

67 - PERCEPTION OF PROFESSIONALS ON THE NEEDS ASSISTANCE ADOLESCENTS LIVING WITH HIV / AIDS

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INTRODUCTION

The Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) currently makes a major challenge to research, treatment and clinical and social intervention. The quality of care is an important determinant of the success of programs aimed at chronic disease like AIDS, it causes an impact on quality of life of patients (KITAHATA et al, 2002; MARINS et al, 2003).

Authors suggest that well managed care can help control the epidemic (GOMES et al, 1999; MELCHIOR et al). Accordingly, the National STD/AIDS of the Ministry of Health has developed and implemented in recent years, guidelines in order to strengthen, implement and expand the institutionalization of prevention, promotion and assistance for STD / AIDS in the health care system, fully and equally, according to the principles of SUS (BRAZIL, 1999).

The formulation of these policies following priorities, among which are highlighted the expansion of coverage and guaranteed access: to prevention for the general population, giving priority to people most at risk and vulnerability at diagnosis for the general population, giving priority to pregnant women children, adolescents and populations at greatest risk and vulnerability; treatment with ARV, universal and free, to educational activities for children and adolescents in schools, reducing the vertical transmission of HIV, promotion of mechanisms for improving the quality of care for people living with HIV/AIDS, and the improvement of management mechanisms that promote the efficiency of the shares and the exercise of citizenship rights (BRAZIL, 2006).

The study is based on the assumption that outpatient care in the AIDS Program is integrated to other healthcare and prevention, and as such should be complex, multidisciplinary and organized according to clinical priorities, epidemiological and ethical reasons such a program.

It is in this context that this study was conducted in order to know the perception of professionals in a reference center for AIDS treatment, care about the needs of adolescents living with HIV.

METHODOLOGY

This study is a descriptive research with a qualitative approach, developed at the Hospital Giselda Trigueiro (HGT), a reference in the treatment of AIDS, located in Natal -RN/Brazil.

The population consisted of 15 professionals who work with adolescents living with HIV in that center of reference, according to the following inclusion criteria: a) agree to participate in the study as volunteers b) signing an informed consent and informed by the participants, c) part of the multidisciplinary team serving children and adolescents with HIV / AIDS. Exclusion factors were: failure to sign the consent form, and who voluntarily wished to depart during the collection period.

After approval of the Board of HGT and project approval by the Ethics Committee in Research with humans at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte, under no. 142/04, began the process of data collection, which occurred in the period between March and June 2006.

As data collection instrument used a structured interview with structured questions, validated through a pilot study. The interviews were recorded and later transcribed and grouped into categories that emerged from the speech, following the content analysis of Bardin (1991).

RESULTS

Results are presented considering the characterization of respondents and analysis of interviews with categories related to the questions made.

As characteristics of the 15 respondents, we found that all were female, and 7 medical (two clinics, a pulmonologist, a neurologist, a psychiatrist, a dermatologist and an otolaryngologist) and 8 other health areas (two nurses, a nutritionist, a dentist, a physiotherapist, a social worker, a psychologist and a speech therapist).

The length of education professionals ranged from 3 to 32 years, with an average of 18 years, and ages ranged from 26 to 56 years, with a mean age of 42.5 years, which somehow allows us to infer the life experience and professional respondents.

The categories that emerged from the discourse of interviewees in relation to the care needs of patients and HIV were: improvement of symptoms, compliance with drug therapy, and well-being of the client.

IMPROVEMENT OF SYMPTOMS.

From the organization and analysis of discourse about what health professionals are intended to assist young people with HIV was identified as typical of the action assistance aimed at improving symptoms of the client. This typical of the action points for both the design of health need that underlies the action of professionals to assist these clients in HGT, as the statements highlighted:

"[...] I try to guide all adolescents about the importance of is taking medication correctly, because for me it is the only important thing." (Interview 3).

"[...] The important thing is to make it not relax in treatment, be sure to come here at the clinic for me to follow." (Interview 7).

"[...] It is essential that the patient no longer the case." (Interview 1).

"[...] suppose [...] I ask them to accompany them: the son of the lady is taking the medication? How much is viral load?" (Interview 12).

Compliance with drug therapy.

There was the speech of the interviewees that the activities that aim to compliance with drug therapy, whether the antiretroviral or opportunistic infections and even adherence to treatment and control of the side effects of medications were

mentioned quite emphatically. The following statements suggest that this characterization:

"[...] I try to guide all adolescents about the importance of is taking medication correctly, because for me it is the only important thing." (Interview 3).

"[...] The important thing is to make it not relax in treatment, be sure to come here at the clinic for me to follow. (Interview 7).

"[...] It is essential that the patient no longer the case." (Interview 1).

"[...] Suppose [...] I ask them to accompany them: the son of the lady is taking the medication? How much is viral load?" (Interview 12).

WELLNESS CLIENT.

From what could be perceived in the statements, the professional can leave the client free of symptoms, providing a sense of well-being of the same means that is meeting the health needs of the client. The statement described below depicts this situation:

"[...] Try to find strategies to advance the well-being of the patient." (Interview 5).

