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RESEARCH ARTICLE

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NURSING IN THE PRE-HOSPITAL CARE

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: This study aims to understand about nursing in pre-hospital care (PHC). **Method:** This is a systematic review of the literature where eleven articles were studied, four of them from the Scielo database, five from the Virtual Health Library, and five from Google scholar. Some integrative reviews, conclusion papers, graduate studies, others of simple reviews. **Results:** The results, after analysing the articles, define the scarcity of studies on the foundation of nursing in the PHC.

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INTRODUCTION

Pre-Hospital Care (APH) is understood to mean any assistance performed outside the hospital context, using numerous methodologies: directly, where the professional goes to meet the victim, or indirectly, through telephone guidance through an operations center in answering services, or mixed, in cases where the center must send help to the place of occurrence (LOPES; FERNANDES, 2006).The purpose of Mobile Prehospital Care (APH) is the care provided to the victim in the first minutes after the occurrence of something that has caused harm to their health, with a view to preserving life and / or minimizing sequelae. It is worth mentioning that, after the attendance, the patient is safely transported to a hospital unit

integrated to the Unified Health System (SUS) (BRASIL, 2000). Pre-Hospital Care is an important factor, to which you need to obtain adequate knowledge when providing assistance to a victim, as first aid becomes one of the most powerful tools for establishing life (CAVALCANTE, 2015). According Guido (1995), the initial care for the traumatized patient takes place in three consecutive stages: at the accident site; during transportation and in the hospital environment. The Federal Council of Nursing (COFEN) created in 1973, by law 5.905 is characterized as an organ to which regulates the activities of nurses. It performs numerous functions, one of which is to regulate the private competencies of nursing services. As emphasized by the Code of Ethics for Nursing Professionals, in Article 33 regarding the duties of the Nurse, it is totally illegal for the Nurse to perform services that are not exclusive

to their nature, except in an emergency (COFEN 2010). In Brazil, nursing at the APH flourished in the 1990s, after the emergence of Advanced Life Support (FAS), responsible for highly complex invasive manoeuvres, performed exclusively by doctors and nurses (MALVESTIO 2000). In face of the APH, in an incident with multiple victims (IMV), the nurse has a fundamental role, from the assessment of the severity of the injuries, to the development of life-maintaining manoeuvres. The trained nurse will provide better care to the largest number of victims, in the shortest possible time (CAMPOS, 2015). According to the text by Silva, et al (2014), the nurse plays a crucial role in a plausible way in team work, as he performs urgent and emergency care, from direct contact to patient care, in team management, and in continuing education. Acting quickly and efficiently in a short time, aiming to minimize possible sequels (ALCANTARA, 2005). Nurses working in the APH in the opinion of Wehbe and Galvão (2003), assist the client / patient simultaneously with the doctor, preparing and administering medications; performs exams; performs nasoenteral, nasogastric, and bladder catheterization; performs highly complex dressings, tracheostomy changes, organizes intubation instruments; evaluates vital signs; and performs evolution of clients / patient. In management, called administrative activities by authors Wehbe and Galvão (2003), they are: leadership of the nursing team; perform service statistics; solve problems resulting from the service; control of material resources; elaboration of scales of nursing professionals; maintenance of equipment in the sector; coordinate reception, cleaning and concierge activities.

It emphasizes that, the nurse working in the management of the team in Pre-Hospital Care, is responsible for developing educational actions, inserting a new vision of improvement in PHC services (RAMOS, 2005). Therefore, defined by law, the Ministry of Health (MS) through Ordinance No. 2048 of November 5, 2002, which intends to standardize the (APH), defining the private functions of the Nurse, as well as the entire team working in this area. service. Thus, Nursing has a significant role in pre-hospital care, being able to act in management, as in the practice of care, and even in continuing education in guidance and assistance to urgencies of various categories (DIAS et al., 2016). In the assistance of pre-hospital care, the work is performed collectively, where the satisfactory result will depend on the performance of each of the professionals involved there, acting according to their knowledge and responsibilities as a professional, thus generating a collective work (PEREIRA WAP, 2008). In other words, for good care, it is necessary for the nurse to work in an agile, precise and effective way, as most of the time he faces complicated episodes, which is why it is important for him to remain in self-control. Much dedication, studies, and continued training. This systematic review aims to analyse the importance of nursing in the context of Pre-Hospital Care, in reducing morbidity and mortality, resulting from primary care, provided by a multidisciplinary team, aiming at the quality of care provided to the victim by the nursing team in the assistance. Particularly at the center of this systematic bibliographic review is the nurse's role in the APH. Since, the time between the first assistance to the victim until hospital admission, a relevant factor in the reduction of morbidity and mortality of victims is highlighted. The initial phase of assistance is known as Golden Hour (golden hour), after the occurrence of a traumatic injury, it is considered a critical time in the implementation of treatment, which can totally modify the prognosis of this patient (Mock CN e Knobel 2006).

