



Monitoring prenatal care performed by nurses in primary care

Acompanhamento ao pré-natal realizado por enfermeiro na atenção básica

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Erica Maria Silva Alves

Nurse Graduate by Uninassau

E-mail-ericakury@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The professional nurse has been showing in the assistance within primary care the guidelines passed during the consultation performed in the care of pregnancy in the humanized context through scientific knowledge and technical resources. The objective was to describe the importance of nursing in prenatal care performed in primary care, which has been bringing to society with emphasis on assistance and reporting the information provided during the consultation performed in prenatal care during pregnancy. The methodology used in the research was an integrative literature review of articles available in the Scielo, Lilacs, Pubmed databases published from 2016 to 2021. The results obtained in the research were divided into three categories according to the similarity where prenatal care in primary care is intended to ensure the puerperal rights from the moment of conception of the fetus until delivery being accompanied by multiprofessional health team, the contribution of prenatal care aims to cover the care of pregnant women seeking the satisfaction of these women in primary care, the guidelines passed on to pregnant women is of utmost importance for the care throughout pregnancy. It was found that in the literature according to the articles researched on prenatal care is evaluated through the use of various prenatal care during monitoring in primary care and the challenge of achieving and maintaining a satisfactory level of quality provided during the assistance to women in pregnancy of ensuring a necessary experience of welfare established by the multidisciplinary team professionals in this process maintains the efficiency of care provided to these pregnant women.

KEYWORDS: Prenatal, Nurses, Pregnancy, Basic care.

1 INTRODUCTION

Prenatal care is an important part of pregnancy and birth of women, the practice of this routine use is associated with better perinatal outcomes. The care accompanied by nursing professionals begin to incorporate a welcoming behavior by developing education and preventive measures to avoid risks in pregnancy (MARQUES et al., 2020).

Public interventions aimed at improving the accessibility and quality of prenatal, childbirth and newborn care are considered complex and high-cost procedures, based on indicators of maternal and child morbidity and mortality cost, are multifactorial events considered a challenge for Brazil, there are factors that hinder the improvement of indicators



such as of financing, inadequate oversight of the health system and health services in the organization of the health team (OLIVEIRA; CELENTO, 2016).

It is important to emphasize that prenatal care represents a care with this pregnant woman in the health service, so it should be organized in a humanized context through the use of scientific knowledge and technical resources recommended to meet their real needs in order to avoid complications during pregnancy (MENDES et al., 2020).

Due to the needs of pregnant women in the prenatal consultation made by nurses, it is necessary to monitor their prenatal care through the development of nursing professionals, and it is important the recommendation to make at least six prenatal consultations, use vaccines, diagnostic laboratory tests and routine inspections providing supplementation and appropriate medications to pregnant women (LEAL et al., 2020).

The care that pregnant women receive during prenatal care is humanized and satisfactory, during prenatal care nurses make pregnant women have adequate complete and comprehensive assistance and feel at ease at the time of consultation with the team (LIVRAMENTO et al., 2019).

In this sense, the purpose of having studied prenatal care was in order to preventive measures that ensure the healthy development of the mother during pregnancy and the baby.

Therefore, it is essential to address the principles that ensure the pregnant woman throughout her prenatal care, because in this way, the nursing professional has a greater bond with this pregnant woman, important for the quality of care during pregnancy.

The aim of this research is to describe the importance of nursing in the prenatal care performed in primary care, reporting the guidelines passed on by nursing professionals during the consultation with the pregnant woman.

2 METHODOLOGY

This study was based on an integrative literature review of exploratory nature formulated through the issues that addressed the importance of prenatal care performed by nurses in primary care in which this type of study covered the literature review where it was used a method that synthesized in an orderly systematic way the results of research on a particular topic or issue (ERCOLE et al., 2021).

The Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCiELO), the Virtual Health Library (VHL), Latin American and Caribbean Scientific and Technical Literature (LILACS), the PUBMED portal, which includes the online System for Medical Literature Search and Analysis (MEDLINE) were used as a search strategy.



