ABSTRACT

Objective: to understand the management of services provided by nurses in the Program against STD/AIDS, from the viewpoint of people who suffer from the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), which generate impact on the quality of life of the users enrolled in the aforesaid program, and develop a substantive theory that can represent this reality. Method: this is an exploratory-descriptive and analytical study, with a qualitative nature. The research subjects will be people who suffer from HIV and that are enrolled in the Program against STD/AIDS from a health center in the city of Rio das Ostras/RJ, Brazil. The data will be produced in 2014, through interviews, and analyzed according to the methodological benchmark of the Grounded Theory. The research project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, under the CAAE nº 12760313.4.0000.5243. Expected results: it is believed that the HIV patients partially recognize the management of services performed by nurses with the aim at ensuring their quality of life, but there is a lack of a greater visibility of the work of this professional. Descritores: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome; Quality of Life; Nurses.

RESUMO

Objetivo: compreender a gerência dos serviços realizada pelo enfermeiro no Programa de DST/AIDS, sob a ótica do portador do Vírus da Imunodeficiência Adquirida (HIV), que geram impacto na qualidade de vida dos usuários cadastrados no referido programa e desenvolver uma teoria substantiva representativa dessa realidade. Método: estudo exploratório-descritivo e analítico, de natureza qualitativa. Os sujeitos serão pessoas com o HIV cadastrados no Programa de DST/AIDS de um centro de saúde em Rio das Ostras/RJ, Brasil. Os dados serão produzidos em 2014, por meio de entrevistas, e analisados conforme referencial metodológico da Teoria Fundamentada nos Dados. O projeto de pesquisa foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa, sob o CAAE nº 12760313.4.0000.5243. Resultados esperados: acredita-se que os portadores do HIV reconhecem parcialmente a gerência dos serviços realizada pelo enfermeiro que visa a sua qualidade de vida, carecendo de maior visibilidade do trabalho desse profissional. Descritores: SÍndrome da Imunodeficiência Adquirida; Qualidade de Vida; Enfermeiros.

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INTRODUCTION

The first case of the epidemic of the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) was registered in 1980 and, since then, Brazil has registered until the year 2012, a total of 709.447 cases of AIDS. Moreover, it is worth emphasizing that, in 2012, the incidence rate of this disease reached 20,2 for every 100 thousand inhabitants.\(^1\) On the international level, in 2012, an average of 1,6 million people have died from the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV).\(^2\)

Advances in public health policies have allowed an increased survival for people with HIV/AIDS. Thus, authors\(^3\) argue that AIDS started to be addressed as a chronic disease, with control possibilities, which brings new challenges to understand and cope with it. It is worth emphasizing that quality of life is one aspect to be considered throughout the therapeutic process of AIDS and that its measurement is used to assess the impact of diseases with chronic character, and it might be considered as a parameter for taking decisions regarding the treatments and approval of new therapy regimens.\(^4,5\) In relation to Brazil, it is worth noting that there are few works about the quality of life of HIV patients, especially when it comes to specific groups, such as: children, teenagers and elderly.

It should be highlighted that the health care to people with HIV/AIDS are not limited to the prescription of antiretroviral medications, to health education for adoption of safer sexual behaviors and discipline and to the therapeutic imposed by the emergence of the illness. Health actions go beyond and are based on studies and researches that are aimed at knowing the daily lives of people with HIV/AIDS so that one can provide quality care for health promotion and also for quality of life.\(^6\)

This research is justified by the still existing high index of bearers and by the opportunity to contribute to the construction of a theoretical model about the management of nursing services with emphasis on the quality of life of HIV patients, with a view to collaborating with reflections on concepts concerning the quality of life, which, according to some authors, is a matter that lacks consensus. The present research is inserted in the above mentioned context, which comprises a research project of post-doctoral studies with the following objectives: to understand the management of services performed by nurses in the Program against STD/AIDS, from the viewpoint of people who suffer from the Human Immunodeficiency Virus, which generate impact on the quality of life of the users enrolled in the aforesaid program, and develop a substantive theory that can represent this reality.

METHOD

This is a qualitative research, of exploratory-descriptive and analytical type, anchored in the Grounded Theory. The option to use the qualitative research refers to the fact that it answers to particular questions and due to it works with the universe of meanings, motives, aspirations, beliefs, values and attitudes that constitute the core of discussion of the above mentioned benchmarks.\(^7\) Regarding the choice of the Grounded Theory, or Teoria Fundamentada nos Dados (TFD), as it has been translated into Portuguese, refers to the fact that this referential understands the reality from the perception or the meaning that a given context or object has to the person, by generating knowledge, increasing understanding and providing a meaningful guide to actions.\(^8\)

The scenario chosen for this research is a health institution of the Coastal Region II, city of Rio das Ostras, Rio de Janeiro State, which offers the Program against STD/AIDS.

The research subjects will be people who suffer from HIV and that are enrolled in the Program against STD/AIDS. In reference to the limit of the sample, the theoretical saturation point will be used, from which the researcher cancels the inclusion of new participants in the research when the collected data shows repetition and add no new data to the collection.\(^9\)

Regarding the criteria for selecting the subjects of this study, the following ones will be considered in relation to HIV patients: acceptance to participate in the study; being older than 18 years; having been diagnosed with HIV and being enrolled in the Program against STD/AIDS.

The data will be produced by means of interviews, with the prediction for the year 2014, as soon as the approval process on the part of the Research Ethics Committee is finished.

It should be elucidated that, after collection, the interviews will be promptly transcribed. Upon completion of this transcription, the text will be submitted to the copydesk process, through which mistakes in Portuguese, punctuations and repetitions will be corrected, without changing the meaning of the text.
After transcribing the interviews, they will be submitted to successive readings with the aim at analyzing them by means of the encoding process, according to precepts of the adopted theoretical and methodological benchmark.

It should be emphasized that, given the ethical and legal questions advocated by the National Health Council, this project was submitted to the Ethics Committee of the University Hospital Antônio Pedro, under the CAAE nº 12760313.4.0000.5243.

All subjects will receive information about the investigated object and sign the Free and Informed Consent Form (FICF), thereby formalizing their agreement to participate in this research, as required by the Resolution nº 466/1210, before starting the interviews. The anonymity of the subjects will be preserved by means of the adoption of codes to identify their testimonies, by using the word “patient” followed by a number in Arabic numeral, according to the order of the interview.

EXPECTED RESULTS

This research will provide reflections on the quality of life of people who suffer from HIV. It is believed that they partially recognize the management of services performed by nurses with the aim at ensuring their quality of life, but there is a lack of a greater visibility of the work of this professional.

REFERENCES