THE SCHUTZIAN REFERENCE: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FIELD OF NURSING AND MENTAL HEALTH

O REFERENCIAL SCHUTZIANO: CONTRIBUIÇÕES PARA O CAMPO DA ENFERMAGEM E SAÚDE MENTAL

EL REFERENCIAL SCHUTZIANO: CONTRIBUCIONES PARA EL CAMPO DE LA ENFERMERÍA Y SALUD MENTAL

Jacó Fernando Schneider¹, Cíntia Nasi², Marcio Wagner Camatta³, Gustavo Costa de Oliveira⁴, Rita Mello de Mello⁵, Andréa Noeremberg Guimarães⁶

ABSTRACT

Objective: to reflect on the contributions of phenomenological sociology to the field of Nursing and mental health. **Method:** a qualitative, theoretical-reflexive study, based on the assumptions of Alfred Schutz, based on consultations with theses and dissertations, from 2006 to 2016, with a register in the electronic system of the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul library. **Results:** Schutz methodological has been applied in several investigations in Nursing and mental health, allowing a new look at human actions in the social sphere. In the Research Group, they were used in five dissertations and theses, involving users, relatives and workers. Important concepts of Schutz were emphasized: social world, social relation, determined biographical situation, human motivations and typification of the action. **Conclusion:** phenomenological sociology revealed the meanings that people attribute to what they experience, in a comprehensive perspective, free from generalizations and judgments. The relational attitude of familiarity and recognition of the subjectivity of the other are operational bases of this referential, which favor the implementation of mental health care actions based on social needs. **Descriptors:** Philosophy; Sociology; Mental Health; Nursing; Nursing Research; Qualitative Research.

RESUMO

Objetivo: refletir sobre as contribuições da sociologia fenomenológica para o campo da Enfermagem e da saúde mental. **Método:** estudo qualitativo, tipo teórico-reflexivo, nos pressupostos de Alfred Schutz, a partir de consultas a teses e dissertações, de 2006 a 2016, com cadastro no sistema eletrônico da biblioteca da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. **Resultados:** o referencial teórico-metodológico schutziano tem sido aplicado em diversas investigações na Enfermagem e na saúde mental, possibilitando um novo olhar para as ações humanas no âmbito social. No Grupo de Pesquisa, foram utilizadas cinco dissertações e teses envolvendo usuários, familiares e trabalhadores. Destacaram-se importantes conceitos de Schutz: mundo social, relacionamento social, situação biográfica determinada, motivações humanas e tipificação da ação. **Conclusão:** a sociologia fenomenológica revelou os significados que as pessoas atribuem ao que vivenciam, numa perspectiva compreensiva, livre de generalizações e julgamentos. A atitude relacional de familiaridade e de reconhecimento da subjetividade do outro são bases operacionais deste referencial, que favorecem a implementação de ações de cuidado em saúde mental pautadas nas necessidades sociais. **Descritores:** Filosofia; Sociologia; Saúde Mental; Enfermagem; Pesquisa em Enfermagem; Pesquisa Qualitativa.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: reflexionar sobre las contribuciones de la sociología fenomenológica para el campo de la enfermería y de la salud mental. **Método:** estudio cualitativo, tipo teórico-reflexivo, en los presupuestos de Alfred Schutz, a partir de consultas a tesis y disertaciones, de 2006 a 2016 con registro en el sistema electrónico de la biblioteca de la Universidad Federal de Rio Grande do Sul. **Resultados:** el referencial teórico-metodológico schutziano ha sido aplicado en diversas investigaciones en la enfermería y en la salud mental, posibilitando una nueva mirada hacia las acciones humanas en el ámbito social. En el Grupo de Investigación, se utilizaron en cinco disertaciones y tesis, involucrando a usuarios, familiares y trabajadores. Se destacaron importantes conceptos de Schutz: mundo social, relación social, situación biográfica determinada, motivaciones humanas y tipificación de la acción. **Conclusión:** la sociología fenomenológica reveló los significados que las personas atribuyen al que vivencian, desde una perspectiva comprensiva, libre de generalizaciones y juicios. La actitud relacional de familiaridad y de reconocimiento de la subjetividad del otro son bases operacionales de este referencial, que favorecen la implementación de acciones de cuidado en salud mental pautadas en las necesidades sociales. **Descriptor:** Filosofía; Sociología; Salud mental; Enfermería; Investigación en Enfermería; Investigación Cualitativa.

