



Journal of Nursing

Revista de Enfermagem

UFPE On Line

ISSN: 1981-8963

NOTE PREVIEW ARTICLE

PEOPLE WITH SICKLE CELL DISEASE IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT AND THE CARE OF THE NURSING STAFF

A PESSOA COM DOENÇA FALCIFORME NA EMERGÊNCIA E O CUIDAR DA EQUIPE DE ENFERMAGEM

PERSONAS CON ENFERMEDAD DE CÉLULAS FALCIFORMES EN EMERGENCIAS Y CUIDADOS DEL EQUIPO DE ENFERMERÍA

Elvira Maria Martins Siqueira Carvalho¹, Fátima Helena do Espírito Santo²

ABSTRACT

Objectives: to analyze the limits and possibilities of nursing staff in caring for people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department; determine the profile of people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department; identify the care needs of people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department, and describe nursing staff care for people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department. **Method:** qualitative, descriptive field research performed in a specialized hospital, with members of nursing staff and people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department. Data will be collected by direct observation, document analysis of medical record and semi-structured interviews, submitted to content analysis. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, CAAE No 24113114.8.0000.5243. **Expected results:** to contribute to the systematization of nursing care for people with sickle cell disease, based on their needs while in the emergency department. **Descriptors:** Nursing; Sickle cell disease; Nursing care.

RESUMO

Objetivos: analisar os limites e possibilidades da equipe de enfermagem no cuidado à pessoa com doença falciforme na emergência; caracterizar o perfil da pessoa com doença falciforme em unidade de emergência; identificar as necessidades de cuidado da pessoa com doença falciforme em unidade de emergência e descrever como a equipe de enfermagem cuida da pessoa com doença falciforme em unidade de emergência. **Método:** pesquisa qualitativa, descritiva, de campo, a ser realizada em um hospital especializado com pessoas portadoras de doença falciforme e com membros da equipe de enfermagem lotados no setor de emergência. Os dados serão produzidos pela observação direta, análise documental de prontuários e entrevista semiestruturada e submetidos à análise de conteúdo temático. O projeto foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa, CAAE nº 24113114.8.0000.5243. **Resultados esperados:** contribuir para a sistematização da assistência de enfermagem à pessoa com doença falciforme, com base nas suas necessidades, em unidade de emergência. **Descritores:** Enfermagem; Doença Falciforme; Cuidados de Enfermagem.

RESUMEN

Objetivos: analizar límites y posibilidades del equipo de enfermería en el cuidado a personas con enfermedad de células falciformes en Emergencias; caracterizar perfil de personas con enfermedad de células falciformes en unidad de Emergencias; identificar necesidades de cuidado de personas con enfermedad de células falciformes en unidad de Emergencias y describir el cuidado del equipo de enfermería a personas con enfermedad de células falciformes en unidad de Emergencias. **Método:** investigación cualitativa, descriptiva, de campo, a realizarse en hospital especializado con portadores de enfermedad de células falciformes y miembros del equipo de enfermería localizados en sector de Emergencias. Datos a producirse por observación directa, análisis de historias clínicas y entrevista semiestruturada, sometidos a análisis de contenido temático. Proyecto aprobado por Comité de Ética en Investigación, CAAE nº 24113114.8.0000.5243. **Resultados esperados:** contribuir sistematizar la atención de enfermería a personas con enfermedad de células falciformes según sus necesidades en unidad de Emergencias. **Descriptor:** Enfermería; Enfermedad de la Hemoglobina SC; Atención de Enfermería.

¹Nurse Specialist in Higher Education Teaching / Hemorio / RJ, Master Student, Master of Health Care Delivery Science at the Aurora de Afonso Costa College of Nursing, Fluminense Federal University / MHCDS / EEAAC / UFF. Niterói (RJ), Brazil. E-mail: elvira-n@hotmail.com; ²RN, Professor of Nursing, Department of Medical-Surgical Nursing, Aurora de Afonso Costa College of Nursing/MEM/EEAAC/UFF. Niterói (RJ), Brazil. E-mail: professorafh@vm.uff.br

INTRODUCTION

Sickle cell disease is an ancient genetic disease with high prevalence in Brazil¹, due to frequent occurrence of miscegenation in the population; this disease is quite limiting its clinical manifestations and complications.³ Caregivers at Intermediate levels of care are unaware of or even ignore the illness within delivery of care.²

It is estimated that 20,000 to 30,000 Brazilians have sickle cell disease and, according to the coordination of the National Policy on Comprehensive Care for People with Sickle Cell Disease of the Ministry of Health, it is considered a problem that requires public health interventions.¹ Among the critical events that affect people with sickle cell disease are: acute chest syndrome, splenic sequestration, hemolytic anemia, infections, and most common of all, pain.⁵⁻⁷

In people with sickle cell disease, pain is part of the constant evolution of the disease, being the cause of multiple hospitalizations over their lifetime. Acute crises of pain or algic crises commonly manifest at 24 months of age and are responsible for most cases of emergency care and hospitalization, as well as poor quality of life for affected patients, and frequent hospitalizations that result in high mortality rates.²

Treatment of sickle cell disease as a chronic and progressive disease involves evaluation and care by a multidisciplinary team, periodic medical appointments, routine lab tests, indications for transfusion therapy, and/or use of exceptional medications such as hydroxyurea and iron chelate, essential for preventing successive hospitalizations to treat clinical complications.

