114 - REPRESENTATIONAL STUDY: MEANING AND SUBJECTIVITY IN PRODUCTION OF SENSE FROM THE OLFACTION SENSE PERCEPTION

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INTRODUCTION

This study aimed at analyzing the perception of nursing graduate students from the 5th period of 2007.2 Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), registered in the discipline of Mental Health in the Context of Extended Health Clinics on its sense perception related to the sense of smell. As well as examining the ability of symbolizing through the redemption of impressions and facts stored in the student.

The course fits the Educational Policy Project (PPP) of UFRN considering the abilities and skills training of nurses, in addition to considering the basic principles of public policy on mental health (BRAZIL, 2002) aimed at social inclusion and empowerment of society to live with the difference guaranteeing the full exercise of citizenship.

Miranda et al (2002) says that when considering the act of teaching as a political act transmission of knowledge, it is expected that teachers take the student to navigate on a real historical and social integration of the human being sick or healthy, creating moments of intense debate, fueled by constructive criticism.

Thus, we embasys in the professional profile, established by the National Curriculum Guidelines for the course for undergraduate nursing (BRAZIL, 2002) that involves a nurse generalist, humanist, critical and reflective, based on ethical principles; able to speak on the issues of health and disease more relevant in your area of expertise, with a sense of social responsibility and commitment to citizenship; promoter of integral health of human beings.

Following the changes in educational background and training Brazilians, is among the new perspective of mental health, also involving the psychiatric reform, which serves as basis also planning the discipline in the Context of Mental Health Clinic Extended.

To develop the sensitivity of the students were used resources projects such as sensory stimuli of the same system, because we agree with Dalgalarrondo (2000a), that sensory organs are responsible for the capture of the information environment, experienced and selected according to the interests and individual experiences. To that end, it is necessary to stimulate the attention, which is defined as the direction of consciousness, the state of mental concentration of activity on the object resulting from the interaction of several areas of the nervous system.

Dalgalarrondo (2000b) classifies the direction of attention in two basic forms. The first is the external attention turned away from the subject's subjective world, generally more sensory, using the organs of the senses. The second is the international attention focused on the individual's own mental processes, being more reflective, introspective and meditative.

The perception, according Sadock and Sadock (2007) and Dalgalarrondo (2000a), occurs through the transfer of physical stimulus for psychological information, a process involving the mental awareness of sensory stimuli.

The stimulation of the senses of students feel that is justified by the perception, attention and sensitivity are more effective in the treatment of a patient, especially the psychiatric patient, than any other technique. That is why we agree with Miranda et al (2002) when he says that not enough nurses to establish their priorities through the lifting of problems or diagnosis of cases, because the choice will always be the patient's mental and professional responsibility to serve you in their demands.

The Theory of Social Representation moved the development of this research, from the sharing of information, the representational field and the attitude as founding dimensions of social representations (MOSCOVICI, 1978).

The information involved in this activity is produced by both the common sense of students, socially and culturally constructed, as the science used for production of technical knowledge structured. The field representational refers to an understanding of image and meaning that result in an overall policy in relation to the object of social representation, setting the attitude. This reflects feelings, emotions, expectations, defenses, preparing for insights into the sense percepção of students, because all representation is a representation of something, making family what it is known (MOSCOVICI, 1978).

We believe that for the mammalian sense of smell is important because the olfaction memory allows intense emotional reactions, avoiding, for example, the repetition of unpleasant experiences. According to Axel and Buck (2004), winners of the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 2004 for his studies of the olfactory receptors and the organization of this system in humans, reaffirm the importance of the olfactory system in the quality of life of human beings and the meaning of palate. In other words, a unique odor may awaken old memories, aim of this study.

Understanding that human senses are intertwined, we agree with Axel and Buck (2004) to argue that the olfactory system can also influence, through the detection of pheromones by receptors located in the nasal epithelium, the social and sexual behavior of animals.