¹Nurse, Full Professor, PhD in Nursing, School of Nursing, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul/EEUF/FRGS. Porto Alegre (RS), Brazil. E-mail: jaco_schneider@uol.com.br; ²Nurse, PhD Professor in Nursing, Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre/Professional Master in Nursing at Unisinos. Porto Alegre (RS), Brazil. E-mail: nasi.cintia@gmail.com; ³Nurse, Ph.D. Professor in Nursing, School of Nursing, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul/EEUF/FRGS. Porto Alegre (RS), Brazil. E-mail: marcio.camatta@ufrgs.br; ^{4,5}Nurses, Masters in Nursing (postgraduates), Postgraduate Program in Nursing/PPGENF, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul/FRGS. Porto Alegre (RS), Brazil. E-mails: gustavoenfufgrs@gmail.com; ritamello42@gmail.com; ⁶Nurse, Master Professor in Nursing, Nursing Course, State University of Santa Catarina/UDESC. Chapecó (SC), Brazil. E-mail: andrea.guimaraes@udesc.br

INTRODUCTION

The man, in their daily life, finds, at every moment, a stock of knowledge, at their disposal, which serves as an interpretive schema of their past and present experiences, insofar as they seek the meaning of life, of themselves and of the world.¹ In this search for knowledge, several paths are shown as alternatives for understanding existence, based on philosophical references, these being possible methodological paths.

In modernity, the human sciences were characterized by the emphasis on objective knowledge, based on the positivist model and experimental method. In this context, Husserl's phenomenology appears in a moment of review of scientific truths considered as unshakable, which subjected positivism to a critique of what is presented to the being, proposing the phenomenological method, that establishes the pure description of reality, in which the researcher should address the phenomenon and describe it as the same experience shows.^{2,3}

Throughout its historical trajectory, the Husserlian phenomenological aspect, instituted to seek the understanding of phenomena, was consolidated as a scientific method through the contribution of important thinkers, among them Alfred Schutz, who conceived the phenomenological sociology.⁴ The referential schutziano proposes to understand the human action in the social environment, starting from the confluence between the Weberian understanding sociology and the Husserl phenomenology, in which conceptual bases are (re) constructed aiming at the understanding of the world of the daily life, this permeated by human beings who are inserted in social relations, experiencing and experiencing phenomena.

Schutzian research has been used in the field of Nursing and mental health, with a view to understanding the being in the world, this being endowed with knowledge, biography, subjectivity, singularity, individuality and motivations, and, concomitantly, the world permeated by interpersonal relationships inserted in a social environment. The use of the theoretical framework of Schutz's phenomenological sociology in research has enabled an approximation of the conceptual basis of this referential with the dynamics of Nursing and mental health in the health services and in the territory, which allows the understanding of the health-disease- care from the search for the unveiling of the phenomena experienced by the people.⁵

Thus, it is understood that assistencial practice, in Nursing and mental health, deals with the human being, each person being an individual, even though it requires collective health actions. This means that worldly experiences have repercussions on health demands, since a health problem can have different individual representations, that is, the diagnosis may be identical, but the human being is singular and complex, which requires health care individual demands. For this, this article brings a theoretical approach between the Schutzian referential and the productions of the Study and Research Group in Psychiatric Nursing and Mental Health (SRGPNMH). It is a theoretical-reflexive essay, built with support in phenomenological sociology and contemporary Nursing, in an attempt to articulate the theoretical-conceptual considerations present in Schutz's work contributed by different academic researches and, thus, to obtain a greater appropriation and understanding as its collaborations for the Nursing services, the field of mental health and society.

