Knowledge and practices of clients with wounds: implications for nursing care

SABERES E PRÁTICAS DE CLIENTES COM FERIDAS: IMPLICAÇÕES PARA O CUIDADO DE ENFERMAGEM

SABERES Y PRÁCTICAS DE CLIENTES CON HERIDAS: IMPLICACIONES PARA EL CUIDADO DE ENFERMERÍA

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: to describe the knowledge and practices of clients in care with wounds; to identify the practices used by clients in the care of wounds; to analyze the knowledge and practices of clients in wound care and their implications for nursing care. Method: qualitative study with descriptive delineation of the ethnographic type, which is being developed in the ambulatory of dressings of a basic health unit with wounded clients. The production of data is being developed in three moments: simple observation, participant observation and semi-structured interview. Data will be subjected to content analysis technique. The project was approved by the Committee of Ethics in Research, opinion 559,436. Expected results: identifying the practices used by clients in the care of wounds, having as base their knowledge and experiences in order to promote the integral nursing care to them. Descriptors: Nursing; Cultural Anthropology; Culture; Wounds and Injuries; Nursing Care.

RESUMO

Objetivos: descrever os saberes e práticas dos clientes no cuidado com feridas; identificar as práticas utilizadas pelos clientes no cuidado com feridas; analisar os saberes e práticas dos clientes no cuidado de feridas e suas implicações para o cuidado de enfermagem. Método: estudo qualitativo com delineamento descritivo do tipo etnográfico, que está sendo desenvolvido no ambulatório de curativos de uma unidade básica de saúde com clientes que têm feridas. A produção de dados está sendo desenvolvida em três momentos: observação simples, observação participante e entrevista semi-estruturada e os dados serão submetidos à Técnica de Análise de conteúdo. O projeto foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa, parecer 559.436. Resultados esperados: identificar as práticas utilizadas pelos clientes no cuidado com feridas, tendo como bases seus conhecimentos e experiências visando favorecer o cuidado integral de enfermagem aos mesmos. Descriptores: Enfermagem; Antropologia Cultural; Cultura; Ferimentos e Lesões; Cuidados de Enfermagem.

RESUMEN

Objetivos: describir los saberes y prácticas de los clientes en el cuidado con heridas; identificar las prácticas utilizadas por los clientes en el cuidado con heridas; analizar los saberes y prácticas de los clientes en el cuidado de heridas y sus implicaciones para el cuidado de enfermería. Método: estudio cualitativo con delineamiento descriptivo del tipo etnográfico, que está siendo desarrollado en el ambulatorio de curativos de una unidad básica de salud con clientes que tienen heridas. La producción de datos está siendo desarrollada en tres momentos: observación simple, observación participante y entrevista semi-estructurada. Los datos serán sometidos a la Técnica de Análisis de contenido. El proyecto fue aprobado por el Comité de Ética en Investigación, parecer 559.436. Resultados esperados: identificar las prácticas utilizadas por los clientes en el cuidado con heridas, teniendo como bases sus conocimientos y experiencias visando favorecer el cuidado integral de enfermería a los mismos. Descriptores: Enfermería; Antropología Cultural; Cultura; Heridas y Lesiones; Cuidados de Enfermería.

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INTRODUCTION

In professional training and healthcare services is observed the enhancement of technology and technical competence, noting the predominance of biomedical focus on care directed to biological manifestations and clinical changes that interfere in the process of tissue repair and the instituted treatment.¹

Studies and research that approach the wound care, most of them reveal a concern for objectivity, adopting a curative perspective whose focus is the treatment of the wound with little emphasis on educational issues facing the person with wounds as well as for their knowledge and experience in the treatment and their prevention. Given this, there is need for care practices that make it possible to overcome the biological-visible dimension, transcending the knowledge of physical and psychic aspects of injuries.²

It is important that health professionals understand the various dimensions that compose the process to live and be healthy: biological, social, cultural and subjective.³ In addition, the issues related to health and diseases should be conceived from the sociocultural contexts, seeking to integrate the knowledge and practices of clients with wounds with the scientific knowledge that guides the practices of health professionals in the development of the actions of their care.

The experience of the health-disease process by individuals of every society is rooted in the values, beliefs, practices, representations, imaginary, meanings, individual and collective experiences, reaffirming the sociocultural character of the phenomenon that composes it and psychobiological factors involved. That is because culture implies a system of signs capable of interpretation.⁴⁻⁵

Thus, care involves a full observation at the human being, covering the cultural context of who is cared, considering their previous knowledge, their values, their beliefs and individual and/or family health practices. Therefore, it is understandable that care is valuing the human being in its entirety, taking care with compassion, interest and care.⁶⁻⁷

For nursing staff to take care of wounded clients, it is necessary to interact with them, in order to meet their trajectories since the appearance of the wound. For this, they need to know their medical history, their life habits, as the injury arose, the associated pathologies, treatments of scientific nature and popular practices used in the treatment of these injuries and then guiding about care, aiming to raise awareness of the importance of the practice of self-care at home. It was identified that clients used various ways of care with wounds in addition to those practices guided by the professionals of the nursing staff, such as use of plants to make teas, poultices and changes in eating habits for the treatment of diseases and injuries and the valorization of religious practices.⁸

It is important in nursing to consider the cultural context and the meanings for the individual, subject of care. Thus, it is highlighted that the nursing care to clients with wounds should be guided in the integral care, seeking a rapprochement between scientific knowledge and popular knowledge, respecting human cultural diversity.

