87 - MORBIDITY PROFILE OF USERS OF THE DIVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ASSISTANCE TO THE SERVER PRH/UFRN

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INTRODUCTION

The Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte - UFRN, to guarantee the right to health care services, established the Department of Assistance Server - DAS. It develops actions of public health because believes that the health -disease occurs by the way in which the server is part of the production process, and its relationship with the environment, in other words, for the process of social dynamics that determines the general conditions of life, the socio-economic factor, and above all the ways to live, sicken and die.

The DAS is divided into: Division of Hygiene, Safety, Engineering and Medicine Labor - DHSMT, Division of Social Welfare - DSO and the Division of Health Care - DSA, it has as main focus the primary care, with ambulatory care physician, Nursing, dental and nutritionist from, where it has seen a significant increase in demand for services and the number of care provided in the unit (UFRN, 1997).

By understanding the characteristics of the diseases or injuries to health in the population of a given area or a service, is that it became necessary to know the profile of clients served in the DSA, to target more effectively the actions of promotion, protection and recovery of health of users of the division. According to Pereira (2000), morbidity is a generic term used to designate the number of cases of affection or given the sum of the health problems that affect a group of individuals.

Thus, we performed in this epidemiological study that will reveal the prevalence of diseases of users served at the clinic of the DSA and the profile of morbidity and, thus, making the diagnosis of reality, to track effectively the planning and execution of Specific programs and actions directed towards the prevention and control of diseases prevalent. Thus, as larger financial resources, personal and infrastructure to maintain and / or improve services.

This study aims to know the morbidity profile of users of the DAS, in 2006, which is linked to the Department of assistance to the service, along the Pro-rector of Human Resources - PRH, the UFRN and develops actions of preventive In the health care services, their dependents and students living in University residences, by providing full assistance and interdisciplinary.

METHODOLOGY

This is an epidemiological study of type descriptive with qualitative approach in order to know the aspects considered the most significant morbidity profile of users of the Department of assistance to service, linked to Pro-rector of Human Resources, Federal University of Rio Grande North.

Carried out from January 1 to December 31, 2006, the sample of the study consisted of the 4716 record of ambulatory users seen at the Department of Medical Assistance Server, which includes the categories of servers and dependents who have plug in cadastral OF As well as needy college students, who live in university residences and the international conventions.

The data collected were based on information from Doctors Office software program available on the DSA, and exported to Microsoft Excel 2003 and analyzed with help of Microsoft Excel 2003 and Epi-Info for Windows version 3.4.

For simple analysis of data from the description of the profile, were calculated prevalence rates, proportion, absolute frequency by sex, age, color, marital status, class of user, type of care and specialty, diagnosis and associated diseases.

Regarding the specialty of care, it was considered an internal medicine all care provided to all users aged over 14 years, even as the pediatrician who provided professional assistance, by understanding that the actions of that happened as clinical general doctor.

The study followed the guidelines and standards Regulatory Research, is based on ethical, institutional consent by the direct manager of the Department of Assistance to the server.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Were analyzed 4716 care provided in 2006, at the clinic of the Division of Health Care, which gives an average monthly attendance of 393 queries.

Regarding the distribution of attendances second category of users, we show higher prevalence of consultations on servers (49.9%), followed by dependent (44.7%) and students (5.4%). Associate the prevalence of the existence of projects for prevention and control of chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, hypertension and obesity, specifically geared for servers with periodic monitoring and accessibility of servers to physical facilities of the DSA, since the unit is located in central campus of the university near the site of their work.

Analysis regarding the categorization of users have shown that 49% of servers, 39% were between 20 and 59 years and 10% more than 59 years, there were mostly female (29.8%) of married (35.6 %), color/race white (35.5%), the natural capital (22.5%) occupation and level of education compatible with the second degree (25.7%).

Users dependent (44.7%) were in most cases, men (35%), with a predominance of single (25.1%), the age group between 20 to 59 years (27%), color/race white (35.1%), the natural capital (30.0%) and students (22.1%). As for the category of students (5.4%) find a balance between the sexes, dominance of track-age between 20 and 59 years (5.3%) in singles (5.3%), color / white (5.0%), natural from the inside (3.8%) and duly enrolled students (5.3%).

The distribution of users of the DSA, found the second age groups, reflect the same structure of the pyramid of the population of Christmas, in proportion to the period studied, according to the census of the IBGE (2004).