"[...] If he is sick, with some opportunistic infection, like diarrhea, dermatitis, candidacies, try to diagnose early and treat lo." (Interview 6).

"[...] Is trying to show that he can have a good life, a better life." (Interview 4).

DISCUSSION

The analysis of the activities reported by respondents working in the HGT as being developed with adolescents infected with HIV, identified that all health care activities are provided in the Guide to Clinical Treatment of HIV Infection in Children and Adolescents (BRAZIL, 2004).

However, it should be noted that, in most cases, the interviewees did not mention that prioritize development activities with respect to adolescents and their accompanying risk perception, changes in sexual behavior and the adoption of preventive measures and health promotion, have been reported by only a professional incentive to use condoms and guidance on ways of transmission.

By the above, there has been a prevalence of remedial activities at the expense of prevention. Search one more adherence to drug treatment, to improve the symptoms rather than prevent re-infection or transmission of the virus.

From the organization and analysis of discourse about what health professionals have in order to assist these adolescents infected with HIV, was identified as typical of the action assistance aimed at improving symptoms of the client. This type of action points both for the design of health need, based solely on improvement of systems, which underlies the action of professionals assisting these clients in the hospital, in reference to AIDS treatment for the condition of the newborn.

The idea of symptom refers to the complaint of patient subjectivity - which, not always, can be confirmed through physical examination and / or exams. But what was perceived as a symptom may also be understood broadly as physical changes that can be identified by the professional, in the objective sense (SILVA, 2006).

In addition to these two aspects - subjective and objective - the symptom, the statements of some professionals, it also encompasses everything that bothers the client, revealing that the professional in assisting the client infected with HIV is intended to provide a sense of well being it.

In order to achieve the improvement of symptoms seen in this context broadly, encompassing the well-being of the client, the health professional search make you aware of the importance of adherence to treatment is through the use of medication to treat opportunistic infections, the use of antiretroviral drugs, monitoring of viral load.

Aiming to assist a relentless struggle against the disease, the question is: will an adolescent infected with HIV does not have other needs not only the relief of symptoms? What professional or that category would account for other issues?

According to Cecilio (2001), to achieve comprehensive health care in meeting the User with the health professional should prevail commitment and a constant search for a listen to the health needs brought about by the person seeking care in a particular service.

With this analysis, we see that there is a divergence of priorities among the proposals of the SUS and the care provided in a reference center for the treatment of HIV / AIDS in Natal / RN.

According to Moreira (2003) is necessary to rethink the practice of care people with HIV in the context of the SUS, priority is given to promote health and not just seeking the establishment of improvement in the signs and symptoms. Professionals remain within a care model based on the objectivity of medical science, while the SUS provides the search for comprehensive care, including both objective and subjective aspects in the care of health needs of the population (FONSECA, 2005).

CONCLUSION

Since the design of health care need of health professionals is focused on the idea of providing well-being, understanding this as the absence of symptoms "shocks" resulting from infection by HIV or by opportunistic agents, came to reflect on the integrity of the assistance offered by the SUS. It is therefore necessary to redirect assistance to the health needs of clients can be met: that the person is assisted in the most comprehensive as far as it can, and it is heard and respected in their uniqueness.

Finally, it is expected that the discussion of this issue will contribute to a better understanding of the complexity involved in AIDS in childhood and adolescence, and that encourages practitioners to use approaches guided the sensitivity to fully meet the needs of those living with the particularities of HIV/AIDS.

KEYWORDS: HIV/AIDS, Patient care, Research on health services.

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PERCEPTION OF PROFESSIONALS ON THE NEEDS ASSISTANCE ADOLESCENTS LIVING WITH HIV / AIDS

ABSTRACT

Introduction: AIDS currently accounts for a major challenge to research, treatment and clinical and social intervention. The quality of care is an important determinant of the success of programs aimed at chronic disease like AIDS; it causes an impact on quality of life of patients. Objective: To know the perception of professionals in a reference center for AIDS treatment, care about the needs of people with HIV. Methodology: This is a qualitative research, developed at the Hospital Giselda Trigueiro (HGT), located in Natal -RN/Brazil. The population consisted of 15 professionals who work with children and adolescents living with HIV in that center. Data collection, which occurred in the period between March and June 2006, using a structured interview with structured questions, validated through a pilot study. The data were analyzed by analysis of thematic categories. Results: The categories that emerged from the discourse of interviewees in relation to the care needs of patients and HIV were: improvement of symptoms, compliance with drug therapy, and well - being of the client. Conclusion: It is expected that the discussion of this issue will contribute to a better understanding of the complexity involved in AIDS in childhood and adolescence, and that encourages practitioners to use approaches guided the sensitivity to fully meet the needs of those living with the particular HIV/AIDS.

KEYWORDS: HIV/AIDS, Patient care, Research on health services.