Therefore, it leads to question what is the importance of the role of nursing in face of the urgency and emergency of the PHC?

Therefore, it is understood that the result of the systematic review of the literature may contribute in a precise way, through the evidence of nursing performance in the APH context, providing knowledge and understanding in relation to the service provided by the nursing staff working in the APH. In this perspective, it is emphasized that the primary objective of this study is to analyse the importance of professional nurses in pre-hospital care, punctuating the attributions developed in the management of the team working in this aspect.

METHODOLOGY

According to Galvão (2008) the systematic review consists of the search for scientific materials, in order to carry out a critical-reflexive analysis of the material made available in different media and platforms, culminating in the synthesis of the theme that had been carried out the investigation with consequent result, ending as the current state of the art researched. The study refers to a systematic review of the literature, characterized in a quantitative way regarding the performance of nursing in pre-hospital care. For data collection, there was a meeting between the members of the research and we chose to use the Google scholar, Scielo and Virtual Health Library databases as they are references in the provision of materials involving the large area of health sciences and renowned in the subarea nursing. First, there was a succinct research on the theme and then the selection of descriptors: "pre-hospital care", nursing, emergency and nurse through the health sciences descriptors platform. After delimiting the databases and descriptors, we selected the inclusion and exclusion criteria for the articles that will compose the sample, the inclusion criteria being: articles published in Portuguese; have been published between 2010 and 2020; contain the word prehospital in the title; and as an exclusion, we opted for works that are not available in full; works that do not fit as articles; and articles that are not freely available. It should be noted that four of the articles were published between 2002 and 2009, these were included in the analysis because they contain significant information. In a search carried out on the 8th of April on the Google Scholar platform, the descriptors were crossed in the following way "pre-hospital care" AND nursing AND "emergency nurse". The searches were carried out in April and May 2020. At the end of the database search, a total of 16 scientific articles were obtained. After a critical reading, 5 articles out of the 16 selected at the beginning were discarded. Therefore, the result of 11 articles relevant to research was significant to develop the systematic review. Four of them were selected in the Scielo database, with the descriptors "pre-hospital care", it is stated that the five discarded articles also belong to the search for data from the Scielo platform, being excluded from the research because they do not meet the need for the review development. Then, when applying the time criterion, four articles were obtained from the Virtual Health Library, and finally, three of which were part of the research were selected on Google scholar.

RESULTS

In the three databases used by Google scholar, Scielo and Biblioteca Virtual emSaúde, twenty thousand articles were

found which were published between 2010 and 2020, and the inclusion of four articles published before 2010 for having relevant information. The articles were analysed, selected. It is noteworthy that all articles under analysis were made after the regulation of Ordinance No. 2048 of November 5, 2002. Thus, the table below is presented with the references that have shown to be relevant and collaborate to highlight the objectives proposed by this study.

