



WEBRADIO AS AN INSTRUMENT OF DIALOGUE WITH YOUTH
A WEBRADIO COMO INSTRUMENTO DE DIÁLOGO COM A JUVENTUDE
LA WEBRADIO COMO INSTRUMENTO DE DIÁLOGO CON LA JUVENTUD

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to present the experiences related to the mobilization of young people from public schools to participate in the program In line with Health of Webradio AJIR. **Method:** it is a descriptive study, type of experience report. The population was composed by students of the ninth grade, of both sexes. **Results:** youth mobilized actively and dynamically, and during the development of the project the topics tuberculosis (16%), culture and peace (15%), sexuality (12%), gender relations and sexual diversity (12%), breast cancer (9%), smoking (9%), drugs of abuse (8%), first aid (7%), alcoholism (6%) and contraceptive methods (6%). It was observed that the subject with the greatest participation was tuberculosis. **Conclusion:** it is concluded that, although the publicity debates and expose subjects related to the themes discussed, there is still confusion between knowledge, which represents a biological risk, mainly. It was also identified that webradio is a technology of importance, as it provided the adolescents with an opportunity to express themselves and discuss their interests on the spot, which was not possible before. **Descriptors:** Technology; Health education; Adolescents; Information, Webcasts as a Subject; Access to Health Services.

RESUMO

Objetivo: apresentar as experiências relativas à mobilização de jovens de escolas públicas para participarem do programa Em Sintonia com a Saúde da Webradio AJIR. **Método:** trata-se de um estudo descritivo, tipo relato de experiência. Compôs-se a população por alunos do nono ano, de ambos os sexos. **Resultados:** mobilizou-se a juventude de forma ativa e dinâmica e, durante o desenvolvimento do projeto, abordaram-se os temas tuberculose (16%), cultura e paz (15%), sexualidade (12%) relação de gênero e diversidade sexual (12%), câncer de mama (9%), tabagismo (9%), drogas de abuso (8%), primeiros socorros (7%), etilismo (6%) e métodos anticoncepcionais (6%). Observou-se que o assunto com maior participação foi a tuberculose. **Conclusão:** conclui-se que, apesar de as publicidades debaterem e exporem assuntos referentes aos temas palestrados, ainda existe a confusão entre os saberes, o que representa um risco biológico, principalmente. Identificou-se, ainda, que a webradio é uma tecnologia de importância, pois proporcionou, aos adolescentes, uma oportunidade de se expressarem e debaterem *in loco* sobre os seus interesses, o que, antes, não era possível. **Descritores:** Tecnologia; Educação em Saúde; Adolescentes; Informação, Webcasts como Assunto; Acesso aos Serviços de Saúde.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: presentar las experiencias relativas a la movilización de jóvenes de escuelas públicas para participar del programa En Sintonía con la Salud de Webradio AJIR. **Método:** se trata de un estudio descriptivo, tipo relato de experiencia. Se compuso la población por alumnos del noveno año, de ambos sexos. **Resultados:** se movilizó la juventud de forma activa y dinámica y durante el desarrollo del proyecto se abordaron los temas tuberculosis (16%), cultura y paz (15%), sexualidad (12%) relación de género y diversidad sexual (12%), cáncer de mama (9%), tabaquismo (9%), drogas de abuso (8%), primeros auxilios (7%), etilismo (6%) y métodos anticonceptivos (6%). Se observó que el tema con mayor participación fue la tuberculosis. **Conclusión:** se concluye que, a pesar de que las publicidades debatir y exponer asuntos referentes a los temas hablados, todavía existe la confusión entre los saberes, lo que representa un riesgo biológico, principalmente. Se identificó, además, que la webradio es una tecnología de importancia, pues proporcionó a los adolescentes una oportunidad de expresarse y debatir *in situ* sobre sus intereses, lo que, antes, no era posible. **Descritores:** Tecnología; Educación en salud; Adolescent; Información; Difusión por la web como asunto; Accesibilidad a los Servicios de Salud.

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INTRODUCTION

It is known that in the contemporary moment, the appearance and use of technological resources for the purpose of representing and transmitting contents, called Digital Information and Communication Technologies (DICT), which involve the use of the Internet in society, mainly among adolescents, and used more and more as educational methods in schools, with the aim of facilitating teaching and learning. It is pointed out that DICTs, as part of the lives of young people, provide a more sympathetic environment for the various forms of expression.¹

In the social environment, the great expansion of the use of smartphones, tablets and notebooks with Internet access can be seen, generating changes in the behavioral structure of individuals. It marks, even if one can not speak of a well-defined era, in the progress of the DICTs, a new period in the development of society.²

