141 - INFLUENCE OF THE TRAININGS OF LEPROSY CAPACITATIONS IN THE INCREASE OF THE DETECTION OF THE DISEASE IN THE STATE OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

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INTRODUCTION:

The leprosy is mentioned in one of the older chineses agreement and brings historically an enourms load of prejudice (OPROMOLLA, 2000). The disease is caused by *Mycobacterium leprae*, or Hansen bacillus, which is an intracelular obligatory parasite, with likeness for cutaneous cells and cells of the periferics nerves, which settles in the organism of the infect person, being able to multiply. The multiply time of the bacillum is slow, could last, on average, from 11 to 16 days. The human is recognizing by the unique source of infection (reservoir), although animals naturally infected have been identified (BRASIL, 2002).

Seeking take off the Brazil of the negative ranking in that meets, the Ministry of Health (MS) is acting in this way since 1985, when the polichemotherapy (PQT) was instituted in a global level (OMS, 2005). Beyond the strategies of the treatment of the disease, the Ministry of Health is investing in the educative area too, seeking, above all, the prevention. Works with the understanding that there is no other effective way of prevention of diseases of the one that is through of the full knowledge of the diseases and theirs detections methods.

The leprosy is part of one of the priority Programs of the Ministry of Health, designated Control of Leprosy Program (CLP) and its extends for the esferes of the state and municipal. In the Rio Grande do Norte, as in others states of the nation, the leprosy control was exercised by the State of Health Secretary. With the efetivation of the descentralization, one of the basics requests that consist in the Basic Operational Norm of 1996 (BON/96), the CLP was reviewed for the municipal responsibility (BRASIL, 2007).

So that these municipal districts assumed, in fact, the actions of the control of the disease was necessary to qualify the professionals of the net to accomplish the actions. For this, the CLP-RN elaborated a project of trainings, called Trainings in Clinic of Leprosy. Although there was not registers in the officials informations systems about these facts, in which there is a big fault, because treats of a crucial moment lived in the practice for all the team of the CLP-RN.

The mainly goal of these trainings in clinic of leprosy so increase the knowledge of the professionals in this pathology, so that they can be able to diagnose, to treat, to prevent physical incapacities and mainly, to avoid the appearance of more serious forms (multibacillary) of the disease (BRASIL, 2002).

Based in these considerations, in the experience accomplished in the State of the Rio Grande do Norte, as well as in the recognition that this State is classified as having reached the elimination of the disease (BRASIL, 2005). It is believed that the training in clinic of leprosy with the teams of the Program of Health of Family (PHF)-RN is contributing for the increase of the detections until to arrive the actual situation of the elimination of the disease with the elimination in the maintenance of satisfactory levels of prevalence.

In this way, this study search answer for the follow question: To what extent the education in health, executed through the trainings in clinic of leprosy for the teams of PHF, contribuided in the period from 1997 until 2006 for the increase of the detections of the cases of the disease in the state of Rio Grande do Norte?

To focalizing this question, starts of the presupposition that the disease was present before and after of the trainings were implanted; however, the detection of the disease was affected, it means, the disease was hide. Is believed that the trainings originated a process of increase of the detection of the disease, proportionate by the knowledge of the professionals trained.

The realization of this study is justified mainly by the observation of the detection of the patients of leprosy after the beginning of the trainings accomplished in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, since the year of 1997 until 2006, according to data of the State of Health Secretary. A research of evaluation of the relation existent between the trainings and the indexes of the detection of leprosy could bring scientific knowledge about the effectiveness for this educational programation.

In this way, the present study has as an goal: To evaluate the inlfuence of the trainings of leprosy in the increase of the detection of the disease in the State of Rio Grande do Norte.

METHODOLOGY:

It is treat of a quantitative study. The quantitative study is defined by Richardson (1999), as an investigation that uses quantification in the form of data collect and statistics techquines, as much descriptive, as to infer, for the treatment of the data.

The study was accomplished in the hall municipal districts of the regionals of health, actually designated as URSAPs and in Natal, the capital of the State, which is localized in the metropolitan region. These municipal districts were selected because they were places of trainings in clinic of leprosy and because their geographic positions would allow a big territorial inclusion of the State. Besides, these municipal districts have 10 or more teams of the PHF, what is considerated important for the purposes of this study.

