



Memory and history of the Nursing Technical Course at the Colégio Brigadeiro Newton Braga (1985-2018)

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to present the history of a Nursing course that is completing thirty-seven years of

existence in the space of Colégio Brigadeiro Newton Braga. The course started in 1985 in compliance with the specificities of Law 5692/71 and continues to be fully operational until the present day, in the school's space, bringing numerous benefits both to the school community and to high school students who are also students of this technical nursing course. Initially, we will make a historical overview of the institution where the course works and later bring the history of the course and to finalize the difficulties and advances that have been detected in its practices over time. Our theoretical and methodological foundation is mainly reflected in the conceptions of Benjamin (1994), Bossi (2004) and Certeau (1994), among others. Three narratives from teachers of the course will be used, thus tracing the methodological path that we will follow, to bring this story. Like Benjamin (1994), we believe that the act of narrating a story makes it preserved from oblivion, in addition to being sure that nothing that once happened can be considered lost to History.

Keywords: Technical Course, Nursing, History, Narratives

1 INTRODUCTION

The Nursing Technical Course, on which we will focus in this article, has been in full operation since 1985 at the Colégio Brigadeiro Newton Braga; a federal public institution of military nature, linked to the Air Force Command.

According to its Internal Rules, it is an assistance school linked to the Brazilian Air Force, whose purpose is to provide elementary and high school education, in accordance with the federal legislation in force, observing the laws and regulations in force in the Air Force. It attends to the direct dependents of military personnel and civil servants of the Air Force, as well as military personnel of other forces, when

there is a vacancy, enabling these students to enter military schools and civilian institutions of higher education.

The mission of these FAB assistance schools is to offer quality education aggregated to integral, ethical and moral formation, in addition to the principles and values cultivated within the Air Force, training its student body in critical-reflective attitudes so that they can, as autonomous citizens, be aware of their rights, duties and responsibilities in any professional field they act (RICA, 21- 304/2018).

The Colégio Brigadeiro Newton Braga was founded on April 4, 1960, on the initiative of three military Air Force personnel: Captain Murillo Wanderley, Captain Álvaro Alvim and Sergeant Agnaldo Elias Guimarães. The school activities began in a very precarious way, in an improvised shed in the Galeão neighborhood, in the city of Rio de Janeiro. A total of 120 students were enrolled, under the name Ginásio Brigadeiro Newton Braga. For Justino Magalhães (1996):

To understand and explain the historical existence of an educational institution is, while integrating it into the broader reality that is the educational system, to contextualize it, implicating it in the framework of the evolution of a community and a region, it is finally to systematize and (re)write its life path in its multidimensionality, giving it a historical meaning (p.2).

Initially, the school only sheltered students from the old Gymnasium (today, from the 6th to the 9th grade). All the effort to found this institution was due to the fact that in 1960 there was only one public school operating in Ilha do Governador: Mendes de Morais School. Only a public gymnasium would not provide enough space for the students of the whole neighborhood.

The Air Force had its air base there, and many aviators and civil employees had children of junior high school age. In 1960, the Military School in Rio de Janeiro still did not accept the enrollment of girls. It was in this context, of the need for educational support, that the Brigadeiro Newton Braga Gymnasium was founded.

Image 01: First class of the Brigadeiro Newton Braga Gymnasium (1960)



Source: CBNB Memory Center

As time went by, the number of students grew and it was necessary to move the site to the old Aeronautics Police building, also in the Galeão neighborhood. The building was empty because at that time the police force had been transferred to Brasília. Math Teacher Iracema Souza, brought us her narratives informing that,

[...] the School was born being installed in a reimbursable (a Shed) that was left empty here in Galeão, with the change of the Capital to Brasília. Professor Murillo Wanderley wanted to contribute to the military parents who were coming transferred from other states and who had children of school age. Soon afterwards the school grew and had to be transferred to a building owned by the Air Force Police, which was empty, in view of the Capital's transfer to Brasília. Then this PA building was given to Professor Murillo and so the entire gymnasium and admission were installed. We left that initial shack and went to the PA building (Verbal information)¹.

However, when he received a visit from Brigadier Marcio de Sousa Melo, he realized the importance of that initiative of the military involved in the foundation and promised a proper space for the construction of the Gymnasium, which took place in 1969. From that year on, the school was located at the Avião Square, number 01. And so, new conquests were being inserted for the well being of the students as well as the teachers who worked in this institution.

Image 02: Brigadeiro Newton Braga Gymnasium's definitive headquarters (1969)



Source: CBNB Memory Center

Little by little, the physical structure of the school was being modified in order to adapt to the new legislation and practical work needs. And so, the classrooms were being adjusted, the library inaugurated, the auditorium built, the cafeteria inaugurated, the insertion of a doctor, dentist and nursing room in the Gymnasium space.

