



Online Brazilian Journal of Nursing

E-ISSN: 1676-4285

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Universidade Federal Fluminense
Brasil

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CARE PROVIDED TO HIV POSITIVE CLIENTELE
Online Brazilian Journal of Nursing, vol. 10, núm. 2, abril-agosto, 2011
Universidade Federal Fluminense
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

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INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IN SOCIAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE NURSING CARE PROVIDED TO HIV POSITIVE CLIENTELE

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ABSTRACT

It is preliminary note of the doctoral thesis that aims at analyzing the components of interpersonal relationships present in the social representations of nursing professionals about the nursing care provided to the HIV-positive client. The thesis shall consist of an exploratory descriptive study, based on a qualitative approach and the Theory of Social Representations, having as a scenario a public university hospital in the city of Rio de Janeiro and as subjects nursing professionals who care for HIV positive clients. Data collection will be done through the socio-economic-professional data and a semi-structured interview. The analysis will be performed initially using the software ALCESTE 4.10 to track the themes and structuring content and afterwards a thematic content analysis of the emerged classes will be carried out, aiming at characterizing the components interpersonal relationships and representational profiles.

Descriptors: Nursing Care, Interpersonal Relationships, Social Representations.

INTRODUCTION

Nursing care includes technical and relational actions and should not be limited to performing technical procedures, but also includes the proximity to the individual cared⁽¹⁾. In this context, nursing professionals often use interpersonal relationships as a working tool and are required to develop social skills that provide support for these processes of interaction. And what little development of social skills by professionals and clients may cause social conflicts between these subjects and impair the care. Therefore, one perceives the great importance that the social skills represent for the achievement of nursing care, since they relate to the existence of different classes of learned social behaviors, according to typical parameters of each context and culture needed to cope with the demands posed by interpersonal situations imposed by the society in which the person is inserted⁽²⁾.

Specifically regarding the nursing care provided to HIV positive clients, one should be attentive to the particularities that these clients bring along by engaging in the psychosocial constitution, prejudice and discrimination about the disease and its affected

patients⁽³⁾. This to understand that the social representations built can direct the practices adopted.

Understanding that social representations consist of a type of knowledge, socially developed and shared, which contributes to the construction of a common reality to a social group⁽⁴⁾, we may notice that the social representations about nursing care provided to HIV positive clients can determine the activation of components of specific interpersonal relationships, determining different profiles of this care.

Therefore, the general objective is: to analyze the components of interpersonal relationships present in the social representations of nursing professionals about the nursing care provided to the HIV-positive client. And as specific objectives: characterize the components of interpersonal relationships present in the social representations of nursing professionals about the nursing care provided to HIV-positive clients; identify the different profiles of nursing care from the different components of the interpersonal relations utilized, and compare the profile of nursing care according to professional categories.

METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve the desired goals, an exploratory descriptive study will be carried out, based on a qualitative approach and the Theory of Social Representations.

The study setting will be a public university hospital located in the city of Rio de Janeiro, which consists of a Specialized Assistance Service (SAS) on HIV / AIDS. The subjects of the research will be 20 nursing assistants and 20 nurses who care or have already cared for customers living with HIV / AIDS.

For the collection of data a characterization form with socio-economic and professional variables of the individuals and a semi-structured interview script will be used. The issues that will compose these instruments were selected on the understanding that they may influence the construction of social representation regarding the nursing care provided to HIV-positive clients, as well as in the interpersonal relationships profiles established

between the subjects involved in the actions of this caring. The interviews will be recorded in digital MP3 format, and later transcribed.

In the data analysis the interviews will be submitted initially to the lexical analysis by means of the software ALCESTE 4.10 (Lexical Analysis by the Context of a set of text segments), using the analysis feature *tri-croisé* in order to make a tracing of thematic and structural content of the set of interviews. And, subsequently, from the emerged classes of the Alceste assessment, the analysis of thematic content will be held, in order to characterize the components of the interpersonal relations and representational profiles.

All the rules and guidelines for conducting the research, involving human beings contained in Resolution No. 196, of October 10, 1996, of the CNS will be respected.

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Project Data: Projeto de doutorado do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Psicologia Social da Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro aprovado em 04/08/2010 pela banca composta por: Profª. Drª. Eliane Mary de Oliveira Falcone; Profª. Drª. Márcia de Assunção Ferreira; Prof. Dr. Rafael Pecly Wolter e Profª. Drª. Nébica Maria Almeida de Figueiredo.

Aprovação no CEP em 04/12/2006 No. do parecer 1575-CEP/HUPE