During this study, we stimulated the five senses of students, but that occasion, we show the results achieved by promoting a sense of smell. These exercises are aimed at discussing the events from the psychopathological sense perception of the student. The others will be discussed, analyzed and presented in subsequent opportunities. Therefore, it aimed at examining the significance of smell for a group of undergraduate nursing students at the UFRN.

METHODOLOGY

This is an exploratory-descriptive study of seal quality, using a questionnaire containing two open questions guiding the participant who instigate the rescue screenings of the memory of their desires, aspirations and conflicts. Applied with 35 students of the 5th period of UFRN of 2007.2, registered in the discipline in the Mental Health in the Context of Extended Health Clinics on its sense perception and subjectivity caused by the smell. We assume that our perceptions of interest in a group, although restricted representative of people, justify this kind of approach linked to perceptions symbolic and socially constructed, that is, social representations.

In qualitative research, according Polit, Beck and Hungler (2004), the meaning and deeper understanding of the data flow from its extensive readings of the information collected, where the invisible becomes obvious, in four intellectuals cases. The first is to understand, from which the researchers give meaning to the data to learn what's happening. The second is the synthesis, which involves sorting and grouping of data, giving researchers an idea of what is typical of the phenomenon and how its variation occurs, resulting in general statements. The third is the theory, involving a systematic distribution of data through alternative explanations of the phenomenon until it is the best explanation to determine the data. Finally, the continuous recontextualization, where we explore the applicability of the results to other environments or groups.

The analysis of the information will be made based on thematic analysis, developed by Bardin (2004) and the Theory of Social Representation (TRS) according to Moscovici (1978).

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The profile of students involved in the study reflects the reality of the nursing profession and is characterized by predominantly female (94.3%), aged between 20 and 25 years (85.7%).

We agree with Corbin (1987), since ancient times, there was a belief that the nose is the sense organ that is closest to the brain, hence the origin of feeling. The smell is the source of connection to the (imaginary) psychic and feeling, referring to places, times and events, providing rituals that justify new designs.

After fluctuating readings, we realize that jumped in the eyes expressions that helped us to form two categories in which framed the statements of students and that will be discussed below. As a category 1 call **Nice Smells** and divide into 4 subcategories, which are: Affection, Food, Perfume; Miscellaneous. Category 2 we called **Unpleasant Smells**.

Category 1 nice smells - known as the first sub-category of Affection we agree with Toro (2002) defines affection as when a state of deep affinity with other human beings, capable of giving rise to feelings of love, friendship, altruism, maternity, paternity , solidarity. We observed the relationship with the smell of affection when 31.4% cited the smell of "people who love" as more pleasant, and 20% cited the smell of boyfriend / husband, 14.3% cited the smell of the mother. As we see in these examples below:

[Like] "*The sweet smell of my boyfriend. Leaves me quiet, gives me peace*." (A1)

"*If I could, I would feel the perfume of my three favorite people [mother, grandmother and baby] all the time*." (A2)

"*I love the smell of people that I love, is unique and special*." (A3)

"*I love the smell of my son [...] after almost a whole day outside*." (A4)

"I like the smell of the mother because it gives the feeling of protection." (A5)

We noticed this subcategory in a few moments, that affection was related to sexual stimulation when some students cite expressions like: "I can not talk," smell in boyfriend, in me ... "In addition to 17.1% quoted the smell of the neck the boyfriend as more pleasant odor. We believe that this part of the body is, for many people linked to an erogenous zone.

Anyway, the feeling exists in every human being, influencing the feelings, the emotional intelligence, the senses and emotions and creativity, the desire and satisfaction, the connection of man with his own identity and the identity of another. In the human body, the second Toro (2002), the Affection is the line of experience developing and integrating the expression of creativity, sexuality, vitality and human transcendence. That is what we believe in the quote that follows:

"*A smell that remembers and brings good memories and sensations is always welcome*." (A6)

Another subcategory of pleasant odors relates to food, where 51.4% cited the smell of food and of those, 11.4% specifically cited the "smell of food when you are hungry" as more pleasant odor. We know something about a food from the odor, therefore, agree with Garcia (1994) that the food is wrapped in a variety of meanings, from the cultural context to the personal experiences, which produce sense of direction that determines the choice and preference. The ability olfativa reveals the subjectivity conveyed in the process of food which in turn includes the cultural identity, the social condition, religion, family memory, the season, which permeate daily by this experience.

