CONCEPCIONES DE GRADUADOS SOBRE A IDENTIDADE DEL ENFERMERO Y SU FORMACIÓN

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ABSTRACT
Objective: to know the conceptions of nursing students about the nurse's identity and the formation in nursing. For this, we seek to identify the students' motivations to study nursing, to describe the main aspects involved in nursing education for graduate students, to identify difficulties and factors that contributed to these conceptions of the nurse's identity during their training. Methodology: descriptive/exploratory research, with qualitative approach to be conducted with nursing students. The research subjects are 26 undergraduate students of nursing at the University of Rio Grande do Norte. For the collection of information it will be used a focus group technique, with semi-structured script. Respecting the ethical principles of Resolution 196/96 of the National Health Council, including signing of the Free and Clarified Consent Term. Research approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the State University of Rio Grande do Norte CEP/UERN, under protocol number 140/10 and CAAE 0123.0.428.000-10. Expected results: it is expected to identify the conceptions about the professional nurse's identity for students and to contribute significantly to the performance as future health professionals/nursing assignments when they develop their skills and competencies safely. Descritores: students; nursing; professional practice.

RESUMO
Objetivos: conhecer as concepções de graduandos sobre a identidade do enfermeiro e a formação em enfermagem. Para isso, buscará identificar as motivações dos estudantes para cursar enfermagem; descrever os principais aspectos envolvidos na formação do enfermeiro para os graduandos; identificar dificuldades e fatores que contribuíram para essas concepções da identidade do enfermeiro durante sua formação. Metodologia: pesquisa descritiva exploratória, de abordagem qualitativa a ser realizada com discentes de enfermagem. São sujeitos de investigação 26 graduandos do curso de enfermagem da Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte. Para a coleta de dados será realizada coleta de informações em um mês, utilizando-se de técnica de grupo focal, direcionada através de um roteiro semiestruturado. Respeitando os princípios éticos da Resolução 196/96 do Conselho Nacional de Saúde, incluindo assinatura do Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido. Pesquisa aprovada pelo Comitê de Ética e Pesquisa da Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte CEP/UERN, sob protocolo número 140/10 e CAAE 0123042800010. Resultados esperados: espera-se identificar as concepções sobre a identidade do profissional enfermeiro para os discentes e contribuir de forma significativa para a atuação como futuros profissionais de saúde/enfermagem ao desenvolverem suas atribuições e competências profissionais de forma segura. Descritores: estudantes; enfermagem; exercício profissional.

RESUMEN
Objetivos: conocer las concepciones de los estudiantes sobre la identidad del enfermero y la formación en enfermería. Para eso, buscará identificar las motivaciones de los estudiantes para estudiar enfermería; describir los principales aspectos envueltos en la formación del enfermero para los graduados; identificar dificultades y factores que contribuyeron para esas concepciones de la identidad del enfermero durante su formación. Metodología: investigación descriptiva/exploratoria, de enfoque cualitativo a ser realizada con discentes de enfermería. Son sujetos de investigación 26 graduados del curso de enfermería de la Universidad do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte. Para el recopilación de información se utilizará una técnica de grupo focal, dirigida a través de un guión semi-estructurado. Respetando los principios éticos de la Resolución 196/96 del Consejo Nacional de Salud, incluyendo la assinatura del Termo de Consentimento Livre e Esclarecido. Investigación aprobada por el Comité de Ética y Pesquisa da Universidade do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte CEP/UERN, bajo número de protocolo 140/10 e CAAE 0123.0.428.000-10. Resultados esperados: espera-se identificar las concepciones sobre la identidad del profesional de enfermería para los estudiantes y contribuir de manera significativa para la actuación como futuros profesionales de salud/enfermería al desarrollarse sus atribuciones y competencias profesionales con seguridad. Descritores: estudiantes; enfermería; ejercicio profesional.
INTRODUCTION

Nursing has been developed based on empirical and theoretical knowledge grounded on multiple skills: care, teaching, management and research. In the development of the profession, it is the work process of nursing staff in order to provide safe care and exempt from risk or harm to customers.

