

69 - DIRECT THE LOOK FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH: TRENDS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ABOUT THE THEMATIC ABORTION

OLÍVIA MARIA FEITOSA HENRIQUE
ADRIANO DE ALMEIDA FEITOSA
SELDA GOMES DE SOUSA ALVES
JOSÉ CARLOS PAMPLOMA
SILVIA XIMENES DE OLIVEIRA

Faculdade Santa Maria, Cajazeiras, Paraíba, Brasil.
lilahfeitosa@hotmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Family planning has been a challenge for public health and is not so simple question. However, in developing countries, difficulties in deciding on the number of children and on methods to prevent an unwanted pregnancy are certainly more difficult to resolve, and bring more serious consequences on the social problems existing in the nations of developed (ANTROBUS, 1986; PUFFER, 1993 apud LIMA, 2000).

Because of these difficulties, the practice of induced abortions has increased in many countries. In fact, the care provided to patients undergoing abortions has shown a tendency to go beyond the delivery care in some regions (SCHOR, 1990). Despite being banned, with punishment provided by law, termination of pregnancy has been an important method of birth control for thousands of people in Latin America ROBLES et al. 1988; BAILEY et al. 1988; FONSECA et al. 1996, BRAZIL, 1996 apud LIMA, 2000). Recommendations of the United Nations (UN) (HARDY; REBELLO, 1996), as well as government measures aiming to decide unilaterally on births and legal barriers to abortion, have failed to help many women to seek clandestine abortionists who are not always prepared to provide services appropriate, turning what could be simple procedures and low-risk interventions in dangerous, potentially harmful and lethal (FONSECA et al., 1996; HARDY, ALVES, 1992; STEPS; BRAVO, 1993).

It is a fact that abortion remains a public health problem and is one of the most prominent themes in the discussions involving the health of woman. Deals is a controversial subject that articulates various positions and personal conflicts, cultural, religious and social (DOMINGOS; MERIGHI, 2010).

In most developed countries such as Brazil, the law permits abortion to save the mother's life, preserving their physical or mental health, and when the pregnancy resulted from rape or incest (DUARTE et al., 2010).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, abortion is allowed in a few situations, whichever greater legal acceptance of abortion for cases related mainly to life and health of women. Given the situation of illegality, almost all abortions are performed in a clandestine manner, posing risks to health and life of women, which also contributes to high maternal mortality rate (DUARTE et al., 2010).

In the context of this dynamic process in which social demands are pushing for legal changes, the topic of abortion has mobilized many sectors of Brazilian society, such as the church, lawyers, health professionals, parliamentarians and women's groups organized (DUARTE et al., 2010).

Anyway, the evolution of sexual mores, the new position that women occupy in society and has other interests of political and economic order led to an increasing liberalization in addressing (SCHOR, 1990).

The subject is controversial, controversial and surrounded by prejudice. Involves several areas of knowledge, since the rights of women by government policies, through the issue of religion and socioeconomic status. Soon, there was no consensus and little or almost nothing has been achieved in this direction (CÉSAR et al., 1997).

Objective of this study was to analyze the current trends of publications and studies conducted on the theme of abortion.

METHODS

This is a descriptive investigation of the type systematic review, because it is characterized by a search with systematic procedures for description and explanation of phenomena, followed by the scientific method that consists in defining a problem, make observations and interpret them based on the relationships found, stating, if possible, on existing theories (RICHADSON, 1999, p. 70).

The study will be conducted through a literature review on the theme of "abortion" and "miscarriage" in electronic databases LILACS (Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences) BDENF (nursing database) ADOLEC (Health of Adolescents and Youth in Brazil) and MEDLINE (database of international literature on medical and biomedical).

Descriptors were used as "abortion" and "miscarriage" from which they were found, respectively, 7000 and 5181. These terms are indexed in the Health Sciences Descriptors (DeCS) and allowed the use of common terminology for research in three languages, we held a court history including studies published in the last five years, so in the period 2005 to 2010.

They were established as inclusion criteria: having been published within the period specified; jobs that are available to read in its entirety; publication in articles and scientific publications related to the objectives proposed by this study.