The food for Ackermam (1992), Garcia (1994) is "great fun, a complex world of satisfaction, both physiological as emotional, which saves a large part of the memories of our childhood." Half of pleasure and desire, in the first case meets the body and in the second, to the memory, and by feeding dive in the secret of subjectivity.

We note the satisfaction of a basic necessity like the feeling motivating olfativa pleasant, and as a trigger for pleasant family memories of moments that redeem feelings of safety and security.

"*... is the food of my mother when I come home after school in the morning*." (A7)

"*I like the smell of hot coffee from my mother early in the morning, when I'm on holiday at my house in the interior*." (A8)

"*I like the smell of my mother's lunch on Sunday, when the family gathers*." (A9)

The third sub-category of pleasant odors refers to various perfumes with 45.7% of citations, specially male perfumes and baby's, with 11.4% of the citations, each. Understood that these figures reflect the population being studied primarily the women who brings sexual and maternal traits.

Rocha, Peterlle (2004), studying advertising and sociability female representations from the choice of perfume, contend that women seem to identify the use of a "good perfume" two possibilities: having the smell as trademark, chosen by the association of perfume with his personal image and impress or seduce others. The perfume is therefore part of the evidence available to construct the subjectivity and interact in social relations.

Continuing, infer that the perfume for its symbolic nature and subjective interfaces with body-image, sexuality. This, for Montagner et al (2008) presents itself, currently, as a determinant of happiness, not by awakening the desire or the love of someone, but because they constitute a subject of self-love, i.e. as a plea of self-esteem, which was reduced in all matters subjective culture narcissism. In west culture, the body is subject to narcissus investment of love and the image we offer the world is recognized as the truth of the subject because it would depend on the social and sexual acceptance.

The fourth category refers to pleasant odors Several being the most cited: the nature 14.3% with an emphasis on roses, the smell of wet earth and clean with 11.4% each, with 8.6% of preferences appear, drawn, cleaned the body (especially the neck) and the smell of fuel (especially gasoline).

In category 2 **unpleasant smells** - the smell of greatest prominence was the stuff of ruined / garbage 51.4%. Contrasting to the category of pleasant odor, noticed the lack of hygiene with 37.1% as a generator of olfaction unpleasant sensations, especially the bromidrosis, with 28.6%, the odor exhaled by excreta physiological, such as feces, urine, flat and vomiting, followed by waste / sewage with 20% of responses. These associations refer to a condition of health and disease. For Sevalho (1993) The history of representations of health and disease has always been guided by the interrelationship between the bodies of humans and all other things and beings that surround.

From this inter relation perspective, infer that the linkage of which have been nice subjectfied odors from something I do not accept and therefore will become unpleasant reminder of bad experiences, not necessarily smells rotten, but it refers to a

situation limits the experience of psychosocial subject, and concerning the interplay between health and disease and the body, as exemplified below:

[Not like] "... *of jaborandi shampoo because it remembers a bad stage in my life.*" (A10)

"*A smell that I do not like is a moisturizing [...] Mammy purchased for use in my grandmother when she was in a coma in the ICU [...] always I feel that the smell comes to mind bad memories*." (A11)