The study becomes relevant because it seeks a reflexive look at the contributions of the Schutzian referential for Nursing and mental health, reiterating the relevance of phenomenological research in these fields, insofar as health care runs through the scheduling of a consultation, the execution of a procedure, as well as, the diagnosis of a disease, for inciting the production of subjectivities in health services. From this, the purpose is to contribute to the literature and to generate new studies that address this theme.

The textual structure includes authors of the field of Nursing, mental health and sociology, in an attempt to articulate theoretical and conceptual considerations provided by different perspectives and, with this, to obtain a greater appropriation and understanding of the subsidies provided during the use of the Schutzian referential. It is understood that phenomenology is a movement and this is done by means of interviews, listening to descriptions and transcribing, as well as conducting active listening and actions in groups, and, in this movement of coming and going, meanings are revealed in the experiences.⁶ Thus, the goal is to reflect critically on the contributions of phenomenological sociology to the field of Nursing and mental health from the scientific production of a research group.

Considerations will be presented regarding the presuppositions of phenomenological sociology, in which there is a description and

reflection on relevant points of this referential, penetrating conceptual paths of Schutz's work, in view of its contextualization in the Nursing and mental health field. Then support was sought, in the literature, that allowed to discuss the contributions of phenomenological sociology, tracing academic research of the SRGPNMH, being these five master's dissertations and five doctoral theses, raising new demands, challenges and possibilities that emerged from these productions.

OBJECTIVE

- To reflect on the contributions of phenomenological sociology to the field of Nursing and mental health.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

♦ Assumptions of phenomenological sociology

From the elementary concepts of Edmund Husserl's phenomenology and from the studies of Max Weber's comprehensive sociology, Alfred Schutz developed his theory and method for the approach to social reality. The characteristics of phenomenological sociology are: a) a radical critique of the objectivism of science and the proposal of subjectivity as the founder of meaning; b) gives importance to subjectivity as being constitutive of the social and inherent to the scope of objective self-understanding; and c) constitutes the phenomenological description as the main task of sociology.

At the first level, the social world presents, itself, to individuals, as the world of everyday life, which is experienced by humans in a "natural attitude" and accepted by them.⁷ For the "natural attitude", the world is not the private world of the person, but an intersubjective world, common to all men, in which one does not have a theoretical but, a practical interest.¹ In this sense, according to Schutz, individuals are not in the habit of questioning things and facts, they only experience them as meaningful structures that give meaning to their existence.⁷

The social world is the space in which one acts, interacts and interprets the realm that one lives in, transforming it and being transformed, from the sharing of this world with the like. From this perspective, the social world takes us beyond the biological focus, with social relations, context and culture being determinant elements for the constitution of being in the world in which one lives. In the sphere of health, for example, valuing and allowing the user to participate in

therapy can highlight the interpretation of being about this world, which is based on a stock of previous experiences, constituents of the biographical situation of each person.

The biographical situation aggregates all the experiences lived by the individual throughout their life, orienting them as to the way of thinking and acting in the social environment. In their biographically determined situation, this individual finds at any moment a stock of knowledge at his disposal, which serves as a code of interpretations of their past and present experiences, and also, determines their anticipation of the things that will come.¹ In short, the biographical situation illustrates the vital conjuncture of being, referring to the interpretation of the social world to which this being lived through, experiences and hopes to experience, and this contextualisation of lived experience relevant and applicable in Nursing care and mental health.

The phenomenological conceptualization seeks to identify elements of the world of life, describing them in an attempt to understand the being within the scope of their existence. The concept biographical situation penetrates the human production of life, since it represents the consolidation of the previous experiences of the subject, these possessions of each being, making each biography unique, in the middle of the world shared by all. Bringing Nursing and mental health to the forefront, it is extremely important to elicit, for example, active listening in health care, which can contribute to the implementation of a therapy directed to the situation of the user. Thus, establishing themselves actions in health, based on the needs of each person, consistent with their biographical situation.

