



ISSN: 2230-9926

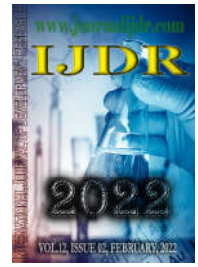
Available online at <http://www.journalijdr.com>

IJDR

International Journal of Development Research

Vol. 12, Issue, 02, pp. 54291-54294, February, 2022

<https://doi.org/10.37118/ijdr.24183.02.2022>



RESEARCH ARTICLE

OPEN ACCESS

ADVANCED PRACTICE NURSING (APN) AND PRIMARY HEALTH CARE (PHC) IN BRAZIL: A THEORETICAL-SCIENTIFIC SURVEY

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ARTICLE INFO

Article History:

Received 09th January, 2022
Received in revised form
18th January, 2022
Accepted 06th February, 2022
Published online 28th February, 2022

Key Words:

Advanced Practice Nursing.
Primary Health Care.

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ABSTRACT

The objective was to relate through the theoretical-scientific reference the Advanced Practice of Nursing and Primary Health Care in Brazil. Descriptive study, integrative review, where the theoretical-scientific survey was carried out by crossing the following Health Sciences Descriptors (DeCs): "Advanced Nursing Practice" and "Primary Health Care", with the use of Boolean operators AND, and OR, through the VHL, in the SciELO Virtual Library and LILACS Database. Data collection took place in March 2022, strictly complying with the inclusion criteria: articles available in full text; in the main languages of world scientific research: Portuguese, English and Spanish; open access, published between the years 2016 to 2022, and as exclusion criteria: duplicate articles and that did not match the guiding question of the study, 12 articles remained, which made up the final sample of this research. The discussion on the incorporation of Advanced Practice Nurses in Brazil and Latin America began in 2013 with the launch by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) of the resolution Human Resources for Health: expanding access to qualified health professionals in health systems based on Primary Health Care (PHC). The Brazilian scenario has great potential for the insertion of EPA into PHC and that nurses need to seek articulations with their class entities for the development of this specialty. Nursing practices are highlighted and are particularly associated with disability prevention and health promotion.

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Citation: Maurício Caxias de Souza, Patrícia Moita Garcia Kawakame, Aurilene Josefa Cartaxo de Arruda Cavalcanti, Lygia Buosi Correia, Luanna Nayra Mesquita Alvarenga, Ana Claudia Araújo da Silva et al., "Advanced practice nursing (apn) and primary health care (phc) in Brazil: A theoretical-scientific survey", *International Journal of Development Research*, 12, (02), 54291-54294.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that Primary Health Care (PHC) advocates an increase in the number of Advanced Practice Nurses in Latin America, with the aim of increasing access to health services and universal coverage to respond to the health needs of the population. The discussion on the incorporation of Advanced Practice Nurses in Brazil and Latin America began in 2013 with the launch by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) of the resolution Human resources for health [1, 2].

Currently, there are greater obstacles to providing and obtaining universal access to health. This reflects the need to expand health providers in order to offer universality, integrality and equity in an efficient, fundamental and effective way, thus putting the principles of the Unified Health System (SUS) into execution [1, 2]. In 2014, the PAHO Executive Committee proposed a Strategic Plan for Universal Health Coverage, focusing on the quality of services, encouraging the Ministries of Health of Latin American countries to train qualified human resources to work in PHC, which seeks to promote health, disease prevention and harm reduction, as well as organizing health

services and directing highly complex cases to more superior and/or specialized services [1, 3, 4]. It is important to clarify that the Federal Council of Nursing (COFEN), the Brazilian Nursing Association (ABEN), the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) and the Ministry of Health (MS) made an agreement to implement the practices advanced nursing practice in Brazil, where advanced nursing practice is of fundamental importance for direct/indirect care for the population with the objective of reducing morbidity and mortality, especially for a more vulnerable population [5]. According to the actions developed by nurses in PHC with potential for advanced nursing practice, their autonomy emphasizes the clinical and epidemiological profile of the user, decision-making and clinical practice, educational actions to combat stigma, achieving integrality of care [6]. This research aimed to relate through the theoretical-scientific framework the Advanced Practice of Nursing and Primary Health Care in Brazil. Obeying the following guiding research question: What are the theoretical and methodological contributions available in full on the relationship between Advanced Nursing Practices and Primary Health Care in Brazil?

