

CARACTERIZAÇÃO E IMPACTO DOS PROJETOS DE PESQUISA EM SAÚDE ENCAMINHADOS A UM CONSELHO MUNICIPAL DE AVALIAÇÃO EM PESQUISA

CHARACTERIZATION AND IMPACT OF RESEARCH THE PROJECTS HEALTH SUBMITTED TO THE CONSELHO MUNICIPAL DE AVALIAÇÃO EM PESQUISA

CARACTERÍSTICAS E IMPACTO DE LOS PROYECTOS DE PESQUISA EN SALUD PRESENTADOS AL CONSELHO MUNICIPAL DE AVALIAÇÃO EM PESQUISA

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RESUMO

Objetivo: caracterizar os projetos quanto ao tema, instituição de origem, local da coleta de dados, participantes, tipo de estudo, formação do pesquisador principal e os encaminhamentos dos mesmos. **Método:** estudo de análise documental a partir dos projetos encaminhados ao Conselho Municipal de Avaliação em Pesquisa (COMAP) do município de Marília, estado de São Paulo, no período de 2009 a 2013. **Resultados:** constatou-se que, de um total de 246 trabalhos, 146 (60%) retornaram ao COMAP para efetivar a coleta de dados e 25 (10%) retornaram com os resultados e conclusão. O local mais solicitado foi a Estratégia Saúde da Família, 152 (62%). A maioria dos pesquisadores são enfermeiros e o tipo de estudo predominante foi o qualitativo, 109 (44%). Os profissionais da saúde foram os principais participantes das pesquisas, totalizando 62 (25%) dos projetos e as temáticas foram a saúde da criança, gestação/puerpério e saúde do idoso. **Conclusão:** são necessários ajustes, incluindo efetiva parceria acadêmica e serviços de saúde para que as pesquisas tenham significado para a prática profissional e para que as pesquisas de campo sejam propostas de forma mais criteriosa.

Descritores: Pesquisa sobre serviços de saúde; Ética em pesquisa; Conselhos de saúde; Serviços de saúde.

ABSTRACT

Objective: characterize the project on the subject, home institution, data collection site, participants, kind of study, main researchers training and their forwarding. **Method:** A study about documental analysis started with the projects submitted to Conselho Municipal de Avaliação em Pesquisa (COMAP) in Marília, state of São Paulo, from 2009 to 2013. **Results:** It was found out that from 246 works, 146 (59,3%) returned to COMAP to implement the data collection and 25 (10%) returned with the results and conclusion. The most requested site was Estratégia Saúde da Família 152(62%). Most of the researchers are nurses and the kind of prevailing study was qualitative 109 (44%). Health professionals were the main research participants, totalling 62 (25%) of the projects and the studied issues were child's health, pregnancy/postpartum and elderly's health. **Conclusion:** Adjustments are needed and they include effective partnership among fitness centers and health services, so that, the researchers can be significant for the professional practice and the field researches can be proposed with defined criteria.

Descriptors: Health services research; Research ethics; Health Advice; Health services.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: caracterizar los proyectos acerca del tema, institución de origen, área de colección de datos, participantes, modelo de estudio, formación del investigador principal; y a las orientaciones de los mismos. **Método:** Estudio de análisis documental desde los proyectos encaminados al Conselho Municipal de Avaliação em Pesquisa (COMAP) de la ciudad de Marília, estado de San Pablo, desde 2009 hasta 2013. **Resultados:** Se ha constatado que, de un total de 246 trabajos, 146 (60%) regresaron al COMAP para efectuar la colección de datos y 25 (10%) regresaron con los resultados y la conclusión. El área más requerida fue Estrategia de Salud en la Familia 152 (62%). La mayoría de los investigadores son enfermeros y el estudio predominante fue el cualitativo 109 (44%). Los profesionales de la salud fueron los principales participantes de las investigaciones, con un total de 62 (25%) de los proyectos, y las temáticas fueron acerca de la salud en la niñez, gestación/puerperio y salud en la vejez. **Conclusión:** Son necesarios arreglos, incluyendo la colaboración académica efectiva y servicios de salud, para que las investigaciones tengan significado para la práctica profesional y las investigaciones de campo sean propuestas de manera más cuidadosa.

Descriptores: Investigación sobre servicios de salud; Ética en investigación; Consejos de salud; Servicios de salud.

