ABSTRACT

Objective: to report the experience of an interview granted to the health channel. Method: interview guided by nursing-themed the history of practice over the years, by means of a script. Results: it was reported as the invitation, the preparation for the interview, the script, writing and discussion through the Group of graduate students, professionals and academics of nursing. Conclusion: a proposal of including the media and nursing content is presented as one of the strategies to prepare nurses for visibility in the media, as well as being one of the ways to take care of the profession. Furthermore, aims that these case studies also contribute and collaborate with other professionals, who are invited to participate in interviews, programs, etc. to the media, can stay alert and avoid possible mistakes about information on articulation of thought to be verbalized, among other situations. Descriptors: History of nursing; Nursing; Interview.

RESUMO

Objetivo: relatar a experiência sobre uma entrevista concedida ao Canal Saúde. Método: entrevista pautada por meio da temática da Enfermagem - a história da prática ao longo dos anos, por meio de um roteiro. Resultados: foi relatado como se deu o convite, o preparo para a entrevista, o roteiro, a gravação e a discussão por meio de grupo de pós-graduandos, profissionais e acadêmicos de enfermagem. Conclusão: uma proposta da inclusão do conteúdo mídia e enfermagem é apresentada como uma das estratégias de se preparar o enfermeiro para a mídia, bem como ser um das maneiras de se cuidar da profissão. Ademais, almeja-se que esse relato de experiência também possa contribuir e colaborar com outros profissionais, que ao serem convidados para participarem de entrevistas, programas, etc. para os meios de comunicação, possam ficar atentos e evitar possíveis deslizes sobre a informação, na articulação do pensamento ao ser verbalizado, dentre outras situações. Descriptores: História da Enfermagem; Enfermagem; Entrevista.
INTRODUCTION

The month of May marks the nursing, in which Brazil is dedicated the period of 12 to 20 may, by means of the birth of Florence Nightingale and the passing of Anna Nery, respectively, to this celebration. This month the health channel at FIOCRUZ (Fundação Oswaldo Cruz) dedicated a program that addressed the profession in three basic axes: the history of nursing, medical Act and the unified Health System. For both, this article aims to report the experience of grant an interview that set limits on the history of nursing, when Professor Dr. Fernando Porto was nominated by the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro State (UNIRIO) to journalist to attend the official invitation of participation of this program. After the invitation has been accepted, the interview was forwarded by electronic message with a roadmap on what could be discussed during the program, with eight questions to be answered through a conversation, for recording and display in closed network.

METHOD

● The preparation for the conversation with the health channel

By routing, the beginning of the preparation was by querying the light of literature, conversations and organization of thought for this presentation. The preparation for the attendance of the request was extensive anxiety and nervousness because it is the first experience. It is known that the media meet the sensational sex staves, drama, blood and crime, making sell news by audience that can provide television broadcasters. This mark the expectation and the need to better prepare for recording.

● Routing

Through the script broke for organization of thought, through the preparation of a text, for verisimilitude of answers to eight questions, namely:

► What are the first records of this practice?

In stones, objects, instruments, Papyri, books and documents; Code of Hammurabi-conduct prior to the priests, and may be understood as “doctors” at the time; Mosaic code was established by Moses with the registry to prevent disease, the rules of personal hygiene, food, home, isolation when needed (quarantine and disinfection), hospitality, business practice.2

► What is the importance of the wars and epidemics in the evolution and improvement of this profession?

Wounded in combat/affected by epidemics; care of the war-wounded and those affected in the outbreak and; the situations of war and disasters such as epidemics, served as a laboratory for the advancement of the use of the technology. From this perspective, there is the possibility of visibility for men and women, which unfold in recognition of solidarity with the wounded and suffering in epidemics. Example of this are three figures for nursing, namely: Florence Nightingale, Anna Justina Ferreira Nery e Henry Dunant.3

► One of the most significant works on the history of nursing is written by Waleska Paixão and gives considerable emphasis on religious influence on the profession. As religion and nursing relate historically today?

The work of Passion it is a historiography, which not only highlights the religion, especially the Catholic, but also the influence of the Red Cross. By religion, the understanding can be given by the bias of caution as if the patient were to the representation of Christ, which can be understood as taking care of the body and the spirit in order to save the souls of the sick.3

The Red Cross by the bias of secular Samaritans and professionalization of nursing. Seeking at the beginning of the last century to the present, one can say that the Sisters of charity over the years, many if professionalism, but their tracks and traces were left, for example, we find the name of the College of Nursing Luiza de Marillac, Patron of the institution and even in male College São Camilo.

