43 - PARTICIPATION OF NURSING IN REDUCING THE OCCURRENCE OF HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS FOR CHILDREN: BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY

ALLYNE KARLLA CUNHA GURGEL
GLAUCEA MACIEL DE FARIAS
ILANA BARROS GOMES
FÁTIMA HARYANNY GOMES RUFINO MINEIRO
FABIANE ROCHA BOTARELLI
Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte-UFRN, Natal/RN, Brasil
allyne_k@hotmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Accidents involving children are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality worldwide. One reason for this is due to the fact that these subjects are more likely to suffer such events when compared with adults, because they have high degree of physical and mental immaturity, as well as less experience and inability to provide for situations involving danger (BRICCIUS; MUROFUSE , 2008; SANCHEZ, et al., 2000).

Countries like the United States of America (USA), Portugal and Mexico have high rates of accident mortality in children under 15 years, so that the relationship between the number of deaths of these individuals, 100,000 events at these sites result in rates of 14, 1, 17.8 and 19.8, respectively (MARTINS, 2006).

In this context, such events are not only responsible for most of the deaths, but also for non-fatal injuries and injuries, to children around 25% of potential years of life lost. These events generate an effect on the individual, family and social, in some cases triggered by the deaths, and in others because of the survivors who require medical care and assistance (BRASIL 2008; COLINA, 2006; BRICCIUS; MUROFUSE, 2008).

Based on these data, Phelan et al. (2005) conducted a survey based on information provided by the National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), organization of the United States of America (USA) that collects data on the use and provision of outpatient and emergency services nationwide. The authors report that the home environment is the most common place where injuries occur, accounting for 39% of the causes of consultations in the country. Throughout this research, the authors add that the accidents at home represent an average of four million of the total attendance for children in the emergency room, resulting in 73,680 hospitalizations and all injuries, 531,000 were classified as moderate to severe. Agreeing with this reality, in Brazil, in 2004, these events accounted for 73.01% of admissions due to external causes (PAES; GASPAR, 2005).

Against this, there is the great responsibility of nursing professionals on the prevention of childhood accidents are preventable, since they must identify and establish strategies that may guide the reduction of these events. One of the lines of prevention and health promotion for children is to work directly with the adults responsible for them through educational activities. Therefore, in order to find answers for our purposes, we ask: According to the literature, what types of home accidents involving children occur more in line with the scientific literature? What are the circumstances and causes leading to these events and how nurses can act to minimize the impact?

Based on these questions and knowing the importance of this issue, we developed the following objectives: to characterize children who are victims of domestic accidents in accordance with the literature regarding gender and age, to identify the predisposing conditions for the occurrence of the events and the types of most frequent accidents and recommending action on the part of professionals to minimize the problem.

METHODS

This type of research is literature, which, according to Hart and Brevian (2007), can be performed independently or as part of a descriptive or experimental and is intended to explain a problem on the basis of theoretical published documents.

The survey was conducted on the website of the Virtual Health Library (BIREME) and the Base of Nursing (BDENF), Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS), International Literature in Health Sciences (MEDLINE) and Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) and Health in Adolescence (ADOLEC).

Data were collected in September 2009 using the keywords: domestic accidents, and child risk factors, according to the classification of the descriptors in the Health Sciences (DECS).

The criteria for inclusion of journal articles for this literature review were available texts on the subject, published between January 2000 and February 2009 in English, Portuguese, Spanish, in the form of the full text. When published in more than one database, were counted only once.

Data were collected using a structured form, covering issues consistent with the research proposal as language, publication period, the main types of home accidents discussed in the childhood; related factors and consequences.

The material collected was analyzed by descriptive statistics and will be presented in the form of tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In order to address the results and discussion of data obtained in this study, we begin by presenting two frames. According to the databases searched, the first concerns the distribution of scientific articles and further deals with the distribution of types of residential accidents involving children, then there will be a review of the foregoing.

TABLE 01 - Distribution of publications on domestic accidents with children based on data from 2000 to 2009 *. Natal / RN, 2009.

Selected database	No. Of articles found	No of excluded articles	No of selected articles
LILACS	39	30	09
MEDLINE	85	80	05
BDENF	08	03	05
SCIELO	07	04	03
ADOLEC	33	30	03
TOTAL	**172**	**147**	**25**

According to Table 1, one can see that were found in total 172 articles, of which 25 met criteria for inclusion, and, therefore, excluded 145. The database which contributed to the development of this review was LILACS, with nine articles,

followed by indexed for MEDLINE and, both of which five were selected, in relation to the PubMed and SciELO, both had three articles included in our assessment.

Because the MEDLINE publish a greater number of international articles during the search found a greater number of publications, but a small amount is included in selection criteria.

