



# Journal of Nursing

Revista de Enfermagem

UFPE On Line

ISSN: 1981-8963

## INTEGRATIVE REVIEW ARTICLE

### EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN IN THEIR CONDITION OF OPPRESSED AND SUBORDINATED TO MAN: AN INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

#### EMANCIPAÇÃO DAS MULHERES EM SUA CONDIÇÃO DE OPRIMIDAS E SUBORDINADAS AO HOMEM: REVISÃO INTEGRATIVA

#### EMANCIPACIÓN DE LAS MUJERES EN SU CONDICIÓN DE OPRIMIDAS Y SUBORDINADAS AL HOMBRE: UNA REVISIÓN INTEGRADORA

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#### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** analyzing in the literature discussions about gender-based violence that deal with women's emancipation of his oppressed condition and subordinate to man. **Method:** an integrative review, using the descriptors: Gender Identity, Domestic Violence, Violence against women in databases: MEDLINE, LILACS, REPIDISCA, BDNF and IBESCS. Data collection was conducted from August to October 2014 There were built three categories of analysis. **Results:** publications emerged from 2007, which probably is directly connected to the Law 'Maria da Penha'; the prime years of publication were 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2012. **Conclusion:** there were few articles that met the design, showing the need for more studies on this topic to give visibility to the phenomenon of domestic violence against women, it is essential to build alternatives that lead to empowerment of these women. **Descriptors:** Gender Identity; Violence against Women; Domestic Violence.

#### RESUMO

**Objetivo:** analisar na literatura as discussões acerca da violência de gênero que versem sobre a emancipação das mulheres de sua condição de oprimidas e subordinadas ao homem. **Método:** revisão integrativa, utilizando os descritores Identidade de Gênero, Violência Domestica, Violência contra a mulher nas bases de dados: MEDLINE, LILACS, REPIDISCA, BDNF e IBESCS. A coleta foi realizada no período de agosto a outubro de 2014. Foram construídas três categorias de análise. **Resultados:** as publicações emergiram a partir de 2007, o que provavelmente está diretamente ligado a lei Maria da Penha, os principais anos de publicação foram 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012. **Conclusão:** foram poucos artigos que atenderam ao delineamento, demonstrando a necessidade de mais estudos sobre essa temática para dar visibilidade ao fenômeno da violência doméstica contra a mulher, é fundamental que se construa alternativas que levem ao empoderamento dessas mulheres. **Descritores:** Identidade de Gênero; Violência Contra a Mulher; Violência Doméstica.

#### RESUMEN

**Objetivo:** analizar las discusiones en la literatura acerca de la violencia de género que tienen que ver con la emancipación de la mujer de su condición de oprimidas y subordinadas al hombre. **Método:** es una revisión integradora, utilizando los descriptors de la identidad de género, la violencia doméstica, la violencia contra las mujeres en las bases de datos: MEDLINE, LILACS, REPIDISCA, BDNF y IBESCS. La recolección de datos se llevó a cabo desde agosto hasta octubre 2014. Se construyeron tres categorías de análisis. **Resultados:** publicaciones surgieron a partir de 2007, lo que probablemente se conecta directamente a la Ley Maria da Penha, los mejores años de la publicación fueron 2007, 2009, 2011, 2012. **Conclusión:** había pocos artículos que cumplieron el diseño, lo que demuestra la necesidad de más estudios sobre este tema para dar visibilidad al fenómeno de la violencia doméstica contra las mujeres, es esencial para construir alternativas que conducen a la potenciación del papel de estas mujeres. **Descriptor:** Identidad de Género; Violencia contra la Mujer; Violencia Doméstica.

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## INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is a historical phenomenon, social, complex. Accompanies humanity in its historical path, crossing ages, even before the 80s, it was "naturalized" by many civilizations, including Brazil.<sup>1</sup> In certain situations the law allowed the death of his wife by the husband in case of betrayal. Nowadays it is characterized as a worldwide public health issue affecting indiscriminately women of different ages, ethnicities, creeds, cultures and social classes.<sup>2</sup>

Throughout history mankind has developed its various social relations, where he shaped through time behavioral profiles between men and women, constituting gender inequality, generating impacts on individual and collective lives of women, leading to dominance and the prevalence of male over female, being identified as a whole, both through violence against women, and in social discrepancies, professional and wages, which are still affected, not only as also the disproportion of executive positions and even the prejudice certain areas of labor actions and political positions.<sup>1</sup>

