ART STAT ON THE NURSING ACTION DURING THE PRENATAL: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

ABSTRACT
Objective: to analyze the scientific productions on national and international periodicals regarding to the nursing action on the prenatal, from 2005 to 2014. Method: integrative review study aiming to answer the research question: which are the national and international scientific productions published from 2005 to 2014 regarding to the nursing action on the prenatal? The checked bases were Pubmed/MEDLINE, Elsevier Lilacs, BDENF and virtual library Scielo. Were analyzed 24 articles, centered on three chronological poles: pre-analysis, material search and treatment and results interpretation. Results: after articles’ analyzes emerged four categories: “analyzed articles characterization”; “nurse competence on the women’s prenatal”; “the nurse as educator in health”; and “prenatal assistance quality, in the women’s view”. Conclusion: nursing actions on the prenatal contributed to the learning, bound, are solutions to the pregnant women’s necessity.

Descriptors: Nurse; Integral Assistance to Health; Prenatal Care.

RESUMO

ARTICLE

ART STAT ON THE NURSING ACTION DURING THE PRENATAL: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

ESTADO DA ARTE SOBRE A ATUAÇÃO DO ENFERMEIRO NO PRÉ-NATAL: REVISÃO INTEGRATIVA

Cleide Estela dos Alfing1, Eniva Miladi Fernandes Stumm2, Eva Teresinha Boff3

ABSTRACT
Objective: to analyze the scientific productions on national and international periodicals regarding to the nursing action on the prenatal, from 2005 to 2014. Method: integrative review study aiming to answer the research question: which are the national and international scientific productions published from 2005 to 2014 regarding to the nursing action on the prenatal? The checked bases were Pubmed/MEDLINE, Elsevier Lilacs, BDENF and virtual library Scielo. Were analyzed 24 articles, centered on three chronological poles: pre-analysis, material search and treatment and results interpretation. Results: after articles’ analyzes emerged four categories: “analyzed articles characterization”; “nurse competence on the women’s prenatal”; “the nurse as educator in health”; and “prenatal assistance quality, in the women’s view”. Conclusion: nursing actions on the prenatal contributed to the learning, bound, are solutions to the pregnant women’s necessity.

Descriptors: Nurse; Integral Assistance to Health; Prenatal Care.

RESUMO

1Physical Educator, Nurse, Graduate student, Postgraduate Degree in Integral Health Attention by the Regional University of the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul/UNIJUI. Ijui (RS), Brazil. E-mail: cleidestela@ibest.com.br; 2Nurse, PhD in Nursing, Department of Life Sciences - DCVida, Regional University in the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul/UNIJUI. Ijui (RS), Brazil. E-mail: eniva@unijui.edu.br; 3Nurse, Doctor in Education Sciences, Department of Life Sciences - DCVida, Regional University in the Northwest of the State of Rio Grande do Sul/UNIJUI. Ijui (RS), Brazil. E-mail: evaboff@unijui.edu.br
INTRODUCTION

The prenatal care has its begin at the basic health net. At the family health strategies, more specifically, occur the integral care to women on the prenatal. This involves actions from that team, allied to the knowledge from the reality and users' demand, family and communities, with view to the assistance integrality and humanization.¹ In this context, the women have guaranted access and are refuge from their necessities. The authors reported themselves to the nurses as member of the family health strategy team, however, can influence and lead the community, from their competences and abilities, recommended at the Women Health Program and guaranteed by the Health Public Policy.

From the data available on maternal deaths information system, it is observed that there was a reduction of deaths in the period 2010 to 2012, but many challenges for the health teams are evident in terms of reducing these rates. In 2010 was the record 604 deaths in 2011 and 494 in 2012, 384 maternal deaths, which reached a total of 1482 cases of deaths in the country.² From January to June 2015 were registered 23457 maternal deaths in Brazil.³ These data show the need to reduce these indices centered care quality improvement actions with a view to disease prevention during prenatal.