It is important that nursing professionals know the regulatory legislation of rights and duties of the profession. Nevertheless, this knowledge should not mean the replacement of ethics and morality that underlie their professional actions.¹

Knowing the profile of nursing professionals involved in ethical occurrences can guide policy in health institutions, to invest in and promote the joint action of nurses and other nursing categories, for a process of education and prevention of these events.¹

The Ordinance no. 1518, of 14/06/2000, establishes curriculum guidelines for undergraduate courses in nursing, among them the discipline “Nursing Practice - Ethics, Professional Ethics and Law,” covers the content of ethics, bioethics and legal foundations of the year professional nursing.²

This subject allows exchange of knowledge of legislation in nursing and technology available, emphasizing experiential learning in students and develops cognitive skills essential to a critical, reflective and creative professional.³

The Ordinance No. 1518 of 14/05/200 establishes the nurse as generalist, critical and reflective, able to meet and speak about the problems / situations of health and disease more prevalent in national epidemiological profile, with emphasis on region action, identifying the biopsychosocial dimensions of its determinants.⁴

It is necessary to contextualize to innovate nursing education from the characteristics of the contemporary working world of nursing corroborating with the current model of the labor market which, in turn, establishes precarious employment contracts, cutting jobs and pay.⁵

The approval of Law no. 7498, in 1986, represented a major advance for professional autonomy, clearly defines the roles of each component of the nursing staff, and the systematization of nursing care as an activity of the private nurse. Professionals, when they saw their duties legally arranged, sought grants to provide the framework for its implementation. Thus, the law of professional exercise and practice have a relationship of reciprocity.⁶

The desired profile of the graduates of the undergraduate nursing education in Brazil refers to a professional capable of intervening at various levels of complexity of health services.

The diversity of modern society, the convoluted health problems and the increasing sophistication of technology require to the educational system the need to rethink the role as facilitator and promoter of development of the student's ability to make decisions.

At this juncture, the decision making of health professionals is related to issues of technical, scientific, and social ethics. Therefore, nurses must be able to articulate knowledge, skills and values.⁶

It holds the professional characteristics of fundamental ethics and humanization. Thus the process of humanization of caring is broad and complex because it involves a change in ethical and professional posture directed to the host, the resolution and affectionateness.⁷ Thus, the humanization of nursing education is essential to train professionals committed to ethical and population.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 1518 of 14/05/2000, the nurse must possess technical and scientific skills, ethical-political, socio-permitting: act professionally realizing human nature in its dimensions, in their expressions and phases, incorporating the science / art of caring as a tool for professional interpretation, establish new relationships with the social context.

Often, the attitude of the professional nurse involves individual attitudes that clash with privatizing medical care logic that rejects people-centered transformation.⁷

Recognizing the structure and forms of social organization, its transformations and expressions, to understand health policy in the context of social policies, recognizing the epidemiological profiles of populations, recognizing the work relationships and their influence on health.

The continuing search for current knowledge enables the graduate nursing find new ways to meet the challenges of everyday life, a conscious and committed to the changes related to the context of health.⁷ Thus, the students must have a correct conception of the identity professional nursing in the midst of changes and challenges in the world of nursing today.
It requires a reflection from their motivation to be a nurse at the beginning of the course to the design of the professional profile that you want to be. Thus, this study addresses the professional identity of nurses in the view of students.

The relevance of this study include the need for clarity of professional identity of nurses for the students, future health professionals / nursing in the context of multidisciplinary team to develop their professional skills and duties safely.

**OBJECTIVES**

- To identify the motivations of students to study nursing.
- To describe the main aspects involved in nursing education for undergraduates
- To identify difficulties and factors that contributed to these conceptions of the identity of the nurse during their training.

**METHODOLOGY**

♦ **Characterization of the Study**

This research is a descriptive and exploratory, qualitative approach. Exploratory studies set goals and seek more information about a subject, become familiar with the phenomenon or gets new perception of it. Accurate descriptions of the situation and relations between the elements are performed.⁸

Thus, there is a caveat that the descriptive study is the one who observes, records, analyzes, and correlates the facts and phenomena without manipulating them. Looking, then, to discover with accuracy the frequency with which a phenomenon occurs, their relationship and connection with others, nature and characteristics.⁸

♦ **Population**

The research will be research subjects 26 undergraduate of the nursing graduation in Campus of the University of Rio Grande do Norte (UERN) in Caicó, from the seventh period. Thus, it constitutes the criterion for inclusion of subjects in this study: nursing students enrolled regularly from the seventh period of the course, at the campus of Caicó - UERN.

