88 - VISION OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS OF THE REGION AMURES AS A REQUEST FOR LABORATORY TESTS.

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INTRODUCTION

When we conduct a clinical consultation , the image examination can be requested whenever some physical aspect lacks functional better understanding .

Using the legal prerogative which gives the Law 6.316/75 , the COFFITO , edited on May 9, 1987 , the resolution n . 80 , which in its Article 3 , points out that the therapist is competent professional to seek any information it deems necessary at follow up, the patient under his responsibility , by any other professional health team , through the solicitation of technical reports specialized ; as well as the results of laboratory tests, inherent to them . (SARTOR 2012) .

Corroborating the above professional activity , the National Education Council through the Board of Higher Education , published Resolution n.4 , which exposes in its Article 5 , that the formation of the physiotherapist , aims to provide the professional knowledge required for the exercise of specific skills and abilities , among these , is the application and interpretation of preliminary clinical and complementary examinations (CREFITO 10,2012).

In this view, the Ministry of Labor, through the Brazilian Classification of Occupations, describes among other physiotherapy activities, the task to apply and interpret laboratory tests (MINISTRY OF LABOUR, 2012).

Appropriating this knowledge, many of the arrangements for exams, become timely to complement the kinetic functional assessment or verification of the effectiveness of physical therapy. We can mention some of them: as blood tests, the RX, Computed Tomography, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance of, among others.

Given this context, we sought to clarify the vision of physiotherapists in the region of AMURES as complementary tests.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The imaging complement , whether RX , MRI , ultrasound , bone scintigraphy , etc. , is an instrument that can provide the professional who requests a structural view of the tissue that he wants to search , either bone , muscle , tendon , ligament etc. (GREENSPAN , 2006) .

The RX is the most common imaging modality used to be a simple, easily available , relatively inexpensive and that interpretation can occur without technical training . (Carrol et al , 1997) .

Computed tomography (CT) , its greatest advantages are the images that allow visualization of anatomy in slices without blocking visual that other tissues could inflict to the area of interest . (Brontrager , 2003) .

The Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) , its major advantage is its superior contrast resolution , particularly with respect will distinguish difference between soft tissues such as fat and muscle. (GREENSPAN , 2006) .

Bone scintigraphy has as main force its ability to produce images of metabolic activity . The ultrasound is not invasive at the frequencies used for diagnostic imaging of misfortunes such as tendinitis , bursitis , etc. . (BRONTRAGER , 2003) .

The hematological determine specific blood levels are higher or lower than normal and can be useful in the diagnosis of diseases such as anemia , leukemia and infections.

Electromyography is the recording of the electrical activity of selected skeletal muscle groups at rest and during voluntary contraction . In EEG , electrodes placed in standard areas of the scalp of the patient record a part of the brain electrical activity . In general, any condition that reduces the level of consciousness changes the EEG pattern in proportion to the degree of loss of consciousness.

The electrocardiogram is performed closer to the assessment of cardiac status (Springhouse , 2005) The urodynamic study allows to characterize , in an objective and accurate , the actual urinary disorder (GIRÃO , 2002 FREITAS , et.al , 2006).

Spirometry is the lung function test most widely used , simple and low cost (GARDEN , et.al , in TARANTINO , 2008) . In this perspective , the request for additional tests , although it is a very common practice by health professionals , it is clear that in the field of physical therapy is an underutilized resource.

This horizon, the Decree Law 938/69 , provides the profession of physiotherapist and the Law 6.316/75 , the system creates COFFITO / CREFITOS (Federal and Regional Council of Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy) , giving the first prerogative to monitor and regulate the profession as is contemplated in Article 1 and 5 of the Law (SARTOR 2012).

Using this legal prerogative , the COFFITO issued Resolution 80/87 , stating in its Article 3 , the physiotherapist is competent professional to seek any information it deems necessary , by any other Professional Health Team , by request of technical reports specialized, as well as the results of laboratory tests, inherent to them (SARTOR 2012).

In this regard, the Ministry of Education and Culture , enacted Resolution 4/2002 , published by the National Council of Education through the Board of Higher Education , instituting the National curriculum guidelines for undergraduate courses in physiotherapy, highlighting in its Article 5 , the said training aims to equip the professional knowledge required for the application and interpretation of preliminary clinical and complementary examinations(CREFITO10).