The doctors and nurses who acts in the teams of the PHF and who belong to the seven municipals districts selected constituted the population of study. Considering the number of teams of PHF in each municipal district, that is a total of 222, is esteem that this populations is formed around 444 professionals.

The representation of each municipal district was based in the proportion that it contributed for the population of the teams. This same proportion were used for determinate the number of professionals interviewees in each municipal district. The selection of the number of professionals in each municipal district happened in a intentional way, it means, were chose just that ones that were training in leprosy by the CLP-RN. When the number of professionals for each municipal districts was reached the search in that place finished. Were observed a number of professionals training in some municipal districts below of what were expected.

The route of the interview used as instrument has closed and open questions destined to obtain the perceptions of the professionals regarding of the training in clinic of leprosy, accomplished by the CLP-RN.

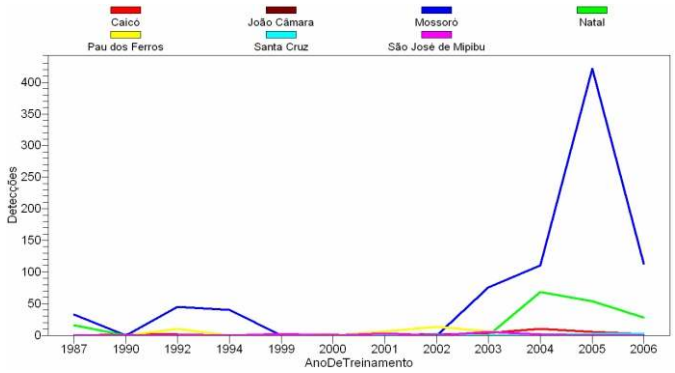
The data collect were accomplished in the period from July 4th 2007 to April 14th 2008, after to receive an opinion favorable from the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte. The quantitative analysis was accomplished through the EPI INFO program, version 3.4.3.

RESULTS:

The trainings in clinic of leprosy happened in many years and in every municipal districts of the sample, starting from 1997, but is perceptible that the year of 2004 appears having training in the most of the municipal districts, with exception just the municipal district of Pau dos Ferros, where there was training in 2003.

In the following graph there is the number of cases of leprosy detected in the municipal districts of the sample, per year of

training, between the years from 1987 to 2006 (Graph 1).



Source: Data of the research.

Graph 1 - Number of leprosy's cases detected per year and per municipal district from 1987 to 2006. Rio Grande do Norte 2008.

An increase of detected cases is observed, coinciding with the years which it happened most of the PCH-RN clinic trainings in leprosy, happening significant picks between the years from 2003 to 2005, mainly in the larger municipal districts as Mossoró and Natal.

The trend of increasing detections still continues in 2005, when it begins to fall down in all the municipal districts of the sample. In the Leprosy's Elimination Letter of Rio Grande do Norte, there is an observation that specifically refers to the year of 2004, where it is written that, in spite of it have reached the elimination, there is a number of prevalence, in 2004, twice superior to the goal of elimination that is 1/10.000 inhabitants. Thus, to reach the elimination, it was adopted the PAS/OMS and DATASUS criterion, where the patients that were more than 12 months in active registration without showing up to their services they should be considered in treatment abandonment and removed of the registration, fact that demonstrates state dissatisfaction in a relation with the elimination criterion adopted (BRASIL, 2005).

It is observed, therefore, a significant increase in the detections in most of the municipal districts of the sample from 2004 on, being just accepted the municipal district of João Câmara, where there was not detection in that year. The increase in the detection coincides with the year that happened most of the trainings. It is a fact, among other, that helps to confirm the hypothesis of this study which the trainings contribute to the increase of disease detection.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS:

It was observed that there was an increase of leprosy detection, mainly at the years of 2004 and 2005, period which also happened most of the trainings in the researched municipal districts, therefore one of the factors that confirm the idea of clinic trainings impact in leprosy to the increase of detections.

According to the results of this study, it is observed to the real need of permanent education, through the State Health Clerkship officials' data, everything leads to believe that there is not a safer way to sprint except the education in health. More and more, the responsibilities for the health actions pass to municipal level. The professional qualification demands good trainings and the understanding that it can be reached through the permanent education is undeniable.