The inclusion criteria used were full articles that addressed the theme of prenatal care provided by nurses; the exclusion criteria were articles that had no connection with the study objective, in Portuguese, English, and Spanish, published in national and international journals in the period between 2016 and 2021, available in original full texts and primary studies.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The process of selection and search of articles was found in a total of 300 articles where 180 articles selected according to the study objectives which indicates answering the research problem 6 (six) in LILACS, 4 (four) in PUBMED, 3 (three) in SCIELO that were read in full at the conclusion of choice. After reading the results and applying the inclusion criteria according to the research question, we defined 3 (three) articles in SCIELO, 6 (six) in LILACS, 4 (four) in PUBMED, totaling 13 articles for the sample of this study.

A literature review was used where a thorough reading was made and the data was analyzed by means of a descriptive form of topics and charts for a better understanding of the data selected and treated.

To carry out this research an integrative review was carried out, with exploratory and selective type readings, from which 13 articles published in the last 06 years were selected. The articles were found in chronological order in the PUBMED Portal, using the LILACS, MEDLINE, and SCIELO databases.

The selected articles were extracted from the following databases: 06 articles from the Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences Literature (LILACS), 04 articles from the Online System for Search and Analysis of Literature Medium (PUBMED), 03 articles from the Scientific Electronic Library Online (SCIELO). After reading and analyzing the data from each article, they were grouped into tables and their results.

Table 01: Representation of the articles selected in the study

ARTICLE	AUTHORS/YEAR	DATABASE	PERIODICAL	RESULTS
01	PRUDÊNPIO; MAMEDE (2018)	PUBMED	REVISTA GAUCHA ENFERMAGEM	A predominance of low expectations and high satisfaction was identified among pregnant women regarding their perception of prenatal care.
02	SILVA; PEGORARO (2018)	SCIELO	REVISTA DE PSICOLOGIA E SAÚDE	According to the article, to welcome the professionals and support the vision of a quality prenatal care, which is concerned with providing information about the first care to the pregnant woman and the baby.
03	OLIVEIRA, et al (2019)	PUBMED	REVISTA LATINA AMERICANA EM ENFERMAGEM	It was found the possibility of improving the quality of prenatal care, which can minimize the negative socioeconomic impact on family health, the indicators used in the model are like the "cegonha" care network in primary care.
04	BHATTY, et al (2020)	PUBMED	TEXTO & CONTEXTO ENFERMAGEM	In the paper evaluated the prenatal and postnatal attitude and practice and family members towards the birth of a female child residing in urban areas.
05	LAGO, et al(2020)	LILACS	REVISTANURSING	This article seeks to analyze the scientific achievements of the policies responsible for childbirth in Brazil and the delivery of women assisted in public health services in primary care during the pre-natal period.
06	RODRIGUES, et al (2020)	LILACS	REVISTANURSING	Pregnant women need to change the difficulties faced during pregnancy in prenatal care, the multiprofessional team unit, training and improvement of health professionals and prenatal counseling and primary care in the quality of care provided to women during pregnancy.

07	SOUZA, et al (2020)	LILACS	REVISTANURSING	The evaluation of materials and equipment was based on the technical manual for low-risk prenatal care and the pregnant woman's card is an important source of record during prenatal consultations and a source of study for evaluating prenatal quality.
08	MOTA, et al (2021)	LILACS	REVISTA BAIANA EM ENFERMAGEM	Self-care in the relevant and indispensable postpartum period and breastfeeding and learning for better care and educational practices in pregnancy were addressed.
09	OLIVEIRA; FILHO (2021)	LILACS	REVISTA REDEDE CUIDADOS EM SAÚDE	Within the evaluation of prenatal care, the linkage, continuity of care, and comprehensive care in the principles of primary care were analyzed.
10	ROCHA, et al (2021)	LILACS	REVISTA EM ENFERMAGEM DA UFSM	Strategies have been developed to minimize the difficulties faced in the usual low-risk prenatal risks.
11	ROCHA, et al (2021)	PUBMED	REVISTA EM ENFERMAGEM DA UFSM	It investigated determinants involved in prenatal care by discussing care as a way to promote health during pregnancy in everyday life with integrity in primary care.
12	TORRES, et al (2021)	SCIELO	REVISTA BRASILEIRA GINECOLOGIA E OBSTETRÍCIA	Prenatal care is considered vital to reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity, according to the health organization, and includes treatment of pregnancy symptoms and assessment of the mother and fetus.
13	PAIZ, et al(2021)	SCIELO	REVISTA CIÊNCIA &SAÚDE COLETIVA	The purpose of this article was to identify factors associated with the full satisfaction of pregnant women with prenatal care in health services.

