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LITERATURE INTEGRATIVE REVIEW ARTICLE

SCIENTIFIC PRODUCTION ABOUT PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN MAGAZINES OF NURSING: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW

PRODUÇÃO CIENTÍFICA SOBRE PESSOAS COM DEFICIÊNCIA EM REVISTAS DE ENFERMAGEM: REVISÃO INTEGRATIVA

PRODUCCIÓN CIENTÍFICA SOBRE PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD EN REVISTAS DE ENFERMERÍA: REVISIÓN INTEGRADORA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to analyze the scientific production of Brazilian nursing about people with disabilities. **Method:** an integrative review, adopting a bibliometric approach, from the research question << What are the characteristics of scientific production of Brazilian nursing about people with disabilities? >> The data were collected by two reviewers. The identified articles were managed in JabRef Reference Manager. 53 articles were analyzed using the SPSS and the law of Bradford. **Results:** it was found that 87.8% of the authors are nurses, 50% are doctors and a tendency to perform qualitative studies (77.4%), with power of Evidence 4 (62.2%), who approaches socialization, nursing care or care practices (13.2%). Predominate publications on people with disabilities and mental institutions of the Southeast, indicating regional disparity. **Conclusion:** we realized the need for more powerful studies of evidence, as well as investments in research centers and the dissemination of knowledge on this subject. **Descriptors:** Nursing; Persons with Disabilities; Bibliometrics.

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar a produção científica da enfermagem brasileira sobre pessoas com deficiência. **Método:** revisão integrativa, adotando-se a abordagem bibliométrica, a partir da questão de pesquisa << Quais as características da produção científica da enfermagem brasileira sobre pessoas com deficiência? >> Os dados foram coletados por dois revisores. Os artigos identificados foram gerenciados no JabRef Reference Manager. Foram analisados 53 artigos por meio do SPSS e da lei de Bradford. **Resultados:** verificou-se que 87,8% dos autores são enfermeiros, 50% são doutores e, uma tendência de realizar estudos qualitativos (77,4%), com poder de evidência 4 (62,2%), que abordam a socialização, a assistência de enfermagem ou práticas de cuidar (13,2%). Predominam as publicações sobre pessoas com deficiência mental e de instituições do sudeste, indicando desproporção regional. **Conclusão:** percebeu-se a necessidade de estudos com maior poder de evidência, bem como investimentos nos centros de pesquisa e na divulgação do saber sobre esta temática. **Descritores:** Enfermagem; Pessoas com Deficiência; Bibliometria.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar la producción científica de la enfermería brasileña sobre las personas con discapacidad. **Método:** una revisión integradora, adoptándose el enfoque bibliométrico, la pregunta de investigación es << ¿Cuáles son las características de la producción científica de la enfermería brasileña sobre las personas con discapacidad? >> Los datos fueron recogidos por dos revisores. Los artículos identificados fueron manejados en Reference Manager JabRef. 53 artículos fueron analizados utilizando el programa SPSS y la ley de Bradford. **Resultados:** se encontró que el 87,8% de los autores son profesionales de enfermería, 50% son doctores y una tendencia a realizar estudios cualitativos (77,4%), con el poder de la evidencia 4 (62,2%), que se ocupan de la socialización, cuidados de enfermería o prácticas (13,2%). Predominan publicaciones sobre las personas con discapacidad e instituciones mentales del sureste, lo que indica disparidad regional. **Conclusión:** nos dimos cuenta de la necesidad de estudios más poderosos de la prueba, así como inversiones en centros de investigación y la difusión de conocimientos sobre el tema. **Descriptores:** Enfermería; Personas con Discapacidad; Bibliometría.

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INTRODUCTION

There are obvious repercussions that advance the knowledge they bring to humanity in various facets of life, such as education, work, and health research. It is also necessary to recognize that there are good implications of the development of science and technology on the process of care in health and, consequently, on nursing.¹

The nurses are seeking to strengthen the profession as part of the research, in an attempt to delineate their own knowledge and ensure its field. However, only in 1950 the search began to be exploited by nursing. Another relevant fact is that the graduate programs in nursing began to be deployed in the mid-1970.²

When considering the recent search process by strengthening scientific nursing research still has some gaps to be filled. In this context, an issue that needs further study is for people with disabilities (PWD). This may be a consequence of ostracism, in which the PCD underwent throughout history, including in health, for some professionals direct their activities to people without disorders, motor, sensory or cognitive, excluding those of its actions with some type of deficiency.³