► What is the importance of knowing this story to enhance the practice of the profession?

One can understand the importance of research in the history of nursing in the direction of the construction of professional identity - symbols and rites in the formation; on epistemological and surveillance as a corollary the production of knowledge that makes the reflection of nursing practice, while many quote today saying as invention, often these are innovations that our ancestors somehow already made, or sometimes it is believed that the care of today are modern and the history of care with well cited Peter Burker, are practices of centuries ago.4

► Some names have become well
known, such as Anna Nery... What these names were important in the evolution of the profession?

Think of names recognized as Anna Nery, leads us also to Florence e Henry Dunant. In other words, in:

♦ Guerra da Criméia - (1854-1856) in the South of Russia and the Balkans/Black Sea, South of Ukraine
♦ Florence Nightingale - Modern nursing - Dama da Lâmpada;
♦ Batalha de Solferino (1859) Second Italian war of independence - Henry Dunant - Cruz Vermelha - Homem de branco and;
♦ Guerra do Paraguai (1865-1870) Triple Alliance/Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay - Anna Justina Ferreira Nery - Brazilians‘ mother Lady of charity - First Nurse of Brazil - Leader of the Red Cross in the Americas.

Moreover, if we can quote:¹

♦ Febre amarela (1868) - Francisca de Sandes and;
♦ Epidemia da Gripe Espanhola - Rio de Janeiro - (1918) featured press record illustrated in service to affected by the Brazilian Red Cross Nurses - Central Organ - and Botafogo polyclinic

What can be seen is, on the one hand, the mythologizing of those involved and, on the other hand, the commitment required in the process of care.

► How is it over time the relationship between doctors and nurses?

To better understand the relationship between these professionals, it is necessary to know that medicine in Brazil, such as engineering and law are Imperial professions. Nursing is Republican and perhaps the pioneer in another era in the history of mentalities.

Some understand nursing submissive to medicine, but it is to understand who the exercises, because if there is a relationship of submission², This is in the social belief, because nurses and Doctors are two professions that require a joint to take care and another to treat patients, customers, patients ... like to call those who require our services.

It is believed that us nurses, we should worry about how a policy of care-like styling prof³. Dr. and Department of Fundamental Nursing, school of Nursing Alfredo Pinto, of Universidade Federal do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (UNIRIO), Nébia Maria de Almeida Figueiredo -, movement that seems asleep politically by category, after all we are the largest percentage of professionals in the areas of health, what evidence you can that is gradually being agreed by us.

► A profession, still today very feminine, but wins more and more space between the men too … How evolved this professional profile?

To try to answer the question, it is necessary to refer to the work of Françoise Collière, the genesis of the nursing practice, in the book entitled Promover a Vida - the women of virtue to practice nursing.⁶

In a schema created by the author the men walked the line of barbers, surgeons, psychiatric hospitals … and women by religious, matrons, maternity hospitals …

Currently, the profession, quantitatively, is mostly female, but the insertion of man has record of his presence in Brazil, for example, the school of nursing Alfredo Pinto teaches since its inception the profession for both genders, including the first class in 1906, the male amount was greater than the female.⁷

The presence of men in nursing, though a minority, occupies some expressive spaces, for example:

♦ Former President of the Federal Council of nursing (COFEN) Nurse: Manoel Nery;
♦ The Presidency of the Regional Council of nursing in Rio de Janeiro (COREN-RJ) Nurse: Pedro de Jesus;
♦ Editors of scientific journals:
  ■ Journal of the Faculty of nursing Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro - Prof. Dr. Otávio Vargens
  ■ OBJN (Online Brazilian Journal of Nursing/UFF - EEAAC) - Profª Drª. Dalmo Valério Machado
  ■ Research journal: Cuidado é Fundamental online - Profª. Drª. Carlos Roberto da Lyra Silva;
  ■ Nursing magazine Escola Anna Nery - Profª Drª. Antonio José de Almeida Filho;
  ■ President of ABENFO - Profª Drª. Waldecyr Herdy;
  ■ Coordinator of the undergraduate program in nursing, in Faculdade Veiga de Almeida - Profª. Drª. Márcio Tadeu e;
  ■ Vice Presidents, like me, for example, the Brazilian Academic history of nursing, among others, in management positions by Brazil, which qualitatively evidence positioning, by gender bias in the profession.

