

Violence against women: an analysis of notifications in the state of Paraíba

RESUMO | Objetivo: Tem-se por objetivo: analisar à luz da epidemiologia, as notificações de violência contra a mulher no estado da Paraíba. Método: Esta pesquisa é uma revisão integrativa da literatura, descritiva, qualitativa e exploratória. A coleta de dados ocorreu em julho, ano de 2021, buscando dados mais recentes sobre as publicações que abordavam a respeito das notificações de violência contra a mulher. Foram usadas as seguintes bibliotecas eletrônicas na área da saúde: SciELO-Scientific Electronic Library Online e Google acadêmico. Os dados foram organizados em um quadro. Resultados: Com 7 publicações, percebeu-se, que a violência vem se mantendo constante ao longo do tempo quanto ao seu número de notificações, evidenciando assim o aumento do número de denúncias por parte das mulheres vítimas de agressões físicas. Conclusão: A violência contra a mulher é um problema de saúde pública, social e educacional, e por vezes, é negligenciada pela sociedade, por medo e opressão.

Descritores: Violência; Mulher; Saúde; Cuidado.

ABSTRACT | Objective: The objective is: to analyze, in the light of epidemiology, the notifications of violence against women in the state of Paraíba. Method: This research is an integrative, descriptive, qualitative and exploratory literature review. Data collection took place in July, year 2021, seeking more recent data on publications that addressed the notifications of violence against women. The following electronic libraries were used in the health area: SciELO-Scientific Electronic Library Online and Academic Google. Data were organized in a frame. Results: With 7 publications, it was noticed that violence has been constant over time as to its number of notifications, thus showing the increase in the number of complaints by women victims of physical aggression. Conclusion: Violence against women is a public health, social and educational problem, and is sometimes neglected by society, due to fear and oppression.

Descriptors: Violence; Women; Health; Caution

RESUMEN | Objetivo: El objetivo es: analizar, a la luz de la epidemiología, las notificaciones de violencia contra la mujer en el estado de Paraíba. Método: Esta investigación es una revisión de literatura integradora, descriptiva, cualitativa y exploratoria. La recolección de datos se llevó a cabo en julio del año 2021, buscando datos más recientes sobre publicaciones que abordan las notificaciones de violencia contra las mujeres. Se utilizaron las siguientes bibliotecas electrónicas en el área de la salud: SciELO-Scientific Electronic Library Online y Academic Google. Los datos se organizaron en un marco. Resultados: Con 7 publicaciones, se notó que la violencia ha sido constante en el tiempo en cuanto a su número de notificaciones, evidenciando así el incremento en el número de denuncias de mujeres víctimas de agresión física. Conclusión: La violencia contra la mujer es un problema de salud pública, social y educativa, y en ocasiones es descuidado por la sociedad debido al miedo y la opresión.

Descriptores: Violencia; Mujeres; Salud; Precaución.

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INTRODUCTION

Violence against women is any act or conduct that is based on gender and that may cause death, damage or physical, sexual or psychological suffering to women's health, whether in a public or private sphere. It can reach women of different sexual orientations, social classes, origins, marital status, education, races/ethnicities in unequal power relations, and it can happen from childhood to old age and in all social spheres. (1)

In Brazil, advances can be observed in the legal and social field, as well as in the creation of bodies in defense of women victims of violence, including: Women's Defense Police Stations, Specialized Care Centers, shelters, telephone call centers for emergency,

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among other support mechanisms. (2)

However, violence against women is a problem with a recent political and social visibility due to the moment of gravity of situations of violence suffered by women. The issue of violence against women only began to be highlighted by feminist movements in Brazil, in 1980, at an event, which was the II Congress of Women in São Paulo. (3)

Only in 2016, Law nº 11.340 was created, known as “Lei Maria da Penha”, sanctioned on August 7th, 2006, by the then President of the Republic, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva, which became a legal provision in the search for minimize acts of violence suffered by women, in which it has specified in its article 7 the violence suffered by women, as physical, psychological, sexual, patrimonial or moral. (4) The notification of cases of violence is a mandatory instrument, which allows legal authorities to be aware of the situation of vulnerability that the woman is in, in which health, education, social assistance and other professionals must be aware. (5)

Therefore, the following research question was raised: How are the notifications of violence against women in the state of Paraíba? Its objective is to analyze, in the light of epidemiology, the notifications of violence against women in the state of Paraíba.