That indicates a problem of major proportions, as the university's labor force is comprised mostly of mature people (aged over 40 years). Physiologically this population is most likely to produce, more frequently, to health problems, mainly related to chronic degenerative disease. With this information it is possible to estimate the growing demand for the service. According to Souza (2000), there is a correlation between the increase in the prevalence of age and move forward, older people have higher rates of morbidity.

As concerns the proportion of attendances made in specialties by DSA, it was found higher prevalence of medicine (76.3%), followed by gynecology (15.5%), pediatrics (7.6%), nursing (0,5%) and medical officer (0.1%). Among the attendants, 87.2% and 11.7% are queries return (return is characterized less than 30 days of consultations between), followed by 1.1% emergency care (emergency). Noting the disparity between the volume of consultations and return to the office, suppose that is occurring under-registration of returns. The prevalence ratio found revealed the presence of 7.6 consultations (4229) more than the

annual return (557). The proportion of the urgent care (ready answer) was minimal, this is due to the nature of the outpatient unit of health as well as the infrastructure inappropriate to assist the urgencies and emergencies.

Considering all categories involved in the study, as the proportional distribution of injuries grouped by chapters of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD 10), for the period of research, it was found a prevalence of diseases of the genitourinary system (14.2%), followed by cardiovascular diseases (11.5%) and endocrine diseases, nutritional and metabolic (10.8%). The infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the musculoskeletal system and diseases of the respiratory system, together representing 24.8% of the total achieved in the DSA. It is yet another group of causes of morbidity query: clarify the diagnosis, diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the skin and tissue, and finally the diseases of mental and behavioral disorders. Added the weights for each one, we have a representation of 21.9% of the consultations. The other chapters of ICD - 10 combined totaled 8.5% percent of the sample.

The health problems related to the servers seen at DSA, have to be classified by chapters of the ICD - 10, which appears as the primary diagnosis, the circulatory system diseases with 9.3% of cases, followed by endocrine diseases and nutrition (6.3%), diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue (5.1%). Evidenced in the general population of servers (49.8%) a prevalence of chronic-degenerative diseases which reflects the age profile of the servers (43 to 59 years), a trend explained by the higher amount of care that category, by virtue of relative increase in disease processes of old age.

According Sousa (2000), the circulatory system diseases have a difference in the distribution of grievance regarding gender, with men before the age of 50 the prevalence is higher. In women, after start of menopause, increases the number of cases. The risk of developing complications associated with hypertension is higher among men.

When we analyzed the data of morbidity and categories of dependent and student, stand out the offenses to the health of acute nature, such as those related to diseases of the genitourinary system, followed by infectious and parasitic diseases, diseases of the endocrine and nutrition, diseases of skin and tissue, and respiratory diseases, the other pathologies did not exceed 2.4% of annual consultations. We show that the factors that influence the state of health and contact with health services totaled 9.6% of the care of students, most of the corresponding issue of medical certificate for physical activity.

As the prevalence of diseases associated or pre-existing, we observed the highest prevalence of endocrine diseases and nutrition (36.8%), followed by cardiovascular diseases (27.1%), respiratory diseases (6.8%), diseases the digestive tract (4.9%), hematopoietic diseases and immune disorders (4.9%), musculoskeletal diseases and connective tissue (4.1%), diseases of mental and behavioral disorders (3.2%), diseases of genitourinary system (3.0%), infectious and parasitic diseases (2.9%), and other diseases (6.4%).

When comparing the morbidity of the general population investigated, found similar results in the categories of dependent and student. This is an approximation of the profiles of users since it was studying the occupation/profession frequent, so the offenses to the health determined by the method of production for this group is similar, hence the large gap with the category of servers that by its instead suffer erosion of health at the time of production (work), in addition to constitute a group with lower age group, the prevalence of chronic degenerative diseases is not yet part.

Isolation, the diseases of the circulatory, the hypertension was the most frequent reason for consultation, patients of projects related to the prevention and control of hypertension, diabetes mellitus and obesity, and other queries associated with some other health problem. As for the diagnosis of diseases secondary (associated), considered the pre-existing and chronic, there was a prevalence of diseases on the other endocrine and nutrition, followed by circulatory system diseases.

A large proportion occurrence of musculoskeletal diseases especially back pain, conditions often associated with the effort and the repetition of movements at work, the posture adopted ergonomically inadequate to perform activities, possibly reflecting the under-registration of such conditions as diseases related to work. It is therefore possible that part of injuries from external causes is also reflected in work accidents not reported as such.

