



## Theses and dissertations of Brazilian nursing addressing women's health in the prison system

Teses e dissertações da enfermagem brasileira sobre saúde da mulher no sistema prisional

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**Objective:** to characterize the Brazilian production of nursing theses and dissertations on women's health in the prison system. **Methods:** bibliometric study based on the panorama of scientific production in the context of Nursing post-graduations in Brazil. Data were collected in the Directory of Theses and Dissertations of the Coordination for Improvement of Higher Education Personnel. **Results:** eleven documents were included in the sample. Most of them were carried out during masters courses (63.6%), with predominance of studies conducted in the Northeast (63.6%), Southeast (18.1%) and Midwest (18.1%). Regarding the most explored themes, the relationship of women/mothers with their children presented a higher proportion (54.5%). Qualitative studies (45.4%), with descriptive designs (36.3%) predominated. **Conclusion:** Brazilian nursing theses and dissertations on women's health in the prison system consisted of qualitative studies developed in the Northeast, Southeast and Midwest, and presented a gap in the production of nursing knowledge.

**Descriptors:** Nursing; Prisons; Prisoners; Women's Health; Bibliometrics.

**Objetivo:** caracterizar a produção brasileira de teses e dissertações em enfermagem sobre a saúde de mulheres no sistema prisional. **Métodos:** estudo bibliométrico, a partir do panorama da produção científica, no âmbito da Pós-Graduação em Enfermagem brasileira, com coleta de dados no Catálogo de Teses e Dissertações da Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior. **Resultados:** 11 documentos fizeram parte da amostra. A maioria destes foi realizada durante mestrado (63,6%), com predominância nas Regiões Nordeste (63,6%), Sudeste (18,1%) e Centro-oeste (18,1%). Quanto às temáticas mais exploradas, as relações de mulheres/mães com os filhos apresentaram maior proporção (54,5%). Predominaram os estudos qualitativos (45,4%), com desenhos descritivos (36,3%). **Conclusão:** teses e dissertações brasileiras de enfermagem sobre a saúde da mulher no sistema prisional constituíram-se por estudos qualitativos, provenientes das regiões Nordeste, Sudeste e Centro-oeste, as quais apresentaram lacuna na produção do conhecimento de enfermagem.

**Descritores:** Enfermagem; Prisões; Prisioneiros; Saúde da Mulher; Bibliometria.

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## Introduction

According to data from the Integrated Penitentiary Information System, in June 2016, the female prison population in Brazil was 42,355 women. Although this figure seems insignificant in view of general criminality between 2000 and 2016, the rate of women in the prison system increased by 455.0%<sup>(1)</sup>. These women tend to be young, of afro-descendants, mothers, without schooling, drug users, characteristics that can foster the cycle of exclusion, even before entering the prison system<sup>(2)</sup>.

Two factors aggravate the situation: first, the prison conditions, which include overcrowding and sanitary, health, legal, educational and professional conditions. Second, the fact that prisons raised from the reasoning that associated danger with masculine characteristics, as prisons were designed for men, corroborating an inadequate environment for housing, disciplining and resocialization<sup>(1)</sup>.

The imprisonment of women deprives them from freedom before society, especially from family ties. This, in turn, leads them to mental and physical illness<sup>(3)</sup>. It is known that women's health care in the prison system should be provided by a multidisciplinary team, offered by Prison Health Teams, as well as by the Health Care Network<sup>(4)</sup>. Among the professionals, nurses stand out because their working process allows a greater contact with the assisted people. However, despite the presence of such a legal apparatus, there is a gap between what is advocated by the legislation, as standardized by ministerial manuals, and the effective guarantee of nursing care, both due to structural deficiencies<sup>(3-4)</sup> and lack of information.

Regarding nursing research on the health of women in the prison system, there is a focus on women's health in the pregnant-puerperal cycle<sup>(5)</sup> or related to Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI)<sup>(6)</sup>. In this perspective, it is necessary to describe the production of nursing knowledge in the prison context, in view of the specificities of the prison and the health needs of

women in the scenario, to know what has been produced and which are the gaps, in order to contemplate greater peculiarities. Thus, analyzing the production in post-graduations allows us to understand the scientific panorama about the situation.

It is in this context that the research question is presented: what are the methodological characteristics and thematic tendencies of nursing dissertations and theses addressing women's health in the Brazilian prison system? This study aimed to characterize the Brazilian production of nursing theses and dissertations on women's health in the prison system.

