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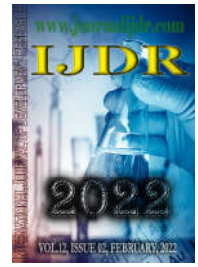
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NURSING NOW: OPERATIONALIZATION PROCESS OF NURSING WORK IN THE FACE OF THE SARS-COV-2 (COVID-19) PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to discuss the Nursing Now campaign: process of operationalization of Nursing work in the face of the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic. It is a theoretical reflection based on scientific literature. The pandemic highlights the importance of Nursing care for the maintenance of life and the right to health. The Nursing Now campaign calls for the appreciation of nursing professionals who are currently working on the front lines of the fight against COVID-19. Despite the limitations of structural resources that lead to exposure to illness, nursing professionals maintain their leading role in caring. It is necessary for Nursing to recognize its own value, continue to demonstrate learning and be aware of the social changes that are taking place. Rethinking strategies for valuing nursing as essential to overcome the challenges that the current century presents us with.

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INTRODUCTION

Initially, it is important to reveal that the International Council of Nurses (CIE), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the All Party Parliamentary Group on Global Health in the United Kingdom launched the *Nursing Now* campaign in 2018 as a strategy for valuing nursing professionals, with the support of 30 countries. In Brazil, it is carried out by the Federal Council of Nursing (COFEn) in partnership with the WHO Collaborating Center for the development of Nursing Research linked to the University of São Paulo/Ribeirão Preto. The main objective of *Nursing Now* in Brazil is to present nursing

professionals as the true protagonists of Brazilian health, of an indispensable character [1, 2, 3]. It can be seen that nursing works from health promotion to the hospital front line and at different levels of care. However, with the reality imposed by the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic, while the importance of the role of nursing was highlighted by the media, situations of illness and risk of life resulting from COVID-19 were exposed to the population generally. public the precarious working conditions to which health workers are exposed. The existing problem of the devaluation of nursing work is not just of the current times, however, during the pandemic, it is perceived that it permeates the worker's own health issues and reflects on patient safety, since the current working conditions bring the

illness of professionals, the inadequate functioning of care services and the difficulty in protecting patients. Thus, valuing the work of nursing reflects directly on the quality of health services provided [4, 5]. Thus, the question is: how will the *Nursing Now* campaign achieve the objectives outlined in the sense of professional appreciation of nursing in this chaotic and uncertain context in Brazil? The research is justified by the need for reflections on the valuation of nursing in this period of crisis, since these professionals correspond to 50% of all health workers and face unsatisfactory working conditions; with low wages; Insufficient human and material resources to serve the population that knocks on the doors of the services and does not find a solution. In this way, nursing acts with "juggling" to keep up to date, to propose innovations, maintaining an ethical posture in the face of the responsibility given to them by profession [6]. It is a theoretical reflection based on scientific publications, in databases, indexed in Brazil and around the world, on the role of nursing, the *Nursing Now* campaign and the fight against the global pandemic coronavirus. Where the objective is to discuss the *Nursing Now* campaign and the role of nursing in times of a pandemic by COVID-19. For this, the text will be presented in three moments, a discussion about the role of *Florence Nightingale* and the birth of Modern Nursing, Nurse *Anna Justina Ferreira Nery (Anna Nery)* and the pandemic currently experienced under working conditions and precariousness which the Brazilian nursing has been exposed.

Florence Nightingale and the birth of modern nursing: context of the pandemic by 'sars-cov-2 (covid-19): It is very important to say that the choice of 2020 as the International Year of Nursing is not a mere coincidence, it is an allusion to the bicentennial of the birth of *Florence Nightingale* (1820-1910), precursor of modern nursing. The care actions implemented by *Florence* aimed at improving the sanitary conditions of the hospital environment, adopting hygiene measures and providing direct care to soldiers wounded in battle. The legacy left by *Nightingale* is immeasurable and spans the centuries to guide and support nursing worldwide [7, 8]. Revolutionary ideas on hospital reform were published in 1859 and presented the previous year at the Social Science Congress. *Nightingale* developed a comprehensive view of patient care, expanding the notion of ambience and expressing the importance of hygiene assumptions – fresh air and fresh water, cleanliness, adequate drainage and light. When caring for a patient, nurses must consider their feelings and needs, in order to provide comfort for their full recovery [9]. The various epidemic outbreaks experienced in this current century make it imperative for the various actors to act and dialogue to effect global health and, consequently, the preservation of human life. Only in this century, the WHO declared a public health emergency of international importance (ESPII) on the occasion of several pathologies. Several alerts were reported to governments, leaders and health systems around the world, in order to take precautions for the situation we are now experiencing.