CONCLUSION

The results of this study have enabled us to conclude that the set of socio-demographic data studied showed an increased vulnerability to ill servers, in relation to dependents and students. Almost half the users was of the Division of Health of the DAS/UFRN, from servers to link effectively the university, exercising profession mid-level and / or technical.

In the characterization of users of the DSa have a majority of men, white, married, the natural capital of the state. Regarding the demand of the service there was a focus on outpatient care for consultations in specialties of medicine (general), followed by gynecology. Those in the group's adult males (aged 20 to 59 years) and the elderly have a higher likelihood of becoming ill and seeking care in the DAS. The results constitute a very heterogeneous picture of morbidity, particularly in the adult population, with prevalence of chronic diseases (from bad circulation, endocrine, musculoskeletal etc.) and simultaneously acute diseases (genitourinary, infectious and parasitic, respiratory etc.).

It was noticed the existence of two distinct profiles of morbidity for users attended the DSA, where we have a side of the servers with an average age between 43 to 59 years, with prevalence of female and chronic degenerative diseases, whose activities are working at the technical level (average). On the other side of the population dependent and students where the average age is below 30 years with a predominance of male sex and diseases are prevalent in acute characterization.

From this perspective, we can imagine that for each class of users of the Department of Assistance to the server, there is a profile of morbidity, determined by its mode of production and "live the life". Therefore, know the profile of users of the highlights the need to intervene politically to change the reality.

This profile of morbidity recommends adequacy of policies for prevention and care in order to better address these problems, and policies aimed at full employment, improved distribution of income and the right to education. To this end, it is necessary that the managers of the university, establish new policies for occupational health and maintain the existing health policies, to meet the needs of the servers UFRN, particularly shares of preventive intervention, but also the redefinition of legislation aimed to the server in accordance with actual needs from them.

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MORBIDITY PROFILE OF USERS OF THE DIVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH ASSISTANCE TO THE SERVER PRH/UFRN

ABSTRACT

Descriptive epidemiological study of type with a qualitative approach that aims to know the profile of users of morbidity seen at the clinic of the Division of Healthcare - DSA, the Department of Assistance to the server's UFRN, in 2006. The data were obtained through the Doctors Office software, which exists in the DSA, and exported to Microsoft Excel 2003, and analyzed by Epi-Info version 6.0. 4716 years attendance has been made, with a predominance of users servers (49.9%), followed by a dependent (44.7%) and students (5.4%). Most users of the DSA are male, married, with ages between 20 to 59 years old, white, natural capital and present occupation compatible with the average level of schooling. The first five groups of diseases of the ICD-10, evident in the study, for the general population, from were: diseases of the genitourinary system, the apparatus circulatory, infectious and parasitic, endocrine and nutrition, and finally to the musculoskeletal system. In this sense, we consider the existence of two distinct profiles of morbidity, where we have a side of the servers with an average age of 43 to 59 years, with prevalence of female and chronic degenerative diseases. On the other side of the population dependent and students where the average age is below 30 years, presents a higher prevalence of male sex and diseases are prevalent in acute characterization. So know the profile of users of the DAS, highlights the need to intervene politically to change the reality.

Keywords: Morbidity; Occupational Health; Assistance.

MORBIDITE PROFIL DES UTILISATEURS DE LA DIVISION DE L'ASSISTANCE POUR LE MINISTERE DE LA SANTE A L'AIDE DU SERVEUR PRH / UFRN.

RESUMÉ

Étude épidémiologique descriptive de type avec une approche qualitative qui vise à connaître le profil des utilisateurs de morbidité vu à la clinique de la Division des soins de santé - l'indemnité journalière de subsistance, le Département de l'assistance au serveur de UFRN, en 2006. Les données ont été obtenues par Doctores Office, qui existe dans l'ASD, et exportés vers Microsoft Excel 2003, et analysées par Epi-Info version 6.0. 4716 années de fréquentation a été faite, avec une prédominance des utilisateurs des serveurs (49,9%), suivie par une charge (44,7%) et les étudiants (5,4%). La plupart des utilisateurs de l'indemnité journalière de subsistance sont de sexe masculin, marié, avec entre les âges de 20 à 59 ans, blanc, le capital naturel et l'occupation actuelle compatible avec le niveau moyen de scolarité. Les cinq premiers groupes de maladies de la CIM-10, évidente dans l'étude, pour l'ensemble de la population, ont été de: maladies du système génito-urinaire, l'appareil circulatoire, maladies infectieuses et parasitaires, endocrinien et de la nutrition, et enfin du système musculo-squelettique. En ce sens, nous considérons l'existence de deux profils distincts de la morbidité, où nous avons un côté des serveurs avec un âge moyen de 43 à 59 ans, la prévalence des femmes et des maladies chroniques dégénératives. De l'autre côté de la population et les étudiants à charge où la moyenne d'âge est au-dessous de 30 ans, présente une prévalence plus élevée de sexe masculin et les maladies sont répandues dans la caractérisation aiguë. Ainsi, connaître le profil des utilisateurs de la DAS, met en lumière la nécessité d'intervenir politiquement pour changer la réalité.

