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Women's perception on assistance in the way of paring

Percepción de las mujeres sobre la asistencia em la valora de partir

Percepção da mulher quanto a assistência na forma de parir

ABSTRACT

Pregnancy and childbirth are important events in women's lives. Until the 20th century, childbirth took place at home, a personal and private moment, shared with other women. Objective: to analyze in the literature the perception of women regarding care in the way they give birth. Method: this is a systematic review of the literature with metasynthesis, using the PRISMA protocol. The descriptors in health sciences (DeCS) were used: "nursing", "birth care" and "tocology". associated with the Boolean operator AND, as follows "nursing" AND "birth care" AND "tocology", 32 articles being found. Results: Through the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the sample consisted of 6 studies. Conclusion: it was possible to analyze that health professionals, especially nurses, need to give all the necessary information and attention, through care centered on respect for the particularity of each woman, thus enabling a less traumatic experience of childbirth.

DESCRIPTORS: Nursing; Childbirth assistance; Tocology.

RESUMEN

El embarazo y el parto son acontecimientos importantes en la vida de las mujeres. Hasta el siglo XX, el parto tuvo lugar en casa, un momento personal y privado, compartido con otras mujeres. Objetivo: analizar en la literatura la percepción de las mujeres acerca de la atención en la forma en que dan a luz. Método: se trata de una revisión sistemática de la literatura con metasíntesis, utilizando el protocolo PRISMA. Los descriptores en ciencias de la salud (DeCS) fueron utilizados: "enfermería", "cuidado del nacimiento" y "tocología", asociados con el operador booleano Y, como sigue "enfermería" Y "cuidado del nacimiento" Y "tocología", 32 artículos encontrados. Resultados: A través de los criterios de inclusión y exclusión, la muestra consistió en 6 estudios. Conclusión: fue posible analizar que los profesionales de la salud, especialmente las enfermeras, necesitan dar toda la información y atención necesarias, a través de la atención centrada en el respeto de la particularidad de cada mujer, permitiendo así una experiencia menos traumática de parto.

DESCRIPTORES: Enfermería; Asistencia para el parto; Tocología.

RESUMO

A gravidez e o parto são eventos importantes na vida das mulheres. Até o século 20, o parto acontecia em casa, um momento pessoal e privado, compartilhado com outras mulheres. Objetivo: analisar na literatura a percepção das mulheres quanto à assistência na forma de parir. Método: trata-se de uma revisão sistemática da literatura com metassíntese, com utilização do protocolo PRISMA. Foram utilizados os descritores em ciências da saúde (DeCS): "enfermagem", "assistência ao parto" e "tocologia". associados ao operador booleano AND, da seguinte forma "enfermagem" AND "assistência ao parto" AND "tocologia", sendo encontrados 32 artigos. Resultados: Através dos critérios de inclusão e exclusão a amostra foi composta por 6 trabalhos. Conclusão: foi possível analisar que os profissionais de saúde, em especial os enfermeiros precisam dar todas as informações e atenção necessária, através de uma assistência centrada no respeito a particularidade de cada mulher, possibilitando assim, uma vivência menos traumática do parto.

DESCRITORES: Enfermagem; Assistência ao parto; Tocologia.

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INTRODUCTION

Pregnancy and childbirth are important events in women's lives. Until the 20th century, childbirth was performed at home, which was a personal and private moment, shared with other women. Delivery assistance was solely a female responsibility, as only midwives and women trusted by the pregnant woman performed this practice. In this way, doctors were only called when complications arose that the midwives could not resolve.¹

However, with the progress of studies related to surgical procedures and with the arrival of instruments suitable for such an act, norms for the regulation of the midwifery profession were instituted, therefore the presence of the physician gradually gained ground in assistance in the form of giving birth, thus, there was an increase in hospitalization during childbirth, which allowed the entry of medicalization and control of the pregnancy-puerperal cycle, reducing the risk of sequelae, maternal, perinatal and neonatal mortality. Thus, the transfer of women's protagonism to the medical team and assistants takes place.¹⁻²

Thus, childbirth, which was previously a private and family event, started to be

performed in the public sphere, in health institutions with intense medications and surgical routines, under the conduct of physicians, thus becoming considered a surgical act.¹

In Brazil, according to data from the Information Technology Department of the Unified Health System (DATASUS), in 2019 the rates of cesarean deliveries reached 56,34%, with only 43,66% of vaginal deliveries.³

Thus, cesarean delivery, which has as its initial objective to meet medical needs not resolved by vaginal delivery, had its use discussed worldwide in reflection on new surgical and aseptic techniques.⁴

With regard to surgical procedures, cesarean is so common in Brazil that the country is the world leader in this procedure. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), cesarean has become an "epidemic" in the last 20 years, and it is recommended that only 10% to 15% of births are performed by this method.⁵

Thus, the transformation of a physiological, healthy event into a pathological event occurs, due to the change of roles in which the woman is no longer the protagonist, and the doctor starts to take her place. Given this, women lost their privacy and autonomy, being subjected

to institutional rules and interventionist practices.¹⁻²

Thus, in view of what was exposed in this study, the question is: What is the perception of women regarding assistance in the form of giving birth?