METHOD

This research is an integrative, descriptive, qualitative and exploratory literature review. Data collection took place in July 2021, seeking more recent data on publications that addressed the notifications of violence against women. The following electronic libraries were used in the health area: SciELO-Scientific Electronic Library Online and Academic Google. For the selection of the research, it was necessary to establish some inclusion criteria, which were: publications in English,

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Portuguese and Spanish, free and full, published between the years 2016 and 2021. Publications that did not meet these criteria were excluded.

In the search for publications, the Boolean operator AND was used, with the descriptors: "Violence (Violência)"; "Woman (Mulher)"; "Health (Saúde)" and "Care (Cuidado)". With the help of the Microsoft Word program, the studies were organized in a framework for consideration. There was no need to submit the research to the Research Ethics Committee, as it was a study in the literature. To select the publications, an instrument was used, in the form of a record, created by the authors of this study.

In total, 115 publications were found that were likely to have some relationship with the topic studied. Filtering the period of time, followed 45 publications under analysis. After that, the titles of the publications were read, in which only 26 responded to the objective of the study and cited the theme descriptors. Then, an analysis of the summary of these 26 publications was carried out, and from that, 7 publications were selected for full reading, as these were included within all the research inclusion criteria. Validation by two researchers with knowledge of the subject was carried out.

RESULTS

The table below analyzed the publications that addressed the notifications, exposing the: authors, titles, year of publication, journal and scientific findings on notifications of violence against women.

Publications were found that ranged from the lack of mastery, training and knowledge about the notification, to those that brought a deficient assistance offered to women who suffered violence. Publications from the year 2016 predominated. Nurses were seen as an important figure in this process,

but they need training to perform better behaviors.

DISCUSSION

It is visible that violence against women persists, and aggressive acts have increased, and the reasons used by men as a reason to justify the continuation of acts of aggression against

women are the same, namely: that she is not doing her role of taking care of the children, of being a housewife, a loving wife, because she is dedicated to other things, such as working outside

QUADRO 1- Apresentação das publicações sobre notificações de violência contra a mulher:

Título	Autores	Ano de publicação	Periódico	Achados científicos sobre as notificações de violência contra a mulher.
Atuação dos enfermeiros na identificação e notificação dos casos de violência contra a mulher.	Freitas RJM. et al.(6)	2017.	HU revista.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A notificação é confundida com denúncia pelos enfermeiros. • Existem barreiras na notificação de violência. • Falta de preparo dos enfermeiros e demais profissionais.
Análise das notificações de violência por parceiro íntimo contra mulheres, Brasil, 2011-2017.	Mascarenhas MDM. et al. (7)	2020.	Revista Brasileira de Epidemiologia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destaque para violência física, psicológica e sexual. • A notificação é um instrumento de identificação.
Violência doméstica contra a mulher e os profissionais da APS: predisposição para abordagem e dificuldades com a notificação.	Leite AC de, Fontanella BJB. (8)	2019.	Revista Brasileira de Medicina da Família e comunidade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falta de conhecimento sobre a notificação contra a violência. • O boletim de ocorrência policial se tornou a ficha de notificação. • Capacitação e aperfeiçoamento seria necessário para os profissionais envolvidos.
Subnotificação e invisibilidade da violência contra a mulher.	Alcantara MCM. et al. (9)	2016.	Repositório Institucional da Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baixa capacitação relacionada a baixa notificação. • O desafio é reconhecer a violência
Evolução da notificação de violência contra mulher no município de São Paulo, 2008-2015.	Neto KREM, Girianelli VR. (10)	2020.	Ciência e Saúde Coletiva.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violência física tem destaque no estudo. • Existe a presença de casos de violência que não foram notificados, por falta de conhecimento, abordagem e conduta.
Indicadores da violência contra a mulher provenientes das notificações dos serviços de saúde de minas gerais-Brasil.	Andrade JO de. et al. (11)	2016.	Texto contexto Enfermagem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preenchimento inadequado da ficha de notificação.
(In)visibilidade da violência contra as mulheres na saúde mental.	Pedrosa M, Zanella V. (12)	2016.	Psicologia: Teoria e Pesquisa.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profissionais com dificuldade para lidar com o tema/situação. • Assistência sem direcionamento.

