**OBJECTIVE:** To analyze the body's role in the teaching process carried out by teachers of a Nursing course of a public institution in the city of Campos dos Goytacazes.

**Method:** A qualitative study, of which the design used will be institutional socio-clinics. The subject will be the Nursing faculty and the data collection will take place from institutional socio-clinics meetings and if necessary, individual interviews. The data will be analyzed in the light of the concepts of institutional analysis as an institution, instituted, instituting, implication and analyzer.

**Expected results:** To contribute to the educational organization to propose strategies for the implementation of a health education policy to improve the teacher's quality of health and later of that organization's servers, thus improving the education provided by the organization towards the society.

**Descriptors:** Health Promotion; Education; Health Education; Occupational Health.
INTRODUCTION

Problem Situation and its significance

The practice of teaching professionals is subject to factors causing physical and psychological problems in teachers. Working with the voice in an intense way and changing the tone repeatedly, according to the specialized medical clinic, causes callousness of the vocal cords. The almost obligatory standing posture for long periods causes muscle and circulatory system overload, causing discomfort and / or pain, leading teachers to take medical leave from the workplace and in extreme cases, to retire early or leave the profession.  

Studies of teachers addressing stress, working conditions and health, characterizes the practice of teaching as a job that enhances interpersonal relationships that mobilizes so-called psychosocial work factors of the docent.1 As a result, the research indicates that the non-recovery and non-recognition of teaching, expressed by perceived disrespect on the part of students and society, wage conditions that are not consistent with the importance and the social responsibility of this profession, the extension of working hours to increase earnings, classes with large numbers of students, in addition to ongoing conflict to continue in employment have contributed to the loss of the teacher's quality of health.1  

This problem is probably due to lack of knowledge and attention of school administrators regarding the health of teachers and the lack of a policy for promoting health practices such as health education for example. In general, the administrator's concept of what teachers should achieve are organizational goals and compliance with workload-time, without any form of minimizing the consequences that work can cause for the teachers.  

We note that the work environment is in a privileged environment for education activities for health, it is the organizational space that the individual spends most of their day and where they should receive guidance aimed at promoting and protecting health. In this sense, health promotion at work creates rewarding, pleasant, safe and stimulating work and life conditions.2  

To achieve this quality of life a health promotion policy is needed and among them health education so that servers can be more attentive to working conditions and their health.

Each work group functions as a health worker in each community (be it thir family, at work, or community they live in), always encouraging self-management of health and self-care, that through health education, increases the ability of people to care for themselves.3  

Health and quality of life are now priorities in people's lives. In this theme, the all the body care can not relieve the illness, whose causes can be multiple in work environments, related to the work organization process. Thus one should consider the organization of work in educational organization in order to identify how teachers are considering their work process and the relationship with their body's health.

The chosen methodological framework, the Institutional Socio-clinic4 based on concepts of Institucional5 analysis, will provide detail collectively on the problems that affect the Nursing faculty of that school organization and propose collectively to promote health policies for this public, benefiting the pedagogical practice, because in their interventions they take into account the institutional dynamics in localized analysis.

From the questioning on matters relating to the body, education, health and work involving the faculty of the organization providing education and specifically Nursing teachers make it necessary to have the following guiding questions: How does the pedagogical work process influence the teaching of health in Nursing in that organization? What understanding does the Nursing faculty have of the influences of their body in the pedagogical work process? What promotion and health prevention policies are in place to ensure the continued financial health of the educator professional of the education organization? Which of the worker's health proposal can be implemented for the promotion of health of teachers?

The research aims to rethink the pedagogical practice influencing the Nursing faculty of the body are:

● To analyze the influence of the body in the institutionalization of pedagogical practices of Nursing faculty of that school organization

● Describe the professional Nursing teaching practices

● List the understanding that the teacher has the influence of their body in their pedagogical work process

● Identify the policies of promotion and prevention of health educators of the professional education organization.

● Build collectively interventions to promote the health of teachers with regard to the health of the body as a work tool.

Assumptions
This study is based on a theoretical and methodological proposal Institutional Socioclinic as a way to collectively analyze the proposed objectives in order to bring up the discussion on the role of teachers in professional Nursing and the effects on the lives of teachers, to organization of teaching and the students. It brings out then issues such as lack of attention, focused management of teachers, as these teachers feel their body in pedagogical work, as even with health problems they often continue working, finally increased absenteeism and work permits, handicapping the teaching-learning process of the teaching organization.

**EXPECTED RESULTS**

The aim of the research is to contribute to the educational organization to propose strategies for the implementation of a health education policy to improve the health quality of teachers and later of that organization's servers, thus improving the education provided by the organization to society.

**REFERENCES**