METHOD

Descriptive study, where the methodological path chosen was the integrative literature review, a research technique that gathers and synthesizes relevant publications on a delimited theme or issue, in a systematic and orderly way, contributing to the deepening of the knowledge of the investigated theme, allowing draw conclusions about a particular area of study [7, 8]. To carry out this review, the following phases were used: identification of the theme and definition of the guiding question; literature search and selection strategy; categorization, evaluation and analysis of studies; and presentation of the review. In summary, it encompasses the analysis of relevant research for the improvement of clinical practice [8]. The theoretical-methodological survey was carried out by crossing the following Health Sciences Descriptors (DeCs): "Advanced Nursing Practice", and "Primary Health Care", with the intercrossed use of the Boolean operators AND and OR, through the VHL, in the SciELO Virtual Library and LILACS Database.

Data collection took place in February and March 2022, strictly complying with the inclusion criteria: articles available in full text; in the main languages of world scientific research: Portuguese, English and Spanish; open access, published between the years 2016 to 2022, and as exclusion criteria: duplicate articles and that did not match the guiding question of the study, 12 articles remained, which made up the final sample of this research. During the search, initially, we sought to know the degree of relevance of the production belonging to each isolated descriptor and later, the descriptors were crossed with the help of Boolean operators: [tw:(Advanced Nursing Practice)] AND [tw:(Primary Health Care)] OR [tw:(Advanced Nursing Practice)] resulting in studies found and filtered to meet the inclusion and exclusion criteria as shown in (Table 1).

Table 1. Flow diagram of identification and selection of publications

Advanced Nursing Practice (1,720)
Primary Health Care (79,816)
Publications located in the bases with the Boolean operators (1,720)
Publications excluded by filtering (1,620)
Publications selected for evaluation (100)
Duplicate posts deleted (22)
Publications excluded for not answering the guiding question (66)
Publications included in the study in question (12)

Source: Study data, 2022.

The stage of presentation and synthesis of the results was carried out in a clear way through tables, using some variables among them: title, objective, authors and year of publication. It is important to clarify that ethical and legal precepts were preserved throughout the entire

methodological course, followed by basic bioethics references such as: autonomy, non-maleficence, beneficence and justice [9, 10].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The structural search in the databases with the intercrossing of descriptors through Boolean operators resulted in 1,720 scientific publications, but when the inclusion and exclusion criteria applied to the methodological approach were applied, most of the publications were excluded, leaving only 78 eligible in full, these being selected for evaluation. At the end of reading these publications, only 12 converged and sought to answer the guiding question raised for the elaboration of the research. For the categorical presentation of the chosen studies, follow the table with the metadata, with the following categories: title, objective, authors and year of publication. Among the selected studies, most were published in 2018. With regard to the objectives of the selected studies, they are about knowing the concept of Advanced Nursing Practice, identifying the current state of regulation, education and practice of advanced practice nurses, to reflect on their fundamental role in PHC in Brazil.

Advanced Nursing Practices in Brazil: In Brazil, in some states, nursing practices have undergone major changes with the implementation of the Family Health Strategy, as can be seen from the statistics of Nursing care to the community. Undeniably, these provided access to these primary care and recognition by users, however, there was no change in the hegemonic model, not even a linear team was configured [11, 12]. Among the innovations in thinking, apprehending and acting, there is the Advanced Practices in Nursing. The international databases present research on nurses performing advanced functions. Several works highlight evidence when examining the effectiveness of these professionals developing their practices in advanced roles. Brazil participated in an important meeting at the headquarters of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), in Washington, to discuss advanced practice nursing, based on Canadian and American experiences, which have been implemented since the 1960s in these countries [12]. PAHO discusses strategies to implement advanced practice nursing in Brazil, focused on Primary Health Care (PHC). The objective is to increase the scope of nurses' practices, developing and deepening interprofessional work in primary care with training in which the professional profile presents high resolution, preferably for PAHO, at a professional master's level with linked residency [12].