One can conceptualize disability as any loss or abnormality of structure or function of psychological, physiological or anatomical which show inability to perform activities within the standard considered normal for humans. Thus, it is considered PCD those individuals with physical, hearing, visual, mental or multiple.⁴

The prevalence of PCD in the world reaches 10%, setting up as a public health problem. In developing countries there are 80% of PCD,⁵ and in Brazil there are approximately 24.6 million, which represents 14.5% of the Brazilian population.⁶

The PCD have specific needs that were of concern to the Brazilian state legal sanction two pieces: the National Policy for the Integration of Persons with Deficiency⁴ and National Health Policy for People with Disabilities,⁷ which guarantee rights for this population, as access to information, employment, leisure and health services.

In this context, we believe in the importance of the subject of this study, which are the Brazilian nursing publications about health care for PCD because it is understood that nurses occupy an important position in an attempt to provide effective assistance to the PCD and quality, based on principles of social inclusion and citizenship, rather than purely clinical approach. Furthermore, this research

provides grants to meet the productivity of nursing about PCD and the main characteristics of this production, enabling the identification of gaps that may guide future research nurses in the area. From this perspective, the goal was to analyze and trace the scientific production of Brazilian nursing on PCD.

METHOD

The present research consists of an integrative review of the scientific literature, held in 2011, systematic manner, adopting the Bibliometric approach and seeking to answer the research question < < What characteristics of the scientific production of Brazilian nursing about people with disabilities exist? > > was initially built a protocol with the procedures that should be followed during research, assuring in this way the methodological rigor of the study and the possibility of replication by other researchers in future works. In this instrument were established the parameters and criteria to be considered during project implementation, which will be described below.

• Databases and search for articles

Consultation took place online, advanced and systematic Health Virtual Library (BVS), using the technique of meta-search in all databases indexed in the VHL concomitant way. To increase the potential of search, were sued four distinct intersections: crossing by descriptors (CD) listed in the DeCS-Health Sciences descriptors, crossing by words in the title (TAX PROCEDURAL CODE), crossing by words in the abstract (CPPR) and cross at the VHL Nursing (CBVSEnf).

On the CD, we used the following search strategy: ("Nursing" OR "nursing care" OR "Primary Nursing Care") AND ("People with Hearing Loss" OR "People with Visual Impairment" OR "Disability mental "OR" Persons with Disabilities "OR" Disability "OR" Poliomyelitis. CPPT in: ([TI] OR \$ Enfermag [TI] OR Nursing Care [IT] Primary Nursing Care) AND ([IT] People with Hearing Impairment OR [TI] OR \$ surd [IT] People with Visual Impairment OR [TI] OR \$ Ceg [TI] OR Mental Disability [TI] OR \$ Louc [TI] OR Persons with Disabilities [IT] Amput \$ OR [TI] OR \$ Polio [TI] OR Infantile Paralysis [TI] OR \$ Parapleg [TI] OR \$ Tetrapleg [TI] \$ Cadeir). CPPR In: crossing was used similar to CPPT, however coding brackets was "[AB]", and in CBVSEnf: People with Hearing Impairment OR surd \$ Visual Disability OR OR OR \$ Ceg Disability Mental Louc \$ OR OR Persons with Disabilities Amput OR OR \$ \$ Polio Polio OR OR OR \$ Parapleg Tetrapleg Cadeir OR \$ \$.

The items identified were compiled into the software JabRef Reference Manager, version 2.5, which enabled the management of references. This program is free and free access.

• Limits and criteria for inclusion

The limits used in the survey were: treat yourself to work with humans and be full of original type articles, discussion, case study or case studies. Timeframe has not been used or check constraint. The inclusion criteria were established: be on the study physical disabilities, visual, auditory, mental or multiple, published in Brazilian nursing journals with at least a Bachelor's degree in nursing and author of open access in its full version.

• Critical evaluation and analysis of data

Two reviewers undertook data collection by means of a form and critical appraisal of studies, in which, the relevance of the chosen methodological design with object investigated. 53 articles that were selected were analyzed on the basis of the theoretical framework contained in his own writing, but were also considered for additional theoretical/historical basis and further discussion, other manuscripts, PhD theses, decrees of the Ministry of Health and books.

