151 - NR 32: A VISION OF THE HEALTH WORKER

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INTRODUCTION

Workers of the health institutions confront themselves, in the environment of work, with situations with diversified occupational risks.

As Sarkis, et al (2004) apud Brazil (2002), the term health of the worker mentions a field to it of knowing that it aims at to understand the relations between work and process health-illness.

These authors, analyzing the health of the worker in the context of the nursing, through the times, verify that these workers are displayed to some loads that compromise its health, generating high indices of industrial accidents and illnesses related to the work.

To try to solve this problem, the Ministry of the Work (MTE) launched Decree nº 485, of 11 of November of 2005; published in Federal official gazette in 16/11/2005.

According to MTE (2006) this Regulating Norm - NR, has for purpose to establish the basic lines of direction for the implementation of measures of protection to the security and the health of the worker of the health services, as well as of that they in general exert activities of promotion and assistance to the health.

For ends of application of this NR, the MTE (2006) clarifies that any construction destined to the installment of assistance to the health of the population is understood for health services and all the actions of promotion, recovery, assistance, research and education in health in any level of complexity.

Mendes (2004) affirms that the nursing sector is the champion of accidents in the service of Brazilian health.

Ahead of the displayed one, this work has for objective to analyze regulating norm 32 in the vision of the health worker.

For the development of this study, it was opted to the Bibliographical Research, that as Marconi and Lakatos (1999) enclose secondary sources, all public bibliography already become in relation the study subject, since doubtful publications, bulletins, periodicals, magazines, books, research, monographs, thesis, cartographic material, amongst others, even though verbal medias: radio, writings in magnetic ribbon and audiovisuals, films and television. Its purpose is to place the researcher in direct contact with everything what it was written, said or filmed on determined subject, conferences also followed of debates that has been transcribed for some form, wants published or recorded.

THEORETICAL RECITAL

Every day professional that they watch over for the health and well-being of the others, either in dental hospitals, laboratories or doctor's offices, they run dangers.

As Robazzi and Barros Júnior (2005) in Brazil do not have a specific federal legislation that contemplates the problems found in existing environments of work in the health sector. These authors cite that the current regulating are little and are idealized for such workstations, having thus facilitated the event of security and health problems, related the workers of the sector.

Thus, the Ministry of the Work and Job (MTE) of Brazil, instituted a Group of Work (GT) that it had as first objective to analyze the necessity of if constructing a specific legislation to regulate the activities developed for the health workers, creating Norma Regulamentadora (NR) specific, that it would have to be added to the set of existing Norms already (BRAZIL, 2003).

As Robazzi and Barros Júnior (2005) apud Brazil (2003) the Work group was constituted by fiscal auditors of the work (doctors of the work, security engineers) and other guests (nurse of the work, architect), changing the experiences of these professionals between its members. To the end, it was opted to the elaboration of a norm. During ten months they had congregated, made visits the hospital institutions, had heard the opinion of specialists, had carried through survey of scientific articles and national and international legislation. Thus, the text of the future NR was elaborated, that received numeration 32.

The authors above, emphasize that this norm intends to correct some distortions as surrounding hospital risky and unhealthy, many times with workers carrying through its task in inadequate way, in result of not the equipment use of individual protection (EPI) or without decurrent labor conditions adjusted of a physical structure many times inappropriate.

Robazzi and Marziale (2004) cite that the occupational risks are diverse the one that are submitted the workers of the health area; between them the risks meet biological, the physicists, chemistries, the psicossociais and the ergonomic ones. Such risks make use the professionals if to become sick people and/or to suffer industrial accidents when measured of security they are not adopted.

In the daily one of the nursing work, for example, it is possible to detect risk situations such as: administration of banns in the shower in the patients, with the professional using garbage bags moored in the feet to protect it, due the absence of the appropriate EPIS; after the corporeal collection of blood and other liquids carrier of pathogenic microorganisms, many professionals carry syringes, needles and other instruments for the corridors of the institutions of health without protection, until these materials to be deposited in located boxes of discarding far from the collection places. It still has the presence of professionals with opened footwear, as well as carrying adornments, as rings and bracelets, which facilitate the contamination possibility. Moreover, they suffer to falls and consequences industrial accidents for sliding in smooth soils of the hospitals, among others.