## Methods

Bibliometric study using quantitative and qualitative techniques with text analysis based on the scientific production derived from post-graduate research in Brazilian Nursing on women's health in the prison system. Bibliometrics is part of the methodological approach of the research, consisting of a quantitative analysis of academic production and characterizing the state of the art of a given theme<sup>(7)</sup>.

The choice of reports produced in post-graduate programs in Nursing to compose the present research was due to the number of scientific productions within *stricto sensu* programs, and also because they allow the description of studies, when compared with articles, through detailed information on theoretical deepening, methodological path, data collection sources and tools. The reports do not have barriers as to limits of space, words and details, which are considered important to better outline the panorama of the scientific context studied.

The bibliographic survey<sup>(8)</sup> took place in August 2018 and was conducted by three independent researchers who validated the final sample. Data were collected in the Directory of Theses and Dissertations of the Coordination for Improvement of Higher Education Personnel through the Sucupira Platform, by two isolated searches, without combinations or use of Bo-

clean tools, with the following descriptors indexed in the Virtual Health Library: “prisons” and “prisoners”. The filters “Master”, “Professional Master”, “Doctorate”, “Professional Doctorate”, and “Evaluation Area - Nursing” were used. The evaluation occurred initially by reading titles and abstracts.

The eligibility criteria were: inclusion (IC1) dissertations and theses of Nursing Post-graduate Programs in Brazil and (IC2) addressing the health of women in the Brazilian prison system. The exclusion criteria were (EC1) dissertations and theses not available in full length in the electronic databases or institutional repositories or lack of response from authors to the request of the documents via electronic mail in the case of those not found electronically in full length.

After compiling the selected studies, they were all read for the final evaluation of the content. After this, the variables following variables were extracted: author's background; academic level; educational institution; place where the study was developed; year of presentation; nursing knowledge area; theoretical framework used; approach and design of the study; studied theme; data collection techniques; and indexing descriptor.

Data were organized in a Microsoft Office Excel® 2016 spreadsheet and submitted to descriptive statistical analysis, presenting values in absolute and relative frequencies. The textual material derived from the results and conclusions reported in the abstracts of the selected research reports was copied/transcribed to the Writer of the LibreOffice 6.1 software to be processed in the R interface for R pour les Analyses Multidimensionnelles de Textes et de Questionnaires 0.7 Alpha 2 (Iramuteq), a software that enables textual statistical analysis, making a semantic grouping of vocabulary<sup>(9-10)</sup>.

The analysis was based on the grouping of texts in a single file called *corpus*, which was submitted to analysis and division by descending hierarchical classification. As inclusion criteria, the following classes were associated: frequency greater than twice the av-

erage of occurrences in the *corpus* with a khi2 value class equal to or higher than 3.84. It is noteworthy that this value is defined as the second degree of freedom of 1 and significance of 95%. After processing, semantic classes were organized according to content analysis, formalizing the thematic categories with the aid of correspondence factor analysis<sup>(9-10)</sup>.

It is noteworthy that ethical appreciation was not necessary in this research because these studies are of public domain.

## Results

Of the 3,298 dissertations and theses found in the in the Directory of Theses and Dissertations of the Coordination for Improvement of Higher Education Personnel, based on the adopted parameters and after refinement and analysis, 22 (0.6%) studies were pre-selected to compose the sample and assigned for detailed reading. Then, after in-depth reading of the articles in full length, 11 (0.3%) were kept (Table 1). The other 11 (0.3%) were excluded because they did not portray the health of women in the Brazilian prison system.

**Table 1** – Studies found in the Directory of Theses and Dissertations of the Coordination for Improvement of Higher Education Personnel, based on the search and inclusion and exclusion criteria

Indexers	Inclusion criterion		Exclusion criterion	Full reading	Sample
	1	2			
	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)	n (%)
Prison	1.997 (60.6)	17 (0.5)	2 (0.1)	22 (0.6)	8 (0.2)
Prisoners	1.301 (39.4)	7 (0.2)	-	-	3 (0.1)
Total reports	3.298 (100.0)	24 (0.7)	2 (0.1)	22 (0.6)	11 (0.3)

All studies found corresponded to the six-year period from 2012 to 2017. Regarding the descriptors used for indexing the reports, 46 (100%) thesaurus were identified, mostly “Prisons” 33 (72.7%), “Nurs-

ing” 25 (54.5%) and “Women’s Health” 21 (45.4%). Of these, 45 (98%) were found in the Health Sciences Descriptors (DeCS).