Sensitivity integrates care to pregnant women.¹ in this context; the authors emphasize the importance of the link between caregiver and be careful, which leads to shared responsibilities. The nursing team performs the reception of pregnant women, care and health education actions, which contribute to your baby's mother's quality of life. Specifically, health education actions are important and help in reducing complications ranging from delayed intrauterine growth, low birth weight and prematurity to the reduction of maternal morbidity and mortality rates and child.⁴ the involvement and professional commitment, coupled with the technical, scientific and humanistic skills tend to contribute in these processes.⁵

The methods that can be used by nurses in the familiar health strategy, relating to health education, ranging from encouragement to women to adherence to prenatal care, with responsibility, through discussions which involve thematic groups that address sexuality, guidance on personal hygiene, feeding, changes in pregnancy, which They include physical and emotional changes, preparation for childbirth, care of the newborn, breastfeeding, postpartum and family planning.¹

It is considered important to point out that the humanization and health care quality pregnant women are essential conditions for a positive outcome in prenatal care. The problems identified in this period can be resolute, beyond the satisfaction of users with strengthening the capacity of women to identify their demands, recognize and claim their rights and the promotion of self care.⁶

Based on these considerations, we seek with this study, answer the following question: which national and international scientific publications published in journals in the last 10 years regarding the role of the nurse in the prenatal? In order to answer the question, establishes the following objective:

- To analyze the scientific production published in national and international journals regarding the participation of nurses in prenatal in the period.

METHOD

integrative review, “method that aims to gather and synthesize results of research on a limited topic or issue in a systematic and orderly manner, contributing to the deepening of knowledge of the subject investigated”.⁷ The following steps were followed: initially performed the choice of theme and established the research question: which national and international scientific publications published in 2005-2014 concerning the work of nurses in prenatal care? The second step was to conduct the search in databases and establish the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The third step was to categorize the studies found extracting the relevant information. The fourth step was due to the evaluation of the studies found, using the inclusion and exclusion criteria. In the fifth step the interpretation of the results was carried out with due discussion. Finally, the sixth step was given by the presentation of the review.⁸

To answer the research question and achieve the proposed objectives were listed following the sample selection criteria: articles available in full, in Portuguese and English, lead author being a nurse and have been published in the period 2005 to 2014. For search of articles the following descriptors were used: nursing, nurse, prenatal care, prenatal and comprehensive care health.

Data collection was conducted at the bases PubMed/MEDLINE, Elsevier Lilacs, BDENF and virtual library Scielo. At Scielo They found 19 articles, 12 of Lilacs in four BDENF in PubMed/MEDLINE and four of Elsevier, which
makes the total of 39 items. Of the 19 articles accessed in Scielo, after careful reading, nine of them fitted the theme, the rest were discarded. Of the 11 articles available in full in the Lilacs, four of them did not meet the criteria listed were therefore discarded remaining nine Articles. In BDENF an article came to meet the theme, in PubMed/MEDLINE and an article in Elsevier four. In summary, we analyzed 24 articles, available in full, in their databases.

After careful reading of 24 articles, a table with the following information was structured: database, journal, year of publication, article title, authors, methodology- type of study, location, subject, data collection instrument, objective, results and final considerations.

The analysis was carried out centered around three chronological poles: pre-analysis, exploration of material and treatment and interpretation of results.9

| RESULTS AND DISCUSSION |

After reading, exploration and analysis of the material in the articles selected, four categories emerged: “characterization of analyzed articles”; “nursing skills in the care of women in prenatal care” ; “nurses as health educators” e “quality of care in prenatal care, in the view of women”.

