185 - EDUCATION PERMANENT EMPLOYEES OF NURSING FOR THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS IN THE CITY OF SANTANA DO MATOS / RN

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INTRODUCTION

Historically, professional education policies implemented in Brazil has focused on training technicians for the various branches of industry, and the Brazilian state with a secondary role in the training of staff in service industries. This orientation reflected greatly in the training of technicians and nursing auxiliaries to health services, as the result of an almost total lack of funding policies for this purpose.

continuing education according Feuerwerker (2001), is understood as an ongoing educational process, revitalization and overcoming personal and professional, individually and collectively, with the purpose of qualification, restatement or reformulation of values, building integrative relationships among individuals involved for use in a critical and creative.

The federal government adopted a policy of continuing education as a key strategy for the recomposition of practical training, attention, management and social control in the health sector, creating in 2003, the Department of Education Management in Health and instituted in 2004 the Poles of continuing education. (BRAZIL, 2003).

Nursing is one of the professions in health whose essence and specificity is the care for human beings, individually, in family or community. In the current conception, nursing has sought, while exercising their professional expertise, to produce and apply the theoretical knowledge and the assumptions theoretical methodological in health, to better target and support its operation (SCHERER, SCHERER, CARVALHO, 2006).

In Brazil, the nursing work is historically configured by its division into distinct categories of agents. On the other hand, nurses are minority categories, who are assigned actions of teaching and management; on the other, assistants and nursing technicians, whose core work is nursing care, focused on technical procedures (PEDUZZI, 2002).

Also training of nursing staff working in higher education was marked by archaic curricula, centered hospital-centered model, with excessive workload, dissociation between theory and practice and between basic and clinical courses, training that promotes the indiscriminate use of technology, work practice impersonal and decontextualized (TAVAREZ, 2006). Thus, is a great need trigger procedures for training of nursing personnel, since the work of nursing is understood as central to improving the performance and the attention paid by the health services.

In the field of wound treatment, the strategy of continuing education have the challenged to bring theory and practice of this technique mainly practiced by nurses. To achieve this challenge, the traditional continuing education programs, intended only to inform people about recent advances in their field of knowledge, should be replaced by wider programs designed to articulate specific professional knowledge with all the network knowledge involved on the health system.

Thus, the training of nurses now requires interdisciplinary teaching programs that allow more integrated analysis of health problems and these in turn are multipliers of knowledge.

Whereas dressing involves risks that may compromise the quality of nursing care seeks to develop a study that through continuing education an examination of the knowledge of nursing staff from primary and mixed units of Santana do Matos / RN on the treatment of wounds. It is hoped thereby to identify aspects of satisfactory or unsatisfactory, to propose measures to help improve the practice and procedures for assessing the quality of health care in the institutions studied.

The interest in the area of continuing education of nursing personnel for the treatment of wounds in the Basic and mixed units of Santana do Matos / RN, started from the experience as nurses sectors of the Hospital Dr Clovis Avelino and Basic Units of Family Health Program of the urban area, where we had the opportunity to observe the processes underlying the practice of dressing the auxiliaries and nursing technicians in these various locations.

Thus, we begin to observe their practice of nursing for a few days, where we noted that the wound treatment was developed in a technicalities form, isolated and discontinuous with the use of the traditional approach, ie, healing, raising questions about the preparation of nurses to act as supervisors and managers, as well as multipliers actions relevant to this update process.

Considering that the qualification of workers of SUS is a fundamental component in the process of qualitative transformation of public health services in Brazil, justified the significance of this work potentiate resources and interests to resolve problems of professional training of nursing personnel in the perspective of the individual and collective health in Health.

In this context, this article aims to identify prior knowledge of nursing professionals about the treatment of wounds, the material resources that the team uses or has available to perform the treatment and the possible difficulties on the part of respondents in completing the treatment of injuries and finally determine the effectiveness of continuing education in the treatment of wounds.

METHODOLOGY

This is an exploratory-descriptive study with quantitative and qualitative approach, which focuses on the central continuing education for nursing workers in the treatment of wounds in the Basic and mixed units of Santana do Matos / RN.

The choice of units of the Family Health Unit and the mixed unit as a field of study was determines to check the reality of the performance of nursing staff in different institutions.

The target population been compound by 33 nurses who are in care and were present for the data collection and consented to take part or have their participation authorized by the person with signing the consent form (TCLE) in accordance with the Resolution 196/96 (BRAZIL, 1997).

Data collection was performed in May 2009, for this was built and tested an instrument of record that contains two parts. The first part consists of the identification of nurses and the peculiar characteristics of the diagnostic technique, and the second by a structured instrument with 60 closed questions about the treatment of wounds and the actual implementation.