Therefore, the Schutzian referential proposes that the social world should not be accepted naively, with idealizations and formalizations ready, but be recognized as a complex environment of human activities. In the "pure relationship of the Nodes," for example, one has the reciprocal form of "guidance-by-Tu", which is pure awareness of the presence of the other person. In a face-to-face situation, whenever an individual encounters another, they bring with them all their previously constituted knowledge pool which includes general knowledge of what the other individual is as such.¹ This includes knowledge of his schemas interpretations, their habits and their language, allowing lived experiences to be shared, recognized and valued.^{1,8}

The human being, in the construction of their own history, seeks in their social environment, the feeling of things, of himself and the world of life. This stock of knowledge can take several ways that allow, the individual, to apprehend the phenomena, these present in the daily lives of people. Thus, the Schutzian referential is relevant to the understanding of human social action, since it consolidates as a thinking that bases a "see" the world of life, which is permeated by social relations.

One person shares one spatial community with another when a certain sector of the external world is equally within the reach of both, and contains objects of common interest and meaning. For each person, the body of the other, their gestures, their behavior and their facial expressions are immediately observable, not only as things or events in the external world, but as symptoms of the thoughts of the other. In addition, it encompasses the knowledge of their "reasons for" and "why" taken as evident from people in general and from that in particular.¹

Such motives refer to the way human actions can be interpreted. The "motives for" are related to the future, to what was projected by a person, that is, to the state of things imagined to be realized by the future action, are motivations directed towards the achievement of goals. And, the "reasons why" are those that refer to past experiences, which determined the ways of acting.¹

In Schutzian logic, the subjective action of the subject comes from human motivation, based on the "motives for" and "reasons why." In the face of this, the action of the other is due to its motives, which are reflections of the interpretation of the being as to the world that lives, giving meaning to the action itself. Therefore, it is essential that the perceptions are described by those who experience them, allowing the unveiling of the phenomenon in its essence. In the scope of research and care, Nursing and mental health provide the productive use of phenomenological sociology in health care, making it possible to understand the reasons for the actions of the actors that make up the health network, as well as to penetrate the truths of existence of these, fruiting a pertinent and singular care that recognizes the subjectivity of the other.

From the recognition of the singular meanings of the motifs, it will be possible to indicate the typical characteristics of a given action. Thus, the social world is interpreted in terms of "typifications" of social actors, their patterns of courses of action, their motives and objectives, or the sociocultural products

that generated their actions, and express their systems of relevance when classifying the reality.⁹ In the social world, there are various forms of typing, such as naming, referring to the vocabulary and syntax of everyday language; in institutions that typify actions, people, contexts, procedures, bodily behaviors; or individuality, since the construction of the self is a self-qualification.¹⁰

The typification or the typical action is an elementary concept of Schutz's work. It is a process by which it is possible to understand social action, from the description of the interpretation schemes learned and used by the social actors to understand the meaning of what they are doing, doing or have done.^{10,11} The sum total of the various typifications composes a framework of references in which the sociocultural and physical world is interpreted, being sufficiently articulated and transparent to be used in solving most practical problems.¹

In the everydayness of being, phenomenological sociology allows the visualization of a common structure of meanings attributed to a specific social action. Thus, the typifications emerge from the lived experiences of that being. The entanglement of the Schutzian referential depends on the complexity of daily life, in which there is diversity, which makes it difficult to understand human action, since each being interprets, experiences and understands the world in which he lives in a peculiar way. For Nursing and mental health, penetrating the truths of existence of each being can contribute to the resolution of demands in health, as well as adherence to therapeutics, essential elements for the production of life in the health network.