To sort the selected articles on the power of evidence, we used the classification developed by researchers in nursing that is based on the method of categorization of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ). Thus, the quality of the evidence was classified as follows:

Level 1: meta-analysis of multiple controlled studies;

Level 2: self-study with experimental design;

Level 3: randomized study of quasi-experimental study without randomization with pre and post-test single group, time series or case-control;

Level 4: study with non-experimental design as descriptive correlational and qualitative research or case studies;

Level 5: report of cases or data obtained in a systematic manner, verifiable or quality evaluation data of programs;

Level 6: opinion of reputable authorities based on clinical competence or opinion of experts committees.⁸

For data processing, they were deployed in Excel 2007 and then exported to the program Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 15.0 for windows. We used descriptive statistics to calculate absolute and relative frequencies, and standard deviation.

To verify the absolute productivity of journals, we used the law of Bradford in classic form. This law originated in 1934 and enables describing the distribution of articles on a given area of knowledge in specialized journals. Journals are distributed in areas of productivity so that such areas have quantities of items with values near or equal. The first areas are considered the core of productivity knowledge area under study, containing the journals that publish more. The last zone is considered to range dispersion containing the journals of smaller production. To the maximum division of zones was established margin of 10% plus or minus limits as to frame subsequent zones (parameter pre-set by the law of Bradford). Law enforcement Bradford enables also the knowledge of the value mB (Bradford multiplier), which is the result of dividing the number of journals by a zone above) and the value of XMB (average value of multiplier Bradford, disregarding the value of the first zone). Therefore, the higher the oscillation mB between the zones, the greater the productivity difference between newspapers.⁹

The data were presented in tables, which are inserted into four subsections: Profile of academic authors, Mapping geographical and institutional authors, features articles and Enforcement of Bradford.

RESULTS

On the CD were identified 168 articles (LILACS = 62; ADOLEC = 50; DBENF = 56). In CPPT were located 27 manuscripts (LILACS = 12; SciELO = 02; BDEFN = 13). In CPPR was identified 105 studies (LILACS = 48; SciELO = 12; ADOLEC = 03; BDEFN = 42). Already in CBVSEnf was located 4064 articles (LILACS = 3890; BDEFN = 174). Thus, we identified a total of 4364 study, 53 were selected.

Manuscripts not accepted for this review as justification for exclusion were the following factors: unavailability of the full text on the Internet (n = 3,066), non-thematic approach to PCD (n = 630), periodicals other countries (n = 44), periodic specialize in areas other than nursing (n = 209), dissertations (n = 28), doctoral dissertations (30), papers presented at events / anal (n = 05), studies redundant, i.e., present in over a database (n = 285), papers (n = 12) and editorials (n = 02).

• Academic profile of the authors

Table 1 shows that most authors are nurses 87.8% (n = 121) and which has half titration doctor 50% (n = 69). One fact is to be recorded that 1.4% (n = 2) have no training in healthcare.

Table 1. Distribution of the authors of articles selected by academic training and titling.

Variables	n	%
Academic training		
Nurse	121	87,8
Doctor	07	5,1
Physical Therapist	03	2,2
Psychologist	02	1,4
Statistician	02	1,4
Phonoaudiologist	01	0,7
Lawyer	01	0,7
Civil Engineer	01	0,7
Titling		
Doctor	69	50,0
Master	20	14,6
Graduate	15	10,9
Phd Student	10	7,2
Graduating	10	7,2
Doing Masters	05	3,6
Post-Doctor	04	2,9
Doing Specialization	03	2,2
Specialist	02	1,4

Source: Research data. n = 138.

• Geographical and institutional mapping of the authors

In Table 2, we find that the authors of the selected articles are linked to 29 different institutions and that the region with the highest scientific literature on PCD and the Southeast, reaching a total of 57 authors (41.1%). The institutions with the largest representation are the Federal University of

Ceara (UFC), with 36 (26.1%) authors and the University of São Paulo (USP), with 30 (21.7%). It is noteworthy that the authors linked to quantitative UFC or USP reaches a total of 66 (47.8%), higher than all others combined. Another relevant factor is that the 129 participating authors selected studies, 07 (5%) have no link with higher education institutions (HEIs), but with hospitals or municipalities.

Table 2. Distribution of authors by institutions, regions and states.