For a better understanding of the selected studies, thematic categories were highlighted according to similarity, namely: Prenatal care in primary care; Contribution to prenatal care in primary care; The guidelines passed on to pregnant women in primary care.

4 PRENATAL CARE IN PRIMARY CARE

Prenatal care is a service provided by health professionals establishing a respectful relationship with the woman during pregnancy monitoring, understanding it as a natural and physical process, respecting her feelings needs and cultural values, professionals are willing to help pregnant women reducing anxiety and insecurity promoting physical and mental health throughout pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum ensuring access to quality care where they are provided in basic health units (SILVA et al., 2021).



Maternal and child care is a strategy of the Ministry of Health that aims to reduce possible damage to mother-child, one of the actions of this strategy including prenatal care, focus for disease prevention, promotion, health treatment and problems that may occur during pregnancy, seeking to reduce the maternal and perinatal mortality rate, especially for delicate reasons and quality prenatal care preventable, according to the need for humanized care, integrity of efforts in the organization and management of health services (SOUZA et al., 2020).

The quality of care to the newborn has always been one of the main means for good care practices reducing neonatal mortality, this type of care in primary care has undergone changes, nursing care tends to help in this process from delivery to birth (AYRES et al., 2021).

With the program of humanization before and during birth with the goal of reducing mortality in pregnant women in the perinatal and neonatal period are a landmark of public policy the Stork Network was established where its main objective is to improve actions related to maternal and child health promotes obstetric care in layered recommendation form of a network encouraging good practices of care delivery and birth (LAGO et al., 2020)

Pregnancy is a phase that involves physiological changes and important effects on organic, psychological and social systems of women, prenatal care aims to ensure the development of pregnancy maternal health so that the fetus develops well leading the pregnant woman to give birth to a healthy child this process includes an approach aspects biopsychosocial attention to ensure comprehensive care that should be added to the activity prevention and education, prenatal care, primary care, adequacy of prenatal care is related to protective factors to prevent risks to fetal death reflects directly on the reduction of premature birth rates and low fetal weight, avoids complications and beneficial prognoses for pregnant women (OLIVEIRA; FILHO, 2021).

It is essential to obtain clinical results provided in quality health care and humanized during pregnancy and childbirth for mothers and babies in addition to having a positive effect on childbirth, is associated with lower morbidity and mortality of assistance actions in primary care in order to improve care during pregnancy, according to the care recommended in prenatal consultation, the mother should be accompanied by her partner to better protect, emphasizing that prenatal care is a health care to the pregnant woman and the baby to ensure the quality of monitoring throughout pregnancy and postpartum (TOMASI et al., 2021).

In Brazil, the Ministry of Health (2012) is responsible for formulating the programs of humanization in prenatal and childbirth and the Stork Network initiative formulating guidelines for monitoring prenatal care and ensuring the quality of care to pregnant women served in the



public health network, In the implementation of prenatal care the Brazilian municipality is responsible for coordinating the basic health network beyond the start of prenatal care is at least seven consultations in the first quarter, are also recommended laboratory tests and obstetric clinical procedures and educational activities, immunizations, multidisciplinary care and guidance on breastfeeding and childbirth (SILVA et al. , 2019)

The quality of care can be evaluated through the use of various prenatal care, most of which basically take into account the month of prenatal care initiation, the number of consultations and gestational age at the time of delivery, in addition to strengthening the information system and staff training for health professionals from different levels of care, being able to exchange knowledge and seek qualified prenatal care (RUSCHI et al., 2021).

The prenatal care has the challenge of achieving and maintaining a satisfactory level of quality in the services provided so that the assistance to women during pregnancy maintains the guarantee of a necessary experience involving health professionals in this process to maintain efficiency in primary care service, an innovative strategy aimed at the integration, implementation providing care to women at all stages of the life cycle to ensure that rights of birth planning, humanized care in pregnancy when childbirth and puerperium are as well as growth safe and healthy development of children under 24 months the morbidity and maternal mortality (OLIVEIRA et al., 2015).

