

74 - IMPORTANCE OF SHARES OF HEALTH SCHOOL CONTEXTMILENA NUNES ALVES DE SOUSA^{1, 2, 3}PETRÔNIO SOUTO GOUVEIA FILHO¹GILDENIA PINTO TRIGUEIRO¹EVERSON VAGNER DE LUCENA¹VANDEZITA DANTAS DE MEDEIROS MAZZARO¹

1 - Faculdades Integradas de Patos, Patos, Paraíba, Brasil

2 - Universidade de Franca, Franca, São Paulo, Brasil

3 - Faculdade Santa Maria, Cajazeiras, Paraíba, Brasil

minualsa@hotmail.com

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INTRODUCTION

It has been an increasing focus on thematic health of the school population, the agenda of public policies, encouraging the creation and implementation of health programs and projects in educational setting (ALMEIDA, 2013). Despite this awakening, Souza (2015) states that the discussion on the said object is crossed by countless questions which emphasize critical, mistakes, extinction proposals, beyond recognition of its relevance.

His views emanate from "the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century, when the German physician Johann Peter Frank (1745-1821) developed the System Einer Vollständigen Medicinischen Politizei what became known later as Frank System" (FIGUEIREDO; MACHADO; ABREU, 2010, p. 398).

The school environment is not "just [...] a space of social relations of production and the dominant values, but [is] also a confrontation space of resistance where it is possible to bring forth innovative alternative projects" (CARBONEL, 2002, p. 18). Among these bold designs such as a spectacular example, cite the Health and Prevention in Schools (HPS) project inserted into the School Health Program (SHP).

The HPS proposes "the promotion of sexual and reproductive health in order to reduce the vulnerability of young people to [sexually transmitted disease] STD, the infection [human immunodeficiency virus] HIV, [syndrome of acquired immunodeficiency] AIDS and pregnancy unplanned" (SILVA; PINHEIRO, 2013, p. 723) and the SHP is an initiative of the Ministry of Health and of Education of Brazil, with the purpose of collaborating with the integral formation of students from public schools, through actions prevention of disease and injury, promotion and health care (JACOÉ et al., 2014).

The SHP objectives are defined in seven major areas: 1) health promotion and culture of peace; 2) coordination of actions of the NHS and networks of public basic education; 3) comprehensive training of students; 4) construction of social care system focusing on citizenship and human rights; 5) strengthening of coping vulnerabilities; 6) intersectoral communication promotion and school health unit and 7) promotion of community participation (BRAZIL, 2008, p.13 apud ALMEIDA, 2013, p. 42).

For these reasons, it is conceivable that the school health makes it possible to knowledge of health promotion, disease prevention and health problems and health care, aiming to confront the vulnerabilities that fall on full development of children, adolescents and young people from public schools (SOUZA, 2015). Against the backdrop aimed to identify, from scientific evidence, the importance of health activities in the school setting.

The fact is that "we believe in the importance and the possibility of promoting health in the school environment" (SOUZA, 2015, p. 1) as a viable alternative to solving and minimizing vulnerabilities in multiple contexts.

METHOD

An Integrative Review of the Literature (IRL) was performed, investigative method characterized by systematic analysis of scientific studies, providing an overview on the thematic from numerous studies. The identified gaps may lead to new approaches (MOREIRA et al., 2015). The prerogative to maintain the standards of the method, all stages contemplated.

In the first step, it defined the guiding question "what is the importance of health activities in the school environment?" In the second phase, the aim of selecting the studies relating to the object of study began by searching the Virtual Health Library. The Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) used "health program at school" and prevention; "school health" and prevention. The application of these MeSH facilitated the execution of the next step (Table 1).

Table 1: Total identified through association publications between the MeSH

MeSH associados	Total publications	Total available publications	Articles selected by inclusion and exclusion criteria
"Health program at school" and prevention	274	113	8
"School health" and prevention	4,269	1,508	4
Grand total	4,543	1,621	12

Data collection performed in October 2015. Moreover, by use of MeSH obtained 4,543 publications. Of these, 1,621 were available in full. Armed with the paragraph the following filters were adopted (inclusion criteria): article, available in full and free, the language Portuguese and / or Spanish. We excluded articles published in the period before 2012. Pre-were selected 37 articles, which read carefully the titles and abstracts, excluding those who did not answer the main question and repeated articles remained only once. For final analysis were selected 12 productions.