It is defended, therefore, inserting itself in a new culture of innovations, that Information and Communication Technologies can contribute to the dissemination and transmission of knowledge through the interaction with professionals, both managers and educators in schools.³

Pedagogical interventions with the use of DICTs, regardless of the form of teaching, become relevant in all educational connections, and it is pointed out that the teacher should highlight the technological knowledges, creating methodological innovations to pass on knowledge in a practical and mediator way.⁴

It should be noted that, given that technological transformations are occurring rapidly, the teacher needs training in the use of DICTs, a fundamental element in order to ensure a better handling of the work and transfer of information. It should also be understood that this training must be permanent due to its rapid evolution and the constant change of the forms of consumption by the population.⁵

It is understood that the transformations and the advances of the knowledge through the DICTs bring about changes in the social environment that are reflected in the knowledge of health, and the young people who have been growing within this technological environment adapt easily and quickly, which is reflected in the contribution for the addition of pedagogical methodologies in education based on the collaboration of the facilitators teachers and students. It is

therefore essential to have competent professionals, with the capacity to transform and disseminate the new results with the conditions of contemporaneity.⁶⁻⁷

It is assessed that the use of technologies as educational sources provides a greater learning interest and greater participation of the young learners, since they become an innovative way to promote discussions related to health and well-being, since the use of these resources students' attention in a didactic and dynamic way.

OBJECTIVE

- To present the experiences related to the mobilization of young people from public schools to participate in the program In tune with Health of Webradio AJIR.

METHOD

This is a descriptive study of the extension project titled Web Care in Childhood and Youth in Schools of the Federal University of Piauí (UFPI), conducted in the period from March 2015 to March of 2016. It is intended, through descriptive research, to describe the characteristics of a given population or phenomenon or, thus, to establish relations between the variables.⁸

The project was developed through weekly visits to the public schools of the urban area of the municipality of Picos (PI), during the broadcasting hours of the AJIR Webradio, which is an online broadcast of the Association of Young People of Irajá of the Laboratory of Practices Collective Health Program (LAPRAC) of the State University of Ceará (UECE), which promotes the sharing of knowledge and practices in education and health, using digital technologies as inclusive tools and citizenship producers with the youth population of the states of Piauí and Ceará, aiming at strengthening, cooperation and institutional integration between the HEIs (UFPI and UECE) of Ceará and Piauí, whose physical centers are 530 km away, but in joint actions and live through the use of communication technologies and information on the internet.

It is known that Picos is located in the south-central region of Piauí, which is part of Macroregion 3 - Semi-Arid, territory of the Guaribas Valley. The total population was estimated, in 2018, by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), in 78,002 inhabitants.⁹

The population of this study was composed by 30 students from the ninth grade, enrolled in the Picos education network, and radio

broadcasting took place on Wednesdays in the afternoon from 4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., Brasília time, directly from Fortaleza, capital of the State of Ceará.

It is described that the activities always began with a question called an anchor, related to the subject, and that the answerer first would be awarded.

It should be noted that the study is part of an umbrella project appreciated and approved by the Research Ethics Committee (REC) of the State University of Ceará, under the number of opinion 11043817 and that, after being authorized, the students were given the (FICT) to be signed by the parents or guardians of the students who accepted to participate in the study, as well as the Free and Informed Assent Term (FIAT), for the reading of the students, which included detailed information about the study, the freedom of the participant to give up at any time and the guarantee of anonymity and the signature of the same. It was collected in a state school founded in 1996 in the city of Picos (PI).

RESULTS

It was observed that in the AJIR Webradio, because it was a different methodological system and with innovation, the students

became active and showed interest in the participation with the stimuli of the scholarship holders of the project. It is pointed out that the participants clarified the doubts previously existing in dialogues and interviews on the theme of the day, using questions that were sent through communication software for the day's speakers, health and education experts, who were answered live.

During the development of the project, topics such as tuberculosis, sexuality, gender relations and sexual diversity, contraceptive methods, peace culture, drugs of abuse, smoking, breast cancer, alcohol and first aid were discussed during the course of the project. , through the students' questions, a deficit of knowledge. The importance and interest of the students in relation to the subjects discussed were perceived, since they contributed to their learning and enabled them with information. It was verified that the subject with the greatest participation was tuberculosis, with 18 questions (16%), followed by the culture of peace, with 17 questions (15%) (Table 1).

Table 1. Participation of students in each subject by means of questions. Picos (PI), Brazil, 2015.

Themes	N	%
Tuberculosis	18	16
Peace culture	17	15
Sexuality	14	12
Relationship of gender and sexual diversity	13	12
Breast cancer	10	9
Smoking	10	9
Drug abuse	09	8
First aid	08	7
Drinking	07	6
Contraceptive Methods	07	6
Total	113	100

It should be noted that the issues discussed are frequent contents in society and have generated obvious doubts through the students' questions, reinforcing the need for more explanations in the school environment. The main doubts in each program are presented in figure 1.

