129 - SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL RISK PREPARED BY STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY

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1 INTRODUCTION

In health services, preventive measures to avoid cross-infection between patients and health workers have been extensively researched by the increase in occupational accidents.

Professionals working in health services are exposed to occupational hazards, especially those that manipulate biological materials. The misconduct of these professionals and non-enforcement of safety standards increase the risk of cross infection in the workplace.

The Occupational Health in Brazil emerged from the public health by getting to know and intervene in labor relations and health and disease of the industrial working class (LACAZ,1996; TAMBELLINNI e col., 1986).

In health services, dentistry is an area that there are risks of physical, chemical, biological, ergonomic and accidents, both for professionals and students as well as patients, which can be acquired through accidents, they are most diseases likely to acquire, directly or indirectly.

Thus, it is important to understand the influence of the cultural universe in decision-making of human beings, in which the perception of health professionals about the relationship between the occurrence of occupational accidents well as cross-infection, with attitudes and behaviors during practice, it is essential to improving the quality of care provided for them.

Therefore, the importance of this study is shown from the research proposal of occupational risk, as a social phenomenon, believing that this approach should be possible to identify subjective aspects that will certainly influence the behaviors and attitudes of dental students.

This research was supported in the Theory of Social Representations. For Moscovici (1978), this theoretical proposal is the result of the ongoing dialogue between individuals and groups to adapt and interact socially.

On the desktop, we can see some adverse situations that make it difficult or impossible to implement effective biosecurity measures both for the control of infections related to health care (IRAS), and for prevention of occupational accidents, for example: behavior and opinions of health professionals and students in the sterilization of materials; in invasive procedures, the adoption of precautions in risky situations involving biological material (blood, secretions, etc.).

This reality has led us to question the level of attention that this problem has been receiving in health, especially among dental students, as many professionals have expressed concern with the issue by not knowing, or even to disregard the risks occupational in their daily work, as observed empirically.

Based on these problems, it was defined as an object of study the social representations of dental students of a private college. Based on this situation in which professionals and students do not seem to make a proper practice in their daily lives, there is real doubt on his knowledge of occupational hazards, considering that a very important topic.

Thus, the study aims to analyze the social representations of occupational risk prepared by dental students.

2 METHODOLOGY

It is a descriptive and exploratory research to examine socio-cultural phenomena from social representations about the occupational risk, subsidized in the Theory of Social Representations.

The study was conducted at the Faculty NOVAFAPI. The subjects were 64 dental students from the third to the 10th period of the course.

During the fieldwork, we used the interview technique as a research tool, because it is considered important in the work field, facilitating the understanding of social reality (MINAYO, 1994).

Upon verbal acceptance of the study subjects were asked to them to sign the informed consent and informed consent, which complies with ethical and legal as the Ethics and Research - CEP / NOVAFAPI agreed with the requirements of Resolution 196 / 96, which deals with standards and guidelines for research involving humans (BRAZIL, 1996)

The data obtained were processed by software Alceste 4.8, created by Reinert (2000), in France in the late 70s and in a way that allows to perform automatic analysis of interviews, open questions of socio-economic investigations, collection of various texts and has aimed at quantifying a text to extract the meaning of a stronger structure.

In this research, treatment and analysis of data through the descending hierarchical classification, the deductions allowed on the organization of social representations of dental students on occupational risk.

3 RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

As the analytical treatment of the Alceste 4.8 software that organized the data resulting from the most relevant lines of dental students, through lexical analysis, there were the social representations of occupational risk revealed in four semantic classes, as follows: Class 1 - Use of personal protective equipment - PPE, Class 2 - The risk related to occupational exposure to infectious diseases, Class 3 - exposure to biological hazards, Class 4 - exposure to ergonomic risks.

Dendogram of Classes

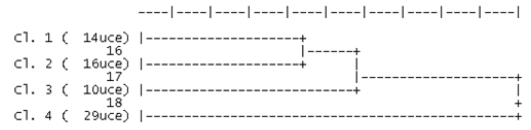

Figure 1 - Dendogram of the classes of the corpus. Source: Report Alceste, 2010

Class 1 - Use of personal protective equipment - PPE.

The first class, consisting of 14 ECU's, representing 20.29% of the corpus. It appears directly related to the class 2 and indirectly related to Classes 3 and 4. The group consists of words that highlights the occupational hazards with the words: protection, infection, cross, individual equipment, glove, and office as they had higher values Khi2.

The dentist is responsible for developing and implementing security measures such as personal protective equipment, ensuring the reduction of transmission in the dental office (Rezende and LORENZATO, 2000). The UCEs following expression to concerns about the use of PPE by dental students.