The health-disease process is influenced by the culture and in the development of actions, it is necessary to consider the differences between the professional and personal culture of all those involved in care have to be considered. Analyzing the cultural context of the client is necessary in order to identify the approaches between popular and professional care, for this to occur from a specific reality, with more quality in order to obtain the share of knowledge.⁹

It is important of nurses to recognize that people have different cultures, about their own experiences, values and beliefs that
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Knowledge and practices of clients with wounds... according to the author gives importance to theory of culture care diversity and universality to recognize the meanings, uses and functions of human care using this knowledge to beneficial care.9

Understanding and appreciation cultural meanings becomes valuable instruments for both who cares about and who is cared. Given this, it is highlighted that the cultural care is where values, beliefs and ways of life patterned, learned and communicated subjectively and objectively, assist, support, facilitate or enable another person to maintain their well-being, improving their skills and their way of life confronting the disease.10

A equipe de enfermagem precisa compreender que o cliente tem autonomia e individualidade em favor de seus princípios e educação,11 portanto, cabe a esta equipe refletir sobre as crenças, valores e necessidades dos clientes sob seus cuidados, objetivando atuar com eles de forma dialógica, compartilhando saberes e práticas na perspectiva de aproximar o cuidado popular e profissional no cuidado aos clientes com feridas. À luz dessas considerações, o objeto desse estudo é: os saberes e práticas de clientes no cuidado com feridas.

Nursing staff needs to understand the client’s autonomy and individuality in favor of their principles and education.11 Therefore, it behooves this team reflect on the beliefs, values and needs of the customers under your care, aiming to act with them, sharing knowledge and Dialogic practice in perspective to approach the popular and professional care in the care for clients with wounds. In the light of these considerations, the object of this study is: knowledge and practices of clients in care with wounds.

- To identify the practices used by wounded clients care.
- To analyze the knowledge and practices of wounded clients care and their implications for nursing care.

METHOD

This is a qualitative study with descriptive delineation of the ethnographic type, since the Ethnography is an investigative process, emerging as methodological resource to connect the subjects to their worldview from their beliefs, myths and values and the analysis of the lifestyle or cultural patterns, which allows people to understand the subjects in their cultural context.12

In nursing practice, to understand the behaviors of clients, makes it possible to provide care more congruent and resulting in a greater satisfaction of people who we care. Ethnography is a strategy of research in which the researcher in social reality studying to understand intrinsic and tacit elements of that society, in particular, its culture.13

The research is being developed in the ambulatory of dressings of a basic health unit in the municipality of Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro/RJ.

Study participants are wounded clients, dressings on the wound ambulatory unit with inclusion criteria: clients with wounds of both genders, adults and elderly over 18 years old, with the interest and willingness to participate in the study, officially through the signature of informed consent term (TFCC). The exclusion criteria were clients with psychic and or mental changes that undermine the participation in research and clients with surgical wounds.

The production of data is being developed in three moments: In the first moment: simple observation, aiming at approaching with the scenarios and the possible subject of research. In the second moment: participant observation, with records in field journal
where it will be described the arrival of the clients in the scenarios, their health conditions, the procedures conducted by nursing with these clients, their speeches during these moments. In the third moment: semi-structured interview with clients with wounds assisted in the respective scenario, aiming at further aspects of observation and capture their knowledge and practice in wounds care.

The interviews will be transcribed in full by the researcher, identified by fictitious names, in order to preserve the identity of the subjects. Daily records of field journal will be entered, and then the data corpus will be subjected to Content Analysis.14

The organization of the thematic analysis of content occurs in three moments. The pre-analysis, with the floating reading of the documents obtained from interviews and preparation of the material, exploration of the material, where the transformation of data in text added in units and processing of results and interpretation of data collected obtaining a meaning and categorized.14

The study had the research project approved by the Ethics Committee in Research of the University Hospital Antônio Pedro/Fluminense Federal University (UFF), under CAAE nº 26647614.3.0000.5243, with opinion number 559,436.

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

To identify the practices used by clients in the care of wounds, having as base their practices and knowledge of their personal trajectories and inherent in the social and cultural environment.

The results may contribute to a continuous quality service to clients with wounds, so that integral care and the holistic approach to these clients, along with cultural diversity are more discussed and explored along the training and professional qualification.
Knowledge and practices of clients with wounds:


