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NOTE PREVIEW ARTICLE

KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICES OF NURSING IN THE HEALTH CARE DELIVERED TO TRANSVESTITES

SABERES E FAZERES DA ENFERMAGEM NA ATENÇÃO EM SAÚDE AS TRAVESTIS

CONOCIMIENTOS Y PRÁCTICAS DE ENFERMERÍA EN LA ATENCIÓN DE SALUD PARA TRAVESTIS

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to investigate the practice of primary care nurses with regard to the assistance delivered to the population of lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender - LGBT, emphasizing the transvestites. ***Methodology***: it is an exploratory research, with qualitative approach to be performed with graduate nursing professionals of the Basic Health Units of Caicó/RN. For the data collection it will be used a questionnaire with semi-structured questions based on the ethical principles of the resolution 196/96 of the National Health Council, including the signature of the Free and Informed Consent Terms. The data/speeches will be produced and fully transcribed, analyzed and discussed based on the theoretical reference built in this research. It was approved by the Committee of Ethics and Research of the University of Rio Grande do Norte, protocol n ° 035/11. ***Expected results***: it is expected that the knowledge and practices of the primary care nurses about public politic and attendance for the LGBT are updated and consider programs so that it is possible to ensure the full and equitable access for the health of transvestites and it is also expected that their practices are suitable with the SUS principles. **Descriptors**: public health; transvestite; equity.

RESUMO

Objetivo: investigar a prática de enfermeiros da atenção básica no tocante a assistência a população de lésbicas, gays, bissexuais e transgêneros – LGBT, com ênfase as travestis. ***Metodologia*:** é uma pesquisa exploratória com abordagem qualitativa a ser realizada com profissionais de enfermagem de nível superior das Unidades Básicas de Saúde de Caicó/RN. Para coleta de dados será utilizando um questionário com perguntas semi-estruturadas baseada nos princípios éticos da resolução 196/96 do Conselho Nacional de Saúde, incluindo a assinatura do Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido. Os dados/discursos serão obtidos e transcritos na íntegra, analisados e discutidos com base no referencial teórico construído na pesquisa. Pesquisa aprovada pelo Comitê de Ética e Pesquisa da Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, sob o protocolo nº 035/11. ***Resultados Esperados***: espera-se que o conhecimento e práticas dos enfermeiros da atenção básica sobre políticas públicas e atendimento para LGBT seja atualizado e que levem em consideração programas para que possam garantir o acesso integral e equânime à saúde das travestis e que suas práticas condigam com os princípios do SUS. ***Descritores***: saúde pública; travetis; equidade.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: investigar la práctica de la enfermería en atención primaria con respecto a la población de lesbianas, gays, bisexuales y transexuales – LGBT, haciendo énfasis en los travestis**.** ***Metodología***: es una investigación exploratoria cualitativa que se realiza con el nivel profesional de enfermería de Unidades Básicas de Salud de Caicó / RN. Para la recolección de datos se utilizó un cuestionario con preguntas semi-estructuradas sobre la base de los principios éticos de la resolución 196/96 del Consejo Nacional de Salud, incluyendo la firma del formulario de consentimiento. Los Datos y discursos se producen y transcriben totalmente, analizados y discutidos en base al marco teórico basado en la investigación. Investigación aprobada por el Comité de Ética e Investigación de la Universidad de Rio Grande do Norte, en virtud del Protocolo n ° 035/11. ***Resultados esperados***: se espera que los conocimientos y prácticas de los enfermeros de atención primaria en las políticas públicas y servicios para LGBT se actualice y que tengan en consideración programas que garanticen el acceso pleno y equitativo a la salud de los travestis y que sus prácticas estén acordes con los principios de SUS. ***Descriptores*:** salud pública; travestis; equidad.

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INTRODUCTION

The National Health System (SUS), created by the Constitution, is based on a group of principles, among them the universality one, in which everybody has the right to health for free and in all its complexity levels. This right must be, however, integrally ensured, offering all the necessary aspects of attendance and with understanding based on the determinants of the process health-illness of the population. The equity principle deals with the decrease of the inequality from the full attendance and it considers the collective needs of different groups, which must be solved through public health politics that aim the health promotion recognizing their individual peculiarities.[1]

The social exclusion has become a key factor in the problem of the totality existence and, mainly, the equity. This key opens doors for the prejudice and the discrimination, questioning the principles functionality. This situation is easily visualized in Brazil, despite the effective strategies for the Brazilian Health Care system.[2]

The importance of the discussion about the sexual diversity concerning health is highlighted because it is a social practice that can not be unrelated to health because they generate, mostly, prejudice and discrimination, for directly implying the so called normativity, changing the quality of life.[3]

We call attention for the homosexual practice and the attendance delivered to the community of Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals and Transgender – LGBT, due to the discriminatory processes that they experience because of their homo-affective guidance and emphasizing the transvestites, due to the changes that happen in their lives after choosing a "third gender" and their social determinants.

