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INTERDISCIPLINARITY UNDER THE VULNERABILITY OF WOMEN TO AIDS: THEORETICAL REFLECTION

INTERDISCIPLINARIDADE NO CONTEXTO DA VULNERABILIDADE DE MULHERES À AIDS: REFLEXÃO TEÓRICA

INTERDISCIPLINARIEDAD EN EL CONTEXTO DE LA VULNERABILIDAD DE MUJERES AL SIDA: REFLEXIÓN TEÓRICA

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to discuss the interdisciplinary context of women's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. **Method:** a descriptive study of theoretical reflection, with literature search to support reflection on the topic in question. **Result:** the challenges of contemporary society reflected in the health sector, due to the diversity of needs and specificities of the disease process. Soon, interdisciplinarity is important for the incorporation of disciplines in the social studies of populations and their exposure to risk of disease, encouraging responses to the presented demands. AIDS is a complex problem and should involve all sectors of society and various disciplines, besides the flagship health. **Conclusion:** the professionals who work at the control of STDs / AIDS and the care for women should reflect on such subjectivity of this issue, invest in new shares and build knowledge to obtain good results in health promotion from the acquisition of skills for interrelation and interaction between disciplines, with popular participation in decision-making process for conducting live healthy. **Descriptors:** women's health; nursing; public health; intersectoral action.

RESUMO

Objetivo: discutir a interdisciplinaridade no contexto da vulnerabilidade de mulheres à infecção pelo HIV/AIDS. **Método:** estudo descritivo, de reflexão teórica, com busca na literatura para respaldar a reflexão sobre o tema em questão. **Resultado:** os desafios da sociedade atual refletem no setor saúde, devido à pluralidade de necessidades e especificidades do processo saúde-doença. Logo, a interdisciplinaridade é importante pela incorporação de disciplinas sociais nos estudos de populações e sua exposição ao risco de adoecimento, favorecendo respostas às demandas apresentadas. A aids é um problema complexo, devendo envolver todos os setores da sociedade e diversas disciplinas, além das emblemáticas da saúde. **Conclusão:** os profissionais que trabalham no controle das DSTs/aids e na assistência à mulher, devem refletir sobre a tamanha subjetividade desta questão, investir em novas ações e construir conhecimentos para a obtenção de bons resultados de promoção da saúde a partir da aquisição de competências para inter-relação e interação entre as disciplinas, com participação da população no processo de decisões para a condução do viver saudável. **Descritores:** saúde da mulher; enfermagem; saúde pública; ação intersectorial.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: discutir la interdisciplinariedad en el contexto de la vulnerabilidad de mujeres a la infección de VIH/SIDA. **Método:** estudio descriptivo, de reflexión teórica, con búsqueda en la literatura para respaldar la reflexión sobre el tema en cuestión. **Resultado:** los retos de la sociedad actual se reflejan en la sanidad, debido a la pluralidad de necesidades y especificidades del proceso salud-enfermedad. Por tanto, la interdisciplinariedad es importante en virtud de la incorporación de disciplinas de ciencias sociales en los estudios de poblaciones y su exposición al riesgo de enfermedad, favoreciendo respuestas a las demandas presentadas. El sida es un problema complejo, debiendo implicar a todos los sectores de la sociedad y diversas disciplinas, además de las emblemáticas de la salud. **Conclusión:** los profesionales que trabajan en el control de las Enfermedades Sexualmente Transmisibles/sida y en la asistencia a la mujer, deben reflexionar sobre lo subjetivo de la cuestión, invertir en nuevas acciones y construir conocimientos para la obtención de buenos resultados de fomento de la salud a partir de adquisición de competencias para una interrelación e interacción entre disciplinas, con participación de la población en el proceso de decisiones para la consecución de un vivir sano. **Descritores:** sanidad de la mujer; enfermería; sanidad pública; acción intersectorial.

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INTRODUCTION

The health sector comprises the plurality and complexity of its subject, requiring the interdisciplinary approach. The Greek origins of the word Health as a whole and integrity shows that is not possible the fragmentation of health. It should be based on holistic, understanding the exchange of ideas between various disciplines.

In the twentieth century emerged as a new interdisciplinary model of discourse production in the sciences, characterized by the use of different fields of knowledge, with hierarchical and cooperative dialogue. In this paradigm, new disciplines and subdisciplines are generated by the intercession of some conceptual or methodological aspects, the nucleus of discourse common to public health. The production of this theoretical model predicts the continued construction of new objects specific, the new disciplines in question, e.g., objects arising from human life. This favors the incorporation of social disciplines to the field of Collective Health, minding attitudes and behaviors, conditions and lifestyles, culture and the role of these aspects in determining social or collective exhibition of diseases.

Therefore, the purpose of this study is to discuss the interdisciplinary and vulnerability of women to HIV / AIDS because we assume that the AIDS epidemic is assumed to be a complex problem and should involve all sectors of society and various disciplines, besides the flagship health.