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INTRODUCTION

The currently policy of health caring proposes a new look to the qualification of professionals involved in big diversity and complexity, aiming to attend the new caring paradigms requires the abilities development of the Constant search for knowledge, reflection/criticism about the reality and creativity exercise so that can be found solutions to the team's daily problems in the health caring context⁽¹⁾.

The challenge to be faced rules in the necessity to graduate professionals with different abilities from the reproduction model of the content transmitted passively and without meaning to the students or to the real situation facing that are full of complexity. It is searched, the education ruled on the research that comprises to investigate from the indignations that the experience imposes.

This trajectory is being directed by the discussions conducted on the Education, which boost guidelines, curricular parameters and pedagogical proposes that indicates the necessity of a new posture on the knowledge, it is, an investigative posture, curious, questioning, problematizing, what turns the research the center of the educational process.

Although this investigative posture shall permeate all the pedagogical process, its comprehension requires the demystification as for the student and teacher role crystallized by the traditional teaching method. To the learning/teaching process is essential to know the objet to the knowledge construction, being the research activity a fundamental element. The research activity constructs four essential links: the teacher needs the research practice to teach, the student needs it to learn, the community needs the research to dispose of its results and the University needs the research to be the education intercessor⁽²⁾.

To advance in this construction, it has been constituted a requirement of the qualification courses the development of the final paper or the monographic paper, and also research and studies in health. It is fundamental part of the curricular activity of the qualification courses, an initiative of a big importance to the student learning process. Whatever is the approach, the research aims to articulate the acquired knowledge at the academy and the construction of the scientific knowledge⁽²⁾.

The scientific method comprises the steps of observe and experience, analyze the phenomenon or object, formulate hypothesis, test and verify the presupposition, synthesize and represent the knowledge obtained and generalize and share the results, it is the scientific knowledge obtained⁽³⁾.

When we use the scientific method on the daily activities is possible a larger comprehension of the reality, due to the search of answers to the inquiries of which the professionals constantly faces in their practice. In this perspective, the research is a careful process, methodical and empirical in its effort to generate knowledge, because it is constructed from a question generated by the practice reality⁽³⁾.

In front of the necessity to develop the research on the health professional qualification, it has been observed an increase on the scientific studies solicitations in the context of the health care in Marília, located in the interior of São Paulo, mainly on the basic care, because it constitutes in the modality elected as priority by the public policies.

Among a crowded process of scientific research development, it is identified some difficulties to the municipal health services, referent to the themes duplicity, disconnection between the propose of the research and the real necessities of the practice, the service professionals availability to give support to the researches, low return of results and, even, as for the project progress, what is constituted in a researcher commitment.

Facing this, it is evident the necessity of a project analyze sent to the Municipal Council of Evaluation in Research, aiming to answer to the following questions: Which are the thematic and the kinds of studies most approached on the projects? Which are the places that are solicited and who are the research participants? Was there return to the services? Which is the origin institution of the projects and which are the professional categories that they solicit to conduct the researches?

The study objective is to characterize the research projects as for the theme, origin institution, data collection place, evolved people, kind of study, qualification/function of the main researcher, as well as the referrals given to the projects front of the health services.

METHOD

It is about a descriptive study conducted in the quantitative modality, from the documental analyzes of archived Project by the Municipal Council for Research Evaluation (MCRE) from the Marília Municipal Secretary, in São Paulo state.

Marília is a city with approximately 220.000 inhabitants, located on the east Center of São Paulo. In the city there are five universities, and in four of them health courses are in development. Furthermore, there is an institution which minister a specialization course and others with technical courses.

The health service is organized in 47 health teams on the basic care, being 12 Traditional Basic Unities and 35 Family Health Unities, two emergency services, and also others services as the Specialty polyclinic; Human Milk Bank; Interdisciplinary Home Hospitalization Program; Unit for Prevention and Education in Health; Psychosocial Care Center for adults and one for children; Reference Center on Occupational Health; Center for Attention to Childhood Obesity in Marília; Center of Dental Specialties; Central Unit of Pharmaceutical Assistance; Municipal Physiotherapy Unit; Central Unit of Materials Sterilization; Emergency mobile care service and Specialized Service – STD/AIDS program. In the city there are three universities that develop health courses as under graduation and graduation, and also institutions of technical teaching and graduation.

