46 -CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION ON HOME ASSISTANCE AND DEPENDENT ELDERLY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

In the past was considered ageing an exceptional occurrence, for those who were coming to the third age viewed with respect and pride, as few reached this banner age group. Human aging can be understood as an individual process resulting biological, psychological changes or other caused by age (IMAGINÁRIO, 2004).

In addition to this interpretation, there is another as regards collective, ageing as a process. The world's population is in the process of demographic transition with increasing life expectancy and decreasing birth rates.

Veras Kalache, and Ramos (1987) show that these global demographic change generated from ageing, mainly in the 20th century, were due to improvement of quality of life as a result of human development and toilet conditions of health and nutrition, control of communicable diseases, decrease in general and child mortality, scientific and technological development provided epidemiological changes and reflected directly in world health scenario.

However, some adverse conditions such as chronic diseases, accidents, emotional stress and economic difficulties, may be associated with a health condition that requires a service standing, and adaptations elder in daily life, his family and other involved both directly and indirectly in care.

Thus, it is important a reorganization of the elder's health care is required to meet this new demand. Changes are expected this reality, are guided by public policies aimed at the promotion of health, prevention and treatment of disease and a reference system service offerings and geriatric rehabilitation assessment incorporating new technologies in order to stimulate intensified care for this population. This model of attention on health, ambulatory nature should capture and identify the elderly and, develop activities for the evaluation, diagnosis, the planning and execution of therapeutic interventions (LOURENÇO et al., 2005).

In this new context of health in the world, increasingly, an increase in the incidence of chronic degenerative diseases-, often accompanied by gap in performance, with constant monitoring needs, which can generate a situation of dependency in old age and cause various assistive demands. Is the degree of dependency that determines what types of care will be needed and how and by whom, and what level of health care will be met.

The care to older person must be a working health team together, elderly and family. Many of these elderly dependants remain at home being necessary support people and professionals qualified for direct assistance (LIMA; LEBRÃO; DUARTE, 2005).

The Ministério da Saúde (2006) defines home assistance such a modality of home attention inherent care's process that act in care and is intended to meet the health needs of a particular segment of the population with functional losses and dependency to the achievement of the activities of daily living.

Thus, the realization of this study, is justified by the importance of identification on the part of professionals, the ratio between home assistance and dependent elderly so that they provide the necessary care and health interventions in order to serve them in accordance with its demand, better understand it, and update their knowledge.. For this reason, the purpose of this study is to contribute to the growth and development of scientific production in this area of knowledge.

Deemed to be a importance also because it is a condition that plagues elderly people, causing damage to health, in addition, imply loss or reduction functional capacity due to dependency, requiring care and attention of family and health services.

So, this study aims to analyze current trends developed studies and publications on the relationship among home assistance and the dependent elderly.

METHODS

Considering the proposal of research, is developing a bibliographical that is suitable for analyze publications and identify, among other things, its frequency, regularity, types, subjects examined and methods (LEOPARDI, 2001).In this way was developed a descriptive study of revision type literature, performed by lifting the bibliographic in bases of eletronics data BIREME.

The study was carried out from the title of publications, and through the theoretical relationship existing between the second descriptors the classification of Health Sciences descriptors (DECS) "dependent elderly" and "home assistance".

It was based on a historical clipping included studies published in the period 2005-2009. When considering this criterion for inclusion were obtained 48 studies, of which 46 studies are published MEDLINE and 02 publications are in LILACS. The study was developed in June 2009.

ANALYSES AND DISCUSSIONS OF THE RESULTS

On the basis of electronic indexed in the data bases BIREME, whereas the period 2005 to 2009, as a result produced 48 studies and that most of them have been published in the year 2006 (35,42%), followed by 2005 (27,08%) and 2008 (18,75%). 46 studies are in MEDLINE and 02 in LILACS.

Table 1 – Distribution of publications found in LILACS databases and MEDLINE, according to the dependent elderly descriptors and home assistance, period 2005-2009.