The research was approved by the Committee of Ethics UFRN (protocolo-293/09), respecting the norms of Resolution 196/96 (BRAZIL, 1997), concerning the ethical aspects of research involving humans.

The data collected were transferred to the Microsoft Office Excel and organized, tabulated and presented as charts and tables. Data analysis techniques were used for analysis of categorical data, in addition to descriptive statistical treatment.

RESULTS

According to data obtained in the research, we found that most nurses are female (93.9%), and prevail aged 40-49 years (42.4%). With respect to nursing professionals, 48.5% are practical nurses, 36.3% were nursing assistants and 15.2% are nurses. We emphasize the length of service greater than 05 years (63.7%). We found that 66.7% of nurses working in the Mixed Unit of Clovis Dr Avelino.

We will discuss now, the nursing professional in relation to their training on wound care.

As regards the training of nursing professionals on the treatment of injuries, we found that 48.5% of respondents made no training in treating wounds and 51.5% passed the course or training on the subject.

The data in table 1 shows the characteristics of respondents second preparations to perform dressing, and found that 42.4% of respondents said they did not feel prepared to perform the treatment of wounds and 42.4% said the main reason given the lack of training leading to a lack of security for the procedure.

Table 1. Characterization of respondents prepared to perform second dressing. Santana do Matos / RN, 2009.

Prepared to make the dressing	Nursing Professionals (%)
Yes	57,6
No	42,4
Justifications	**Nursing Professionals (%)**
- Never been trained / qualified / no security	42,4
- Need to deepen the subject / knowledge	15,2
- Difficulty in the technique of dressing	15,2
- Difficulty in products	12,1
- I do not know all lesions	9,1
- No affinity	6,1
- Pity of the patient	3,0
- Monitoring few patients	3,0

We found that diabetic ulcers and burns (87.8% each) are predominant in the knowledge of respondents, since the prevalence of burns in the city, mainly by motorcycle accidents is high, and the admissions of the elderly from complications of diabetes. Table 2 presents the characteristics of respondents according to the types of injuries that know.

Table 2. Characterization of respondents according to the types of injuries they know. Santana do Matos / RN, 2009

Types of Injuries that knowing	Nursing Professionals (%)
Diabetic ulcer	87,8
Burns	87,8
Pressure ulcer	84,8
Wounds	81,8
Venous ulcer	66,7
Arterial ulcer	45,4
Traumatic wounds	36,6
Neoplastic	30,3
Other	3,0

With respect to the materials used in units, all the researched (100.0%) used 0.9% saline, gauze, adhesive tape and bandage in the completion of dressing, they are more used to being in the routine performance and availability. Table 3 shows the characteristics of respondents by type of product used in the units to make a dressing, as it was observed that the sunflower oil (100.0%) and collagenase (69.7%) are the topical product most used by nursing staff.

Table 3. Characterization of researched by type of product used in the units to make a dressing. Santana do Matos / RN, 2009

Products used in units	Nursing Professionals (%)
Healing	
Saline	100,0
Sunflower Oil	100,0
Debriding	
Collagenase	69,7
Fibrase	24,2
Antiseptic	
PVP	66,6
Chlorhexidine	51,5
Potassium permanganate	12,1
Antibiotic	
Neomycin	60,6
Steroids	
Dexamethasone	36,3
Other	
Vaseline	33,3

As Table 4 can be seen that on the process of healing, ulcers and arterial pressure, the respondents were wrong more often the answers in the pre-test of the survey.

Table 4. Characterization of researched according to the pre-test and post-test on the healing process, venous ulcers, arterial, diabetic, pressure and dressing techniques and use of hedges. Santana do Matos / RN, 2009.

Asks	Pre-test		Post-test		Valuation of knowledge (%)
	Acertos (%)	Errors (%)	Acertos (%)	Errors (%)	
Process of healing	47,6	52,4	91,8	8,2	44,2
Venous ulcers	71,5	28,5	95,8	4,2	24,3
Arterial ulcers	60,3	39,7	96,1	3,9	35,8
Diabetic ulcers	77,6	22,4	95,2	4,8	17,6
Pressure ulcers	69,7	30,3	90,3	9,7	20,6
Techniques of dressing and use of roof	80,3	19,7	97,6	2,4	17,3

We believe that the healing process on most of the errors was due to respondents having seen this issue only when studied for their formation. Regarding with ulcers arteries, this fact should be known by many not to know or to distinguish it from ulcers and venous ulcers and pressure as we have patients presenting with this type of injury in the city, but patients coming from other places professionals interviewed had difficulties in the responses.

After the realization of training and implementation of post-test, there was a significant advance on the answers which is demonstrated by observing the results of valuation of knowledge (Table 4), obtained by subtracting the number of correct pre-test and post-test, becoming evident the development of the acquired knowledge of the respondents.