Thus, the stimulation of the olfactory sense can bring to mind details of the stages of growth and human development, which relate to health and disease. Thus, influence in their attitudes, perceptions and representations. In this sense, infer that the pleasant and unpleasant odors anchors themselves in a dimension and experience that refer the sensations and situations in which for each of the research subjects are linked to representations of health and disease. On this issue Herzlich (1991), Sevalho (1993) claiming to be an event that changes, sometimes irreparably, our individual lives, our social and therefore the collective balance, the disease engenders always a need to address the need for a complex and continuing interpretation of the whole society.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The olfactory stimulus results in their own meanings according to the representations of each individual socially and culturally constructed, making it related to feelings, behaviors, actions and reactions, which can contribute to the collective and individual welfare. The odor can be interpreted and whether or not the individual significance as a factor generated from pleasant or unpleasant sensations, whether it be a pleasant for most people. In that sense, smell and the ability aimed at a time when these events are remindful meanings and therefore representational re meanings generating a field to set tastes and aversion on the smell and their memories, either approaching or approaching the look of it pleasant, either away as he considered repugnant. Both the odors have become familiar in a given moment of their lives that under the stimulus unperceptive reveals the views and attitude to it. Thus, there is a system of choice, preferences and rejections reinforcing a belief system on the object, fact or event connected to the daily odor that limited context.

KEY WORDS: Olfaction, Nursing, Mental Health

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REPRESENTATIONAL STUDY: MEANING AND SUBJECTIVITY IN PRODUCTION OF SENSE FROM THE OLFACTION SENSE PERCEPTION

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine the meaning and subjectivity of the olfaction from the perception of 5th period nursing graduate students from UFRN of 2007.2 semester, registered in the discipline of Mental Health in the Context of Extended Health Clinics. This is an exploratory-descriptive study with quality approach, using a questionnaire containing two open questions. After successive readings, we realize that were focused expressions that helped us to form two categories in which framed the statements of students. Category 1: Nice Smells divided into 4 subcategories, which are: Affection (31.4% cited the smell of "people who love" as more pleasant, and 20% cited the smell of boyfriend / husband), food (51.4 % cited the smell of food and of those, 11.4% specifically cited the "smell of food when you are hungry"); Perfumes (45.7% of citations, specially male perfumes and baby's, with 11.4% of the citations, each), Others (14.3% to nature with an emphasis on roses); Category 2: unpleasant smells (things ruined / garbage, being 51.4%. lack of hygiene with 37.1%, mainly the bromidrosis). The olfaction capacity is aimed at a time when these events and meanings are remindful and, therefore, got a new meaning, generating a representational field to set tastes and aversions on the smell and their memories, whether bringing close those that look pleasant or avoiding the repugnant.

Keywords: Olfaction, Nursing, Mental Health

ETUDE REPRÉSENTATIONEL: SIGNIFIÉ ET SUBJETIVITÉ DANS LA PRODUTION DE SENS À PARTIR DE LA PERCEPTION POR LÓDEUR.

Cét'étude a eu comme objectife analiser lê signifié e la subjetivité d'odeur à partir de la perception dês eleves du cinquième période 2007.2 de Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), enregistrés dans lê sujet d'étude: La santé de l'entendement ou contexte du métier clinique allngé. C'est um étude déscriptif-exploratoire de contenu qualitatif, em utilisant questionnaire qui contient deux demandes ouvertes. Après de successives lectures concernantes ou sujet, nours avons compris que se sont détachées dês expressions qui nouns ont aidé à former deux catégories dans lesquelles sont placées lês déclarations dês eleves. Catégorie 1: D'odeurs agréables divises em quatre subcatégories, qui sont: L'affectivité (31,4% ont mentioné l'odeur d'amoureux/mari); nourriture et parmiceux, 11,4% ont cite l'odeur d'aliment quand ont faim); parfums (45,7% dês citations détachent lês parfums masculins et de petit infant avec 11,4% dês citations chacuns); gens divers (la nature 14,3% em détachant lês roses. Catégorie 2: D' odeurs mauvains (de choses dommagées/ordure 51,4%; la faute d'hygiène, avee 37,1%, spécialement. La capacite d'olfaction estimeitée au moment daus lequel ces èvénementes etsignifiés sont tournés à la memoise; ators il gagnent um autre sense, em créant um champ de représentation pour fixer gôuts, et aversions sur l'odorat e sés memoires; sois em approchant de soi-même l' aspect plaisant, sois em éloignant ce considere come répugnant.