Table 1. Texts selected according to the title, periodical year of publication

N° Article	Title of Article	Data base	Publication Year
01	Nursing and care services Prehospital: pathways and perspectives	Scielo	2003
02	Nursing in the process of hospital accreditation in an urgent and emergency service.	BVS	2006
03	Scientific production of the role of nurses in pre-hospital care.	Google scholar	2009
04	Urgent and emergency care in the Primary Health Care network: analysis of the nurse's role and the welcoming process.	BVS	2010
05	The role of the nurse in mobile emergency pre-hospital care.	Google scholar	2011
06	Nurses' performance in mobile pre-hospital care.	Scielo	2012
07	The importance of nurses in emergency pre-hospital mobile care.	Scielo	2014
08	The nurse's leadership in the context of urgent and emergency services.	BVS	2014
09	The practice of nurses in urgency and emergency: "competences and skills"	BVS	2018
10	Main risks experienced by emergency nurses when performing pre-hospital care.	Google scholar	2019
11	The role of nurses in pre-hospital emergency care.	Scielo	2019

Source: Authors of the review.

Table 1 presents information about the articles analysed for the construction of this study. And in Table 2, the main objective is to present the databases to which the article was published and its year of publication.

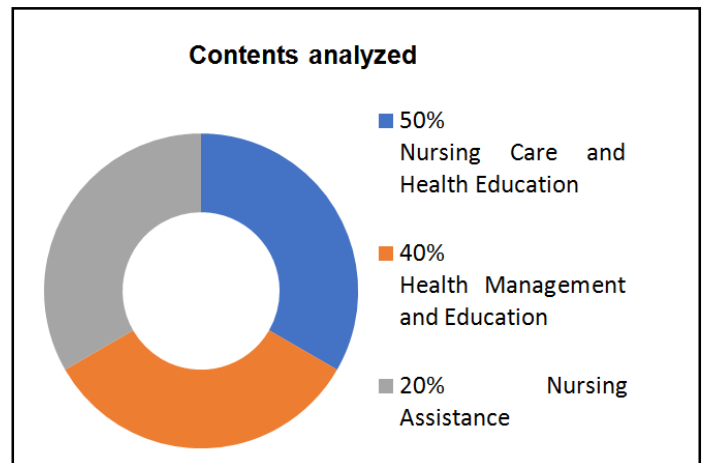
Table 2. Types of reviews analysed:

TYPE OF STUDY	TITLE OF THE ARTICLE
Theoretical review	Nurses' performance in mobile Pre-Hospital Care.
Field research	The importance of nurses in emergency pre-hospital mobile care.
Integrative Review	The role of nurses in pre-hospital emergency care.
	Main risks experienced by emergency nurses when performing pre-hospital care.
	The nurse's leadership in the context of urgent and emergency services.
Systematic review	The scientific production of the role of the nurse in pre-hospital care.
Undergraduate degree: Postgraduate	The role of the nurse in mobile emergency pre-hospital care.
Literature review	Nursing and pre-hospital care service: misdirections and perspectives.
	The practice of nurses in urgency and emergency: Competencies and Skills.
	Care and emergency in the Primary Health Care Network: analysis of the role of nurses and the welcoming process.
	Nursing in the process of hospital accreditation in an urgent and emergency service.

Source: Authors of the review.

In the analysis of the methodology of the separate articles, it was noted that the vast majority used a quantitative data

approach, facilitating the identification of nursing in the pre-hospital component. The professional nurse understands that his function in the face of an emergency is crucial to the patient's life, as it is through the first consultations that guarantees his survival. In addition, it is important to establish about the care provided, as it is performed in the wrong way, which can cause harm to the victim's health. From the perspective of the studies found and arranged as a result of this study, it was possible to conclude that 50% of the analyses address two themes, namely, regarding Nursing Assistance, and the importance of Health Education. 40% discuss Management and Education in Health, while 20% portray only about Nursing Care, as shown in the graph below.



Source: Authors of the review.

Graph 1. Percentile of themes covered in the selected articles

The contents shown in this graph are discussed below in order to elucidate the primary objective of the research in question. Where themes are presented as a percentage and easily visible and understood by the reader. The information is consolidated by percentages which present the subjects covered in the analysed articles, totalling eleven articles.

DISCUSSION

The study sample will be presented in three thematic categories, where it will be reported: The importance of nurses in pre-hospital care; The role of nurses in coordinating the team and pre-hospital care in Basic Health Units. In the categories, he will discuss the findings of the analysed articles, presenting scientific evidence on each topic for better reader perception. outlining the nurse's main duties and their importance in each position within the Pre-Hospital Care. It is noteworthy that we sought to present the greatest number of laws and ordinances regarding the duties of the Nurse for greater clarity of the reader.