In this context, there is a need to expand women's knowledge about care in the form of giving birth, identifying their preferences and indications, due to the overvaluation of the biomedical model. In this way, explain the theme and analyze what assistance has been provided to these women, making it possible to trace strategies that favor quality and safe care for the mother-child binomial.

Thus, this study is of great relevance for assistance in giving birth, as there is a need for comprehensive care to pregnant women, due to their emotional fragility during the process, taking into account that, in recent years, scientific and technological advances related to care in the form of giving birth contributed to hospitalization, thus leading to a break in the natural process of such an event.

Therefore, the objective of the study was to analyze in the literature the perception of women regarding assistance in the way of giving birth.

METHOD

The study in question is a systematic literature review with meta synthesis. Systematic reviews aim to scientifically investigate, following specific protocols to obtain results with high levels of evidence. This research method is suitable for gathering the opinions of a set of documents written by several authors on a given topic, being able to present identical or opposite results.⁶⁻⁷

The instrument used was the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) protocol, which is designed to help authors improve systematic reviews and meta-analysis reports. The focus is on randomized controlled trials, but PRISMA can also be used as a basis for reporting systematic reviews of other types of studies.⁸

The search to achieve scientific production on women's perception of care in the

form of giving birth, the Virtual Health Library (VHL) and the following databases were used as a search source: Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Literature Latin American and Caribbean in Health Sciences (LILACS) and Database in Nursing (BDENF). The survey of scientific production took place between the months of May and October 2020.

During the search for the articles, the descriptors in health sciences (DeCS) were used: "enfermagem", "assistência ao parto" and "tocologia", associated with the Boolean AND operator, as follows "enfermagem" AND "assistência ao parto" AND "tocologia".

Among the inclusion criteria, the following studies are cited: articles available entirely free of charge, published between the years 2015 to 2020, being written in Portuguese or English. The following were excluded: studies that did not have the idea of women's perception

of care in the form of giving birth, repetitive studies in different databases, dissertations, documentaries, monographs, projects, abstracts, reports and theses.

The titles and abstracts of all the materials found were read to better select the articles that met the established inclusion and exclusion criteria to compose the study.

With regard to the ethical aspects of research for reviews, submission to the Ethics and Research Committee with Human Beings is unnecessary. Since, the studies used have already gone through the appraisal and are available online. Therefore, it is possible to affirm that all the precepts of the National Health Council resolution nº 466/12 were respected.

RESULTS

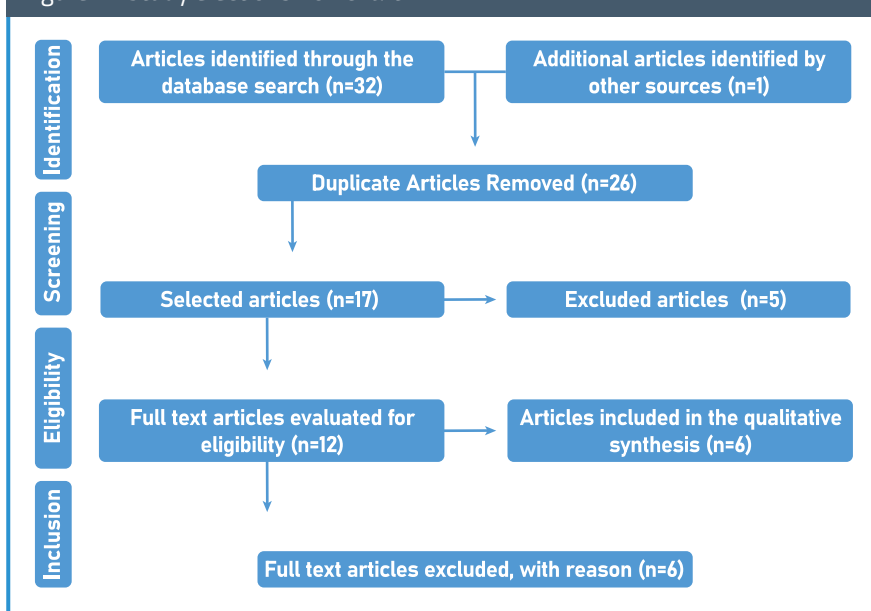
When performing a search in the VHL, only the LILACS and BDENF databases were filtered, obtaining a total of 16 documents. When performing the same search in

SciELO, 16 studies were found, resulting in 32 documents, being distributed in LILACS (7); SciELO (16) and BDENF (9). Only 17 articles went through the screening process, after refining. Only 06 articles were part of the construction of the study. To demonstrate the entire process of searching and choosing the documents used, a flowchart based on the PRISMA protocol illustrated in Figure 1 was used.

