HOSPITAL PRECEPTORSHIP: HEALTH PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE AS ANALYZER OF A HEALTH TRAINING INSTITUTION
PRECEPTORIA HOSPITALAR: A PRÁTICA DO PROFISSIONAL DE SAÚDE COMO ANALISADOR DA INSTITUIÇÃO FORMAÇÃO EM SAÚDE
PRECEPTORIA HOSPITALARIA: LA PRÁCTICA DEL PROFESIONAL DE SALUD COMO ANALIZADOR DE LA INSTITUCIÓN DE FORMACIÓN EN SALUD

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Abstract
Objective: to analyze the institutionalization of preceptorship in health in a general hospital of the Duque de Caxias city. Method: socio-institutional clinical study with qualitative approach. Data will be collected in a public health facility, located in the city of Duque de Caxias/RJ. The subject will be health professionals, that are or were preceptors in the unit. The project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, on 06/06/2014 opinion 679.754. Expected results: to develop guidelines for a training protocol for health professionals who act as preceptors. Conclusion: the collective reflection of the higher education institution preceptorship in a hospital unit can motivate personal and professional transformation of those involved in vocational training and thus improving the quality of care to our population. Descriptors: Preceptorship; Health Educators; Hospital Service Education.

Resumo

Resumen
Objetivo: analizar la institucionalización de la preceptoría en salud en una unidad hospitalaria general del Municipio de Duque de Caxias. Método: estudio socio-clínico institucional con enfoque metodológico cualitativo. Los datos serán recogidos en un establecimiento público de salud, localizado en la ciudad de Duque de Caxias/RJ. Los sujetos serán los profesionales de salud, que ejercen o ejercieron función de preceptor en la unidad. El proyecto fue aprobado por el Comité de Ética en Investigación, en 06/06/2014 con parecer 679.754. Resultados esperados: elaborar directrices para un protocolo de capacitación para profesionales de la salud que actúan como preceptores. Conclusión: la reflexión colectiva de la institución preceptoría de enseñanza superior en una unidad hospitalaria se puede motivar la transformación personal y profesional de los sujetos envueltos en la formación profesional y consecuentemente en la mejora de la calidad de la asistencia prestada a nuestra población. Descriptores: Preceptoría; Educadores en Salud; Servicio Hospitalario de Educación.

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INTRODUCTION

The training of health professionals - from undergraduate to graduate - is located at the confluence of the remarkable transformations in the health area as those resulting from the restructuring of higher education. This context refers to the problems experienced by these workers in relation to inadequate personnel policies. There is little opportunity for teacher training and continuing education, which would translate into an everyday exercise to discuss their practices in collective work. Health professionals working as preceptors of undergraduate students have a special role, since they are expected to promote the articulation of theoretical knowledge with practice in their acting area. The preceptor has the function to help graduates and newly graduates in building solutions to the problems that they face in their health practice, and articulate the knowledge and values of the school and work. The preceptors are often references/models for the students, and their actions should help in forming an ethical position by students.

The main function of the preceptor is to teach medical practice, through formal instruction and with certain objectives and goals. Thus, among their salient features, there must be knowledge and ability to perform clinical procedures. In this sense, the preceptor is concerned primarily with the clinical competence or the teaching-learning aspects of professional development, favoring the acquisition of skills and competencies for new graduates in real clinical situations in the work environment. It is important to remember also that formal evaluations are also part of the duties of preceptorship.

In the city of Duque de Caxias, the fellow academic program was created in 2011 in partnership with the federal government and is offered in the areas of nursing, medicine, social work, nutrition and pharmacy, in the hospital unit of the city and in units of PSF. The program is governed by Ordinance number 025/SMS/2009 of 23 July 2009, for higher, technical and medium educational students internships, within the units of the Municipal Health Network, but there is no specific paragraph addressing the preceptorship during the internship.

From the above, our object of study is the practice of health professionals in developing preceptorship actions in health education, in a hospital unit. To interrogate the institutionalization of this practice we developed the following research questions:

What is the role of health professionals who develop preceptorship activities in a public health establishment? How do health professionals, crowded in a general hospital, carry out activities preceptorship? What effects the practice of preceptorship exerted by health professionals from a general hospital produce in health education?

It starts from the assumption that from the collective reflection of the higher education institution preceptorship in a hospital can motivate personal and professional transformation of those involved in vocational training in health and consequently to improve the quality of care provided to our population.

This study aims to analyze the institutionalization of preceptorship in health in a general hospital of the Duque de Caxias city.

METHOD

Socio-institutional clinical study with qualitative approach that considers the analysis of the implications of the subjects in the production of knowledge.

Data will be collected in a public health institution, located in Duque de Caxias City in the state of Rio de Janeiro, in a mid-size municipal hospital, providing services to various health specialties. Opened in 2008, the hospital has emergency 24h, and general surgeon, vascular surgeon, medical clinic, adult ICU, referenced dressings, maternity, medical rescuer, orthopedics, minor surgery, psychiatry, urology and neonatal ICU.

The number of patients is voluntary, which means that there is a high number of daily visits to the residents of the city and vicinity. The hospital is a reference in outpatient vascular surgery, urology, plastic surgery and orthopedic postoperative, assisting also the population of Belford Roxo and São João de Meriti.

For its sectors’ diversity, it offers great opportunity to education and has as remarkable feature the presence of academics from various higher and mid-level professional categories. Academics are accompanied by sector professionals who act as preceptors, accompanying students in the developed activities, but there is no specific training for these professionals related to preceptorship.

The subjects of the research will be health professionals, contractors or servants, who are or were preceptors in the unit.

It is noteworthy that the guidelines and regulatory standards for research involving human beings will be met, determined in
Resolution number 466/2012 which deals with research and testing in humans, the National Health Council, and requested institutional authorization for referral to the Ethics Committee in Research. The project was approved by the Ethics Committee in Research of the Faculty of Medicine of the Fluminense Federal University - UFF, under number 679,754. After approval, data collection will start with presentation of the objectives and the Consent Form (TCLE) to be signed by the subjects.

Data will be collected through semi-structured interview technique with key informants previously selected, in which the investigator has a previous list of questions or topics to be filled or answered as well as other questions may be included in its accomplishment. A workshop between the preceptors and researchers which through the interaction of its participants, promoting the reflection on the practices of professionals and structured recommendations for the improvement of the exercise of preceptorship in vocational training in health services will be held.

The findings of this study will be analyzed based on the introduction of concepts, in their moments instituting, instituted and institutionalization; of involvement and analyzer designed for Institutional French Analysis.

The registration of all the steps of the research will be done on a daily, that the perspective of Institutional Analysis, is an intervention tool that has the potential to produce a reflection movement of the practice of the researcher. The act of writing, individual or collective, is a time of reflection on and the experienced, reveals the unspoken and the non-neutrality of the researcher in the process of search.6

EXPECTED RESULTS

It is intended to develop guidelines for a training protocol for health professionals who act as preceptors, thereby contributing to a focused practice for teaching and learning quality. The implementation of a preceptorship policy in the unit may contribute to the training and development of skills of these professionals and consequently a more consistent training of students that fulfill their curricular activities.

It is necessary to list the role of health professionals and raise the difficulties surrounding the realization of education in the work process. From the collective reflection of the higher education institution preceptorship in a hospital can motivate personal and professional transformation of those involved in vocational training in nursing and consequently improving the quality of care to our population.

REFERENCES


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