PERCEPTION DE PROFESSIONNELS SUR LES BESOINS D'AIDE THE ADOLESCENTS VIVANT AVEC LE VIH /

SIDA

RÉSUMÉ

Introduction: Le sida représente actuellement un défi majeur pour la recherche, de traitement et d'intervention clinique et sociale. La qualité des soins est un déterminant important de la réussite de programmes destinés à des maladies chroniques comme le sida, il provoque un impact sur la qualité de vie des patients. Objectif: connaître la perception des professionnels dans un centre de référence pour le traitement du sida, les soins sur les besoins des personnes atteintes du VIH. Méthodologie: Il s'agit d'une recherche qualitative, développé à l'Trigueiro Giselda Hospital (HGT), situé dans le Natal -RN/Brasil. La population était composée de 15 professionnels qui travaillent avec les enfants et les adolescents vivant avec le VIH dans ce centre. La collecte des données, qui s'est produite dans la période entre Mars et Juin 2006, en utilisant un entretien structuré avec des questions structurées, validé par une étude pilote. Les données ont été analysées par l'analyse des catégories thématiques. Résultats: Les catégories qui ont émergé du discours des personnes interrogées en ce qui concerne les besoins en soins des patients et le VIH étaient les suivants: amélioration de symptômes, le respect de la pharmacothérapie, le bien-être du client. Conclusion: Il est prévu que la discussion de cette question contribuera à une meilleure compréhension de la complexité inhérente au sida dans l'enfance et l'adolescence, et qui encourage les praticiens à utiliser des approches guidées de la sensibilité de répondre pleinement aux besoins des personnes vivant avec le particulier VIH/SIDA.

MOTS-CLÉS: VIH/Sida, les soins aux patients, de la recherche sur les services de santé.

PERCEPCIÓN DE LOS PROFESIONALES SOBRE LOS ADOLESCENTES NECESIDADES DE ASISTENCIA QUE VIVEN CON VIH/SIDA.

RESUMEN

Introducción: El SIDA representa actualmente un desafío importante para la investigación, el tratamiento y la intervención clínica y social. La calidad de la atención es un factor determinante del éxito de los programas dirigidos a enfermedades crónicas como el SIDA, que causa un impacto en la calidad de vida de los pacientes. Objetivo: Conocer La percepción de los profesionales en un centro de referencia para el tratamiento del SIDA, la atención sobre las necesidades de las personas con VIH. Metodología: Se trata de una investigación cualitativa, desarrollada en el Hospital Trigueiro Giselda (HGT), ubicado en Natal -RN/Brasil. La población constó de 15 profesionales que trabajan con niños y adolescentes que viven con el VIH en ese centro. La recopilación de datos, que se produjo en el período comprendido entre marzo y junio de 2006, mediante

una entrevista estructurada con preguntas estructuradas, validada a través de un estudio piloto. Los datos fueron analizados mediante el análisis de categorías temáticas. Resultados: Las categorías que emergieron de los discursos de los entrevistados en relación con las necesidades asistenciales de los pacientes y el VIH son: mejoría de los síntomas, el cumplimiento de la terapia de drogas, y también el bienestar del cliente. Conclusión: Se espera que el debate de esta cuestión contribuirá a una mejor comprensión de la complejidad en materia de SIDA en la infancia y la adolescencia, y que alienta a los profesionales a utilizar criterios que se rijan la sensibilidad para satisfacer plenamente las necesidades de las personas que viven con el particular VIH/SIDA.

PALABRAS CLAVE: VIH/SIDA, la atención al paciente, la investigación sobre servicios de salud.

PERCEÇÃO DE PROFISSIONAIS SOBRE AS NECESSIDADES ASSISTENCIAIS DE ADOLESCENTES PORTADORES DE HIV/AIDS

RESUMO

Introdução: A Aids perfaz atualmente um dos grandes desafios à pesquisa, ao tratamento e à intervenção clínica e social. A qualidade da assistência é um importante determinante do sucesso de programas dirigidos a doença crônica, como a Aids, pois provoca impacto na qualidade de vida dos pacientes. **Objetivo:** Conhecer a percepção de profissionais em um centro de referência para o tratamento da Aids, sobre as necessidades assistenciais de portadores de HIV. **Metodologia:** Trata-se de uma pesquisa qualitativa, desenvolvida no ambulatório do Hospital Giselda Trigueiro (HGT), situado no município de Natal –RN/Brasil. A população foi formada por 15 profissionais que atendem a crianças e adolescentes portadores de HIV no referido centro. A coleta de dados, que ocorreu no período entre Março e Junho de 2006, utilizando-se um roteiro de entrevista com questões estruturadas, validada através de um estudo piloto. Os dados foram analisados através da análise temática categorial. **Resultados:** As categorias que emergiram do próprio discurso dos entrevistados em relação às necessidades assistenciais de portadores de HIV foram: melhora dos sintomas, adesão à terapia medicamentosa, e, bemestar do cliente. **Conclusão:** Espera-se que a discussão deste tema venha contribuir para um melhor entendimento da complexidade que envolve a AIDS na infância e adolescência e, que estimule aos profissionais para utilização de abordagens pautadas na sensibilidade para atender integralmente as necessidades daqueles que convivem com as particularidades do HIV/AIDS.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: HIV/AIDS; Assistência ao paciente; Pesquisa sobre serviços de saúde.

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