As an institutional strategy to expand the welfare of pregnant women and children, the birth of healthy babies and the preparation of women for childbirth and breastfeeding, the ministry of health launched the humanization of childbirth and the "Rede Cegonha" when recognizing the need to include this to reduce mortality in Brazil, there is the implementation of the plan for humanization of prenatal care and Birth, which aims to reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality in order to expand from prenatal care to qualified counseling and promotion of the link between outpatient care and childbirth where it should be understood as a physiological and natural function a special experience for the woman and her partner including her family (SILVA; PEGORARO, 2018).

5 CONTRIBUTION OF PRENATAL CARE IN PRIMARY CARE

The assistance provided by nurses to women is part of this trajectory and evolution because the performance of these professionals is based on the humanization of labor and birth care and is closely related to changes in nursing practice, nursing satisfaction of nursing professionals for pregnant women is related to the application of non-drug methods for pain



relief, support and promotion of pregnant women with care to humanization instituted in the process of pregnancy and help the empowerment of pregnancy, several studies show that obstetric care improves the performance of care and is recognized by the World Health Organization (BOMFIM et al, 2021).

The nurse in primary care to pregnant women plays an increasingly active role in the health system the valorization of the process of health promotion and organization in the current global scenario, in this case nursing aims at the recognition of the nurse protagonist and excellence of these professionals emphasizing as dynamic professional category, they serve in primary care acting in public policies as an action of strategic importance in health care, so nurses have the possibility to reposition their practice requirements that appear in the current context (BARROS et al., 2020).

Therefore, the quality of prenatal care is not limited to quantitative aspects, such as the number of consultations or the early initiation of prenatal care a holistic and problem-solving strategy must be included to allow women to experience their reproductive cycle in a positive way, thus reducing the risk of complications in the puerperium and increasing the success rate of breastfeeding, nurses as educators have important responsibilities in the health care medical assistance by conducting educational activities based on individualization, integrality, self-care and empowerment of women, for pregnant women should be allowed to make autonomous decisions (MOTA et al. , 2021).

The practice developed by nurses refers to the guidelines for coping with pregnancy complications and establishing a link during prenatal clinical care, requiring a multidisciplinary training, involving various professionals as a focus on promoting more actions of safety information during pregnancy and quality of care in the puerperium (HIGASHI et al., 2021).

The satisfaction of pregnant women with prenatal care has also been shown to be a factor that stimulates the exploration and continuity of prenatal care follow-up these scientific evidence allows considering the relevance of the survey of evaluation of prenatal care in Brazil in order to fill this gap of knowledge also the study objective is to evaluate prenatal care in the following forms to determine the expectation and level of satisfaction of pregnant women accompanied in public primary care services (PRUDÊNCIO et al., 2018).

It highlights the focus on prenatal care in primary health care, one of the most discussed issues and public investment today, the reception of pregnant women in the basic health unit is performed in individual and collective spaces as consultations and group meetings, strengthening prenatal care of primary care professionals provides interventions that help reduce premature



birth and diseases and neonatal and infant mortality rates can understand that care to pregnant women must be multifaceted with the need beyond the limits of the office, not only by the family health team but also by the entire multiprofessional team, an approach to prenatal care is conducive to humanization and comprehensive care that is qualified equipment in the process of promoting women's health during pregnancy in addition to the integration of knowledge however these activities suggested PHPN is the ability of professional nurses, has the support as the monitoring of prenatal risk according to the legislation professional nursing practice in Brazil provides for the nursing consultation and description are performed by nurses (ROCHA et al., 2021).

Prenatal care is an important tool to link the pregnant woman to the network of health services, when provided by well-trained professionals, has the potential to reduce negative outcomes for maternal and child health, prenatal care includes clinical and educational actions, has as its main objective to monitor the development of pregnancy and manage the conditions of primary care nursing professionals so that the pregnant woman, the fetus and mother's self-care promoted in primary care services assistance (PAIZ et al., 2020).

In prenatal care the set of measures to ensure monitoring development and observation of all aspects of pregnancy, prenatal care behaviors formulated by nursing professionals are based on scientific evidence and assist in decision making of health professionals performed in primary health care during pregnancy monitoring (PEREIRA, et al., 2021).

