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Interprofessional practices in health na nursing in the emergency care unit: intergrative review

Prácticas interproesionales em salud Y ENFERMERÍA EM LA UNIDAD DE urgencias: revisión integrativa

Práticas interprofissionais em saúde e enfermagem na unidade de pronto atendimento: revisão integrativa

ABSTRACT

Objective: To identify the interprofessional practices in health and nursing that can be developed in the emergency care unit, as evidenced in the literature. Method: An integrative review research was conducted, limited in articles from 2015 to 2020, in the electronic library of the Latin American and Caribbean Center for Health Sciences Information (BIREME), in the Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Sciences database da Saúde (LILACS), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) and Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval Sistem online (MEDLINE), using the descriptors "interprofessional relations" "cooperative behavior" "patient care team" "nursing" and "Emergencies". Being done the isolated research and the crossing between them. Data analysis and discussion were based on the literature review. Results: 143 articles were found, of which 10 articles that met the inclusion criteria were selected. Conclusion: The interprofessional work in health and nursing allows user, professional satisfaction and quality care.

DESCRIPTORS: Interprofessional relations; Cooperative behavior; Patient care team; Nursing; Emergencies.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Identificar las prácticas interprofesionales en salud y enfermería que se pueden desarrollar en la unidad de urgencias, como se evidencia en la literatura. Método: Se realizó una investigación de revisión integradora, limitada en artículos de 2015 a 2020, en la biblioteca electrónica del Centro Latinoamericano y del Caribe de Información en Ciencias de la Salud (BIREME), en la base de datos de Literatura en Ciencias de América Latina y el Caribe da Saúde (LILACS), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) y Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval Sistem online (MEDLINE), utilizando los descriptores "relaciones interprofesionales" "comportamiento cooperativo" "equipo de atención al paciente" "enfermería" y "Emergencias". Realizándose la investigación aislada y el cruce entre ellos. El análisis y la discusión de los datos se basaron en la revisión de la literatura. Resultados: se encontraron 143 artículos, de los cuales se seleccionaron 10 artículos que cumplieron con los criterios de inclusión. Conclusión: El trabajo interprofesional en salud y enfermería permite la satisfacción del usuario, profesional y atención de calidad.

DESCRIPTORES: Relaciones interprofesionales; Comportamiento cooperativo; Equipo de atención al paciente; Enfermería; Emergencias.

RESUMO

Objetivo: Identificar as práticas interprofissionais em saúde e enfermagem que podem ser desenvolvidas na unidade de pronto atendimento, evidenciadas na literatura. Método: Foi realizada uma pesquisa de revisão integrativa, limitada em artigos de 2015 a 2020, na biblioteca eletrônica do Centro Latino-Americano e do Caribe de Informação em Ciências da Saúde (BIREME), na base de dados Literatura Latino-Americana e do Caribe em Ciências da Saúde (LILACS), na Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) e Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval Sistem on-line (MEDLINE), utilizando os descritores "relações interprofissionais" "comportamento cooperativo" "equipe de assistência ao paciente" "enfermagem" e "emergências". Sendo feito a pesquisa isolada e o cruzamento entre eles. A análise de dados e discussão foram baseadas na revisão de literatura. Resultados: A busca resultou em 143 artigos, sendo selecionados 10 artigos que atenderam os critérios de inclusão. Conclusão: O trabalho interprofissional em saúde e enfermagem permite satisfação do usuário, do profissional e uma assistência de qualidade.

DESCRITORES: Relações interprofissionais; Comportamento cooperativo; Equipe de assistência ao paciente; Enfermagem; Emergências.

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INTRODUCTION

According to the Ministry of Health¹, the Emergency Care Unit (Unidade de Pronto Atendimento - UPA) operates 24 hours a day, providing resolute, qualified and integrated care to patients in different health conditions. It aims to meet the urgencies and emergencies in the acute processes of chronic diseases, minor surgery, trauma, initial diagnostic investigation, among others. Based on the reality of health, UPA professionals must guarantee the continuity of treatment through the flow of the health care network, referring the individual to other health care points.