In this view , the Ministry of Labor , through the Brazilian Classification of Occupations , reveals that physiotherapy given encoding in 2236 and among the activities described by this ministry , the task is to apply and interpret laboratory tests (MINISTRY OF LABOUR , 2012).

Therefore, we sought to verify the view that the physiotherapist has about the complementary tests , to give an even broader context on this area of professional competence.

METHODOLOGY

The present study , it is a descriptive research , the sample was composed of 123 professionals from 64 institutions connected to the physiotherapy sector , located in 18 municipalities in the Region Amures (Association of Municipalities of Mountain Region), including colleges, hospitals, clinics, doctor's offices, nursing homes, academies and associations of persons

with disabilities.

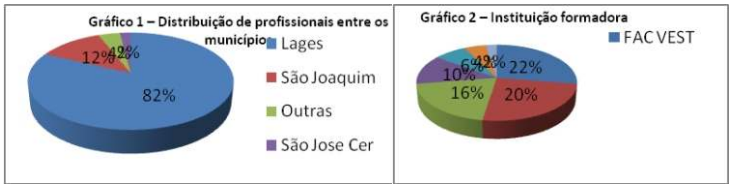
For definition of the research population was used as a database of the names of the professionals listed on the site CREFITO 10 , and healthcare facilities where was considering the existence of the performance of physiotherapist , taking as reference the " Multiple Guide 2012 " (Phonebook) carried out the contact, the explanation oe invitation to participate in the study.

The questionnaire consisted of 09 self applicable questions being 06 and 03 objective descriptive . Was obtained , 92 questionnaires for the city of Lages , 02 in Anita Garibaldi , Bom Jardim da Serra and Uribici , 04 in Bom Retiro , Pinto Correia , Otacílio Costa , 07 in São Joaquim , and 01 Bocaina South , Campo Belo do South High Capon , Cerro Negro , Rio and San Rufino José do Cerrito , respectively.

Data were statistically analyzed using the software SPSS 13.0 , by analyzing the mean, standard deviation , minimum and maximum value.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

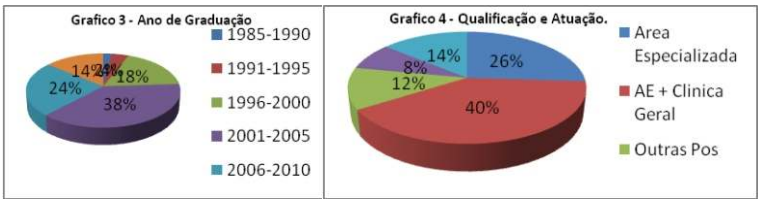
Due to the strike of post office across the country at the time of data collection, we obtained a total of 66 questionnaires and of these, 56 were from the city of Lages and 10 in other municipalities. We excluded 16 questionnaires contained irregularities. 50 questionnaires were analyzed, representing 100% of the sample profile. When analyzing the question number 1, which aimed to identify the municipality or municipalities of professional performance, we obtained information that 45 professionals develop their activities in a municipality, three in two counties and two more in three counties; forty-three of which operate in the city Lages (82%), two in Anita Garibaldi; Bocaina South; Otacílio Costa; Panel and High Bridge, respectively (4%) 7 in São Joaquim (12%) and one in San Jose the Cerrito (2%), as described in figure 1.



Source : Research Data

By identifying the institution and year of training , it was found that 22 % of professional degree obtained at the University Center Facvest , another 20 % at the University of Vale do Itajaí , 16 % at the University of Southern Santa Catarina , 10 % in Santa Catarina Association education , 6 % at the University of the West of Santa Catarina , 6 % at the State University of Santa Catarina , already at Pontificia Universidade Católica do Paraná , and the University of Cruz Alta 4 % , at Universidade Paulista in Tuiuti University of Paraná , in Regional University of Blumenau , in the Faculty of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre Institute , the University of the Campaign in the Valley Integrated College Iguacu , all with 2 % , as shown in Figure 2.