Among the children involved in accidents, 11 of them said they were male and this is justified probably due to differences in behavior of each sex and cultural factors, which lead to greater freedom for boys, however, greater attention to girls (WAISMAM; NUNHEZ; SÁNCHEZ, 2002, GUIMARÃES et al., 2003; CANABARRO; EIDT; AERTS, 2004; PHELAN et al., 2005; RAMOS, TARGA, STEIN, 2005; LA ROSA; ARENCY; PONTIGO, 2006, MARTINS , 2006; REGIANI; CORREA, 2006, MARTINS, ANDRADE, 2007; MUJICA; CÁRDENAS; CAYON, 2007, VIEIRA et al., 2007; ANTERO, 2008).

The age of the victims, according to data from 11 studies surveyed, the majority is children aged one to four years. It is likely that this fact is associated with features of child development at this stage, whose curiosity, immaturity and lack of motor coordination place these individuals at risk (SANCHEZ et al. 2000; WAISMAM; NUNHEZ; SÁNCHEZ, 2002, GUIMARÃES et al ., 2003; PORDEUS; FRAGA, FACO, 2003, KING et al. 2004; VILARROEL et al., 2004, HILL et al., 2006; LA ROSA; ARENCY; PONTIGO, 2006, MARTINS 2006, MARTINS, ANDRADE, 2007 ; MUJICA; CÁRDENAS; CAYON, 2007; BEM et al. 2008)

Samudio et al. (2000), Filocomo et al., (2002), Ramos, Targa and Stein (2005), Canabarro; Eidt, Aerts, (2007) and Vieira et al. (2007) argue that the presence of an adult companion, does not prevent the accident from happening. This may occur because the person unaware of the imminent danger and therefore do not know how to avoid it, or because he is not making a direct supervision.

TABLE 02 - Distribution of accidents at home with children - 2000 to 2009 *. Natal / RN, 2009.

Types of domestic accidents	N	%
Burns	17	27,9
Falling	16	26,2
Intoxication	13	21,3
Electric shock	05	8,2
Ingestion of foreign body	05	8,2
Drowning	03	4,9
Needlestick accidents	02	3,3
Total	**61****	**100,0**

* Source: LILACS, MEDLINE, SciELO and BDENF, ADOLEC

** Some articles addressed more than one type of domestic accident.

As shown in Table 2, the types of accidents at home with children mentioned in the articles analyzed were burns 17 (27.9%), falls 16 (26.9%), poisoning and 13 (21.3%). However, despite the existence of more studies focusing on burns, considering the causes of injury in general, falls 11 articles were considered as the main reason for these occurrences. The reason for the prevalence focuses on the fact that these individuals, the lack of mature motor, cognitive and psychosocial associated with the inherent curiosity childish phase, provides the same exposure to danger (SAMUDIO et al., 2000; FILOCOMO et al. 2002; WAISMAN; NUNEZ; SANCHEZ, 2002; PORDEUS, FACO; FRAGA, 2003, KING et al., 2004; LA ROSA; PAES; GASPAR, 2005; ARENCIBIA; PONTIGO, 2006; MUJICA; CÁRDENAS; CAYON, 2007, VIEIRA et al., 2007; BEM et al. 2008; BRICCIUS and MUROFUSE 2008)

The main body region reached during the fall, five articles highlighted the head. This fact is explained, since the victims, the vast majority of them were preschool children, and they are more surface segments higher than those below, which leads to the center of gravity for the skull and increases the odds of impact on the region (WAISMAM; NUNHEZ; SÁNCHEZ, 2002; LA ROSA; PAES; GASPAR, 2005, FLAVIN et al., 2006, VIEIRA et al., 2007; BEM et al., 2008).

In the case of burns, 12 authors reported that these occurred mainly due to contact with hot liquids, and the kitchen is the primary site of the house where these events took place (SAMUDIO et al. 2000; FILOCOMO et al. 2002; GUIMARÃES et al ., 2003; CANABARRO; EIDT; AERTS, 2004; VILARROEL et al., 2004; PAES; GASPAR, 2005, FLAVIN et al., 2006, MARTINS 2006, MARTINS, ANDRADE, 2007; MUJICA; CÁRDENAS; CAYON, 2007; VIEIRA et al., 2007; BEM et al. 2008). Mujica, Cayon and Cárdenas (2007) point out that due to such events, children may come to suffer death or injury can generate serious sequelae, as well as functional and aesthetic, which may cause psychological problems, social and employment throughout life.

In relation to intoxication, six publications related to this event especially medication, and medication of these individuals is due to the storage of these substances within the reach of children, the format attractive, flavorful taste and packaging of these products easily violable. Other substances consumed include the ingestion of detergents and fuels, which, because they are often packaged in bottles of drinks, contribute to these accidents are realized (SAMUDIO et al. 2000; RAMOS, TARGA, STEIN, 2005, FLAVIN et al. 2006; LA ROSA; ARENCY; PONTIGO, 2006 MARTINS, 2006; MUJICA; CÁRDENAS; CAYON, 2007).

