

Evaluative demands for health care of ostomized persons in brazil

Demandas avaliativas da atenção a saúde das pessoas estomizadas no brasil

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RESUMO

Objetivo: Identificar e analisar estudos de avaliação de intervenções (programas e ações) de atenção em saúde aos estomizados.

Método: Revisão integrativa da literatura com busca de evidências no período de setembro a outubro de 2017 nas bases de dados LILACS, PUBMED, IBECs e Scopus.

Resultados: Identificaram-se 09 publicações relacionadas à atenção aos estomizados, em diferentes níveis e objetos de análise. Apenas um estudo avaliou o serviço de atenção, incluindo o modelo teórico da intervenção na metodologia, revelando a escassez de pesquisas avaliativas nesta área. Os demais estudos, apesar de terem sido considerados pelo autores como pesquisas avaliativas, não utilizaram conceitos e métodos avaliativos.

Conclusões: A avaliação da atenção às pessoas estomizadas no Brasil, é uma temática que, apesar de estar prevista na legislação nacional, necessita de mais pesquisas para ajudar na tomada de decisão dos gestores e profissionais de saúde, frente aos diversos problemas enfrentados para oferta de serviço de saúde de qualidade aos usuários de estomias.

Palavras-chave: Avaliação; Avaliação de programas; Ostomia; Serviços de saúde.

ABSTRACT

Objective: To identify studies evaluating health care programs for ostomates.

Method: Integrative review of literature with search of evidence from September to October 2017 in LILACS, PUBMED, IBECs and Scopus databases.

Results: 9 publications related to attention to ostomates were identified at different levels and objects of analysis. Only one study evaluated the care service using the theoretical model of intervention in the methodology, revealing the scarcity of evaluative research in this area. The other studies, although they were considered by the authors as evaluative surveys, did not use evaluative concepts and methods.

Conclusions: The evaluation of care for ostomized people in Brazil is a subject that, although it is foreseen in national legislation, requires more research, to assist in the decision-making of health managers and professionals in face of the various problems faced for the provision of quality health care for ostomies users.

Keywords: Evaluation; Evaluation of programs; Ostomy; Health services.

NOTA

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INTRODUCTION

The ostomy is a visceral opening through the skin, which is intended to promote breathing, feeding and bowel or urinary eliminations. The “ostomized person”, with its modified physiological anatomy and functions, may also present psychosocial changes, which undertakes specialized interdisciplinary interventions⁽¹⁾.

In the year 2013, it was estimated that there were more than 750,000 ostomized and 120,000 new surgeries performed annually in the United States². Although there is no official data from the Brazilian Ministry of Health on the situation of ostomates in Brazil, the Brazilian Association of Ostomates (ABRASO) estimates that about 80 thousand people in the country have various types of stomies³.

Interventions related to the healthcare of people who have ostomies are understood as an organized system of actions that aim to modify the predictable course of a phenomenon or situation within a given context and period of time².

In this context, the Ministry of Health published in 2009 the Administrative Rule No. 400 with the guidelines for health care for ostomized persons, including the regulation and implementation of specialized services with an adequate physical space, specific material resources and trained professionals. These services include actions aimed at self-care, prevention of complications in the ostomies and supply of collecting equipment and adjuvants of protection and safety⁴, highlighting the role of the nurse as a provider of integral care to the people with ostomies, in order to assist in the development of these actions, aiming at improving the quality of life⁵.

In addition to the guidelines for the implementation of care services, ostomized persons were legally recognized in the country as physically disabled, with inherent rights to this condition⁶ and included in the Network of Care for Persons with Disabilities under the Unified Health System (SUS). In this care network, the guidelines for the regionalized organization of health care network services were drawn up, among which the Specialized Centers for Rehabilitation (CER). Access to ostomized care services should be guaranteed, offering comprehensive care and multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary care, as well as definition of reference flows and counter-referential with hospital units⁶.

Based on published guidelines, it is the responsibility of the units of the federation and the municipalities to implement and manage the Health Care Services for Ostomized Persons. It is hoped that the services provided will have sufficient and adequate structure, so that the assistance and educational practices are developed with quality. The legislation also requires that these services be evaluated periodically, as a prerequisite for the maintenance of their qualification⁴.

The use of evaluation in the health field is an important tool of public or private management, since the information obtained can be guiding for the planning of actions⁷. One of the purposes of the evaluation is to support the decision-making processes within the health system, through the identification of problems and the reorientation of actions and services developed. Evaluating the implementation of the guidelines, besides guiding the activities, helps to explain the results obtained in the different services⁷.