After starting from presupposition that the disease is hidden in the society, it was introduced the idea that the clinic trainings in leprosy would contribute to increase this disease detection. According to the research results, it can be confirmed that hypothesis.

This way, it is observed that leprosy trainings really had fundamental importance to the increase of detection and that starting from the professional qualification it can identify and to treat new cases of leprosy in a precocious way, avoiding, so, the too many people suffering.

KEYS-WORDS:
Leprosy, training, evaluation.

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ABSTRACT:

The leprosy is mentioned in one of the older chineses agreement and brings historically an enourms load of prejudice (OPROMOLLA, 2000). The present study has as goal to evaluate the inlfuence of the trainings of leprosy in the increase of the detection of the disease in the State of Rio Grande do Norte. It is treat of a quantitative study accomplished in the hall municipal districts of the regionals of health and in Natal, selected because they were places of trainings in clinic of leprosy and their geographic positions would allow a big territorial inclusion of the State. These municipal districts have 10 or more teams of PHF, what is considerated important for the purposes of this study. The doctors and nurses who acts in the teams of PHF and who belong to the seven municipals districts selected constituted the population of study. The representation of each municipal district were based in

the proportion that it contributed for the population of the teams. The route of the interview used as instrument has closed and open questions destined to obtain the perceptions of the professionals regarding of the training in clinic of leprosy, accomplished by the CLP-RN. The data collect were accomplished in the period from July 4th 2007 to April 14th 2008, after to receive an opinion favorable from the Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte. The quantitative analysis were accomplished through the EPI INFO program, version 3.4.3. It was observed that there was an increase of leprosy detection, mainly in the period which happened most of the trainings in the researched municipal districts. It is observed that leprosy trainings had fundamental importance to the increase of detection and that starting from the professional qualification it can identify and to treat new cases of leprosy in a precocious way.

KEYS-WORDS: Leprosy, training, evaluation.

INFLUENCE DES ACTIONS DE FORMATION SUR LA MALADIE DE HANSEN DANS L'AUGMENTATION DE LA DÉTECTION DE LA MALADIE DANS L'ETAT DE RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

RÉSUMÉ:

La maladie de Hansen (Lèpre) est mentionnée dans un des traités les plus anciens de médecine chinoise et elle porte historiquement en soi une énorme dimension de préjugé (OPROMOLLA, 2000). Cette étude a comme objectif d'évaluer l'influence des actions de formation sur cette maladie dans l'augmentation de la détection de celle-ci dans l'État du Rio Grande do Norte. Il s'agit d'une étude quantitative réalisée dans des municipalités, pôles de référence dans l'organisation régionale de la santé et à Natal ; leur sélection a été liée au fait qu'elles ont été des centres d'entraînement à la détection clinique de la maladie de Hansen et parce que leur position géographique permettent une bonne couverture territoriale de l'État. Ces municipalités possèdent au minimum dix équipes du PSF, élément important par rapport à l'objectif de cette étude. Les médecins et les infirmiers qui travaillent dans ces équipes appartiennent au sept municipalités sélectionnées et ont été formés à la maladie de Hansen par le PFH-RN (Programme de Formation à la maladie de Hansen de l'État du Rio Grande do Norte) ; ils constituent la population de l'étude et représentent près de 444 personnes. La représentativité de chaque municipalité est proportionnelle au nombre de ses professionnels de santé qui intègrent les équipes. Les interviews contiennent des questions fermées et ouvertes de manière à obtenir les perceptions des professionnels autour de la formation clinique à la maladie de Hansen réalisée par le PFH-RN. La collecte de données a été réalisée durant la période du 4 juillet 2007 au 14 avril 2008 après avoir reçu un avis favorable du Comité d'Éthique de l'Université Fédérale du Rio Grande do Norte. L'analyse quantitative a été réalisée par l'intermédiaire du programme EPI INFO, version 3.4.3. On observe une augmentation de cas détectés qui coïncide avec les années où ont eu lieu la majorité des formations cliniques à la maladie de Hansen du PFH-RN. De plus, il y a eu une augmentation de la détection de la maladie de Hansen. On observe que les actions de formation à cette maladie ont eu une importance fondamentale dans l'augmentation de la détection et qu'à partir de la formation professionnelle, il est possible d'identifier et de traiter de nouveaux cas de la maladie de façon précoce.

