



Nursing care for children victims of violence

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1 INTRODUCTION

The occurrence of cases of violence has transformed the profile of health problems in Brazil and worldwide. To address this problem, new approaches to the health sector are necessary, such as the determinants of lifestyle, the conditions to environments, social and the impact that is caused on quality of life. Even with the enactment of the National Health Policy for The Reduction of Accidents and Violence, the system has been slowly organized to meet the needs of the theme while trying to assist the general demand (MINAYO, 2007).

Estimates from the World Health Organization (WHO) show that millions of children worldwide are victims or witnesses of violence, which can seriously affect their health, quality of life and full development. This is an old problem, since the first scientific paper describing a beaten child was the monograph of a French coroner in 1860 (GAWRYSZEWSKI et al., 2012).

Thus, this study aims to specify from the literary survey the characteristics that make up nursing care for children who are victims of violence, as well as to identify evidence in primary studies published in scientific journals that investigated nursing care for children victims of violence who are treated in emergency units.

2 METHODOLOGY

This is a literature review study that offers, through the study of previous research, knowledge and applicability of significant results in the practice of health care. The review allows the synthesis of published studies as well as the formulation of general conclusions on a given theme (MENDES et al., 2008).



For its elaboration it was necessary to follow six stages: to be the following: the following, the following, the search for the literature, the categorization of the studies, the evaluation of the studies, the presentation of the results and the synthesis of the knowledge/presentation of the review. The synthesis of these results allows to facilitate and expedite the transference of new knowledge, thus improving health and nursing care, bringing scientific knowledge closer to clinical practice (MENDES et.al., 2008).

The study was conducted in three electronic databases: Latin American and Caribbean Literature on Health Sciences (*LILACS*), Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System online (*MEDLINE*) and Scientific Electronic Library Online (*SCIELO*). The relevance of the study and its correlation with the theme were taken into account.

Inclusion criteria: original research articles that answered the guide question, indexed in the databases selected for the study and with full and free texts, published in the period from 2010 to 2014, in English, Portuguese and Spanish.

Exclusion criteria: articles that were not available free of charge were excluded from the research, those that addressed other age groups; as well as those who, after reading in full, did not answer the right question.

3 CONCLUSION

We identified 505 publications related to the descriptors used in this research from 2010 to 2014, among them, after the subsequent stages of reading title 134 were selected for reading the abstracts and then reading in full. However, 116 of them did not contain any of the inclusion criteria, either because they were not fully available, as well as because they addressed aspects that were not related to the objective of this study.

Of the remaining articles (18), some were repeated in the different databases (six), and were therefore excluded from this study. The final sample consisted of 12 original scientific articles.

Among the journals that the studies were published in the predominance of journals in the nursing area, this result, in turn, was already expected in view of the theme of this study being focused. The professional authors nurses prevailed, only one study the author was not a nurse.

Thus, it is observed that the theme violence in children is addressed by nursing professionals, however, studies addressing all types of violence are still needed, because in this research it was found that sexual violence prevailed in the studies, not prioritizing the other types of violence against children.

The theme nursing care for children victims of violence was also addressed by authors from the northeast, southeast and south of Brazil, a country that is known for its high rates of violence in all age groups.

As a result of the study by Cocco et al (2010), the care strategies adopted in cases of violence against children and adolescents in hospital institutions in the municipality of Cruz Alta - RS 2008 were verified. The care of the professional nurse: dialogue with the mother and child, nursing visit, referral to the doctor,



psychological and social worker. Referral to the on-call to evaluate, referral to the social worker and guardianship council. Nursing and emotional support. History of Nursing and communication to the guardianship council. Referral to the doctor, guardianship board and notification form. Offering confidence and tranquility.



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