¹ Interview with the teacher Iracema Souza, who joined the gymnasium as a mathematics teacher in 1962, remaining there until her retirement.

In 2003, the Aeronautics Command, through Opinion no. 151/COJAER/2003, acknowledged the College's operation according to the norms that govern public education, especially the Law of Directives and Bases for Education, and decided to consider the public and social interest and open wide-access vacancies for students without ties to the Aeronautics. Today, the Colégio Brigadeiro Newton Braga has about 1,200 students, whose parents have or do not have links to the Air Force Command.

In 1985, the first class of the Technical Nursing Course started at the Colégio Brigadeiro Newton Braga. The course was created to offer professionalizing studies for students, contributing to the education of those who wanted to become Nursing Technicians. In addition, the Galeão Air Force Hospital (HFAG) is located near the College, favoring the students' familiarity with the chosen area.

2 THE HISTORY OF THE TECHNICAL COURSE OF NURSING THAT WORKS SINCE 1985 IN THE COLÉGIO BRIGADEIRO NEWTON BRAGA

Walter Benjamin (1994) helps us start writing this history when he affirms that the act of narrating one's own history preserves it from oblivion. It is in this context that we wish to recompose the history of the Technical Nursing course, which was built through the involvement of several people who work at the Colégio Brigadeiro Newton Braga (CBNB).

It all started in November 1984, when the then General Director of the CBNB, Professor Roberto da Silva Freitas, decided to designate a Study Commission to implement the Professional Course, Technical Nursing, at the high school level (based on Law 5692/71).

The idea was to offer the professionalizing course to the young students of the College, and at the same time contribute to their education by using the Galeão Air Force Hospital (HFAG) for the internships.

This Commission was designated by CBNB Biology Professors Armandino Manuel Proença de Almeida and Mario de Araújo Lima Sobrinho. The former was in charge of the Biology Coordination and would also be in charge of the Coordination of Training Studies and Implementation of the project.

And in a context of meetings with the organizing team, it was defined that the course would be under the direction of the Director General of the CBNB and subject to the Coordination of Biology. It would be aimed at CBNB students, which would be held concomitantly in the 2nd and 3rd grades of the old high school.

During implementation, the curricula and global workloads were based on resolutions 7/77 and 8/77 of the Federal Education Council, published in the Federal Official Journal on May 24, 1977, Section I Part II Page 6293. The total workload of the Theoretical part would be 710 hours and the Internship 950 hours, for a grand total of 1,660 hours.

The Instrumental Disciplines would be taught by Biology Professors of the CBNB and the Professional Disciplines by Nurses, according to Law 2604/55, article 3, paragraph "b". In this case, the course relied on the HFAG, which would provide the Professors/Nurses, due to the Agreement with this

hospital and the CBNB (HFAG Official Letter no. 048). The internship agreement was signed on June 18th, 1985. And the practical classes would be held in the Chemistry Laboratory, twinned with the classroom.

And so, the first class of the Technical Nursing Course began in 1985, with Professor Roberto da Silva Freitas as its General Director, Professor Armandino Manuel Proença de Almeida as Coordinator of Instrumental Disciplines, 1st Lt Alice Esteves Rodrigues as Coordinator of Professional Disciplines, and 1st Lt Maria Ângela Coelho Gonçalves as Coordinator of Supervised Internships at HFAG.

The authorization for the course was based on DEPENS Ordinance No. 045/DEI, dated 02/27/1987. An agreement was also signed on 12/21/1987, with the Santa Maria Madalena Clinic (CSMM) on Ilha do Governador, as a complementary internship field.

Thus, the classes and internships were developed until, in 1995, under the General Direction of Professor Hugo Alves de Castro and the Coordination of Professor Maria da Conceição da Mota Rodrigues (Branca), the first public competition for Professors/Nurses took place to fill three vacancies in the College.

The approved candidates were Cintia Lobo César, Ligia Mara Correa de Andrade and Zulmira Maria Marques de Pinho, starting the work in March 1996, in a class composed of 45 students, 30 from the morning shift and 15 from the evening shift of the CBNB. Both the Instrumental and the Professional disciplines would be taught by the three professors. The discipline of Psychology Applied to Nursing was taught by Professor/Psychologist Rosangela Rabello Carneiro (belonging to the SOPP of the CBNB).

Professor Maria da Conceição da Mota Rodrigues, although she was not a nurse, but a teacher by training, had an unmatched commitment and dedication, getting a room that would be the Nursing Laboratory for practical classes, which were held in a space located near the school's sports court.