With gender inequality, violence elapsed oppression, such as domestic violence and institutional, translated into physical, emotional and social violence carried out in different ways, with restrictions on participation in public life, social and political discrimination, prohibition the will of the fate of the body, occupy the scenario of civil society, impacting on people's health.<sup>3</sup>

The most worrying of this disparity is that violence, not necessarily the physical form, commonly manifests itself in inequality promoted by stereotype and is a constant threat to life for his allusion to death, something aggressive to psychological those women and still characterized by passivity and silence the victim, as a public health problem is a more dynamic look is needed on this subject.<sup>4</sup> Mainly reaching the intra-family context, these assaults are promoted mainly by their spouse being married or not and even in some cases ex-husband that have the domain their partners who live subject to the same.<sup>2</sup>

The issue of violence against women has gained momentum in the global debate since 1975, when the United Nations held the first International Women's Day, but only in 1993 was that the commission UN human direct included a denunciation of chapter proposes measures to curb gender violence.<sup>5</sup> In 1995 in Beijing, China was held the Fourth World Conference on women in the final report out

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expo the statement that violence against women is an obstacle to achieving the goals of equality, development and peace. The statement may also ratify the gender inequality as worrying social factor.<sup>4</sup>

In Brazil one of the major landmarks on the theme, took place in the 1980s from feminist movements addressing the issue of violence at the level of federal public sphere in which were successful and had to return public policies aimed m defense of women, such as creating of women's police stations, law centers and social support women in situations of violence and shelters.<sup>6</sup>

A mechanism that came to ratify the actions in defense of domestic and family violence was the Law 11.340/2006, known as the Law "Maria da Penha" as a strong legal weapon for protection of victimized women trying to reduce gender violence rates.<sup>7</sup> In this perspective, the aim of the study was:

♦Reviewing in the literature discussions about gender violence that deal with women's emancipation of his oppressed condition and subordinate to man.

## METHOD

This is a bibliographical study of type integrative review. This method makes it possible to search the critical evaluation and synthesis of available evidence on the subject investigated, by gathering and contemplates the scientific knowledge produced by analyzing the results already evidenced in research studies about the particular topic. In addition to its final product exhibits the current state of knowledge about a particular subject, serves as input for the implementation of effective interventions in public policy, health and society and to identify gaps that direct the development of future research.

It also stresses that this research followed the six steps proposed to conduct an integrative review<sup>8</sup>:

First step: theme identification and selection of the hypothesis or research question for the preparation of a systematic review;

Second step: establishment of criteria for inclusion and exclusion of studies/sampling or literature search;

Third step: defining the information to be extracted from selected studies/categorization of studies;

Fourth step: evaluation of the studies included in the systematic review;

Fifth stage: interpreting the results and;

Sixth stage: presentation of the review/synthesis of knowledge.

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It was defined as the research question << Discussions about gender violence concerning the emancipation of women from their oppressed condition and subordinate to man? >>

The search through a retrospective survey of publications that focused on gender violence and who were about emancipation of the oppressed condition and be subordinate to men was held from 2004 to 2014, in order to show production scientific prevalent, the search was carried out to rigor in the selection of articles process, the databases used were the Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE), Latin American and Caribbean Literature (LILACS), Pan-American Network information and documentation in sanitary engineering and environmental sciences (REPIDISCA), Psi Journals Index Technical-Scientific (INDEXPSI), nursing Database (BDENF), An Integrated Building Environmental Communications System (IBECS).

The collection of material for research was conducted in the period August to October 2014, with standardized and available descriptors in the Descriptors in Health Sciences (DECS) "Gender Identity", "Domestic Violence", and "Violence against women".

They were established as inclusion criteria national and international articles indexed in the aforementioned databases, published in Portuguese, English and Spanish, that addressed the theme, available in full on free way to internet. Exclusion criteria, thesis, project document, terminology, congress and conference monograph, not scientific resources available on the internet, articles that after reading the summary does not converged with the proposed objectives and duplicates in databases.

After reading the articles, the selected studies were analyzed and classified according to the level of evidence: I- systematic reviews or meta-analysis of relevant clinical trials; II - evidence of at least one randomized

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controlled clinical trial clearly delineated; III - well-designed clinical trials without randomization; IV - cohort studies and well-designed case-control; V - systematic review of descriptive and qualitative studies; VI - evidence derived from a single descriptive or qualitative study; VII - authorities of opinion or expert committees including information not interpretations based on research.<sup>9</sup>

During the analysis of the material sought to focus on the proposed theme: gender violence; and that deals with emancipation of the oppressed conditions and be subordinate to men, through careful reading of the articles involved in the research and aiming to bring new discussions in such a broad context about gender violence.

