ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION: APPROACH WITH NURSES OF A INTENSIVE CORONARY UNIT

INFARTO AGUDO DO MIOCÁRDIO: ABORDAGEM COM ENFERMEIROS DE UMA UNIDADE INTENSIVA CORONARIANA

INFARTO AGUDO DEL MIOCADIO: ENFOQUE CON ENFERMEROS DE UNA UNIDAD INTENSIVA CORONARIANA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to understand Nursing care for the victims of acute myocardial infarction in the Coronary Unit. **Method:** a qualitative, convergent type of care study, to be carried out at the Coronary Unit of a Philanthropic Hospital of a city in the southern State of Mato Grosso, and data collection will take place through convergence groups (nurses study participants), from three meetings, using the Arch of Maguerez. The data will be analyzed in four moments, in line with the proposed method, being: apprehension, synthesis, theorization and transference. **Expected results:** to make possible reflections, with subsequent changes, on the Nursing care practice regarding the assistance to the victims of AMI, and, also, to use the Arch of Maguerez as an active teaching strategy that may favor the search for the knowledge of the participants. **Descriptors:** Myocardial Infarction; Nursing; Nursing Care; Intensive Care Units; Health Education; Critical Care.

RESUMO

Objetivo: compreender a assistência de Enfermagem destinada às vítimas de Infarto Agudo do Miocárdio na Unidade Coronariana. **Método:** estudo qualitativo, do tipo convergente assistencial, que será realizado na Unidade Coronariana de um Hospital Filantrópico de uma cidade do sul do Estado de Mato Grosso, e a coleta dos dados se dará por meio da realização de grupos de convergência (enfermeiros participantes do estudo), a partir de três encontros, com a utilização do Arco de Maguerez. Os dados serão analisados em quatro momentos, em consonância com a proposta do método, sendo: apreensão, síntese, teorização e transferência. **Resultados esperados:** viabilizar reflexões, com posteriores mudanças, acerca da prática assistencial de Enfermagem no que concerne à assistência às vítimas de IAM e, ainda, utilizar o Arco de Maguerez como estratégia ativa de ensino que possa favorecer a busca pelo conhecimento dos participantes. **Descritores:** Infarto do Miocárdio; Enfermagem; Cuidados de Enfermagem; UTI; Educação em Enfermagem; Cuidados Críticos.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: comprender la asistencia de enfermería destinada a las víctimas de Infarto Agudo de Miocardio en la Unidad Coronaria. **Método:** estudio cualitativo, del tipo convergente asistencial, que se realizará en la Unidad Coronaria de un Hospital Filantrópico de una ciudad del sur del estado de Mato Grosso, y la recolección de los datos se dará por medio de la realización de grupos de convergencia (enfermeros participantes del estudio) a partir de tres encuentros con la utilización del Arco de Maguerez, y serán analizados en cuatro momentos en consonancia con la propuesta del método, siendo: aprehensión, síntesis, teorización y transferencia. **Resultados esperados:** viabilizar reflexiones con posteriores cambios acerca de la práctica asistencial de enfermería en lo que concierne a la asistencia a las víctimas de IAM, y aún utilizar el Arco de Maguerez como estrategia activa de enseñanza que pueda favorecer la búsqueda por el conocimiento de los participantes. **Descriptores:** Infarto de Miocardio; Enfermería; Cuidados de Enfermería; UTI; Educación en Enfermeira; Cuidados Críticos.

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INTRODUCTION

Diseases of the circulatory system are considered the main cause of morbidity and mortality in the world. In Brazil, this condition is considered a public health problem, where 30.69% of deaths are due to circulatory diseases, and ischemic heart disease accounts for 53.8% of deaths per 100,000 people.¹

In this sense, AMI can be understood, within cardiovascular events, such as ischemia resulting from a lack of blood supply to the coronary arteries, which can lead to cardiac muscle necrosis. This condition is perpetuated throughout life, causing people to need permanent care with a risk of recurrence.²

AMI is an emergency event which presents the translation of precordial pain of greater intensity and duration than pain in cases of angina, usually accompanied by sweating, nausea and vomiting. This condition may occur following unstable angina, in people who do not have coronary disease, or abruptly in those who do not or do not know/know this condition, becoming a situation that requires immediate specialized treatment.³

Hospitalization, in short, requires a specialized intensive treatment unit. In this sense, in the year of 1962, in Kansas City (USA), the first unit for the surveillance of AMI patients is instituted, being responsible for the current Coronary Units (COU). In Brazil, the implementation of intensive units began in the 1970s, and the emergence of this practice represented a milestone in the progress of hospitals in this century.⁴

Given these aspects and taking into account the chronic nature of the condition, the desire to investigate the following question emerged: how the Nursing team has acted in front of the victim of acute myocardial infarction?

