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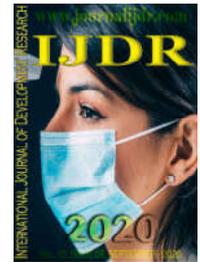
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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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THE PROFILE OF CHILDREN VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE ASSISTED AT PROPАЗ OF THE HOLY HOUSE OF MERCY FOUNDATION OF PARÁ

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ABSTRACT

Objective: this study aimed to outline the profile of children victims of sexual violence treated at PROPАЗ of the Holy House of Mercy Foundation of Pará (HHMPA). **Methodology:** This is an observational study in the form of descriptive and quantitative research with a cross-sectional design, which was developed at PROPАЗ from November 2016 to July 2017 and focused on children aged 6 to 12 years. The study respected the formal requirements for research involving human beings. **Results:** 66 cases of sexual violence against children were reported in the period and place described above. Among these, 90% are female and 10% male. The age group is on average 9 years old. Referring to skin color 78% are brown. Regarding education, 68.7% of children are in early childhood education. Family income ranges from less than 1 minimum wage to 1 minimum wage in 77.6% of cases. Most cases occurred in July, which corresponds to 34.5%. **Conclusion:** despite being a problem that affects all social classes, a direct connection with distal determinants of the health-disease process was observed, allowing it to be used as a basis for further studies.

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INTRODUCTION

Violence is not only used as a means of defense, but has gained new configurations over time. It is so present, it seems so ingrained in our daily lives that thinking and acting in function of it is no longer a circumstantial act and has become a way of seeing and living the world of man (ODALIA, 1985, p 09 apud SANTANA et al, 2011). Sexual violence against children and adolescents is one of the oldest manifestations of violence, remaining still rooted in modern societies and representing a relevant violation of human rights (SOARES et al 2016). During childhood, one out of four children suffers physical abuse, while almost one in five girls and one in 13 boys are victims of sexual abuse.

Despite the high prevalence, this type of violence is often hidden and goes unnoticed or is not reported (OPAS, 2017). In Pará, among the various places authorized to denounce child sexual violence, PROPАЗ stands out as part of the Holy House of Mercy Foundation of Pará (HHMPA). PROPАЗ is a program of the State Government, created in 2004, in the first term of Governor Simão Jatene, with the objective of articulating, promoting and aligning public policies aimed at children, adolescents and youth, aiming at guaranteeing rights, combating and the prevention of violence and the spread of a culture of peace. The actions take place in partnership with the most diverse sectors of society, governmental and non-governmental (SEGUP, 2018). Sexual violence most impacts society and the child victim of sexual violence may show signs and symptoms not identified by the family.

In this sense, it is observed the importance of health professionals as well as education among others, which according to ECA art. 70 ° item III "act in the promotion, protection (...) prevention, identification, diagnosis and coping with all forms of violence against children and adolescents"

Therefore, the objective of this work is to identify the profile of children who are victims of sexual violence, attended at PROPAZ of HHMPA in the city of Belém do Pará, describing the common characteristics of children who are victims of sexual violence, a period in which children are most violated and make available a final report with simplified tables and graphs of the profile of children and adolescents victims of sexual violence treated at PROPAZ by HHMPA, for consultation by professionals and students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

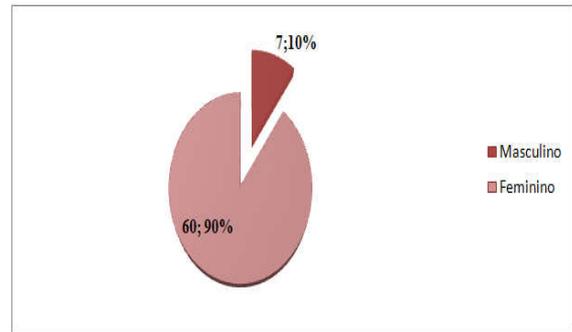
This is an observational study in the form of descriptive and quantitative research with a cross-sectional design. The research was carried out at the Reference Center for victims of sexual violence against children and adolescents of the integrated PROPAZ-PA, attached to the HHMPA, a reference hospital for maternal and child care, located in the city of Belém, capital of the state from Pará. Children aged between 6 and 12 years old attended at PROPAZ from November 2016 to July 2017 were included, except for exclusion criteria, children victims of sexual violence in the urban and peripheral areas of the capital of Belém and children victims of sexual violence in municipalities in the interior of Pará treated at PROPAZ by HHMPA. The data were collected by duly trained and qualified scholars, in questionnaires, grouped and systematized through a script where possible information was elaborated with the support of the Microsoft Office Excel 2010 Program, being stored in a database containing the following variables: sex, education, age, race, monthly income, religion, place of residence, type of housing and age, months and neighborhoods. For descriptive analysis, data were presented using absolute and relative frequency, descriptions in average (standard deviation) or median (interquartile range), according to the symmetry of the variables.

The original project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the Federal University of Pará - UFPA, under number 1,531,553. The study respected the formal requirements contained in national standards (CNS Resolution No. 466, of December 12, 2012) and international regulations for research involving human beings. All participants received and signed a copy of the Informed Consent Form with information about the study, data collection and the Researcher.

RESULTS

66 cases of sexual violence against children aged 6 to 12 years were reported in the PROPAZ of the HHMPA from November 2016 to July 2017. According to socio-demographic data, 90% of the children are female and 10% are male. A total of 7 children (10%) were notified in the age group of 6 years; 11 children (16%) aged 7 years; 8 years old 6 children (9%); with 9 years old 9 children (13%); with 10 years old 15 children (22%); with 11 years old 11 children (22%) and with 12 years old 8 children (12%). Regarding schooling, 68.7% of children are in kindergarten and 31.3 in elementary school. Family income is in the range of less than 1 minimum wage to 1

minimum wage 52 children (77.6%); more than 1 minimum wage (19.4%); 3% did not know how to provide income. Graph 1 below shows the socio-demographic profile of children attended at PROPAZ – Belém/Pará from 2016 to 2017.