♦ Category - Characterization of the articles analyzed

It is considered important to better situate the reader, a brief characterization of the analyzed articles. Regarding the journals in which the articles were published, 3 were in the Anna Nery School of Nursing, 2 Science and Public Health, 1 Text/Context Nursing, Florianópolis, 1 Electronic Journal Management and Health, 1 Aquichan/Colombia, 1 miner Midwest Nursing Journal, 1 Science and Health Care, 1 Einstein, 1 Magazine of the nursing school, USP, 1 Nursing Magazine - UERJ, 1 J Health Sci. Inst., 1 Mining Journal of Nursing, 2 Cogitate Nursing, 1 Magazine Nursing and Health Care [Online], 4 J Midwifery Women’s Health, 1 Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice Published by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 1 UFSM Nursing Magazine.

It is evident that the analyzed articles were published in journals with evaluation qualis CAPES A1 to B4, all with important contributions to the health of pregnant women, specifically care to women in prenatal care. The evaluation of their journals for the Improvement Committee of upper-level CAPES, from which it is, stratified the quality of studies. In this sense, the qualified production in relation to prenatal shows its importance in order to increase knowledge and qualify prenatal.10

Regarding the publication period of the selected articles, it is observed that in the 2011 and 2013 period occurring four publications each year, followed by the year 2012 with two publications per year until 2014, 5 publications in 2009 had 3 publications and in 2010 at the second year. It is also observed that there was a decline in production in 2007 and 2008, with one publication a year and in 2006, 2. Regarding the studied subject, the central issue of this paper, we evaluate that from 2009 publications related to prenatal care, with emphasis on reducing maternal mortality indicators, intensified. The themes are most highlighted in this period related to the skills and competencies of nurses in prenatal care, activities of these professionals and perception of front puerperal assistance received.11 It is understood that this production is important and may have contributed to increase the knowledge about the role of the nurse in the prenatal.

As to the authorship of the articles analyzed, it is clear that most are nurses, and for the title, 44 are doctors, these 6 free teachers, 19 teachers, these 9 doctoral students, 10 specialists, 4 masters, 6 graduates in nursing and 1 graduate Student. This result shows that the highest percentage is doctors, followed by teachers, who come to meet the expressive search for qualified nurses. In this sense the development of teaching, research and extension by universities certainly contributes to the qualification of care to pregnant women in prenatal care.

Regarding the methodological designs used in the construction of the studies analyzed, two of them are literature review, 2 Cross, 2 descriptive exploratory, 6 qualitative, 7 descriptive, 1 integrative review, 1 qualitative assessment, 1 systematic review without meta-analysis and 2 educational interventions. This result shows the importance of using different methodological approaches to address the same issue in order to look the same, in order to identify new or different directions.

Study concerning the methodology also shows a growing qualitative approach of publications, studies these approaching the researcher of the subject matter in depth.6 in this context, the research refers to the unknown in search, interpretation and understanding of the results.
The data collection instruments used by the authors of the articles analyzed, 12 of them interviews were used in 2 data base/1 database, SINASC, 1 records, 2 forms, questionnaires 4, 1 and 1 simple observation checklist. The survey data are valid for your understanding as far as the interviews because they allow us to extract, with deep meanings immersed in the speeches of the participants.

It is considered that to characterize the articles used in this study is important because it provides opportunities to the reader the path of knowledge in the construction of it and, in this way, sees how the theme is relevant and worthy of further development, in order to qualify the nursing care to women’s health and her baby.

♦ Category 2 - Nursing skills in the care of women in prenatal care

In Brazil, the nursing education began in the 20s with the creation of the Anna Nery School, in Rio de Janeiro, focused on the comprehensive health care of the population. The nurse acts in various fields of health, coordinates teams from primary care to highly complex, in basic health units, health strategies of the family, clinics, technical schools and hospitals. In this context it is required of nurses expertise involving the care and well beyond, that is, relating to management, space planning and team.