The structuring of health evaluation in Brazil occurred as a result of changes in the configuration of the health system that occurred in the late 1980s. In the course of this process, the proximity of management and academic spaces revealed a dispute in the definition of what is an evaluation process. At the same time as it emerges to contribute to the organization of the health system, evaluation is consolidated as a relatively autonomous scientific space with methodological specificities⁸.

The concept of evaluation adopted in this study consists of issuing a value judgment on the various interventions for ostomized people, with scientifically valid information and seeking to appreciate each one of the components of these interventions in function of criteria and norms, besides understanding the relations of causality among the different intervention components⁹.

When considering the number of ostomates in Brazil, the regulated regulation of healthcare of these patients and the importance of evaluating these services as a subsidy to make informed decisions, it is necessary to characterize the production of studies of an evaluation nature in the country, seeking the different focuses of analysis. In this sense, this study aimed to: Carry out a literature review, guided by the following question: What are the evaluation studies of interventions related to health care in ostomized persons in Brazil?

METHOD

Revisão integrativa da literatura¹⁰, realizada nas bases de dados Literatura Latino-americana e do Caribe em Ciências da Saúde (LILACS), Biomedical Literature Citations and Abstracts (PUBMED), Índice Bibliográfico Espanhol em Ciências (IBECs) e Scopus.

A busca nas bases de informação ocorreu entre os meses de julho a setembro de 2017, tendo como recorte temporal o ano de 2010, primeiro ano após a publicação da portaria ministerial nº 400, até setembro de 2017. Estabeleceram-se os seguintes critérios de inclusão: artigos originais desenvolvidos no Brasil; publicados em português, espanhol e inglês, que respondessem à questão norteadora. E, como critérios de exclusão, optou-se pela eliminação de publicações referentes a resumos de congressos, anais, editoriais, dissertações, teses e todos os

estudos realizados em ambientes fora do foco da pesquisa e que não estivessem em conformidade com os objetivos do estudo.

Utilizaram-se os descritores em português, inglês e espanhol: (avaliação/evaluation/evaluación) AND (ostomia/ostomy/ostomía) AND (modelo teórico/theoric model/modelo teórico) AND (avaliação de programas e projetos/ evaluation of programs and projects/ evaluación de programas y proyectos).

Feitas as associações dos descritores nas bases de dados, foram encontrados (E) 59 artigos e selecionados (S) 9, sendo na LILACS 10 (E) e 04 (S), PUBMED 33 (E) e 02 (S), SCOPUS 12 (E) e 02 (S) e IBECs 04 (E) e 1 (S), conforme quadro 1.

In order to organize the information to be extracted, an instrument was elaborated containing: authors, title, year of publication, scientific periodical, country of publication, professional category of the authors, main findings and levels of evidence. For the organization of the articles and removal of the duplications, the reference manager EndNote X7 was used.

The instrument was evaluated with the data of the selected publications from the reading and critical analysis of three researchers, generating two categories of analysis. For this critical analysis, we used the conceptual frameworks of evaluation in the health field; regarding the places where the actions of promotion, prevention and cure directed to the population are being developed and that can be approached, among other possibilities, from different levels of complexity: Actions, Services, Establishments and Systems¹¹. We also used the classification systematized in the Donabedian triad: structure, process and results, since they are concepts that are directly related to health services objectives¹².

RESULTS

Most of the publications were found in specific nursing journals (n = 5), the predominant language being Portuguese. As for the authors' academic training, most of the publications were published by nurses (n = 5), followed by doctors (n = 2) and two multiprofessional studies (nurse, doctor, nutritionist and occupational therapist). As for the year of publication, during these eight

years, there was a slight increase in production on the subject, from 2012.

The difference of the terms used between the articles when dealing with ostomy was observed. In 05 studies, the authors refer to the topic as estomia/estomização and in other 04, ostomia/ostomização. In the present study, we chose to use the terms "stoma / confection of a stoma" (in a generic way) or "estoma/confeção de um estoma" (in a general way), as recommended by the Brazilian Society of Stomatherapy (SOBEST).

The final sample consisted of 09 studies that identify one or more health care components of ostomy patients in Brazil, identifying outbreaks and evaluation levels described in Table 2.

DISCUSSION

The research objectives in the analyzed articles were grouped and subdivided into two categories: Studies associated with normative appreciation and Studies on the quality of life of ostomized people.

Studies associated with normative appreciation

Normative assessment is the activity by which one seeks to verify whether an intervention meets expectations. In normative evaluations, aspects related to the structure, processes and results of an intervention are evaluated²²⁻²³.

The structure analysis is about material, human and organizational resources; the process, everything that mediates the professional-user relationship and, finally, the results, would be related both to the product of actions (consultations, examinations, visits) and to the change in the health status of individuals and the population¹².