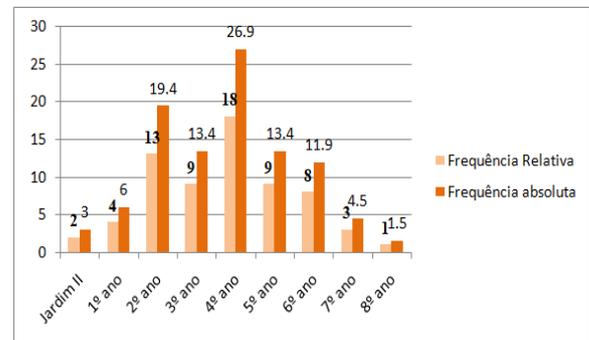


Graph 1. Distribution of children served by child sexual violence victims by gender, in PROPAZ. Period: November 2016 to July 2017 Belém, Pará

Table 1. Distribution of children victims of child sexual violence by age group, attended at PROPAZ of HHMPA. Period: November 2016 to July 2017. Belém, Pará.

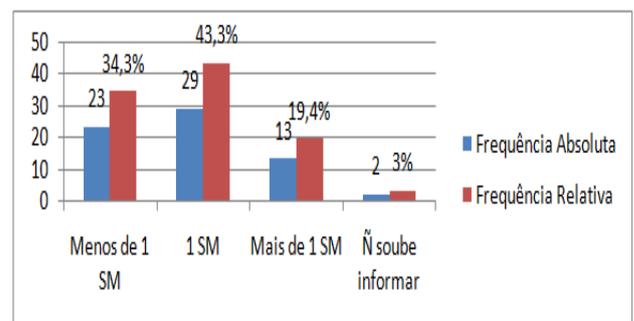
Age	Absolute frequency	Relative frequency
6 years old	7	11%
7 years old	11	16%
8 years old	6	9%
9 years old	9	14%
10 years old	15	22%
11 years old	11	16%
12 years old	8	12%
Total	66	100%

Source: Research Data



Source: Research Data

Graph II: Distribution of children victims of child sexual violence by schooling, attended at PROPAZ da HHMPA. Period: November 2016 to July 2017. Belém, Pará



Source: Research Data

Graph III: Distribution of children victims of child sexual violence by income, attended at PROPAZ of HHMPA. Period: November 2016 to July 2017. Belém, Pará.

DISCUSSION

It is perceived through the results, the relativity of the professional satisfaction issue, because there are several factors that contribute to professional satisfaction. Conceptualizing satisfaction is a complex task, as this direct connection with the way a person feels at work and in his personal life is related to his productivity. According to Marques (2016), he describes that job satisfaction is related to several factors, and is no longer directly linked to the remuneration received for his work, but that satisfaction also comes from emotional pleasure for what is being done as a simple acknowledgment, thanks, among others. It is believed that agreeing with certain thinkers is the most sensible way, since satisfaction is a relative feeling, being, therefore, directly linked to human needs and their variables. It is important to show that the satisfaction shown in the results generates a positive state, which can have an impact on a better development in work productivity, finding a positive meaning in their functions.

It is also understood that it is necessary to have optimal motivational factors in order to increase people's satisfaction at work, so agreeing with the thinking of Chiavenato (2008) admitting that, if these factors do not exist or are precarious, they consequently impair the existence of professional satisfaction. Hence the relevance of the good understanding of all parties involved in the process that leads to job satisfaction. Therefore, job satisfaction comes from attitudes and emotions that are presented through verbalized behavior and opinions.

Thus, interactions between people and the organization known as the reciprocity process arise: the organization expects people to perform their tasks and offers them incentives and rewards while people offer their activities and work hoping to obtain certain personal satisfactions. Given the result of category 3, it is understood that the leadership of a given organization can contribute to the satisfaction of its employees, it is understood that the principles of servant leadership can be learned and applied by those who have the will and the intention to change, to grow and improve by positively modifying the entire context around it, being a factor favorable to satisfaction. For Hunter (2006), we have the means and not just the intellectual knowledge, as they say, to face the difficult challenges that today's leaders face. It is believed that Organizations are more competitive and productive when they value their employees, and in this sense, Janete Knapik, (2012) reinforces that: "the management models that value their human talents take place in companies that wish to compete among companies. better, having a strong impact on the environmental context" (KNAPIK, 2012).

Conclusion

The realization of this study allowed the characterization of children victims of sexual violence treated at PROPAZ and, with that, the general objective and the specific objectives were achieved.

Through this, it was possible to observe that although many authors point out that violence is present in all social classes, the cases reported at the place of study have a direct relationship with a distal determinant of the health-disease process (socioeconomic conditions), since most of the affected children were part of families with an income of less than 1 minimum wage up to a minimum wage. Tracing the profile of the children served at PROPAZ became important, as there are rare studies in this sense and location, in addition to the fact that the institution will now be able to make these data available to academics and professionals, and it can still be used as a parameter for the construction site. public policies and / or programs to combat and confront child sexual violence, once it defined the neighborhoods with the highest incidence. The research also allows it to be used as a basis for new studies, in which the form of violence suffered by the child and the place where it occurred could be characterized. It is necessary that all health professionals are qualified to serve this audience, with Nursing being an essential fruit in combating child sexual violence due to working directly with prevention, case identification and treatment monitoring.

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