In the practice of the health work process, the activities are carried out by multiprofessional teams that assist the patient individually and focused on their needs.² Nessa perspectiva o trabalho em equipe é importante, uma vez que, possibilita interação entre as pessoas, permitindo colaboração dos profissionais na realização de cuidados.⁴ In this context, adopting interprofessional practice as a work and training strategy in order to promote comprehensive care to the user is the path to be followed in the health service.³

In this way, interprofessionality is considered the moment when different professions coexist and relate in the same

space and share through communication the decisions for better production of health care.⁵ Interprofessional performance becomes an active process, where professionals learn to work together, recognize each other's work, define a team objective, share projects and techniques to meet the user in complex situations.⁶

The literature points out that studies carried out on interprofessionality explore content on interprofessional health education⁷ and interprofessional practice.⁸ Study also addresses interprofessional collaboration and teamwork.⁴ In addition, there is a study on interprofessionality in primary care⁹, and few studies found on interprofessionality in urgent and emergency units.^{10,11}

In this sense, in Brazil, interprofessional education has stood out, since this way of working with teaching has an impact on improving the care provided by the Unified Health System (SUS), contributing to the training of trained health professionals.¹² For this reason, studies on interprofessional practice in health and nursing at the UPA are necessary for professionals to have their practice based on evidence. In this context, it is understood that there is a gap in the search for evidence about this practice so that it can be developed in health services.

In this context, the following guiding

question arose: what are the interprofessional practices in health and nursing that can be developed in the Emergency Care Unit? For this reason, the objective of the study is to identify the interprofessional practices in health and nursing that can be developed in the emergency care unit evidenced in the literature.

METHOD

It is an integrative literature review that consists of the stages of identification of the theme, elaboration of the guiding question, search for experimental or non-experimental studies, data collection, critical analysis of the selected studies, interpretation of the results and presentation of the integrative data review.¹³ The collection was made in June 2020 by the 5 academics, considering the time limit between 2015 and 2020. The electronic library of the Latin American and Caribbean Center for Health Sciences Information (BIREME) was consulted, the databases Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS), Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) and Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System on-line (MEDLINE). The descriptors used: interprofessional relations, cooperative behavior, patient care team, nursing and emergencies. The Boolean operator

AND was used to cross the descriptors, in view of the small number of articles, it was necessary to develop an isolated search for descriptors.

The inclusion criteria were: scientific articles from the last five years (2015-2020), complete texts, available online, in Portuguese and which contemplate the objective

of the study. Literature review articles and repeated articles were excluded. Table 1 represents the search strategies:

For the selection of studies, the recommendations of the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) were adopted, as shown in Figure 1.

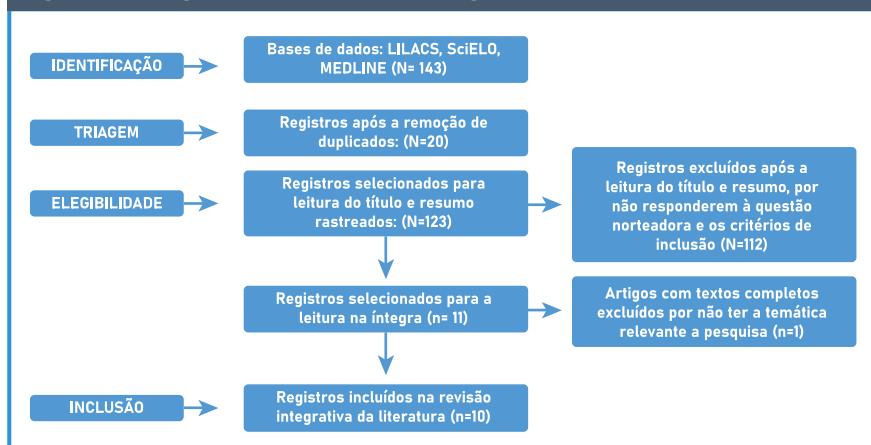
Data were collected systematically, using an instrument validated by Ursi, identifying the text, institution, type of publication, methodological characteristics and evaluation of methodological rigor. After reading the articles, analysis and interpretation were performed, extracting the most significant information from the results. The discussion of the results obtained was in the light of the literature review of the research project and respected the copyright law of No. 9,610 of February 19, 1998.

RESULTS

This integrative literature review was constructed from the analysis of 10 articles. The following table shows the characteristics of these:

Evidence in the literature has shown that studies on interprofessional practices in health and nursing in UPA are still scarce, therefore, the analysis of literature shows interprofessional actions that can be develo-

Figura 1. Fluxograma para Seleção de artigos. Várzea Grande, MT, Brasil, 2020



Quadro 1: Estratégias de busca de artigos científicos, 2015-2020, pesquisados em junho de 2020:

CRUZAMENTO DOS DESCRITORES UTILIZANDO OPERADOR BOLEANO AND	RESULTADOS ENCONTRADOS	REPETIDOS	ARTIGOS SELECIONADOS
Relações interprofissionais and enfermagem	14	0	2
Comportamento cooperativo and relações interprofissionais	12	2	3
Relações interprofissionais and equipe de assistência ao paciente	16	1	2
Comportamento cooperativo and emergência	12	4	1
Comportamento cooperativo and enfermagem	12	3	2
Descritor isolado	Resultados	Repetidos	Artigos
Relações interprofissionais	46	6	0
Comportamento cooperativo	31	4	0
TOTAL	143	20	10

Quadro 2: Artigos levantados nas bases de dados LILACS, SciELO E MEDLINE, 2015-2020.