MOTS-CLES : Maladie de Hansen, entrainement, évaluation.

INFLUENCIA DE LAS CAPACITACIONES DE HANSENÍASES EN EL AUMENTO DE LA DETECCIÓN DE LA ENFERMEDAD EN LA PROVINCIA DEL RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

RESUMEN

La hanseníases está mencionada en uno de los tratados médicos chinos más antiguos y trae históricamente consigo una carga enorme de prejuicio (OPROMOLLA, 2000). Este estudio tiene como objetivo evaluar la influencia de las capacitaciones de hanseníases en el aumento da detección de la enfermedad en la Provincia del Rio Grande do Norte. Se trata de un estudio cuantitativo realizado en los municipios sed de las regionales de salud y en Natal, seleccionados por haber sido locales de entrenamiento en clínica de hanseníases y por entenderse que sus posiciones geográficas permitirían un alcance considerable de la Provincia. Esos municipios poseen 10 o más equipos del PSF, lo que se considera importante para propósitos de dicho estudio. Los médicos y enfermeros que actúan en estos equipos, que pertenecen a los siete municipios seleccionados y que fueron entrenados en hanseníases por el PCH-RN, constituyen la población del estudio, que es alrededor de de 444. La representación de cada municipio fue basada en la proporción que él contribuye para la población de los equipos. El guión de entrevista contiene cuestiones cerradas y abiertas destinadas a obtener percepciones de los profesionales acerca del entrenamiento de clínica en hanseníases realizado por el PCH-RN. La recogida de datos fue realizada en el período del 4 de Julio de 2007 al 14 de Abril de 2008, tras recibir parecer favorable del Comité de Ética de la Universidad Federal del Rio Grande do Norte. El análisis cuantitativo fue realizado a través del programa EPI INFO, versión 3.4.3. Se observa un aumento de casos detectados, coincidiendo con los años en los que ocurrió la mayoría de los entrenamientos de clínica en hanseníases del PCH-RN. Hubo, aún, aumento de la detección de la hanseníases. Se observa que los entrenamientos de hanseníases tuvieron importancia fundamental para el aumento de la detección, y que, a partir de la capacitación profesional se puede identificar y tratar casos nuevos de la enfermedad de manera precoz.

PALABRAS LLAVES: Hanseníases, entrenamiento, evaluación.

INFLUÊNCIA DAS CAPACITAÇÕES DE HANSENÍASE NO AUMENTO DA DETECÇÃO DA DOENÇA NO ESTADO RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

RESUMO:

A hanseníase está mencionada em um dos tratados médicos chineses mais antigos e traz historicamente consigo uma enorme carga de preconceito (OPROMOLLA, 2000). Este estudo tem como objetivo avaliar a influência das capacitações de hanseníase no aumento da detecção da doença no Estado do Rio Grande do Norte. Trata-se de um estudo quantitativo realizado nos municípios sede das regionais de saúde e em Natal, selecionados por terem sido locais de treinamento em clínica de hanseníase e por se entender que as suas posições geográficas permitiriam uma abrangência territorial do Estado. Esses municípios possuem 10 ou mais equipes do PSF, o que se considera importante para propósitos deste estudo. Os médicos e enfermeiros que atuam nestas equipes, que pertencem aos sete municípios selecionados e que foram treinados em hanseníase pelo PCH-RN constituem a população do estudo, que é em torno de 444. A representação de cada município foi baseada na proporção que ele contribui para a população das equipes. O roteiro de entrevista contém questões fechadas e abertas destinadas a obter percepções dos profissionais acerca do treinamento de clínica em hanseníase realizado pelo PCH-RN. A coleta de dados foi realizada no período de 4 de julho de 2007 a 14 de abril de 2008, após receber parecer favorável do Comitê de Ética da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte. A análise quantitativa foi realizada através do programa EPI INFO, versão 3.4.3. Observa-se um aumento de casos detectados, coincidindo com os anos nos quais ocorreu a maioria dos treinamentos de clínica em hanseníase do PCH-RN. Houve, ainda, aumento da detecção da hanseníase. Observa-se que os treinamentos de hanseníase tiveram importância fundamental para o aumento da detecção e, que, a partir da capacitação profissional pode-se identificar e tratar casos novos da doença de forma precoce.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Hanseníase, treinamento, avaliação.