## RESULTS

For analysis of articles was used author, database, year objective of the study and journal, which served as the foundation for the construction of the following categories of analysis: Understanding the phenomenon from the perspective of oppressed women; Demystify the processes of this phenomenon and promote possible interventions and Emancipation brought about from health professionals. Were found using the descriptors: Gender Identity, Violence against women and domestic violence respectively 2.918, and 271 and 2.088 articles, but after a brief reading of the titles, themes and relevant summaries trying to identify the relationship to the theme addressed only 11, 69, 57 articles respectively, mentioned above, subsequent to a detailed reading these journals, 19 total articles remained, however two were later excluded due to not respond to all the inclusion criteria after a full reading of this material, so 17 articles make up the total sample of this integrative review, as shown in Figure 1.

| Code | Authors                                | Database                                | Year | Objective of the study                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Journal                     |
|------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A1   | Guedes RN, Silva ATMC, Coelho EAC.     | LILACS                                  | 2007 | Understanding the meaning of the phenomenon for women that suffer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Rev electronic a enferm     |
| A2   | Guedes RN, Silva ATMC, Coelho EAC.     | BDENF                                   | 2007 | Understanding the concepts of professional women about their own social identities in public and private spaces in which they are inserted and analyzing the convergences/between the meanings of the distances women's professional life and the life of the woman whose professional cares.                                                                                                                                           | Online Braz J Nurs (Online) |
| A3   | Guedes RN, et al.                      | LILACS                                  | 2007 | Understanding the meaning of conjugal violence, according the design by women that suffer.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Online Braz J Nurs (Online) |
| A4   | Cerruti MQ, Rosa MD.                   | LILACS                                  | 2008 | Demonstrating the process of construction of woman as a victim by two angles. On the other hand covers, with the tools of psychoanalysis, the subjective position of women, especially through the concepts of my own self, narcissism, masochism and subjective implication. On the other hand seeks to examine the way in which the legal discourse is based on the subjective dimension, contributing to the victimization of women. | Rev mal-estar subj          |
| A5   | Pedrosa CM                             | LILACS                                  | 2009 | Assisting women in situation of violence and health professionals to understand the problem and intervene from the local reality.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Paideia (Ribeirão Preto)    |
| A6   | Guedes RN, Silva ATMC, Fonseca RMGS.   | BDENF                                   | 2009 | Understanding and analyzing the impact of spousal abuse in the process health disease of women.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | Rev Enferm Esc Anna Nery    |
| A7   | Fonseca, RMGS, et al.                  | LILACS                                  | 2009 | Understanding the positioning and cuidativas practices in the everyday life of health work, to subsidize workers ' qualification processes on the subject.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Rev Lat Am Enferm           |
| A8   | Yepes FLD, Hernández CE                | LILACS                                  | 2010 | Evaluate the problem of domestic violence and between generations in an indigenous Embera.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Invest educ enferm          |
| A9   | Timm FB, Pereira OP, Gontijo DC.       | Index Psi Technical -Scientific Journal | 2011 | Performing an articulation between the bug clinic in psychology and feminism, seeking, as a result of this joint, explaining the proposed methodology of attendance engaged and politicized to attend the women in situation of violence.                                                                                                                                                                                               | Rev psicol politics         |
| A10  | Guedes RN, Fonseca RMGS                | BDENF                                   | 2011 | Present category for needs related to autonomy, recognized by professionals in the Family Health Strategy concerning the health care of women who experience violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Rev Esc Enferm USP          |
| A11  | Montoya JHE, Sánchez-Alfaro LA.        | LILACS                                  | 2011 | Understanding social research, since the definition and characterization of explanatory theoretical categories that may lead to a better account of the problem studied and their possible answers from a public policy led by the Colombian Government.                                                                                                                                                                                | Rev colomb bioethical       |
| A12  | Vieira LB, et al.                      | LILACS                                  | 2012 | Seizing the "reasons for" the woman who performs the action to terminate her lived in situations of violence.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Acta paul enferm            |
| A13  | Porto M, Bucher-Maluschke JSNF         | Index Psi Technical -Scientific Journal | 2012 | Finding how psychologists understand issues related to the identification of violence against women in attendances that perform and how do they explain the motivations for which some of them remain in relationships mediated by violence.                                                                                                                                                                                            | Psicol estud                |
| A14  | Lucena KDT, et al.                     | LILACS                                  | 2012 | Investigating the spatial distribution of domestic violence to subsidize managers in the decision-making process.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | Magazine Public Health      |
| A15  | Freitas WMF, Oliveira MHB, Silva ATMC. | LILACS-Express                          | 2013 | Analyzing the content of the Conference given by the professor Jairnilson Paim (from Bahia), the IX Brazilian Congress of Collective Health, held in Recife (PE), in 2009.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Health debate               |
| A16  | Almeida LR, Silva ATMC, Machado LS.    | LILACS-Express                          | 2013 | Highlight the use of Serious Games (SG) to contribute to the qualification of professional practices.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Rev bras educ méd           |
| A17  | Almeida LR, Silva ATMC,                | LILACS                                  | 2014 | Analyzing professional practices in the health care for women in situation of violence, identifying the elements of the work process and its relationship                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Interface                   |