Fonte: dados da pesquisa, 2021.

the home, studying, among others. In other words, the patriarchal perspective continues to be re-signified in today's society. (13,14,15,16,17,18)

When the concept of gender is used, it is more remarkable to notice the inequalities and discriminations arising from gender, previously seen as normal by most societies, which could determine which behavior was appropriate for women, generally having as expected the woman who is sensitive, protective of family and home, responsible for procreation, fragile, etc. It is reserved for men to solve problems, support the family, those who cannot express their feelings, because it is a sign of weakness. (13,14,15,16,17,18)

The specific characteristics that are attributed to men and women, which differentiate them, result from each culture, which society imposes on them, ending up naturalizing these social roles, which vary from society to society. (13,14,15,16,17,18)

Violence against women has always existed, in the form of verbal, moral or physical aggression resulting or not in their death by suicide or homicide. Most of these violent acts unfortunately take place in the home environment where the victim usually knows the aggressor. (13,14,15,16,17,18) Nurses are seen as very important elements to provide this assistance to these women victims of violence, as they are trained to understand the complex nature of the concept of health and well-being, as well as the impact of psychosocial and socioeconomic factors such as poverty, ethnicity and gender. (13,14,15,16,17,18)

It is believed that women seek health services after having physical injuries resulting from aggression. Therefore, clinical care is a way to identify and recognize violence, although it is not the only form of care, acting as an extremely important moment for these women to be included in the care network. Therefore, both clinical and non-clinical care are fundamental and

necessary in the action of nursing professionals when taking care of these women, considering that one complements the other. (13,14,15,16,17,18)

Clinical care is understood as the initial contact of the nurse with the user and identification of signs and symp-

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toms, as well as the measurement of vital signs, examination of injuries resulting from the aggression, in addition to referral for clinical examinations. In a second step, they develop non-clinical care that includes conversation, listening and guidance to these women and families, but not all professionals adopt

these measures. (13,14,15,16,17,18)

It is important to carry out a good anamnesis with data collection capable of detailing the scenes of violence in the user's medical record, guaranteeing and explaining the same about her autonomy in relation to her body so that the woman can identify situations in which her rights are violated. For this complete assistance to these patients, it is necessary that nurses know their territory, as well as other services available in the network for appropriate referrals, such as: Family Health Support Center (NASF - Núcleo de Apoio à Saúde da Família), Specialized Outpatient Clinics, Polyclinics, Violence Prevention and Health Promotion Centers, Psychosocial Care Centers (CAPS - Centros de Atenção Psicossocial), Hospitals, Social Assistance Reference Centers (CRAS - Centros de Referência de Assistência Social), Specialized Social Assistance Reference Centers (CREAS - Centros de Referência Especializados em Assistência Social), Reference Center for Women's Health Care in Situation of Violence (CRAM - Centro de Referência de Atenção à Saúde da Mulher), Casa da Mulher Brasileira, among others. (1)

An important milestone for Women's Health was the implementation of the National Policy for Comprehensive Care for Women's Health in 2004, which reinforced the aspects already included in the 1984 Comprehensive Assistance Program for Women's Health, in addition to including groups up to then excluded from health services, such as: indigenous people, lesbians, women deprived of liberty, disabled, among others, as well as some services not covered until then, among them, climacteric, intensification of the prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STI's), reduce the morbidity and mortality from cancer in the female population, as well as providing assistance to women victims of sexual, domestic and/or intra-family violence. (4)

Nursing professionals need to be more prepared to welcome women victims of violence, and not only that, but also to track, as there is a weakness in this regard. (18)

CONCLUSION

The research analyzed the notifications in the state of Paraíba, and it was noticed that there were high rates, and

that they deserve attention from professionals in all areas. Violence against women is a public health, social and educational problem, and is sometimes neglected by society, due to fear and oppression. Women need a support and safety network offered by federal, state and municipal services, so that they can have the care they need close to them.

Further studies on the subject are

recommended, and nursing is no different, as the nurse is a professional who is constantly present in a woman's life, in various cycles, in conception, pregnancy, puerperium, reproduction, prevention of chronic diseases, and other care aimed at women. It is important that professionals seek greater knowledge on the subject, and qualify themselves to better assist their patients.

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