EVALUATION OF PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN THE EXPERIENCE OF THE PREGNANTS LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS

RESUMO


Descriptors:
Pregnant Women; Primary Health Care; HIV; AIDS.

METHODOLOGY

Objective: evaluating the presence and extent of the attributes of the Primary Health Care (PHC) to pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS, according to the PCATool-Brazil-adult-reduced version of the instrument, in the experience of the users. Method: a quantitative cross-sectional study. The study population is the totality of pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS who are/were treated in health services PHC in Santa Maria/Rio Grande do Sul. Data collection will be conducted from April to September 2014, with the instrument PCATool-Brazil - adult-reduced version. Data analysis will be performed in Predictive Analytics Software version 18.0 for Windows. The project was approved by the Ethics in Research, CAAE: 26498113.0.0000.5346. The Term of Consent will be provided to all participants. Expected results: the intention is to give support to the management of care for pregnant women with HIV/AIDS by the articulation between the points of the Network of Health Care. 

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INTRODUCTION

The epidemic of infection with Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and the consequent development of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) consist of one of the current challenges for public health. The social and individual impact brought about by the epidemic require interventions developed for people living with HIV/AIDS, considering the repercussions triggered.1

The epidemiologic profile of HIV infection is characterized by heterosexual transmission, resulting in the advancement of notifications among women, especially in childbearing age. From this feminization of the epidemic profile, is shown the increase of the AIDS cases incidence among children as a result of the exposure category of Vertical Transmission (VT) of HIV.2

Facing with this, it becomes necessary the identification and knowledge of the form of realization of assistance during the gestational period in public health services, especially with regard to programmatic prevention and reduction actions of the TV of HIV made by professionals in Primary Health Care (PHC). The PHC has a central role in the organization and performance of health care, representing the first level of contact of individuals with the health system. Its defining attributes of care actions are the longitudinality, comprehensiveness, coordination of care, attention focused on the family, the community orientation of the actions and the cultural competence of professionals, as regards guidelines and monitoring tools like the attention.4-2

Networks of Health Care (RAS) consist of organizational arrangements between health services of technologic different densities, integrated by means of technical, logistical and management support systems. The RAS shown to be effective for the expansion of promotion and prevention, since seeking comprehensive care from the construction of horizontal relationships between services, using as main core PHC. It is noteworthy that, in the case of pregnancy in the context of HIV / AIDS, RAS represent an important mechanism to approach the feminization of the epidemic.5-6

Systemic integration is through a continuous, comprehensive, humane and qualified way to meeting the principles of access, equity, clinic, health care and economic efficiency. It is essential that women are supported by a network of appropriate services that enables, besides strategies such as prenatal care, counseling and provision of antiretroviral therapy for mothers and children infected or exposed, greater comfort, quality of life and wellbeing so that we can reduce the TV of HIV.7-8-9,5

This research aims to:

● Evaluating the presence and extent of PHC attributes of pregnant women living with HIV/ AIDS, according to the instrument PCATool-Brazil-adult-reduced-version, in the experience of the users.

METHOD

The present study originated from the execution of a project matrix research linked to the Postgraduate Program in Nursing of the Federal University of Santa Maria (UFSM), which signaled the need to expanding and extending the survey to the population of pregnant women living with HIV or AIDS.10

This is a cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach, which will have as scenarios the University Hospital of Santa Maria (HUSM), the Hospital Home Health and the services network of PHC of Santa Maria/Rio Grande do Sul.

The study population is the totality of pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS who are/were met in these scenarios. It is considered that in the years 2012 and 2013
were reported 48 and 34 women, respectively, by the Center for Epidemiological Surveillance of HUSM. Inclusion criteria are: women living with HIV/AIDS, regardless of age, who used the city’s network of PHC during pregnancy in the year 2012-2014. Exclusion criteria: women that are experiencing cognitive limitation that hinders the expression verbal or that are closed prison regime shall be excluded.

Data collection will be in the period April to September 2014. Approach will be taken individually through meetings with women in the health service. The research project will consist of the following parts, respecting the ethical principles set out in the Resolution of the National Health Council (CNS) 466/12:

**Part 1:** Form to characterize the sociodemographic, economic, obstetric and clinical profile.

**Part 2:** Primary Care Assessment Tool (PCATool) adult-reduced version. This instrument aims to assessing how health services are geared towards defining attributes of PHC (first contact access, longitudinality, comprehensiveness, coordination of care, family-centered care, community orientation and cultural competence of personnel), from responses of service users.\(^\text{11}\)

The data will be entered into Epi-Info version 7.0 software, using double entered independently, with error checking and inconsistencies, to ensure data accuracy. Data analysis will be performed in Predictive Analytics SoftWare (PASW) version 18.0 for Windows. Descriptive statistics will be used, and categorical variables are expressed as absolute and relative frequency, and quantitative variables are expressed as mean and standard deviation or median, minimum, maximum and interquartile range, according to the symmetry or not data, respectively.

The internal consistency of the components of PCATool Brazil-Adult-reduced version will be assessed by Cronbach's alpha. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used to assess the normality of the data. The attributes can be evaluated separately, although they are presented interrelated in healthcare practice of PHC services. Data analysis will be performed by calculating scores, according to the orientation of the instrument PCATool-Brazil manual. The 4 possible answers for each of the items are “definitely yes” (value = 4), “probably yes” (value = 3), “probably not” (value = 2), “certainly not” (value = 1) and “do not know / cannot remember” (value = 9).

The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of UFSM under CAAE: 26498113.0.0000.5346. Will be provided a Statement of Consent to all study participants.

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

It is expected that the results of this study assist in the management of care for pregnant women living with HIV/AIDS in order to qualify the care provided through the joint between the points of the RAS. Also, one glimpses the expansion of the discussions of health care aimed at these women, more specifically nursing care as well as in municipal politics, seeking the highest quality of planning and problem solving in health actions.

It is intended to contribute to the reorganization of the flow of pregnant women with HIV/AIDS in health services, in order to facilitate access to PHC, through this approach among professionals and skilled service. Finally, the intention is to subsidize new studies related to the theme, contributing to the construction of nursing knowledge.

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