|             |                                             |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Machado LS. | with the emancipation of gender oppression. |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------|

**Figure 1.** Summary of the studies with the variables/authors, database and virtual library, year of publication and journal. João Pessoa (PB), 2014.

From this material 15 (88,2%) are in Portuguese and 2 (11,8%) in Spanish. Regarding the database were found in LILACS 10 (58,8%) in BDENF 3 (17,6%) in INDEXPSI 2 (11,8%) and 2 LILACS-Express (11,8%); The publications emerged from 2007, which probably is directly connected to the Maria da Penha law, the prime years of publication were in 2007 with 3 (17,6%), 2009 with 3 (17,6%) 2011 3 (17,6%), 2012 with three (17,6%), still 2013 with 2 (11,9%), year 2008, 2010, 2014 showed only one article each (5,9%). Regarding the periodic publication with the one that presented two (11,8%) was

the Online Brazilian Journal of Nursing; the other contains only one publication each, totaling (88,2%).

The approach of this theme occurs almost exclusively by women, only 1 (5,9%) author is male, the other (94,1%) were produced by women, this demonstrates the desire of women to discuss inequalities by gender and cultural advancement of this slow process of breaking this hegemony, and demonstrates both the difficulty of issue of accession by men, which makes a significant revision to the area of women's health and the collective health.

| Code of the article                                                       | Study Type                                                                                     | Level of Evidence |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A12, A13, A14, A15, A17 A11, A16 | Qualitative<br><br>Review studies that present opinion of authorities or committees of experts | VI<br><br>VII     |

**Figure 3.** Articles according to type of study and level of evidence.

Regarding the level of evidence of the 17 articles presented in integrative review, 15 (88,2%) are qualitative studies and 2 (11,8%) review of studies that present opinion of authorities or committees of experts.

The discussion will be presented by means of analytical categories that emerged after the precise reading of the articles and descriptive analysis of the results.

DISCUSSION

Social relations are focused on different perspectives across the board and joined in the biological context, emotional, physical and relational, this problematic form leaves here demonstrates how a complex and ample delicate look, because it is life and quality of those lives under those same, review the following phenomenon brings the exhibition is the oppression of these women victims of violence resulting in the need for liberation from this situation; promoted by the hegemonic model afforded by the feminine stereotype and the subordination of women to men. This phenomenon was a contradiction that needs to be identified, understood and addressed in the focus of gender relations, the purpose that these women may have social condition equality.<sup>12</sup>

Structured from patriarchal and stereotypical social family relationships foster the impediment of visibility and contradictions partners, and the suffering of

these women due to the naturalization of inequality and violence promoted by the biological model of a century ago that focus in stating that man is superior to woman in all its manifestations is an image of an orderly society, social movements for equality and equality become explained for hegemony as social chaos, disorder and danger.

The context is as wide and customs so stiff that even despite changes initiative and transforming behaviors and the woman conquering its niche in the labor market, measures that citizenship rights were granted to women, entered the labor market in the public world but their salaries were differentiated and still are in some professions like passing the exclusion system for inequality, confirming the disparity that promotes reporting relationships and enabling end violence and oppression.<sup>21</sup>

In this sense the articles reveal violence as a factor, natural, common in a marriage, power shift given socially to men whose naturalization is incorporated by women.<sup>12</sup>

The context makes these women spend their lives believing in a false fact causing your life and health; physical and mental, for suffering for the most part is not physical but psychologist, something quiet and cumulative leading to psychological degradation providing depressions among other mental disorders. On the other hand many of these women allow themselves to live in this situation submissive to male power, not only for issues such the