To give support to the research conduction on the city health services, in special the basic care, the Municipal Health Office from Marília has a Municipal Council for Research Evaluation (MCRE), created in 2008 aiming to establish permanent flow to routing and protocol of scientific projects in Universities from Marília and region.

Although the MCRE hasn't prerogatives of Research Ethics Committee, it is submerge in its organizational process and monitoring.

To that, the researcher, developing research on the city health services, protocol the project on the MCRE, which goes through the services coordination and other divisions evolved directly in the process, aiming to share the information and consents about the applicability of those knowledge to the requested sections.

From this, when there is an agreement to the project conduction, this receives the

authorization and signature of the Municipal Secretary of Health. Thus, the project can be sent to the Ethics and Research Committee with human beings bonded to the researcher. After obtaining approval from the Ethics Committee, the documents return to the MCRE to the service organization and start of the data collection.

To data collection, was analyzed the totality of the projects sent to the MCRE from 2009 to 2013, which are archived per year. To that, was established a guideline with the data referent to the research theme, the origin and the main researcher titration, the place of study, the number of participants and their characteristics and the research kind.

The data were presented though tables, using the descriptive statistic.

The project counted with the authorization of the Municipal Secretary of Health and the approval of the Ethics and Research Committee with Human Beings from the Marília Medicine College, Opinion number: 675.294 in 06/05/2014.

RESULTS E DISCUSSION

On the survey of the projects which passed through the MCRE to obtain authorization the data collection, from 2009 to 2013, it was verified that, from a total of 246 articles, 146 (59.3%) returned to the MCRE to effective the data collection and 100 (40.7%) didn't return. From the total of the projects sent to the MCRE in this period, approximately 25 studies, it is, 105 of those returned to the responsible sector with the respective results and conclusion.

It was observed that the FHS was the most requested place by the researchers to the development of research 152 (62,0%). The majority of the researchers are nurses and the kind of study predominant was the qualitative in 109 (44,0%) projects. The health professionals were the main participants of the researchers, in a total of 62 (25,0%) of the projects. The most frequent themes were the pregnancy and postpartum, with 35 studies (14,0%); children health in 22 (10,0%) and elderly health 21 (8,7%). Regarding to the institutions which sent the projects, 127 (51,0%) were proposed by the Marília Medicine College; 38 (16%) by the Marília University; 40 (16,0%) by the Paulista State University and 41 (16,6%) by others institutions. It was in 2010 the high number of projects, 44 studies (17,8%).

Table 1 - Distribution of articles per year, local and participants in projects sent to the MCRE, according to have or not have returned to the MCRE after evaluation of the Ethics Committee. Marilia, SP. 2015.

	Returned the results to the MCRE		Didn't return the results to the MCRE	
	N	%	N	%
Articles per year				
2009	20	8.1	36	15
2010	44	17.8	27	10.9
2011	25	10.1	10	4.0
2012	24	9.7	12	4.8
2013	33	13.4	15	6.0
TOTAL	146	59.3	100	40.7
Local				
FHS	86	35	66	27
UBS	15	6.0	04	1.6
FHS + UBS	19	8.0	16	6.5
Others	26	10.5	14	5.6
Participants				
Health professionals	37	15.0	25	10.1
Women	21	8.5	14	5.6
Health patients	16	6.5	12	4.8
Elderly	10	4.0	07	2.8
Data basis	10	4.0	07	2.8
Diabetes + Hypertension	09	3.6	06	2.4
Pregnant	07	2.8	11	4.4
Teenagers	06	2.4	05	2.0
Children	06	2.4	07	2.8
Others	25	10.1	06	2.4

Source: Elaborated by the authors based on the MCRE data.

In the discussion of the data of the present study, according to the Table 1, with an initial look to the number of researches that requested the health care scenario in the city, n=246, in the research period, from 2009 to 2013, there is an average of 50 projects/year, that occurs in a crescent annually. Thereby, it can be considered that, to a city of 200.000 inhabitants, it is a significant quantitative. However, although this present study hasn't as propose their qualification analyzes, there is an indicative of few return of those results to the professional practice.