In the third phase, key information extracted, contemplating author / year goal database, language, importance. This moment made possible the preparation of a spreadsheet that summarizes the results. The fourth, fifth and sixth stages corresponded to the analysis of the included studies, interpretation of findings and presentation of the RIL respectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

According to the publications analyzed for authors, year, journal and databases it can check the following results (Table 1). Publications were observed between the years 2012-2015, and the year of publication the largest 2014 with 37.5% (n = 3) articles. The database resulted in 75.0% (n = 6) of the articles in Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS) and

the Portuguese language prevailed, with 87.5% (n = 7).

Table 2 - Characteristics of papers about the authors, year, objective, database and language

Authors/year	Objective	Database	Language
Barroso; Mendes; Barbosa (2013)	To evaluate the effect of the program Stop To Think in preventing the use / abuse of alcohol to teenagers in schools.	LILACS	Portuguese
Brandão Neto et al. (2014)	Make an educational intervention with teens about violence in the school context.	LILACS	Portuguese
Correia; Coelho (2012)	Analyze the actions of school hearing health developed in Project Listen Sobral.	LILACS	Portuguese
Ibáñez et al. (2012)	To review the literature on the prevention of aggression and violence in sports at school age during the period between 1996 and 2001.	IBECs	Spanish
Jacoé et al. (2014)	Check the sociodemographic profile and the perception of professionals from a Basic Health Unit (BHU) on the SHP in order to subsidize strategies to improve the program.	LILACS	Portuguese
Kain et al. (2012)	Evaluate a nutrition education intervention and targeted physical activity to prevent childhood obesity in low socioeconomic level primary school children of Macul in Chile, through the longitudinal follow-up of two years (2008 and 2009).	LILACS	Spanish
Lopes et al. (2014)	Describe the perception of adolescents about drug use / abuse; and analyze the students' understanding of drug use / abuse from the use of theater as a pedagogical strategy.	LILACS	Portuguese
Montes et al. (2013)	Describe the results of a school program for the control of dengue in Honduras.	MEDLINE	Spanish
Pimenta; Renato; Marcones (2015)	Analyze two major interventionist public policies, the National Policy for Food and Nutrition (NPFN) and the National Policy for Health Promotion (NPHP) and reflect on the School Health Program (SHP).	LILACS	Portuguese
Pinheiro et al. (2015)	Evaluate the school of knowledge about leprosy and implement health education activities on this theme.	BDEF	Portuguese
Ríos-Cortázar et al. (2013)	Present the results of a nutrition project by the School Health Promotion (SHP) on the state of nutrition in school children in primary school.	LILACS	Spanish
Souza et al. (2012)	Reflect the role of the Family Health Team and the academics of the Labor Education Program Project for Health to integrate health education.	LILACS	Portuguese

It can be said that school health glimpses the "possibility to overcome health disorders arising from the concrete conditions of life, through control actions and participating in the most common health problems" (ANTONIO; MENDES, 2010, p. 8). No less importantly, the school context is the enabling environment to further drive the autonomy of individuals, in addition to strengthening the critical-reflective participation and creative to the health promotion process, to self-care (BARROS; LUZ, 2015).

By explanation and by the objective of identifying, from scientific evidence, the importance of health activities in the school environment, the findings of this RIL point to the following benefits:

Barroso; Mendes; Barbosa (2013), to evaluate the effect of the Stop program To think about the prevention of the use / abuse of alcohol to teenagers in schools, found that individuals participating in these activities were positive as the frequency of consumption, episodes of drunkenness also there have been improvements in knowledge, perception of consumption and related expectations about alcohol.

To Brandão Neto et al. (2014), the activities developed by Culture Circle enabled the teenagers participants recognize the multiple facets of manifestation of violence, through both physical and verbal aggression among school members, threats against the teacher and violence against property (architectural, for example), even those involving symbolic forms constraining practices.

Correia; Coelho (2012), in order to analyze the actions of school hearing health developed in Project Listen Sobral, noted the outcome of actions in school hearing health focused on ensuring health promotion, prevention and early maturity in hearing loss identification.

Ibáñez et al. (2012), aiming to review the literature on the prevention of aggression and violence in sports at school age during the period from 1996 to 2001, pointed to the importance of the social partners in life sport participation of young athletes and the transmission of values, attributes capable of aggressive behavior among group members.

Jacoé et al. (2014), from the perception of health professionals, found that the PSE has positive significance to the community, however, the authors identified that there is a significant lack of knowledge about the program by the professionals interviewed, as well as reduced reasoning capacity at its evaluation.