Of the total, 12.144 were excluded productions, previously identified from the descriptors set, were not related to the theme of this study; articles whose full text was not accessible, book chapters, dissertations and theses and articles published outside the period established for collecting In addition, the articles that appeared in more than one database, were considered only once. After applying the criteria for inclusion and exclusion, struck up a corpus of 37 studies.

In the end, there was an interpretative reading of the results and presented in tables and considering the descriptors set out themes that highlight the most widely used methodological approaches (qualitative and quantitative) found in the research, but also their distribution according to the year of publication and the databases in which these studies were found.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting data, they obtained a total of 12.181 productions. After an initial analysis of these studies, the sample comprised 14 publications descriptor abortion and miscarriage 23's theme, highlighting a percentage of 0.2% and 0.5% respectively of the total.

It was found that for the descriptor "abortion" in LILACS, the sample is 0.11%, followed by MEDLINE with 0.02% of the

studies, with 0.02% and ADOLEC BDEF with 0.02% of total sample. Regarding the descriptor "miscarriage" in LILACS sample is 0.25%, followed by MEDLINE with 0.09% of the studies, ADOLEC with 0.07% and 0.01% BDEF with the total sample. With regard to publications in Brazilian journals of the descriptor "spontaneous abortion" is focused on a percentage of 0.44%. In relation to "abortion" article in the percentage of journals is 0.2%. Underscoring article is also available (full text) LILACS showed a remarkable percentage compared with other electronic databases, where the percentage of "abortion" was 0.11%, and "miscarriage" of 0.25%.

Table 1 provides a wider view about the descriptor "spontaneous abortion" according to the database where they are indexed.

Table 1 - Distribution of publications found in the databases MEDLINE and LILACS, and ADOLEC BDEF in accordance with the descriptor "spontaneous abortion", period 2005-2010.

	N	%
MEDLINE	4.081	78.8
LILACS	555	10.7
ADOLEC	540	10.4
BDEF	5	0.09
TOTAL	5.181	100

As a result of literature search, we found 5181 publications on the descriptor "spontaneous abortion", and 4.081 in electronic databases MEDLINE, LILACS at 555, 540 and 5 in the ADOLEC BDEF.

Table 2 allows a wider view about the descriptor "Induced abortion" according to the database where they are indexed.

Table 2 - Distribution of publications found in the databases MEDLINE and LILACS, and ADOLEC BDEF in accordance with the descriptor "induced abortion", 2005-2010.

	N	%
MEDLINE	5.504	78.06
LILACS	358	5.1
ADOLEC	1.119	16.0
BDEF	19	0.30
TOTAL	7.000	100

In relation to the descriptor "Abortion" is 7.000 and 5.504 publications in MEDLINE, 1119 in ADOLEC, 358 in LILACS and BDEF at 19.

Following the inclusion criteria for the year of publication of the works found on the descriptor "Miscarriage" is seen on Table 3, the same year that the publication had a higher rise.

Table 3 - Distribution of publications found in the databases MEDLINE and LILACS, and ADOLEC BDEF in accordance with the descriptor "miscarriage" in the year of publication, 2005-2010.

	MEDLINE %	LILACS %	ADOLEC %	BDEF %
Year				
2005	40	53.86	50	100
2006	20	7.69	-	-
2007	-	15.38	25	-
2008	-	7.69	-	-
2009	40	15.38	25	-
2010	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

It is observed with these indexes, there is an increasing trend of publications in recent years, although we note a decline in the years 2007 and 2008, and one should consider the relevant publication record in 2005, cited in survey period of these studies (august 2010), some reports concerning, had not yet entered into service, which is what happens a lot in Brazil.

Following the inclusion criteria for the year of publication of the works found on the descriptor "Abortion" can be visualized in Table 4, the same year that the publication had a higher rise.

Table 4 - Distribution of publications found in the databases MEDLINE and LILACS, and ADOLEC BDEF in accordance with the descriptor "abortion" in the year of publication, 2005-2010.