Regarding the academic level, most studies were conducted during Masters 7 (63.6%), predominantly in the Northeast 7 (63.6%), Southeast 2 (18.1%) and Midwest 2 (18.1%). The Federal University of Paraíba had the majority of the studies 2 (18.1%) (Figure 1).

Regions of Brazil/Institution	Authors/year/academic level
Northeast	
Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte	Galvão MCB/2012/Master
Federal University of Pernambuco	Guerra MCGC/2013/Master
State University of Ceará	Sousa AAS/2015/PhD
Federal University of Alagoas	França AMB/2015/Master
Federal University of Paraíba	Trigueiro DRSG/2015/PhD
University of Pernambuco	Silva LRP/2016/Master
Federal University of Paraíba	Pinho TAM/2016/PhD
Midwest	
University of Goiás	Bezerra RCC/2013/Master
Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul	Silva ERPH/2017/Master
Southeast	
State University of Campinas	Fochi MCS/2014/Master
University of São Paulo	Mariano GJS/2016/PhD

**Figure 1** – Characterization of publications by federative unit, institution, authors, year, and academic level (n=11)

The studies were predominantly qualitative 5 (45.4%), with a predominance of descriptive studies 4 (36.3%). Regarding the theoretical framework of the studies, the Theory of Social Representations served as the theoretical foundation in 2 (18.1%) of the reports and the theoretical framework of nursing was used in 2 (18.0%). Regarding the data collection technique, interviews were used in the 6 (54.5%) (Table 2).

**Table 2** – Variables of the methodological approach, study design, theoretical framework and data collection technique

Variables	n (%)
Methodological Approach	
Qualitative	5 (45.4)
Quantitative	3 (27.2)
Mixed	3 (27.2)
Study Design	
Descriptive	4 (36.3)
Cross-sectional	2 (18.1)
Integrative Review	1 (9.1)
Phenomenology	1 (9.1)
Grounded theory	1 (9.1)
Census	1 (9.1)
Triangulation of methods	1 (9.1)
Theoretical framework	
Not specified	5 (45.4)
Theory of Social Representations	2 (18.1)
Roy’s Adaptation Theory	1 (9.1)
Social Phenomenology	1 (9.1)
Symbolic Interactionism	1 (9.1)
Theory of Becoming Mother	1 (9.1)
Data Collection Technique	
Interview	6 (54.5)
Observational Moment	3 (27.2)
Interviews-genogram-ecologic map	1 (9.1)
Free word association	1 (9.1)

After the processing the *corpus* through the transcription of 11 abstracts (results/conclusions), the occurrence of 2,480 words was evidenced. Of these, 947 presented different forms (average of 2.62 for each word form), a criterion used as inclusion of the elements in the dendogram. After that, the lexicographic analysis of the texts was performed using the software, which was performed by eliminating 40 characters, corresponding to the analysis of 54 (73.97%) of 73 textual segments. Therefore, retention was considered satisfactory.

We used the Descending Hierarchical Classification method and obtained six classes, which

grouped the expressions and words used by the authors and evidenced the thematic contents of the abstracts present in the reports. After the content analysis, it was observed that the predominant thematic areas elaborated three thematic categories: classes 5 and 6 formed the category I – The situation of women's health in the prison system, with retention of 3 (27.2%) of the studies and composed of the following words ( $\chi^2$  value): exam 6 (38.81); alteration 5 (31,68); realize 5 (8.91); result 6 (6.62) and medication 5 (24.24); habit 5 (24.24); problem 7 (14.92); and use 5 (13.8).

As to class 2, the category II was formed, namely, Sexual experience and HIV/AIDS/STI (Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) in the context of women in the prison system, with 2 (18.1%) of the total of studies, in which the following words ( $\chi^2$  value) were found: aids 6 (38,81); sex 6 (25.11); feeling 5 (18.55); 8 sexual (16.92); practical 8 (16.92). The category III emerged from classes 1 and 3, namely, Relations of women/mothers with children in the prison system, with 6 (54.5%) of the reports, with the following words ( $\chi^2$  value): mother 7 (14.92); female 19 (10.81); son 10 (8.06) and motherhood 7 (12.93); prison environment 7 (6.7); and child 10 (6.64). It is noteworthy that class 4 did not obtain a satisfactory statistical result for inclusion of vocabularies in the class.

