# 71 - WORKER´S HEALTH ON NURSING FORMATION: SHARING EXPERIENCES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SUS

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## INTRODUCTION

The 1970s and 1980s represent an important period for the Brazilian society, as it marks a moment in history and political struggle against authoritarianism and dictatorship in the perspective of building a democratic state of law. In this context burbles the Brazilian Health Reform as social, political and ideological movement, which sees a "U-Turn in Health" (ESCOREL, 1998) from the institutionalization of the Single Health System (SUS).

The SUS is not only a normative and institutional change, but essentially paradigmatic, which is opposed to the biomedical model which being grounded in positivism producing clinical responses and specific social needs of men. With the SUS to require different ways of thinking and doing in health, for this is to be understood as a social process determinations produced by social, economic, political and cultural result of the inclusion of men in the realities of life and work. Thus, health workers / nurses should not be concerned bodies to cure patients whose intervention is focused on instrumental rationality, but aim to address and intervene in the determinants of health-disease process in order to contribute to reducing inequalities and social exclusion, as well as the realization of the right to health.

Before this process of redefinition of health in Brazil, nursing was not oblivious or apathetic. Inserted in the struggle for democratization in Brazil and winning the right to health by reorienting the theoretical underpinning opposition to the category so the model built pragmatic and historical techniques in Brazilian nursing. This change envisioned the construction of nursing as a social practice understood as part of the collective work in health. To this end, it was necessary to make changes in nursing formation. Oliveira (1990, p.135) contributes to the discussion stating that this formation must be

*Committed to the movement for social change and the process aimed at reaching the man in the political dimension, allowing you the necessary conditions for the preparation of their own world view, a critical and aware so that they can participate actively and effectively in the production history and guide to be yourself.*

Inserted in this political movement at the national level, the School of Nursing (FAEN) University of State of Rio Grande do Norte (UERN) built from 1986 and deploys in his 1996 Political Pedagogical Project (PPP). This training proposal builds on the principles and guidelines in order to form the SUS health workers / nurses committed to the life and social justice. From this perspective, the foundation, theoretical and methodological concepts are reconstructed to form an objective egress who is able to understand and act in social complexity in order to transform - it. Thus, the PPP of this institution aims to "build critical and reflective nurses with technical - scientific and ethical - political expertise, to participate effectively in achieving the universal right to health, from the reality of health services and social totality, with a view to the transformation of this reality "(UERN, 2000, p. 37)

In this sense, we must educate for critical reflection and building tools to prosecute and break resistance in society. The discipline Nursing in Health / Disease of Productive Process is characterized as an enhancer of knowledge of the tools and practices consistent with this proposal to form, once it incorporates a discussion of the relationship between work and health in undergraduate nursing from the theoretical Occupational Health.

Importantly, the relationship between work and health can be understood from the models Occupational Medicine, Occupational Health and Worker's Health. The latter is what is in line with the SUS and is defined by Lacaz (2007) as a field of knowledge and practices whose theoretical and methodological approach in Brazil emerges of Public Health, seeking to understand and intervene in relations of labor and health-disease through the analysis of social determinants of health-disease process, favoring the category of work process.

The study questions the participation of workers in times of social production and reproduction, from a critical determinant of the transformation of the health / disease of the subjects included in the different production processes. Discipline is guided by the Theory of Praxis Intervention in Public Health Nursing (TIPESC) designed by Emiko Egry in 1996 so that the students approach the reality of life and work of the subject from the perspective of that theory and practice are linked to guide a planned and conscious effort to transform a given reality.

The TIPESC is the systematic capture and interprets the dynamics of a phenomenon of reality, linking it to the processes of social production and reproduction, health-related disease in a given community, understanding that it is part of a historically specific social context, to then intervene in that reality, and as that intervention continues on reinterpreting it (Egry, 1996).

In this sense, formation in health / nursing enables the unveiling of reality and the adoption of a political and ethical commitment to transformation with the condition of social exclusion and in particular, as stated by Lacaz (2010) empowering the employee to secure better life and health conditions.

Given the above, the present study aims at reporting the experience of the discipline nursing in health / disease of the productive process, not with the intention of presenting a model to follow, but to share experiences, methods and strategies of a political-pedagogical process of formation in health / nursing and special anchor in the SUS in Occupational Health.

## METHODOLOGY

It is a discipline taught in the sixth period of UERN undergraduate nursing course in the cities of Mossoró, Pau dos Ferros and Caicó. It has a duration of 60 hours per class and as a prerequisite the student has attended Semiotechnique Semiology of Nursing on Health / Disease Process of the Adult.

