ABSTRACT
Objective: to reflect on the important aspects of bioethics in the context of women with breast and gynecological cancer.
Method: this article is a reflection on the woman with breast and gynecological cancer and ethical aspects with a view to proposing an intervention bioethics. It is based on a narrative review of the literature in order to meet the proposed objective by discussing the following points: the question of vulnerability and multidisciplinary Bioethics; possible benefits to women with breast and gynecological cancer. Results: bioethics in the context of women with cancer brings the discussion of the importance of bioethics propose an intervention aimed at quality of life in this part of the population. The discussion is based on respect for human dignity, rights as citizens in access to health services, the autonomy and the issue of vulnerability to the uniqueness of women with cancer. Conclusion: the social responsibility of health policies, resource allocation and performance of health professionals needs to be considered and reflected in the light of bioethics, therefore, we must consider that the production of these interventions and solutions to moral conflicts involving women with cancer may have consequences for the population as a whole. Descriptors: bioethics; women’s health; nursing.

RESUMO
Objetivo: refletir sobre os aspectos relevantes da Bioética no contexto da mulher com câncer de mama e ginecológico.
Método: trata-se de um artigo de reflexão sobre a mulher com câncer de mama e ginecológico e os aspectos éticos com vistas à proposição de uma bioética interventivista. Está baseado em uma revisão de literatura narrativa com vistas a atender o objetivo proposto através da discussão dos seguintes pontos: a questão da vulnerabilidade e a Bioética multidisciplinar; possibilidades de benefícios a mulher com câncer de mama e ginecológico. Resultados: a bioética no contexto da mulher com câncer traz a discussão da importância de propor uma bioética interventivista com vistas a qualidade de vida desta parcela da população. A discussão é pautada no respeito da dignidade humana, nos direitos como cidadãs no acesso aos serviços de saúde, na autonomia bem como a questão da vulnerabilidade frente às singularidades da mulher com câncer. Conclusão: a responsabilidade social das políticas de saúde, da alocação de recursos e da atuação dos profissionais da saúde precisa ser pensada e refletida à luz da bioética, pois, não podemos deixar de considerar que a produção destas intervenções e as soluções para os conflitos morais que envolvem a mulher com câncer podem ter consequências para a população como um todo. Descriptores: bioética; saúde da mulher; enfermagem.
INTRODUCTION

Understanding Bioethics as an epistemological field and a social movement directly tied to respect for human life on the field of rights, it is necessary to understand the importance of the singularities of women with breast and gynecological cancer. This subject is singular because it refers to some reflections on the issues of women, specifically the virtual absence of discussion in the forums on Bioethics in Brazil, though its representative sectors develop critiques of how science is being developed.

Taking into account its conceptualization and its epistemological framework, it is evident the bioethics role in the discussion about the right to dignity of women with breast and gynecological cancer and its multiple interfaces.

There is the need to use ethical tools that enable dialogue and communication aimed at the humanization, to a bioethics that opens up the doors to the values of respect for patients and families and also to ensure palliative care in a vegetative state and irreversible cases, which questions the continuity of the means advanced of life support.1

This should give priority to a self-care approach, aiming at early detection of cancer. Moreover, technological resources availability is necessary evidence for open and inclusive approach aiming consistent actions with the reality of women and focusing their singularities. The availability of regular consultation gives opportunity for reality and brings the tone of the expression of principles, fears and values of patients.

Taking into account the frequency and severity of gynecological and breast cancer, its diagnosis in patients triggers several feelings and uncertainty over control of their lives, influencing negatively on their health. Cancer treatment can arduously affect quality of life of these patients and this should be taken into account. Therefore, throughout the cancer process from diagnosis, through treatment and prognostic evaluation, patients rely on health professionals to provide them with social support, interpersonal, informative and decision. Thus the communication, to exchange information and facilitation of patient decision making, certainly has a positive impact on women's health. Moreover, the assimilation of information varies significantly from individual to individual and involves various phenomena of disease as the pathological, psychosocial, the anthropological and socio-cultural, they deserve to be understood.2

The feminist movement is still far away, regardless of their strategic importance and is not doing present, especially to fight the fight of ideas. Although we have reasonable feminist publications in the context of the area, it does not appear as "production in Bioethics," just as "women's health issues."3

In this sense it is necessary think about thoughts and actions to raise awareness and teach people to deal with the peculiarities of women with breast and gynecological cancer, deciding on the types of paths to be taken to the dignity of women's rights in relation to access in various treatments types. Bioethics can leverage the growing dialogue between women, their families and caregivers about the treatment options, values and cultural beliefs.

Therefore, this article aims to reflect about relevant aspects of bioethics in the context of women with breast and gynecological cancer. The contribution of this paper is invaluable because it enables contribute to the effectiveness of actions in health care for women with cancer glimpsed in a bioethics that transforms the women's reality.

METHOD

This is an article of reflection on women with breast and gynecological cancer and ethical aspects with a view to proposing an intervention bioethics.