The importance and role of nurses in pre-hospital care

Five of the articles that were analysed by the authors describe in a less relevant way about the importance and role of nurses in pre-hospital care, since both focus a lot on the first care for the victim to be provided by the nursing team working in pre-hospital care. -hospital, and portray in a basic way or address the same quotes about minimizing sequelae and deaths. It is emphasized that, despite the uniformity addressed in the five analysed articles, there are two citations understood as an important framework for understanding the role of nursing in

the aforementioned field. Of the analyses, a significant and considerable quote stands out that was not addressed in any of the other four articles. In agreement Batista and Bianchi (2006), mention about the exhausting activities faced in the assistance of nurses working in pre-hospital care, as the workload becomes tiring, they refer to the lack of materials, making it a barrier to provide an effective assistance. In view of this, 50% of the articles analysed, talk about their importance of nurses in the PHC. The Pre-Hospital context aims to provide the first assistance to the victim in circumstances of urgency and emergency, whether clinical or traumatic, from transportation to the specific destination that has adequate support for the victim. In other words, nursing is not only about that first service, but from the assistance provided with excellence in helping the victim, the stabilization of the same, to their transport to the Hospital or Reference Unit, increasing the chances of survival until their arrival. The Law n^o. 7,498 of June 25, 1986 of the Professional Exercise, in its article 11, in the item I, item I determine as a private activity of the Nurse: "direct care for patients with serious risk of life; in item m; care of high technical complexity and that requires scientific knowledge and that has the ability to make immediate decisions" (BRASIL, 1986). In the third paragraph of article 2, by decision of COREN-SP - DIR 01/2001, it is determined in accordance with Law 7,498 / 86, that "assistance in mobile ICU and SAV units (land, water and air), must be exercised by the Nurse" (COREN-SP 2001). The Federal Nursing Council (COFEN) created Resolution 260/2001, on July 12, 2001, aiming to validate the competence of Nurses in Pre-Hospital Care. To clarify the workload, and the private skills of the nurse working in this area, Ordinance No. 2048 was created (GENTIL, RAMOS AND WHITAKER, 2008). Clearly Adão (2012) and Veronese et al (2012) highlight that nurses in the mobile pre-hospital service of urgency and emergency is a fundamental element in care for the victim. Because he is a professional who has scientific technical knowledge.

As knowledge of civil and penal codes, as well as medical / nursing ethics (which portrays the rights of the client / patient); knowledge focused on interpersonal relationships and communication, aiming at the health care strategy, notions of disease epidemiology; knowledge about the risks of emergency extraction equipment; access to the intermediate airway and telemedicine for the use of medications in an emergency situation, in the absence of the medical professional; use of non-invasive monitor, electrical defibrillator and pacemaker (GENTIL, RAMOS & WHITAKER, 2008). As the nurse is a member of this team, his role and specific training are crucial to achieve Excellence in helping victims of accidents and urban violence (PEREIRA E, ALVES CSR, 2009). The rapid assessment of the severity of the trauma at the accident site can represent an opportunity for the victim to survive until he / she arrives at the hospital, which is why the importance of screening and a brief physical examination as instruments to aid decision making (BERTOGLIO et al., 2008). Nursing professionals are usually the first to respond to PCR and must initiate basic life support maneuvers while waiting for the arrival of the advanced support team (BERTOGLIO et al., 2008). It emphasizes that the care of patients in cardiorespiratory arrest can be divided into two stages: the primary assessment and the secondary assessment. Primary assessment involves basic life support and hemodynamic and respiratory support. The secondary evaluation involves the application of maneuvers for advanced life support (MARTINS, 2007). It is up to the nurse and his