Publications focusing on the analysis of the physical structure necessary for the registration of ostomized patients and the necessary structure for the adequate dispensing of collecting devices and ostomies¹⁷, evaluation of orientation books²¹ and physical access of ostomized persons to services were evidenced¹⁸.

The studies that focus on the processes or activities of the stomatal care services showed aspects related to the nutritional status of ostomized children¹⁵, the assis-

QUADRO 1 – Quantitativo (n) dos artigos encontrados e selecionados após revisão integrativa por base de dados. Niterói - RJ, 2017

BASE DE DADOS	DESCRIPTORS	
	"evaluation" AND "ostomy" AND "theoric model" AND "evaluation of programs and projects"	
	FOUND	SELECTED
LILACS	10	04
PUBMED	33	02
SCOPUS	12	02
IBECs	04	01
Sum of terms	59	09

TABLE 2 – Distribution of publications according to authorship, year of publication, title, scientific journal, professional category of the authors, main findings and levels of evidence.

Author/Year	Title	Journals	Author Professional Categories	Main Findings	Level of evidence
Pereira et al 2012 ¹³	Association of sociodemographic and clinical factors to the quality of life of the stomates.	Rev. Latino-Am. Enfermagem.	Nurse Occupational Therapist Doctor	The average QOL was 75.00, and the psychological, social and physical domains were the most affected. Sociodemographic and clinical factors: female gender, low income, no sexual partners and lack of orientation showed statistically significant differences in quality of life.	2C
Souza et al 2012 ¹⁴	Evaluate to improve: perspective of students in the assessment of the extension course on stomies	Rev. enferm. UERJ	Nurse	The results showed that in all the criteria related to course planning, faculty and coordination, most of the students rated them as very satisfactory (64.76%, 63.89%, 73.70%, respectively)	2C
Egito et al 2013 ¹⁵	Nutritional status of ostomized pediatric patients	Revista Paulista de Pediatria	Dietician and Doctor	The nutritional diagnosis was based on the anthropometric indicators (height / age, weight / age and body mass index / age), based on the World Health Organization's reference standard. Arm circumference and triceps skinfold were also checked to assess body composition, as well as thoracic and cephalic perimeters in children under five years of age. The Student t test was used to compare two independent groups, being significant $p < 0.05$. RESULTS: An important nutritional compromise was found according to the anthropometric indicators studied, with an emphasis on the deficit	2C
Salles et al 2014 ¹⁶	Influence of time on the quality of life of patients with intestinal stomies.	Journal of Coloproctology do Rio de Janeiro.	Doctor	This study evaluated the quality of life of ostomized persons and concluded that, regardless of the time of the ostomy, those individuals who did not feel supported by relatives and / or their spouse had a poor quality of life and that ostomized patients with more than two years of ostomy has a better quality of life.	2C
Moraes et al 2014 ¹⁷	Stomatal care services: diagnostic analysis in the State of Minas Gerais, Brazil.	Cad. Saúde Colet.	Doctor	The study evaluated care services for ostomates and concluded that 72% have a structure for registering patients and dispensing devices and that 40% of the units correspond to type II services. As for the processes, 96% of the units had the assistance of nurses, but 52% of them did not have any training.	2C
Barros et al 2014 ¹⁸	Ecosystemic and gerontotechnological actions in complex nursing care to the elderly with ostomy	Rev. Bras Enferm.	Enfermeiro	As ecosystemic actions, were identified the construction of a therapeutic environment, the guarantee of physical access / environmental adaptations and, as gerontotechnological actions, the educational process in health, the referral to the support group and the supply of materials and equipment necessary for self-care.	2C

Campillo MJ 2015 ¹⁹	Stoma Life Studio. Quality of life in ostomy patients one year after surgery	Metas enferm	Enfermeiro	Results: One year after the postoperative, a higher quality of life was found in ostomized patients who had periodic follow-up and who participated in a stomatherapy visit.	2C
Benício et al 2016 ²⁰	Living with a wet colostomy: a study on quality of life	Cult. Cuid.	Enfermeiro	Objective: to describe the sociodemographic profile and to evaluate the quality of life of a patient with permanent wet stoma. The results were structured in categories related to the sociodemographic data of the patient and the evaluation of their quality of life. The study allowed to know and understand about the quality of life of a patient that's had an ostomy for many years, thus being able to propose valuable interventions to this public in its later practices.	2C
Albuquerque et al 2016 ²¹	Technology for self-care for ostomized women's sexual and reproductive health	Rev Bras Enferm.	Enfermeiro	The content of the booklet was validated by 11 specialists judges nurses, according to the Content Validity Index (CVI) greater than or equal to 0.80. Results: the booklet was considered valid according to the experts, with an overall CVI average of 0.87 and, according to the target audience, 100% agreement on the organization's adequacy, writing style, appearance and motivation of the booklet.	2C

tance of nurses to ostomates¹⁷, the guarantee of physical access and environmental adaptations, referral to the support group and the supply of materials and equipment necessary for self-care¹⁸.

