin cancer. At the end of this campaign, concluded that when diagnosed early there is a high possibility of cure and, achievements of prevention campaigns and/or early detection of skin cancer is of extreme importance to population.

AIM

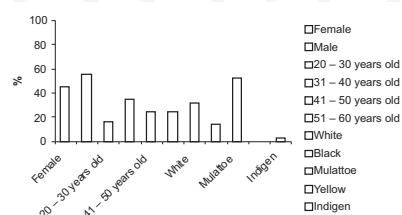
Evaluate the perception level of scavengers on the use of sunscreen and prevention of skin cancer in Osasco by using sunscreen, and know the level of orientation they receive from the company in relation to skin cancer.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We conducted an epidemiological study, descriptive, transversal, quantitative, with direct and primary data collection, whose convenience sample was composed by twenty-nine scavengers (n=29) in Osasco (SP). The scavengers, after being informed of the objectives and importance of this research, gave their consent by filling the Free and Clear Consent Statement, based on N° 196/96 National Health Council Resolution and a questionnaire that aimed to assess perception level of research people with the occurrence of skin cancer and sunscreen use. The questionnaire contained 28 objective questions asking about socio-economic aspects, cultural, labor and others aimed at assessing the knowledge of the research people about preventing the occurrence of skin cancer and the use of sunscreen that must be supplied by the company. Compiled data were presented in tables and graphs of simple frequency expressed in numbers and percentages, using the measures of central tendency mean and median and nonparametric Fischer test.

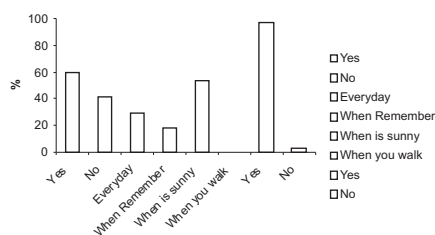
RESULTS

Chart 1: Distribution in percentages regarding to gender, age and ethnicity of respondents who work as scavengers in Osasco, SP, 2007 - 2008.



The chart above shows that 55% of respondents are male, aged 41 to 60 years old and 52% are mulattoes.

Chart 2: Distribution in percentages regarding to use of sunscreen, when sunscreen is used and other types of protection from the sun of respondents who work with scavengers in Osasco, SP, 2007 - 2008.



59% of scavengers use sunscreen; 53% think it necessary to use only on sunny days and, 97% use hats and sunglasses as a way of protection. It should be noted that some mulattoes individuals reported that do not use sunscreen because they are not predisposed to skin cancer.

Chart 3: Distribution in percentages regarding to working hours, number of times they buy sunscreen for years and the criterion of choice to buy sunscreen among respondents who work in the role of scavengers in Osasco, SP, 2007 - 2008.

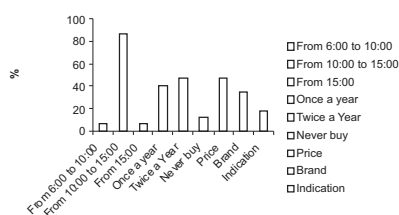
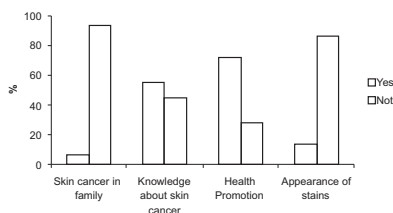


Chart 4: Distribution in percentages for the presence of skin cancer in the family, knowledge of what is skin cancer, if the company makes some kind of health promotion and presence of stain other than the birth of the respondents working in function of scavengers in Osasco, SP, 2007 - 2008.



The chart above shows that 55% know what is skin cancer; only 7% of study people reported cases of skin cancer in the family, 72% said that the company promotes health through lectures notes, and 14% reported the appearance of stains over the years.

CONCLUSION

The employers of the research people, despite having a lecture about the use of sunscreen and other health promotion, do not provide sunscreen for the scavengers; people reported knowledge about the factors that favor the occurrence of skin cancer and the importance of using sunscreen in the prevention, however, do not use during the working day in critical hours, since they are not required to this. Given this, the results suggest that knowledge is necessary in the prevention of skin cancer, but not enough.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The skin cancer prevention, through campaigns, should not be restricted only to street workers, but all individuals who, forced or otherwise, take the ultraviolet rays in the critical hours, considering that every passing year, the ozone layer becomes smaller, allowing greater passage of UV rays.

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PERCEPTION LEVEL OF SCAVENGERS ON THE USE OF SUNSCREEN AND PREVENTION OF SKIN CANCER IN OSASCO, SP, 2007-2008.

Skin cancer is a neoplasm that, despite being the most common in Brazil, when detected early, has a large percentage of healing. This study was conducted in Osasco, and the aim is to evaluate the level of scavenger's knowledge on the occurrence of skin cancer and the use of sunscreen, as well as know the level of orientation they receive from the company related to skin cancer. For the study, counted on a convenience sample of twenty-nine scavengers (n=29) that, after being informed of the objectives and importance of this research, gave their consent by filling the Free and Clear Consent Statement, based on N° 196/96 National Health Council Resolution and a questionnaire that aimed to assess perception level of research people with the occurrence of skin cancer and sunscreen use. It was observed that 55% of respondents were male; 52% were mulattoes / black; 55% had some knowledge about skin cancer; 59% report making use of sunscreen, because the company develops a program to promote health; 82% use other forms of protection, addition to sunscreen (cap / hat).

