Objective: to analyze the scientific collection about concepts and perceptions of adolescents and health professionals on adolescent health and immunization schedule. Method: an integrative review in order to answer the question << What concepts and perceptions of adolescents and health professionals in relation to adolescent health? >>, in the databases LILACS, and PubMed SCIELO virtual library with a tool to identify the profile of the studies and their categorization. It included articles in Portuguese, English and Spanish, original texts available in full and free access, published between 2009 and 2013, were excluded case reports, reviews and guides clinical practice and whose thematic clashed the intended purpose, and duplicates. Results: 55 articles were identified, of these, 13 were selected with seven different themes. Conclusion: teens have limited concept of health, which is related to the lack of interest in self-care and health service. Descriptors: Teenager's Health; Vaccines; Immunization; Vaccination Coverage.

RESUMEN
Objetivo: analizar la colección científica sobre los conceptos y percepciones de los adolescentes y los profesionales de la salud sobre la salud de los adolescentes y el calendario de vacunación. Método: revisión integradora con el fin de responder a la pregunta << ¿Qué conceptos y percepciones de los adolescentes y los profesionales de la salud en relación con la salud de los adolescentes? >>. En bases de datos LILACS, PUMBEd y biblioteca virtual SCIELO, con un instrumento para identificación del perfil de los estudios y su clasificación. Se incluyeron artículos en Portugués, Inglés e Espanhol, originales, textos disponibles en la integral y de libre acceso, publicados entre 2009 y 2013; excluyeron-se relatos de caso, revisiones e guías de prácticas clínicas y cuyas temáticas estaban del objetivo pretendido, e duplicados. Resultados: identificaron-se 55 artigos, deles, 13 foram selecionados com sete temáticas diferentes. Conclusión: los adolescentes tienen concepto limitado sobre salud, que está relacionado a falta de interés al autocuidado y nos serviço de saúde. Descritores: Salud Del Adolescente; Vacunas; Imunización; Cobertura Vacinal.
Adolescence is a period of transition between childhood and adulthood. Means “to grow to maturity” and is considered the psychological process, initiated by the social and maturational changes pubescent. Somatic growth and development of psychomotor skills are intensified and hormones act intensively leading to significant changes of form and expression, such as biological changes, psychosocial, cognitive, moral, and even spiritual.¹ ²

The complexity of adolescent behavior and limitations need to be some standards of this behavior is normal or pathological, led to the creation by Mauricio Knobel, called the “syndrome of normal adolescence.” Among the changes characteristics identified in this syndrome are: the search for the identity of the adult and of itself, need to fantasize and grow intellectually; progressive separation of parents; tendency to live in groups; manifestations of contradictions in conduct quick and alternatively; religious crises with a tendency to adopt a religion different family; vindicatory attitude in school, at home or in any medium alternation of humor and conviviality, among others. ³

In adolescence, the changes in the emotional aspect are relevant for the development of factors such as self-esteem and self-criticism, and in turn, these characteristics influence adolescents’ decisions about their health. At this stage, the individual interacts with the world around more independently, but with fewer responsibilities than adults and finds himself in a situation where they can no longer act like a child, but does not have full autonomy over its lifetime. In this impasse, the teens end up adopting attitudes to risk their health and physical integrity.⁴

This group of individuals is considered vulnerable to social grievances due to how they deal with the development of biopsychosocial factors. Teenagers express a sense of invulnerability and not fret about the future consequences of their actions in relation to health, or any other aspect of their lives. Therefore, adopting attitudes like use of licit and illicit drugs and maintenance of unprotected sex with multiple partners and increasing their exposure to infectious diseases and other health problems.⁵

Despite the high risk of exposure to some diseases, the steady increase in the occurrence of pregnancy at an early age and the existence of government programs focused on health of these individuals, adolescents do not seek health services so that they are oriented on preventive care your health. This behavior is associated, among other reasons, susceptibility to negative pressure from peers, feelings of invulnerability, immortality, and difficulties in linking risk behaviors present and future consequences. In addition, cultural influences and friends, history of disciplinary punishment, family, the media and the school environment can influence the adoption of a risk behavior individual.⁶ ⁷

Due to the vulnerability and the inappropriate behavior of indifference to his health, adolescents are increasingly exposed to infectious diseases and disregard often the guidance of health professionals to update the vaccination card, use contraception and not make use of licit and illicit drugs among others.⁸ ⁹

Based on the above, we see the importance of analyzing the scientific collection of the concepts and perceptions of adolescents and health professionals about health and adolescent immunization schedule, to better understand the factors related to increased vulnerability to adolescent social harms and adherence or not some programs and what the interference of professionals in this process.