With regard to electric shocks, Samudio et al. (2000) added that the main come from the manipulation of appliances, the introduction of objects in the switch or by contact with electrical cables loose or unprotected. These authors also report that, when investigated on the occurrence of accidents with foreign bodies, the major sources were the intake of sweets, coins, toys and seeds among others.

According to the literature used in this research, the events that had a lower incidence refers to accidents with sharp objects, which, according to two publications report that these events occurred because children are more exposed to risk factors such as architectural structures and securities , usually without protection combined with a lack of motor ability to handle objects and utensils injuries. The most common were incurred, in order of frequency, by cutting with glasses, toys, knives, scissors and needles (SAMUDIO et al., 2000; FILOCOMO et al., 2002).

Considering the serious consequences caused by these, Regiani and Correa (2006) discuss the importance of the role of health professionals and among them the nursing, providing education to adult caregivers and children, aiming to minimize such occurrences. Preventive measures to increase security can be focused on educational programs that involve parents and children and deal with the awareness of the need to prevent accidents. These procedures can be initiated from the primary care as an indication of the adoption of security measures at home, such as protecting the windows, use of guards taken, as well as smoke detectors and storage of medicines and cleaning materials in a high, to lock up a possible hospitalization.

CONCLUSIONS

We conclude that accidents most often cited by the publications from burns 17 (27.9%), followed by falls 16 (26.2%), poisoning and 13 (21.3%), with the exception that the falls were listed by Articles in general as the main types of occurrences. With regard to these events, the main injuries were to his head injuries.

Regarding the main risk factors found, is that, according to the studies analyzed, it can be stated that most victims are male, preschool children, aged one to four years and at the time of the accident, the parents were present.

Aware of the consequences of accidents on morbidity and mortality, which often require victims to live with consequences, or even in more severe cases, result in death, together with the possibility of fragmentation of households, it is essential that nursing understand the importance of preventing accidents in children. Those who are part of this profession have a duty to educate, transform, and thus is able to conduct educational programs.

It is emphasized that health professionals should implement control measures to tackle the problem of accidents involving children and adolescents. Therefore, such conduct must have scientific evidence, which may contribute for establishing educational activities involving the officials, advising them about the risks of home accidents and how to prevent them.

KEYWORDS: Domestic Accidents, Child, Risk Factors.

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Main author: ALLYNE KARLLA CUNHA GURGEL. Rua Piracema, 4668, Conjunto Pirangi II, Bairro Neópolis, Natal/RN, BRASIL. Phone: (84) 3207-9097/8802-5306. E-mail: allyne_k@hotmail.com

PARTICIPATION OF NURSING IN REDUCING THE OCCURRENCE OF HOUSEHOLD ACCIDENTS FOR CHILDREN: BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Currently, despite advances in health, child accident still a serious problem worldwide, and the home environment is the place where such events occur frequently. This reality is due, in part, the association between curiosity, low psychomotor development inherent in the age and the long period that the children remain at home. Objectives: To characterize children who are victims of domestic accidents, according to the literature regarding gender and age, to identify the predisposing conditions for the occurrence of events, the types of most frequent accidents and recommending action by professionals to minimize the issue. Material and Methods: This is a bibliographical research in the portal of the Virtual Health Library (BIREME), of which 25 were selected publications. Results: Most victims were male, belonging to the age of one to four years, and many events occurred in the presence of adults, highlighting the failure to promote a safe environment for children. The types of accidents questions were, respectively, Burns 17 (27.9%), falls 16 (26.2%), poisoning and 13 (21.3%), however, falls were listed by the articles in general and the main types of occurrences. Thus, to minimize the problem, the nurse must realize the seriousness of this, and expand educational programs for children and adults for the prevention of childhood accidents.

KEYWORDS: Domestic Accidents, Child, Risk Factors.

CONTRIBUTION DES SOINS D'INFIRMIER À L'AMOINDRISSSEMENT DES CAS D'ACCIDENTS DOMESTIQUES ENFANTINS: ÉTUDE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE

RÉSUMÉ

Introduction: aujourd'hui, malgré les progrès de la santé, les accidents enfantins représentent encore un grave problème mondial, et c'est fréquemment à domiciles qu'ils se produisent. Une telle réalité est due, en partie, à l'association entre la curiosité et l'insuffisant développement psychomoteur inhérents à la tranche d'âge et au long espace de temps que les enfants restent à la maison. Objectifs: caractériser les enfants victimes d'accidents domestiques, selon la littérature qui discute de ce sujet, relativement au sexe et à l'âge; identifier les conditions prédisposantes pour la production des évènements; les types d'accidents les plus communs et les recommandations d'actions de la part des professionnels pour amoindrir le problème. Matériel et Méthodes: il s'agit d'une recherche bibliographique, réalisée sur le Portal da Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde (Portail de la Bibliothèque Virtuelle en Santé) –Bireme - dont 25 publications furent choisies. Résultats: les victimes, dans la majorité des cas, étaient du sexe masculin ayant entre un et quatre ans, et une grande partie des évènements se déroula en présence d'adultes, ce qui rend évident l'infraction au soutien d'une ambiance sûre pour les enfants. Les types d'accidents les plus analysés furent, respectivement, les brûlures 17 (27,9%), les chutes 16 (26,2%), les intoxications 13 (21,3%), et pourtant, les chutes figurèrent dans les articles en général comme les cas les plus importants. De cette façon, pour amoindrir le problème, les soins d'infirmier doivent tenir compte de la gravité de la situation, ainsi que répandre les programmes éducatifs pour enfants et adultes visant à la prévention des accidents enfantins.

MOTS CLÉS: Les Accidents Domestiques, Enfants, Facteurs de Risque.

LA PARTICIPACIÓN DE ENFERMERÍA EN LA REDUCCIÓN DE LA OCURRENCIA DE ACCIDENTES DOMÉSTICOS PARA NIÑOS: ESTUDIO BIBLIOGRÁFICO

RESUMEN

Introducción: en la actualidad, a pesar de los avances en salud, los accidentes infantiles sigue siendo un problema grave en todo el mundo, y el ambiente doméstico es el lugar donde estos eventos ocurren con frecuencia. Esta realidad se debe, en parte, la asociación entre la curiosidad, el desarrollo psicomotor inherentes a la edad y el largo período que los niños permanezcan en casa. Objetivos: caracterizar los niños que son víctimas de accidentes domésticos, según la literatura sobre género y edad, para determinar las condiciones predisponentes para la ocurrencia de eventos, los tipos de accidentes más frecuentes y recomendar las medidas de los profesionales a minimizar el tema. Material y Métodos: se trata de una investigación bibliográfica en el portal de la Biblioteca Virtual en Salud (BIREME), de los cuales 25 fueron seleccionados. Resultados: la mayoría de las víctimas eran varones, con edad de uno a cuatro años, y muchos se produjo en presencia de adultos, destacando la falta de promoción de un entorno seguro para los niños. Los tipos de accidentes más frecuentes fueron, respectivamente, quemaduras 17 (27,9%), caídas 16 (26,2%) y intoxicación 13 (21,3%), sin embargo, las caídas fueron enumerados por los artículos, en general, como siendo el principal tipo de accidente. Por lo tanto, para minimizar el problema, la enfermería debe darse cuenta de la gravedad de este problema, y ampliar los programas educativos para niños y adultos para la prevención de accidentes en la infancia.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Accidentes Domésticos, Niño, Factores de Riesgo.

PARTICIPAÇÃO DA ENFERMAGEM NA MINIMIZAÇÃO DA OCORRÊNCIA DOS ACIDENTES DOMÉSTICOS INFANTIS: ESTUDO BIBLIOGRÁFICO

RESUMO

Introdução: atualmente, apesar dos avanços na área da saúde, os acidentes infantis ainda representam um grave problema mundial, e o ambiente doméstico consiste no local onde frequentemente ocorrem tais eventos. Tal realidade deve-se, em parte, à associação entre a curiosidade, o baixo desenvolvimento psicomotor inerentes à faixa etária e ao grande período que as crianças permanecem em casa. Objetivos: caracterizar as crianças vítimas de acidentes domésticos, de acordo com a literatura, quanto ao sexo e idade; identificar as condições predisponentes para a ocorrência dos eventos; os tipos de acidentes mais frequentes e as recomendações de ações por parte dos profissionais para minimizar o problema. Material e Métodos: trata-se de um pesquisa bibliográfica, realizada no Portal da Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde (Bireme), da qual foram selecionadas 25 publicações. Resultados: a maioria das vítimas era do sexo masculino, pertencente à faixa etária de um a quatro anos, e grande parte dos eventos ocorreu na presença de adultos, evidenciando a falha na promoção de um ambiente seguro para as crianças. Os tipos de acidentes mais abordados foram, respectivamente, as queimaduras 17 (27,9%), quedas 16 (26,2%) e intoxicações 13 (21,3%), contudo, as quedas foram listadas pelos artigos em geral como os principais tipos de ocorrências. Dessa forma, para minimizar o problema, a enfermagem deve se conscientizar da gravidade deste, bem como ampliar os programas educacionais para crianças e adultos visando à prevenção dos acidentes infantis.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: Acidentes Domésticos, Criança, Fatores de Risco.

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