The organizers of the book Urgencies and Emergencies: the pre-hospital care to intensive care are Allan Martins Ferreira, Nurse Specialist in Urgency and Emergency by the Integrated Schools of Patos (FIP); Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Nurse, Doctor of Nursing by the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ); Edmara Xavier da Nóbrega Martins, Nurse, Specialist in Urgency and Emergency Department and Occupational Health Nursing by the Integrated School of Patos (FIP); Elicarlos Marques Nunes, Nurse, Master in Public Health at the State University of Paraíba (UEPB) and Juliane Oliveira Costa Nobre, Nurse, Master in Health Sciences by the Medical Sciences School of Santa Casa de São Paulo (FCMSCSP).

The work in its first edition was published by the Editor Carlos Bezerra Lima with ISBN: 978-85-68196-05-2 in Patos/PB: FIP, 2016, with 290 pages. Prefacing this work, Marcelo Alves Barreto defines the profile of the tertiary education institutions as a fundamental item in the evaluations of MEC/CAPES/CNPq, stimulating the development of the scientific spirit in the academic context. The book consists of ten chapters divided into items with evidence-based interventions giving relevance to the issues addressed throughout its text, representing concrete actions with interventions of nurses’ point of view.

category representing 22.5% of all deaths from traffic accidents in the country.

Specifically, in the second chapter of Biosecurity in the Urgency and Emergency Services, there is the Nursing professionals’ knowledge of personal protective equipment in emergency units. The authors are Mariana Araújo Dantas, Juliana de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Milena Nunes Alves de Sousa and Silvia Ximenes Oliveira, with specific reference to devices used in any work environment aiming protection to workers demonstrating the need of using the personal protection equipment (PPE) ensuring safety and reducing accidents.

The third chapter is Stress in the emergency unit, and intensive care is divided into four items. The first item is the Occupational stress risks among nurses. The authors are Kricia Dayani Luciano Pessoa, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Priscilla Costa Melquiades Menezes e Rosa Martha Ventura Nunes. They described factors related to the particular work that provides unhealthy service conditions, exposing the etiological point of view risks of physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial nature justifying wear to health professionals. The second item is The stress in the nursing team working in the emergency care sector. The authors are Narjara de Oliveira Brito, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Genildo Medeiros da Silva, Allan Martins Ferreira, Maria Berenice Gomes do Nascimento Pinheiro and Kilmara Melo de Oliveira Sousa. They showed that the stress that decreases the ability of professionals with efficiency in their activities causing losses in patients’ service, and professionals need most of the time to be away from their activities for treatment. The third item highlights The stress in intensive care units. The authors are Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Ana Karla Bezerra da Silva Lima, Klauber Marques de França, Hellen Maria Gomes de Araújo de Souza, Edmara da Nóbrega Xavier Martins and Francisca Eldívânia de Farias Camboim. In these sectors, there are great risks with feelings of fear, depression, stress, abandonment, anxiety, helplessness, psychomotor agitation and guilt generating tension and anxiety for professionals who wonder about their commitment to care. The last item highlights The Burnout syndrome to nursing professionals in emergency care service. The authors are Maria Auricélia Cardoso de Lacerda, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Ana Karla Bezerra da Silva Lima and Milena Nunes Alves de Sousa. The term Burnout is the Association of Burn meaning burning, and Out meaning exterior, with a feeling of burning, the individual is consumed physically and emotionally. It is understood in three dimensions: emotional exhaustion by the lack or shortage of energy and emotional exhaustion; depersonalization and lack of sensitivity and toughness to respond to people and low professional accomplishment with decreased feeling of competence about work with people.

The fourth chapter discusses the Humanization in emergency units and intensive care subdivided into two items: Humanizing care in urgent and emergency units. The authors are Eliane Gomes das Neves, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Anne Milane Formiga Bezerra e Elainy Maria de Medeiros França. They establish a relationship with the human being in his care by a view of integral biological, psychological, spiritual, cultural and religious aspects. Humanization in nursing care in intensive care unit. The authors are Bezerra Lima, Ana Karla Bezerra da Silva Lima, Thoyama Nadja Felix de Alencar Lima, Elicharlos Marques Nunes e Gerusa Ligia Delfino de Medeiros. They characterized the hospital as a complex and equipped unit with specific technology for continuous monitoring.

The fifth chapter is related to Nursing care in clinical emergencies with two items: Nursing care to the person with hypertension in emergency rooms. The authors are Maria Aparecida Silva Rodrigues, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Alba Rejane Gomes da Moura Rodrigues, Ana Paula Dantas da Silva Paulo e Sheila da Costa Rodrigues Silva. Their objective is in the treatment of hypertension reduction of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality and control of levels below 140/90mmHg. The second item is Diabetes Mellitus in emergency care: an approach to nursing care. The authors are Rosângela Rodrigues da Silva, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Cristina Costa Melquiniades Barreto and Patrícia Freire de Almeida. They refer a significant increase of diabetes nowadays especially related to population aging occurring more prevalent in those with obesity and physical inactivity.

