



NOTE PREVIEW ARTICLE

THE ACTUATION OF THE SOCIAL NETWORK ON THE INTEGRAL HEALTH OF YOUNG TRANSEXUAL WOMEN WITH HIV/AIDS

ATUAÇÃO DA REDE SOCIAL NA SAÚDE INTEGRAL DE MULHERES JOVENS TRANSEXUAIS COM HIV/AIDS

LA ACTUACIÓN DE LA RED SOCIAL EN LA SALUD INTEGRAL DE LAS MUJERES JÓVENES TRANSEXUALES CON VIH/SIDA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to analyze the influence of the social networks in the health/disease process of young transsexual women with HIV/AIDS. **Method:** it is a qualitative, descriptive and exploratory survey. The study population is composed of transsexual young women, having as scenario an outpatient clinic for treatment of HIV/AIDS patients in a reference hospital located in the city of Recife, Pernambuco. The data collection will occur with individual interviews from a structured guide containing issues relevant to the objectives of the study and will be analyzed with the aid of the software interface of *R pour les Analyses Multidimensionnelles de Textes et de Questionnaires* (IRAMUTEQ) version 0.7. **Expected results:** to contribute to the integral health of transsexual women from the evaluation of relationships and family ties, in order to subsidise practices turned to health promotion, prevention of diseases and for the development of technologies for health education in the nursing context in the various social scenarios. **Descriptors:** Social Networking; Social Support; HIV; Transgender Persons; Comprehensive Health Care; Health Promotion.

RESUMO

Objetivo: analisar a influência das redes sociais no processo saúde/doença de mulheres jovens transexuais com HIV/aids. **Método:** pesquisa qualitativa, descritiva, exploratória. A população do estudo será composta por mulheres transexuais, jovens, tendo por cenário um ambulatório de HIV/aids de um hospital referência localizado no município de Recife, Pernambuco. A coleta de dados ocorrerá com entrevistas individuais, a partir de um roteiro semiestruturado contendo questões pertinentes aos objetivos do estudo e serão analisadas com o auxílio do software *Interface de R pour les Analyses Multidimensionnelles de Textes et de Questionnaires* (IRAMUTEQ) versão 0.7. **Resultados esperados:** contribuir com a atenção integral à saúde das mulheres transexuais, a partir da avaliação dos relacionamentos e vínculos familiares, a fim de subsidiar práticas voltadas para promoção da saúde, prevenção de agravos e para o desenvolvimento de tecnologias de Educação em Saúde no âmbito da Enfermagem nos diversos cenários sociais. **Descriptores:** Rede Social; Apoio Social; HIV; Pessoas Transgênero; Assistência Integral à Saúde; Promoção da Saúde.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: analizar la influencia de las redes sociales en el proceso salud-enfermedad de las mujeres jóvenes de las personas transexuales con VIH/SIDA. **Método:** estudio de tipo cualitativo, descriptivo, exploratorio. La población de estudio se compuso de transexuales, mujeres jóvenes, tener por escenario una clínica ambulatoria para el tratamiento de pacientes con VIH/SIDA en un hospital de referencia ubicado en la ciudad de Recife, Pernambuco. La recopilación de datos se producirá con entrevistas individuales a partir de un plan de acción estructurado que contiene las cuestiones pertinentes a los objetivos del estudio y se analizará con la ayuda del software de *R pour les Analyses Multidimensionnelles de Textes et de Questionnaires* (IRAMUTEQ) versión 0.7. **Resultados esperados:** contribuir a la salud integral de la mujer transexual, desde la evaluación de las relaciones y vínculos familiares, a fin de subvencionar las prácticas orientadas hacia la promoción de la salud, prevención de enfermedades y para el desarrollo de tecnologías para la educación para la salud en el contexto de la enfermería en los diversos escenarios sociales. **Descriptores:** Red Social; Apoyo Social; VIH; Personas Transgénero; Asistencia Integral a la Salud; Promoción de la Salud.

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INTRODUCTION

The transsexual population experiences vast prejudice since its appearance in society. This gender identity is tied to prejudices from heteronormative standards that determine the dichotomies of genres and reject the sexual diversity, considered "out of standard" for society.¹

Through the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), the transsexual gender identity is considered a pathology that identifies them as "transsexualism". The term transsexuality was introduced by the social movement organized to deconstruct the pathological idea that gender identity and consider how to live through the female universe.¹

In Brazil, transsexuality has been included in the public health policies. However, it configures itself in the field still little known by science and complex through the biopsychosocial dimensions that compose the peculiarities of this identity. Additionally, transsexuality needs to be incorporated in the practices of care provided by health professionals to reach the integrality of health care.²

The comprehensiveness is one of the principles that integrate the Unic Health System (SUS). It covers the importance of the acceptance of the subject before all aspects of health and life. Reception involves qualified listening by health professionals through the biological, social and psychological aspects, to the observance of the principles of SUS, objectifying the autonomy of the subjects.³

The social condition of transsexual women with HIV/AIDS is saturated by greater vulnerability to stigma, violence, lack of support from the social network, use of drugs, lack of housing and depression. This condition is considered a syndemia and demand from the intersectoral and multiprofessional care of health.⁴⁻⁵

The social networks imply in interpersonal relationships, and exercise support function or containment. The family consists of the core, because it gives the individual the first moment in the life cycle of contact to affective and relational experiences. In this system, vulnerability can be revealed differently and inconstant, since the representation of a risk can change according to the challenges and the resources available to the subject before social demands and of health.