This quantitative is justified by the amount of students enrolled in the discipline of Studies for Developing the Monograph I, offered in the eighth period of undergraduate nursing Caicó campus of this institution, which is binding.

The enrollment in this graduation is annual (always the second semester), in the current semester the students are in the eighth semester.

This population was selected in order that the time of the course, students live a deeper insight into the professional identity of nurses, because they experienced the nursing curriculum largely, and realize this issue during its final stages of course.

To give viability to the research, we intend to use the focus group technique, understanding that using this instrument can help about the selected theme and its availability in the collective application. The focus group is an important approach to be used by the analysis of collective thinking about a particular subject experienced and shared through common experiences, by the selected population.⁹

To join the study, the agreement to participate will be made by submitting the Statement of Informed Consent (IC) to the subjects. After acceptance, the focal group meeting will be held according to the convenience of participants. We will clarify that the participation is voluntary and they can leave at any time of the research if they deemed necessary, without loss, in accordance with the principles of the resolution no. 196/96 of the National Health Council - Conselho Nacional de Saúde (CNS).

♦ **Data Collection Instrument**

To give viability to the research, we intend to use the focus group technique, understanding that using this instrument can help about the selected theme and its availability in the collective application. The focus group is an important approach to be used by the analysis of collective thinking about a particular subject experienced and shared through common experiences, by the selected population.⁹

The recommended ideal group is made up of 8 to 10 participants, without damage to the data to be collected.¹⁰ Thus it is estimated to hold three meetings of focus groups, two groups composed of eight members and a group of ten participants if everyone wish to participate this study voluntarily.

Another relevant factor that refers to the use of focus group research is the possibility of instigating discussions, insights and trends shared by the group or even disagreements. This attitude is allied to the consciousness of the researcher keeps an interested distance to the directive approach to the thematic to be discussed, leaving participants free to uncover their ideas, express their feelings, providing opportunities for a rich and free debate within the focus group.
The interaction in the group meetings is very important to provide a successful experience in the adoption of this technique, since the collective expression is the main focus and serves as an element to explore ideas converging or diverging.

All information will be collected through semistructured script for meetings of focal group held by undergraduate students: What motivated you to study nursing? What are the main aspects involved in the professional identity of nurses according to you? What factors contributed to this view of the nurse’s identity during their training? Has the vision that you had in the beginning of the course about the nurse’s identity changed? In what ways?

♦ Treatment and Data Analysis

To perform the analysis of empirical data we depart from the premise that students participants in the study shared the same experience of being undergraduates. The research will include students duly enrolled in the discipline of Studies for Developing the Monograph I (Estudos de Elaboração de Trabalho Monográfico I), in a classroom of the department of nursing / UERN.

The analysis is intended to be held in three stages: pre-analysis (initial reading of the data transcripts of recordings); exploration of material (selection of participants’ speech and organization of the categories or thematic groups) and result treatment (interpretation).

Thus, it will perform the initial reading of the empirical material and the formation of the corpus, which takes from their criteria for the validation completeness, representativeness, and relevance. All meetings will be recorded in mp3 electronic gadget for later transcription, if the participants authorize.

So, the infrastructure where it will process the several stages of research compresses, in relation to the collection of information, one of the classrooms of the department of Nursing/UERN. The other steps will have the infrastructure of the coordination of the nursing course and the research group.

“Nursing in the health-disease individual/collective, education and health care/health services management,”at the campus Caicó / UERN.

♦ Ethical Considerations

This research follows the ethical standards laid down in Resolution no. 196/96, which deals with ethics in research with humans. Having been submitted to the Ethics Committee in Research of the University of Rio Grande do Norte (UERN) and authorized by the protocol 140/10 CAAE 0123.0.428.000-10, with seeming approval approved on June 17, 2011.

The signing of the Statement of Consent by research subjects will precede the application of the instrument for data collection, and everyone will be informed about the purposes and procedures of the research, emphasizing the voluntariness of participation and the guarantee of anonymity.

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