The sixth, Cardiorespiratory emergencies are addressing the Cardiopulmonary arrest and nursing care. The authors are Andryw Matheus Rodrigues Antas Florentino, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, João Pereira de Lima Neto, Allan Martins Ferreira e Edmara da Nóbrega Xavier Martins. It is an important
In the seventh chapter **Nursing and traumatic emergencies.** Traumatic brain injury: an approach to nursing care. The authors are Adyl Carlos Ferreira Rodrigues, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Aretusa Delfino de Medeiros, Tamiris Guedes Vieira e José Cleston Alves Camboim. They emphasized that this is the main cause of deaths and sequels in children and young adults in Western industrialized countries especially the United States.

The eighth chapter is on **Nursing care in psychiatric emergencies.** Care to people with a mental disorder related to alcohol and other drugs in urgent and emergency services. The authors are Juliana Sabino de Oliveira, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Delton Aires Batista, Francisca Elidivânia de Farias Camboim e Tarciana Sampalo Costa. They reported that approximately 35% patients hospitalized for psychiatric disorders present disorientation due to the use of psychoactive substances, 90% related to alcohol causing symptoms of depression, anxiety, hypomania and mania during intoxication and abstinence period.

The ninth chapter is about **Nursing care in obstetric emergencies.** Obstetric emergencies: maternal deaths from the hypertensive syndrome in pregnancy. The authors are Amanda Manuella Dantas Nobre, Izamara dos Santos Nogueira Martins, Maryama Naara Felix de Alencar Lima, Thoyama Nadja Felix de Alencar Lima, Allane Martins Ferreira e Ertá Soraya Ribeiro César Rodrigues. They reported that the high morbidity and mortality rates related to pregnancy become a great enigma in obstetrics. According to WHO on causes of maternal death, hypertension is in the top three, preceded only by bleeding and infection.

The tenth and last chapter are called **Nursing in the intensive care unit** with seven sub-items. Challenge experienced by the multidisciplinary team working in the intensive care unit. The authors are Luzia Sátyro Morais, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Iak Südara Batista Gomes Carneiro, Sammia Anacleto de Albuquerque Pinheiro e Geórgia Medeiros Lopes de Souza Lúcio. The site requires attention, technical quality, agility, knowledge and emotional control in critically ill patients and risk of death, suffering, pain, fear, uncertainty, loneliness, and over time the professionals evolve to technological advances caused by the changes, experiences and new experiences in their care actions for the critical patient. **Pneumonia associated with mechanical ventilation: nurse’s performance with preventive measures.** The authors are Cynara Rafaela Motta de Morais, Carlos Bezerra Lima, Ana Karla Bezerra da Silva Lima, Raquel Campos de Medeiros e Hellen Renatta Leopoldino Medeiros. The service has a heavy physical structure for patients to be monitored 24 hours a day, and one of the ways to support care for the critical patient is mechanical ventilation used in hospitalized individuals to restore respiratory function. **Respiratory complications in the intensive care unit: prevention of pneumonia associated with mechanical ventilation.** The authors are Josecâbia Rayane de Sousa Lemos, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Manuela Carla de Souza Lima Daltro e Suely Medeiros de Oliveira Morais. The need to study pneumonia associated with mechanical ventilation for the authors is justified by the interest in identifying preventive techniques that minimize this disease development when the patient is more exposed to the risk of infection by clinical conditions and varieties of invasive procedures routinely developed. **Intensive care unit: nurses’ actions in cases of mechanical ventilation and related complications.** The authors are Miragean Moreira Narciza, Janaina Alves Benício, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Érica Surama Ribeiro César Alves e Igor Emiliano Araújo. They stated that it up to the nurses recognize the continuing evolution of patients who depend on intensive care and able to promote identification of complications that can reach directly to their needs. **Tracheostomy in the intensive care unit under the nurse’s care.** The authors are Ana Karla Bezerra da Silva Lima, Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Kamila Nethiely Souza Leite, Allan Martins Ferreira e Maria Lilia Lopes dos Santos Caldas. The patients in these conditions require intensive care to avoid contamination, prevent infections and complications, stressing that the respiratory system is composed of several organs that work connected for an efficiently breathing process. **Hospital infections in the intensive care unit: a preventive approach.** The authors are Paulina Ferreira dos Santos, Juliane de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Carlos Bezerra de Lima, Denisy Dantas Melquiades Azevedo e Roussienne Borges da Nobrega Lima. The transmission of infectious agents in hospital settings has become a concern for contributing to the increased risk of death.
among more serious and immunocompromised individuals. **Pressure ulcers in intensive care unit: analysis of nursing care.** The authors are Samara Ferreira Simões, Juliana de Oliveira Costa Nobre, Elicarlos Marques Nunes, Marcília Medeiros Lopes de Souza, Maria de Magdala da Nóbrega e Maria Mirtes da Nóbrega. It is worryingly the increase of pressure ulcers in medium and large health facilities becoming a big villain for professionals to fight them. Despite all scientific and technological advances that involve teamwork, the pressure ulcers remain a health problem of political, economic and social nature developing constant struggle as technical assistance to treat these debilitated sick people in critical condition.

This book based on the extensive scholars research on several topics on the emergency care provides the academic community a wide and point view a careful relevance to the hospital context contributing to the improvement, information and professional practice of nurses as well as offering an easy text interpretation to care in an intensive care unit to the individual in critical condition in his entirety, as well as an instrument to guide and to support new studies on this topic.

**REFERENCES**