Region	UF	Institutions	n	%
SE n = 57 (41,1%)	SP	University of São Paulo	30	21,7
		State University of Campinas	04	2,9
		Federal University of São Paulo	04	2,9
		State University Paulista	03	2,2
		University Guarulhos	01	0,7
		Catholic University of São Paulo	01	0,7
		University of Ribeirão Preto	01	0,7
		Faculty of Medical Sciences of Santa Casa	01	0,7
	RJ	Federal University of Rio de Janeiro	04	2,9
		State University of Rio de Janeiro	01	0,7
		Hospital psychiatric treatment Henrique Roxo	01	0,7
		Univercidade	01	0,7
	MG	Catholic University of Minas Gerais	03	2,2
		Federal University of Minas Gerais	02	1,4
NE n = 50 (36,1%)	CE	Federal University of Ceará	36	26,1
		State University of Ceará	01	0,7
		City Hall of Itatira	01	0,7
	PB	State University of Paraíba	06	4,3
		Federal University of Paraíba	04	2,9
	RN	Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte	02	1,4
	PR	Federal University of Paraná	04	2,9
S n = 20 (14,4%)	SC	University of Centro-Oeste	03	2,2
		Federal University of Santa Catarina	03	2,2
		Hospital Clinics of Porto Alegre	05	3,6
	RS	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul	02	1,4
		University of Santa Cruz do Sul	02	1,4
		Federal University of Pelotas	01	0,7
CO n = 02 (1,4%)	DF	University of Brasília	01	0,7
		Federal University of Goiás	01	0,7
Total*			129	93,0

Source: survey data. * Nine (7.0%) were identified authors without ties to institutions. UF = Unit of the Federation.

• Characteristics of the articles

Table 3 shows that the Journal of School Nursing, University of São Paulo (REEUSP) and the Latin American Journal of Nursing (RLAE) have the highest quantity of articles on the PCD. Checking up the 53 articles, the total

number of authors per article was 2.60 (± 0.86; xmin = 01, xmax = 05). Regarding the overall rate of citations per article, we identified a value of 15.07 (± 6.29; xmin = 04, xmax=40).

Table 3. Distribution of periodicals by number of authors and references by the article.

Periodicals	Art.	Aut.	IA/A ⁺ -DP [†]	Ref.	IR/A ⁺ -DP
Rev Esc Enferm USP	13	30	2,30 ±0,75	223	17,15 ±6,50
Rev Latino-Am Enferm	12	24	2,00 ±0,42	134	11,16 ±9,45
Esc Anna Nery	07	18	2,57 ±0,78	117	16,71 ±1,70
Rev Enferm UERJ	04	15	3,75 ±0,50	57	14,25 ±3,30
Rev Bras Enferm	03	08	2,66 ±0,57	44	14,66 ±5,50
Online Braz J Nurs	03	12	4,00 ±1,00	60	20,00 ±5,00
Rev Gaúch Enferm	02	06	3,00 ±1,41	37	18,50 ±0,70
REME Rev Min Enferm	02	05	2,50 ±0,70	30	15,00 ±0,00
Texto Contexto Enferm	02	05	2,50 ±0,70	29	14,50 ±3,53
Acta Paul Enferm	02	05	2,50 ±0,70	26	13,00 ±8,48
Rev Eletrônica Enferm	02	07	3,50 ±0,70	31	15,50 ±7,77
Ciênc Cuid Saúde	01	03	3,00 ±0,00	11	11,00 ±0,00
Total	53	138	2,60 ±0,86	799	15,07 ±6,29

Fonte: Research data. Art.=articles; Aut.=authors; Index of authors by articles; Diversion-Standard; [†]Index of references by article.

Table 4 presents the main approaches of each selected study. Among the themes addressed, three were found more frequently:

Socialization, assistance and nursing care practices obtained 13.2% of the occurrences.

Table 4. Distribution of the main approaches of the publications.

Themes	n	%
Socialization	07	13,2
Nurse assistance	07	13,2
Care practices	07	13,2
Communication/Verbal interaction	04	7,6
Promotion/Prevention/Education	04	7,6
Sexuality	04	7,6
Rehabilitation	03	5,6
Epidemiology	03	5,6
Funcional capacity	03	5,6
Accessibility	03	5,6
Development of technologies	02	3,8
Health policies	02	3,8
Quality of life	01	1,9
Socioeconomic conditions	01	1,9
Selfcare	01	1,9
Ethics	01	1,9
Total	53	100

Source: Research Data.