Who are the female travestites? A travestite is that individual who socially desires the opposite sex, but do not detach from their genitalia, which is many times seen as a criterion for being a man or not.[4]

The travestite is the one who suffers the most with the prejudice and discrimination in the family and social environments. The first impact is when they decide to live the opposite sex and immediately suffers from the social stigma and are taken away from within their family. This way, they leave school and find in the prostitution the only way for a living. The access to the prostitution brings new demands for these sex professionals. The body modification happens not only for fulfilling their own desires, but also for their clients' demand.[5]

This way, in the search for clinics with plastic surgery service, the financial condition does not match most of their profile, and then they start looking for the illegal practice of medicine. In a homemade and anti-hygienic way it is injected industrial silicon manually in order to have breasts and legs the closest to femininity.[4] However, in this practice, thrombosis cases, cerebrovascular accidents CVA, infections and silicon rejections, which cause deformities, walking difficulties, and yet, the possibility of contamination by viral hepatitis and HIV, due to the lack of specialized material, sterilized and disposable, are found.

These changes that happen in the life of a travestite lead to a great number of cases of deaths in improper places, mainly due to the use of homemade silicon. Unfortunately, there is no official data concerning this piece of information. Furthermore, there is still the problem of attendance because of the lack of qualification of the professionals, both in health, and in education. The lack of knowledge and the little or no experience, influence the disrespect and the inequity towards this group.[6] This disrespect of the professional for the user is usual in the primary care services, disregarding the inclusion of their social chosen name in the medical records.[7]

Given the complexity of this problem, this study aims to identify the theoretical and practical competence of the Nurses of the Health Care Units of Caicó/RN, concerning the attendance to travestites.

The defense of the attendance and the specific politics for this group are justified due to the social effects of discrimination and the social exclusion confrontation, strongly related to the health-illness process. This, understanding that the psychic and social suffering brings the change of the health profile.

The humanization in the attention to LGBT requires a guarantee of information of the attendance as a strong point for this segment expansion. In this perspective, the Nursing will have to provide clear and simple information in order to provide some aid both for bringing up more independent citizens and aware of their rights, and for a full practice of their sexuality and health, as well as their responsibility with the other.[7]

It is important to point out that there is a shortage in the academic community with

scientific productions supporting this study performance, something that can encourage some new investigations related to the importance of this theme.

With this research, we expect to verify the commitment of the nursing educational training in the assistance to the population and to provide some complementary information for the healthcare workers in order to favor a health system which is capable of ensuring the full and equitable access. Furthermore, it will be able to work as an instrument of the healthcare services evaluation indentifying some failures in the work process that deprive someone of the humanized and qualified attendance.

OBJETIVES

● To identify the knowledge of the primary care nurses about the public politics that guarantee the full and equitable health access to the travestites;

● To describe the practices of the primary care nurses concerning the travestites population.

METHOD

● Characterization of the Study

This study is an exploratory research with qualitative approach. The qualitative method differs, at first, from the quantitative one as it does not use a statistical instrument as the basis of the process of a problem analysis. It does not intend to number or measure units or homogenous categories. Besides being an option of the investigator, it is justified, especially, because it is a proper way to understand the nature of a social phenomenon.[8]

● Setting

The settings of development of this research are the Basic Units of Family Health - UBSF in Caicó/RN. There are 16 UBSF units there, 13 are located in town and 3 are in the rural area.

● Population

The research will be carried out with a sample of 13 Nurse Professionals of the Basic Health Units, using as an inclusion criterion the nurses who perform in the urban area of the city and are in service regularly. To participate in the study, the nurses will have to do it spontaneously, after clearly understanding the aims and goals of the research, signing the Free and Informed Consent Term – TCLE. With criteria and exclusion, it will not be admitted in the research nurses who are on vacation, leave of absence and who refuse to participate.

● Instrument of Data Collection

A questionnaire will be used as an instrument of data collection, made up with multiple choice and discursive questions, based on its study subject. The research guide will be organized in a way it shows the identification of the participant in the first part, in the second one, their comprehension about sexual diversity and in the third one, the knowledge about the perform nursing in the healthcare attendance delivered to travestites.

The data collection will take place in a private place on the UBSF premises, assuring the comfort and secrecy of the participants, ensuring the ethical precepts regulated by the Resolution 196/96 of the National Health Council – Ethic in Research Involving Human Beings.[9]

● Treatment and data analysis

The collected information in the interviews will be fully transcribed and typed in the Microsoft Word Software and analyzed. The original audio will be recorded and burned in CD and CD-RW. The obtained speeches will be discussed according to the theoretical reference of the research.

● Final Considerations

The research has the Resolution nº 196/96 of the National Health Council (BRAZIL; 1996) as the ethical reference. It was submitted to the Ethic Committee in Research of the Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte (UERN) and authorized by the protocol 035/11, with an approval feedback ratified on October 14, 2011.

The signature of the Free and Informed Consent Term by the subjects of study will precede the application of the instrument of data collection, and they will be all informed about the aims and the procedures of the research, highlighting their voluntary participation and their anonymity assurance.

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