Nurses should, from the Law no. 7.498 Exercise of Professional Nursing, Decree 94.406/87, follow the woman in the prenatal low risk and integrate the health team. This monitoring starts in pregnant women entering the service and has continued until the end of puerperium. Knowledge and legislation enables the nurse to the nursing consultation, routine test ordering and additional prescription medications established in public health programs and approved by the health institution, at the System Health Information (SHI) and obstetrical examination. The nurse also fits the mother of preparation for childbirth, care of the newborn, breastfeeding and vaccination.

Study of nurses in basic units in Rio de Janeiro, noted that the work of nurses in prenatal care, and follow protocols, performs nursing consultations and prevents complications, which can be avoided. In the study site the complications during pregnancy are common, so the challenges are a constant for nursing professionals who work there. In this sense, nurses are challenged to think and plan actions to prevent complications involving mother and child. The authors report the importance of direct action of the Allied nurse and specific training on prenatal care, as positive aspects of disease prevention.

In a study on the profile and contributions of nurses in prenatal in Cuiabá, showed that the organization of care to pregnant women from protocols, standardized routines and training aimed at prenatal care broaden the knowledge of nurses and their access to the realization of prenatal. In this context the formulation of actions from protocols are strategies to improve the development of activities by caregivers. In addition, the actions of the professionals who perform when in line with core competencies in obstetrics qualify for assistance to pregnant women.

The specific training in prenatal care is important coupled with adequate physical structure, properly prepared professional and materials. Punctuate authors when there is lack of materials, there is need for improvisation. They also report the need for continuous evaluation with the use of indicators of local and health professionals, who assist in planning actions for care. There is a difference in the quality of prenatal care in primary health care performed by the obstetrician nurse. This training broadens with knowledge and specific actions in care will pregnant woman. For the authors, the obstetric nurse has specific knowledge related to gestational periods, changes and serious modifications, pregnant women’s behavior. Furthermore, it recognizes and distinguishes normal and pathological changes in pregnant women, in order to ensure quality maternal and prenatal health.

In a study on core competencies performed by nurses in the municipality of Rio Branco prenatally showed that they are to fully follow the low-risk pregnant women in prenatal care, they emphasize that the midwife from specific knowledge can involve nurses qualified colleagues in the care of women during pregnancy. This training in obstetrics qualify to prenatal nursing care, enables the use of tools directed care. At the site of the research nurses team incorporated in their practices protocols in prenatal care routines, conducts training and skills for successful practices, changes in rates of morbidity and maternal and neonatal mortality.

There are several programs and actions aimed at improving access to prenatal care indicators, on the obstacles to be overcome. In a study in southeastern Brazil, it showed significant temporal improvements in social and demographic indicators though; there are still obstacles in access and continuity of prenatal. Many pregnant women are unable to access health services for limited mobility.
and or economic issues. In this sense the most worrying is no continuity of consultations, especially by pregnant women in vulnerable, by compromising the quality of care and the mother’s quality of life.

The analysis of the articles shows that the current legislation stipulates that the nurse needs qualification to perform the prenatal and in this sense, training in obstetrics contributes to the quality of care for women. The studies analyzed show that there are significant improvements for the care women in prenatal care, however gaps is evident to be met among them the difficulties of access to health care and continuity of prenatal.

♦ Category 3 - The nurse as a health educator in the prenatal

Several actions include the care of women in prenatal care, among them health education. Educational actions can be performed individually or in collective. The work of nurses, with the pregnant woman in prenatal consultation can be an important time to perform related guidelines to physical modifications, hygiene, care breasts, signs and symptoms of possible complications, among others. In this sense the consultation is at a time of learning and exchanges between mother and nurse. to the author knowledge exchange strengthen and extend care aimed at pregnant woman and her unborn baby.

With respect to health education actions in the public sphere, in a study of the educational activities in the prenatal, developed by the nurse, they showed that nurses had an important role as an educator in all stages of pregnancy cycle. Authors emphasize that knowledge should be extended to go beyond care prenatally, including preparedness actions for the birth and possible complications in the puerperium. In this sense educational activities contribute to the quality of the pregnant woman's self-care and base their choices facing risk situations.