With regard to the type of deficiency addressed, there were the following frequencies: mental (41.5, n = 22), physical (22.6%, n = 12), visual (17%, n = 09), multiple (13.2%, n = 07), auditory (5.7%, n = 03). Among the 53 articles, most have been published in the last five years (2006-2010: 66%, n = 35). From 2001 to 2005 were published 15 articles (28.3%). Already from 1996 to 2000 was the publication of three studies (5.7%).

The level of evidence was the most frequent 4, 33 (62.2%) published studies, followed by at 5, 18 (34%), and levels 2 and 3, one (1.9%) in each. It was also found that most articles have qualitative approach with

41 (77.4%) articles, rather than quantitative with 12 (22.6%) manuscripts.

• Bradford law enforcement

Table 5 shows that there are four areas of productivity, the first two being constituted by only two magazines - REEUSP and RLAE, which consist in core production in the subject under study. It appears that these magazines are responsible for almost half of the articles (47.2%, n = 25) and decreasing profitability that exists between the four areas identified. The values of mB vary slightly from one zone to another and the approximate value of XMB and the individual values of mB.

Table 5. Maximum productivity areas Division (A) of the journals (P) in accordance with the law of Bradford.

Z	A	ΣA	%A	%ΣA	P	ΣP	%P	%ΣP	mB
01	13	13	24,5	24,5	01	01	8,3	8,3	-
02	12	25	22,7	47,2	01	02	8,3	16,6	1
03	14	39	26,4	73,6	03	05	25	41,6	3
04	14	53	26,4	100	07	12	58,4	100	2,3
									= 2,1

Source: survey data. Z = productivity zones; A = articles; ΣA = sum of articles; % A= Percentage of articles; % ΣA = Percentage of sum of articles; P = journals; ΣP = sum of journals; % P = percentage of journals; % ΣP = percentage of the sum of the journals; mB = Bradford multiplier; Xmb = average value of the Bradford multiplier.

DISCUSSION

The predominance of authors nurses was expected considering that the studied newspapers specialize in nursing, this statement confirmed in another bibliometric¹ study in which the percentage reached 60% in a sample of 324 authors.

Concerning the titling data found in this study also corroborate a survey conducted by researchers at SciELO of Santa Catarina, in which doctors are most productive, accounting for 50% of authors.¹ Such data can be justified by increased supply of postgraduate courses at the doctoral level, as doctoral candidates should be prepared, especially for the practice of teaching and the development of science, being encouraged to project execution and publication of results.

The largest concentration of publications on public IHE corroborates data from a literature survey on the production of nursing and elderly health researchers conducted by the Federal University of Bahia. In the study of Bahia, the percentage of authors belonging to public institutions was 94.4% (n = 14).¹⁰

The higher frequency of publications found in the Southeast is supported by the literature, because the Brazilian research is linked mainly to postgraduate programs *stricto sensu*. From this perspective, the geographical mapping above can be explained by the higher number of graduate programs, more scholarships and faculty in the southeast of the country, according to data from the Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES).¹¹⁻² Another fact that may explain the geographic unevenness is the centralization of financial publications in the Southeast, which may generate greater availability of funds for development projects in this region.¹³

Another fact which strengthens the logic relationship with Brazilian scientific production programs graduate, is the predominance of authors from institutions that have master's and doctorate in nursing and consolidated with the recognition of the triennial assessment CAPES.¹²

The value of the total index of authors for articles found in the study, as well as the amplitude of the absolute numbers of authors per work, show apparent standardization limits the number of authors per article allowed in Brazilian nursing journals. Since the amplitude of the high quantity of references per article, suggests that there are considerable differences in the "Instructions to Authors" among nursing journals rooted in Brazil, with respect to the maximum allowed

references. This last finding may be the result of the search by reducing the space occupied by each article in the journal, given that the demand for manuscripts submitted is increasing.¹⁴

The frequency of the theme "Socialization" should be the result, especially the new vision on the existing PCD. In the past, there was greater segregation and / or denial of the existence of PCD with care and concern such individuals was to meet the health needs specific to particular disability, to the detriment of other facets of life. Currently, in addition to the specific needs, it is important to enable the PCD social inclusion,¹⁵ making them suitable for leisure activities, transportation, and access to the labor market. The National Policy for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities ensures the right of socialization as PcD.⁴ Such factors fall issue of socialization as the relevant object of study.