Most-chef: odorat, fonctions d'um infirmier, santé mentale

ESTUDIO REPRESENTATIVO: SIGNIFICADO Y SUBJETIVIDAD EN LA PRODUCCIÓN DEL SENTIDO, A PARTIR DE LA SENSOPERCEPCIÓN OLFATIVA

RESUMEN

El presente estudio tiene como objetivo analizar el significado y la subjetividad a partir de la percepción olfativa de los graduandos de enfermería del 5° período de 2007, de la Universidad Federal de Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), matriculados en la disciplina Salud Mental, en el contexto de la Clínica Ampliada. Se trata de un estudio descriptivo-exploratorio de tipo cualitativo, utilizando un cuestionario conteniendo dos preguntas abiertas. Después de sucesivas lecturas flotantes, notamos que saltaban a los ojos expresiones que nos ayudarían a formar dos categorías para encuadrar las declaraciones de los alumnos. Categoría 1: *Olores agradables*, dividida en 4 sub-categorías, que son: Afectividad (31,4 % citaron el olor de “las personas que gusta” como más agradable, así como 20 % citaron

el olor del enamorado/marido); Alimentos (51,4 % citaron el olor de la comida y de esos 11,4 % citaron el “olor de la comida cuando están con hambre”); Perfumes (45,7 % de las citaciones destacaron los perfumes masculinos e de bebé, con 11,4 % de las citaciones de cada uno); Diversos (La naturaleza 14,3 %, con destaque para las rosas). Categoría 2: *Olores desagradables* (Cosas podridas/basura con 51,4 %, falta de higiene con 37,1 %, especialmente la Bromidrose). La capacidad olfativa es buscada en el momento en que estos eventos y significados son recordados, por tanto generando un campo representativo para definir los gustos y aversiones sobre el olfato y sus memorias, sea aproximando de si el aspecto agradable, sea alejándose de aquel considerado repugnante.

Palabras claves: Olfato, Enfermería, Salud Mental.

ESTUDO REPRESENTACIONAL: SIGNIFICADO E SUBJETIVIDADE NA PRODUÇÃO DE SENTIDO A PARTIR DA SENSOPERCEPÇAO OLFATIVA

RESUMO

O presente estudo objetivou a analisar o significado e a subjetividade do olfato a partir da percepção dos graduandos de enfermagem do 5º período de 2007.2 da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (UFRN), matriculados na disciplina Saúde Mental no Contexto da Clínica Ampliada. Trata-se de um estudo descritivo-exploratório de cunho qualitativo, utilizando-se de um questionário contendo duas perguntas abertas Após sucessivas leituras flutuantes, percebemos que saltavam aos olhos expressões que nos ajudaram a formar duas categorias em que enquadramos as declarações dos alunos. Categoria 1: Odores Agradáveis dividida em 4 subcategorias, que são: Afetividade (31,4% citaram o cheiro das “pessoas que gosta” como mais agradável, assim como 20% citaram o cheiro do namorado/marido); Alimentos (51,4% citaram o cheiro da comida e desses, especificamente 11,4% citaram o “cheiro da comida quando estão com fome”); Perfumes (45,7% das citações, destacando-se os perfumes masculinos e de bebê com 11,4% das citações, cada um); Diversos (a natureza 14,3% com destaque para as rosas; categoria 2: Odores Desagradáveis (coisas estragadas/lixo 51,4%. falta de higiene com 37,1%, especialmente a bromidrose). A capacidade olfativa é objetivada no momento em que estes eventos e significados são rememorados, portanto, resignificados gerando um campo representacional para definir gostos e aversões sobre o olfato e suas memórias, quer aproximando de si o aspecto prazeiroso, quer afastando aquele considerado como repugnante.

Palavras-chaves: Olfato, Enfermagem, Saúde Mental.