The three teachers got together and for the sake of a good progress of the work, they organized the Nursing Laboratory for this purpose, listing the materials that were necessary. Some permanent materials, which were out of use in the school's infirmary: hospital bed with crank, bedside table, ladder, serum support, screen, dressing cart, wheelchair, adult anthropometric scale, injection clamp, comadre, stainless steel trays, and others.

They requested some consumable materials from the Administration, so that the practical classes could be developed, and these were gradually acquired (sheets for arranging the patient's bed, both to line the foam and to cover the patient, a set of face and bath towels, cloths for the screen and curtains for sun protection in the afternoon). It is worth mentioning that Professor Maria da Conceição da Mota Rodrigues herself made the cloths for the screen, the tracing (mobile bed sheet) and the laboratory curtains. For individual use, the students themselves acquired the materials for practical classes (syringe, needle, scalpel, glove, gauze, bandage, thermometer, stethoscope, blood pressure monitor, and others).

The supervised internships in the class of 1996/1997 also start taking place at the Casa Gerontológica de Aeronáutica Brigadeiro Eduardo Gomes (CGABEG), under an agreement signed on 04/17/1991, and at the Hospital Central da Aeronautica (HCA), under an agreement signed on 08/01/1995.

Professor Zulmira Maria asked Professor Eliane Carrapateira of Arts, to create a new emblem for the Technical Course of Nursing of the CBNB, based on the emblem of the CBNB, but with the symbol of the lamp of Nursing in the center. Three different colors were designed and blouses with the emblem were made in "Silk Screen", with blue and water green tones, which unfortunately did not become adequate for the students' daily use. Only in the class of 2000/2001, Professor Zulmira Maria got the emblem of the Technical Course to be organized as embroidery, in blue, on the white blouse.

Image 04: Emblem of the Nursing Technical Course of the CBNB



Source: CBNB Memory Center

In 1998, the Administration got a temporary contract for a Teacher/Nurse, Anita Guarany Areias de Araújo, who taught the 1998/1999 class, and was able to renew her contract for the 2000/2001 class.

In 1999, through an agreement with the Municipal Health Secretariat (SMS-RJ), and internship in Psychiatry was held at the Colônia Juliano Moreira, in Jacarepaguá, and also at the Jurandyr Manfredini Hospital, next to the Colônia, created to assist new patients in crisis.

In 2002, the SO/Nurse Joélia de Jesus Alves, from the HFAG, came to teach in the Course, as an assignee, together with Professor Zulmira Maria. In the same year, Nurse-Teachers Lilian da Costa Santanna and Rosemary Macário da Silva were hired, due to the need for Supervision of the Students' Internship by Professors from the Educational Institution itself, according to the legislation of the Regional Council of Nursing (COREN) / RJ.

In November 2003, a new Authorization for the Course was issued by DEPENS - Ordinance No. 221/DE-1 of November 26, 2003, which adjusts the Course to the requirements of the Law of Directives and Bases of National Education (Law No. 9394/96), in addition to the requirements of COREN/RJ.

In 2004, Professor Zulmira Maria stepped away from the Course Coordination and SO Joélia de Jesus Alves took over. Some time later the Professors/Nurses Odaléa Lima Sales Silva and Selma Almeida de Jesus were approved for the new class that was beginning. After some time, Professor Odaléa requested her resignation.

The supervised internships will also be carried out at the Duque de Caxias Municipal Hospital (HMDC) through an agreement signed on 03/15/2007.

In 2012, new Lieutenants arrived at CBNB: Nurse Lieutenant Vanessa Santos da Silva, taking over the Coordination of the Technical Nursing Course and Nurse Lieutenant Mônica de Almeida Correia, to teach the classes. During Lt Vanessa's gestational period, Teacher Selma took over, on an interim basis, for a short period of time. After her absence, SO Joélia de Jesus Alves returns to the Coordination.

In 2015, teacher Zulmira Maria returns to the Coordination and the Technical Nursing Course starts receiving the acronym CTENF.

In February 2016, the Pedagogue Emilia Maia Montenegro began working in the Course, supporting the CTENF Coordination in the necessary orientations. Also in 2016, Nurse Lieutenant Edilamar dos Santos Fabrício, from CEMAL, came to contribute by teaching classes at CTENF. The following year, we welcomed Nurse Lieutenant Monike Gomes de Castro to the classroom. On 01/02/2018, Professor Zulmira Maria requested to step away from the Course Coordination, taking over from Lieutenant/Nurse Edilamar.