6 THE ORIENTATIONS GIVEN TO PREGNANT WOMEN IN PRIMARY CARE

Nurses see prenatal care as a time to guide pregnant women so that they have autonomy and empowerment, but professionals pass guidelines related to good practices in labor and birth care that are healthy for pregnant women at the time of comprehensive care offered in primary health care, nurses adopt welcoming behaviors and establish links as part of education and preventive measures (RAZNIEVSKI, et al., 2020).

Educational activities with lectures, groups of pregnant women or dialogue wheels are important because they help to reflect on the guidelines passed to pregnant women during pregnancy, considering the characteristics of the recommendations of prenatal care, it is clear that health care during pregnancy is one of the main indicators of birth prognosis, it is important its investigative nature of health problems and its role in highlighting and good practices during prenatal care, should be accepted to understand the benefits of childbirth oriented washing in consideration the changes in the model of childbirth care in Brazil, health education in the closest



point of access to primary care and the quality of the prenatal team and the obstetric care promised created a bond between women bringing important contributions directed by nursing professionals in the care during pregnancy (GUEDES, et al., 2017).

In pregnancy is considered a unique moment in the life of women focused on safety need inherent attention health professionals involved in prenatal care, including nurses, help is designed to welcome the monitoring of the pregnant woman who is characterized by different physical and emotional changes, among which measures are taken to avoid reducing the increase in maternal and child morbidity and mortality to ensure the plan approved by the ministry of health of humanized and integral care guaranteeing humanization before and during childbirth in the model of integral humanized care defines the active participation of pregnant women and their families and supporting their right to participate in consultations for care and these and obstacles that impact the quality of care (ROCHA et al. , 2021).

Pregnancy is an important stage in the life of any woman, pregnant women seek primary care centers for adequate previous guidance, it is recommended that pregnant women referred and monitored during prenatal care are recorded in the provider's plan, providing incentives to benefit the care team guidelines, prenatal care is one of the plans of the health and family strategy (ESF) in which pregnant women are registered, monitored in primary care during pregnancy, receiving comprehensive care under the guidance of the nursing team, incentives and benefits that are presented through nursing consultations, group of pregnant women, lectures and home visits (CRISTOFARI, et al., 2019).

According to the recommendations of the ministry of health prenatal care should be performed in primary health care, composed of a multidisciplinary team where one of these professionals are the nurses who provide assistance through welcoming behavior and increased education and preventive actions to form a birthplace and get quality health services, the main recommendation for an adequate prenatal care during pregnancy should be at least six consultations starting in the first trimester of pregnancy, second trimester, during the consultation held in primary care (MELO, et al., 2020).

Considering the importance and technology of breastfeeding, preparation for childbirth in primary care of the newborn is passed on to the pregnant woman information of the care to be provided during prenatal care in the process that the SUS adheres to the recommended guidelines during the care provided and accompanied by professional nurses in primary care (OLIVEIRA, et al., 2018).



The quality of health care for pregnant women requires more than problem solving or access to technical resources, to ensure a humanized care, the principles of user access to primary care should be followed in the insertion in the reference system and reverse diagnosis, professional training and availability of technical resources for health care instituted the program of Integral Assistance to Women's Health through the movement of women together with health professionals have the right to it, good structures and holistic care that has produced good results, quality prenatal care to the needs of humanity, integrity and efforts in the organization and management of health services, continuing education use of health professionals and technology, education during pregnancy (SOUZA et al., 2020).

The quality care to the maternal and child group remains a challenge getting prenatal care being possible and continuous the pregnant woman is autonomous and identity proof risks during pregnancy, integrated planning and activities and development in the nursing network health education actions should be considered priorities in the context of primary care is organizational form of health and strategic work priorities for consolidation and expansion of healthy services, complementing the traditional model improving care actions and determinants of morbidity and mortality (OLIVEIRA et al., 2019).

7 FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In view of the survey of researched articles, it was observed that there is much content produced in recent years on the subject of nursing contribution in primary care as the relationship to personal data and satisfaction of pregnant women during the care provided by nurses and wellbeing of patients, requiring improvement in some points such as better individual and group communications with humanized reception.

Thus, we can see that the improvement of the nursing team is always necessary and must be sought by basic health units as well as by nurses and other health professionals for the assistance to have quality services provided to the community in a general and scientific manner.

During the research conducted on assistance provided to pregnant women is expressed in a positive way and helps pregnant women with all the information and care in a precise and clear way helping with the satisfaction of patients assisted in the basic health unit.



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