It is based on a narrative literature review in order to meet the proposed objective by discussing the following points: the vulnerability question and multidisciplinary Bioethics; possible benefits to women with breast and gynecological cancer.

- The question of vulnerability on women with breast and gynecological cancer

With an emphasis on ethical relations, the question of vulnerability emerges as a relevant aspect for consideration of the bioethical questions women with breast and gynecological cancer. It is the effort to exercise good practice through the virtue exercises. The professionals must master skills and knowledge, skills and abilities, and is important to understand how the person (woman) and the collective receiving the experience health-disease process.4

The vulnerability as a reference of bioethics is understood as ethical in the life sciences, health and the environment,
pluralistic, multidisciplinary issues oriented to the routines, for the border issues and the generational consequences, not restricted to biomedical or research in the area.³

We cannot ignore that, like other countries, Brazil reflects the weaknesses of the circuit is subject to much of the female population. By social questions symbolic models even today of submission and vulnerability regarding the point of fragility of gender and social.

About this there is the socialization process that sculpts the social identities, conditioned patterns of behavior considered acceptable for each gender, age and social class, among other factors. Among the few universal standards of behavior considered by the Social Sciences are those related to hierarchy and asymmetry between the genders, which establish a social dynamic of domination and subordination between men and women.⁶

Given this context that fact on domination and subordination between men and women allows to associate the historical process that affects women's oppression to the concept of vulnerability inherent in such a condition. However, with the content of morality is a definition of what is personal and the collective, in other words, the idea of women's subordination allows reflection on the current political and ethical horizon giving the possibility to confer personality of a cultural and social value for the future of women's rights with a view to the future.

These are some barriers that are present and in which women with breast and gynecological cancer as a human being is always vulnerable. That is, this is a situation go from latent to a manifested situation; possibility of situation to situation probability, of being vulnerable to be vulnerable. These oscillations follow all situations involving the Bioethics.³

Some issues must be taken into consideration about the vulnerability so that does not establish an asymmetrical relationship: communication must be clear, concise and devoid of any prejudices, even in situations of lack of autonomy by the patient, family or his legal representative must be considered, questions of physical and monetary dependence should not be grounds for limitation, difficulties in communication between health professional and patient, the right of the person should be preserved in all circumstances, even in situations of institutionalization in units health.

Still on the subject of asymmetry in particular on women with breast and gynecological cancer must consider the specifics of the treatments developed as a continuous source of this information is constantly renewed.

Another contentious matter of is the aspect of so-called sexual therapies aimed at women, precisely because, although it seems easy to label as "misappropriated" some behaviors in the sexual sphere, we cannot say the same when it comes to determining what is "normal". Concerned about the extraordinary growth of such therapies, involving large surgical interventions for which we do not know yet what the impact of medical and surgical treatments in women's mental health before their so-called "obligations" social.⁷ Discipline Bioethics countersigns humanism above all and try to interpenetrate the sex/gender, race/ethnicity and social class.³

Furthermore, should have highlighted this bioethics discussion on women with breast and gynecological cancer aspects such as values and attitudes, family, human rights, ethics and quality of human life, as the themes that could contribute to building a proposal for a coherent discussion that would stimulate a better reflection on the moral dilemmas experienced.

It is important to discuss the vulnerability of women with breast and gynecological cancer and its social questions within the Bioethics to provide contributions not only conceptual but also practical with regard to respect for human dignity and on the perpetuation of a balance for the future on the rights of women and their tangible issues of gender and sexuality in the Brazilian reality.

The big challenge is to recognize the fact that the scientific and technical development must be a point in favor of the woman and not as a form of social subordination. On the issue of vulnerability as a concept of bioethics women with cancer should be analyzed according to their particularities and their right to health guaranteed. It is a way to understand the society and bioethical issues should be at the service of women to address and act on the reality that the authoritarian and manipulative society treats.

It is understood that respect should be anchored at all times along with the patient, realizing communication, interpersonal relationships and information access and facilitating factors for this anchoring.⁸

- A multidisciplinary bioethics: possible benefits to women with breast and gynecological cancer
Bioethics, through its different and valuable theoretical and methodological tools, has provided concrete means for establishing discussions and stimulated reflections on the importance of communication in the health professional and his patient and the reflection of the socioeconomic conditions in one's life. The bioethical component in this context is as important as the technical component on the subject. Therefore it is essential to the full integration of scientific knowledge in the fight against breast and gynecological cancer, as well as essential clinical competence and sensitivity of human biomedicine, bioethics.

Therefore, the possibility of bringing this important interdisciplinary topic as a source of benefit to women with breast and gynecological cancer is essential. In this aspect of bioethics with an emphasis on multidisciplinary health team brings a diverse attention to the therapeutic process of women, under the aegis of trading obligations efficiently and effectively use health resources (professional and service), thereby preventing waste and promoting their fair allocation.

In this respect it is thought on how to achieve compliance to inform the user, and not as a way to transmit information to ensure informed decisions, and substantially autonomous, coherent interventions aimed according to the existence and uniqueness of each woman. Fall into the humanization, the meticulous care, citizenship, respect for dignity and freedom based on the understanding that the living conditions define the health-disease-care of families, demanding commitment for its transformation towards health promotion or treatment with dignity.