This deepening results in a phenomenological theory, based on Weber's ideal types and the Husserlian reflection, that typification is the fundamental process by which man knows the world, constituting an elliptical structure that is capable of breaking, merging, in accordance with the way in which lived experience develops, which confers intersubjective character to all typification.¹² In the researches, for the construction of the typification of a given action, that is, when one wants to describe how social actors tend to act in front of a phenomenon, it becomes necessary to understand the individual meanings of their motivations.^{6,8,13}

The use of the theoretical-methodological framework of the Schutzian referential in scientific research has shown a new path for

the realization of comprehensive investigations, allowing a renewed horizon regarding Nursing and mental health. The attempt to understand the essence of the phenomena is the main purpose for the researcher who uses such a phenomenological method, which grants assumptions that strengthen the construction of studies that aim at unveiling the meaning of the experience lived by individuals of the social world.

Given this situation, it becomes evident how phenomenological sociology is relevant for Nursing and mental health, so that studies with such a method can serve as a basis for building health actions based on people, based on their experiences. This study will present contributions from the phenomenological sociology for Nursing and mental health, highlighting academic research from a study group, in order to highlight the importance and convenience of investigations with the Schutzian referential for the health care of each person, having the understanding of being as the initial framework for the identification of demands and the proposition of health actions.

♦ Contributions of the Schutzian referential for Nursing and mental health

Throughout its structuring as a discipline, Nursing has sought the robustness of knowledge, producing innovation from scientific research. The 1970s and 1980s were the framework for research in Nursing in Brazil, where the search for a know-how was based on the organization of their specific knowledge, emphasizing the epistemological perspective of Nursing.¹⁴

Thus, the research trajectory in Nursing provided scientific research on the technical aspects of care in this area, broadening the view through qualitative studies that aimed to understand the individuals involved in the care process. In this perspective, the phenomenological aspect emerges as an epistemological field path in research in Nursing and mental health, using the subjective and social approach to approach the existential phenomena of the human being.¹⁵

The work of Schutz has enabled, the field of Nursing and mental health, to enter into the various facets of the human being, through the understanding of his unique way of intending the lived phenomena. In considering this field as a social practice, health care pervades the objective elements in doing, since it is necessary to perceive the

subjective and intersubjective aspects to establish health actions centered on the individual, in which the human being's vision is considered in its all lived.^{15,16} The focus on the subjectivity of the other, in academic research, directs Nursing care and mental health beyond the technical and diagnostic approach, also valuing, the intimate space of the individual and, thus, contributing to care practices that recognize the subjective conception of being.

In light of the above, it is relevant to reflect on the contributions of phenomenological sociology to the field of Nursing and mental health, since the approach of the academic research of a group of studies can demarcate advances and perspectives with the application of such reference, as well as the development of new phenomenological studies in this field. The phenomenological production of SRGPNMH, in the period from 2006 to 2016, was summarized in ten reports of academic research, being five dissertations and five theses.

This production took place in a variety of settings, with a background, of Psychosocial Care Centers (PSCC), Psychiatric Hospitalization Units in General Hospitals (PHUGH) and Basic Health Care Units, including users, families and workers in the area of Cheers. In addition, the studies addressed the theme of mental health, in which the guiding axis discussed the principles of Brazilian psychiatric reform and psychosocial care, based on a comprehensive approach.

Most of the academic research was in the PSCC, with six studies, however, with different scenarios. One of these investigations was about the experiences of family members of a PSCC about the work of the team. From these experiences, it was considered that the work of the PSCC team is interfered with by the management of municipal public policies; has concrete results in mental health care and should integrate the family more into the service.¹⁷ The importance of phenomenology is clear, as there is a relevant contribution in the assistance area, with the notes that can serve as subsidies for new mental health actions that allow the inclusion of the family in the caring process.

