



**A LOOK AT THE ROLE OF THE NURSE IN THE CARE FOR PEOPLE WITH
DISABILITIES: INTEGRATIVE REVIEW**
**UM OLHAR SOBRE A ATUAÇÃO DO ENFERMEIRO NA ATENÇÃO ÀS PESSOAS
COM DEFICIÊNCIA: REVISÃO INTEGRATIVA**

**UN VISTAZO AL PAPEL DEL ENFERMERO EN ATENCIÓN A LAS PERSONAS CON DISCAPACIDAD:
REVISIÓN INTEGRADORA**

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to analyze the role of the nurse in the attention to people with disabilities. **Method:** study of integrative review, as a matter of research << *How is the role of the nurse in the attention to people with disabilities from the literature of the period 2008 to 2012?* >> It was used the Virtual library was Scielo and seven articles were analyzed from the technical analysis of content. We learn the categories: 1. **Role of the nurse in attention to persons with disabilities** and, 2. **the limits and possibilities of involvement of nurses in the care for people with disabilities**. **Results:** there is a need of nurses reflect on their practice for the (re)social and personal construction of persons with disabilities and to develop skills and strategies with the user and family. **Conclusion:** the boundaries are possibilities for transformation in the role of the nurse in the attention to people with disabilities. **Descriptors:** Nursing; Disabilities; Public Policies.

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar a atuação do enfermeiro na atenção às pessoas com deficiência. **Método:** estudo de revisão integrativa, tendo como questão de pesquisa << *Como se dá a atuação do enfermeiro na atenção às pessoas com deficiência a partir da literatura do período de 2008 a 2012?* >> Utilizou-se da biblioteca virtual Scielo e foram analisados sete artigos a partir da Técnica de Análise de Conteúdo. Apreenderam-se as categorias: 1. **Atuação do enfermeiro na atenção às pessoas com deficiência** e, 2. **Os limites e possibilidades de atuação do enfermeiro na atenção às pessoas com deficiência**. **Resultados:** há necessidade de o enfermeiro refletir sobre sua prática para a (re)construção social e pessoal das pessoas com deficiência e de desenvolver competências e estratégias de atuação junto ao usuário e familiares. **Conclusão:** os limites se constituem em possibilidades para a transformação na atuação do enfermeiro na atenção às pessoas com deficiência. **Descritores:** Enfermagem; Deficiência; Políticas Públicas.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar el papel del enfermero en la atención a personas con discapacidad. **Método:** estudio de revisión integral, como un asunto de investigación << *Cómo el papel del enfermero en la atención a personas con discapacidad de la literatura del período 2008-2012?* >> Hemos utilizado la biblioteca virtual Scielo y se analizaron siete artículos de la técnica análisis de contenido con las categorías: 1. **papel del enfermero en la atención a personas con discapacidad** y, 2. **Los límites y posibilidades de participación de los enfermeros en el cuidado para personas con discapacidad**. **Resultados:** hay una necesidad de enfermeros reflexionar sobre su práctica a la (re) construcción personal y social de las personas con discapacidad y desarrollar habilidades y estrategias con el usuario y la familia. **Conclusión:** las fronteras son las posibilidades de transformación en el papel del enfermero en la atención a personas con discapacidad. **Descriptor:** Enfermería; Discapacidades; Políticas Públicas.

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INTRODUCTION

The nurse is a professional who has the essence of your worker process work in interdisciplinary character to promote, protect, restore health and provide quality service to customers, supervise the practices developed by the team of nursing and work in health education. To raise awareness about the importance of the role to interfere in the privacy of people dependent on its interventions, such as those who have physical disabilities. It is known that the care of the human body requires, necessarily, a look at the overall dimension of being, including his existential essence.¹

The role of the nurse in attendance to persons with disabilities is important because it allows the articulation between education and health, guidance to families about care for people with special educational needs, to carry out monitoring and early stimulation, the development of autonomy of the population served, in and outpatient care and supervision of the nursing services. People with disabilities, in particular children are broken down and the result of preconceived ideas what legitimizes their exclusion in relation to historical events. With the course of evolution, there have been successive transformations that made it possible for people with disabilities were regarded as citizens with rights and duties.² society, adhered to this post-modern condition, realized the need to include the excluded, of open opportunities and promoting accessibility practices of inclusion.

