133 - HEALTH EDUCATION: WISDOM IN NURSING CARE

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INTRODUCTION

Nursing is organized as a profession and expresses its action in the individual care in various health conditions and different environments. In order to express this care, It was thought to be necessary to define the starting point for its analysis: health.

Health is, therefore, a multidimensional phenomenon, with individual and collective characteristics, involving physical, psychological and social aspects of human nature. The multiplicity of factors that affects the mentioned aspects is an issue for the nursing professional, who sees care beyond an act, but an attitude (HENRY; Cavalheri; PAVANI, 2009). Thus, education is as an ongoing process, which represents a social intervention tool, through which the educator plays a role that goes beyond providing knowledge vertically. This education is aimed at questioning reality with those who teach it, by providing them with the means to be agents of their own education, raising awareness and growing up, watching out for their health with autonomy and dignity. (Freire, 1996).

For a full care (approach the human being in its physical and subjective entirety, real attention to individuals, groups and the community needs), health education activities are necessary, since they provide knowledge dissemination among health professionals and users. Therefore, through health education, users build autonomy and empowerment for self-care (MACHADO et al, 2007).

That is exactly when the health professional should make use of health education in order to clarify the user about their doubts and anxieties; stimulate reflections on what the disease is for him, how it is being addressed; encourage to develop rehabilitation strategies for their normal life, which are consonant with their subjectivity and their needs, agreeing with him ways of living with the chronic disease and to live as comfortable as possible (ALVES, 2005).

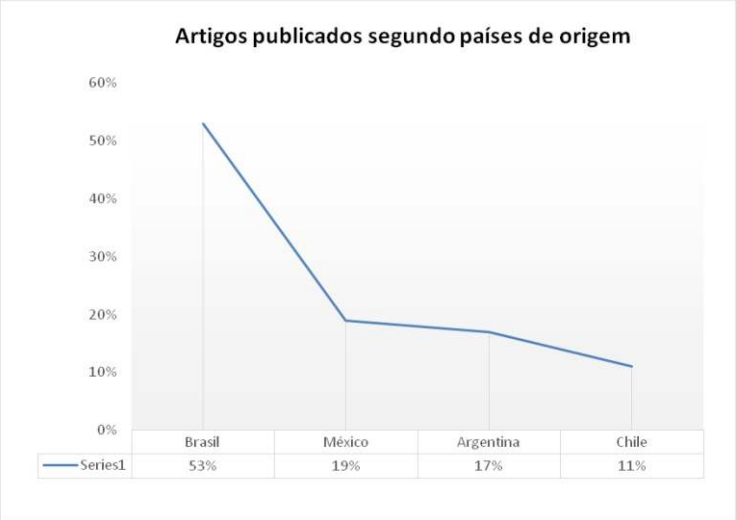
This paper aims to analyze the number of health education actions as a tool directly related to the redefinition of nursing care practice, taking into account scientific production related to the topic, around Latin America. From these assumptions, it is hoped that this research contributes as a stimulus to the formulation of further research on the subject, due to the fact that health education is seen as an highly significant instrument as a developing strategy for the link between professional and user, which be invaluable the challenge of operationalization of a holistic, full, effective and efficient care.

Methodologically speaking, this paper is a quantitative research, sparked by literature, based on scientific articles published in nursing journals from Latin America, through the database Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC). For data collection, it was used the LANIC Etext Collection system., provided by the base, which uses descriptors to trigger the collection of texts pages and documents indexed in the base server, configuring the search, according to the criteria selection, with the purpose of obtaining already "screened" data and directly related to the object of study. As selection criteria, articles which were in accordance with the period, stipulated from 2005 to 2012, consistent with the theme and that showed the following keywords were chosen: nursing, health education, nursing education and quality of care. It was also used as an inclusion criterion, articles classified as research, literature review. As for exclusion criteria, it involved editorials, reflection articles, documentaries, essays, thesis abstracts, the reviews and experience reports, resulting from this process a total of 36 manuscripts.

Data were tabulated and analyzed using the Research Analysis and Information System (SIAP), version 6.1.2.0. Data analysis was performed based on information from the articles, by identifying the main countries of publication, authors and research method, and it was based on reading and analysis of research material by selective and exploratory character.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After data analysis and interpretations, results were presented using graphs, with absolute frequency (percentage), displayed through the application Microsoft Office Professional Excel, Plus 2013 version.



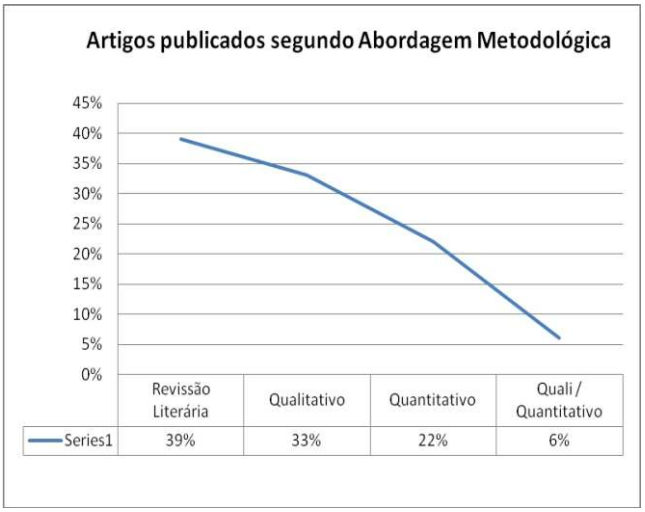
Graph 02. Data related to manuscripts publications, according to publication countries, Data collection, 2013.