In Brazil, analyzing preliminary data, in 2006, there were 32,628 cases of AIDS. In 2005, there were 35,965 cases. With the increasing number of cases heterosexually, also increased women's participation in the epidemiology of the disease found in the progressive reduction of sex ratio among all categories of exposure of 24 men: 1 woman in 1985 for 2 men, 1 woman, in 1999/2000.

The increasing incidence of AIDS among the female population has become a serious public health problem, worrying the scientific community and the government. This increase in infection in the female population raises two important questions for discussion: the first speaks of the biological patterns of disease in relation to women and the second dealing with the possibility of proposed change in sexual behavior as a strategy prevenção.⁵ this context, the interdisciplinarity is an important tool to interpret, plan and evaluate health actions.

The changes and new challenges in today's society reflect, importantly, the health sector, due to the diversity of needs and specificities of the disease process. Thus, researchers and health professionals are challenged fields to epistemological and methodological focus on the human being, the individual and the collective, to achieve the success of prevention of HIV infection.

• Some concepts to understand interdisciplinarity

From the complexity of the subject, seek answers to some questions, by putting the concept of interdisciplinarity as a starting point for this study.

What does interdisciplinarity? What does it mean for interdisciplinary researchers and health professionals? This paradigm can cope with the emerging problems of modern society? Which brings interdisciplinary contributions to public health or collective? You can put this paradigm into practice? Which theoretical and methodological approaches fulfill this paradigm? How can we innovate knowledge in the field of public health? How can we respond to the complexity of the demands of society? How we act and think ahead emerging diseases? And the demographic change? Interdisciplinarity is enough to rethink theories?

The Houaiss Dictionary of Portuguese Language brings the idea of interdisciplinarity in two entries, which are defined as follows:

Interdisciplinarity - 1 - establishing relationships between two or more disciplines or branches of knowledge; 2 - It is common to two or more disciplines.

Interdisciplinarity - authority to interdiscipline

The Dictionary of Synonyms Priberam of Portuguese Language *online* defined thus:

Interdisciplinary - 1 - implies that relationships between various disciplines or areas of knowledge; 2 - what is common to many disciplines.

You cannot think in terms of interdisciplinary epistemological without the establishment of the term disciplinarity.

The course has the same meaning as science. And disciplinarity means scientific exploration of specialized particular homogeneous field of study, ie the systematic and organized set of knowledge that has specific characteristics in the plans of education, training methods and materials.

It is worth making a distinction between multidisciplinary and multi interdisciplinarity, since, despite the epistemological confusion,

these terms do not have the same meaning. The term represents a multidisciplinary group of disciplinary modules "is a simple juxtaposition, a particular work, the resources of several disciplines without necessarily implying a team work and coordinated." Thus, we study an object from different angles, yet without prior agreement on concepts or methods to be used. The term interdisciplinarity has been used frequently in recent years, with different perspectives and interpretation in different areas of knowledge. However, often in use in research or problem solving can be distorted with teamwork or group due to the fad of the concept. Attention should be paid to how the hype that currently takes the interdisciplinary because neglects reflection on its importance to modern science. it is evident that an advance is the possibility of critical interdisciplinarity as a manifestation of fashion, as well as the intervention of the globalization phenomenon that influences current thinking on the subject.

Despite everything that has been said on the subject, yet there is, formally, a concept that unites researchers, philosophers and educators in a consensus. Interdisciplinarity is characterized by the emergence of subdisciplines conceptually dense with new research methods and new theoretical perspectives, the result of the intersection of disciplines, specializing in new objects.

The science points to the possibility of comprehensive interdisciplinary dialogue, bringing together scientific knowledge from different fields of knowledge, without excluding, totally, disciplinarity.

The thought of interdisciplinarity originated with the Greek philosophers, the idea of forming a complete man. Returning to the present day, it can be observed that, in the 60s, some studies have shown the possibility of unifying knowledge that have been fragmenting in specialized spaces. After the 70, is that interdisciplinarity gains greater momentum with the discussions of a meeting on the subject organized by the European Community.

In Brazil, in 1976, the ideas of interdisciplinarity, arising Congress held in Nice, were introduced by Japiassu, responsible for conveying the theme from the philosophy of the subject. There must be intercommunication among disciplines, with comprehensible dialogue, allowing a real change of disciplinarity as contextualized disease.

Given the increase of information and hyper knowledge, in the 90s, is to seek a new epistemology for building models and concepts closer to reality. In 1998, occurred in Campina Grande, Brazil, Interdisciplinary Symposium on question, where interdisciplinarity was widely discussed. It is worth noting that the speeches presented at the event failed to overcome the idealistic view of the philosophy of the subject. These are based on overcoming the division of knowledge from the dialogue between disciplines.

Remember that the ideas Japiassú value the concepts and methods in the generation of interdisciplinarity, however, show an a-historical view of the object interdisciplinary overlap of the subject on the object and creating a method like superdiscipline.