METHOD

A descriptive study, the type integrative review in order to answer the following question << What are the concepts and perceptions of adolescents and health professionals in relation to adolescent health. The integrative review is a comprehensive research method, which allows the simultaneous inclusion of experimental and non-experimental research, combining data from the literature and empirical theorized. Incorporates wide range of purposes to define concepts, review empirical evidence or theoretical, and analyze issues of a particular subject. This type of research has long been used in nursing for the deepening of subjects by professionals and this initiative contributes to the development of the practice of evidence-based nursing.⁹

The integrative review collaborates with science, contributes to the development of the theory and has direct application in practice and health policy. The integrative review has five steps: ¹⁰

Step 1: Identification of the problem - the problem of the question must be clearly identified so that the variables of interest and the characteristics of the samples are determined. The purpose of the survey should
be well defined for easier operation of variables, as well as proper extraction of the primary research data; 10

Step 2: Search the literature (data) - should be performed with well-defined strategies to increase the rigor of the review due to the possibility of obtaining incomplete and biased research on the basis of inadequate data, creating gaps in the results; 10

Step 3: Data evaluation - assessing the quality of the data consists of a complex task because of the diversity of primary research found. In an integrative review with several samples of both empirical and theoretical research, you should evaluate its authenticity, methodological quality, importance of information and representation of primary research available, which should be presented and discussed at the end of the study; 10

Step 4: Data analysis - requires that the data be sorted, coded, categorized and summarized within an integrated and unified conclusion about the research problem; 10

Step 5: Presentation of results - the research should be presented with details of primary research, so that the conclusion has a logical sequence allowing the reader to verify that the findings did not exceed the evidence. The results should deepen and broaden the topics studied, contributing to a new understanding of the phenomenon of interest, with implications for practice, research and policy initiatives; 10

For the selection of studies, the survey was carried out in the following databases: LILACS, PUBMED and virtual library SCIELO. We used the following subject descriptors: adolescent health, vaccines and immunization coverage, and their equivalents in English: “teen health”, “vaccines”, “immunization”, “immunization coverage” and in Spanish: “salud de los teens”, “las vacunas”, “la inmunización”, “la cubertura de Vacunación.” The review was carried out from January to March 2013. The present study used the following inclusion criteria:

1-Studies in Portuguese, English and Spanish;
2-Texts available in full and they were freely accessible;
3-Studies published between 2009 and 2013;
4-Studies of type original article.

Exclusion criteria were adopted as follows:
1-Study the type case reports, reviews and guides clinical practice;
2-Studies whose subjects were not in accordance with the intended objectives in this study was the period between the years 2009 and 2013.
3-Studies in duplicated databases.

For analysis of the articles was an instrument developed by the authors of the study, it allowed the identification of the profile of the studies and their categorization according to the main themes found. The results were tabulated with the aid of the Excel 2010 and arranged in a scheme figures.

The discussion of the study was developed according to established themes. We attempted to correlate the findings of the studies analyzed.

**RESULTS**

The analysis of the concept of health for adolescents, focusing on vaccination status directed the development of this study. According to the selected descriptors and search the databases identified 117 articles. After detailed reading of the title and summary and application of inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected 13 studies, as shown in Figure 1.

![Figure 1. Diagram with the lifting of the articles according to the descriptors.](image-url)
Adolescent’s health - concepts and perceptions...

In the database PUBMED/MEDLINE, with the descriptor “vaccines” and after use of the criteria for inclusion and exclusion were found 22 articles cohort, after reading the summaries of these 19 studies were excluded for not addressing relevant issues on the topic and objectives of this study, 01 were excluded because it is a report and two for not only working with the adolescent population, we excluded 22 articles found in this database. The case-control studies were found and all 14 were excluded by the distance to the subject addressed in this work, because they addressed issues such as seroconversion, adverse effects of vaccines and biopharmaceuticals from those provided by PNI. With the descriptor “immunization” found 55 articles, 39 of these were duplicate studies, 10 dealt up studies whose approach it departed from the theme and objectives proposed in this study, four subjects were not only teenagers and two were not freely accessible therefore we excluded 55 articles this database. With the descriptor “adolescent health” after the criteria for inclusion and exclusion were found two articles in the MEDLINE database case-control and eight cohorts, seven were excluded because they dealt with aspects that are not in accordance with the objectives pursued in this work and the other three are duplicated articles.

In the SCIELO found two articles with the descriptor “vaccines”, 13 with the descriptor “adolescent health”, one with the descriptor “coverage” and the descriptor “immunization” not found any article. These studies only one was excluded for not meeting the desired goals by the authors, one because it is an editorial, and one to be duplicated in the database.

In LILACS database after using the criteria of inclusion and exclusion, no articles were found with the descriptors used in this research. Of the 13 articles that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria established, it was realized in an equilibrium quantity of publications per year: 04 articles published in 2009 and 04 in 2010, 02 in 2010 and 03 works published in 2011. Most studies originated in universities, especially in the northeast region of the country, notably in the area of epidemiology and public health. The health of adolescents has been studied by researchers from public and private universities, including the Federal University of Piauí, Federal University of Rio de Janeiro and the Federal University of Pelotas, UNESP, the Pontifical Catholic University of Paraná and São Paulo.