Health education is a nurse tool in community care. It enables the role of the subject; in this case a pregnant woman is the protagonist. This when properly educated, shows confidence and security to experience prenatal, delivery and postpartum. For the authors of the current challenges is to plan and involve professionals with specific actions of health education. They punctuate the front limitations to health education are barriers to self-care, evidenced by the fact that many pregnant women reach the end of pregnancy without understanding the changes and experienced complications.

Study with 126 women interned in a hospital in Minas Gerais on educational activities experienced by them prenatally, the authors showed that 74.2% of them participating in educational programs, including waiting rooms. For mothers, the survey participants, the educational nature activities were understood as forms of learning, for both self care as baby. The study also emphasizes the topics addressed in health education. The most discussed topic was breastfeeding (76.5%), followed by cleaning/dentist (54.0%) and care of the newborn (35.9%).

Another aspect highlighted by the authors was the evaluation of educational activities addressed by health professionals. Specifically, the approach was evaluated by nursing mothers as informative and clear to the vast majority (94.2%). When asked about the guidelines during meetings, they replied that they gave them knowledge and that the nurse was the most present in these actions.

Research describing the nursing team's actions in prenatal care, in primary care in Cuiabá, shows that they are limited, restricted to guidelines, exams and referrals. This result is attributed to the lack of space for carrying out the activities, according to the report of the team, making it difficult to approach. Professionals who conduct health education activities are nursing technicians and nurses waiting room and or in a meeting room. In this sense, the few actions undertaken are held in makeshift spaces.

Study in Florianópolis with primiparae on educational activities experienced in basic health care, showed that the excessive number of tasks performed by nurses hinders health education activities for pregnant women. In addition, woman reported that, in general, there is a lack of preparation of health professionals related to communication and therapeutic listening. In this sense it emphasizes the importance of knowledge related to groups for educational activities.

Study in 41 primary health care centers in Madrid, assessed the quality of educational sessions, conducted by the health team for pregnant women and their partners. It showed that health actions are important as they help to support healthy practices. In addition, focus groups and health education programs are considered educational tools. The authors emphasize that, after evaluating the educational meetings concluded that they were effective in learning health habits, security and bond with baby.

The analysis of the articles in this study, more specifically regarding the role of nurses
in educational activities during prenatal care, showed that they are important, assist in membership of healthy habits and lifestyle practices in care of themselves and baby, in relations with other pregnant women and parents, approaching women, with positive effects on health and quality of life.

*Category 4 - Quality of care in prenatal care from the viewpoint of women attended*

The woman won many spaces in society from struggles, movements and health policies. From the National Integral Attention to Women's Health Policy - NIAWHP, women won their reproductive rights and has to be assisted in all tapas of your life. One is pregnancy, when this requires involvement, full of discoveries, changes and hopes. In this sense it highlights the importance of nursing care to women in prenatal and postpartum.

Study of postpartum women in Rio Grande do Sul, to know their perception of care in the health service, as evidenced weaknesses comprehensiveness, humanization, welcoming, bonding, proper use of technologies and interventions. In this context, think of actions involving all the care and not to its fragmentation, are essential. The authors report the use of protocols by professionals in care and highlight the difficulties that these health professionals have to adhere to this practice even aware that they facilitate the approach, hosting, technical procedures on care, in addition to standardizing common actions care in different health areas.

In a maternity hospital in Porto Alegre, identify mothers perceptions regarding the assistance provided by the staff at antenatal. The study showed some difficulties to access the service, low economic status and poor exam offer confirmatory. On the other hand, the assistance provided by the health team in the prenatal was evaluated by them as quality, combined with empathy and create bonds with professionals. The authors point out that these difficulties need to be addressed in order to achieve a higher percentage of pregnant women and thus prevent obstetric complications.

