10 - SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF PRODUCTION ON VIOLENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

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INTRODUCTION

The violence, over time, has been considered a public health problem, because occur in all age groups (children, adolescents and elderly people), setting a major cause of morbidity and mortality (MELLO JORGE, 2002; LUZ; VISENTIN, 2004).

Until the beginning of the 80s, the theme of violence was rarely addressed by the health area, since it was strongly tied to issues of public safety. But is worth emphasizing, that since a long time violence is recognized by the International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD), and is currently in its 10th review in Chapter XX, under the name of external causes (DESLANDES, 2000; BRASIL, 2001).

However, in recent years, it became impossible to deny the legitimacy of violence as a major public health problem that has caused strong impact on morbidity and mortality in the population (JORGE, 2002; BRASIL, 2001, 2005; MINAYO, 2006).

Violence is defined as an event represented by shares held by individuals, groups, classes and nations, that cause physical, emotional, moral and / or spiritual to himself or to others. Presents deeply rooted in social structures and economic policies, as well as in individual consciences (MINAYO; SOUZA, 1998; BRASIL, 2001).

About the health system, the consequences of violence are evidenced in the increase in spending on emergency, assistance and rehabilitation, much more expensive that most conventional medical procedures. Calculations estimate that about 3.3% of Brazilian GDP are spent with the direct costs of violence, a figure that rises to 10.5% when you include indirect costs and transfers of resources (Briceño-Leon, 2002).

From all evidence, the violence is a problem that produces threat to life and physical integrity, constitutes a serious public health problem (DESLANDES, 2000).

In that sense, it is important to know the situation they are in the polls with violence on both quantitative and qualitative approaches in the search for evidence, and how these results can contribute to the development of strategies for coping for the prevention of these diseases, with emphasis in reducing the incidence of violence and its serious consequences.

Concerned with the advancement of violence in our country, a question is made: how has been developed in the scientific literature on violence in the context of public health? What are the different types of violence addressed? To answer these questions, the following order has been prepared:

Characterize the scientific production on violence in the context of public health, published from 2004 to August 2008 in the databases of Mental Health / Regional Library of Medicine (BVS BIREME), as the year of publication, type of study, method, manner of publication, language and theme of the study.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Given the proposal of research, we chose to develop a literature search that is appropriate to examine and identify publications, among other things, its frequency, regularity, types, topics discussed, and methods used (Leopard, 2001).

The study was conducted in BVS / BIREME, specifically in the databases of Literature Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS), the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCIELO), the Database of Nursing (BDENF) and Literature International Health Sciences (MEDLINE), from 2004 to August 2008.

It was used as descriptors the words "violence" and "public health" (violence and public health; violence and public health), according to the classification of descriptors in the health sciences (DECS).

The criteria for inclusion of articles for this review pointed out studies on the topic of violence in the context of public health published from 2004 to August 2008 in English, Portuguese and Spanish, in the form of full text or abstract. The exclusion criteria focused on themselves for the studies that do not respond to questions and were published in more than a database. The cohort of the study period is justified by ensuring the timeliness of data, focusing on trends of the investigations examined.

In this sense, there was a total of 45 articles distributed as follows: of the 37 found in LILACS, all were selected after refinement; in BDENF found only 2, which was selected only after refinement 1; in SCIELO 6 and from these, 4 were selected; in MEDLINE not found any study. After the search and refinement, it is totaled 42 studies that matched the criteria for inclusion of this research.

Data were collected from June to August 2008, using a structured form, including: year of publication, type of study (descriptive, theoretical review, action research, exploratory, experimental, case study and report on experience), method (quantitative, qualitative, quantitative and qualitative), form of publication (summary or full text), language and thematic of the study (phenomenon of violence, evaluation of services, prevention strategies, violence urban, violence against women, sexual violence). The data were analyzed using the descriptive statistics, and presented in the form of tables.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the first instance, be made a presentation of the results of Table 01 with data on the distribution of publications by the year of publication, type of study and methodology used.