According to the methodological approach used in the studies highlight the quantitative, used in 08 articles, but also with a significant number of qualitative studies (04 articles), especially the social representations of the type and only in Article 01 was used quantitative approach -qualitative. And among the techniques used for data collection stands out the interview, found in 6 of the 13 studies.

The distribution of articles in periodicals, it is noted that only one focused more magazines an article, ie, there is a tendency that topic to be addressed in a unique type of periodic as can be seen in Figure 2.

According to the theme found in the articles highlight the perception of adolescents about the health and development, which was present in four of the 13 items, as shown in Figure 3.
Today, Brazil has 11% of the population living adolescence. According to the 2010 census, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), 21.083.635 are young people aged between 12 and 17 who are entitled to health, education, sport, leisure and culture, training for work, family and Community and special protection. The term health is very complex and can have various definitions and interpretations. For many years health was related only to the control of morbidity and mortality, with the advancement of studies in health observed that the healthy state encompasses many other relevant aspects such as prevention, protection and promotion of health as key areas for improvement quality of life.

For many adolescents health would still be the "absence of disease". This may mean that young people are still connected to the old concept of health and that thought can justify indifference and detachment that is observed in the behavior of adolescents in relation to health services, since they seek, in most cases, only present when any condition or disease. In the same study, other teenagers have the perception of health as "something that should be looked after," ie, they understand the importance of care as a key driver of health.

In a study of adolescents aged 12 to 18 years old, compared the structures of Social Representations of Health (RSS) of the subjects at ages 12/13 and 17/18. Observed as common responses related to health, words such as "important", "power", "doctor" and "hospital", which demonstrates the positive adolescent concern about your health, the immediate connection they make health theme themed disease and the importance of health professionals represented primarily by the doctor, as a link in the construction of the relationship between adolescents and home health services. These results demonstrate the vulnerability of adolescents, which gains further importance when this condition is linked to other factors that suggest concern, such as the absence of fathers in the lives of children, the silence of the adults around them, enabling minimize, or perhaps even undo risk behavior related to these young people.

To ensure the right to live in a healthy adolescence and secure, the role of adults is crucial which must assume a pedagogical stance, dialogue, respect and reference to the construction limits and caring for adolescents. However, a study of adolescents from São Paulo, in the age group 11-19 years old has shown that young people perceive little support positive relationships with their parents and other adults, as well as understand that there is a lack of appreciation of the teen community, which does not give them space. These results demonstrate the vulnerability of adolescents, which gains further importance when this condition is linked to other factors that suggest concern, such as the absence of fathers in the lives of children, the silence of the adults around children, the financial condition, among others. Thus, it becomes essential to the definition and use of new health promotion strategies that favor the relationship of adolescents with adults around them, enabling minimize, or perhaps even undo risk behavior related to these young people.
Becomes evident concerns of adolescents with their health, but they still lack a lot of information. Many teens report that while they are traveling to the clinic to treat disorders receive no guidance as to sexually transmitted diseases, availability of free contraceptives, or about the importance of updating their immunization schedule. By analyzing the factors related to vaccination coverage among adolescents aged between 10 and 19 years old in Teresina -PI, assured vaccine coverage than recommended by the Ministry of Health for all vaccines, making it possible to relate this fact to missed opportunities with a view to vaccination.  

The study in question, related to coverage, also signaled to the deficiency of knowledge about adolescent vaccines, which can be directly related to the situation detected low coverage, ie, the teenager does not get the necessary knowledge and thereby not realize the importance of vaccination as a prerequisite for the protection of their health.  

In more recent research, a survey was conducted to identify adolescents' knowledge of a region of Teresina -Piauí about the immunization schedule and health protection afforded by it; it was found that the knowledge of young people studied was quite restricted. Most did not know of the existence of adolescent immunization schedule, as well as any young of the 261 studied, associated correctly all vaccines offer protection conferred. The lack of information concerning immunization schedule, according to the authors, may have led to poor adherence of adolescents on timing in question. Under these conditions, it is believed in the importance of fostering partnerships between health services and schools, so that it is possible to transmit information about adolescent health, and the use of technologies and pedagogical dynamics that encourage the group to which information is not only transmitted but built by a teenager.  

Strategies and health programs are under federal, state or local level are essential for achieving meaningful goals aimed at improving the quality of life of adolescents with a view to the performance of trained professionals who are committed to promoting social health. This thought finds support in a study of adolescents aged between 10 and 15 years old in the city of Itajaí in Santa Catarina. In the study at hand, there was the success of the vaccination program against hepatitis B. This success have been achieved through the use of specific strategies and these could be expanded and used at other locations where it was not possible to achieve optimal coverage.  