The nursing staff should take a broad view regarding the treatment of a wound. According to Candide (2001) the function of these professionals is not limited to just play the dressings prescribed by doctor. The nursing staff fills an important gap in the treatment of wounds, his figure and role. It is he who performs the dressing every day and are in greater contact with the patient. For this reason, in many ways their actions will override the other components of the team.

With this argument of Candide (2001) demonstrates the effectiveness of conducting continuing education as effectively in the pursuit of educational proposals that encourage self-knowledge, improvement and upgrading of the nursing staff in order to promote quality care and humane.

CONCLUSION

The treatment of ulcers of different etiologies requires a multidisciplinary approach, carried out by professionals the analyze the problem from different angles and, sometimes with different points of view.

In this study, it was noted that the health professionals surveyed were very committed to showing trust in their responses and it was possible to observe that in general they do present difficulties, but were open to new skills to improve the quality service.

With respect to material resources that the nursing staff use or have available to carry out the treatment of wounds, it was observed that the basic material as gauze, bandage, tape and saline are the most remembered, I note that no one of the respondents mentioned the use of gloves (sterile or procedure).

For the majority of nursing there is no difficulty in performing the treatment of wounds, but another group of respondents answered to have difficulties because it has never been trained / qualified and therefore have uncertainty in practice.

The realization of continuing education can change the knowledge of professionals on the treatment of wounds, provided it is done constantly contributing to training of nursing professionals in regard to information and discussing the technical and interpersonal development to promote quality and humanized attendance.

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EDUCATION PERMANENT EMPLOYEES OF NURSING FOR THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDS IN THE CITY OF SANTANA DO MATOS / RN

ABSTRACT

Exploratory-descriptive study, whose objectives are to identify prior knowledge of nursing professionals about the treatment of wounds, the material resources that the nursing staff used / available to accomplish this treatment, possible difficulties in carrying out this activity and ultimately the effectiveness continuing education in wound care. The sample consisted of 33 nurses who are in care. The results showed higher frequency of females (93.9%), age range: 40 to 49 (42.4%) and the Joint Unit and sector work (66.7%). The majority of respondents (51.5%) passed the course / training on the subject and 57.6% felt prepared to make a dressing. The products most remembered are 0.9% saline, gauze, adhesive tape and bandage (100.0%). The results of the second part of the research showed that on the healing process 52.4% of respondents missed the answers. When asked about venous ulcer (pre-test: 71.5% and post-test 95.8%) respondents agreed most of the answers, the same happened with respect to arterial ulcers (pre-test: 60.3% and post-test: 96.1%), diabetes (pre-test: 77.6%% and post-test: 95.2%) and pressure (pre-test: 69.7% and post-test: 90, 3%). Already on the technique of dressing and use of covers, it was observed that respondents had some errors (19.7%), these being reduced after training (2.4%). The completion of continuing education can change the knowledge of professionals on the treatment of wounds, provided it is done constantly contributing to the information and discussing the technical and interpersonal development to promote quality care and humane.

KEYWORDS: continuing education, wounds, nursing.

EDUCATION PERMANENTE DES EMPLOYÉS DE SOINS POUR LE TRAITEMENT DE BLESSURES DANS LA VILLE DE SANTANA DO MATOS / RN

RÉSUMÉ

Exploratoire étude descriptive, dont les objectifs sont d'identifier la connaissance préalable des professionnels en soins infirmiers sur le traitement des plaies, les moyens matériels que le personnel infirmier utilisé / disponible pour accomplir ce traitement, les éventuelles difficultés dans l'exercice de cette activité et définitive, l'efficacité formation continue en soins de plaies. L'échantillon était composé de 33 infirmières, qui sont pris en charge. Les résultats ont montré une fréquence plus élevée de femmes (93,9%), plage d'âge: 40 à 49 (42,4%) et l'Unité mixte et le travail du secteur (66,7%). La majorité des répondants (51,5%) ont réussi le cours / formation sur le sujet et 57,6% se sentaient prêts à faire un pansement. Les produits les plus oublier est de 0,9% saline, de la gaze, du ruban adhésif et bandage (100,0%). Les résultats de la deuxième partie de la recherche a montré que le processus de guérison de 52,4% des répondants ont manqué les réponses. Interrogé sur l'ulcère veineux (pré-test: 71,5% et post-test 95,8%) répondants ont accepté la plupart des réponses, la même chose s'est produite en ce qui concerne les ulcères artériels (pré-test: 60.3% et post-test: 96.1%), diabète (pré-test: 77,6%% et post-test: 95,2%) et de pression (pré-test: 69,7% et post-test: 90, 3%). Déjà sur la technique de l'habillage et l'utilisation de couvertures, il a été observé que les répondants avaient des erreurs (19,7%), en soit réduit après la formation (2,4%). L'achèvement de la formation continue peut changer les connaissances des professionnels sur le traitement des plaies, à condition qu'elle soit faite contribuent constamment à l'information et de discuter des développements techniques et interpersonnelles pour promouvoir des soins de qualité et d'humanité.