TABLE 01 - Characterization of studies on violence in the context of public health, published in BVS / BIREME, from 2004 to August 2008, for year, type of study and methodology used. Natal / RN – 2008.

VARIABLES	TOTAL	
	N	%
Year		
2006	14	33,3
2005	10	23,8
2004	9	21,4
2007	8	19,0
2008	1	2,4
Type of study		
Descriptive	25	59,5
Theoretical review	16	38,1
Case study	1	2,4
Method		
Qualitative	23	54,8
Quantitative	16	38,1
Quantitative/qualitative	3	7,1
TOTAL	**42**	**100,0**

Table 01 above shows that the majority of studies (33.3%) were published in 2006, followed by the year 2005 with 23.8% of the publications. The year 2008 represented the lowest number of articles published, only 2.4%.

It was expected that the years after 2005 were marked for publication in the area of violence, considering that this year, the Health Surveillance Secretary of the Ministry of Health and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) have the book "The impact of violence on the health of Brazilians," a partnership with the Latin American Center for the Study of Violence and Health Jorge Careli / Claves / ENSP / Fiocruz. This form marks the commitment to the issue of violence about the recommendations of the Report of the World Health Organization in 2002 on violence and health, showing the importance of timely and continuous production of scientific knowledge with the purpose of subsidizing the establishment of public policies.

Regarding the type of study used by the work surveyed, the descriptive study (59.5%) was the most used, followed by theoretical literature review with 38.1% and finally, articles such case study with 2.4% of the findings. This result can be explained by the greater suitability of descriptive studies to complete surveys involving violence, since the majority of epidemiological studies addressing the description of the population that has suffered some type of violence.

About the research method most used, the qualitative method appeared along 54.8%. Some authors relate this approach not only as it allows for greater interaction between researchers and researched by fostering greater understanding of the object, but also with the increased use of qualitative methods by researchers, an approach that has been inserted in the Program for Post - Graduation, after the 80s (MOURA et al., 2005; DUCCI et al., 2007).

It is believed that this trend toward qualitative approach has been developed influenced by emerging paradigms that compared with the positivism, which has proved inadequate to the search for understanding and explanation of social phenomena, making emerging new methodological approaches in scientific research.

In this second time, has been the presentation of the results of Table 02 with data on the distribution of publications in the form of publication, language and theme of the study.

TABLE 02 - Characterization of studies on violence in the context of public health, published in BVS / BIREME, from 2004 to August 2008, on the way to publication, language and thematic. Natal / RN - 2008

VARIABLES	TOTAL	
	N	%
Form of publication		
Abstract	21	50,0
Full text	21	50,0
Language		
Portuguese	33	78,6
English	1	2,4
Theme of the study		
Urban violence	12	28,6
Violence phenomena	10	23,8
Violence against women	7	16,7
Service evaluation	5	11,9
Prevention strategy	4	9,5
Violence against children	3	7,1
Sexual violence	1	2,4
Total	**42**	**100,0**

Table 02 shows that the number of items available in the form of abstract (50.0%) was the same as those available in full text (50.0%). This finding was very significant because it provided the consultation in full half of studies Selected.

About the language, most of the articles was available in Portuguese (78.6%), followed by Spanish (19.0%) and English (2.4%).

Regarding the issue raised, the majority of articles (28.6%) focused urban violence as a major challenge to public health, followed by studies that addressed the phenomenon of violence as a whole (23.8%), as their historical trajectory, the violence against women (16.7%), evaluation of services (11.9%); studies that brought strategies for prevention (9.5%); violence against children (7.1%) and finally, sexual violence (2.4%), as one of the least published by the researchers.

This result, in some ways it was expected, since the rates of urban violence, characterized by murders, assaults, among others, are more often reported and are available in databases of the health services or local police. Have all types of violence, by the deficiency in the system of diagnosis, end up being reported in a minor amount.