Nº	BASE DE DADOS	TÍTULO	AUTOR, ANO	OBJETIVO	TIPO DE ESTUDO
1	LILACS	O exercício da interprofissionalidade e da intersetorialidade como arte de cuidar: inovações e desafios.	Reuter CLO, Santos VCF, Ramos AR 2018.	Analisar as inovações e os desafios apontados pelas coordenadoras da atenção básica para o exercício interprofissional e intersetorial, e a importância dessas práticas como potencializadoras do cuidar e do ensinar a cuidar em Enfermagem, no âmbito da Atenção Primária em Saúde.	Exploratório com abordagem qualitativa

2	LILACS	Interdisciplinaridade e interprofissionalidade na estratégia saúde da família.	Farias DN, Ribeiro KSQS, Anjos UU, Brito GEG. 2018.	Caracterizar a perspectiva interdisciplinar na Estratégia Saúde da Família numa capital do Brasil, relacionando-a à interprofissionalidade.	Transversal exploratório com abordagem qualitativa e quantitativa.
3	LILACS	Prática colaborativa: potencialidades e desafios para o enfermeiro no contexto hospitalar.	Caram CS, Rezende LC, Brito MJM. M. 2017.	Compreender a configuração da prática colaborativa no contexto hospitalar, na perspectiva do enfermeiro.	Estudo de caso com abordagem qualitativa.
4	MEDLINE	Práticas interprofissionais colaborativa no serviço de emergência: atribuições privativas e compartilhadas dos fisioterapeutas.	Batista REA, Peduzzi M. 2018.	Mapear as atribuições específicas e compartilhadas dos fisioterapeutas que atuam em equipes de serviços de emergência.	Transversal exploratório com abordagem quantitativa.
5	LILACS	Relacionamento interprofissional: identificação de comportamento para trabalho em equipe em unidade coronariana.	Goulart BF, Parreira BDM, Noce LGA, Henriques SH, Simões ALA, Chaves LDP. 2019.	Identificar, na equipe multiprofissional da unidade coronariana, comportamentos facilitadores e dificultadores, para o trabalho em equipe, na perspectiva do relacionamento interprofissional.	Descritivo com abordagem qualitativa.
6	SciELO	Colaboração interprofissional na estratégia saúde da família: implicações para a produção do cuidado e a gestão do trabalho.	Matuda CG, Pinto NRS, Martins CL, Frazão P. 2015.	Captar a percepção de profissionais que atuam na atenção primária à saúde sobre o trabalho compartilhado e a colaboração interprofissional.	Descritivo exploratório com abordagem qualitativa.
7	MEDLINE	Prática colaborativa interprofissional e assistência em enfermagem.	Santos GLA, Valadares GV, Santos SS, Moraes CRBM, Mello JCM, Vidal LLS. 2020.	Refletir sobre os argumentos que ampliam a compreensão da atuação do enfermeiro, considerando a prática colaborativa e buscando possíveis nexos entre os elementos substantivos da assistência em enfermagem e a prática colaborativa interprofissional.	Teórico reflexivo com abordagem qualitativa.
8	LILACS	Retratos da prática interprofissional colaborativa nas equipes da atenção primária à saúde.	Previato, GF, Baldissera, VDA. 2018.	Analisar a Prática Interprofissional Colaborativa em Saúde na perspectiva de profissionais das equipes em atuação na Atenção Primária à Saúde.	Exploratório descritivo com abordagem qualitativa.
9	SciELO	Prática interprofissional no serviço de emergência: atribuições específicas e compartilhadas dos enfermeiros.	Batista REA, Peduzzi M. 2019.	Mapear e categorizar, de acordo com a Classificação das Intervenções de Enfermagem, as atribuições específicas dos enfermeiros e identificar as compartilhadas com médicos e fisioterapeutas nos Serviço de Emergência.	Exploratório descritivo de abordagem qualitativa.
10	MEDLINE	A comunicação na perspectiva dialógica da prática interprofissional colaborativa em saúde na atenção primária à saúde.	Previato, GF, Baldissera, VDA. 2018.	Analisar a comunicação enquanto domínio da prática interprofissional colaborativa em Saúde no processo de trabalho das equipes da Atenção Primária à Saúde.	Descritivo interpretativo com abordagem qualitativa.

ped, such as meetings, discussions of clinical cases, action planning, permanent education and use of medical records, using communication, interprofessional collaboration and teamwork. In addition, the diagnosis and nursing interventions are also actions considered collaborative in interprofessional health practices. Therefore, it is understood that the practices that can be developed in an interprofessional way are of an educational, managerial and assistance nature.