The Census of the Brazilian Institute of geography and statistics identified that in Brazil 45.6 million people with at least one of the shortcomings, which have been investigated, 38.5 million lived in urban areas and 7.1 million in rural areas. The visual impairment, which reached 35, 8 million people in 2010 Villa Wahnfried both men (16, 0%), as women 21.4%, followed by motor disabilities (13, 3 million, 5.3% to 8.5% for men and women, hearing, (9.7 million, 5.3% for men and 4.9% for women) and intellectual or mental (2.6 million, 1, 5% for men and 1.2% for women). ³

These data and publications in the media, it is observed that the concern to place people with disabilities in the globalized world and in the labor market started from the two major world wars in the 20th century, which produced people with disabilities. This impact reveals the precariousness of assistance provided to people maimed in the war that did not have conditions of livelihood

and were considered non-productive. However, most people with disabilities have shown to be able to adapt the work, even in the face of difficulties.⁴ in this regard, realizes that there is a need to insert the individual disabled in wider society, helping it acquire the conditions and standards as close as possible to the everyday life of other people.⁵ since then, he has been trying to recognize the rights and duties of persons with disabilities as any citizen.

The interest in researching this subject arose from the perception of researchers as regards the role of the nurse in the attention to people with disabilities, whereas this important professional in various segments of society. As a professional who focuses on the art of care, is questioned in this study << *How is the role of the nurse in the attention to people with disabilities from the look of the literature of the period of 2008 to 2012?* >>

The opening of new field is a factor that demystifies the idea that nurses ' professional market is saturated. The area of disability, be it physical, intellectual, visual, auditory or multiple, specific deserves attention primarily by health professionals, since all people must be recognized as worthy beings with the right to physical and moral integrity, freedom, peace and justice. Thus, this study has as objectives:

- Analyze the role of the nurse in the attention to people with disabilities from the look of Brazilian literature in the period from 2008 to 2012.
- Show the limits and possibilities of involvement of nurses in the care for people with disabilities from the look of Brazilian literature in the period from 2008 to 2012.

METHOD

Integrative review study that was taken as the axis of discussion the role of nurses in attention to people with disabilities from the look of the literature, through SCIELO library collection, for the period from 2008 to 2012,since it is source of obtaining adequate resources to technical and scientific information and of easy access.

The integrative review is a method of wider review, as it allows include theoretical and empirical literature as well as studies with different methodological approaches (qualitative and quantitative). The studies included in the review are examined systematically in relation to your goals, materials and methods, allowing the reader to

review the existing knowledge on the topic investigated.⁶

The phases that make up the integrative review and its processes are: choice and definition of the theme (drafting of the guiding question); literature search (sampling); criteria for categorization of studies (data collection); assessment of studies included in the results; discussion of results and presentation of integrative review.⁷

For the preparation of research employed the sixsteps, namely: selection of hypotheses or questions guiding; examples of sample selection criteria; definition of search characteristics; analysis of findings, interpretation of results and presentation of the review.⁸

The analytical tools of the items contemplated in classifications levels of evidence, of which met the level five. This level refers to evidence from systematic

review of descriptive and qualitative studies. What favors to aid nurses in decision-making and critical evaluation of the results of the study.^{09:10}

The inclusion criteria of the study were articles that went to people with disabilities, where the role of the nurse is possible; however, the articles published in journals within the period mentioned above and not necessarily written by nurses.

Exclusion criteria consisted of articles that do not meet the criteria established for the study. Following the selection criteria, nine articles were located, of these, only seven met the inclusion criteria. The data collection instrument consisted of a screenplay that was seized, the following aspects: author, title, journal, year, type of research and synthesis of the article, as shown in Image 1.

Author	Title	News	Year	Type of Search	Synthesis
França, Inácia Sátilo Xavier de; Pagliuca, Lorita Marlena Freitag.	Social inclusion of the disabled person: achievements, challenges and implications for nursing.	School of nursing magazine. USP, 43 No 1, p 179	2009	Qualitative	Including people with disabilities in reference to the process of social inclusion. The achievements in the field of legislation, citizenship rights, challenge in the area of health, education, professional training and insertion into the labor market. As regards rehabilitation nurse, emphasizes the need of these to know the experience of people with disabilities and their families in coping strategies related to health problems.
Masson, L.P.; Brito, J. C.; Sousa, Rejane Nazaré Pimentel de.	The work and health of caregivers of adolescents with disabilities: an approach from the point of view of the activity.	Health and society Magazine Vol. 17 No. 4 Sao Paulo	2008.	Qualitative	Held a discussion on the caregivers of adolescents with disabilities. Understand the work activity of caregivers. Notes the little qualification for what generates health risks for workers.
Othero, Marília Bense; Dalmaso, Ana Silvia Whitaker.	Disabled people in primary care: discourse and practice of professionals in a health center.	Interface magazine-communication, health, education (Botucatu) vol. 13 No. 28 Botucatu	2009	Qualitative	The professional representation of a health center in the city of São Paulo on disability and the primary care Role in your care. Seeking, expansion, and reflections relating to health practices, contributing to the implementation of the completeness of the care.
Santos, Wederson Rufino dos.	People with disabilities: our largest minority.	Physis Collective Health magazine Physis vol. 18 No. 3	2008	Qualitative	Analyzes the debate on disability from two approaches: 1) understanding of disability as a manifestation of human diversity;2) Demonstrate the change in understanding of the disabled body as manifestation of body diversity
Andrade, Leonardo Tadeu de et al.	Role of nursing in physical rehabilitation.	American Journal of nursing, Brasília 2010 nov-Dec; 63 (6): 1056-60.	2010	Qualitative	Does a review of literature on the development of the role of the nurse in the rehabilitation and suggests ways in which nurses reach potential in this area. Causes reflection and discussion about this subject.
Rebouças, Cristiana Brasil de Almeida et al.	Physical and sensory disabled person: perception of graduate students in nursing.	Acta Paul Nursing vol. 24 No. 1 São Paulo 2011	2011	Qualitative	Describes the perception of nursing students before and after the administration of discipline language. Physical and sensory disabled person; approach and trends in nursing.
Cardoso, Anajás da Silva; Gonzaga, Nathalia	Nursing practice: a reflection in the light of the Kantian Theory and of the code of	Cogitare Nursing. Jan/Mar 2012; 17 (1): 166-70	2012	Qualitative	This is a qualitative study based on a story by reflective life described in the book Re (socialization) of person with disabilities acquired: the process, the characters and the masks, which deals