The social construction of extended clinical practice also occurs in the daily work of nurses, in the relationship with other professionals, and aims to respond to the health needs of the population. For this, nurses need to recognize themselves as responsible for improving the quality of care and seek spaces to consolidate their practice, with the improvement regarding the implementation of advanced practices in Brazil [13]. Brazil is among the countries mentioned that have greater aptitude and preparation to adopt Advanced Practice in Nursing due to the great vastness and diversity of existing postgraduate courses in nursing *stricto sensu* and *lato sensu*. In the country, both the master's and the doctorate are formed by two streams, academic and professional, which cooperate for the adequacy of these teaching programs for the implementation of the aforementioned practices in Brazilian territory. In 2017, there were already 51 master's and 36 doctoral programs in nursing in the country, and there were at least 15 master's programs in the professional field, which makes it quite situated to establish education programs [14].

Advanced practice nursing is a term used to describe a variety of possible roles for nurses working at an advanced level of practice. Historically, its functions have evolved informally out of the need to improve access to health services for populations at risk, disadvantaged, and underserved rural communities and remote locations. To meet health needs, particularly those related to primary health care (PHC), nursing professionals acquired additional skills through practical experience and, over time, developed an expanded scope of practice [15, 16].

Primary Health Care in Brazil

The Family Health Strategy (ESF) emphasizes health promotion and disease prevention practices, seeking a good resolution of the most common problems of the population with low costs, prioritizing several specific areas of action, a challenge for health professionals and managers [17].

American and Caribbean countries [20]. In Brazil, there are no advanced practice nurses (APN), as they are known in the North American context. In the United States of America, the EPA has been regulated since the mid-1960s, so countries that want to implement it should consider learning from their experience (10). The professional categories among which the EPA is organized are: certified nursing assistant (CNA); licensed practical nurse (LPN); and, registered nurse

Table 2. Presentation metadata: (In Portuguese)

Title	Goal	Authors	Year of publication
Práticas Avançadas em Enfermagem: o debate para a construção de um modelo brasileiro.	Ampliar o debate sobre a construção de um modelo de práticas avançadas em enfermagem brasileiro.	Ramalho NM, Leme CRP.	2016.
Estratégia para a implementação da enfermagem de práticas avançadas em atenção primária à saúde na América Latina e no Caribe.	Caracterizar a estratégia para a implementação da enfermagem de práticas avançadas em atenção primária à saúde em continentes.	Oldenburger D, et al.	2017
Enfermeira de prática avançada na atenção básica de saúde.	Debater sobre a prática avançada de enfermagem (EPA), pelo aumento da prática clínica que atinge maior abrangência e profundidade a partir formação específica.	Peduzzi M.	2017
Autonomia da enfermeira na Atenção Primária: das práticas colaborativas à prática avançada.	Verificar como enfermeiras da Atenção Primária à Saúde (APS) identificam sua autonomia profissional no cotidiano do trabalho e como essa autonomia é percebida por outros profissionais da equipe multiprofissional	Pereira JG, Oliveira MAC.	2018
Práticas avançadas para a gestão do cuidado: reflexão emergente à enfermagem brasileira.	Explorar acerca da Prática Avançada em enfermagem e discutir sobre as possibilidades da Prática Avançada para a gestão do cuidado de enfermagem no Brasil.	Oliveira JLC, Tosso BRGO, Matsuda LM.	2018
Prática Avançada de Enfermagem: uma análise conceitual.	Analisar o conceito de Prática Avançada de Enfermagem e elucidar os elementos-chave: atributos, antecedentes e consequências.	Olimpio JA et al.	2018
Prática avançada em enfermagem: uma possibilidade para a Atenção Primária em Saúde?	Refletir sobre o papel da enfermagem com práticas avançadas (EPA) no contexto da atenção primária de saúde brasileira.	Neto MVM et al.	2018
Estratégia de implementação para a prática avançada de enfermagem na Atenção Primária à Saúde no Chile.	Delinear os passos e progressos realizados pelo Chile para implementar a prática avançada do papel da enfermagem usando o Enfoque PEPPA (Participatory Evidence-based Patient-focused Process).	Aguirre-Boza F. et al.	2019
Avançando na direção de cobertura universal de saúde: competências de enfermeiros de práticas avançadas.	Descrever a primeira fase de um projeto que teve como finalidade geral desenvolver um conjunto de competências de práticas avançadas de enfermagem baseadas em consenso aplicáveis em países da América Latina e, usando tais competências, produzir um protótipo curricular de práticas avançadas de enfermagem a serem adaptadas em países da América Latina.	Honig J, Lindrud SD, Dohrn J.	2019
Enfermagem Prática Avançada em atenção primária no Sistema Nacional de Saúde espanhol.	Analisar a atuação do enfermeiro de prática avançada na atenção primária no Serviço Nacional de Saúde espanhol.	Hämel K et al.	2020
Enfermagem de Prática Avançada na América Latina e Caribe: buscando sua implementação.	Argumentar acerca da implementação da Enfermagem de Prática Avançada na América Latina e Caribe.	Espinoza P, Toso BRGO.	2021
Implementação da Prática Avançada de Enfermagem na América Latina	Descrever a implementação da prática avançada de enfermagem na América Latina.	Dezoti AP et al.	2021