	MEDLINE %	LILACS %	ADOLEC %	BDEF %
Year				
2005	-	12.5	-	-
2006	50	12.5	-	-
2007	-	12.5	-	-
2008	-	37.5	50	50
2009	50	25	50	50
2010	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Using "abortion" That Can Be Observed for studies with this theme, the index is insignificant.

It is noteworthy that in 2009 analyzed in this study explains the equivalence of 6 studies that were classified in the

inclusion criteria adopted. To discuss this, you will find obstacles, such as ethics, morality, religion among others, which result in social environment, transferring limitations on the scope of scientific research.

As for the period, there was an increase in publications on the subject under study, especially in the years 2008 and 2009.

In the years preceding 2008 and 2009, a fact that has been generated many debates. This is where it becomes apparent the more curious social phenomenon of the abortion debate. As in many other public debates, such as the arguments of feminists and Christians, to give just two examples, would be a sign of cognitive glaring shortcomings, because the arguments used by these people are generally designed to be safe for those who do not accept their starting points, their religious attitude towards life, in a case or his libertarian attitude with respect to the female condition (MURCHO, 2007).

Table 5 shows the distribution of publications on "Abortion and Induced Abortion" in databases, according to the methodological approach in the period 2005 to 2010.

Table 5 - Distribution of publications found in the databases LILACS and MEDLINE, and ADOLEC BDEF according to the keywords "miscarriage" and "abortion" in the type of method used, the period 2005-2010.

	INDUCED ABORTION	SPONTANEOUS ABORTION
Method		
Quantitative	35.21	34.78
Qualitative	14.28	21.73
Not specified	50	43.43
TOTAL	100	100

The studies were selected by various criteria, including the type of methodological approach. About this perspective is worth clarifying that the studies had been more focused "other" types of methodology with a percentage of 43.43% (Miscarriage) and 50% relative to induced abortion.

The quantitative method, as its name indicates, is characterized by the use of quantitation in both methods of collecting information, how to treat them using statistical techniques, from the simplest as percentage, mean, standard deviation, the more complex, such as correlation coefficient, regression analysis, etc. This method, the principle seeks to ensure accurate results and avoid distortions of analysis and interpretation, thus enabling a greater safety margin with regard to inferences (RICHARDSON, 2009).

Table 6 highlights the regions where it was developed, showing that those who had more prominence.

Table 6 - Distribution of publications found in the databases LILACS and MEDLINE, and ADOLEC BDEF according to the keywords "miscarriage" and "abortion" in the regions where the studies were developed, period 2005-2010.

	INDUCED ABORTION	SPONTANEOUS ABORTION
Region		
Central west	35.71	17.39
Northeast	28.52	34.78
South	21.42	39.13
Southeast	7.14	13.04
North	7.14	-
TOTAL	100	100

Table 6 highlights the content of studies published by regions. In this context the regions that stand out in high yields with 63.3% of articles in this theme is the northeast, followed by the south with 60.5%, 53.1% Midwest, Southeast, 20:18% and the northern region with the lowest indicator yields 7.14%.

This provides information about where the annual range of studies on the theme of abortion was carried out in regions of Brazil. This shows that there was an approximation of the coefficients of the various parts of the federation.

You can associate this quantity of studies conducted in the northeast occurred from the regional need. Studies show that there is a great regional diversity in the risk of unsafe abortion among the female population of childbearing age. In 1992, the Northeast looked (5,41 abortions per 100 women), and in the South (1,97 abortions per 100 women) was almost three times lower (north/south = 2,7). In 2005, the annual risk of unsafe abortions per 100 women aged 15 to 49 years drops to 2,73 in the Northeast (a 50% reduction) and to 1,28 in the South (a 35% reduction), and the share of risk between the Northeast and South dropped to slightly more than double (north/south = 2,1) decrease in addition to this difference Northeast and South, now in 2005, is the Midwest Region that presents the greatest risk: 2,81 abortions per 100 women (ADESSE; MONTEIRO, 2007).

It may be noted that these findings on the subject in question is lacking in national publications in the literature, with greater emphasis in the Northeast. This index may be related to socioeconomic factors and cultural divergent from other regions of Brazil, to present a population with low income and little education.