team to assist the patients, offering artificial ventilation and circulation until the doctor arrives; thus, these professionals must acquire skills that enable them to act quickly and efficiently during the care of patients in cardiorespiratory arrest (ZANINI; NASCIMENTO; BARRA, 2006). According to Ferreira (2014) the practice of drug administration is performed by some health professionals; however, it is a practice of the nursing team. Because the nurse has knowledge of semiology and socio-technical, pharmacological, its mechanism of action, and its performance in the organism, in addition, performs a significant assessment of the patient's health status. The administration of medication requires knowledge and competence of the professional nurse (BARROS et al., 2014). The nurse working in the APH, besides being the main responsible for the peripheral venous access, it is observed that the same is qualified to perform techniques such as intraosseous and femoral (GENTIL; RAMOS; WHITAKER, 2008). This technique, which consists of introducing a needle into the bone marrow, favoring a rigid venous route, then allowing the infusion of drugs and solutions in the medullary cavity, the technique offers quick and effective access, taking about 20 seconds to reach the systemic circulation, the flow will vary according to the puncture site (SZARPAK L, 2016). Thus, the integration of efforts in a multiprofessional team provides the patient, whether in PCR or not, with a quality of care of which the nurse is essential (COSTA, 2005).

The nurse acts in the coordination of the nursing team

It was possible to observe that part of the analysed articles emphasizes on the role of the nurse in the management actions of the APH, which requires scientific technical knowledge, ability to work in a team, and autonomy to efficiently supply their function. This professional has increasingly conquered team management, coordination, and joining activities carried out by the team (ERDMANN; BACKES & MINUZZI, 2008). In other words, four of the articles, which represents 40%, can usefully discuss information about the nurse in the context of pre-hospital care management, emphasizing the importance of always seeking personal training to train his team. as a whole in accordance with the authors below:

One of the most addressed references about nursing in management in the prehospital context is found in the Cofen legislation, which is Resolution No. 375 22 March 2011. It addresses management as a crucial activity, due to the particular complexities of this service. For the Ministry of Health 2001, management portrays leadership exercised by professional nurses, where it becomes a key player in decision making. According to Silva, et al., (2010) reinforces that, in addition to providing a good service in direct care for the victim, as well as in management, the nurse professional above all, becomes responsible for the permanent education of his entire team aiming at quality in development. Placed by Veronese, et al., (2009) that, in order for urgent and emergency assistance to be satisfactory, it requires a qualified approach, from the first attendance at the center to then refer the necessary team to meet the victim's needs. For Guerra (2011) Nursing in the management of a pre-hospital care team, allows the construction of new forms of management, providing the improvement and alignment of health policies, aiming at the team's competencies and skills. Among the main gestation tools exercised by nurses, one highlighted is supervision, which at the PHC assumes a particularity, being different from other

health services. Such a tool is fundamental, as it guarantees the possibility of success in care, particularly in highly complex actions that require skill and quick thinking (BUENO; BERNARDES, 2010).

Among the skills of the professional nurse responsible for the supervision / management of the APH, the following stand out: the supervision and evaluation of the team's actions; ability to make urgent decisions; carrying out medical prescriptions through telemedicine; offer nursing care in situations of greater complexity, in which the patient is at risk of life (BRAZIL, Ministry of Health; 2006. 126p.)

For nursing assistants working in the pre-hospital care, the nurse in the management of the team is considered an important performance, since supervision is conceptualized as an administrative concept, which not only performs coordination, organization and human resource management activities, but also it is the main way to encourage and motivate the team, aiming to achieve the objectives of the quality of service provided (BERNARDES; RAMOS, 2009).

According to Vergara (2005, p. 131), there are three types of leadership: Democratic, Autocratic and Liberal Leadership. And the nurse must develop leadership according to the situation. Democratic leadership provides team communication, so they decide what challenges and paths to follow. In other words, it is a group decision (CHIAVENATTO, 2006 pág. 89).

For Maximiliano (1989) autocratic leadership is a leadership that the leader orders, and the team obeys, without even listening to the team about the decision. Such leadership is considered a setback, since it is not idealization together, so there can be disagreements. Liberal leadership, on the other hand, is one in which the leader lets the team make all the decisions, which can bring big problems, as it becomes a messy environment (MAXIMIANO, 2012). In view of the studies addressed in articles that encompass management in pre-hospital care in the selected samples, the authors mentioned above, harmoniously state that in mobile pre-hospital care, nurses develop an essential role in management, as it becomes a facilitator in the search for plausible results, in the integrality of the team, in supervision, in decision-making, and even in the development of protocols in care.