Make use of personal protective equipment ... The use of gloves mask, cap, goggles, it helps the professional ... Sometimes I worry about certain situations such as the use of goggles and masks mainly from ... I think prevention is very important because it prevents cross-infection.

The PPE are intended to protect the health professionals of the risks of exposure, biological or chemical risks with blades or sharp tools or not. May be considered for personal use, and neutralize the action of certain accidents that cause injuries to workers and protect it against potential threats to worker health. (SÊCCO et al. Al., 2002).

Class 2 - The risk related to occupational exposure to infectious diseases.

The second class, consisting of 16 ECU's, representing 23.19% of the corpus. It appears directly related to a class and indirectly related to Classes 3 and 4. The group consists of words that highlights the occupational hazards with the words: hepatitis, disease, dentist, AIDS as those who had higher values Khi2.

In the early 80's, with the first cases of AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) there were concerns in adopting biosafety standards in dental practice. At the time, the first reports of HIV cases in the area of health. With this, Universal Precautions were introduced by the CDC - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2003), the main reason the lack of knowledge about biosecurity measures by professionals and the prevention of hepatitis B virus (SOUSA, 2000).

The UCEs following the explicit concern of dental students about the risks of acquiring AIDS and Hepatitis.

The occupational hazard for me is mainly due to inattention or error of his own work can lead to major consequences as the transmission of a disease like AIDS.

Thus, the dental surgeons are involved in the AIDS pandemic, since many patients attend, among them, asymptomatic carriers of HIV (RODRIGUES; NEPHEW AND SILVA, 2005).

Still, many health professionals and dentistry, are still not adopt awkward postures and biosecurity measures and standard precautions in your workplace during the procedure carried out which can cause harm to your health and the client under their care. (Corrêa; DONATO, 2007).

Class 3 - Exposure to biological hazards.

The third class, consisting of 10 ECU's, representing 14.49% of the corpus. Features directly related to Class 4 and indirectly related to Class 1 and 2. The group of words that highlights the occupational hazards: saliva, blood and secretions, such as those obtained higher values Khi2.

In health, as in any other work environment involves professionals and may lead to increased risks and dangers during the performance of their duties. In dentistry there are many risks, especially the biological, the exposure of dentists and students to saliva, blood and secretions. The following UCEs show this.

There are many risks that dental professionals are exposed to biological, psychological, among others. Represent the occupational risks with concern, since as a student of dentistry, we are in direct contact with secretions, blood, saliva, and in spite of personal protective equipment - PPE used. The occupational risk actually exists, since the dental work with sharp objects.

The dental office is a high risk environment for the dentist put in direct contact with saliva, blood and secretions of patients who have viruses, bacteria and fungi, helping to increase your chance of cross infection, especially for aerosols commonly part of dental care. Aerosols are particles and liquids produced during dental treatment through the use of turbines of high and low speed, tripic syringes and ultrasound tips, used to cool the tooth surfaces and when contact with the tooth structure and all of the microbiota the oral cavity.

Class 4 - Exposure to ergonomic risks.

The Class 4, consisting of 29 ECU's, representing 42.03% of the corpus. Features directly related to class 3 and indirectly related class 1 and 2. The group of words that highlights the occupational hazards: ergonomic standards, and exposure problems, such as those obtained higher values Khi2.

Ergonomic risks are physical and organizational elements, that affect the comfort of activity performed by the worker. The term created for this risk is RSI (Resolution of the State Health Secretariat of São Paulo, 180 and No. 197, 1992). That is, are injuries caused by repetitive strain, which is currently designated MDRW, musculoskeletal diseases related to work (HIRATA; SON, 2002).

The dental professionals are constantly affected by this type of risk because the dentists are victims of their own customs, such as not working with his hands and legs closer to the body, feet not flat on the ground, not working with patient agreement regarding the maxilla - jaw, besides the lack of repetitive movements and stretching of limbs and causing the MDRW going to worsen over time. Consider the UCEs.

The risk is due to poor ergonomic positions ... In the ergonomic issue is very important to follow to prevent future harm to our body ... is important to maintain a correct posture for better quality of life. The ergonomic risk is great and should know how to behave in a dental office to avoid major problems in the future as RSI.

Thus, social representations of Dentistry students are occupational hazards present in the relationship between a group and its culture based on shared history that each individual brings and, thus, a continuous process of construction and reconstruction, guide their behavior in the workplace.