Considering the global demographic, epidemiological, environmental, economic and social aspects that Nursing is currently facing, as well as the trajectory already established by predecessors in times of public emergency, it is possible to estimate the national and international importance of Nursing in health scenarios. and its impact on minimizing the disease in the world and in Brazil [10, 11]. At the current time of a pandemic, which has imposed social isolation/distancing on humanity and awareness for behavioral changes in relation to preventive measures, such as washing hands, personal and environmental hygiene, adequate food, access and hospital care for patients, among others, reminds us of the assumptions so defended by *Florence*: theoretical and practical study, discipline and management of nursing care are important to restore individual and collective health, so that the current moment demands from nurses leadership, political action, capacity for dialogue and social responsibility with human life, with the lives of nursing professionals who are on the front line, who, every day, build, in practice, a more qualified, ethical, technical and scientific "new nursing care" to face COVID-19 [12, 13]. In this way, it is pointed out that world nursing, historically, has always acted in moments of crisis, as protagonists on the front line during conflicts and wars,

environmental and humanitarian catastrophes. It would be no different for nursing to echo in world discourses as indispensable in the fight against epidemics, especially in the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic currently experienced, but it is necessary to think under what conditions this action takes place, such as the contributions of *Florence* and the so-called "appreciation" of nursing materializes in the day-to-day of work and what challenges the future of the pandemic will bring to the profession [9, 13].

Nurse Anna Justina Ferreira Nery (Anna Nery): Anna Justina Ferreira Nery was born in Vila Nossa Senhora do Rosário do Porto de Cachoeira do Paraguaçu, Bahia, on December 13, 1814. She married in 1837 the Frigate Captain of the Brazilian Navy, Isidoro Antônio Nery, with whom she had three children, and was widowed in 1844 [14]. Although many women have consecrated themselves in history, adopting a posture shaped by moral and civic duties, for many years women were absent from official Brazilian historiography, and little is known about their lives, roles and experiences in the past. One of the rare women who deserve mention in official historiography. was Anna Nery (1814-1880), an anonymous woman, who volunteered to participate in the Paraguayan War (1865-1870), was named a nurse and consecrated herself, being mentioned, in a heroic way, as one of the most illustrious women of the History of Brazil and Nursing [14]. In 1864, with the start of the Paraguayan War, his two sons, who were army officers, and a brother major went to the battlefield. Anna Nery, then, wrote a letter addressed to the President of the Province of Bahia, the counselor Manuel Pinho de Souza Dantas, in order to accompany her children and brother, also going to the region of the combats to act in war hospitals. Anna Nery faced difficulties and prejudices of the time, especially those regarding the female sex, overcome by being with her family and by her humanitarian passion, expressed in the letter in which she requested permission to go to war as a nurse, claiming the desire to alleviate suffering. of those who would fight for the homeland [14]. Anna Nery's memory exalts in Brazilian society the pioneer nurse, recognized as a precursor of the Brazilian Red Cross, in 1956, in whose name monuments were erected that perpetuate memories such as the "Lay Sister of Charity", whose historical sources refer to the idea of pride. patriotic for his performance [14].

The Nursing Now campaign for nursing in the context of the pandemic by sars-cov-2: In view of the goals established by the Nursing Now Brazil Campaign, such as investing in strengthening the education and development of nursing professionals with a focus on leadership; investing in improving the working conditions of nursing professionals; and disseminate effective and innovative nursing practices based on scientific evidence, nationally and regionally; its importance to urgent needs becomes evident, especially at a time of the COVID-19 pandemic that has brought to light the weaknesses of the organization of nursing services and working conditions [1]. The Nursing Now Campaign takes up troubling themes that concern nursing, linked to teaching, practice and research. These remain current in the face of other problems experienced by the category: insufficiency of professionals according to the dimension necessary to perform nursing care; sub-wage; precarious working conditions; devaluation of the nurse's work; difficulty in recruiting professionals and students; retention of personnel and flight of researchers. Additionally, questions arise that enhance the theme such as: gender; withdrawal of labor rights; violence and moral and sexual harassment; work overload and exhaustion; precariousness in the training and qualification of human resources [2, 3].