Following the studies developed in PSCC, different research addressed the daily life of users in a certain PSCC. The conception that the users have about their daily life has demonstrated that they are (re) acquiring social interaction in different spaces of society.¹⁸ The comprehensive approach has

led to the unveiling of phenomena in their essence, in which the recognition of subjectivity can favor understanding of being in the world. With this, it was possible to show, from the users of this research, that there is psychosocial rehabilitation in the PSCC, through the establishment of social, occupational and leisure relations.

The social relation between health workers and users of a PSCC constituted, in another study, the focus of the phenomenological approach, guiding it. Through the Schutzian referential, users' expectations and workers' intentions regarding health actions in the PSCC were analyzed. With the analysis, it was identified that such social relation is permeated by the psychosocial attention, the trust and bond constructed in the service.¹⁹ By stripping the facets of the phenomena, it becomes possible to recognize the subjectivities and, in this case, to emphasize the necessity of the relations social services in a health service and guide the implemented health actions.

Also, an academic research was conducted in a PSCC, that dealt with the behavior in the suicidal behavior of the familiar. In this study, the biographical situation rescued ways of intervening, using feasible means that are available to protect the person's life in psychological distress.²⁰ In the research carried out at the Center for Psychosocial Care of Alcohol and Other Drugs (PSCC AD), the motivations of the families regarding mental health care in the service were emphasized, emphasizing social reintegration. For this, the phenomenological analysis exposed issues related to active listening and obtaining benefit to favor this reintegration of the relative in the social environment.²¹

In Nursing and mental health, the importance of Schutz's work permeates the demands of the scientific community regarding the indispensability of methodological rigor in research. The Schutzian referential translates the experiences lived by human beings, having as axis the understanding of the human action in the social scope. Thus, this framework has tools for the understanding of being in the world, resulting in subsidies that contribute to the development of actions pertinent to each problem, in this case, elucidating means for social reintegration and acting on the suicidal behavior of the family member.

In addition, a research was carried out at a Child Psychosocial Care Center (PSCC I) about the motivations and expectations of family members of users regarding the health service. In view of the results, the need to

restructure the work was identified in order to contribute to the mental health care of users and their families.²² Thus, it is well known that phenomenological sociology can contribute to Nursing and mental health practices in the environment social, since it manifests the experiences of the social world, from which the actions in health are given.

The academic production of the SRGPNMH with the Schutzian referential had, in three surveys, the PHUGH as a field for the accomplishment of the same ones. These studies addressed the meaning of PHUGH for family members,²³ the daily life of pregnant women who use drugs²⁴, and the expectations of family members about a PHUGH.¹⁶ In general, phenomenological sociology has revealed how accurate it is to strengthen and support the family in PHUGH, giving him a voice and opportunity to participate in the mental health therapy of the person in psychological distress.

The tenth research was carried out in a Basic Health Care Unit, with a view to understanding the meaning of actions directed at mental health, from the perspective of health professionals, community health agents, users and family members. With the phenomenological analysis, it was revealed that the intersubjective relationship is a relevant aspect for mental health care in this context and in order to broaden and intensify the spaces of exchange between the social actors involved in the process.²⁵ Using Schutz's work, to understand the human being in the sphere of Nursing and health, can also contribute with respect to the approximation between the academic and the care media, since the phenomenological research, through the focus on the being, translates the lived, which becomes the practices in health services.

In the social world, there is the interpretation of both one's own and others' actions, and others interpret them as well. When we come across the meanings of this intersubjective experience, through social relations, social actors give meaning to the actions in my/your/our world, according to the perceptions, these actions having a meaning contextualized, not individual. The interaction between the individual and the social world occurs at all times, and it is in this social world that there is establishment of intersubjective relations with the other.

From the use of the Schutzian reference, it was observed, throughout the reflection on the academic research, the opportunity to give voice to the subjects, considering their subjectivities, singularities and

intersubjective relations. Thus, such research has the purpose of unveiling the essence of the phenomenon studied, from the experiences lived by the person in his daily life, aiming at the construction of health actions appropriate to the problem of each human being.