According to what can be seen, Brazil is leading the rank of manuscripts publication in Latin America, and it is responsible for 53% of the research sample, followed by Mexico (19%), Argentina (17%) and Chile (11%). It was not found in the sample, based on the descriptors insertion previously mentioned, publications in the other countries in Latin America.



Graph 02. Data related to manuscripts publications, according to authors titling, Data collection, 2013.

As for authors titling, it is seen a higher manuscripts publication among those who have a master's degree (33% of total sample) and Specialists (22% of total sample), followed by those who have a doctorate degree (22%) and Scholars (17%). Post-doctoral professionals represented 3% of the total publication sample analyzed.



Graph 03. Data related to manuscripts publications, according to research method, Data collection, 2013.

Sample was stratified, still, according to the methodological approach. In this aspect, literature reviews and qualitative research showed the highest rates, 39% and 33%, respectively. Then, it was seen quantitative research, with 22% of the total sample, and quality/quantitative researches (6%). The data of this study go against what was said in the report FAPESP of Science, Technology and Innovation (2011), in which Brazil leads in the scientific articles production compared to the main Latin American countries, having had 94,622 papers published in international scientific journals indexed by Web of Science, between 2008 and 2010. The number of Brazilian publications, according to the report, was 25% greater than the sum of the works in Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela, which was 75,665 articles published between the mentioned years.

The importance and impact of knowledge originated in Brazilian research are, therefore, endorsed by assessors throughout Latin America. To Mari (2002), an important goal of the training system is to enable researchers to accomplish goals. These knowledge producers should master science in their work field and be able to raise coherent and updated issues, with methodological domain to test them. Since the structuring of autochthonous research lines, scholars have become multipliers in the new researchers training.

Brazil has become a scientific potency and its research community has been establishing a leader position not only in Latin America, but also internationally. In order to establish this leadership, however, it is required more than great impact scientific publications and qualified researchers (ALVES; AERTS, 2011).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The educational process, established through health education, should contribute to the construction of a health care model, in which the adaptation of knowledge can be incorporated as a new vision and practice in the process of health work. Health education must result in a transformation of its practice in people and in their daily production of health care, which involves the attitude of self-reflecting, when doing something, when questioning, seeking and reaching the accurate answers,

thus meeting the prospects in general.

This study allowed us to analyze the knowledge and operational practice through publications in the health education field. Considering the results, it is necessary to point out that health educational practices should be planned by multidimensional teams, and they should be inserted with integral assistance actions, and result in the production of collective knowledge, providing individuals with autonomy and ability to take care of themselves, their family and those around them.

Therefore, this activity is seen as significant, since it enables an innovative experience, promoting a closer relation and the link between operators and recipients of health education practices.

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HEALTH EDUCATION: WISDON IN NURSING CARE

ABSTRACT

Health Education consists of a social intervention tool, which is used by the educator in order to play a role that goes beyond providing vertically knowledge. This education is aimed at questioning reality with those who teach it, by providing them with the means to be agents of their own education, raising awareness and growing up, watching out for their health with autonomy and dignity. This paper aims to analyze health education actions, taking into account scientific production related to the topic, around Latin America. Methodologically speaking, this paper is a quantitative research, sparked by literature, based on scientific articles published in nursing journals from Latin America, through the database Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC). For data collection, it was used the LANIC Etext Collection system. Data were tabulated and analyzed using the Research Analysis and Information System (SIAP), version 6.1.2.0 and displayed in graphs through the application Microsoft Office Professional Excel, version 2013 Plus. The results were divided into publication countries, having Brazil as the top in the ranking (53%), authors titling, in which teachers with a master degree were the ones with the highest score (33%) and also research method, in which the number of Literature Review was noticed as the highest (39%). Therefore, this activity is seen as significant, since it enables an innovative experience, promoting a closer relation and the link between operators and recipients of health education practices.