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above, but other factors force them experience this, as economic dependence and/or affective partner, family problems, threats, fear. Others live in hope, conducting false promises, where they have the hope of changing attitudes, and behavior as a whole, something that probably does not actually executed these experiences.<sup>13</sup>

The cruelest is that the emotional involvement that permeates the relationship of conjugal violence exacerbates the negative effects of this phenomenon in the lives of these feelings of depression, loss, failure, heartache and heartbreak are emotional consequences that impact on mental health of these victims of oppression. One point that some authors overlook, but that is something worthy of consideration and should be crafted in coordination with the field of psychoanalysis and the like, it implies that the affective feelings, along with the idealized model of woman, wife and mother, are revealed in the speeches as strong contradictions that hinder the liberation of women from violent relationship and their oppressed situation, as well as their understanding of this phenomenon.<sup>14</sup>

Autonomy, freedom, empowerment can be presented as objectives to be achieved, being closer to the women who professionally disciplined and include the work in the public world, yet they find limits on subjectivity and stereotypes of which are free, this desire for conquest and change is present in the study by Vieira brought where his approach shows that the intention of denouncing the violence committed by the aggressor this centered on the desire for peace resume his life and his plans as studying, have the right to work, sleeping, relate with friends and family, to choose clothes follow her life and coordinate it.<sup>25</sup>

It may seem unbelievable and it's like many women still live today, in an inhuman way of appropriation of extremely macho men objects that have an overall conception of their power over the life of his partner, as would fit him the power to decision of his life and death, as if it had a single purpose to serve him in any context and amplitude.

The output of this situation is the object of study in various fields mainly health, while remaining important segment of other social, legal, anthropological and analytical areas. Where the gender approach has allowed researchers to face the challenge of rethinking on inequalities in relations between the genders produced the light of production and reproduction of the different social and historical contexts, from this perspective

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violence against women plays a phenomenon that happens in society worldwide, it is the violence of domination of social classes, explained as something natural, rational and legal, is this style of thinking and ideology that makes invisible the process of violence in public space.

With a single language sundries violence as a public health problem and requires active joints with the existing system of protection of the victim of violence woman with the health system, promoting reduction and combating damage in these women and corroborating as a fundamental tool to combat violence against women.

Health professionals, particularly those working in public health work a long time in contact with the community and the problems experienced by her, and this particular factor contributing to the development of strategies to prevent, address and/or mitigate the problems, articulating so that the health service will open spaces for professionals to be motivated as subjects to know each other, defend and frees itself of bonds resulting from a historical and cultural process that raises him to a status social emancipation from oppression. Public policies and professional practices can be strong emancipatory instruments<sup>1</sup>.

In understanding the context appropriates woman has the lead role in this change may become subject of her own life, overcoming relations of subordination and oppression that affect this type of violence in the pursuit of egalitarian social relations, provided socio-cultural changes. In research conducted by some women unveiled the desire of players to resume their lives, expressing the desire to exercise their citizenship and their human rights, such as freedom of movement. Women need to fight hard even to achieve social equality of roles and cultural values, a very important tool in this process is financial independence, which in some approaches have the transforming and liberating role of the domestic violence situation.<sup>16</sup>

Financial independence provides better conditions for overcoming gender inequality and of the oppressed situation, through professional training and work; this provides autonomy and freedom by encouraging them tools to address gender inequality even within the limits of the uniqueness of each woman.

Violence based on gender is associated with social and biological conception of man-woman relationship, pointing historical, traditional and ideological issues where gender inequality is exacerbated and transformed the woman in subordinated, on

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the grounds of biological and patriarchal model, which implies to say that women are inferior to men, coercing society in favor of males, so being a being oppressive constituting a social phenomenon that influences the way of life, illness and death of women.<sup>23</sup>

Gender violence suffered by these women have a common pattern revealing the failure of both the society, professionals and especially the victims themselves, as previously mentioned or hegemonic cultural issues, fear and oppression itself. According to some authors the most recurrent features to conceptualize gender violence are the use of physical force, submission and oppression, the application of these forces to impose the woman against his will result in damage to physical and mental health. Violence against women can manifest itself in various ways, their most heinous and reprehensible forms usually hides other less scandalous situations where lurks the greatest risk for not being as visible psychological damage these women are the result of years of suffering, causing damage throughout its pervasive in the biopsychosocial context of those victims.<sup>1,25</sup>