OBJECTIVE

- Understanding Nursing care for the victims of acute myocardial infarction at the Coronary Unit.

METHOD

Qualitative study, convergent type of care. This method is expressed in the juxtaposition of care practice and scientific research in continuous dialogical action, in order to produce actions of compromise between the work of the researcher and the work of the group of care professionals.⁵

Convergent Care Research (CCR) is a new form of research, and where its relevance is directly linked to the constitution of knowledge and the strengthening of

professional identity. This modality allows and requires, the researcher, to be involved in care, education and management actions, even if their focus is to understand or describe some aspect of the problem.⁶

The study will be conducted at the Coronary Unit of a Philanthropic Hospital in a city in the southern State of Mato Grosso. This unit is composed of nine hospitalization beds for adults, receiving patients from both the public and private health insurance.

The participants will be made up of service nurses from the different shifts (day and night); who have, a minimum, of six months of service in the sector and who have attended a patient who has suffered AMI; who is over 18 years old and who agrees to participate in the the signing of the Free and Informed Consent Term (FICT). Those who do not agree to participate in the study, and/or who refuse to sign the FICT and who have not attended to infarcted patients will be excluded.

Data collection will take place through convergence groups (formed by the nurses participating in the study), during the three meetings, using the Maguerez Arch (Observation of Reality, Survey of Key Points, Theorization, Solution and Intervention Hypotheses in Reality),⁷ with reference to problem-based learning, with a view to approaching practice as a key point for the unveiling of the phenomenon, using the slogan: Nursing Assistance offered to AMI victims.

In line with the operational aspects of CCR after the convergence groups, the second stage of data collection, the so-called participant observation, will be initiated, which the researcher immerses in the assistance practice, with the participant of the research, in order to experience the implementation of reality, proposed in the first phase of the study.

Therefore, after the participant observation, interviews will begin with the respective nurses, individually, in the work environment, without any loss in their work activities.⁵

The data analysis will be delineated in four moments: The first is apprehension, a process by which information will be collected during routine service work, where the information will be coded and categorized, allowing a detailed and coherent report of the same, and, at this moment, that the saturation of the data will be identified as a criterion for the collection to be interrupted. In the second moment, there is the phase of synthesis, where different, concrete and abstract

elements will be gathered, in order to merge them into a coherent whole. Next, the theorizing phase will start, which will seek to identify, define and construct relations allowing the production of predictions of the investigated phenomenon, it is at this stage that it becomes possible to raise the information to a high level of abstraction, describe and explain real phenomena of daily life, and finally, the transference process. At that moment, it will be sought to ensure the transferability of theoretical knowledge to the practice of care, by expanding the result of the study, with reflection on new practices that configure quality in the assistance.⁵

For the accomplishment of this study, the ethical and legal precepts in research and tests with human beings brought by Resolution 466/2012 of the National Health Council will be obeyed. Therefore, this project has an ethical opinion favorable to the beginning of research nº 1,931,153, CAAE: 62895316.8.0000.8088, issued by the Research Ethics Committee in research with Human Beings of the Federal University of Mato Grosso, University Campus of Rondonópolis, on the seventeenth of February of 2017.

EXPECTED RESULTS

That the results can make possible reflections, with subsequent changes, on the Nursing care practice, regarding the assistance to the victims of AMI, since the method allows an analysis based on real data lived by the care process actors.

It is hoped that, with the proximity between research, teaching and care practice, made possible by the CCR, and the use of the Arch of Maguerez as an active teaching strategy, may favor the search for the knowledge of the participants, with a view to making it act as a processing agent in the context of the welfare practices in said service.

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