► Nursing should not be confused with the caregiver, but originally were similar works well … as this distinction is built
throughout history?

The answer can be given through the process of professionalization. In Brazil, this gave the time frame of 1890 for the creation of professional nurses and School nurses, Nursing School Alfredo Pinto current/UNIRIO with students of both sexes. The process of professionalization among initiatives and manifestations occurred in the Rio-São Paulo, but delimiting in Rio de Janeiro, birthplace of the professionalization process, one can quote from the social logic perspective on professionalization that:

♦ Decree No. 791 of creation of professional nurses and School Nurses in 1890;

♦ Creation of the National Association of Graduate Nurses (1926), current Brazilian Association of nursing (ABEN), through recent grads nurses School of the National Department of public health, today the Anna Nery School of nursing, from Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), which in 1923, initiated the deployment of modern nursing in the country;

♦ Creation of the journal in 1931- Annaes de Enfermagem, current Revista Brasileira de Enfermagem (REBEn), by ABEn and;

♦ Legal aspect - Professional practice:
  o 1931 – Decree n° 20.109 - first to regulate the practice of nursing in Brazil; 1932 – Decree No. 20,931 - supervision and one of the occupations included – nursing;1955 – Law nº 2.604 - revoked the Decree nº 20,109, being the second regulatory standard of professional practice of nursing;
  o 1961 - Decree No. 50,387 - regulated the law 2.604/1955;
  o 1973 – Law No. 5,905 - creation of the COFEN and CORENs System;

Data that make the distinction of professional nursing with the caregiver in the historical process of the profession.

RESULTS

● Recording the Health Channel

Before you start recording, itself, the journalist made a sort of heating in order to better understand the respondent, asking where you worked, what you did in professional practice, among other informal questions and, finally, to wonder about the script, the answer given by it was to forget the script, because the best was to be spontaneous in conversation. At this point, some tachycardia occurred, but that probably perceived communication professional, and play inside the Studio with professionals who were there was a casualness and so was given the start the conversation, which can be viewed by e-mail address: http://www.canal.fiocruz.br/video/index.php?

It should be noted that the routing was then indirectly in pleasant climate and with the concern of professional communication in letting her guest at ease, reporting to the end that the conversation was great.

DISCUSSION

The program was attended, in particular, by the research group laboratory of scientific approach in the history of nursing (Lacenf), the Public Image of the Nurse line, to discuss critically reflective and the content presented, as a small sample of the Professional category.

In this sense, fourteen people watched research group being they: PhD student and master students of the postgraduate master's degree programme in nursing and the graduate program in life sciences and Nursing, nursing school Alfredo Pinto/UNIRIO, nurses and nursing students.

After presentation of the interview discussion occurred, which resulted in some thoughts on the subject in question:

♦ Despite the preparation, by means of a screenplay, television surprises the respondent printed with questions not previously disclosed;

♦ The need for insight to the answers in the context of relativism;

♦ Approach occurred in a balanced way, in particular, about the genre of the profession;

♦ Possible Viewer provided reflections on the practice of the profession;

♦ Clarified in the direction of the approach, the process of professionalization of nursing and

♦ Identified the need for academics and professionals be prepared for interviews and programs like this, which allow the formation of public opinion.
CONCLUSION

Through the above can stand out among the ideas discussed that:

► It would be interesting that during training in undergraduate and postgraduate studies, professional preparation right nurses to deal with the press. In other words, if you adopt the curriculum matrix media content writing, by phone, television, among other possibilities.

► It is believed that this content could open possibilities for greater visibility of the profession to prepare professionals for such situations, which are emerging in the 21st century because of advances in communication technology, understood, on the other hand, as one of the ways to take care of nursing. In the end, no less important, this case studies, have contributed and collaborated with other professionals, who are invited to participate in interviews, programs [...] for the media, can stay alert to avoid possible slipping of the order of the information transmitted, in the articulation of thought to be verbalized, among others, that the present report have awakened to the reader and viewer's interview on channel health.

REFERENCES


Canal saúde: entrevista sobre história da...