Given these questions, bioethics appears in oncology with a view to improving the quality of patient care. In the specific case of gynecological and breast cancer should help in public discussions aimed at establishing prevention programs and screening them and the most appropriate treatment Consolidated by science, not only treatment available. Furthermore, bioethics can contribute to emphasize the importance of education as a means to assert the autonomy of women victimized by the disease. Moreover, the socioeconomic issues and education are determinants of much pathology, reflecting the health of people, exposing them to avoidable risk factors, hinders early diagnosis of cancer, treatment and undertakes, consequently, the prognosis.

Bioethics is designed with two important aspects: as a discourse that penetrates and produces reflection, participating in the relationship of the health team with his work and himself before his reality, as discourse penetrated by and produced within certain technologies (practice and vocational training), in complex scenarios of integrating education with work for health and concerned with the subject as an experience historically and culturally contingent and singular, in the case of women with gynecological and breast cancer, in turn, leads to into account the reflection on this contingency in relation to its high incidence in Brazil.

With these features is possible to think that the instrumented multidisciplinary approach in women with breast and gynecological cancer brings benefits relevant to decision making that is constant in the care process, the availability of technological and scientific resources with a view to achieving goals for the quality of life while respecting the otherness and completeness of health care. The multidisciplinary challenge is the feeling of belonging that will constantly benefit the patient through an interpersonal relationship as care practice.

Another possible way would be to think bioethics linked to the establishment of the identity of the health professional. More than tools that enable an act to qualify, it can also provide the conditions to think that qualified for such action. More than this, that a professional is distinct from many others by recognizing certain attributes, identify certain logical operations on their values and, finally, to establish their own identities that relate, in relative consistency with the institution that houses and maintains.

Bioethics in an understanding within its plurality, the attitude of governments in the development, planning and implementation of comprehensive health care of women and their families must envision a continuous movement of discussion about the woman with breast and gynecological cancer a unique way given the social and cultural issues of the Brazilian population. This multidisciplinary discussion integrates unique characteristics to the need for further critical and reflective about the struggle of ideas. Although we have a reasonable publication in the field of women's health, there is little "production in Bioethics" to indicate the woman with breast and gynecological cancer.

The benefit of multidisciplinary Bioethics, both in discussions and in their interventions, expressed in the possibility of benefits to women with breast and gynecological cancer, from the time that the training institutions pay attention to the development of health...
professional involving technical and scientific competence, basing their assumptions on attention to women in receipt of multidisciplinary care.

In this sense seeks to find what is calling from ethical and moral premises within the vocational training, and those relations with other issues, to draw a network in which the reflection on bioethics can be triggered from different points or crossings. It is to see multiple connections and mobile points of intersections with various elements.

This fact will contribute to the development of skills and competences under multidisciplinary care to the singular towards the collective benefit of the different realities of assistance to women with breast and gynecological cancer.

The concern is focused on the other and that is certainly part of the duties of good multidisciplinary oncologic, which to this must be both competent and legitimate bioethically, so that staff can exercise his profession decently and users feel less alone in moments of helplessness against the cancer. In this respect comes the sense of continuing ethics of relationships that brings multidisciplinary care focused on a singular service, with due care and respect for the dignity of women with breast and gynecological cancer.

Understanding that bioethics can and must continually propose renewed questions about the woman with cancer in relation to knowledge for social good, there is the importance of understanding that the promotion of human dignity and leads to an improved quality of life and consequently for the community. This genesis seems simple but is complex and deserves distinct studies on the insertion of bioethics in singular issues of woman with breast and gynecological cancer on assistance provided by the diverse multidisciplinary team.

CONCLUSION

Given all the discussion presented, we can consider that the public and private sectors need to turn its attention to the health of women with breast and gynecological cancer.

Increase the supply of services to thereof health problems, with actions directed for the monitoring of risk factors, education of health professionals and sensitization of the responsible for building of health policies in the country are crucial points.

Moreover, it is necessary to emphasize a special nursing care to women vulnerable while ensuring universal access, comprehensiveness and equality for assistance.

The social responsibility of health policies, resource allocation and performance of health professionals needs to be considered and reflected in the light of bioethics because we cannot overlook that the production of these interventions and solutions to moral conflicts involving women with cancer may have consequences for the population as a whole.

In addition to this understanding the multidisciplinary team should go back their field of interest to women with breast and gynecological cancer not only for the disease and its consequences, but to evolve to allow a care in situations of experience with high possibilities of strengthening interpersonal relationships and credibility of their work. This may lead to access to health care fairly differentiated. The gist of the Bioethics allows us to think in a responsible concern for the health promotion and care based on the dignity of women in meeting their social relations and issues of genres imbued with a desire for constant discussion for the growth of respect for the rights of women.

This is a topic of wide scope, far from being terminated their discussions, it is therefore important develop it further through research approach this problem, specifically in light of the clientele in question, in order to assistance a significant to consider the approach of Bioethics.

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