In a Family Health Strategy, in Rio Grande do Sul, It has described the experience of pregnant women in prenatal care, more specifically in nursing consultation. Home visits to pregnant women were held to introduce the service, its importance and invite them to access it. From the speeches of the women noted that there are difficulties in access to the service and lack of link to the team. The author points out that the educational activities with pregnant women materialized after 6 months of relentless pursuit of team strategy this relevant in the search for care. The authors report the importance of the link between training staff and pregnant women in prenatal care.

Another study, 20 mothers in ACRE, opposite the satisfaction of nursing care in prenatal care, showed that health education activities carried out in the nursing consultations contributed to learning them. In the consultations were addressed issues related to care, monitoring the child and postnatal care. The authors mention that the quality of care was due to the involvement of staff in the care, attention to commitment, empathy and kindness.

Study of 14 pregnant women in Tocantins, analyzed perceptions of pregnant women and nursing guidelines. The survey participants reported satisfaction forward to assistance provided prenatal period. The authors emphasize the importance of continuous encouragement, welcoming, quality of care and the recognition of the role of nurses in prenatal care. Another study showed that health care actions were directed to the child's care and encouragement for breastfeeding. The guidelines and the nurse's actions were important to women. In this sense, it is considered important for nurses to plan educational activities in a way that includes comprehensive care to mother and binomial.

The assistance to women in prenatal care can be performed individually or in groups. In this context, in research with 22 couples who underwent prenatal group, four clinics in Sweden showed that the group dynamics with informative and educational approach in prenatal care are important, provide security, answering questions, soften the pregnancy symptoms and support peers. In this sense the educational group work helps in understanding of care and improve the mother's quality of life. Denmark assessed the group that performed the traditional prenatal care compared to women who did group. One of the result was that the prenatal group was accepted and optimized the learning time women.

A pilot study in Australia, used the Centering Pregnancy method with group of women and companions. It was shown that actions were innovative, involve care linked to health education and peer support. In the United States applies the same method, with focus group of pregnant women and...
The authors emphasize the importance of sharing experiences with other women facing pregnancy and similar concerns and that resulted in learning. The survey participants reported being prepared for pregnancy and childbirth, from health education activities experienced in the group.

The analysis of the articles surveyed with emphasis on the quality of prenatal care in the perspective of women showed that the actions developed by nurses for women in the prenatal are perceived by pregnant women and mothers as important as they contribute to learning, creating bond, being resolving and go to the meeting of their needs, extended to fellow. They also pointed out the group activities as important moments of exchange of experiences, growth and care qualification.

CONCLUSION

The decision to conduct this review shows the relevance of this type of research provides an opportunity to know what is produced at national and international level research addressing the participation of nurses in prenatal. There are the nurses’ competencies and skills envisaged by law in the country, necessary to perform the prenatal. Concomitantly, allows to evaluate how the theme is relevant and worthy of further development, in order to qualify for assistance to binomials mother and baby.

The nurse is a health educator, so it can and should take action that meets the demands of pregnant women in prenatal ranging from membership of healthy habits and life skills, self-care and baby to relations with other pregnant women and parents with positive results in the assessment of quality of life.

The analysis of the articles surveyed with emphasis on the quality of prenatal care in the perspective of women showed that the actions developed by nurses for women in the prenatal are perceived by pregnant women and mothers as important as they contribute to learning, creating bond, being resolving and go to the meeting of their needs, extended to fellow. They also pointed out the group activities as important moments of exchange of experiences, growth and care qualification.

In short, the realization of this research also show that there are gaps regarding the lack of professional preparation, poor access of pregnant women to the service, lack of continuity of prenatal care and health education actions. It considers that these aspects require follow attitudes of actions aimed at reducing the high rates of maternal and fetal death.

REFERENCES


English/Portuguese
J Nurs UFPE on line., Recife, 10(7):2656-77, July., 2016