ABSTRACT

Objective: to analyze the academic oriented works of an Undergraduate Nursing Course of gender perspective. Method: exploratory and descriptive study with a qualitative approach. Analysis comprised 510 monographs produced between 2002 and 2009. The construction of data took place between March and April 2010 by means of a structured form, which enabled the construction of categories for life cycle. The analysis was performed according to the literature. Results: the main subject groups targeted were women (51.9%), children (17.3%), the elderly (15.2%), the adolescents (11.9%) and man (3.7%). The gender perspective was mentioned in the title of one work and used as a category of analysis in six. Conclusion: on the relevance of the analytical category of gender for understanding the health/disease/care, its incorporation has occurred incipient and punctually in the analyzed studies.

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar os trabalhos acadêmicos orientados de um Curso de Graduação em Enfermagem, da perspectiva de gênero. Método: estudo exploratório e descritivo, com abordagem qualitativa. Compuseram a análise 510 monografias produzidas entre 2002 e 2009. A construção dos dados ocorreu entre março e abril de 2010 por meio de um formulário estruturado, que permitiu a construção de categorias por ciclo de vida. A análise foi realizada à luz da literatura. Resultados: os principais grupos de sujeitos focalizados foram a mulher (51,9%), a criança (17,3%), a pessoa idosa (15,2%), o adolescente (11,9%) e o homem (3,7%). A perspectiva de gênero foi mencionada no título de apenas um trabalho e utilizada como categoria de análise em seis. Conclusão: diante da relevância da categoria analítica gênero para a compreensão do processo saúde/doença/cuidado, sua incorporação tem ocorrido de forma incipiente e pontual nos trabalhos analisados.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar las obras académicas orientadas de un Curso de Pregrado en Enfermería de la perspectiva de género. Método: estudio exploratorio y descriptivo con enfoque cualitativo. Compusieron el análisis 510 monografías producidas entre 2002 y 2009. La construcción de los datos se llevó a cabo entre marzo y abril de 2010 por medio de una forma estructurada, lo que permitió la construcción de categorías por ciclo de vida. El análisis se realizó de acuerdo a la literatura. Resultados: los principales grupos de personas focalizadas eran mujeres (51,9%), los niños (17,3%), las personas de edad (15,2%), los (las) adolescentes (11,9%) y el hombre (3,7%). La perspectiva de género se menciona en el título de sólo una obra y se utiliza como una categoría de análisis en seis. Conclusión: en la relevancia de la categoría analítica de género para la comprensión del proceso salud / enfermedad / atención, su incorporación se ha producido incipiente y puntual en los estudios analizados.
INTRODUCTION

Articulating the teaching, research, outreach and assistance, training in nursing aims to ensure the professional knowledge required for the performance of skills and abilities to comprehensive health care. To build the professional profile desired, one of the strategies used is the design and development of research projects. Considering the evolution of comprehensive explanatory models of the disease process, it is believed the possible contribution of this tool for solving problems related to issues of health care.\textsuperscript{1,2}

In this sense, the development of research is an important strategy for the strengthening of nursing as a science and profession, and encourages undergraduates to use the scientific method as a tool to detect, understand and solve problems that require intervention.\textsuperscript{3}

The requirement of research in nursing education, from performing work under the guidance teacher, was introduced by the National Curriculum Guidelines and the accompanying changes in the political and social scenario, initiated in 1990, in search of the displacement of the biological approach and technicist to understanding health and illness as a social construction, historical and cultural.\textsuperscript{3}

Guided by the paradigm of critical training, this new direction contributed to the reshaping of curricula in nursing, with a view to developing knowledge and practices that visualize the woman and the man immersed in their socio / historical / cultural and the recognition of the aspects relational involving health problems, how relations of class, race / ethnicity, generation, sexuality, and especially of gender, issues that permeate all of these categories.

The term gender refers to the construction of social relations defined by sexual differences that so exclusionary and hierarchical, create models and naturalized opposite of femininity and masculinity, with important developments in health issues. In contrast to the limitations of the biomedical model, a gender perspective has proven important in the search for the qualifications of health care, having been introduced in the analysis of issues related to the health of individuals, bringing valuable contributions and reflections on the health / illness / care.\textsuperscript{5}

In this sense, we highlight the importance of the inclusion of a gender perspective throughout the undergraduate nursing, especially in the performance of the Work Academic Oriented (TAO), which represents the culmination of training, when combined, objectives and research questions the concerns of the trainee on the verge of professional practice.