When determining the year of graduation , the study revealed that 2 % of professionals had their graduation in 1985 , 2 % in 1991 , 2 % in 1994 , 2 % in 1998 , 2 % in 1999 , 14 % in 2000 , 6 % in 2002 , 12 % in 2003 , 12 % in 2004 , 8 % in 2005 , 4 % in 2006 , 4 % in 2007 , 2 % in 2008 , 2 % in 2009 , 12 % in 2010 , 8 % in 2011 and 6 % in 2012 , as it appears in Figure 3.

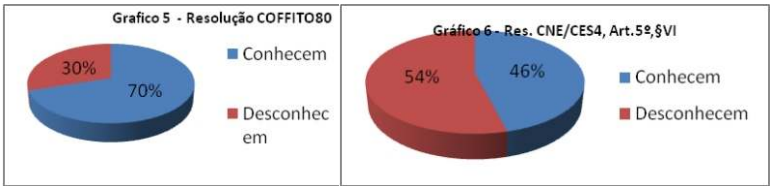


Source : Research Data

The purpose of questioning about the training institution and year of graduation was getting trying to identify whether graduates in particular HEIs or particular time demonstrated some degree of ignorance on the subject. In this regard , we note that the three professionals who reported knowing the prerogative , but declared themselves unfit to request " any " class examination; 2 comes from the same class , and have a total of three graduates of the same in the whole sample ; a fact that we can suggest a minor clarification on the prerogative in relation to the class in question .

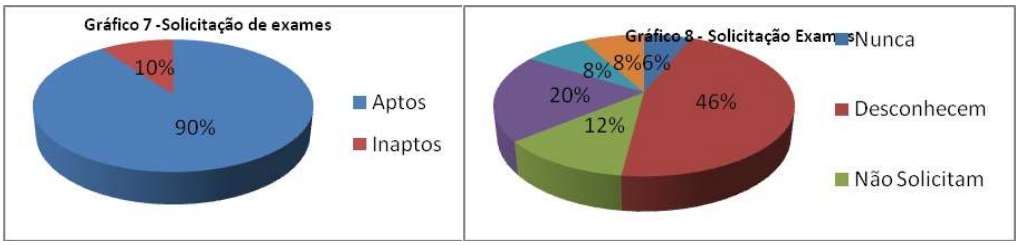
Examined whether professional physiotherapists had some kind of post- graduation, and whether they were active only in the post -graduate and also worked in general practice . Faced with this challenge , it was observed that 26 % of professionals had graduate acted solely in the area , 40 % had graduate , also worked in general practice , 12 % had other types of graduate as ; Anatomy, Child Development , Human Movement Sciences , Gerontology , Health, Exercise Physiology and Science Morphophysiology , but act in specific areas , teaching , gymnastics , etc. , other 8 % had other types of graduate as ; Physiology , Physical Activity and Health , management of Public Health , Public Health with emphasis in FHS , Public Health with emphasis in Mental Health , and generally act in physical therapy , 14 % did not have or were attending graduate school but worked in the area (s) of general and specific profession. .

One of the major goals of the research was to ascertain the degree of knowledge on the part of professionals about the legal basis underpinning the prerogative of complementary tests by the physiotherapists , where 70 % responded that it was his understanding the contents of specific provisions R.Coffito of 80 and 30 % reported not knowing . When questioned about the specific provisions of Res.CNE/CES4 , 46 % responded that it was his knowledge and 54 % reported not knowing , as it appears in the graphs 5 and 6.



Source : Research Data

Resolutions COFFITO 80, Article 3 and CNE/CES4, Art.5, § VI is the legal foundation, guaranteeing the right to request the physiotherapist exams. Based on this statement, was asked to professionals if they were believed to be able to ask "any" class exams they deemed necessary, 90% answered yes and 10% answered no; revealing that the vast majority of professionals despite demonstrate a degree of ignorance about the exact willing to grant, legitimize such autonomy, even empirically, as Figure 7.



Source : Research Data

Attempt to investigate the epidemiology of laboratory exams practiced by the population of the survey, it was found that 6 % never requested exams , through ignorance , 46% did not usually ask but acknowledged this prerogative ; 12 % would request for believing in his area of operation with no need , 20 % practiced between 1 and 10 requests / year , 8% between 10 and 20 requests / year and 8 % more than 20 requests / year, as it appears in Figure 8 .