Kain et al. (2012) consisted despite improvements in nutrition knowledge and physical fitness of children, there was a stabilization of body mass index in the study period, indicating that there is a positive impact on the prevention of childhood obesity from interventions in education in schools.

Lopes et al. (2014) describe the perception of adolescents about drug use / abuse; and analyze the understanding of these students about drug use / abuse from the use of theater as a pedagogical strategy. The survey results showed that students realized the extent of use / drug addiction and its consequences and the theater proved to be a facilitator of learning pedagogical strategy.

Montes et al. (2013) from a program designed to generate greater knowledge and experience in identifying and

breeding control *Aedes aegypti* in a context of environmental health, led to behavior change and reducing larval indices, reaching the participation of children, parents and teachers.

Pimenta; Renato; Marcones (2015) pointed out that the SHP is a specific strategic action intervention in childhood obesity. Pinheiro et al. (2015) showed that health education activities aimed at school are key, since they lead to the appropriation of knowledge related to a particular disease or condition. In addition, the empowerment of the particularities of a sickness illness covers is to collaborate with the transfer of knowledge acquired, especially between family members.

Ríos-Cortázar et al. (2013) consisted that dietary intervention in school significantly decreased the prevalence of overweight among schoolchildren. Souza et al. (2012), in research which sought to reflect the role of the Family Health Team and the academics of the Labor Education Program Project for Health to integrate health-education, it was found that the multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary ties, the partnership between professionals and academics led to mutual learning, whose results reflected in improving assistance to the community.

CONCLUSION

From this study, it was possible to identify, from scientific evidence, the importance of health activities in the school setting. It found by the selected articles that school health activities have many positive aspects (increasing knowledge on the themes debated in schools, abandonment or reduction of inappropriate practices for health - drug use, unprotected sexual practices, for example Sum themselves to violence prevention and risk reduction.

It is noteworthy that the importance is not limited to school but extends also to the community. Thus, it is essential to strengthen the SHP, upgrade the skills of health and education for adoption of strategic promoting school health, in addition to the gradual increase of interventionist measures in the educational field in all municipalities of the country.

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Milena Nunes Alves de Sousa

Endereço: Rua Severino Soares, SN, Q13, L8. Maternidade, Patos-PB. CEP: 58701-380.

IMPORTANCE OF SHARES OF HEALTH SCHOOL CONTEXT: LITERATURE REVIEW**ABSTRACT**

Objective: To identify, from scientific evidence, the importance of health activities in the school setting. Method: An integrative review of the literature performed. In the first step, it defined the guiding question "what is the importance of health activities in the school environment?" In the second phase, the aim of selecting the studies relating to the object of study began by searching the Virtual Health Library. The Medical Subject Headings used "health program at school" and prevention; "school health" and prevention. They identified 4,543 publications, from the inclusion and exclusion criteria, pre-selected 37 articles, and selected 12 productions. Results: It found that the school health activities have many positive aspects, such as increased knowledge on the themes debated in schools, abandonment or reduction of inappropriate practices to health - drug use, unprotected sexual practices, for example. Added to violence prevention and risk reduction. Conclusion: The importance of health activities in the school environment is not limited to school; it extends also to the community. Thus, it is essential to strengthen the School Health Program, upgrade the skills of health and education for adoption of strategic promoting school health, in addition to the gradual increase of interventionist measures in the educational field in all municipalities of the country.

KEYWORDS: School Health. School Health Program. Prevention.