DISCUSSION

By exploring the main issues found in the articles contained in this review, it was possible to identify that several authors have the same agreement regarding the

Figure 1- Study elections flowchart.



Source: PRISMA Protocol.

Table 1 - Distribution of articles by author and year of publication, objective and main results.

YEAR	SOURCE	AUTHOR	OBJECTIVES	MAIN RESULTS
2016	BDENF	Melo DSA, Silva JMO, Santos AA, Sanches METL, Cavalcante KOR, Jacintho, KS.	Analyze the woman's perception related to childbirth care and identify the difficulties that occurred during this process.	The health care provided during childbirth is a practice still centered on the biomedical care model.

2018	LILACS	Silva AB, Albuquerque NLA, Carvalho ACS, Silva RDM, Vicente CD.	To identify the perception of women about childbirth care by the obstetric nurse.	The lack of communication deprives the woman of power over her own body, making her more passive, thus preventing her autonomy and active participation in the process of giving birth.
2017	SCIELO	Ferreira LMS, Santos ADF, Ramalho RCF, Alves DA, Damasceno SS, Figueiredo MFER, Fernandes MRKGP, Lemos ICS.	To investigate nursing care during labor and delivery, through the perception of parturients, thus seeking to contribute to the improvement of care, since this, in order to be carried out, needs the direct contribution of both the professional and the client.	The value of care for women during childbirth care must be recognized, while professional practices in obstetric care must meet women's individual needs with respect and sensitivity.
2016	BDEFN	Ribeiro JF, Cruz AC, Castro JDS, Luz VLES, Monte NF, Barbosa MG.	To analyze the perception of postpartum women about the experience with normal and cesarean delivery.	Sociocultural, economic, historical and emotional factors have been highlighted as the main element for a better acceptance of the mode of delivery.
2017	LILACS	Feitosa RMM, Pereira RD, Souza TJCP, Freitas RJM, Cabral SAR, Souza LFF.	Understand, from the perception of postpartum women, the factors that influence the choice of the type of delivery.	Give a voice to users of health services, aiming to identify their knowledge about the various factors that involve the mode of delivery.
2019	SCIELO	Arik RM, Parada CMGL, Tonete VLP, Sleutjes FCM.	Seize the perceptions and expectations of pregnant women about the type of delivery.	The decision process on the mode of delivery involves, in addition to the pregnant woman's preferences, those of the family and the doctor.

perception of pregnant women about the types of births, their feelings and the assistance provided in the care during childbirth by professionals, whose it has to be individualized, affectionate, empathetic, secure and comprehensive. Aiming thus, a resolute and quality assistance.

Thus, based on the selected articles, researchers showed that pregnancy is a period in which the woman prepares for changes in life and for new responsibilities. It is also at this time that she exposes her feelings and fears related to childbirth.¹⁰

In view of this, during childbirth, there are factors such as anxiety, pain, fear, hospitalization, among others, that can make pregnant women apprehensive, causing a lack of control over the experienced moments. However, the guidelines, explanations and assistance provided by professionals are techniques indicated to overcome these difficulties.⁹⁻¹⁴

Thus, every experience experienced by women during this moment will be firmly imprinted in their memory, thus, the encouragement and confidence transmitted by health professionals, especially nurses, can have a marked influence in reducing

emotional tension and anxiety during childbirth, especially when they realize that they are the protagonist of their birth, being able to expose their feelings, desires and fears.⁹⁻¹⁵⁻¹⁶

It is noteworthy that the good conduct

Thus, pregnant women will be able to know the possible alternatives in care, in normal cases and in situations that arise complications.

provided in care in the form of giving birth is the main strategy to help improve the Brazilian obstetric model, from which it is possible to offer these women quality care based on the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) reiterated by health policies in Brazil.¹⁷⁻¹⁸

Studies also reveal a deficiency in women's knowledge about the types of births, presence of contractions, dilation, indications for cesarean sections, physical and mental preparation, among others, from which all this knowledge should be started early in prenatal consultations, as it is a link to assistance in giving birth. Thus, pregnant women will be able to know the possible alternatives in care, in normal cases and in situations that arise complications.¹⁰

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cases and in situations that arise complications.

CONCLUSION

From the scientific evidence found, it was noticed that women carry with them a baggage of feelings and emotions, which can interfere with the moment of giving

birth, thus interfering with their protagonism at the time of childbirth.

Therefore, this study showed that there is a shortage of information offered to women about the care provided in the form of giving birth, where this information is of great importance, so that the increase in the rate of cesarean deliveries and, consequently, complica-

tions in the time to give birth.

Thus, health professionals, especially nurses who are beside the patient in every context of care, who assist these women need to give all the necessary information and attention, through assistance focused on respecting the particularity of each woman, hence enabling a less traumatic experience of childbirth. ■

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