The damages are numerous from social inequalities, physical and psychological risks, and death, among other things that demand for hospital appointments, referrals and exams in the health sector. A study of victimized women bring several important points experienced by them as women in social place of submission; potentiation of the effects by not denouncing the aggression, producing invisibility of the impact of violence on women's health; recurrent episodes on a scale becoming more severe; anxiety resulting from violence, triggering various damage of a physical; alcoholism as possible aggravating and triggering violence; inability to live their sexuality in a satisfactory manner; the neglect of marital rape; high loss of esteem and desire to live, still brings reflection on the importance of this phenomenon is that marital violence by the offender is a person who is your home and shares his life.<sup>12,1</sup>

Studies bring ideologies, reflections about the confrontation of this situation, this knowledge produced by these researchers has immense importance in building the critical census able to motivate the necessary changes to the release of thousands of women from oppression experienced by them.

The purpose of the Unified Health System (SUS), includes the theory of social determination of the health-disease that comprises as a phenomenon that is determined in the social sphere, so the

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confrontation of gender violence should consider the structural, civil and singular objective reality, it is essential that health services start to look identify it, understand it in depth to face it, with the guiding principle a break with the tradition of the hegemonic model in all its social mainstreaming, through the qualified health professionals, with political connections that have the ability to deconstruct this inequality and will act in all areas of health.<sup>25,4,26</sup>

A methodology able to articulate in full health services and existing network defense and combat violence against women, ensuring safety both for professionals involved with quality services to these victims promoted by the public can, developed by the company with agency partnership fighting for the same ideal, capable of receiving these women providing security and having active stocks, this strategy would be the door to a new moment in the lives of victimized women.

One unresolved issue is the academic background, where future professionals in most courses do not offer notions of how to act in cases of gender violence, a gap that has negative repercussions on their professional practice and resoluteness of the shares.

From this perspective it is necessary to enable future and already active health workers on the identification, approach to care for women who suffer gender violence. We can say that such training needs to be committed to the principles of lifelong learning and be able to generate at work transforming your practice and reflexive manner, contrasting know hegemonic patriarchal and making them able to help women re-shape their experiences of suffering and inferiority contributing to their emancipation. The permanent health education is configured as a professional education strategy with focus questioning and changing practices, having great importance in breaking this patriarchal stereotype situation.<sup>21,26</sup>

The services provided by health network the victims of this oppression stands out the importance of the psychologist in the service, justifying even more the need for training of these professionals as a promoter tool emancipatory process, raising awareness and perspective of those women who are silenced, oppressed and injured.

A very important point is to create a link between professional and victim enabling better integration and coordination. Through this opportunity it is important to emphasize the roles the Community Health Agent (ACS), strategies and individual and collective

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actions, aiming at the protection and promotion of health, prioritizing the most vulnerable groups, justified its importance to the ACS due to its proximity, enabling women to report facts that do not would report to other professionals, making them able to prevent or intervene in situations of this kind.<sup>1</sup>

It stresses that it is important to give visibility to the phenomenon of domestic violence against women, the training of health professionals under the gender perspective, the creation of an inter-sectoral network that offers rear victimized women, discussions in educational institutions, providing the emancipatory process leading to the empowerment of these women.

### FINAL NOTES

There were relatively few articles that met the design, demonstrating the need for more studies on this topic that is so important in the process of women emancipation and gender oppression situation, there are still regional gaps, few Brazilian States address this issue may be more explored, facilitating a vision of the big picture of Brazil, the articles discussed here follow the same line of ideas and well-argued, providing a rather reflective thought of the matter, if necessary enabling scientific technical basis for the production of oriented public policies for the area of women's health with a gender perspective. The attacker oppresses and Cloisters of society his victim, intending it does not have to get out of this situation, that is, Oppression breeds oppression, and removes the working woman of the world and social life, thus hindering their release.

When this strongly patriarchal and stereotypical model is broken, and converted to equality of social roles between men and women, from the social point of view, a lot will change and the advance will be not only the woman herself, every society will have a development in various dynamic and cross areas, driven by female mass lies today inactive in their homes still suffering from gender oppression.

Breaking the hegemony, the man to be a man is not necessary oppress, rape or coerce assaulting her companion, quite the contrary, the marriage relationship is a role that must be experienced to two unique and equally with equal rights and duties, where the dialogue, no discussion and levies, should prevail.

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Submission: 2014/03/05

Accepted: 2015/05/03

Publishing: 2015/05/15

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