Costa and Feli (2005) still alert for the chemical exposition the one that the health workers are displayed, mainly the nursing. The form as the nursing work is organized aggravates the processes of consuming of the workers for the exposition to the chemical loads, that can be in rooms badly ventilated, inadequate physical spaces that are increased by problems with equipment, chemical mixture, sped up rhythm, long days, inadequate use of EPI, beyond the lack of measure of collective protection that makes possible or intensifies this exposition.

For the authors above, many times the workers are unaware of the possible effect of chemical substances; such substances exert diverse purposes, as for example: sterilization, medication, disinfection, being able to be very dangerous for the health, being many of carcinogenic them.

Sailer (2004) not only detaches that the industrial accidents with exposition to the biological material enter the workers

of the health area have been considered preoccupying, for the damages who cause the institutions, as well as the proper workers.

Kerber and Vaz (2001) affirm that the nursing assumes a double condition human being, therefore at the same time that she is agent of action of taking care of attended the other (customer), are agent of the action of its proper health in the work environment.

In Brazil, the hospital is considered an institution integrated to the tertiary sector of the economy, with degree of risk 3, which had to the unhealthy operations carried through there. According to Brazilian legislation, the classification of risk degree is changeable enters 1 the 4 degrees (Marziale, 1995).

To this respect, Sailer (2004) cites the Health department (1995) that it defines risk as one or more conditions of an 0 variable with potential necessary to cause injuries the person, damages the equipment and installations to the environment, loss of material in process or reduction of the production capacity.

Amongst the physical risks gifts in the hospital environment, Sailer (2004) apud Marziale and Rodrigues (2002) cites the ambient temperature (high in the areas of sterilization and low in the Surgical Center), the ionizing and not-ionizing radiations, internal and external noises, inadequate illumination, electric exposition the fires and shocks.

Marziale (1995) still detaches the ergonomic agents who can cause damages to the health of the nursing worker as the transport of patients and its movement, the equipment manuscript and materials, drawn out and inadequate positions, flexion of the vertebral column in activities of assistance, causing breakings, lombalgias and varicose veins.

In relation to the equipment of individual protection, Sailer (2005) apud Sarquis (1999) identifies that 84% of the nursing workers had judged unnecessary the EPI use, for discrediting in the contamination of the material that they were manipulating.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In constant exposition to the most varied risks and situations the Brazilian service of health gained an ally, Norma Regulamentadora 32.

It is necessary to understand despite the subjects related to the health of the nursing worker cannot be analyzed separately, must be associates to the biological question, to the conditions of life in the work, as well as the determinative factors for risks of accidents and occupational illnesses.

During the academic experience it was observed that one of the factors that contribute for the occurrence of accidents in the work it is the unfamiliarity of the risk agents whom they are gifts in day-by-day of the health professional. The unfamiliarity of the risk, the reliable excess in the technique and the disrespecting and the indifference for the risk, the lack of professionals in number enough to develop the tasks, the lack of appropriate technology come back toward the security of the professional also are factors that can contribute for the increase in the occurrence of industrial accidents.

In this context, it is observed that for the prevention of accidents the knowledge is very important, the information concerning what it can happen after one cut, a bite, a contamination for some type of fluid of the patient, for example. The important one is the professional if to give account of the risk that runs, therefore training in service is basic.

It is also observed that the frequency of expositions is bigger enters the team of nursing of what in other members of the health team.

The lack of an adequate label of used chemical substances leads to a deficiency of necessary information on the risks that the workers are displayed, what he contributes for the increase of the industrial accidents and occupational illness. Some requirements that would have to be followed would be the label of these substances, identifying the chemical product, name, address and telephone of the supplier, symbols of danger, precautions of security, identification it lot, among others. One perceives that the publication number on the exposition of the workers of nursing to chemical loads, for example, still very is reduced in our country, being that the great majority of these publications meets in periodic international.

Soaps, used detergents, hypochlorite of sodium in hospitals are caused of occupational dermatitis, riots as occupational asthma, nausea, vomit, irritation in the skin and eyes exposition after drawn out, being able to still lead to the development of pneumonia and until anaphylactic reaction. All these substances deserve attention, therefore the same ones can cause consuming in the health of the workers.