A study points out that, in order to carry out a shared work, the practice of the meeting becomes an important action, because it is possible for health professionals to carry out discussions to propose actions that may have individual or collective approaches. From meetings, it is possible to develop care and care strategies, as well as discuss clinical cases.¹⁴

The collaborative interprofessional practice in health makes it possible to achieve what the Unified Health System advocates in all its instances in an effective way, that is, the permanent exchange of knowledge and experiences among professionals, a practice of collaboration and cooperation, as well as learning and interaction between different professions to improve assistance to users. To achieve these practices, it is important to carry out permanent health education, making it easier to know the role of the other in practice.¹⁵

In addition, the literature shows that continuing education carried out to bring professionals closer to the interprofessional perspective of health work is a strategy to make work more collaborative. Therefore, it is important for the institution to plan mechanisms to sensitize professionals about the importance of these practices, welcoming, respecting the opinion of others and planning actions so that it is carried out with horizontal communication, favoring an exchange of dialogue.¹⁶

Thus, the awareness of management is essential for the development of health actions that are interprofessional, supported by a social worker, nurse, coordination, among others.¹⁷ Collaboration is very important in patient care, whether in routine or during the emergency, from care such as correcting the

patient's position on the bed, where the help of the other is needed, or even more complex care such as the support of the team during a cardiorespiratory arrest to effectively revert to complex situations in the health service. In addition, the exchange of information contributes to an adequate therapeutic approach. The harmony between the team allows an integrated and cohesive care, from the decision on isolation of the patient to the difficulties of leaving mechanical ventilation, among others. In addition, the exchange of information contributes to an adequate therapeutic approach. The harmony between the team allows an integrated and cohesive care, from the decision on isolation of the patient to the difficulties of leaving mechanical ventilation, among others.¹⁸

Therefore, it is understood that health professionals when acting collaboratively and as a team contribute to the effectiveness of interprofessional health practices.¹⁹ In this perspective, nurses have an essential role, as they develop a collaborative practice. Performs autonomous practices through the nursing process, through clinical therapeutic judgment. To carry out the actions, it is necessary to have a collaborative team work, with nurses participating in the execution and monitoring of interventions.²⁰ In addition, nurses are recognized by other professionals for their collaborative practice, being considered a reference and support for the multiprofessional team.²¹

Thus, it is understood that shared health actions allow a comprehensive approach and expand the quality of health care. The remodeling of the health professions that make up the emergency team represents the opportunity to change the care model from an interprofessional, collaborative and patient-centered perspective, favoring the satisfaction of patients and professionals and the appropriate use of resources.¹⁰

DISCUSSION

Interprofessionality consists of the union of two or more professions acting together, sharing knowledge for a common goal, offering care with excellence.¹² In this sense, we can highlight teamwork,

which is the association between work and people interaction.

Interprofessional education is a fundamental part and is present in all areas of knowledge, particularly in health, when two or more professionals interrelate with each other, to improve cooperation and quality of care.²² Communication is also fundamental to the quality of care, enabling the collaboration of professionals and the provision of care to the patient.³

Interprofessional collaboration is a teamwork strategy that consists of the process of coexistence between different professions that practice the process of communication and shared decision-making when carrying out care.⁵ In this perspective, it is necessary that health training is directed towards interprofessionality, which is a strategy that emerged as there was a decline in the fragmented health model.²³ Therefore, in 2004, the Ministry of Health implemented the National Policy for Permanent Education in Health (Política Nacional de Educação Permanente em Saúde - PNEPS) as a SUS strategy to train and qualify professionals and collaborators, uniting education, services and the community. Addressing the methodology of problematization and meaningful learning, as a perspective of SUS renewal.²⁴

The world has considered interprofessional collaboration as essential to face important social and health impasses, as it increases resolvability and obtains better quality of care.²⁵ In this sense, interprofessionality values and expands knowledge and skills, with the user as the protagonist who interacts with the different professional practices that work together to better care for the population's health.²⁶

In this sense, interprofessional education in health training and its effects are so new and require their own experiences that they need a more rigorous and organized effort, which can make a comparison in the results between uniprofessional and interprofessional education. And within this context, evaluate the actions of students with different learning experiences at the moment they graduate, and may have a contribution and adherence to the knowledge of an interprofessional education.²³

CONCLUSION

The interprofessional practice in health and nursing is little explored in the area of urgency and emergency, it requi-

res the collaborative teamwork of different professionals. It is clear the importance and need to promote this practice so that they have a more qualified service, user and professional satisfaction.

Thus, it is suggested that educational intervention research be developed in order to foster this practice in the Emergency Care Units. ■

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