From the present results, it is observed, initially, that a big proportion of the articles (40%) didn't return to the MCRE aiming to continue the data collection process. Not being possible to know if they were sent to the Ethics and Research Committee with human beings. This aspect represents a concernment to the MCRE, considering that, when a project is routed, it is created expectative and mobilization of the

municipal secretary that verifies if the trajectory is in conformity with the ethic aspects, there isn't a refusal of the same. This effort to enable the researches is due to the compromise with the teaching and research, and to the wish that the researchers come to concretize.

Regarding this, it is considered the necessity of deeper researchers, aiming to know the reasons of those projects haven't returned to the data collection process. It can be understood that their development evolves a continuous process of action and reflection, time availability and, above all, wish of the researcher to evidence a given reality. It is possible that facing the requirement to develop researchers on the under graduation and graduation courses, the students are not mature enough to such practice, mainly related to a field research.

Another relevant data is the fact that only 10% of the studies are returned to the Health Secretary after counting with the results and conclusions.

It doesn't mean that the scientific researchers development is impracticable in this context, but it is necessary to emphasize that not always they need to follow the field research way. A study in the revision and literature modality, ruled on the scientific method principles, can fill an important gap on the knowledge, and also develop the research and critical reasoning ability with results that can also be applied on the professional practice. Other possibility would be to limit to the courses that have as requirements the final paper development in the scientific research modality, it would be the conduction of a good project that could be developed in a moment of greater opportunity and evolvment to the professional practice.

It is reinforced that product research requires big effort and scientific basement, as for the method to be used, as for the thematic (4). It is up to the responsible teacher to analyze the structural basis that the student have to conduct the research, as well as the maturation of them in theory terms and the capacity to conduct the inquiry on the experienced reality.

Admittedly, the research is essential to the development of a profession and the qualification of its actions. In health, its conduction has been more and more encouraged, considering the formulation and development of the currently National health policy instituted by the Federal

Constitution and that resulted on the Health Unic System, which proposes the implementation of a new assistance modality, ruled on the integrality principle, in the bond and longitudinality, in the surveillance logic, emphasizing the health promotion(4).

It is possible that, for this reason, the scenario that counted with a big number of requirements to the development of researchers was the Family Health Strategy (FHS), once that this assistance modality was created in 1994 as the main strategy to the Brazilian health system reorganization. The FHS has in its working process a interdisciplinary team, aiming to develop actions in an attached territory, in a way to plan according to the local necessities, what enables a spread view, the establishment of bond and longitudinal accompaniment. Furthermore, it is considered as entrance door of the system and articulated between the different levels of the health care(5)

Thus as in the city on schedule, literature review study points that exist a variety of studies that approach the FHS rule in the reorientation of the attention model, however concentrated in some regions of the country and on the big centers(5).

Another dada that deserves to be highlighted is that the majority of the applicants have the nurse graduation, according to the Table 2.

Table 2 - Distribution of the projects sent to the MCRE in relation to the author's graduation and the kind of study, according to have or not returned to the MCRE after the Ethics Committee evaluation. Marília, SP. 2015.

	Returned the results to the MCRE		Didn't return the results to the MCRE	
	N	%	N	%
Author academic education				
Nurse	77	31,3	55	22,3
Doctor	08	3,2	16	6,5
physiotherapist	16	6,5	14	5,6
Nutritionist	08	3,2	01	0,4
Speech Therapist	05	2,0	03	1,2
Psychologist	04	1,6	02	0,8
Others	28	11,3	09	3,6
Kind of study				
Qualitative	66	26,8	43	17,4
Quantitative	30	12,1	32	13,0
Quali-quant	50	20,3	25	10,1

Source: Elaborated by the authors based on the MCREP data.

Study of the Federal Nursing Council reveals that the nursing category professionals, which includes, the nurse, the technical and the nursing auxiliary, is present in all the cities and strongly inserted on the Health Unic System and with the public, private, philanthropic and teaching sectors⁽⁶⁾. In Brazil, it is considered that the investigation in nursing is recent, even though, it has been observed a crescent movement of this practice.

In the 80's, when was the research in Brazil began, the studies were ruled on the quantitative traditional model. Although, in the last decades, it has been highlighted the qualitative paradigm represented by the strands of the critical theory, interpretive, hermeneutic, phenomenology and concrete thought, considering that the health professional deal with feelings, insurances and with the totality of experiences that in the human lives in their daily routine; aspects of life that are not passable of numeric analyses⁽⁷⁾. This tendency can explain the fact of the majority of the studies sent to the MCRE is qualitative. However, it stands out that this movement, many times; enable the fake impression that it is a more

simplistic research, lacking requirements and rigor, what turns this kind of investigation, apparently, superficial.