## Discussion

The limitation of the study was the small sample size due to the parameters established. Access to the productions in the Directory of Theses and Dissertations of the Coordination for Improvement of Higher Education Personnel may have limited access to the production of theses and dissertations in other directories. However, this study is relevant because it describes the state of the art of national research on women's health in the prison system, demonstrating the specificities and context of scientific production on the experience of these women.

However, the analysis of the dissertations and theses found pointed to the need for the feasibility of the role of nurses in the prison context, because they are professionals able to promote changes in the scenario and contribute directly to the improvement of the health of these women. It was evident that the theme is on the rise in the Brazilian research scenario. This statement is also based on the evidence on the growing interest of academia in this area, since the 1990s and 2000<sup>(11)</sup>.

In the scenario of post-graduate training in nursing, the number of studies on the subject is very small, between 2012 and 2017, as observed in this bibliometric study. It is possible that the small number of studies on the theme is due to the social invisibility of the prison, reflected in the context of academic courses, including nursing<sup>(12)</sup>. Furthermore, there are the challenges of addressing thematic content on care for key and vulnerable populations in nursing education. Thus, this context also includes the teaching of health and nursing conditions and interventions for women in the prison system, defended in the 2001 curriculum guidelines<sup>(12)</sup>.

Thus, it is evident that the growth of women in prisons was not accompanied by the development of scientific production on this subject. The exponential increase in the number of female jails differs from the slow pace of scientific production<sup>(1,3)</sup>. It is noteworthy the predominance of nursing studies about women in the prison system in the Northeast region of Brazil, corresponding to 63.0%, although they do not include a larger number of women detained in prisons, especially research in the state of Paraíba, unlike Southeast region, which has the largest contingent<sup>(13)</sup>.

As to the methodological approach of the research found in bibliometrics, there was a predominance of the qualitative approach, aimed at understanding the experience of women in prisons. Certainly, in the prison setting, qualitative research helps the researcher to approach the women, since it is necessary to emerge in the field and thoroughly know the population. It is also emphasized that nursing research is

predominantly directed at human relationships and individual singularities, juxtaposing qualitative research<sup>(14)</sup>. It is also pointed out that within the historical context, imprisonment itself has been primarily studied by the social and legal sciences, disciplines that use more often qualitative methods<sup>(15)</sup>.

Among the theoretical references observed, the most recurrent was the Theory of Social Representations, which was inserted in the studies of Brazilian nursing in the 1990s and has presented an increased relevance nowadays, in addition to growth as a theoretical and methodological framework. This framework provides the opportunity to know the meanings, values and singularities that incarcerated women experience within the prison context<sup>(16)</sup>.

It is known that nursing theories should be considered applicable to the scenario, due to its importance in praxis, directed to the care of subjects and the community. However, only one study used the theoretical approach of nursing. In addition, women's health in the prison system is inclined towards theoretical nursing models, such as Wanda de Aguiar Horta's Theory of Basic Human Needs and Environmentalist Theory<sup>(17)</sup>. However, only one study used Callista Roy's Adaptation Theory, which confirms the researchers' distance from nursing theories.

Regarding the stage of analysis of study results, three categories emerged to present the thematic panorama of nursing production on women's health in the prison context.

The first category of results refers to the health situation of women in the prison system. The significant percentage of women in the prison system reflects directly on the importance of monitoring the situations of vulnerability and inequity in relation to their health problems<sup>(5)</sup>. Studies that address this category demonstrated that cervical cancer; respiratory, vascular disorders; and dental problems are aspects enhanced by the lack of comprehensive health care to women, associated with lifestyle habits, such as use of tobacco, illicit drugs and self-medication. Under these circumstances, women's health problems in this sce-

nario are linked to inadequate health conditions and social habits<sup>(18)</sup>.

Regarding obstetric and gynecological data, this bibliometric research confirmed that women in the prison system were mostly young, mothers, with a history of multiplicity partners and unprotected sex; reports of sexual abuse in childhood and in the prison system, which increase the risk of developing cervical cancer. Moreover, studies in this category presented data regarding the oncotic cytology of these women inside and outside the prison systems, revealing changes in the majority<sup>(19)</sup>.