	LILACS		MEDLINE		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Year						
2005	01	50	12	26,09	13	27,08
2006	-	-	17	36,95	17	35,42
2007	01	50	05	10,87	06	12.5
2008	-	-	09	19,57	09	18,75
2009	-	-	03	6,52	03	6.25
TOTAL	02	100	46	100	48	100

Indeed these indices, a tendency to increase publications in recent years, although noted a decline in 2008, but considers that probably, in the period June these studies (June of 2009), some journals for 2008, had not yet entered into circulation, which is what happens in Brazil this reality characterized by these indicators indicates that the issue has been discussed and ageing has been growing in the last decade.

This reality characterizes the matter ageing is being discussed today and it is growing in this the last decade, realize that there are few publications about the relationship between elderly dependants and home assistance. These changes in the pyramid, which leads to a decline in population and increase number of elderly is resulting from the population demographic transition that occurred in the 20th century due to the change of birth and mortality rates before high and, consequently, to increase the proportion of elderly people, accompanied by a change of focus on infectious diseases for the chronic degenerative diseases (VERAS; RAMOS; KALACHE, 1987).

Table 2 – Distribution of publications about dependent elderly and home assistance in databases LILACS and MEDLINE, according to the definition of the type of study, the period 2005-2009.

	LILACS		MEDLINE		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Method						
Quantitative	01	50	08	17.39	09	18,75
Qualitative	-		24	52,18	24	50
Not specified	01	50	14	30,43	15	31,25
TOTAL	**02**	**100**	**46**	**100**	**48**	**100**

The table 2 shows that 50% of type defined in the study on elderly dependent studies raised and home care are qualitative and followed by 18,75% is quantitative. These results demonstrate that the theme referred has its problems more study focused on interpersonal relations, human behavior and expected when responses related to health care and with people.

According to Minayo (2008) it is an approach that allows you to identify the characteristics of the object, provides concepts and categories, uses specific techniques and performs analyses and seen in context. This type of study refers to the subject's historical awareness creates an identity between the subject and the object of research, both human beings with cultural and social differences, identified as searched and researcher, which develop an interaction. Hence the theme ageing population by treating inserted in a context of health and living conditions, as preference studies with a subjective approach.

Table 03 – Distribution of publications about dependent elderly and home assistance in databases LILACS and MEDLINE, according to the language used in articles, the period 2005-2009.

	LILACS		MEDLINE		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Language						
English	-		29	63,05	29	60,42
German	-		12	26,10	12	25
Portuguese	02	100	-		02	4.17
Japanese	-		02	4.34	02	4.17
French	-		01	2.17	01	2,085
Swiss			01	2.17	01	2,085
Swedish			01	2.17	01	2,085
TOTAL	**02**	**100**	**46**	**100**	**48**	**100**

The data presented in the table 3 indicate that 60.0% articles the LILACS databases and MEDLINE, had its publication in the English language. English language predominance by reflects the need to use the language of greater influence in the world in order to allow greater access to subjects studied from publications.

Second Pinto and Andrade (1999) any article which is published in English a magazine indexed international databases will not be read only by those who do not want or pure prejudice.

On the type of publication, which What were the periodicals such as newspapers and magazines (97,92%). Studies appear in such journals as editorial, descriptive studies, surveys of support, comparative study, review of literature, case studies, studies evolution.

Table 04 – Distribution of publications about dependent elderly and home assistance in databases LILACS and MEDLINE, with its publishing and type of study the period 2005-2009.

	LILACS		MEDLINE		TOTAL	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
Publication types						
Journals						
Editorial	-	-	03	6,52	03	6.25
Studies descriptive	01	50	24	52,17	25	52,08
Search support	-	-	09	19,57	09	18,75
Study comparative	-	-	02	4.35	02	4,18
Review literature	-	-	04	8,70	04	8,33
Study case	-	-	03	6,52	03	6.25
Study evolution	-	-	01	2.17	01	2,08
Books						
Chapter	01	50	-	-	01	2,08
TOTAL	**02**	**100**	**46**	**100**	**48**	**100**

On the mode and the type of publication, the data shown in table 4 indicate that 97,92% of the modality of studies on dependent elderly and home assistance were journals, indicating a predominance almost total. Studies raised appear in these journals, editorial type studies, descriptive studies, surveys, comparative study support, literature review, case studies, development studies. This prevalence for periodic utilization due to developments in science and need constant updating of professionals. And frequency of journals allows rapid dissemination of scientific information.