Program	Main doubts
Tuberculosis	Cause, epidemiology and treatment.
Peace cultura	What to do to have peace on the street and at school and how to define peace culture.
Sexuality	AIDS and other communicable infections, sexual abuse and twin children.
Relationship between gender and sexual diversity	Prejudice, homosexuality in childhood and violence.
Breast cancer	Symptomatology, treatment and prevention.
Smoking	Health problems due to smoking, addiction and treatment for addiction.
Drug abuse	More possessed drug, how to avoid use in adolescence and the main causes that lead the individual to use it.
First aid	Stroke, burns and accidents with venomous animals.
Drinking	Alcoholism, malfunction of the alcoholic beverage and the main impaired organ.
Contraceptive Methods	Condoms and unwanted pregnancy.

Figure 1. Main questions of the participants in each program. Picos (PI), Brazil, 2018.

It is emphasized that Brazil has an extensive territory and a favorable environment for the spread of tuberculosis (TB), a disease present in the country since ancient times, and that the doubts focused on its epidemiology constituted a relevant data, since they motivated the construction of to know.

It has been discussed in the TB program that the infection has already been considered a highly lethal disease, causing the death of a significant number of people, who, with technological advances, have ceased to be 100% lethal to a curable disease , and that, for treatment, it is of paramount importance to follow a drug step up to the final cycle. It is emphasized that this aggravation aroused great interest in the students, as they were able to discuss and interact with qualified professionals.

In the program on the culture of peace, questions were raised about how to have peace, about the construction of dialogues, and what values and attitudes are essential behaviors for a culture of peace. It is worth noting that the speakers also described the national and international projects on this subject, highlighting the relevance of the debate in the school environment.

It was noted in the sexuality, gender relations and sexual diversity transmissions (occurring on different days), that these are subjects that deal with content that is not commonly debated in the school environment, nor in the residences themselves, since, in some occasions, they caused constraints. The participation of the apprentices in the programs presented at webradio, where experienced professionals explained the main means of prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs), unprotected pregnancies and twin children; in the program on gender

relations and sexual diversity, focused on respect for prejudice and violence.

In the case of breast cancer, a major and feared problem for most women has been shown a significant dialogue participation on early diagnosis methods in which subjects on the etiology of the disease, symptoms and tests were discussed. Included in the Pink October movement were the subjects of the extension project, subjects related to the disease and pathophysiology, and were elaborated folders for the distribution and readings with brief explanations, as well as visual materials with pertinent contents that were exposed at school. It should be noted that in the answer to the anchor question, prepared by the speakers of the day, directly from Fortaleza, a participant student won the award, which was subsequently awarded.

It is emphasized that preventing undue use of drugs by adolescents is an unquestionable factor, and that smoking, drugs of abuse, and alcoholism were subjects related to vices (explained in different programs) in the population. These programs have deepened knowledge of the harm that each brings to human health. Issues related to the malicious effects on the organism, physiological dysfunctions, the Brazilian reality regarding drug use and its epidemiological indexes among young people were discussed, and it was evidenced that prevention is the best investment. It has been argued that abusive ingestion of alcoholic beverages and cigarette smoking pose problems worldwide, which in recent decades have caused millions of deaths among young people, and the effects of such drugs have involved not only the health sector, but also safety and education.

It is suggested that educational interventions that encourage the reduction of the number of smokers and the ingestion of

alcoholic beverages are essential in the school environment, since the lack of debate about these topics with the participating students.

It is pointed out, on the subject of first aid, that the virtual debate has been turned to problems that are becoming increasingly common, such as stroke, cardiac complications and accidents with venomous animals. It was discussed, in the latter, the importance of urgent care so that complications or even death of the victim can be avoided. It should be emphasized that, on this day, there was another award due to the correct answer to the anchor question.

It is understood that the transmission of the program in the school environment was a relevant option because, in addition to transmitting information and clarifying the doubts among the youngsters, it also served as an opportunity for the teacher to know, considering that he was in the classroom of class at the time of webradio transmission.

Information on the main contraceptive methods and the prevention of unwanted pregnancies were expanded in the presentation on contraceptive methods and, although the adolescents had demonstrated some knowledge, some uncertainties were noticed.

It is noteworthy that the technological transmission of the Webradio AJIR was productive and it was observed the wide participation of the students in relation to the contraceptive methods.