CONCLUSIONS

Regarding the preparation of this study, it is noteworthy that currently the level of study about the theme under discussion "miscarriage" and "abortion", is reduced discriminately.

In general, the abortion issue is a matter that has to be studied with greater emphasis recently because as a problem bio-psycho-social, so that affects the lives of women, come to emphasize its occurrence, favoring especially in the decline of reporting, and therefore the updating of these data which makes this research. Reason publications about subject.

Thus, it is hoped that this study can be a tool to subsidize subsequent discussions, as well as discussions in classrooms, training facilities and training and curriculum changes, and contribute to the dissemination of this knowledge and its applicability in daily practice of health professionals.

To conclude, we emphasize that although it is evident the increasing number of studies in this area, it is still necessary that further studies should be disclosed to a better understanding of the subject.

It is hoped however that this study may contribute, or even encourage the rise of scientific research within the subject in focus, and as an object of study in academy.

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DIRECT THE LOOK FOR WOMEN'S HEALTH: TRENDS OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ABOUT THE THEMATIC ABORTION

ABSTRACT

Abortion is still a public health problem and is one of the most prominent themes in the discussions involving the health of women. This is a controversial subject that articulates various positions and personal conflicts, cultural, religious and social. This study aims to examine the contents of the thematic studies bristle abortion/miscarriage spontaneous. Deals is a type of study conducted by the systematic review literature on the theme of abortion / miscarriage, in the databases LILACS, MEDLINE, ADOLEC and BDNF. After applying the inclusion criteria, we obtained a sample of 14 study on the descriptor abortion, and 23 for the descriptor miscarriage, totaling well, 37 studies. Regarding that same year were published, it is emphasized in 2005 with 100% BDNF 53.86% in LILACS, ADOLEC at 50 and 40 in MEDLINE, the descriptor miscarriage, as compared to abortion, the year q was most prominent was 2009 with 50% in MEDLINE, 50% in BDNF, LILACS 25% and 50% at ADOLEC. Regarding the same regions that were found out to Midwest with 28.52% of the descriptor induced abortion, and 34.78% in relation to miscarriage. Among the publications found the theme spontaneous abortion was 43.43% from other approaches, without qualitative or quantitative, and on abortion is 50% with another type of methodological approach. Thus it is concluded that the subject in focus still needs to have, but scientific studies, thus enabling further discussion in scientific circles.

KEY-WORDS: Women. Abortion. Miscarriage.

DIRECT LE LOOK POUR LA SANTÉ DES FEMMES: LES TENDANCES DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE SUR LE THÈME L'AVORTEMENT

RESUMÉ

L'avortement est toujours un problème de santé publique et est l'un des thèmes les plus importants dans les discussions concernant la santé des femmes. Il s'agit d'un sujet controversé qui articule différentes positions et les conflits personnels, culturels, religieux et sociaux. Cette étude vise à examiner le contenu des études thématiques poils avortement ou une fausse couche spontané. Trata est un type d'étude menée par la revue de la littérature systématique sur le thème de l'avortement/fausse couche, dans les lilas bases de données, MEDLINE, ADOLEC et BDNF. Après avoir appliqué les critères d'inclusion, nous avons obtenu un échantillon de 14 études sur l'avortement descripteur, et 23 pour le descripteur de fausse couche, totalisant ainsi, 37 études. En ce qui concerne cette même année ont été publiés, il est souligné en 2005 avec 100% BDNF 53,86% dans LILACS, ADOLEC à 50 et 40 dans MEDLINE, le descripteur de fausse couche, par rapport à l'avortement, l'année q a été plus marquée a été 2009 avec 50% dans MEDLINE, 50% en BDNF, LILACS 25% et 50% à ADOLEC. En ce qui concerne les mêmes régions qui ont été découvert au Midwest avec 28,52% du descripteur de l'IVG, et 34,78% par rapport à une fausse couche. Parmi les publications trouvées thème de l'avortement spontané a été 43,43% par rapport à d'autres approches, sans qualitative ou quantitative, et sur l'avortement est de 50% avec un autre type d'approche méthodologique. Ainsi, il est conclu que le sujet mis au point doit encore avoir, mais des études scientifiques, permettant ainsi à discussion dans les cercles scientifiques.