Costa; Medeiros, Carla Campos Muniz.	ethics.				with the process of rehabilitation of people with spinal cord injury. In this study, we sought to reflect on the performance of nursing staff over this (re) building social and personal in the light of the Kantian Theory and the professional code of ethics of nursing.
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Figure 1. Articles analyzed according to scientific production period of 2008 to 2012

After careful reading of articles the categories were defined: 1. Role of the nurse in the attention to people with disabilities. 2. The limits and possibilities of involvement of nurses in the care for people with disabilities.

The data were analyzed by Content Analysis.¹¹

DISCUSSION

◆ **Role of the nurse in the care for people with disabilities:**

The nurse should encourage reflection together with the patient about his true role in the exercise of self-care, not directing their practice without this participation, which encourages their participation in the planning of care, as individual rights and creative abilities, favoring thus the decision-making process in improving care for themselves and strengthening the link between both as an exchange of experiences. It is understood that " the care cannot occur in isolation, it is an action between the be who cares and what is or will be careful, otherwise the watch does not occur ".¹²

The professional practice of nursing from the perspective of integral assistance, should ensure the individual is seen as a potential, gifted failures, emotions, perspectives and not just the disease issue as the problem to be solved.¹³

The nurse when exerts its function as contemporary, need to preserve the ethical principles and go beyond, looking for new ways to act in order to contemplate the individual, enabling them to participate in the process of care. It is important that the nurse evaluate functionally the patient, given their potential for self-care, in addition to daily basic needs.¹⁴

An extended practice experience and knowledge of the everyday life of people with disabilities promotes the care, provide change detection, and contribute with strategies from the reality experienced for a qualified assistance according to the specific needs.

The nurse while professional rehabilitation team collaborates with other professionals, with other sectors and community, sharing knowledge about the condition of the patient, in order to achieve excellent levels in the process of rehabilitation.¹⁴ For their training and professional experience in educational practices, exercises managerial coordination, implementation and patient care, family and

community, as an essential element in the process of care.¹³

The nurses are professionals who maintain continuous care to patients, however, this professional can extend or enhance the rehabilitation process, because prolonged contact with these patients promotes this process, requiring them, the technical and scientific competence, based on ethical attitudes.¹³No need to qualify and humanize the assistance provided by nursing professionals, because this full-time link predisposes the occurrence of iatrogenic factors.¹³ hence the importance of this work reflect on the assistance provided.

It is possible to analyze that the professional must have critical and reflective attitude, to promote, protect, recover and restore the health of people with disabilities, as well as their family. This requires a significant commitment to act in the area of disability, need before knowing to intervene effectively and this does not observe largely because there is a deficiency in the training of these professionals.¹⁵

"Communication is often limited by differences in the use of verbal and non-verbal means, body characteristics, among others".¹⁵ What calls attention to the importance of communication of nurses to provide care to people with disabilities, because the process of communication is important in the relationship between two or more people. Because when it establishes a good communication relationship flows, according to the characteristics of the patient, the nurse should suit your way of communicating and providing essential care and this clientele.

The communication does not involve only the speech or writing, goes beyond considering the gestures, expressions that may have a more significant relevance in the Act of communicating.

"In a pluralistic society, such as the current world, the dilemmas that pervade the actions of health professionals, including Nurses, are present in the day to day care and, mostly, to solve".¹³

It is understandable that the ethical bases should always be considered, respecting the dignity of the human being, as a being who must be watched in its entirety.