CONCLUSIONS

The results of this study showed that: the scientific production on violence in the context of public health, published from 2004 to August 2008 in the databases of BVS / BIREME are characterized by being published, for the most part in 2006 (33.3%), the kind of descriptive study (59.5%) prevailed, and the qualitative method (54.8%) and more used, in the form of abstract and full text also available (50 , 0%); in Portuguese (78.6%), and urban violence as more thematic published in last 5 years.

With these results, it is intended to contribute to the development of strategies for coping for the prevention of these diseases, with emphasis on reducing the incidence of violence and its serious consequences.

It is emphasized that the practice of violence in all its sides, has been discussed not only in health but also in other areas such as education, law, labor and welfare, with a view to the prevention, coping and the treatment of diseases and consequential damages.

It is considered scarce studies that deal with the violence in the context of public health, therefore, the priority is to continue to carry out research on those topics and at the same time, invest in developing research, directed to those so far little studied.

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SCIENTIFIC REVIEW OF PRODUCTION ON VIOLENCE IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

ABSTRACT

Violence as a public health problem is reflected in all spheres in the daily lives of people. It is therefore important to consider is how it is being seen and treated in the health sector. In this sense, it is essential to the study on this topic identifying and analyzing the existence of scientific articles on violence in the reality of public health. This is a literature search, whose goal is to characterize the scientific production on violence in the context of public health published in the period 2004 to August 2008, in the databases of Mental Health / Regional Library of Medicine (BVS / BIREME), as the year of publication, type of study, method, manner of publication, language and theme of the study. We found 45 of these works and 42 were selected. Of this total (42), 14 (33.3%) was published in 2006; 25 (59.5%) used the kind of descriptive study as the most appropriate to find the theme of violence; 23 (54.8%) of publications were produced with a qualitative approach, and the manner of publication, both abstract as full text was also available, 21 (50.0%) each; 33 (78.6%) were available in English and the thematic more published, 12 (28.6%) work searched urban violence as the object of his study. Deemed to be a lack of work that deal with the violence in the context of public health, therefore, the priority is to continue to carry out research on those topics and at the same time, investing in the development of research directed to those hitherto little studied. **KEYWORDS:** Violence, Public Health; Publications.

ANALYSE DE LA PRODUCTION SCIENTIFIQUE SUR LA VIOLENCE DANS LE CONTEXTE DE LA SANTÉ PUBLIQUE.

RÉSUMÉ

La violence comme problème de santé publique réfléchit dans toutes les sphères dans le quotidien des gens. Pour cette raison, il est important considérer comme elle est vue et traitée dans le secteur de la santé. En ce sens, il est essentiel l'étude sur cette thématique en identifiant et analysant l'existence d'articles scientifiques sur la violence dans la réalité de la santé publique. C'est une recherche bibliographique, dont l'objectif est caractériser la production scientifique sur la violence dans le contexte de la santé publique publiée dans la période de 2004 au mois d'aout 2008, dans les bases de données de la Bibliothèque Virtuelle en Santé/Bilbiothèque Régional de Medicine (BVS/BIREME), quant à l'année de publication, le type d'étude, la méthode utilisée, la forme de publication, l'idiome et la thématique de l'étude. Il y a été trouvé 45 travaux, desquels ont été sélectionnés 42. De ce total (41), 14 (33,3%) a été publié en 2006 ; 25 (59,5%) ont utilisé le type d'étude descriptive comme le plus approprié pour rechercher la thématique de la violence ; 23 (54,8%) des publications ont été élaborées avec un abordage qualitatif ; quant à la forme de publication, tant en résumé qu'en text complet étaient également disponibles, 21 (50,0%) chaqu'un ; 33 (78,6%) étaient disponibles dans la langue portugaise e quant à la thématique la plus publiée, 12 (28,6%) travaux ont recherché la violence urbaine comme objet de son étude. Les travaux que versent sur la violence dans le contexte de la santé publique sont considerés rares, ainsi il est prioritaire continuer à la réalisation des investigations dans cettes thématiques et, au même temps, investir dans le développement de recherches dirigées auxquelles si peu étudiées.