This prevalence for periodic utilization due to developments in science and need constant updating of professionals. And frequency of journals allows rapid dissemination of scientific information (ANDRADE; PINTO, 1999).

Table 05 – Thematic addressed in found from studies of the relationship between descriptors dependent elderly and home assistance in databases LILACS and MEDLINE, the period 2005-2009.

Thematic addressed	NO	%
Activities daily life (AVD)	03	8.57
eldery's caretaker and elderly dependents living in domicile	05	14,28
Risks that lead to hospital readmission	01	2.86
Risks of infection in elderly at home	01	2.86
Assistance nursing the elderly suffering for some pathology	13	37,14
Common problems to the elderly with care at home	04	11.43
Professionals and care for the elderly	01	2.86
Nutrition in elderly	03	8.57
Activities physical for the elderly	01	2.86
Services private nursing care	02	5,71
Exercises cognitive in elderly	01	2.86
TOTAL	35	100

With regard to thematic addressed by studies found, most often was the nursing care for the elderly suffering for some pathology with 37,14%, followed by the dependent elderly people and thematic at home, with 14,28%, and the following minor common problems facing care for the elderly with care at home, with 11.43%.

Realize that nursing is an area that has taken enough account of this problem, noted that the 37,14% of the studies dealing with nursing care for the elderly. This interest about the way that assistance is being carried out by health professionals occurs due to growing demand for elderly in search of health services (LOURENÇO et al., 2005).

CONCLUSION

Generally, ageing is an issue that has been studied with greater emphasis recently, and for this reason the publications on the subject, are not yet sufficient, to have done the crossover between the descriptors dependent elderly and home assistance. It is understood that this is a fact, pertinent to the consequences of demographic and epidemiological transition of a society which is in the process of ageing and that increasingly presents indicators related to the current high life expectancy in the world. In the current health care practice of that age group, a trend towards home assistance since, many dependent elderly have major health problems and in this way, it is necessary that both professional family provide home assistance required. Thus, it is expected that the review of literature performed can be a tool that subsidie subsequent discussions, as well as in classroom discussions in training and vocational training and to curricular changes, as well as contributing to disseminate this knowledge and its applicability in practice daily health care professional.

Concluding, it emerges that while it is clear that the increasing number of studies in this area, it is still necessary that other studies must be disclosed to a better understanding of this issue, so urgent and necessary to the development of care elderly at home.

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CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION ON HOME ASSISTANCE AND DEPENDENT ELDERLY: A LITERATURE REVIEW

ABSTRACT

The human ageing is an individual or collective process resulting from biological changes, psychological and social. This reality is a consequence of decrease of birth and mortality indicators determining increase in incidence of chronic degenerative diseases-, which can lead to deficits functional, and consequently the dependency of the elderly. Many elderly addicted to remain at home with the support of Eldery's caretaker and professionals to guide the assistance. Thus, study aims to analyze current trends publications and studies developed on the relationship between the dependent elderly and home assistance. Developed a descriptive study literature review type by lifting the bibliographic databases electronic of BIREME, data from the title through publications theoretical relationship between health sciences descriptors (DECS) " dependent elderly " and "home assistance" and a history which included studies published in the period 2005-2009. Found 48 studies, 46 in MEDLINE and 02 LILACS. Most was published in the year 2006 (35,42%), followed by 2005 (27,08%) and 2008 (18,75%). At the publications, 50% had approach qualitative; 60,42% were published in English and 97,92% were publications in periodically (journals and magazines). The more thematic studies were addressed in Nursing assistance to elderly suffering for some pathology (37,14%); eldery's caretaker and elderly dependents living in domicile (14,28%); short-term targeted common problems with care for the elderly at home (11.43%). Like this it is evident that ageing is a significant issue today, and only recently, there was an increase of literature, because there are a number considerable publications on the subject, fact perceived traversing the two descriptors “home assistance" and "dependent elderly". It is expected that this review is a tool that subsidie discussions, help in disseminating this knowledge and have applicability in daily practice of health care professional.