The importance of the findings was evident for they were in line with researchers<sup>(19)</sup> who affirm in their studies the predominance of single or separated young women, with low education, and coming from a context of precarious socioeconomic level and lack of access to health services before entering the prison system.

It noteworthy that the female population has greater contact with situations that involve sexual, reproductive, psychosocial and affective vulnerability, which are intrinsically related to the lifestyle built within the system. Idleness, physical inactivity, eating and leisure restrictions contribute to the impairment of physical-emotional stability. It is assertive to address the impasses of promoting health education and establishing routines that build the quality of life. From this perspective, it is important to remember that the living and health conditions of the prison population suffer environmental influences<sup>(5,20)</sup>.

Entering the prison system, women tend to develop health problems such as: exposure to HIV, STI, diabetes and hypertension. Nevertheless, a reality that falls short from what is indicated by the ministerial norms in the female prisons is commonly seen, with few professionals in the multiprofessional health team that can offer comprehensiveness and equity of health care<sup>(21)</sup>. The absence of appropriate places to care for these women within the prison system adds to these factors.

Given the challenging reality, in the pursuit of

the promotion and prevention of diseases and health problems in women in the Brazilian prison system, the National Policy for Comprehensive Health Care to Persons Deprived of Freedom in the Prison System lists as one of the objectives the right to comprehensive health surveillance actions based on the Unified Health System<sup>(1)</sup>. It is understood that imprisonment favors the recognition of health determinants and conditioning factors, which provide the opportunity to direct assistance to the health-disease process<sup>(21)</sup>.

In this context, in order to implement programmatic actions in health policy, as professionals with a primary role in recognizing the particularities of this population, nurses should capture, embrace, guide and promote actions that reduce the health problems of these women. Therefore, it is necessary that nurses be sensitized and trained with respect to the personal reality of each woman, respecting their basic human rights as citizens, without prejudice<sup>(22)</sup>.

It is understood that nurses play a fundamental role in an interdisciplinary team in contributing to integrated actions focused on women's health care in the prison system. Thus, the study<sup>(22)</sup> corroborates the nurse's role in the control of untimely and common diseases to these women, as well as the expanded look at health situations resulting from the habits and lifestyle of these women.

The second category is entitled Sexual experience and HIV/AIDS/STI in the context of women in the prison system. HIV/AIDS is currently considered a disease that affects individuals and is intrinsically related to determinants and conditioning factors, with respect to epidemiological indicators. However, the prison system functions, on the one hand, as a protector of society against crime, but on the other hand, as agent of health-promoting conditions, which in fact become aggravating and complicating for women in terms of the health-disease process due to the fragility of the prison system, as well as the unhealthy and hostile environment plaguing such women, together with the high risks of disease provided by the conjuncture<sup>(23)</sup>.

In the context of women in the prison system, women are enlightened<sup>(24)</sup> about the forms of HIV infection and the possible consequence of developing AIDS. However, despite knowing the forms of transmission and describing emotional and psychosocial aspects in dealing with the disease, such as fear, loneliness, rejection and prejudice, the women tended to think about the physical consequences that the infection triggers, in addition to psychic aspects that are affected by the social stigmatization linked to this disease.

Thus, it is pointed out that the serological survey of inmates for early detection of positive antibodies to infectious diseases is essential for monitoring and preventing the spread of HIV and STI, due to the unhealthy condition of the prison system. The proper management of such preventive measures is the responsibility of health professionals, especially nurses, who assist women in this context, in view of the fear of AIDS related to the historical course of individuals with HIV<sup>(24)</sup>.

Regarding other STI such as syphilis, hepatitis, herpes, gonorrhea, trichomonas, it can be stated that these diseases are widespread by unsafe sexual practices within prisons, associated with the lack of proper conduct. These conditions affect the immune system of women and, indirectly, the health of partners in intimate visits, as well as the homo-affective relationships established within prisons<sup>(24)</sup>.

With regard to sexuality, specifically during intimate visits, gender issues overlap the context, due to the impracticability of sexual rights in the case of women in the prison system and consented to men. Women are victimized by divergent norms and bureaucracies; they are prevented from exercising sexuality. Thus, demands such as sexuality, health care, the enforcement of women's rights, as well as the guarantee of intimate visits are disregarded by the system<sup>(25)</sup>.