We emphasize that throughout the entire trajectory of the CTENF, we had a single class, whose selection of candidates was always students from the CBNB itself, occurring every two years. The ideal would be to have new classes starting every school year, which seems feasible to us with the New High School legislation, which contemplates Technical and Professional Education. We agree with Benjamin (1994) when he states that *a lived event is finite, or at least closed in the sphere of the lived, while the remembered event is boundless, because it is just a key to everything that came before and after.*

3 THE DIFFICULTIES AND ADVANCES DETECTED BY TEACHERS OVER TIME IN THE TECHNICAL NURSING COURSE

Everyday life invents itself with a thousand ways of unauthorized hunts.

Michel de Certeau

The beginning of the course was marked by a series of meetings that had the objective of structuring it for its effective implementation. With the advent of Law 5692/71, the course fit perfectly into the new legislation, but it needed to be well structured and with the proper adjustments for functioning in the school space. And to decipher the parchment suggested by Certeau (1994), the coordinators informed us that they met as often as necessary.

But even so, they encountered difficulties related to the place where the course would take place, adequate materials, laboratory, teachers, and an agreement for internships, among others.

At the beginning of the course, the classroom did not have a laboratory equipped for practical nursing classes and the teachers were assigned to each class from the HFAG staff². The greatest difficulty encountered was that there was no laboratory equipped with materials necessary for the demonstration of nursing techniques and procedures, for the subsequent training of students (Statement A).

Their fundamental goal was to organize a technical course that would be able to graduate quality Nursing Technicians, and thus, it was necessary to adapt the Course Plan to COREN's requirements³.

The course went through moments of impasse for its continuity, but thanks to the effort and dedication of Prof. Branca in obtaining the necessary materials for the laboratory, to the establishment of agreements for internships and the hiring of effective teachers/nurses for the course, as well as Prof. Zulmira Maria in adapting the Course Plan to COREN's requirements and, most importantly, emphasizing the quality of the students' professional training in the internship fields (Statement B).

The course started precariously, but the involvement of both the directors, the coordinators and the teachers made the desire to have a technical nursing course at the school come true.

Since the beginning, to get into the course, the students needed to belong to the CBNB's student body, besides taking a knowledge test mainly involving the Biology area and being in the 2nd or 3rd year of the old high school, today called High School.

The students interested in taking the Nursing Technical Course at CBNB should be in the second or third year of high school. Due to the great interest of the candidates, there was always a knowledge test, mainly in biology, to select and fill the vacancies. At the beginning of the course, the classroom did not have a laboratory equipped for practical nursing classes, and the teachers were assigned to each class from the HFAG staff (Statement C).

In dialogue with current professors of the Nursing course, the desire to expand the number of openings for students from outside the College is present all the time. For them, it would be interesting to train other professionals in the area who do not necessarily need to be CBNB students. They believe that it would be a significant advance in the lives of many students who would like to study and work in this area.

As a future project, the CBNB could offer the Technical Course in Nursing to the community of Ilha do Governador, through a selection process with a knowledge test, in the same way that it selects its students internally (Statement C).

Finally, we highlight that the new high school has reinforced the importance of professional technical education in Brazil, demonstrating the importance of this course offered to students at Colégio Brigadeiro Newton Braga. We identified in the teachers' statements that it would be a great advance for the institution to expand the number of nursing teachers, since it would be feasible to expand the offer of vacancies to more students from the internal community, but especially from the external community.

²-Galeão Air Force Hospital.

³- COREN - Regional Council of Nursing of Rio de Janeiro.

4 CONCLUDING REMARKS

The technical nursing course of the CBNB started its activities in 1985 in compliance with the specificities of Law 5692/71. Even with some difficulties, we noticed that the commitment of both the direction, the coordination and the professors that would work in the course really made it happen.

For some time it was necessary to make adjustments in the chemistry classroom so that the course classes could take place, but little by little the conquest of the proper room and adequate materials for the practical part was made.

The agreements for practical internships were made and the students were able to do them at the RJ Municipal Health Secretary, at Colônia Juliano Moreira, and also at Jurandyr Manfredini Hospital.

The teachers with whom we talked consider that it would be a great advance to expand the offer of openings for students from outside the school, but they make it clear that it would only be viable if the number of teachers were also expanded.

We end this article with notes from Ecleia Bosi when she tells us that to bring back a memory, an Ariadne's thread is not enough; it is necessary to unravel threads of several skeins, because it is a meeting point of several paths (BOSI, 1994, p. 413).

Bringing a bit of the history of the technical nursing course helped us retrace several paths already traveled, pointing out how much we still have to grow from the expansion of the number of openings for both students and teachers.

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