How critical perspective to the subject of philosophy, advocated by Japiassu, some authors advocate the Marxist dialectical paradigm. Jantsch and Bianchetti argue that interdisciplinarity should be understood from the historical modes of production prevailing because "the historical construction of an object implies the constitution of the object and the tension between the thinking subject and the objective conditions (materiality) for thought." The authors cited above criticize the binding of interdisciplinary philosophy of the subject since the interpretation of refuse that man is overvalued in the process of knowledge construction (meaning subjectivist); refuse the idea that interdisciplinarity of design method (meaning Enlightenment) and reject the idea that teamwork is the means to the realization of interdisciplinarity. These advocate the dialectical conception or historical knowledge production, in which neither the subject nor the object and are autonomous.

The aim is to search for integration, providing all forms of knowledge in a field of complex, heterogeneous and pluralistic, with the objective of rescuing the lost unity throughout history. It is worth noting that for this, the researcher must consider the time, space and biopsychosocial context that constitute reality, considering the complexity and irreducibility of human beings.

In this model, the theoretical production assumes the construction of specific objects by new disciplines concerned. Some sub-disciplines, from the humanities, build new disciplines or sub-disciplines, the nucleus discursive public health. Remember that the incorporation of social disciplines (anthropology, sociology, geography and history) is important for studies of specific

populations and their exposure to risk of disease.

With this paradigm acting, having appeared many interdisciplinary studies as thematic strategic objects related to human life. Among these, studies on the interpretation of the origin and persistence of endemic diseases in certain population groups.

The AIDS epidemic in women is an important example of the need for interdisciplinary, since it is necessary to understand the attitudes and behaviors, lifestyles and all cultural aspects involved in risk exposure. The complexity and magnitude of the epidemic that configures currently are, among other reasons, the "blindness" of women in relation to risk.

• The field of public health and interdisciplinarity

Based on the needs of specific interventions to solving the problems of society, there is a question on the competence of knowledge fragmented or isolated disciplines respond to the complexity of the needs of society. Currently, there are two trends: the first regards the hyper-fragmentation of knowledge and the multiplication of disciplines in universities and research centers, generating a partial knowledge about the reality, the second refers to the recognition of the need to overcome disciplinary boundaries to overcome the negative consequences of fragmentation.

The knowledge has reached the point of crumbling, that requirement seems more interdisciplinary today the manifestation of a lamentable state of grace. (...) The interdisciplinary presents itself as the most appropriate remedy for cancerous pathology or general knowledge.

To overcome the biomedical approach, curativist and fragmented and simplifying thinking, should seek interdisciplinary service delivery, the association between teaching and service, the interface of the biological and social relations and interdisciplinary.

When analyzing the field of public health, it can be noticed that there was an increase in complexity in relation practices and how social intervention is impossible to encapsulate it or reduce it to a single discipline or monodisciplinary paradigm. So it is a multi and interdisciplinary field, due to the nature biological, social and psychological processes for addressing the health and illness and the proposal focused on quality of life and health of individuals.

The public health field has a complexity such that permeates their practices, their

disciplinary discourses and forms of academic expression. With this, gives rise to a set of theoretical interventions, political, social and cultural.

It is worth noting that this field offers apprehension of the social dimension of the health-illness, not being formed only by a set of scientific disciplines partial covering different health problems and alternatives for resolution. However, one can not hide the fact that the tradition has brought the dominance of the classical paradigm of epidemiological research with biological and analytical approach typically identified as the only approach to this process.

After the 80s, with discussions on the limits of classical epidemiology as the social dimension, critical epidemiology emerged that had to include the social objective in their analysis, ie, implementation of theoretical and methodological approaches of the social sciences in the area of health services in the health policies and planning.

Given the above, the paradigms or traditions of existing investigations have limitations in solving emerging problems present in normal science.

Thus, the public health field, because of its diversity, initiates new perspectives to the union of several disciplines in analyzing problems that arise. That is, the interdisciplinary specialist obliges each to transcend their own specialty, evaluating their own limits to receive contributions from other disciplines. In the context of vulnerability to AIDS, we think its objects of study in fact and exploited by different scientific disciplines, since biological risks are compounded by various sociocultural factors such as economic subordination, sociocultural, physical and sexual abuse of women that leave them with few resources to control their exposure to STD / HIV due to lack of bargaining power in sexual relationships and the consequent difficulty of demand safe sexual behavior of your partner.

Health professionals who work in pursuit of control STD / AIDS and assisting the woman, should reflect on such subjectivity of this issue, invest in new shares and build knowledge to obtain good results for health promotion. Moreover, to acquire skills for interrelation and interaction between various disciplines to expand borders, with people's participation in decision making for the actual conduct of healthy living.

CONCLUSION

In the context of the AIDS epidemic, it is worth noting that, not necessarily women have changed or will change their attitudes to risk diminishing their vulnerability, because there are a number of factors, subjective and complex, leading to this situation. Therefore, specific interventions are needed to solve the problems of society.

Interdisciplinarity realizes meet emerging threats, especially AIDS, which reveal the complex scenario of the new paradigm. This should be consistent with proposals for joint actions in various areas such as education, prevention, education, health care, and other policies that need to be updated according to scientific advances.

Remember that the essential knowledge to combat the AIDS epidemic is in constant construction, requiring continuous actions in today's society.

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