Ahead of the displayed one, the following measures of intervention are considered:

Training for the team of nursing in order to strengthen the use of measures of precautions, as well as the equipment use of individual protection, not to fall in the disrespecting;

Changes in the organizational structure, the direction to improve the conditions of work of the team, being adjusted the number of employees and preventing the work overload;

Stimulate joint actions for promotion of individual and collective injunctions, in order to minimize the factors of occupational risk in the unit of work;

Groups of quarrel with the team, for exchange of experiences;

Give material of individual protection promotion of an assistance with quality and security, as much the professional how much the customer.

FINAL CONSIDERATION

Norma Regulamentadora 32 defines the implantation of measures of protection to the security and the health of the workers of the health services, mainly of the risks the one that these professionals are displayed. These professionals manipulate instruments whose accidents can bring fatal risks, as the contamination for viruses that transmit illnesses serious.

The Norm establishes, for example, that the informed employee either of the risks who is submitted and that he is supplied to this professional, gratuitously, program of immunization against transmissible illnesses, beyond offering continued qualification to the professionals on as to proceed in case of industrial accidents.

The Norm foresees despite no worker initiates its activities without the equipment use of individual protection. In such a way, NR 32 is of extreme importance, as specific legislation that deals with the questions of security guard and health in the work. It is given credit that the beneficial changes could be reached by means of its normatização, a time that the procedures and measures of protection must be carried through in order to promote security in the work and occupational prevention of accidents and illnesses.

It is extremely important that all the health professionals are informed on the related legislation, as well as demand adequate conditions of work mainly, exerting its paper while professional and citizens, who fulfill with its duties and demand its rights, of that to work with security.

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NR 32: A VISION OF THE HEALTH WORKER

ABSTRACT
The health professionals face, in its environment of work, with situations that can take them it the diverse occupational risks, as well as industrial accidents. Nursing sector is the champion of accidents in the service of Brazilian health; being thus, the present study it has for objective to analyze Norma Regulamentadora 32 in the vision of the health worker. For its development, it was opted to the bibliographical research. In constant exposition to the most varied risks and situations the Brazilian service of health gained an ally, Norma Regulamentadora 32 is necessary to understand despite the subjects related to the health of the nursing worker cannot be analyzed separately, must be associates to the biological question, to the conditions of life in the work, as well as the determinative factors for risks of accidents and occupational illnesses. During the academic experience it was observed that one of the factors that contribute for the occurrence of accidents in the work it is the unfamiliarity of the risk agents whom they are gifts in day-by-day of the health professional. In this context, it is observed that for the prevention of accidents the knowledge is very important, the information concerning what it can happen after one cut, a bite, a contamination for some type of fluid of the patient, for example. It is extremely important that all the health professionals are informed on the related legislation, as well as demand adequate conditions of work mainly, exerting its paper while professional and citizens, who fulfill with its duties and demand its rights, of that to work with security

KEY WORDS: occupational illnesses, Industrial accidents, health of the worker

NR 32: UNE VISION DE L'OUVRIER DE SANTÉ

RÉSUMÉ
Le visage de professionnels de santé, dans son environnement de travail, avec les situations qui peuvent le leur prendre les risques professionnels divers, aussi bien que des accidents industriels de travail. Sabe que le secteur de soins est le champion des accidents dans le service de la santé brésilienne ; étant de ce fait, la présente étude qu'elle a pour que l'objectif analyse Norma Regulamentadora 32 dans la vision de l'ouvrier de santé. Pour son développement, elle a été choisie à la recherche bibliographique. Dans l'exposition constante aux risques et aux situations les plus divers que le service brésilien de la santé a gagné un allié, Norma Regulamentadora 32 est nécessaire pour comprendre en dépit des sujets liés à la santé de l'ouvrier de soins ne peuvent pas être analysés séparément, doivent être les associés à la question biologique, aux conditions de la vie dans le travail, aussi bien que les facteurs déterminatifs pour des risques des accidents et des maladies professionnelles. Pendant l'expérience d'universitaire on l'a observé qu'un des facteurs qui le contribuent pour l'occurrence des accidents dans le travail est le caractère étranger des agents de risque qu'ils sont des cadeaux en jour-par-jour du professionnel de santé. Dans ce contexte, on l'observe que pour la prévention des accidents la connaissance est très importante, l'information au sujet de ce qu'elle peut se produire après qu'on ait coupé, une morsure, une contamination pour un certain type de fluide du patient, par exemple. Il est extrêmement important que tous professionnels de santé soient au courant sur la législation relative, aussi bien qu'à états proportionnés de demande de travail principalement, exerçant son papier tandis que professionnel et citoyens, qui accomplissent avec ses fonctions et exigent ses droites, de cela pour travailler avec la sécurité.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE : Maladies professionnelles, accidents industriels de travail, santé de l'ouvrier