4 FINALS CONSIDERATIONS

In dentistry, there are physical, chemical, biological, ergonomic, and emotional injuries. The importance of this study is shown from the research proposal of occupational risk, as a social phenomenon, believing that this approach should be possible to identify subjective aspects that will certainly influence the behaviors and attitudes of students.

Fight infection in the dental remains a major challenge for students and dentists, because even with the use of control measures and prevention, there are still many risks for professionals and patients.

Thus, it is clear that dental students represented the ergonomic risk as the most significant in the workplace to the detriment of biological and other risks. Highlights the importance of the use of PPE in the workplace and concern for infectious

diseases like AIDS and Hepatitis.

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SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL RISK PREPARED BY STUDENTS OF DENTISTRY

SUMMARY

Introduction - The dental students and professionals who provide health services are exposed to occupational hazards, especially those that manipulate biological materials. Objective - To analyze the social representations of occupational risk developed by dental students. Methodology - This is an exploratory research conducted with 64 dental students of a private college in Teresina - Piaui. The data have been produced using semi-structured interview, Alceste 4.8 software processed in the lexical analysis and done by descendant hierarchical classification. Results - are presented in four semantic classes, namely: 1 - Use of personal protective equipment by dental students, 2 - Exposure of dental students to diseases like AIDS and hepatitis, 3 - Exposure to biological hazards, through saliva and blood; 4 - Exposure to ergonomic risks, such as repetitive strain injuries. The analysis of the constituent elements such as knowledge and information in the common sense of students, led to the apprehension of the social representations of occupational hazards with an emphasis on ergonomic risks, the class to pay more, because the students and dentists to be victims of their own customs and biological hazards, that even though the class to pay less, be linked to the risk of accidents with sharps, which increase exposure to biological agents, considered the main occupational hazard. Conclusion - the prevention of occupational hazards for dental students has not yet been incorporated as a set of measures necessary for the patient and their health in the workplace to reduce the occurrence of occupational accidents and cross infections but to prevent risks ergonomic, especially for repetitive movements and may result in damage to the patient caused by work-related musculoskeletal disorders - MDRW, which is reflected in a practice with less quality.

KEYWORDS: Occupational risk. Dentistry. Social psychology.

DES REPRÉSENTATIONS SOCIALES SUR LE RISQUE PROFESSIONNEL ÈLABORÈES PAR LES ÉTUDIANTS EN ODONTOLOGIE

RÉSUMÉ

Introduction - Les professionnels et les étudiants en odontologie qui rendent une assistance dans les services de santé sont exposés à des risques professionnels, surtout ceux qui manipulent des matériaux biologiques. But - Analyser les représentations sociales du risque professionnel élaborées par les étudiants en odontologie. Méthodologie- Il s'agit d'une recherche exploratoire menée auprès de 64 étudiants en odontologie d'un établissement d'enseignement privé à Teresina-Piaui. Les données ont été produites à travers une entrevue semi-structurée, traitées en logiciel Alceste 4,8 et l'analyse lexicale faite par classification hiérarchique descendante. Résultats - Ils ont été présentés en quatre classes sémantiques, à savoir: 1- Utilisation des équipements de protection individuelle par les étudiants en odontologie; 2- Exposition des étudiants en odontologie à des maladies comme le SIDA et les hepatites; 3- Exposition aux risques biologiques par l'intermédiaire de la salive et du sang ; 4- Exposition aux risques ergonomiques, tels que les lésions dues à des efforts répétitifs. L'analyse des éléments constitutifs comme les connaissances et l'informations présentes dans le sens commun des étudiants a possibilité la saisie des représentations sociales des risques professionnels en mettant l'accent sur les risques ergonomiques et biologiques, comme la classe plus contributive, parce que les étudiants et les dentistes sont victimes de leurs propres habitudes, qui, même étant la classe moins contributive, être liée à des risques d'accidents avec des matériaux coupants augmentent l'exposition à des agents biologiques, considéré comme le principal risque professionnel. Conclusion - La prévention des risques professionnels pour les étudiants en odontologie n'a pas encore été incorporée comme un ensemble de mesures nécessaires à leur santé et à la santé du patient dans l'environnement de travail, pour diminuer les accidents de travail et les infections croisées mais oui pour prévenir les risques ergonomiques, surtout par des mouvements répétitifs et ils peuvent rendent des dommages au patient causés par les troubles musculo-squelettiques liés au travail – DORT, avec des réflexes pour une pratique de moindre qualité.