At the national level, we have a long way to go to strengthen the articulation between the educational institutions and health services in order to respond to the goals of the Campaign Nursing Now. It is necessary to: invest in the workforce and in the valorization of the teaching professional; improve training and, above all, work, in conjunction with the services, to advance the profession. This is the current professional paradox, because while the valorization of nursing, past challenges dialogue with the present and bring us the uncertainties of a near future [3, 15]. An example of this is the auguries of the reality in Brazil, while COFEn seeks to qualify

professionals, support research through professional master's degrees, in partnership with the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES), aimed at to the theme of Systematization of Nursing Care (SAE), since 2016, other class councils have been acting in legal actions against the autonomy of nursing, as established by the Law of Professional Nursing Practice (1986). Thus, as an example, the various attempts by the Federal Council of Medicine (CFM) to limit the attributions of nursing are cited; the Federal Council of Physiotherapy (CREFISO) that fights to stop the care of wounds and dressings [15, 16]. In the midst of these advances, Nursing continues to fight to conquer its space of autonomy, seeking to establish itself as a science by developing research that will subsidize the practice through its own body of knowledge, for this it seeks dialogue with other knowledge areas. In this context, we are witnessing an expansion of research based on evidence, the substantial growth of clinical studies and the number of professionals with Master's, Doctoral and Post-Doctoral courses [15, 17]. Self-worth is important first of all. The profession must not lose sight of attributes that are specific to it, such as being present in the moment, listening and caring. Values that cannot be minimized or forgotten, because, although other professions and the use of technologies also provide health and care, only nurses can be the voice of deeper human needs [18].

Global health institutions are aware that nursing care is essential to COVID-19 prevention and response efforts. Nursing is the largest professional health category with more than 20 million nurses worldwide, who continue to provide care in the context of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic, from screening suspects, collecting material for exams, isolation until the execution of hospital care resulting from the complications of COVID-19, in addition to acting in health education, management and management, teaching and research actions [19]. Nurses are already fully engaged, and if they receive the appropriate support, they will be the protagonists in this battle. The nursing workforce is expanding in size and professional scope. However, the expansion is not equitable, it is insufficient to meet the growing demand. There are significant gaps in data on educational capacity, funding, wages and the labor market. In scenarios with fragile working conditions and with insufficient supplies and protective equipment, nurses face a series of personal and professional challenges, having to deal with the risk of illness for their team, the fear of their own death and that of colleagues, increased working hours, the complexity of work imposed by the clinical management of COVID-19. Despite these conditions, these professionals showed resilience and ethical commitment to continue providing nursing care.

CONCLUSION

This study reached its objective insofar as it fulfilled the existing methodological precepts for the reasoning and elaboration of this problem, in a contextualized and independent autonomous way. This approach is very important, so that new research can emerge to compose the theoretical field with regard to the topic addressed. For Nursing, the year 2020 will leave in the historical consciousness, once again, our value and importance. Currently, the *Nursing Now* campaign continues to show the world the value of nursing care by building theoretical constructs in everyday practice to face the COVID-19 pandemic. However, despite the significant number of professionals and the space they occupy, despite the current appreciation campaign, nursing is still called upon to justify its existence as a necessary professional area for society. In this way, Nursing of the present and the future will value human nature at the expense of the apparatus of technologies, avoiding the mechanization of care and expanding the Nursing Process for the care of individuals, workers, families and communities. Thus, Nursing has built its professional role over the centuries, we are essential care professionals for human life in society. With this, the study contributes to rethinking strategies for valuing nursing in the different fields of activity, whether in teaching, research, care or management, and the need to listen to the precursor Florence again, but with a critical and reflective look. teachings about her, in the sense of

rewriting "what is and what is not nursing", a social practice, based on science, ethics and political action, and essential health to overcome the challenges that the current century presents us.

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