Mots-clés: Morbidité; Santé professionnelle; Assistance.

EL PERFIL DE MORBILIDAD DE LOS USUARIOS DE LA DIVISIÓN DE ASISTENCIA AL DEPARTAMENTO DE ASISTENCIA SANITARIA CON EL SERVIDOR PRH / UFRN.

RESUMEN

Estudio epidemiológico descriptivo de tipo cualitativo con un enfoque que tiene como objetivo conocer el perfil de los usuarios de la morbilidad visto en la clínica de la División de la asistencia a salud - DSA, el Departamento de Asistencia a el servidor UFRN, en 2006. Los datos fueron obtenidos a través de software Doctores Office, que existe en las dietas, y exportados a Microsoft Excel 2003, y analizada por Epi-Info versión 6.0. Año 4716 la asistencia se ha hecho, con un predominio de los usuarios de los servidores (49,9%), seguido por un dependiente (44,7%) y estudiantes (5,4%). La mayoría de los usuarios de la DSA son hombres, casados, con edades entre 20 a 59 años, blanco, el capital natural y actual ocupación compatible con el nivel medio de escolaridad. Los primeros cinco grupos de enfermedades de la CIE-10, pone de manifiesto en el estudio, para la población en general, desde fueron: enfermedades del sistema genitourinario, el aparato circulatorio, enfermedades infecciosas y parasitarias, endocrino y nutrición, y, por último, del sistema musculoesquelético. En este sentido, consideramos que la existencia de dos perfiles de morbilidad, donde tenemos una parte de los servidores con una media de edad de 43 a 59 años, con predominio de la mujer y enfermedades crónico-degenerativas. En el otro lado de la población dependiente y de los estudiantes que el promedio de edad es inferior a 30 años, presenta una mayor prevalencia de sexo masculino y las enfermedades son frecuentes en la aguda caracterización. Por lo tanto, conocer el perfil de los usuarios de la DAS, pone de relieve la necesidad de intervenir políticamente para cambiar la realidad.

Palabras clave: Morbilidad; Salud Laboral; Asistencia.

PERFIL DE MORBIDADE DOS USUÁRIOS DA DIVISÃO DE ASSISTÊNCIA A SAÚDE DO DEPARTAMENTO DE ASSISTÊNCIA AO SERVIDOR DA PRH/UFRN.

RESUMO

Estudo epidemiológico do tipo descritivo com abordagem qualitativa que objetiva conhecer o perfil de morbidade dos usuários atendidos no ambulatório da Divisão de Assistência à Saúde DSa, do Departamento de Assistência ao Servidor da UFRN, no ano de 2006. Os dados foram obtidos através do programa software Doctores Office, existente na DSa, exportados para o Microsoft Excel 2003, e analisados pelo Epi-Info versão 6.0. Foram realizados 4.716 atendimento ano, com predomínio de usuários servidores (49,9%), seguido de dependentes (44,7%) e estudante (5,4%). A maioria dos usuários da DSa são do sexo masculino, casados, com faixa etária entre 20 a 59 anos, cor branca, natural da capital e apresentam ocupação profissional compatível com nível médio de escolaridade. Os cinco primeiros grupos de doenças do CID-10, evidentes no estudo, para a população geral, de foram: doenças do aparelho geniturinário, do aparelho circulatório, infecto-parasitária, endócrino e nutricionais, e por último às do sistema osteomuscular. Neste sentido, consideramos a existência de dois perfis de morbidade distintos, onde temos de um lado os servidores com idade média de 43 a 59 anos, com prevalência do sexo feminino e das doenças crônico degenerativas. Do outro lado a população de dependentes e estudantes em que a idade média está abaixo dos 30 anos, apresenta maior predomínio do sexo masculino e as doenças prevalentes são as de caracterização agudo. Portanto conhecermos o perfil dos usuários do DAS, coloca em evidência a necessidade de intervir politicamente para transformação da realidade.

Palavras-chave: Morbidade; Saúde do Trabalhador; Assistência.