KEY-WORDS: home assistance; dependent elderly; nursing

CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LA LITTÉRATURE SCIENTIFIQUE SUR LES SOINS À DOMICILE ET PERSONNES ÂGÉES DÉPENDANTES: UNE REVUE DE LITTÉRATURE

RÉSUMÉ

Le processus de vieillissement humain est un résultat individuel ou collectif des changements biologiques, psychologiques et sociaux. Cette réalité est une conséquence de la baisse des indicateurs de mortalité et de la naissance de déterminer l'incidence accrue des maladies chroniques, qui peuvent entraîner des déficits fonctionnels, et donc la dépendance des personnes âgées. Beaucoup de personnes âgées dépendantes restent à la maison avec le soutien des soignants et des professionnels pour orienter les soins. Ainsi, l'étude analyse les tendances actuelles de publications et d'études sur la relation entre les personnes âgées dépendantes et les soins à domicile. Nous avons développé une revue descriptive étudier la littérature à travers la littérature des bases de données électroniques de BIREME, dans le titre de publications et par la relation théorique entre les descripteurs des sciences de la santé (DECS) “personnes âgées dépendantes” et “soins à domicile” et un dossier du tribunal qui comprennent des études publiées de 2005 à 2009. Trouvé 48 études, 46 dans MEDLINE et 02 dans LILACS. La plupart ont été publiés en 2006 (35,42%), suivie de 2005 (27,08%) et 2008 (18,75%) des publications, 50% avaient une approche qualitative, 60,42% ont été publiés en anglais et 97,92% ont été publiés dans des périodiques (journaux et magazines). Les thèmes abordés dans la plupart des études ont été des soins infirmiers aux patients âgés atteints de certaines pathologies (37.14%), les soignants et les personnes âgées dépendantes à domicile (14.28%), les appels pour des problèmes communs auxquels sont confrontés les personnes âgées des soins à domicile (11 , 43%). Ainsi, il est conclu que le vieillissement est un problème connu dans les nouvelles, et tout récemment il ya eu une augmentation de la littérature, parce qu'il ya un nombre considérable de publications sur le sujet, un fait remarqué par le croisement des deux descripteurs “soins à domicile” et “âgées dépendantes”. Il est à espérer que cet examen est un outil qui aide les discussions, contribuer à la diffusion de ce savoir et pourrait être appliqué dans la pratique quotidienne des professionnels de santé.

MOTS-CLÉS: soins à domicile, les personnes âgées dépendantes, soins infirmiers

CONSIDERAÇÕES REFERENTE A LA PRODUCCIÓN CIENTÍFICA EN LA AYUDA DOMICILIARIA Y LOS DEPENDIENTES ENVEJECIDOS: UNA REVISIÓN DE LA LITERATURA