The description of the discipline appears as the issue of participation of workers in social production, in times of: production and reproduction. Epidemiological profiles. Biosafety. Gender issues. Determinants of health / disease process of man, woman and teenager in the production process. Historical construction of specific health policies for the worker. Organized

labor movement. Nursing work process in the production process. Part of the reality of production of health services / nursing, reflects on its troubled projects and participates in nursing intervention. Its purpose is to build a new knowledge about all these issues addressed in the menu.

The worked contents were organized into four units. The first, "the organization of the Brazilian social process and its place in its historical dimension and dynamism," discusses the historical conformation of the Brazilian social process, the reorganization of work in capitalist society neoliberal forms of work production at the local, state of health workers in Brazil and in the local area, and characteristics of inter-relationships-health and work environment in the context of advanced capitalism. The second deals with "health policies in the production process" with an emphasis on legal and institutional framework of Occupational Health in the SUS. The third "investigating the relationship between work and health" questions the Occupational Medicine, Occupational Health and Occupational Health as well as industrial accidents, occupational diseases and work-related. The last unit is "the work process in health care / nursing in the production process," stressing the need for nurses' formation to work in Occupational Health in the SUS.

For the anchor itself methodologically TIPESC, discipline works these themes from the reality in which students perform abstraction of reality in various formal and informal processes of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy, as well as in services health for health care to meet and discuss the reality of workers' health in this system. A dialectical relationship between theory and practice, this situation is fraught with the theoretical perspective in its reinterpretation in order to build intervention projects that aim to transform it.

As methodological techniques are used abstractions of reality, seminars, lectures and theoretical-practical dialogue, reading and discussion of texts and case studies of work situations, construction of intervention projects. Three procedural evaluations are performed in the course of discipline, which can be written discourse and individual assessment, texts indexation, searches, construction articles, seminars and intervention projects.

Despite these common grounds each year the discipline uses a different methodology that culminates in several products as a result of students' classes and intervention projects. To cite some examples, there is the production of documentaries made by students about the issues the child / adolescent in the workplace, women in the labor market and work in industries; captures the reality with vendors of fruits and vegetables, scavengers waste, supermarket workers, mototaxi men, farmers, industry workers, housewives and laborers, workers, victims of accidents at work, which culminated with the construction of articles addressing these issues, the construction of risk maps in dialogue with the health workers in hospitals and Basic Health Units, a study of the production process of street sweepers that resulted in the description of working conditions in their relation to health and the proposal for an intervention project.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Overall, the course allows the students to construct knowledge and practices to understand the organization of the process of social production in its Brazilian history and dynamics, linking the local and global, social determinants of health / disease in the production process; the specifics of the interrelationships health and work-environment in the context of advanced capitalism and the challenges of the SUS; health policies in the production process, the process of nursing work in the production process, the movements of organized workers and their consequences to define policies for worker health, and participate in intervention projects.

One result has been achieved the student's knowledge of local processes in formal or informal sectors of the economy, where workers are located in diverse forms of integration including self-employed, unemployed and informal. This happens through direct observation of visits to places of work and dialogue with the workers in order to better understand their work, their life and their health.

It is observed that the discipline, the articulation of the theoretical and methodological approach, has enabled students to reframe their understanding of work / health perspective that enhances the look of linear causality between work and disease, in which occupational diseases have evidence to an understanding of social determinants of health-disease process that allows us to see the work as the main category for social organization and the health-disease processes as part of broader social organization of production and reproduction of society.

With the theory of social determination of health / disease process this process is understood to be determined by how man appropriates nature in a given time, that this appropriation takes place through the work process, based on degree of development of productive forces and social relations of production (Laurell, 1982).

Emphasize that this understanding is possible that while one of the conditions, the restructuring of health policies contained in the SUS driving to work, which materialized in the creation of model worker health proposed to overcome the previous models of occupational medicine and occupational health. It is she who now anchors the legal and institutional framework of Occupational Health in the SUS, which is within the National Policy on Occupational Health and Safety which aims to "promote improved quality of life and health of workers through the coordination and integration, continuously, of the actions of government relations in the field of production and consumption, environment and health "(BRAZIL, 2004, p. 10).

Another result of discipline, which is part of the proposed methodology of questioning, is the development of intervention projects built with a view to transform the reality of workers' health. The experience of intervening in this reality has facilitated the understanding of the possibilities that the health professional has to work in occupational health, a task understood as a responsibility of public health policy and, therefore, included health workers in various sectors of SUS.