MOTS CLÉS: formation continue, les plaies, les soins infirmiers.

EMPLEADOS DE FORMACIÓN PERMANENTE DE ENFERMERÍA PARA EL TRATAMIENTO DE HERIDAS EN LA CIUDAD DE SANTANA DO MATOS/RN

RESUMEN

Estudio exploratorio-descriptivo, cuyo objetivo es identificar el conocimiento previo de los profesionales de enfermería sobre el tratamiento de heridas, los recursos materiales que el personal de enfermería utilizados / disponibles para llevar a cabo este tratamiento, las posibles dificultades en la realización de esta actividad y en última instancia, la eficacia la educación continua en el cuidado de la herida. La muestra consistió de 33 enfermeras que están bajo cuidado. Los resultados mostraron mayor frecuencia de mujeres (93,9%), rango de edad: 40 a 49 (42,4%) y la Unidad Conjunta y el trabajo del sector (66,7%). La mayoría de los encuestados (51,5%) aprobaron el curso o capacitación sobre el tema y 57,6% se siente preparado para hacer un vendaje. Los productos más recordados son suero salino al 0,9%, gasa, cinta adhesiva y vendas (100,0%). Los resultados de la segunda parte de la investigación demostró que en el proceso de curación del 52,4% de los encuestados se perdió las respuestas. Cuando se le preguntó acerca de la úlcera venosa (pre-test: el 71,5% y post-test 95,8%) encuestados estuvo de acuerdo la mayoría de las respuestas, lo mismo sucedió con respecto a las úlceras arteriales (pre-test: el 60,3% y la post-test: 96,1%), diabetes (pre-test: el 77,6%% y post-test: 95,2%) y presión (pre-test: el 69,7% y post-test: 90,3%). Já sobre a técnica de curativo e uso de coberturas, observou-se que os pesquisados apresentaram alguns erros (19,7%), estes sendo diminuídos após o treinamento (2,4%). La finalización de la educación permanente puede cambiar el conocimiento de los profesionales sobre el tratamiento de heridas, siempre que se haga constantemente contribuyendo a la información y discusión de la evolución técnica e interpersonal para promover una atención de calidad y humano.

PALABRAS CLAVE: la educación permanente, heridas, enfermería.

EDUCAÇÃO PERMANENTE DOS TRABALHADORES DE ENFERMAGEM PARA O TRATAMENTO DE FERIDAS NO MUNICÍPIO DE SANTANA DO MATOS/RN

RESUMO

Estudo exploratório-descritivo, cujos objetivos são identificar o conhecimento prévio dos profissionais de enfermagem a cerca do tratamento de feridas; os recursos materiais que a equipe de enfermagem utiliza/disponível para realizar este tratamento; possíveis dificuldades na realização desta atividade e por fim a eficácia da educação permanente no tratamento de feridas. A amostra foi constituída por 33 profissionais de enfermagem que estão na assistência. Os resultados mostraram maior freqüência do sexo feminino (93,9%), faixa etária 40 a 49 (42,4%) e a Unidade Mista como setor de trabalho (66,7%). A maioria dos pesquisados (51,5%) passaram por curso/treinamento sobre o assunto e 57,6% sentem-se preparados para realização do curativo. Os produtos mais lembrados são soro fisiológico 0,9%, gaze, esparadrapo e atadura (100,0%). Os resultados da segunda parte da pesquisa demonstraram que sobre o processo de cicatrização 52,4% dos pesquisados erraram as respostas. Quando questionados sobre úlcera venosa (pré-teste: 71,5% e pós-teste 95,8%) os pesquisados acertaram a

maioria das respostas, o mesmo se deu com relação às úlceras arteriais (pré-teste: 60,3% e pós-teste: 96,1%), diabéticas (pré-teste: 77,6%% e pós-teste: 95,2%) e por pressão (pré-teste: 69,7% e pós-teste: 90,3%). Já sobre a técnica de curativo e uso de coberturas, observou-se que os pesquisados apresentaram alguns erros (19,7%), estes sendo diminuídos após o treinamento (2,4%). A realização da educação permanente pode mudar o conhecimento dos profissionais sobre o tratamento de feridas, desde que seja realizado constantemente contribuindo para a informação e realização de procedimentos técnicos e ao desenvolvimento interpessoal para promover atendimento de qualidade e humanizado.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: educação permanente, feridas, enfermagem.

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