Sickle cell disease and its clinical complications have hierarchical levels of complexity, without interruption between periods of wellness and emergencies. In this sense, the following are mentioned among the challenges of caring for people with sickle cell disease: shortening the duration and frequency of acute complications; reducing chronic complications; improving survival rates and quality of life. Therefore, these people require health care from nursing staff who can comply with the specificities presented by the disease, in its social and psychological aspects. Thus, two questions emerged as guiding questions for this study:

<< What are the care needs of people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department? >> << How does nursing

staff care for people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department? >>

OBJECTIVES

- To analyze the limits and possibilities of nursing staff in caring for people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department.
- To determine the profile of people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department.
- To identify care needs of people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department and describe how nursing staff cares for people with sickle cell disease in the emergency department.

METHOD

Descriptive, exploratory, qualitative case study, to be developed in a public hospital of medium complexity, located in Rio de Janeiro, state of Rio de Janeiro.

Participants will be people with sickle cell disease treated at the hospital and members of nursing staff from the emergency department. The study will use the following inclusion criteria for participating patients: people with sickle cell disease admitted to the emergency department, of both genders, 18 years of age or above, willing to participate in the study, and with agreement made official by the Informed Consent Form (ICF), to be signed by participants or their guardians. The study will use the following criteria for participating nursing staff members: working for at least for two months in the emergency department, of both genders, 18 years of age or above, willing to participate in the study, and with agreement made official by the ICF. Exclusion criteria: people with sickle cell disease who are to be transferred or are absent from the sector at the time of data collection, and members of nursing staff who are absent from the sector in the period of data collection.

Data will be collected by direct observation, documentary analysis of medical records of people with sickle cell disease treated in the unit, and interviews that are both scripted and a semi-structured, recorded in MP4 digital format to preserve integrity of speech.

Data derived from the documentary analysis will be subjected to simple statistical analysis. Observations and interviews will be subjected to content analysis, which according to Bardin is a set of investigative techniques that seeks to interpret communications by objective, systematic and

Carvalho EMMS, Espírito Santo FH do.

People with sickle cell disease in the emergency...

quantitative description of their manifest content.

The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Fluminense Federal University (UFF), College of Medicine, Fluminense Federal University/HU Antônio Pedro, CAAE 24113114.8.0000.5243.

EXPECTED RESULTS

To contribute to the systematization of nursing care for people with sickle cell disease, based on their needs while in the emergency department.

This study will demonstrate prospects for investigations that can broaden knowledge and debates in the field of nursing in the care of people with sickle cell disease, focusing on comprehensive care to improve the health and quality of life of these people.

REFERENCES

1. Brasil. Ministério da Saúde. Linha de cuidado em Doença Falciforme. Manual de Educação em Saúde. Ministério da Saúde. Secretaria de Atenção à Saúde. Departamento de Atenção Especializada. Brasília: Editora do Ministério da Saúde, 2009. 35p.
2. Brasil. Ministério da Saúde, Secretaria de Atenção à Saúde. Doença falciforme: condutas básicas para tratamento. Secretaria de Atenção à Saúde, Departamento de Atenção Especializada. Brasília: Ministério da Saúde; 2012. 64p.
3. Salazar EAUM, Ivo ML, Gerk MAS, Nunes CB, Pontes ERJC, Junior MAF. Agravos gestacionais de uma paciente com anemia falciforme: relato de caso clínico. J Nurs UFPE on line [Internet]. 2013 Jun [cited 2013 Dec 3];7(9):5600-3. Available from: <http://www.revista.ufpe.br/revistaenfermagem/index.php/revista/article/view/5040> doi: 10.5205/reuol. 3529-29105-1-SM. 0709201330
4. Cordeiro RC. Experiência do adoecimento de mulheres e homens com doença falciforme [tese] Salvador: Universidade Federal da Bahia, Escola de Enfermagem [Internet] 2013 [cited 2014 May 6]. Available from: <http://repositorio.ufba.br/ri/handle/ri/13587>
5. Caldas P, Boa Sorte N, Amorim T, Freitas M, Ribeiro R, Fonseca SF. Eventos Clínicos e fatores associados em uma coorte de crianças com doença falciforme. Gazeta Medica da Bahia [Internet] 2010 Aug/Oct [cited 2014 May 6];80(3):14-9. Available from: <http://www.gmbahia.ufba.br/index.php/gmbahia/article/view/1104/1060>.
6. Bardin L. Análise de conteúdo. São Paulo: Editais 70; 2011. 229 p.

7. Ballas SK. Pain Management of Sickle Cell Disease. Hematol oncol clin of North Am [Internet]. 2005 Oct [cited 2014 May 6];19(5):785-802. Available from: <http://www.hemonc.theclinics.com/>

Submission: 2014/06/04

Accepted: 2014/06/27

Publishing: 2014/08/01

Corresponding Address

Elvira Maria Martins Siqueira de Carvalho
Rua Rego Lopes, 30 / casa 1 / Ap.101
Bairro Tijuca
CEP 20520-040 — Rio de Janeiro (RJ), Brazil