It was also realized that the discipline has enabled the growth of interest on the part of students, to build knowledge in the area of Occupational Health, by increasing the number of research projects and papers developed in that area of concentration. By teachers, is perceived strengthening of the discussions in this area, through participation in themed events, presentations of work, knowledge production and publication in journals, strengthening the research group to which they are linked - Theoretical and Methodological Mark Reorienting Education and Work in Health.

**FINAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Given the above, it is considered that the discipline Nursing in health / disease of the productive process in the course of undergraduate nursing gives tools for the students to exploit the work processes of nurses in various practice scenarios, reconstructing the concepts of work, the workplace, the Brazilian social organization of production and the impact of the production process in the lives of workers.

Through the methodological guidance from the problematization of reality, the discipline enables promotion of action reflected a conscious and planned to meet the real needs of society, understanding it as dynamic, changeable and historically determined.

The theoretical foundation of discipline, rooted in social determinants of health-disease process, is essential for the

construction of knowledge consistent with the guiding principles of the SUS, built along the Brazilian Sanitary Reform Movement, away from the mechanistic model / biological, of Occupational Medicine and Occupational Health, who blame the workers for their way of life and illness.

Conjecture about the scenarios of practice / service, such as Hospitals and Health Units of the SUS, as spaces of political and ideological interventions planned, intentional and committed to the realization and consolidation of Occupational Health Policy.

From this perspective, it is understood that workers' health should not be based only on discussions of normative and technical and health formation should also be responsible for the execution of Occupational Health in the SUS.

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**WORKER´S HEALTH ON NURSING FORMATION: SHARING EXPERIENCES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SUS**

**ABSTRACT**

It is about experience report on the discipline Nursing in Health / Disease of Productive Process ministered in the sixth period of the graduate program of Nursing at the University of State of Rio Grande do Norte (Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte). The objective is to share experiences, methods and strategies of a political-pedagogical process of formation in health / nursing anchored in the Single Health System (SUS) and in particular the Occupational Health. The discipline is guided theoretically by the model of the Occupational Health anchored in social determinants of health / disease process and methodologically by the Praxis Intervention Theory of Collective Health Nursing (TIPESC). The study discusses its contents from the reality of production processes and the production of health services in the SUS, problematizing them in order to build intervention projects that aim to transform it. It shows results as the construction of knowledge and practices within the health worker, based on the principles of SUS, equipping the students to rework their understanding of work / health, from social determination. Construction of intervention projects, guided from the understanding of work as central category for social organization and the health-disease process as part of broader social organization of production and reproduction of society. Increase in research projects and papers in the area of Occupational Health Concentration on students' part. Strengthens discussions and production of knowledge and practices by teachers in the area. It is noticed that the theoretical and methodological orientation are essential for the development of the discipline. The health training is also responsible for the execution of Occupational Health in the SUS.

**KEYWORDS:** nursing, health education, Occupational Health.

**LA SANTÉ DES TRAVAILLEURS DANS L'ENSEIGNEMENT EN SOINS INFIRMIERS: UNE PARTAGE D'EXPÉRIENCES POUR LA CONSTRUCTION DU SUS**

**RÉSUMÉ**

Il s'agit d'un rapport d'une expérience liée à la discipline Soins Infirmiers dans la Santé/ Maladie du Processus de Production, enseigné dans la sixième période des cours de premier cycle en Sciences Infirmières de l'Université de l'Etat de Rio Grande do Norte. Nous avons pour but de partager des expériences, des méthodes et des stratégies politiques et pédagogiques d'un processus de formation ancré dans le Système Unique de Santé brésilien (SUS). La discipline est guidé théoriquement par le modèles de la Santé des Travailleurs fondée sur les déterminants sociaux du processus de santé et de maladie, et méthodologiquement, par la Théorie de la Praxis d'Intervention des Soins Infirmiers dans la Santé Publique (TIPESC, dans l'acronyme en portugais). La discipline présent ses contenus à partir de la réalité concrète du processus de production et de la production des services de santé dans le SUS, en l'interrogeánt, afin de construire des projets d'intervention visant à les transformer. Nous voyons des résultats comme la construction de savoirs et de pratiques dans la santé des travailleurs, ancrée dans les principes du SUS, en équipant les étudiants à retravailler leur compréhension du rapport entre travail et santé à partir de la détermination sociale; la construction de projets d'intervention, guidées par la compréhension du travail comme une catégorie centrale de l'organisation sociale et du processus santé-maladie dans le cadre de l'organisation sociale plus large de production et de reproduction de la société; l'augmentation des projets de recherche et les papiers en matière de Santé des Travailleurs, par les étudiants; et le renforcement des discussions et la production de connaissances et de pratiques dans ce domaine, par les enseignants. Nous remarcons que l'orientation théorique et méthodologique utilisées sont importants pour la construction ds savoirs cohérents avec les principes directeurs du SUS et que la formation en Santé est également responsable de la réalisation de la Santé des Travailleurs dans le système.