Observed in the sequence of the epidemiology of nature exams performed , where 56 % of the sample have already requested additional tests to patients . Within the sphere of imaging ; 96.4 % of the sample have already requested radiography , MRI 57.1 % , 39.2 % ultrasound , CT 28.6 % and 3.6 % scanometry . Among the laboratory tests are at the top of the list , the CBC, and Inflammatory Markers Process Sodium and Potassium , with the same percentage of 10.7 % , followed by cholesterol and glucose with 7.1 % and calcium , triglycerides , urea and creatinine with 3.6 % each. Among other complementary diagnostic forms are , electrocardiogram and electromyography with 7.1 % , followed by holter , map , spirometry , urodynamics and electroencephalogram , each with 3.6 % , as figure 9.



Source : Research Data

In this same population percentage 46.4% of professionals always had good reception when requesting additional tests which require the completion and advice of other health professionals, 39.3% have faced adversity in the solicitation of imaging, 10.7 % both in the solicitation of imaging as laboratory tests and 7.1% in other types of tests, as figure 10.

CONCLUSION

The results found in this study , as its limitations , leading us to ensure that : -70 % of the professionals of the sample reported being knowledgeable of the provisions of Article 3 of R. Coffito 80 ; -46 % declared themselves connoisseurs of the provisions of R. CNE/CES4 , Art 5, § VI . -56 % Have already requested exams , being the most requested radiography examination , with 96.4 % . Also , it was found that 46.4 % of professionals always had good reception when requesting additional tests and 39.3 % faced adversity in test ordering.

Showed that 30 % of the population declared themselves ignorant of R.Coffito 80 , and 54 % claimed ignorance of R. CNE/CES4 , 90 % believed they are competent professionals to request " any class exams ".

Despite the growing number of studies concerning the prerogative of complementary tests by the physiotherapist , this percentage is still low , suggesting the new studies as a way to raise awareness of both the physical therapists as professional performers exams ; and provide greater benefits to the competent bodies.

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VISION OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS OF THE REGION AMURES AS A REQUEST FOR LABORATORY TESTS.

ABSTRACT

Introduction: The diagnostic test ordering by the physiotherapist, is a right founded by Resolutions 80 and COFFITO CNE/CES4 by CBO and 2236. This prerogative, shows up relevant complementary tool to correct drafting the practice of physical therapy. Objective: To elucidate the vision of the region's AMURES physiotherapists as a diagnostic test ordering. Methodology: The survey was conducted with 123 professionals from 64 institutions connected to the physiotherapy sector located in the region of AMURES, using a self-administered questionnaire consisting of nine questions, in order to evaluate various aspects of design professionals as the prerogative of the request for additional tests. Results and Conclusion: The results of this study lead us to ensure that 70% of professionals are aware of the provisions of Article 3 of Res COFFITO 80 and 46% are aware of the provisions of Res CNE/CES4, Art.5 º , § VI, with 56% of the sample has already requested additional tests, where this percentage 46.4% showed good responsiveness to request additional tests. It was evident that even a good portion of the sample willing to ignore the specific law that grant request for additional tests, 90% declare themselves competent to request any kind of exams.

KEYWORDS: Physiotherapists, AMURES, Supplementary Examinations

VISION DE LOS KINÉSITHÉRAPEUTES DE LA REGION DE AMURES COMME UNE DEMANDE DE TESTS LABORATOIRE.