CONCLUSION

The schutzian referential aims to understand human actions in the social environment, aiming at understanding the world of everyday life, constituted by subjects and their social relationships. This reference has allowed to reveal the meanings that people attribute to their experiences, in a comprehensive perspective, free from generalizations and judgments.

The use of Schutz's phenomenological sociology in research has made it possible to relate this reference to the context of Nursing and mental health in health services, allowing the unveiling of social phenomena. In this approach, the understanding of subjects, was proposed, as a being in the world, composed of knowledge, biography, subjectivity, singularity, individuality and motivations. The relational attitude of familiarity and recognition of the subjectivity of the other are operational bases of this referential, which favor the implementation of mental health care actions based on social needs.

Therefore, it is essential to identify the relevance of phenomenological sociology for Nursing and mental health and, above all, for the social environment with health actions drawn from the actors involved in the care process. Phenomenological research, centered on the understanding of being in the world, can not simply describe realities, establish truths, or even, prescribe human conduct. It is crucial to allow a comprehensive approach, based on the perception of being as to its existence, legitimizing the phenomena unveiled, with a view to the production of life in health services.

This study was limited in the search for specific productions of a research group. Even so, it was possible to verify that the Schutzian reference allows understanding the social reality experienced by users, family members and workers in the health network. Thus, this reflection may stimulate the realization of new investigations, looking for other research contexts, as well as broaden the approach of phenomenological sociology in the field of Nursing and mental health in the Brazilian and international scenario. With this expansion, generalizations of results can be avoided, from a broad scope of research that

invigorates the contributions of the referential in this field.

REFERENCES

1. Wagner HTR, organizador. Sobre fenomenologia e relações sociais. Petrópolis: Vozes; 2012.
2. Bezerra MES, Bezerra EN. Humanistic, existential and phenomenological aspects in person centered approach. Rev NUFEN [Internet]. 2012 [cited 2017 Mar 15];4(2):21-36. Available from: <http://pepsic.bvsalud.org/pdf/rnufen/v4n2/a04.pdf>
3. Bower M. Husserl's Concept of the Vorwelt and the possible annihilation of the world. Res Phenomenol. 2015 Apr 45(1):108-26. Doi: 10.1163/15691640-12341304
4. Borba, JMP. A fenomenologia em Husserl. Rev NUFEN [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2017 Mar 18];2(2):90-111. Available from: <http://pepsic.bvsalud.org/pdf/rnufen/v2n2/a07.pdf>
5. Camatta MW, Schneider JF. The vision from the family about the work of the mental health professionals in a Psychosocial Care Center. Rev Enferm Esc Anna Nery. 2009 July/Sept;13(3):477-84. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S1414-81452009000300004>
6. Zeferino MT, Carraro TE. Alfred Schütz: from theoretical-philosophical framework to the methodological principals of phenomenological research. Texto contexto-enferm. 2013 July/Sept;22(3):826-34. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0104-07072013000300032>
7. Minayo MCS. O desafio do conhecimento: pesquisa qualitativa em saúde. 14th ed. São Paulo: Hucitec; 2014.
8. Camatta MW, Tocantins FR, Schneider JF. Mental health actions in family health strategy: family expectations. Rev Enferm Esc Anna Nery. 2016;20(2):281-8. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5935/1414-8145.20160038>
9. Nasi C, Tocantins FR, Camatta MW, Schneider JF. Actions of workers in a psychosocial care center: a social phenomenological perspective. Online Braz J Nurs [Internet]. 2015 Dec [cited 2017 Apr 18];14(4):481-8. Available from: <http://www.objnursing.uff.br/index.php/nursing/article/view/4531>
10. Souza MNC. Algumas considerações sobre a sociologia de Alfred Schutz. Em Tese [Internet]. 2012 Jan/July [cited 2017 Apr 17];9(1):1-26. Available from:

<https://periodicos.ufsc.br/index.php/emtese/article/view/1806-5023.2012v9n1p1/23492>