Pre-hospital Care in Basic Health Units

It is understood that the Basic Health Unit is the gateway for any patient, which is often not true, especially in trauma issues, as nursing professionals who work in basic units do not aim at the importance of understand about the pre-hospital context. Therefore, two of the articles that represent 20% present information about pre-hospital care and its importance in Basic Health Units. One of the analysed articles presents a significant quote about the ordinance regarding pre-hospital care in Basic Health Units. It is Ordinance GM / MS nº 1863, which prepared the National Emergency Care Plan, the Basic Health Units, considering them as a fixed care unit, in which the professional should be trained to provide necessary assistance in stabilizing the victim's referral, aiming at preventing greater damage to life (BRASIL, 2003).

Fixed Pre-Hospital Care is composed of Basic Health Units; Family Health Units; diagnostic and therapeutic services; Specialized outpatient clinics. Such units are responsible for providing care in cases of urgency through spontaneous demand, referred by the UBS and the Mobile Emergency Care Service (GENTIL, 2008). For Ramos (2004), the emergency characterized as pre-hospital aims to provide care in a systematic and practical way, demanding the commitment of a multidisciplinary team, promoting care as quickly as possible. According to the Ministry of Health, Basic Health Units are characterized as the main gateway for patients, through the Family Health Strategy, which is a family assistance program. Therefore, it is through this first service that the assessment is carried out through the Risk Classification. It appears that, despite the growth of nursing performance in pre-hospital care, little studies are found in the databases on the real importance of the role of nurses and the multidisciplinary team in the pre-hospital component in Basic Health Units. In this perspective, the training of the nursing team focused on the knowledge of cardiopulmonary arrest and the acquisition of adequate resuscitation maneuvers are activities of the nurse's competence, whether it is active in the hospital or basic unit (ZANINI; NASCIMENTO; BARRA, 2006). Because training becomes essential for development in carrying out care in necessary cases (ZAGO et al., 1999). In a cardiorespiratory arrest, it is considered mandatory that nurses, regardless of their specialty, be able to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (BARBOSA et al., 2006). That is, if the patient suffers a cardiac or cardiorespiratory arrest inside or near a BHU, there are great chances that he will suffer some damage, or even death, as professionals working in basic units see first aid only as a pre-hospital context, or as a private service of the Mobile Emergency Service. It becomes evident that the activities provided in urgency and emergency are skills built through practice, a practice that must be exhaustively practiced. Because the role of a nurse in this context requires such promptness and logical reasoning.

Conclusion

With the analysis of the studies, it was possible to conclude that Pre-Hospital Care is essential to avoid morbidity and mortality and possible sequelaeto the patient / client. Therefore, it is crucial that the service is efficient and effective. During the construction of this study, it was noted that much is said about the growth of nursing in the context of pre-hospital care, but little is said directly about the real importance of nursing in the area, except about the role of nurses in managerial activities. It is noticed that despite the growth of the area, pre-hospital care is little known by nurses working in Basic Units and Hospital Networks, which becomes a failure in primary care for victims of trauma, especially in Basic Units that they are the entrance doors of any patient. Through the data obtained after the analysis, it is possible to visualize, in basically all selected articles, the evidence regarding the nurse in the face of guidance, customer assistance and the continued training of health professionals and the population. Stresses that, at no time, the authors cited disagree with the opinions, but there are some divergences in the ideas, with the improvement in some citations, perhaps some author approaches something new to be debated. There is a huge need in the structuring of health services, especially the awareness of health professionals independent of specialization, regarding the importance of first aid knowledge.

To perform the role of leader effectively, the analysed articles brought what is important to self-knowledge, as well as the style of leadership exercised. The nursing profession has conquered its space every day, mainly in the pre-hospital context, seeking new knowledge, improvement, acting with responsibility in everything that is attributed to it according to the profession's attributions. In this way, it is expected that the evidence presented in this project has expressed with greater visibility regarding the real importance of nurses in pre-hospital care, their duties, both in the management of the team and in their performance in the field.

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