On the problems and difficulties approach it is highlighted the existence of few dialog with the theories, considering that the look to this kind of research requires a Theoretical-methodological device that enables the inference conduction and the disclosure of new aspects about known themes, breaking this with assumptions that don't answer the social necessities⁽⁸⁾.

Given this, it is covered of relevance to paraphrase the affirmation of a specialist in qualitative research: "[...] I think impoverishing start from an approach, whatever it is, without knowing the range of paths that may help to understand and to influence the human complex world in which we are proposed to investigate"⁽⁹⁾

According to the table 3, the data found in relation to the analyzed themes is a reflection of the currently concernment of the National Health Policy.

Table 3 - Distribution of the projects routed to the MCRE in relation to the theme and the origin institution, according to have or don't have returned to the MCRE after the Ethics Committee evaluation. Marilia, SP. 2015.

	Returned the results to the MCRE		Didn't return the results to the MCRE	
	N	%	N	%
Themes				
Gestation and puerperium	16	6.5	19	8.0
Children's health	16	6.5	06	2.4
Elderly's health	14	5.6	07	2.8
Professional acting	14	5.6	04	1.6
Women's health	13	5.2	09	3.6
Diabetes e hipertention	09	3.6	07	2.8
Users perception	08	3.2	06	2.4
Adolescence	05	2.0	02	0.8
Mental Health	03	1.2	04	1.6
Health education	03	1.2	05	2.0
Others	45	18.2	31	12.6
Institution				
Famema	69	28	58	23.5
Unimar	31	12.6	07	2.8
Unesp-Marilia	25	10.1	15	6.0
Others	21	8.5	20	8.1

Source: Elaborated by the authors based on the MCRE data.

The caring to the children and women health constituted a concernment, seen that the Health Ministry puts it among its priorities. For this, two initiatives come aiming to change the

caring model to the women and children health attention, since its conception, neonatal period and during the two first years of the child's life, the Stork Network and the Program "Integral

Assistance to the women health: programmatic action basis (PAISM)⁽¹⁰⁻¹¹⁾.

For the other side, the elderly health also deserved attention on the analyzed projects. It is possible that the growing of this part of population and their health needs specifies, characterized by the multiplicity and complexity, have motivational research projects⁽¹²⁾.

The university that most requested to the MCRE authorization to the research development is about of a public institution linked to the São Paulo State government, what offers the Nursing and Medicine courses, medical residence and multi professional programs, and two master degree programs. Furthermore, during a long period it counted on governmental incentives of fortification of the partnership teaching and services of basic care, following the example of the Program of Reorientation of Teaching in Health (PRO-Health) and the Health Work Education Program (PET-Health). Being that the PET-Health had as central focuses the research development at the basic care⁽¹³⁾.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This study represents a first step in favor of the elucidation of what occurs with the solicitations to the conduction of researchers on the health service, however there is the recognizing that it is necessary a larger deepening so that can be clarified the problems, aiming to draw intervention strategies with the professionals and institutions proponents of the researches on the city service.

In synthesis, the requirement are many, the professionals placed on the universities are the main requirement applicants, on the professional figure of the nurse. The local of investigation conduction indicates that there is a concern with the priority of the current National Health Policy, which aims to strengthen the basic caring, through the FHS implementation. The health professionals and the women are the most required participants. The research focuses evolves the women, children and elderly health and the health professional acting. The most used modality research is the qualitative.

The found data in the present study indicate that big challenges still need to be faced, once the solicitation quantitative mobilizes the services, generates expectative and few are the effective results known by the MCRE.

Given this can be affirmed that adjusts are necessities, including an effective academic

partnership and health services, so that the researches can be meaningful to the professional practice, and, essentially, that the field researches can be proposed on a more judicious way and with theoretical support capable to product applicable results, contributing, thus, with the knowledge advance.

In the national literature studies that elucidate this problematic weren't found and some questions are still present, which are: Are the projects qualified enough to product reliable results? How come the health basic care managers and professionals note the scientific investigation development in its actuation scenario? Which is the impact of those investigations to the health professionals practice? Are the investigations in according to the health service needs?

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