The choice for this topic started from the assumption that the primary and secondary

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social networks influence the relations of support and containment, since it can result in weaknesses or potentialities before situations of vulnerability of young transsexual women in relation to HIV/AIDS. Considering the above, the study was motivated from the following guiding questions: What is the composition and dynamics of the primary and secondary social networks of young transgender women with HIV/AIDS? What is the influence of the social network in the health/disease process of young transsexual women with HIV/AIDS?

OBJECTIVE

- To analyze the influence of social networks in the health/disease process of young transsexual women with HIV/AIDS.

METHOD

The present survey is a cutout of a research project of the student Paula Daniella de Abreu, student of the Nursing Graduate Program at the Federal University of Pernambuco/PPGEnf. Thus, it has strengthened the relationship between research and teaching, with the aim of bringing students of undergraduate and graduate courses in construction of methodological strategies for health promotion.

It is a descriptive, exploratory research with a qualitative approach, based on the theoretical and methodological reflections of Social Network, proposed by Lia Sanicola.⁶ It is descriptive, because researchers describe the characteristics of a given population and record the observed facts without interfering with them, as well as analyze and interpret them. For such, it counted with the use of specific tools, such as interviews and systematic observation.^{7, 8}

The subjects involved will be young transsexual women with HIV/AIDS. There were considered young the transgender belonging to the age group of 15 to 24 years old, according to the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO)⁹. There will be included in the present study: transgender individuals who identify themselves with the female gender, not transgenitalized, heterosexual, ill or under treatment for HIV/AIDS and with casual partners, and the rapprochement with the subjects of this research obtained with the aid of health professionals. There will be excluded people with the characteristics mentioned above presenting hearing deficiency (the researcher presents no domain in pounds).

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The survey will be developed in the Correia Picanço Hospital, outpatient clinics for HIV/AIDS, located in the city of Recife (PE), Brazil. The choice of this site came from the criterion of intentionality, since it presents characteristics necessary for the development of research and recruitment of the population of interest.

The data collection will occur after the consent of the participants in the signing of the Informed Consent Form (ICF) to certify the readiness to participate in the study. Individual interviews will be conducted from a structured guide containing issues relevant to the objectives of the study. The interviews will be recorded in two devices MP4, to ensure the quality of the collection and avoid possible eventualities. After completion, the interviews will be transcribed in full and submitted for analysis, on the same day, until they reach the saturation criterion of data.

The interview will follow the following guiding questions: Emotional Support (Tell me about people in your family life and social), Instrumental Support (You have already participated in educational activities or received guidance on HIV/AIDS?), informational support (Where are you looking for health information?), Classroom Support (Which ties and relations with the people influence your health?), Self-support (which their motivations for taking care of their own health?). In addition, will be investigated the structure, function and dynamics of networks, by means of the construction of the map of Rousseau, which allows you to determine the mutual relations between the networks and highlight the bonds of support or contention between the various types of network involved.⁶

The interviews will be analyzed with the aid of the software *interface of R pour les analyses de Texts Multidimensionnelles et de Questionnaires* (IRAMUTEQ) version 0.7. It is a free program that ensures the methodological rigor and allows the realization of various types of analysis, from the use of the software R (www.r-project.org) for analysis of the textual corpus, in the Python language (www.python.org).¹⁰

The present survey followed the standards established by Resolution N 466 from 12nd December, 2012, from the National Health Council of the Ministry of Health, which regulates the guidelines and norms regulating research involving human beings for the purpose of ensuring protection, autonomy, assistance to possible damage and other measures.¹¹

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The research project "Social representations of transsexual women about HIV/AIDS: construction of preventive behaviors", from the Master Paula Daniella de Abreu, was approved by the Research Ethics Committee (CEP) of the Health Sciences Center of the Federal University of Pernambuco - CAAE N 65790717.4.0000.5208.

EXPECTED RESULTS

We intend to contribute to integral health of transsexual women, from the evaluation of relationships and bonds of social network, in order to subsidise practices turned to health promotion, prevention of aggravations and for the development of technologies for Health Education in the Nursing context in the various social scenarios.

When we talk of intervention of network, we consider the social networks as a form of social relations. Its characteristics and distinctive elements divide them into two broad categories: the primary networks and the secondary networks. The primary networks are formed by family ties, kinship, neighborhood and workplace, in its entirety, and form a web of relationships of gives the subject identity and sense of belonging. The secondary networks are formed by bonds that are established between the institutions, organizations of the market and the third sector. There are also secondary networks formed by people who aim to answer to an immediate need.⁵

This study will stimulate the criticality of researchers, health professionals and participants to be multipliers of knowledge and practices, making them co-responsible by individual and collective care with their health.

The scientific production will be largely to the practice of health promotion in Nursing. The study will be presented in scientific events, national and international journals, academic and health centers; it will result in changes of social paradigms, greater attention by health professionals to the needs and specificities of transsexual women with HIV and construction of new studies about the theme.

FINANCING

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