Therefore, women in the prison system should be considered vulnerable to HIV/AIDS and STI, which can be acquired through sexual practices without preventive measures, as well as frequent sharing of

intimate objects or personal use. Due to the manifestations of sexuality, it is salutary that health professionals promote the prevention of health problems by encouraging a protective behavior through educational and programmatic actions, with a view to adequate sexual and reproductive health<sup>(24-25)</sup>. Nevertheless, this care must be based on the completeness and uniqueness of the individual.

From the perspective of the flexnerian model of care, focusing on women's health in the prison system, it is noticeable the identification of the fragility of care in the health-disease process. Undoubtedly, the lack of education and health promotion in the prison system unleashes the elasticity of public policies directed at the scenario, which makes women's rights impracticable in prison institutions, because they do not know their guarantees<sup>(25)</sup>.

The third category refers to the relationship of women/mothers with children in the prison system. Family relationships tend to be weakened when women are in the prison setting, due to the distancing between partners, children, relatives and people living with them. This fact affects the inner feelings of the woman-mother and, consequently, the female protagonism and the visibility of these women before society. Within the female universe, the maternal role stands out when women need to exercise it away from daily contact with their children, and this weakens the bond between them. This distance can lead to inhospitable outcomes for children, as they often need to be cared for by family members, friends, and even referred to shelters or public institutions<sup>(26-28)</sup>.

In this sense, studies in this category demonstrated the importance of motherhood as a strategy for resocialization and framing of the women who are "interrupted" from the standard socially established and acceptable, as well as the dichotomy mother/inmate with child. Thus, this study highlights the maternal care to the child, which occurs within a limited and inappropriate environment, fragmented as to motherhood<sup>(26)</sup>.

Nevertheless, maternal practices in the prison

system regarding this care permeate the fear experienced inside the institution. In this logic, a study<sup>(26)</sup> showed the conditions of female incarceration as inappropriate and hostile to the dyad. Furthermore, the need for breastfeeding in this situation becomes worrying and challenging. The meanings attributed to breastfeeding by women in the prison system are intrinsically linked to the projection of the future, with the certainty of the rupture with the dyad's date<sup>(26,28)</sup>.

As an extension of maternal care, a study confirmed the fragility of pregnancy-puerperal care, given the lack of commitment and investment of health policies established for this public<sup>(26)</sup>. In the meantime, the care of women/prisoners/mothers regarding breastfeeding emerges as an important mechanism of motherhood, in the case of those who are in the postpartum period, for effectively promoting the bond between mother and child<sup>(27-28)</sup>.

Thus, the strengthening of actions regarding the role of women-mothers by health professionals in the prison system is essential to minimize maternal suffering, due to the obligation of separation between mother and child<sup>(26)</sup>. It is also considered that fear, uncertainty, rupture, insecurity and guilt are characteristics of the imprisoned woman who experiences the maternal role in the prison system<sup>(27-29)</sup>.

The attention directed to women in the prison system must be ensured in an egalitarian way, since the rights of women, according to the Federal Constitution of 1988, has to be ensured for the whole Brazilian population, regardless of context. The establishment of fair measures for women in the prison system was listed by the United Nations in accordance with the Bangkok rules, approved in 2010, with a view to improving family, female, sexual and reproductive health rights as well as the rights of those children who experience incarceration. Furthermore, it is known that incarceration *per se* is manifested as a hindrance to the health promotion of these women and children, from the conception, also of biopsychosocial well-being<sup>(29)</sup>.

## Conclusion

The studies found about the health situation of women within the prison system focused on the women's experiences with sexually transmitted infections, as well as on the relationships built between mother and child within the prison. It was also evidenced a predominance of studies with qualitative approach, developed mainly in the Northeast region of the country. It is noteworthy the little thematic and methodological diversity in the research addressing the theme, demonstrating a gap in the production of nursing knowledge, and thus indicating the need to address other aspects from the reality of the subject.

## Collaborations

Medeiros AB, Oliveira LV, Silva GWS and Lopes TRG contributed to the conception, design and interpretation of data, writing of the article, relevant critical review of the intellectual content and final approval of the version to be published. Carvalho JBL and Miranda FAN collaborated with data analysis and interpretation, article writing, relevant critical review of intellectual content and final approval of the version to be published.

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