DEGRÉ DE PERCEPTION DES BALAYEURS DE RUES SUR L'UTILISATION DU PROTECTEUR SOLAIRE ET LA PRÉVENTION DU CANCER DE PEAU, DANS LA VILLE DE OSASCO, SP, 2007-2008.

Le cancer de peau est une PATHOLOGIE QUI, commune au Brésil, quand détecté précocement, présente de grand pourcentage de cure. Cette étude il a été réalisé dans la ville d'Osasco, et a comme objectif, évaluer le degré de connaissance des balayeurs de rue, sur la présence du cancer de peau et de l'utilisation du protecteur solaire, ainsi que connaître le niveau d'orientation qui reçoivent de la société concernant le cancer de peau. Pour la réalisation de l'étude, il s'est compté avec un échantillon d'utilité de vingt et neuf balayeurs de rues (n=29) que, après être informé des objectifs et de l'importance de la ils recherche ont donné son approbation à travers le remplissage du Terme d'Approbation Libre et Éclaircie, basé sur la Résolution N° 196/96 du Conseil National de Santé (MS) et d'un questionnaire que il visait à évaluer degré de perception des sujets de la recherche avec la présence de cancer de peau et l'utilisation du protecteur manoir. Il s'est observé que 55% interviewés était du

sexe masculin; 52% est bruns/noir ; 55% retient quelque connaissance sur cancer de peau ; 59% dit de faire utilisation du protecteur solaire, donc la société développe un programme de promotion à la santé ; 82% utilise autres formes de protection, outre le protecteur solaire (bonnet, chapeau).

GRADO DE LA OPINIÓN DE LOS BARRENDOS DE CALLES EN EL USO DEL PROTECTOR SOLAR Y EL PRVENÇÃO DEL CÁNCER DE LA PIEL, EN LA CIUDAD DE OSASCO, SP, 2007-2008.

El cáncer de la piel es una patología que, aunque para ser el más común del Brasil, cuando está detectado precozmente, presenta el gran porcentaje de la curación. Este estudio fue llevado a través en la ciudad de Osasco, y tiene como objetivo, evaluar el grado de conocimiento de los barrenderos de calle, en la ocurrencia del cáncer de la piel y del uso del protector solar, así como saber el nivel de la orientación que reciben de la compañía en lo referente al cáncer de la piel. Para la realización del estudio, fue contado en una muestra de la conveniencia de veinte y nueve barrenderos de las calles (n=29) eso, para ser informado después los objetivos y la importancia de la investigación que habían dado su asentimiento con satisfacer del término de libre y asentimiento clarificado, basado en la resolución N° 196/96 del consejo nacional de Saúde (MS) y de un cuestionario que tuvo como objetivo para evaluar el grado de la opinión de los ciudadanos de la investigación con la ocurrencia del cáncer de la piel y el uso del protector solar. Fue observado que los 55% entrevistados con estaban del sexo masculino; los 52% son marrones medio/negro; los 55% retienen un cierto conocimiento en cáncer de la piel; los 59% dicen hacer uso el protector solar, por lo tanto la compañía desarrolla un programa de la promoción a la salud; uso del 82% otras formas de protección, más allá del protector solar (sombrero del casquillo).

GRAU DE PERCEÇÃO DOS VARREDORES DE RUAS SOBRE O USO DO PROTETOR SOLAR E A PRVENÇÃO DO CANCER DE PELE, NO MUNICIPIO DE OSASCO, SP, 2007-2008.

O câncer de pele é uma patologia que, apesar de ser a mais comum no Brasil, quando detectado precocemente, apresenta grande percentagem de cura. Esse estudo foi realizado no município de Osasco, e tem como objetivo, avaliar o grau de conhecimento dos varredores de rua, sobre a ocorrência do câncer de pele e o uso do protetor solar, bem como conhecer o nível de orientação que recebem da empresa em relação ao câncer de pele. Para a realização do estudo, contou-se com uma amostra de conveniência de vinte e nove varredores de ruas (n=29) que, após serem informados dos objetivos e da importância da pesquisa deram o seu consentimento através do preenchimento do Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido, baseado na Resolução N° 196/96 do Conselho Nacional de Saúde (MS) e de um questionário que visava avaliar grau de percepção dos sujeitos da pesquisa com a ocorrência de câncer de pele e o uso do protetor solar. Observou-se que 55% dos entrevistados eram do sexo masculino; 52% são pardos/negros; 55% detêm algum conhecimento sobre câncer de pele; 59% relatam fazer uso do protetor solar, pois a empresa desenvolve um programa de promoção à saúde; 82% utilizam outras formas de proteção, além do protetor solar (boné/ chapéu).

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