RÉSUMÉ

Introduction: L'utilisation des tests complémentaires par le physiothérapeute , est un droit fondé par les résolutions 80 et Coffito CNE/CES4 et le CBO en 2236 . Ces pouvoirs , se montre outil complémentaire utile pour la préparation de la pratique correcte de la thérapie physique . Objectif: déterminer quelle vision de physiothérapeutes dans la région de Amures que des tests complémentaires. Méthodologie: L' enquête a été menée avec 123 professionnels provenant de 64 institutions liées au secteur de la physiothérapie situé dans la région de Amures l'aide d'un questionnaire auto-administré composé de 9 questions , afin d'évaluer divers aspects des professionnels de la conception et la prérogative de tests complémentaires. Résultats et conclusion : Les résultats de cette étude nous amènent à faire en sorte que 70 % des professionnels sont bien informés des dispositions de l' article 3 de la Res Coffito 80 et 46 % sont informés des dispositions de la Res CNE/CES4 , No art.5 , § VI , avec 56 % de l'échantillon a demandé des tests supplémentaires , où ce pourcentage 46,4% avaient une bonne réponse lorsque vous demandez examens. Il a été démontré que 54 % de l'échantillon ne sont pas conscients de la volonté spécifique d'accorder le droit de recours à des tests complémentaires et 90% se déclarent compétents pour demander tout type d' examens.

MOTS-CLÉS : physiothérapeutes, Amures , examens complémentaires

VISION DE LOS KINESIOTERAPEUTAS DE LA REGION DA AMURES COMO UNA SOLICITUD DE PRUEBAS DEL LABORATORIO

RESUMEN

Introducción: El uso de pruebas complementarias por parte del kinesioterapeuta, es un derecho fundado en las Resoluciones 80 y Coffito CNE/CES4 y la OBC en 2236 . Estos poderes , aparece herramienta complementaria relevante para la preparación de una correcta práctica de la terapia física. Objetivo : Determinar que la visión de los kinesioterapeutas en la región de AMURES como pruebas complementarias. Metodología: El estudio se realizó con 123 profesionales procedentes de 64 instituciones vinculadas al sector de la kinesioterapia situado en la región de AMURES utilizando un cuestionario autoadministrado que consta de 9 temas , con el fin de evaluar diversos aspectos de los profesionales del diseño y la prerrogativa de pruebas complementarias. Resultados y Conclusiones: Los resultados de este estudio nos llevan a asegurar que el 70 % de los profesionales son conocedores de lo dispuesto en el artículo 3 de la Resolución Coffito 80 y el 46% tienen conocimiento de las disposiciones de la Res. CNE/CES4 , Art.5 º , § VI , con un 56 % de la muestra ha solicitado pruebas adicionales , en los que este porcentaje el 46,4 % tuvo buena respuesta al solicitar exámenes. Se demostró que el 54 % de la muestra no son conscientes de la voluntad específica de otorgar el derecho de uso de pruebas complementarias y el 90 % se declara competente para solicitar cualquier tipo de exámenes.

PALABRAS CLAVE: kinesioterapeutas , AMURES , Exámenes complementarios

VISÃO DOS FISIOTERAPEUTAS DA REGIÃO DA AMURES QUANTO A SOLICITAÇÃO DE EXAMES COMPLEMENTARES.

RESUMO

Introdução: A solicitação de exames complementares pelo fisioterapeuta, é um direito alicerçado pelas Resoluções Coffito 80 e CNE/CES4 e pela CBO 2236. Tal prerrogativa, mostra-se relevante ferramenta complementar para correta elaboração da conduta fisioterapêutica. Objetivo: Verificar qual a visão dos fisioterapeutas da região da AMURES quanto a solicitação de exames complementares. Metodologia: A pesquisa foi realizada com 123 profissionais de 64 estabelecimentos ligados ao setor de fisioterapia localizados na região da AMURES, utilizando um questionário autoaplicável composto por 9 questões, visando avaliar em vários aspectos a concepção dos profissionais quanto a prerrogativa da solicitação de exames complementares. Resultados e Conclusão: Os resultados encontrados neste estudo, conduzem-nos a assegurar que 70% dos profissionais são conhecedores do disposto do Art. 3º da Res. Coffito 80 e 46% são conhecedores do disposto da Res. CNE/CES4, Art.5º, § VI, sendo que 56% da amostra já solicitou exames complementares, onde desta porcentagem 46,4% obtiveram boa receptividade ao solicitar exames complementares. Ficou evidenciado que 54% da amostra desconhecem os dispostos específicos que outorgam o direito da solicitação de exames complementares e 90% declaram-se competentes a solicitação de qualquer classe de exames complementares.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: Fisioterapeutas, AMURES, Exames Complementares