♦ Limits and possibilities of the nurse in the care for people with disabilities

As a matter of social control, there is a disbelief in the achievement of the right to health and on the effectiveness of the unified health system (SUS). The health rights of people with disabilities are not respected in full, which makes the access to health services, contrary to what advocates the principles of the SUS. In this way, there are problems such as the lack of health professionals, especially nurses to serve this population. Is what you can see in the following speech: "the individual is considered different carries the marks of otherness that the distance of the prototype of a givenculture."¹⁶

Given this fact, it is observed that these marks help to impede the achievement of their rights, how to limit the space of these people. Is the experience for many of these in the field of health. The managers should attempt this thread so that people with disabilities can enjoy rights taking into consideration principles of completeness and universalities of health services.

"The primary is an important field for the development of health care practices of the person with disabilities, particularly in what concerns the movement and social participation, from the perspective of inclusion and citizenship rights".¹⁷ therefore, realizes that the fault that includes health professionals, especially nurses is related to lack of adequate preparation in order to develop a quality work, always seeking the principles of the SUS and the laws governing the rights of persons with disabilities. "It is important to note that, as individuals, people with disabilities have other health needs as well as rehabilitation, and, even in this respect, are not met by the current health system".¹⁷ Noting the failure of health programs to serve people with disabilities, requiring that these services are organized to meet the demand.

"Some professionals need to extrapolate the field of biological rehabilitation and reintegration and, in practice, an inclusivism character".¹⁶ Recalls that the nurse works in rehabilitation, self-care, nutrition, appearance, and at the home of the person with a disability, because they are family members, or companions that coexist with the many difficulties to be faced, and that in this respect the nurse also will act, trying to facilitate the access and promoting an

approximation of these families without restricting them, requiring those who report the authors above, the character inclusivism, and can therefore include this objective of promoting an appropriate assistance, on people with disabilities.

The role of the nurse in front of people with disabilities is still limited, often for lack of preparation and training of these professionals not in this area, the possibility of training and higher qualification still on graduation. What therefore will strengthen the scope of the care provided to this audience.

"Studies in the area of disability must enter the Brazilian research agenda over the next decade, not only by the high incidence of persons with disabilities in the Brazilian population, but mainly by political and academic silence on the subject throughout Latin America." ¹⁸

It is understandable that the difficulties of health professionals are due to unpreparedness, and pedagogical process of graduation could be included in the curriculum, training institutions that assist persons with disabilities, which strengthens the power of autonomy of nurses in decision-making in everyday professional activities. "The difficulties of health professionals to meet the needs of disabled people are focused on the lack of preparation, because over time the population considered these individuals as invalids".¹⁶

Is noticeable in the course of this work, that there is an extreme need to invest in the training of nurses and other health professionals, so that they may promote not only rehabilitation and reintegration, but also informal relations, strengthening, bond and autonomy of persons with disabilities in future professional decisions, trying to improve the quality of attention.

The nurse is the professional who has the training, however need to specialize to act about people with disabilities, because need care that foster autonomy. So that the actions of the nurse take the needs of this audience, we need to look for their training and qualifications so that they can develop their skills. The issue of criticality, the reflection of practice developed is fundamental, and is a nurse's thinking, which acts in support of the resolution and decision making in their everyday professional significantly contributing to the social integration of persons with disabilities.

The nurse does not work alone in the field of rehabilitation; need to share experiences and knowledge with other professionals, the question of interdisciplinary in order to assist persons with disabilities in its completeness

and according to your specific needs. It is considered that the practice of nursing in the area of disabilities goes beyond simple administration of medicines, where demands of this critical sense professional to be able to implement strategies. The issue of self-care is a strong point in this process; care for people with disabilities should be encouraged to accomplishments of everyday activities in more independently as possible.

It is important to emphasize the importance of preparing nurses at graduation, in order to provide professional qualification, favoring the assistance provided for in health benefits to these people. The role of the nurse in the attention to people with disabilities requires an assistance toward the overall dimension of being, the racing this professional demand for greater enhancement of their skills and abilities.

The study indicated the need for nurses to know the experience of people with disabilities and families in search of coping strategies related to health problems; the need for skills development to operations in the area and reflection of practice developed for the (re) social and personal construction of persons with disabilities.

The limits and possibilities of involvement of nurses in the care for people with disabilities consist of little qualification and humanization in iatrogenic; invisibility assistance; relational work; lack of planning; lack of social interaction and training of nurses. The limits of practice of nurses in the care for people with disabilities can be power limit for practice transformation, becoming thus in possibilities.

On levels of evidence found in articles, suggest new studies to reach other levels of evidence.

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Submission: 2013/02/14

Accepted: 2013/06/10

Publishing: 2013/07/15

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