NR 32: UNA VISIÓN DEL AYUDANTE DE SANIDAD
RESUMEN

La cara de los profesionales de salud, en su ambiente del trabajo, con las situaciones que pueden tomároslo los riesgos ocupacionales diversos, así como accidentes de trabajo. Sabe que el sector del oficio de enfermera es el campeón de accidentes en el servicio de la salud brasileña; siendo así, el actual estudio que tiene para que el objetivo analice a Norma Regulamentadora 32 en la visión del ayudante de sanidad. Por su desarrollo, fue optado a la investigación bibliográfica. En la exposición constante a los riesgos y a las situaciones más variados que el servicio brasileño de la salud ganó a aliado, Norma Regulamentadora 32 son necesarios entender a pesar de los temas relacionados con la salud del trabajador del oficio de enfermera no pueden ser analizados por separado, deben estar los asociados a la pregunta biológica, a las condiciones de la vida en el trabajo, así como los factores determinativos para los riesgos de accidentes y de enfermedades ocupacionales. Durante la experiencia académica fue observado que uno de los factores que lo contribuyen para la ocurrencia de accidentes en el trabajo es el unfamiliarity de los agentes del riesgo que son regalos en el día-por-día del profesional de salud. En este contexto, se observa que para la prevención de accidentes el conocimiento es muy importante, la información referente lo que puede suceder después de que una cortara, una mordedura, una contaminación para un cierto tipo de líquido del paciente, por ejemplo. Es extremadamente importante que todos los profesionales de salud son informados en la legislación relacionada, así como las condiciones adecuadas de la demanda del trabajo principalmente, ejerciendo su papel mientras que profesional y los ciudadanos, que satisfacen con sus deberes y exigen las sus derechas, de eso para trabajar con seguridad.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Enfermedades ocupacionales, accidentes de trabajo, salud del trabajador

NR 32 - UMA VISÃO DO TRABALHADOR DE SAÚDE
RESUMO

Os profissionais de saúde enfrentam, no seu ambiente de trabalho, com situações que podem levá-los à riscos ocupacionais diversos, bem como acidentes de trabalho. Sabe-se que o setor de enfermagem é o campeão de acidentes no serviço de saúde brasileira; sendo assim, o presente estudo tem por objetivo analisar a Norma Regulamentadora 32 na visão do trabalhador de saúde. Para seu desenvolvimento, optou-se pela Pesquisa Bibliográfica. Em constante exposição aos mais variados riscos e situações o serviço de saúde brasileiro ganhou um aliado, a Norma Regulamentadora 32 É preciso compreender ainda que os assuntos relacionados à saúde do trabalhador de enfermagem não podem ser analisados isoladamente, devem ser associados à questão biológica, às condições de vida no trabalho, bem como aos fatores determinantes para riscos de acidentes e doenças ocupacionais. Durante a vivência acadêmica observou-se que um dos fatores que contribuem para a ocorrência de acidentes no trabalho é o desconhecimento dos agentes de risco que estão presentes no dia-a-dia do profissional de saúde. Neste contexto, observa-se que para a prevenção de acidentes é muito importante o conhecimento, a informação acerca do que pode acontecer depois de um corte, uma picada, uma contaminação por algum tipo de fluido do paciente, por exemplo. É extremamente importante que todos os profissionais de saúde estejam informados sobre a referida legislação, bem como reivindiquem condições adequadas de trabalho, exercendo seu papel enquanto profissionais e cidadãos, que cumprem com seus deveres e exigem seus direitos, principalmente o de que trabalhar com segurança.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: Doenças Ocupacionais, Acidentes de Trabalho, Saúde do Trabalhador.