Therefore, it is essential to analyze this production, effectively, is as striking element of training, the final product of the project and the educational process, which expresses the theoretical and practical learning obtained during the course of training. The analysis of this material can support the understanding of knowledge built during the undergraduate nursing, as well as the connection between training and the demands of contemporary education and health, as the insertion of the relational aspects of care, with emphasis on gender issues.

Bounded by these considerations, this study aims to analyze the work of an academic oriented Undergraduate Nursing, the gender perspective.

METHODOLOGY

Article drawn from the dissertation entitled Undergraduate education in nursing: a look at the curriculum in a gender perspective, presented to the Graduate Program in Education, Center for Education, Federal University of Paraíba, João Pessoa, Brazil, in 2011.

Exploratory and descriptive study organized and analyzed under the precepts of qualitative approach, assuming that certain phenomena to investigate data may be used "qualitative quantified", but being the process of interpretive analysis, the study characterized as qualitative.\textsuperscript{6-24}

The locus of the study was a public state school. For historical reasons, the course selected is representative for the state of Paraíba, Brazil, the second course being implemented in the state, even in 1973. Associated with this is the fact of being one of the 105 programs evaluated in the Northeast who had grade 4 in the National Performance of Students in 2007.\textsuperscript{7} In this review, only one course achieved the maximum 5 in the region. The positive performance can be inferred that the course is in line with the curriculum guidelines and the professional profile sought.

To develop the research were provided by the Course coordinator works produced between 2002 and 2009. In eight years of production, all add up to 510 academic papers under the guidance teacher, graduate-level. Data collection was conducted during March...
and April 2010. The desk research had as its starting point the question about the subjects and objects of interest research. Subsequently, the selected material was examined aiming at identifying the inclusion of a gender perspective.

The process of organization, analysis and interpretation was developed as follows: first, to select works to be examined, all titles were read in order to identify the terms that resend sex or gender of the subjects and objects of research by cycle life (child, teen, woman, man, old, old), were then read all the abstracts identified in the first step in order to verify the issues of interest and the inclusion of a gender perspective.

To seize and organization of information was used a form containing information about the work, as authorship, title, year, subject and object of analysis. The results were treated simple percentages that contributed to the formulation of categories: child, teen, woman, and man, elder. The results were discussed in light of the theoretical framework relevant to the subject under the scope of gender.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Through the strategy was possible to identify the subject and / or object of research in 399 (78.2%) of the work. Of these, 243 (60.9%) were selected to compose the data analysis by focusing on the sex or gender of the subject and / or object of study in the different life cycles (child, teen, woman, man, elderly and elderly). In other work was only possible to identify the issue without specifying the sex or gender of the individuals involved, and for this reason, these studies were discarded.

The main interest groups in the set of selected papers were, respectively, the woman - 126 jobs (51.9%), the child - 42 papers (17.3%), the Elder - 37 papers (15.2%) the (a) teenager - 29 papers (11.9%) and man - 9 jobs (3.7%).

From the identification of individuals by life cycle were categorized the themes pertaining to the work, highlighting aspects related to gender issues.

♦ **When the subject and / or object of research is the woman**

The categorization showed that issues of interest to women (82.2%) have insertion within the knowledge/care and serve, in part, to the existing governmental health policy, which involves assisting women in the reproductive (reproductive planning, cervical cancer and breast cancer, sexually transmitted infections) and obstetric care (breastfeeding, prenatal care, high risk pregnancy). Predominantly, the issues are silenced relational care, unaware that women's vulnerability, against certain causes of morbidity and mortality, more closely related to the situation of social discrimination than biological factors.6

It is observed in any of these studies concern the perception of women as different aspects of the health / illness / care, for example, the bargaining power of women in reproductive planning. Even adopting the perspective of listening to the woman, realizes these works lack the critical view of gender in understanding the phenomena.