KEY WORDS: knowledge; health education; nursing

EDUCATION EN SANTÉ : LE SAVOIR DANS LA PRATIQUE ASSISTENTIELLE DU SERVICE D'INFIRMERIE

RÉSUMÉ

L'éducation en santé représente un outil d'intervention social,par le biais par lequel l'éducateur exerce un rôle qui va outre de fournir une connaissance verticalisée. Cette éducation a pour fonction de problématiser la réalité à ceux qui éduquent,offrant les moyens pour que ceux-ci soient sujets de leur propre éducation, se conscientisant et s'élevant, exerçant leur santé avec autonomie et dignité. Cette étude a comme objectif d'analyser les actions d'éducation en santé, ayant en vue la production scientifique des publications relationnées au thème, au sujet de l'Amérique Latine. Celle-ci, méthodologiquement traite d'une recherche quantitative, déflagrée à travers d'une révision bibliographique, basée sur des articles scientifiques dans le domaine des services d'infirmerie publiés dans des revues des pays de l'Amérique Latine, par le biais d'une base de données Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC). Pour la collecte des données, nous avons utilisé le système LANIC Etext Collection. Les données ont été tapées et analysées par le Sistema de Informação e Análise de Pesquisas (SIAP), version 6.1.2.0 et exposées en graphiques par l'applicatif Microsoft Office Profissional Excel, version Plus 2013. Les résultats ont été stratifiés dans les pays de publication où le Brésil est en tête (53%), titre des auteurs, d'où les professionnels ayant un master ceux qui ont le plus marqué (33%) et également quant à la méthode de recherche, où nous avons constaté le plus grand nombre de manuscrits de la Révision Littéraire (39%). Ainsi, cette activité se présente comme significante car elle possibilite une expérience innovatrice, provocant l'approche et le lien entre les opérateurs et les récepteurs des pratiques de l'éducation en santé.

MOTS CLÉS : Connaissance ; Education en santé, Service d'infirmerie

EDUCACIÓN EN SALUD: LA SABIDURIA EN LA PRÁCTICA ASISTENCIAL EN ENFERMERÍA

RESUMEN

La educación en salud representa una herramienta de intervención social, por medio de la cual, el educador ejerce un papel que va más allá de proporcionar un conocimiento vertical izado. Esta educación tiene por función problematizar la realidad junto a aquellos a quien educa, ofreciendo los medios para que los mismos sean sujetos de su propia educación, concientizándose y creciendo, ejerciendo su salud con autonomía y dignidad. El presente estudio tiene como objetivo analizar las acciones de educación en salud, teniendo en vista la producción científica de publicaciones relacionadas al tema en torno a América Latina. Éste, metodológicamente, trata de una investigación cuantitativa, desencadenada por medio de levantamiento bibliográfico, basado en artículos científicos del área de enfermería publicados en periódicos de países de América Latina, por medio de la base de datos Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC). Para la colecta de datos se utilizo el sistema LANIC Etext Collection. Los datos fueron tabulados y analizados por medio del Sistema de Informação e Análise de Pesquisas

(SIAP), versão 6.1.2.0 y expuestos en gráficos por medio del aplicativo Microsoft Office Professional Excel, versão Plus 2013. Los resultados fueron estratificados en países de publicación, donde Brasil lideró el ranking (53%), titulación de los autores, siendo los profesionales masters los que más puntuaron (33%) y todavía cuando el método de investigación, donde se constató el mayor número de manuscritos de Revisión literaria (39%). Así, esa actividad se presenta como significativa, al tiempo que posibilita una experiencia innovadora, promoviendo la aproximación y el vínculo entre los operadores y los receptores de las prácticas de educación en salud.

PALABRAS CLAVES: conocimiento, educación en salud, enfermería

EDUCAÇÃO EM SAÚDE: A SABEDORIA NA PRÁTICA ASSISTENCIAL DA ENFERMAGEM

RESUMO

Educação em Saúde representa uma ferramenta de intervenção social, por meio da qual o educador exerce um papel que vai além de fornecer um conhecimento verticalizado. Esta educação tem por função problematizar a realidade junto àqueles a quem educa, oferecendo os meios para que os mesmos sejam sujeitos de sua própria educação, conscientizando-se e crescendo, exercendo sua saúde com autonomia e dignidade. O presente estudo tem como objetivo analisar as ações de educação em saúde, tendo em vista a produção científica de publicações relacionadas ao tema, em volta da América Latina. Este, metodologicamente, trata de uma pesquisa quantitativa, deflagrada por meio de levantamento bibliográfico, embasado em artigos científicos da área de enfermagem publicados em periódicos de países da América Latina, por meio da base de dados Latin American Network Information Center (LANIC). Para coleta de dados utilizou-se o sistema LANIC Etext Collection. Os dados foram tabulados e analisados por meio do Sistema de Informação e Análise de Pesquisas (SIAP), versão 6.1.2.0 e expostos em gráficos por meio do aplicativo Microsoft Office Professional Excel, versão Plus 2013. Os resultados foram estratificados em países de publicação, onde o Brasil liderou o ranking (53%), titulação dos autores, sendo os profissionais mestres os que mais pontuaram (33%) e ainda quanto ao método de pesquisa, onde se constatou o maior número de manuscritos de Revisão Literária (39%). Assim, essa atividade apresenta-se como significante, ao tempo que possibilita uma experiência inovadora, promovendo a aproximação e o vínculo entre os operadores e os receptores das práticas de educação em saúde.

PALAVRAS-CHAVES: conhecimento; educação em saúde; enfermagem