RESUMEN

El envejecimiento humano es un proceso individual o un resultado colectivo de alteraciones biológicas, psicologicas y sociales. Esta realidad es consecuencia de la reducción de los indicadores de la mortalidad y la natalidad que determina aumento en la incidencia de enfermedades crónico-degenerativas, de que puede conducir a los déficits funcionales, y al consequentemente a la dependencia de envejecida. Muchos dependientes envejecidos permanecen en el domicilio con la ayuda de cuidadores y de profesionales dirigir la ayuda dada. Así, el estudio objetivo para analizar las tendencias actuales de publicaciones y de estudios se convirtió referente a la relación entre los dependientes envejecidos y la ayuda domiciliaria. Un estudio descriptivo del tipo literatura era revisión desarrollada, con examen bibliográfico en las bases de datos electrónicas de BIREME, del título de publicaciones y con la relación teórica inscribe los describers en las ciencias de la salud (DECS) “dependientes envejecidos” y “ayuda domiciliaria” y de un corte histórico que incluyó los estudios publicados en el período de 2005 el 2009. 48 estudios , 46 en MEDLINE y 02 en las LILAS habían sido encontrados. La mayoría fue publicada en el año de 2006 (35.42%), seguido de 2005 (27.08%) y 2008 (18.75%) de las publicaciones, el 50% había tenido subir cualitativo; 60.42% tenidos publicado en inglés y 97.92% tenidos sido publicaciones en periódico (periódicos y compartimientos). Subidos los temáticos de los estudios habían sido la ayuda del oficio de enfermera envejecidas los acometidos por una cierta patología (37.14%); cuidadores y dependientes envejecidos en el domicilio (14.28%); los atendimentos dirigieron hacia problemas comunes envejecidos con la atención en el domicilio (11.43%). Así, concluí que el envejecimiento es un tema bien conocido en el actual tiempo, y solamente recientemente, él tenía un incremento de la literatura, por lo tanto no tengo un número considerable en temático, el hecho de la publicación percibido cuando cruzar los dos describers “ayuda domiciliaria” y “envejeció a dependientes”. Uno cuenta con que esta revisión sea una herramienta que subvenciona peleas, ayudas en la difusión de este conocimiento y tiene aplicabilidad práctica en la diaria del profesional de salud.

PALABRAS CLAVE: ayuda domiciliaria; dependientes envejecidos; enfermería

CONSIDERAÇÕES ACERCA DA PRODUÇÃO CIENTÍFICA SOBRE A ASSISTÊNCIA DOMICILIAR E IDOSOS DEPENDENTES: UMA REVISÃO DE LITERATURA

RESUMO

O envelhecimento humano é um processo individual ou coletivo resultante de alterações biológicas, psicológicas e sociais. Esta realidade é conseqüência da diminuição dos indicadores de mortalidade e natalidade determinando aumento na incidência de doenças crônico-degenerativas, que podem levar à déficits funcionais, e consequentemente à dependência do idoso. Muitos idosos dependentes permanecem no domicílio com apoio de cuidadores e de profissionais para orientar a assistência prestada. Assim, o estudo objetiva analisar as tendências atuais das publicações e estudos desenvolvidos acerca da relação entre os idosos dependentes e a assistência domiciliar. Desenvolveu-se um estudo descritivo do tipo revisão de literatura, através de levantamento bibliográfico nas bases de dados eletrônicas da BIREME, a partir do título das publicações e através da relação teórica

entre os descritores em ciências da saúde (DECS) “idosos dependentes” e “assistência domiciliar” e de um corte histórico que incluiu estudos publicados no período de 2005 a 2009. Foram encontrados 48 estudos, 46 na MEDLINE e 02 no LILACS. A maior parte foi publicada no ano de 2006 (35,42%), seguido do 2005 (27,08%) e 2008 (18,75%) Das publicações, 50% tiveram abordagem qualitativa; 60,42% foram publicados em inglês e 97,92% foram publicações em periódicos (jornais e revistas). As temáticas mais abordadas nos estudos foram a assistência de enfermagem a idosos acometidos por alguma patologia (37,14%); cuidadores e idosos dependentes no domicílio (14,28%); atendimentos voltados para problemas comuns aos idosos com atendimento no domicílio (11,43%). Assim, concluí-se que o envelhecimento é um assunto notório na atualidade, e só recentemente, houve um incremento da literatura, pois não há um número considerável de publicações sobre a temática, fato percebido ao cruzar os dois descritores “assistência domiciliar” e “idosos dependentes”. Espera-se que esta revisão seja uma ferramenta que subsidie discussões, ajude na difusão desse conhecimento e tenha aplicabilidade na prática diária do profissional de saúde.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: assistência domiciliar; idosos dependentes; enfermagem

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