MOTS CLÉS: Risque professionnel. Odontologie. Psychologie sociale

REPRESENTACIONES SOCIALES SOBRE EL RIESGO OCUPACIONAL ELABORADAS POR ESTUDIANTES DE ODONTOLOGIA

RESUMEN

Introdución - Los profesionales y estudiantes de odontologia que prestan asistencia en los servicios de salud están expuestos a los riesgos ocupacionales, principalmente los que manipulan materiales biológicos. Objetivo - Analisar las representaciones sociales del riesgo ocupacional elaboradas por estudiantes de odontologia. Metodologia – Se trata de una pesquisa exploratoria realizada con 64 estudiantes de odontología de una institución de enseñanza privada de Teresina – Piauí. Los datos fueron produzidos através de encuesta semi-estructurada, procesados en el software Alceste 4.8 y hechoo análisis lexical através de la clasificación jerárquica decendente. Resultados - Fueron presentados en cuatro clases semánticas, a saber: 1- Uso de los equipamentos de protección individual por los estudiantes de odontología; 2- Exposición de los estudiantes de odontología a enfermedades como AIDS e hepatitis; 3- Exposición a los riesgos biológicos, por medio de la saliva y sangre; 4- Exposición a los riesgos ergonómicos, como lesiones causadas por esfuerzos repetitivos. El análisis de los elementos constitutivos como conocimientos e informaciones presentes en el senso comum de los estudiantes, posibilitó la apreensão de las representaciones sociales de los riesgos ocupacionales con destaque para los riesgos ergonómicos, como la clase más contributiva, por el hecho de los estudiantes y dentistas seren víctimas de sus própias costumbres y para los riesgos biológicos, que, mismo siendo la clase menos contributiva, estar ligada a los riesgos de accidentes con materiales perfurocortantes, que aumentan la exposición a los agentes biológicos, considerado principal riesgo ocupacional. Conclusión - la prevención de los riesgos ocupacionales para los estudiantes de odontología aún no fue incorporada como un conjunto de medidas necesarias para su salud y del paciente en el ambiente de trabajo, para disminuir la ocurriencia de accidentes ocupacionales e infecciones cruzadas sino para prevenir los riesgos ergonómicos, especialmente, por los movimientos repetitivos, podendo resultar en perjuícios para el paciente causados por el disturbio osteomuscular relacionado al trabajo – DORT, con reflejos para una práctica con menos cualidade.

PALABRAS-CLAVE: Riesgo ocupacional. Odontología. Psicología social.

REPRESENTAÇÕES SOCIAIS DO RISCO OCUPACIONAL ELABORADAS POR ESTUDANTES DE ODONTOLOGIA

RESUMO

Introdução - Os profissionais e estudantes de odontologia que prestam assistência nos serviços de saúde estão expostos aos riscos ocupacionais, principalmente os que manipulam materiais biológicos. Objetivo - Analisar as representações sociais do risco ocupacional elaboradas por estudantes de odontologia. Metodologia - Trata-se de uma pesquisa exploratória realizada com 64 estudantes de odontologia de uma instituição de ensino privada de Teresina – Piauí. Os dados foram produzidos através de entrevista semi-estruturada, processados no software Alceste 4.8 e feito análise lexical através da classificação hierárquica descendente. Resultados - Foram apresentados em quatro classes semânticas, a saber: 1- Uso dos equipamentos de proteção individual pelos estudantes de odontologia; 2- Exposição dos estudantes de odontologia a doenças como AIDS e hepatites; 3- Exposição aos riscos biológicos, por meio da saliva e sangue; 4- Exposição aos riscos ergonômicos, como lesões causadas por esforços repetitivos. A análise dos elementos constitutivos como conhecimentos e informações presentes no senso comum dos estudantes, possibilitou a apreensão das representações sociais dos riscos ocupacionais com destaque para os riscos ergonômicos, como a classe mais contributiva, pelo fato dos estudantes e dentistas serem vítimas de seus próprios costumes e para os riscos biológicos, que, mesmo sendo a classe menos contributiva, estar ligada aos riscos de acidentes com materiais perfurocortantes, que aumentam a exposição aos agentes biológicos, considerado principal risco ocupacional. Conclusão - a prevenção dos riscos ocupacionais para os estudantes de odontologia ainda não foi incorporada como um conjunto de medidas necessárias para a sua saúde e do paciente no ambiente de trabalho, para diminuir a ocorrência de acidentes ocupacionais e infecções cruzadas e sim para prevenir os riscos ergonômicos, especialmente, pelos movimentos repetitivos, podendo resultar em prejuízos para o paciente causados pelo distúrbio osteomuscular relacionado ao trabalho – DORT, com reflexos para uma prática com menos qualidade.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Risco ocupacional. Odontologia. Psicologia social.