Through the university extension, it was possible to expand the world view of the project members, as well as the closest contact with the adolescents. It is evaluated that the project has been transforming character with the awareness of the realities experienced during the development of young people and researchers, contributing to their formations as a possibility to contextualize the nuances of the profession and the exchange, through the exchange of knowledge with the community, for the construction of new knowledge.

DISCUSSION

There is now evidence of advances in technological innovations such as Digital Information and Communication Technologies, which, together with access facilities, are used for various purposes and are present in all environments.¹⁰ It is evaluated that preventive use and health promotion technologies, which develop health in an individual and collective way, are increasingly close to being an instrument of public policy.¹¹

It was observed in a study carried out in Ceará, that the extension activities involving webradio and dialogues express an incentive for the participation of young people, since they promote the activation, communication and interest through questions and discussions.¹² It is pointed out that the experience with this innovative resource has explained important themes for health.

It is estimated that in 2015, 10.4 million individuals became ill with active TB, while 1.4 million died from the disease, making TB the largest cause of death by a single infectious agent.¹³ It is understood that, despite being an infection that can be prevented and cured, it still remains a major public health problem in the world, ranking second in causes of deaths triggered by infectious problems.¹⁴

It is pointed out that, as a dynamic process, a culture of peace can occur in many ways, seeking in society a form of transformation, and that cultural peace can solve even conflicting problems.¹⁵ In this context, it is stimulated and encouraged through the culture of peace, the achievement of democracy through education and respect, through communication and dialogue.¹⁶

It is understood that early sexuality implies both the development of reproduction and the very health of young adolescents, and it is at this stage of life that they assume attitudes towards which they are often not prepared, such as initiating a sexual relationship, accompanied of anxiety to live quickly and intensely, aspects that should not be part of their habits.¹⁷

It is considered, in the school environment, the term sexuality as a polemic subject, due to multiple visions, such as religion and present values. It is thus a topic that involves prejudices, especially with regard to sexual diversity, in which the homosexual population is subjected to provocations and persecutions by the conservative thought currents.¹⁸

It is known that breast cancer takes second place among the most frequent cancers worldwide; in Brazil, is the neoplasia that represents the main cause of death among women.¹⁹⁻²⁰ It is pointed out that this pathology is a clinical manifestation that requires to understand the disease completely and its consequences during the treatment, which, depending on the stage of development, may require surgical procedures, including the possible removal of the breast.²¹ It is argued that the dialogue with webradio was timely to expand knowledge, because, according to the World

Health Organization (WHO),²² early diagnosis is essential for healing.

It is emphasized that Brazil, after the educational and preventive actions carried out in the last decades, is a reference in the scope of the reduction of the smoking habit. Since 2006, there has been a decrease in smokers from 15.7% to 10.1% in 2017.²³ It has been proven that most of the drugs considered to be abused act on the central nervous system, causing changes in the user's behavior and causing emotional changes, mood changes, thoughts, behaviors and increased violence and crime.²⁴

In the Brazilian public school environment, there is an increase in practices involving violence, accidents and other health problems, and it is therefore important to address issues related to first aid, since most educators have a deficit of preparation to support students in emergency situations.²⁵⁻⁶

Health education is one of the attempts to solve this deficit about first aid and, in a study carried out in China, which verified the knowledge among teachers, it was concluded that educational interventions improve the knowledge about the subject.²⁷

It is relevant to discuss contraception in adolescence, because it is during this phase that changes in the body and behavior, and questions arise because of the lack of knowledge. It is assessed that knowledge about contraceptive methods and their correct use can prevent the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and promote the reduction of unwanted early pregnancy.²⁸

It is noted that young people are more vulnerable to contracting STDs, often due to lifestyle, extreme deprivation and exposure to violence. It is pointed out that efforts to promote interventions and activities can trigger improvements in health care.²⁹

It is considered that health professionals are of the utmost importance, and that they should bring information about preventive practices to young people according to their age group, taking into account social representations.³⁰

CONCLUSION

It is known that the processes of modernization of technologies are increasingly frequent in the life of adolescents, and it was noticed that the use of the AJIR webradio took and obtained information to the public, clarifying their doubts regarding each thematic approach. The purpose of the project was reached and it was evidenced

that, although the publicity debates and expose subjects related to the themes discussed, there is still confusion about the knowledge among the participants, which puts them at biological risk, mainly.

It is concluded that the program In Tune with Health, transmitted by Webradio AJIR, together with the high participation of young people, was very relevant, since it provided everyone with a humanized action, in which the learning about health education was enormous, and the continuation of the project represents an advance in the improvement of the knowledge of the juvenile public. It is assessed, however, that all of the above issues still represent major public health problems.

Other researchers and educators are expected to use this accessible and powerful technology as a social agent for the transmission of information to underserved populations who can promote health in schools.

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