Source: Study data, 2022.

Comprehensive care involves actions articulated with other team members and the health service network, integrating nursing care actions from advanced practices to the community in primary health care in Brazil. Promotion, prevention and rehabilitation of the family and community are part of this contextualization of the autonomy of the professional who is duly qualified and qualified for this practice [18]. Around the world, the priorities of Primary Health Care reform policies have been driving the introduction of Advanced Practice Nursing in many countries, such as the United States, Canada, the Netherlands and Australia. Countless systematic reviews of the literature that sought to evaluate these practices in primary care often demonstrate that these professionals deliver a high quality and safe service and can reduce health care costs [19]. Thus, expanding the scope of the practice of health professionals, especially nurses, is recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a way to resolve public health problems, specifically for this study, regarding the contextualization of Brazil. Provide essential health services to the population, especially those living in remote and rural areas. In this context, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) recognizes the implementation of advanced practice nursing as an effective strategy for expanding access and coverage to health in Latin

(RN). Each category has different educational, licensing, and credentialing requirements, which may vary by state [21]. Such discussions on Advanced Nursing Practice in Brazil, Primary Health Care, raise the need to strengthen health surveillance actions, especially by Nursing professionals in a qualified way for decision-making, articulated to the municipality's reference center, for example. . In the active search for their autonomy to accompany this specific population, promotion, recovery and integrality of health in a convinced and effective way [22]. In order to facilitate the population's access to services, guarantee the quality of care and reduce endemic disease levels, despite these regulations, clinical practice and scientific investigations continue to raise difficulties for early diagnosis and timely treatment of diseases, prevention and monitoring of physical disabilities, in addition to surveillance of contacts, which has caused motor and neurological sequelae in the affected population, according to epidemiological data for public health problems in primary care [23]. The Improvement of Advanced Nursing Practice, implementation of its autonomy in decision-making in AB, diagnosis, among other professional aspects, would encourage the time of provision of services and care of people who need care and subsidize a technical, autonomous and science in all aspects of fundamental care.

CONCLUSION

This study reached its objective insofar as it related through the theoretical-scientific reference the Advanced Practices of Nursing and Primary Health Care (PHC) in Brazil, demonstrating that international experiences of Advanced Practices have irrevocable potential to improve the population's access to health services, health services and the expansion of coverage of extreme quality and improvement in the process of care and decision-making by the Nurse. It was scientifically evidenced that the Advanced Nursing Practices in the Brazilian PHC go through the improvement of 5 skills: expanded clinical practice, greater autonomy for decision-making of a more relevant character, comprehensive care, reference in the training of Nursing professionals and development of health research. They should be explained and applied not only in the context of SUS cost reduction, as mentioned above, international experiences bring evidence that the Nurse who has the autonomy to perform this practice is able to adequately respond critically and assertively to the health needs of patients, individuals in the context of PHC. He is also a highly qualified and autonomous professional, with regard to clinical practice, with self-marking perspectives for the care provided to the health of the community in accordance with the public policies implemented and founded for the execution of Advanced Practices, contributing effectively for the expansion of this scope of professional practice.

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