In only 8% was a focus outside the breeding season. These jobs are related to women in the climacteric and sexuality. In this direction, still stood out in the categorization of TAO 4.8% moving from conception only biological and adopt different perspectives of understanding of the issues of women's health. These studies involved the androcentrism, psychological distress, women with mastectomies, women's rights, serology for HIV and reproductive planning. However, only one that comes to androcentrism in training female soldiers and their impacts on the health of these women takes the gender category in their analysis. This is concerning because the historical inequality of power between men and women leads to greater vulnerability of women's health conditions, for this reason, gender issues should be considered as one of the determinants of health in the formulation and implementation of public policies.6

The gender category was also adopted in the only work related to violence against women. Constituting up to one of the main routes of human rights violations 9, this issue should be included more emphasis on vocational training, particularly in the area of health, for women, the main victims of domestic and sexual violence, initially resort to the services of health complaints with various physical and emotional, requiring professionals prepared/to decode the complaints that may be related to violence.

In this perspective, the need to restructure the training of health professionals is identified in studies on the phenomenon of violence against women. These papers report that technicality, and mechanistic approaches are still the majority, culminating in an audience largely fragmented and disregards the condition of subjects of the users of the
Unified Health System This often refers to gender stereotypes rooted in the minds of many / the workers / s health, and these could be mitigated if the curriculum includes content graduations gender.10

As for excluded social segments of attention with regard to their specific, just a woman with paraplegia was the subject of a TAO. Black women in prison situation, indigenous workers from the countryside and the city, those who have sex with women, and having sex by profession does not appear as an object of analysis in the work examined.

✧ When the subject and / or object of research is the child

The child was research topic in 17.3% of TAO examined. Highlights the work related biopreventive approach, emphasizing proposals and governmental actions, then those strictly related to the ill and hospitalized children.

The national policy on child care focuses on developing integrated basic health, able to respond to common childhood problems, such as the monitoring of child growth and development, breastfeeding promotion and control of childhood illness.11 The policy guidelines focus on reducing child mortality indicator still quite high, especially in the Northeast. The main causes of mortality in most cases are preventable, being directly related to socioeconomic and cultural conditions and the difficulties of access to health services.12

Analyzed in the work notes the predominance of themes and approaches that focus on biological determinants of the health / illness of the child in the hospital and outpatient. Exceptionally, stood only four papers that address the inclusion of children with special needs, sexual violence and the prevention of accidents. However, even in work relating to sexual violence against children the gender approach is omitted. Sexual violence against children affects both girls and boys. However, a gender should be present, because the girls are the main victims and perpetrators are men, mostly fathers and uncles.13,14 Thus, the practice of violence is related to cultural issues and, specifically, the hegemonic models of masculinity. The experience of violence affects the understanding of social roles, relating to the role male aggression, in the case of boys, and the role of female submission, in the case of girls.

Corroborating this understanding, the authors claim that there are three factors that contribute to violence against children.

They are: poverty and structural inequality, social and cultural norms that naturalize corporal punishment and other forms of violence against children, against women and between men and boys; norms and gender dynamics, specifically the view that boys need be strong and emotionally cold, to the time when the girls are treated as weak, inferior and/or subordinate to boys and men.15

✧ When the subject and/or object of research is the Elder

In the analysis of work related to the elderly there are approaches the subject in different contexts and perspectives. One of the jobs was not found in the collection, making its analysis. Given the multi-theme approach was not possible to group 43.2% of the subjects discussed. These works were related to physical activity, the / the old / the institutionalized/the quality of life, among other topics.

In 27% of the work was the axis of the biological approach, with emphasis in the hospital. However, other themes were about health promotion, emphasizing the social and cultural components of health, converging to the promotion of active aging, characterized by the positive experience of longevity with preservation of capabilities and development potential of the subject.

We emphasize the positive aspect of this finding, because the investment in health promotion has been touted as a strategy to face the phenomenon of population aging in Brazil.16 In this sense, attention to the aging process, proposed by Ordinance No. 2.528/06, establishing the National Health Policy for the Elderly, provides for the inclusion, especially in the area of health, strategies to address the aging process and demystification senescence, as different from illness or disability, valuing the Elder and disseminating measures of health promotion and prevention in all age groups. 17 The policy also emphasizes that these actions must be guided by gender approach because:

Aging is also a gender issue. Fifty-five percent of elderly women are formed. The ratio of the number of women is much more significant for the older segment. This female predominance occurs in urban areas. In rural areas, men predominate, which can result in isolation and abandonment of these people.17,14

Despite the break with the strictly biological aspects of care for the elderly, there is a lack in the material analyzed, gender issues and issues related to violence,
such as physical abuse, psychological and sexual.

