Care Intersectoriality of children and adolescents who use psychoactive substances

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This study addresses the interdisciplinary theme in health actions directed to drugs, mental health and youth protection. The aim is to understand the intersectoral conception among the psychosocial attention network and the attention and social protection network in Cascavel, Paraná, Brazil, in order to care children and adolescents who use psychoactive substances. The process should be understood from its social totality and as a historical construction, consequently, the theoretical framework of historical materialism was chosen. As Cascavel’s Attention and Social Protection Network is under construction and requires scientific research that contributes to its development, this will also be a descriptive and exploratory research. In an operational way, semi-structured interviews were carried out in the work environment, with workers from the services that make up the Attention and Social Protection Network in Cascavel, regarding children and adolescents care, under psychoactive substances addiction. The data collection period was from January to April, 2018. The content analysis was used. This issue takes part of a larger Master’s research, however only one thematic category is presented here, the interdisciplinarity understanding by the different actors. In relation to the attempt of an intersectoriality contextualization, the allusion found as actions do not develop in isolation and joint actions, there are also references to movement and rupture. The concept of completeness also appears associated with intersectoriality. In addition, other characteristics found that the comprehension involves interaction, connection, information exchange, sharing, articulation of actions and dialogue. Pereira (2014) problematizes that the term intersectoriality presents many meanings, being a strategic articulation among distinct sectors, an articulation tool between the knowledges and actions of different areas in order to achieve the same objective, and a shared social practice. These ideas converge with the participants’ understanding of this study. There were also references about movement and rupture denoting that, from the point of view of the participants, the change process is a necessary movement to overcome the fragmented practices that lead to intersectoral actions, which is conflictive. In agreement with Monnerat & Souza (2009, p. 208), the actions of intersectoral integration are quite audacious and they involve the "creative construction of a new object of intervention common to the different sectors of the State that deal with social issues." Regarding the association presented by the research participants between intersectoriality and integrality, it is possible to affirm that both concepts are used as a way to overcome the fragmented practices, considering the complexity of the question. In this sense, Yazbek (2014, p. 98) points out that intersectoriality "implies the implementation of integrated actions and overcoming the attention fragmentation to social needs of the population". Since the study participants demonstrate theoretical knowledge about intersectoriality concept, it is necessary to reflect on the ways of making this concept practical. Keywords: Social support, Children and adolescents, Rehabilitation, Intersectoral action.

Referências