The use of the theoretical model of evaluation was evident only in the study carried out in Minas Gerais, which presented analyses on the level of care organization for estomates. This study concluded that 96% of stomatal care units in this state had the assistance of nurses, but 52% of these professionals did not have specific training. It also found that these professionals are more involved with the actions related to the operation of the program than to clinical assistance¹⁷.

In this category, studies with a predominantly descriptive methodology were evaluated. They were evaluated by analyzing different components of the structure, processes and results related to attention to ostomates. However, these studies did not use concepts that refer to evaluation studies, except for the only study¹⁸ that used the tool of the theoretical model of intervention, which constitutes an essential step to describe the intervention and to better define the focus of the evaluation.

The use of the theoretical-logical model to evaluate interventions allows documenting the meaning of a program, conceptualizing the links between structures,

processes and results. It thus provides the basis of the causal relationship between its elements, making it possible to explain the logical path of the actors involved with the intervention and the objectives that it intended to achieve. Modeling is a useful visual tool in different types of evaluation²².

Studies on the quality of life of ostomized people.

The objects of the studies focused on the promotion actions and addressed the thematic of the quality of life of the ostomized people, the theme of the promotion of teaching¹⁴, self-care and the ecosystemic and gerontechnological actions¹⁸.

Regarding quality of life, socio-demographic and clinical factors such as low-income, female sex, lack of sexual partners and lack of orientation affect the quality of life of patients with definitive intestinal ostomy, which the psychological, social and physical domains are the most affected. However, the quality of life of patients with intestinal ostomy was considered satisfactory¹³.

Ostomized persons who do not feel supported by family members and / or their spouse present a poor quality of life, in contrast to ostomized patients who have had the procedure in more than two years, who show a better quality of life¹⁶.

The impact of colorectal cancer on the person's QoL becomes increasingly important, as it leads to long-term treatment such as ostomy, but does not necessarily represent the end of these patients' life¹⁸.

The quality of life of ostomates have its perspectives changed according to the time of adaptation after the surgery, which can be minimized when it comes to a permanent ostomy patient, since the latter is aware of the need to live with their new life condition. The study allowed to know and understand about the quality of life of a patient that has had an ostomy for many years and proposed practical interventions²⁰. International literature has shown similar interventions for the complications of digestive ostomy of elimination¹⁹⁻²³⁻²⁴.

The term "Quality of Life" by the World Health Organization (WHO) is associated with the individual's perception of their position in life in the context of the culture and value system in which they live and regarding their goals, expectations, standards and concerns²⁵.

The studies showed how socio-demographic, social and ostomy time factors affect the QoL of patients with ostomies and the impact that this condition represents on the health status of these individuals.

The literature on the QoL of ostomized people brings results which are coincident with those found in this study, revealing that the decrease in self-esteem and deficiency in the self-care of colostomized patients are linked to the occurrence of complications, such as hernias, intestinal loop prolapses and peristomal dermatitis due to lack of experience of the surgical and nursing staff, leading to feelings of shame, fear, insecurity, invasion and suffering, which reflect directly on social, love and work life. There are also difficulties that were identified about colostomy adaptation and acceptance, reflecting in their social isolation²⁶⁻²⁷⁻²⁸⁻²⁹.

In the same way as in the previous category, these studies also did not present in the methodology the concepts and tools of the theoretical model characteristic of evaluative research, as there was the predominance of the descriptive method.

It was evidenced from the synthesis of the knowledge of the various focuses of evaluation related to the ostomized person, so-called evaluative approaches with predominance in the thematic quality of life, but in none of them was the evaluation research methodology used, which ratifies the level of evidence that are classified as (2C), evidencing a low potential for decision in clinical practice.

CONCLUSION

It was possible to verify from this study an important gap of studies with valid and recognized scientific methods that aim to analyze the pertinence, the logic, the productivity, the effects and the efficiency of the attention to the estomates, as well as the existing relationship between the attention given to these patients and the context in which it takes place. Only one study used the theoretical framework based on classical aspects of the quality evaluation constituted by

In view of the above, it is believed that this study is relevant to subsidize the knowledge about ostomates, especially regarding normative actions and quality of life. For health professionals who act directly with these demands, knowing the evaluative characteristics that guide the current scenario clarifies their behaviors, being used more effectively, in order to minimize the risks of this population. For users of these care services, having access to decent care, collecting devices and adjuncts, and multiprofessional consultations has a direct impact on their quality of life.

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