**MOTS-CLÉS:** Soins Infirmiers, Enseignement supérieur en matière de Santé, Santé des Travailleurs.

**LA SALUD DEL TRABAJADOR EM LA EDUCACIÓN DE ENFERMERÍA: INTERCAMBIO DE EXPERIENCIAS PARA LA CONSTRUCCIÍN DE SUS**

**RESUMEN**

Es un relato de experiencia en la disciplina de Enfermería en el Proceso salud/enfermedad de lo Proceso Productivo dado en el sexto período de lo programa de formación en enfermería de la Universidad del Estado de Rio Grande do Norte. El objetivo es compartir experiencias, métodos y estrategias de un proceso político-pedagógico de la formación en salud / enfermería anclado en el SUS y en particular la salud en el trabajo. La disciplina se rige por el modelo teórico de la salud en el trabajo anclado en los determinantes sociales del proceso salud / enfermedad y metodológico de la teoría de la praxis de Intervención de Enfermería en Salud Colectiva (TIPESC).Discutir su contenido con la realidad de los procesos de producción y la producción de los servicios de salud en el SUS, la problematización que a fin de construir proyectos de intervención que apuntan a su transformación. Mostrar los resultados como la construcción de conocimientos y prácticas en el trabajador sanitario, basándose en los principios de la Seguridad Social, dotar al estudiante volver a trabajar su comprensión del trabajo / salud, de la determinación social. la construcción de proyectos de intervención, dirigido desde la concepción del trabajo como categoría central de la organización social y los procesos de salud-enfermedad como parte de una amplia organización social de la producción y reproducción de la sociedad. Aumento en los proyectos de investigación y artículos en el área de la concentración de Salud en el Trabajo por parte de los estudiantes. El fortalecimiento de las discusiones y la producción de conocimientos y prácticas de los profesores en el área. Se advierte que la orientación teórica y metodológica son esenciales para el desarrollo de la disciplina. La capacitación en salud también es responsable de la ejecución de la Salud Ocupacional en el NHS.

**PALABRAS CLAVE:** Enfermería, Educación para la salud, Salud Ocupacional.

**A SAÚDE DO TRABALHADOR NA FORMAÇÃO EM ENFERMAGEM: COMPARTILHANDO VIVÊNCIAS PARA A CONSTRUÇÃO DO SUS**

**RESUMO**

Trata-se de um relato de experiência referente à disciplina Enfermagem na Saúde/doença do Processo Produtivo, ministrada no sexto período dos cursos de graduação em Enfermagem da Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte. Objetivam-se compartilhar experiências, métodos e estratégias político-pedagógicas de um processo de formação ancorado no SUS. A disciplina é orientada teoricamente pelo modelo da Saúde do Trabalhador baseado na determinação social do processo saúde/doença e, metodologicamente, pela Teoria da Intervenção Práxica da Enfermagem em Saúde Coletiva (TIPESC). Aborda seus conteúdos a partir da realidade concreta dos processos produtivos e da produção de serviços em saúde do SUS, problematizando-as, com o intuito de construir projetos de intervenção que visem à transformação delas. Visualizam-se como resultados a construção de saberes e práticas no âmbito da saúde do trabalhador, ancorada nos princípios do SUS, instrumentalizando-se o aluno a reelaborar sua compreensão sobre a relação trabalho/saúde a partir da determinação social; a construção de projetos de intervenção, norteados pelo entendimento do trabalho como categoria central para a organização social e do processo saúde-doença como parte dos processos sociais mais gerais de organização da produção e da reprodução da sociedade; o aumento de projetos de pesquisa e monografias na área de concentração da Saúde do Trabalhador, por parte dos discentes; e o fortalecimento de discussões e produção de saberes e práticas nesse campo, pelos docentes. Percebe-se que a fundamentação teórica e a orientação metodológica utilizadas são importantes para a construção de saberes coerentes com os princípios norteadores do SUS e que a formação em Saúde também é responsável pela efetivação da Saúde do Trabalhador nesse sistema.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Enfermagem; ensino superior em Saúde; Saúde do Trabalhador.