MOTS-CLÉS: Femmes. Avortement. Fausse couche.

DIRECTO LA MIRADA DE SALUD DE LA MUJER: TENDENCIAS DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN CIENTÍFICA SOBRE EL ABORTO TEMÁTICAS

RESUMEN

El aborto sigue siendo un problema de salud pública y es uno de los temas más destacados en los debates relacionados con la salud de la mujer. Este es un tema controvertido que articula diversas posiciones y los conflictos personales, culturales, religiosos y sociales. Este estudio tiene como objetivo examinar el contenido de los estudios temáticos de cerdas aborto / espontáneo. Trata aborto involuntario es un tipo de estudio realizado por la revisión de la literatura sistemática sobre el tema del aborto/aborto involuntario, en la bases de datos LILACS, MEDLINE, ADOLEC y BDNF. Después de aplicar los criterios de inclusión, se obtuvo una muestra de 14 estudios sobre el aborto descriptor, y 23 para el descriptor de aborto involuntario, un total de bien, 37 estudios. En cuanto a ese mismo año se publicaron, se resalta en el año 2005 con 100% BDNF 53,86% en LILACS, ADOLEC a 50 y 40 en MEDLINE, el descriptor de aborto involuntario, en comparación con el aborto, el año q fue el más destacado fue de 2009 al 50% en MEDLINE, 50% en BDNF, LILACS 25% y 50% en ADOLEC. En cuanto a las

mismas regiones que se encuentran a medio oeste con el 28,52% del descriptor de aborto inducido, y 34,78% en relación al aborto involuntario. Entre las publicaciones que se encuentran el tema del aborto espontáneo fue 43,43% de otros enfoques, sin cualitativa o cuantitativa, y sobre el aborto es de 50% con otro tipo de enfoque metodológico. Por lo tanto, se concluye que el sujeto está enfocado todavía tiene que tener, pero los estudios científicos, lo que permite mayor discusión en los círculos científicos.

PALABRAS-CLAVE: Mujer. Aborto. Aborto involuntario.

DIRECIONANDO O OLHAR PARA A SAÚDE DA MULHER: TENDÊNCIAS DE ESTUDOS CIENTÍFICOS A CERCA DA TEMÁTICA ABORTO

RESUMO

O aborto ainda constitui um problema de saúde pública e é um dos temas de maior destaque nas discussões que envolvem a área da saúde da mulher. Trata-se de um assunto polêmico que articula diversas posições e conflitos pessoais, culturais, religiosos e sociais. Esse estudo tem por objetivo analisar os índices de estudos a cerca da temática aborto provocado/aborto espontâneo. Trata-se de um estudo do tipo revisão sistemática realizado através levantamento bibliográfico acerca da temática aborto provocado/aborto espontâneo, nas bases de dados LILACS, MEDLINE, ADOLEC, e BDENF. Após aplicar os critérios de inclusão, obteve-se uma amostra de 14 estudo sobre o descritor aborto provocado, e 23 sobre o descritor aborto espontâneo, totalizando-se assim, 37 estudos. No que diz respeito os anos que os mesmo foram publicados, ressalta-se 2005 com 100% na BDENF, 53.86% na LILACS, 50 na ADOLEC e 40 na MEDLINE, do descritor aborto espontâneo, já em relação a aborto provocado, o ano q teve maior destaque foi 2009 com 50% na MEDLINE, 50% na BDENF, 25% no LILACS e 50% na ADOLEC. No que tange as regiões que as mesma foram encontradas destaca-se a região centro-oeste com 28.52% do descritor aborto induzido, e 34.78% em relação a aborto espontâneo. Dentre as publicações encontradas do tema aborto espontâneo 43.43% era de outras abordagens, sem ser qualitativa ou quantitativa, e sobre aborto provocado encontra-se 50% com outro tipo de abordagem metodológica. Assim conclui-se que o tema em foco ainda precisa ter, mas estudos científicos, possibilitando assim maiores discussões em meios científicos.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: Mulher. Aborto provocado. Aborto espontâneo.