♦ When the subject and/or object of research is the teen

As for the teenager prevailed in 55.2% of the biological approach works related to reproduction. However, issues with important epidemiological dimensions relating to the reproductive period, such as abortion and sexually transmitted diseases, were objects of research in two papers, respectively. Despite its relevance to the analysis and understanding of these issues, the work was not identified examined the reference to gender.

Predominating in the themes, teenage pregnancy has been identified as a risk factor and is considered an important public health problem. Through the normative discourse, teenage pregnancy has been addressed as a factor of social risk, bringing as a result strengthening the conditions of poverty and marginalization, abandonment studies and difficulty in finding a job. Moreover, there is an emphasis on bio-psychological immaturity, with the result increased risk related to the acquisition of sexually transmitted infections, abortion, higher incidence of low birth weight of infants of adolescent mothers, among other perinatal complications.

Indeed, factors such as low education, early onset of sexual activity and maternal history of teen pregnancy are related to the largest number of occurrences. Thus, pregnancy in this period of life takes on different meanings and consequences depending on the political, social, and economic and life opportunities. For adolescents, where the social context is presented with few opportunities, pregnancy can be a life project in an attempt to achieve recognition and economic autonomy and emotional about the family of origin.

Contributing to this understanding, early is placed to the right of girls to take care of the house and younger siblings, as opposed to boys is reserved the role of discoveries in the street and the power to override their will to the will of the girls. Thus, it can be inferred that the teenage pregnancy besides keeping a close relationship with the social context, is closely linked to representations, values and behaviors that shape the construction of gender.

Another important issue in this regard, and silenced in the work, is the feminine vulnerability evidenced by the growing number of cases of contamination by STI/HIV, this increase caused by the anatomy and physiology, but mainly by the low bargaining power of girls at the time using condoms.

♦ When the subject and or object of research is the man

Despite the prevalence of sexist language (the generic male) in the works examined in only 3.7% of the work the male subject was addressed in their specificities. Two papers were not found, it is not possible, therefore, to analyze them. Although the approaches of care to the man are related mostly to the reproductive aspect, it is observed that, proportionally, this was the group most critical approach to health issues, with the inclusion of a gender perspective in four of the nine surveys conducted.

Jobs approached the notion of integral health through the redefinition of the masculine as hegemonic models of masculinity may hinder the adoption of healthier habits and beliefs and men, when influenced by hegemonic gender ideologies, can endanger both the health woman as her own health. This is an important factor and demand of health professionals to establish actions reception and care for the man considering their specificities, mainly because historically the health care was connected to the female. On the other hand, none of the studies analyzed showed a relationship with the occurrence of diseases that men are especially victims, such as violence.

According to the Ministry of Health of Brazil, the main victims of violence leading to death are the men, especially young people. These deaths are related to external causes such as traffic accidents and the use of firearms, and come from behaviors arising from the construction of male and female identities in the context socio-affective. The loss of health originating from such violence resemble those of tuberculosis, HIV, cancer and cardiovascular disease. Thus, although there contemplating the selection strategy of the work, were verified TAO whose themes addressed the violence aimed at identifying the relationship between masculinities and mention of gender. Although the works mention the influence of the constructions of social roles, such as aggressiveness and sense of omnipotence, identified as masculine characteristics, the occurrence of injuries resulting from violence, gender approach was silenced in the contextualization and analysis of these themes.

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive care, nursing care proposal, requires the professional posture...
critical and reflective facing issues that transcend the biological. The notion of comprehensive care refers to the physical, emotional, social, cultural and spiritual dimensions of health care, thus enabling positive transformation in the process of health and disease.

As evidenced in this analysis of scholarly directed the nursing course at a public university Northeastern, predominates essentialist notion of health. Only in research related to elder predominated expanded vision of health issues. It was found that the training focuses on technique and form professional indifferent to issues relevant to gender relations and their implications for health. The gender perspective was mentioned in the title of one work and used as a category of analysis in six. The discrete insertion in this theoretical field can be attributed to low awareness and the need to overcome barriers of conventional disciplinary academy.

Given the relevance of the analytical category of gender for understanding the health/disease/care, their incorporation, as well as other current issues, such as violence has occurred incipient and timely graduation. Thus, training in nursing, not different from other courses in the area of health, has ignored the production and circulation of knowledge in contemporary society.

It is appropriate to emphasize that the course is analyzed with the process of reshaping the educational proposal, appropriate time to reflect on the training knowing the gender perspective.

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