Regarding the representativeness of considerable thematic "Nursing care" and "caring practices," realizes the concern of researchers in the scientific development of actions related to human care. The survey is a tool that enables the construction of a practice based on scientific knowledge, which contributes to a higher qualification of care and therefore greater visibility and recognition of social nursing.¹⁰

Despite the evolution of skilled nursing care and rehabilitation of PWD, most caregivers are lay individuals, most of the time, family. The resistance of institutional care is configured as a cultural construct, which is the family that should take care of the sick and care PcD.⁵

It is believed that the existence of Mental Health, area-specific study of the health-mental illness, is the main determinant for the occurrence of larger studies that address the subject "PCD mental." However, within the company, there is a cultural practice of greater acceptability of physical disabilities, to the detriment of mental problems and cognitive order.¹⁶

Regarding the temporality of publications, articles in the area of PCD are recent, which can also be linked to the process of the recent recognition of the existence and rights of these people. A clear example that the issue has delayed development is that the National Policy for Health of Persons with Disabilities was only edited and regulated in 2002.⁷ Most of the ordinances of the Ministry of Health about the organization and the health care of persons with disabilities in Unified Health System (SUS) are also recent.¹⁷

The late development of research with PCD can also be a determining factor for the higher frequency of studies with low / medium power of evidence and qualitative approach in order to execute projects that with greater power as evidence of cohort studies is needed longer periods of follow up, as well as increased demand for financial and human resources. Another factor for the dominance of the qualitative approach is that due to the need to understand the subjective aspects, the interest in this approach is increasing and hence there is now greater publishing qualitative articles.¹⁸

Importantly, the scientific community still suffers considerable influence of the positivist paradigm, hence why the qualitative studies were classified as works of low/medium power of evidence. A review of publications in gerontological nursing found that positivism is the theoretical and methodological framework used more with 27.7% of frequency.¹⁰

The identification of REEUSP and RLAE as the nuclei of publication in the theme of PCD can be explained by the following factors: statements are reviewed, indexed in databases, national and international, have good visibility and demand for products; possess Qualis/CAPES A1 and A2, respectively, attesting to the quality of its content, are rooted in the Southeast region of Brazil with more support for research, and are linked to USP, a leading university in Brazil and Latin America, which has important and productive faculty and any post-graduation.¹²

Another important factor is the impact indexes of journals, which are increasingly used in the evaluation of scientific production. The RLAE presents the highest rates among nursing journals from Brazil: ISI / JCR with an impact factor of 0.856 j and Scopus / SJR 0.042 with index H = 13. Then it presents the REEUSP: ISI / JCR with impact factor of 0.455 j and Scopus / SJR 0.034 with index H = 8.¹⁹

Despite the paucity of similar studies in the literature and the object studied in this research have limited comparisons possible, it is possible to understand that the decreasing profitability of the four areas identified in the study confirms the principle of law that Bradford "produced very few and many produce little".^{9:954}

The limitation of this study may be mentioned that the classical law of Bradford considers the absolute number of articles produced at the expense of some variables that can affect the productivity potential of magazines, such as frequency and quantity of articles published per volume. Thus, the

present study provides check which journals are more productive, however, is not possible to conclude which magazines are the most devoted to the topic in question.²⁰ Another limiting factor is that the procedure was used to include only articles available in text full free in virtual databases, and uses cross-search by keywords and words as a research strategy for clustering items in order to manuscripts related to the object of study cannot be located.

CONCLUSION

The study shows that nurses doctors are the main authors of the articles about PCD in nursing journals from Brazil, and that there is disproportionality in the number of authors of political-economic region. It was found that similarity must exist between the standards of nursing journals with respect to a maximum of authors and differences regarding the limited number of references allowed. We identified also a predominance of recent studies, qualitative, mental health, with average power of evidence, being "Socialization", "Nursing care" and "caring practices", the topics most discussed.

With regard to yield absolute observed diminishing returns among the four areas identified, and the REEUSP RLAE considered the core production of PCD in nursing journals Brazil.

Finally, it is noticed that there is a tendency of increased production of nursing knowledge about Brazilian PCD. However, the contribution that the study brings to the scientific knowledge is to indicate the need for nurses to develop more powerful studies of evidence in this theme, and recommend further investment in the dissemination of knowledge and research centers in the regions where the Brazilian scientific production on PCD presents major gaps, to mitigate regional imbalances. It is believed that this process should not be unilateral because the investments offered by the Federal Government and development agencies are increasing and should also be greater commitment of institutions and researchers in strengthening national survey.

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