11. Machineski GG, Schneider JF, Camatta MW. The experience lived by clients' family members of a child psychosocial care center. *Rev Gaúcha de Enferm.* 2013;34(1):126-32. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S1983-14472013000100016>

12. Castro FF. The phenomenological sociology of Alfred Schutz. *Cienc Soc Unisinos.* 2012 Jan/Apr;48(1):52-60. Doi: 10.4013/csu.2012.48.1.06

13. Jesus MCP, Capalbo C, Merighi MAB, Oliveira DM, Tocantins FR, Rodrigues BMRD, et al. The social phenomenology of Alfred Schütz and its contribution for the nursing. *Rev Esc Enferm USP.* 2013 June;47(3):736-741. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0080-623420130000300030>

14. Santos TCF, Gomes MLB. Nexus between postgraduation and Nursing research in Brazil. *Rev Bras Enferm.* 2007 Jan/Feb;60(16):91-5. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0034-71672007000100017>

15. Terra MG, Silva LC, Camponogara S, Santos EKA, Souza AIJ, Erdmann AL. On the track of phenomenology: a way for nursing research. *Texto contexto-enferm.* 2006;15(4):672-8. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0104-07072006000400016>.

16. Oliveira GC. Expectations of family over a psychiatric inpatient unit [dissertation] [Internet]. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul;2014 [cited 2017 Mar 05]. Available from: <http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/97668>

17. Camatta MW. Vivências de familiares sobre o trabalho de uma equipe de saúde mental na perspectiva da sociologia fenomenológica de Alfred Schutz [dissertation] [Internet]. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul;2008 [cited 2017 Mar 02]. Available from: <http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/13053>

18. Nasi C. O cotidiano de usuários de um centro de atenção psicossocial na perspectiva da sociologia fenomenológica [dissertation] [Internet]. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul;2009 [cited 2017 Mar 18]. Available from: <http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/15602>

19. Nasi C. As expectativas dos usuários e as intenções dos trabalhadores de um centro de atenção psicossocial [thesis] [Internet]. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do

Sul;2011 [cited 2017 Aug 13]. Available from: <http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/31128>

20. Ribeiro DB. Daily life of relatives of individuals with suicidal behavior: perspectives of phenomenological sociology Alfred Schütz [thesis] [Internet]. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul;2016 [cited 2017 Aug 22]. Available from: <http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/142322>

21. Lacchini AJB. Families of crack cocaine addicts: health assistance experiences in a psychosocial care center [thesis] [Internet]. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul;2014 [cited 2017 Aug 12]. Available from: <http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/108472>

22. Machineski GG, Schneider JF, Camatta MW. The experience lived by clients' family members of a child psychosocial care center. *Rev Gaúcha Enferm.* 2011;34(1):126-32. Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S1983-14472013000100016>

23. Mello RM. A internação psiquiátrica em um hospital geral: o significado para os familiares [dissertation] [Internet]. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul;2010 [cited 2017 Aug 22]. Available from: <http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/23893>

24. Kuyava ACLS. O cotidiano de gestantes usuárias de crack [dissertation] [Internet]. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. Programa de Pós-Graduação em Enfermagem;2013 [cited 2017 Aug 02]. Available from: <http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/77936>

25. Camatta MW. Ações voltadas para saúde mental na Estratégia de Saúde da Família: intenções de equipes e expectativas de usuários e familiares [thesis] [Internet]. Porto Alegre: Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul;2010 [cited 2017 Aug 03]. Available from: <http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/27895>

Schneider JF, Nasi C, Camatta MW et al.

The schutzian reference: contributions...

Submission: 2017/05/10

Accepted: 2017/11/08

Publishing: 2017/12/15

Corresponding Address

Gustavo Costa de Oliveira

Rua São Manoel, 963

Bairro Rio Branco

CEP: 90620-110 – Porto Alegre (RS), Brazil