IMPORTANCE DES ACTIONS DE L'ÉCOLE DE SANTÉ CONTEXTE: EXAMEN DE LA LITTÉRATURE**RÉSUMÉ**

Objetif: Identifier, à partir de preuves scientifiques, l'importance des activités de santé dans le milieu scolaire. Méthode: Un examen d'intégration de la littérature a été effectuée. Dans la première étape, il a défini la question directrice "quelle est l'importance des activités de santé dans l'environnement scolaire?". Dans la deuxième phase, le but de sélectionner les études relatives à l'objet de l'étude, a commencé par la recherche de la Bibliothèque Virtuelle de La Santé. Les descripteurs contrôlés ont été utilisés dans les sciences de la santé, Programme de Santé Scolaire et la Prévention; "Santé Scolaire" et la Prévention. Ils ont identifié 4.543 publications, des critères d'inclusion et 37 articles présélectionnés à l'exclusion et sélectionné 12 productions. Résultats: On a constaté que les activités de santé scolaire ont de nombreux aspects positifs, tels que: l'amélioration des connaissances sur les thèmes débattus dans les écoles, l'abandon ou la réduction des pratiques inappropriées pour la santé - l'usage de drogues, les pratiques sexuelles non protégées, par exemple. Ajouté à la prévention de la violence et de la réduction des risques. Conclusion: L'importance des activités de santé dans l'environnement scolaire ne se limite pas à l'école, il étend également à la communauté. Ainsi, il est essentiel de renforcer le Programme de Santé Scolaire, améliorer les compétences de santé et l'éducation pour l'adoption de promotion de la santé stratégique de l'école, en plus de l'augmentation progressive des mesures interventionnistes dans le domaine de l'éducation dans toutes les municipalités du pays.

MOTS-CLÉS: Santé Scolaire. Programme de Santé Scolaire. Prévention.

IMPORTANCIA DE ACCIONES DE CONTEXTO ESCOLAR SALUD: REVISIÓN DE LA LITERATURA**RESUMÉN**

Objetivo: Identificar, a partir de la evidencia científica, la importancia de las actividades de salud en el ámbito escolar. Método: Se realizó una revisión integradora de la literatura. En la primera etapa, se definió la pregunta orientadora "¿cuál es la importancia de las actividades de salud en el ámbito escolar?". En la segunda fase, el objetivo de la selección de los estudios relacionados con el objeto de estudio, se inició mediante la búsqueda en la Biblioteca Virtual en Salud. Los descriptores controlados fueron utilizados en Ciencias de la Salud, "programa de salud en la escuela" y la prevención; "Salud Escolar" y la prevención. Identificaron 4.543 publicaciones, de los criterios de inclusión y pre-seleccionados 37 artículos a la exclusión y seleccionaron 12 producciones. Resultados: Se encontró que las actividades de salud escolar tienen muchos aspectos positivos, tales como: aumento de los conocimientos sobre los temas debatidos en las escuelas, el abandono o la reducción de las prácticas inadecuadas para la salud - el consumo de drogas, prácticas sexuales no protegidas, por ejemplo. Añadido a la prevención de la violencia y la reducción de riesgos. Conclusión: La importancia de las actividades de salud en el ámbito escolar no se limita a la escuela, se extiende también a la comunidad. Por lo tanto, es esencial para fortalecer el programa de salud en la escuela, mejorar los conocimientos de salud y educación para la adopción de la promoción de la salud escolar estratégica, además del aumento gradual de medidas intervencionistas en el campo de la educación en todos los municipios del país.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Salud Escolar. Programa de Salud Escolar. Prevention.

IMPORTÂNCIA DAS AÇÕES DE SAÚDE EM ÂMBITO ESCOLAR: REVISÃO BIBLIOGRÁFICA**RESUMO**

Objetivo: Identificar, a partir de evidências científicas, a importância das ações de saúde em âmbito escolar. Método: Foi realizada uma Revisão Integrativa da Literatura. No primeiro passo, definiu-se a questão norteadora "qual a importância das ações de saúde em âmbito escolar?". No segundo momento, na perspectiva de selecionar os estudos referentes ao objeto de estudo, iniciou-se pela busca na Biblioteca Virtual de Saúde. Utilizaram-se os Descritores Controlados em Ciências da Saúde: "programa saúde na escola" and prevenção; "saúde escolar" and prevenção. Identificaram-se 4.543 publicações, a partir dos critérios de inclusão e exclusão pré-selecionaram-se 37 artigos e selecionadas 12 produções. Resultados: Constatou-se que as ações de saúde escolar apresentam inúmeros aspectos positivos, tais como: aumento do conhecimento sobre as temáticas debatidas nas escolas, abandono ou diminuição de práticas inadequadas à saúde – consumo de drogas, práticas sexuais desprotegidas, por exemplo. Soma-se a prevenção da violência e redução de riscos. Conclusão: A importância das ações de saúde em âmbito escolar não se limita apenas aos escolares, estende-se também para a comunidade. Dessa forma, é fundamental fortalecer o Programa Saúde na Escola, capacitar os profissionais de saúde e da educação para adoção de estratégias promotoras da saúde escolar, além do aumento gradativo de medidas intervencionistas em âmbito educacional em todos os municípios deste país.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Saúde Escolar. Programa Saúde na Escola. Prevenção.