Mots-clés: Violence; Santé Publique; Publications.

ANALISIS DE LA PRODUCCION CIENTÍFICA SOBRE VIOLENCIA EN EL CONTEXTO DE LA SALUD PÚBLICA
RESUMEN

La violencia como problema de salud pública viene reflejando en todas las esferas en el cotidiano de las personas. Por esta razón es importante considerar como ella está siendo vista y tratada en el sector de salud. En este sentido, se vuelve esencial el estudio sobre este tema, identificando y analizando la existencia de los artículos científicos sobre la violencia en la realidad pública. Se trata de una investigación bibliográfica, cuyo objetivo es caracterizar la producción científica sobre la violencia en el contexto de la salud pública publicada en el período de 2004 a agosto de 2008, en las bases de datos de la Biblioteca Virtual en Salud/Biblioteca Regional de Medicina (BVS/BIREME). Cuanto al año de publicación, tipo de estudio, método utilizado, forma de publicación, idioma, tema de estudio. Fueron encontrados 45 trabajos y de estos fueron seleccionados 42. De ese total (42) 14 (33.3%) fue publicada en el año 2006, 25 (59,5%) utilizaron el tipo de estudio descriptivo como el más apropiado para investigar el tema de la violencia. Fueron, 23 (54,8%) de las publicaciones, elaborados con un abordaje cuantitativo, en cuanto a la forma de publicación, tanto resumen como texto completo, estaba igualmente disponible, 21 (50,0%). Cada, 33 (78,6%) estaban disponibles en la lengua portuguesa y cuanto a la temática más publicada, 12 (28,6%) de los trabajos investigaron la violencia urbana como objeto de su estudio. Se consideraron escasos los trabajos que se refieren a la violencia en el contexto de la salud pública, por eso es importante dar continuidad a la realización de investigaciones de estos temas y al mismo tiempo, invertir en el desarrollo de investigaciones dirigidas para aquellas, hasta entonces, poco estudiadas.

Palabras clave: Violencia, Salud Pública , Publicaciones

ANÁLISE DA PRODUÇÃO CIENTÍFICA SOBRE VIOLÊNCIA NO CONTEXTO DA SAÚDE PÚBLICA
RESUMO

A violência como problema de saúde pública vem refletindo em todas as esferas no cotidiano das pessoas. Por essa razão, é importante considerar-se como ela está sendo vista e tratada no setor da saúde. Neste sentido, torna-se essencial o estudo sobre essa temática identificando e analisando a existência de artigos científicos sobre a violência na realidade da saúde pública. Trata-se de uma pesquisa bibliográfica, cujo objetivo é caracterizar a produção científica sobre a violência no contexto da saúde pública publicadas no período de 2004 a agosto de 2008, nas bases de dados da Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde/Biblioteca Regional de Medicina (BVS/BIREME), quanto ao ano de publicação, tipo de estudo, método utilizado, forma de publicação, idioma e temática do estudo. Foram encontrados 45 trabalhos e destes foram selecionados 42. Desse total (42), 14 (33,3%) foi publicada no ano de 2006; 25 (59,5%) utilizaram o tipo de estudo descritivo como o mais apropriado para pesquisar a temática da violência; 23 (54,8%) das publicações foram elaborados com uma abordagem qualitativa; quanto à forma de publicação, tanto resumo quanto texto completo estava igualmente disponível, 21 (50,0%) cada; 33 (78,6%) estavam disponíveis na língua portuguesa e quanto à temática mais publicada, 12 (28,6%) trabalhos pesquisaram a violência urbana como objeto de seu estudo. Consideram-se escassos os trabalhos que versam sobre a violência no contexto da saúde pública, por isso, é prioritário dar continuidade à realização de investigações nessas temáticas e, ao mesmo tempo, investir no desenvolvimento de pesquisas direcionadas àquelas até então pouco estudadas.

Palavras-chave: Violência; Saúde Pública; Publicações.