In the same country, marked by so many contrasts, as is the case of Brazil, there are regions that implement strategies directed to specific objectives and they end up being achieved at the time that in other regions, often due to lack of commitment, especially by managers and health professionals, the same actions end up not being implemented properly, can lead, for example, the low vaccination coverage, as in some states.  

It should be emphasized that, in addition to health professionals, parents have a great responsibility and influence on adolescent health, as can be observed in a study conducted in Rio Grande do Sul, which showed that the risk behavior of parents interfere directly in risk behavior of children. According to this study, consumption of alcohol was reported by 27 % of students who have parents or relatives of alcoholics, and that adolescents have a 40% chance of physical activity when you have active parents. This demonstrates that parents should also be sensitized by health professionals as their influence on the risk behavior of their children.  

The primary is considered the gateway to the Unified Health System (SUS). Therefore, it must be accessible and integrative. However, these two factors are not easily observed, as noted a study in Fortaleza, where the young little interested by the health services offered to them, and thus kept away concerning institutions and health professionals. In addition, adolescents showed themselves dissatisfied with the quality of care and the organizational structure of the unit. It was observed that a few times looking teen health services, and that when it does, you feel welcomed and somewhat passive participation in the care process. For them, these factors negatively influence regarding the desire to look young again one health care.  

The teenager, promising to maintain a routine search by health services, should feel accepted, welcomed, should feel confident in the health unit and the staff is available to serve you. In addition, the health service must be resolute and professional must be a process facilitator, encouraging this young in promoting their health. In research that investigated adolescents hospitalized, evidenced some degree of satisfaction of the subjects with the unit of care, since most of these had been forwarded from another unit and therefore had already guaranteed their place when they reached the tertiary, unlike those who sought directly to the hospital for...
tertiary nature. In the latter case, the teenagers reported difficulties as, for example, long queues and delays in care. On the other hand, most of the adolescents reported a satisfactory reception from professionals; they explained their issues as procedures to be performed, as well as details of the disease that these young people had.

Teenagers should have guaranteed access to primary care, and that attention should be focused on their specific needs. They should be treated as actors of the health and professionals should seek linkages between youth and service so that they feel part of the process and the actions contemplate your needs. By welcoming and ensuring access is possible to promote the approximation of adolescents with respect to service and workers. However, practitioners and practice managers only isolated and do not have a plan with outreach activities and host able to draw attention from the young to the ongoing care and satisfactory attendance at health facilities.

In a study dealing with the professionals' perception of adolescent health, noted that healthcare professionals and managers understand the importance of factors such as prevention and health promotion, but also claim that adolescent health is still a matter new primary care and, therefore, there are still great difficulties in developing strategies to attract young people to the service. Insist that it is necessary to conduct trainings and trainings for professionals to deal with this public as appropriate, as well as the expansion of partnerships with educational institutions, for example, that have constant daily contact with adolescents. Care to adolescents in primary care still has many gaps, as the activities do not address the needs of individuals in its entirety. Professionals should be trained and should support and serve as guides to promote the management actions in line with the teens, making it an active part in planning and expanding their concept of health.

In Brazil, even with the creation of the Child and Adolescent (ECA), which brought several changes in public policy for this risk group, there is also a great negligence by counties, which do not show concern for seen the creation of programs and the implementation of strategies that prioritize assistance to children and adolescents, making this segment forgotten in their Multi-Year Plans or just playing programs already established under federal or state. Municipal managers still fail to meet the specific needs and rights of this group. Only a small number of Brazilian cities health show interest in ensuring the rights of children and adolescents and to create effective public policies geared to their reality and peculiarities.

**FINAL REMARKS**

It was found that adolescents still have limited concept of health and retrograde. This feature is directly related to the lack of interest in seeking care and the health service. However, it is observed that the social context in which these adolescents are inserted, parents, health professionals and educators are also responsible for informs them about preventive factors and health promoters, which are guaranteed by law to specific fundamental rights of adolescents.

The perception that adolescents have about their health and their relationship to the service and health professionals directly influence their attitudes and actions leading to: disinterest in upgrading the card vaccines, exposure to risk factors such as drug use and practices unprotected sex and, moreover, fail to seek the service for information and guidance on their health.

There needs to be interaction managers and health institutions so that together establish strategies to attract the teen to health services, and informs them about the various aspects needed to maintain health. It is noteworthy that professionals, especially the ESF, are essential in this process, because once inserted in the community of these patients is able to make the connection between the adolescent and the health service. For the teen feel the desire to seek health services at times that does not require treatment of the disease is necessary to make him feel welcome as a member and active in the process. Therefore, it is believed in the importance of training health professionals to undertake this care in the most appropriate and the implementation and expansion of specific programs for this age group.

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