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Mobilization of the Management Health Council with the Use of Social Technologies

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Introduction: On many occasions, the arrival of public health undergraduate students of the Faculty of Ceilândia-University of Brasilia (FCE-UnB), for the Supervised Practice in Public Health 1 (SPPH/1) at Primary Heath Care Unit-5 (PHCU-5), led managers to request tasks not consistent with their specific duties, probably due to lack of knowledge of the prerogatives of this profession and the insufficiency of human resources there. Due to the scarce identification of these undergraduate students with their future profession, before the entrance to the Primary Heath Care Unit-5/Health Region Ceilândia/Brazilândia-Federal District (PHCU-5/HRC/B-FD), they and the supervisor reflected about their perception regarding the SPPH/1, the Public Health Worker (PHW) attributions in the work processes of the health institutions and their insertion in the National Health Service (NHS). Objective: to analyze the students' perception about the learning process in the SPPH/1 of the Undergraduate Course of Public Health FCE-UnB, whose theme was the mobilization of the Local Health Unit Management Council (LHUMC) through Social Technology. Methodology: action research based on principles of the active teaching-learning methodology, which used as an interpretation tool the Content Analysis and the Theory of Communicative Action. The field diary and evaluation of the reports of the six students upon completion of the SPPH/1 were the corpus from which the categories of analysis emerged. Result: the constitution of the LHUMC in PHCU-5/HRC/B-FD was a demand requested by the manager of PHCU-5 to the students. The teaching-learning process in the SPPH/1 involved the preliminary elaboration of a work plan for the constitution of the LHUMC in PHCU-5/HRC/B-FD, during the school term. The following categories for teaching-learning emerged after content analysis: "skills developed in vocational training", "consensus reached for the mobilization of the LHUMC " and "challenges for the implementation of the LHUMC". At the end of the academic semester, the students succeeded in forming the LHUMC. Throughout the process of constitution of the LHUMC, students realized the need to develop communication skills such as qualified listening skills, dialogue with different social groups, negotiation, consensus building, initiative, leadership and time management. In order to achieve the desired change, it was necessary to establish a network of relationships that triggered debate and consensus involving the manager of PHCU-5/HRC/B-FD, the institutions participating in the elective LHUMC process, the Health Council and the District Council of the FD. The main challenges for the learning process were: to deal with different social actors, short deadlines for the completion of activities and some deficiencies in the PHU-5 infrastructure. Conclusion: In the process of constitution of the LHUMC, scholars realized the importance of community mobilization to break with the individualism characteristic of modern societies, as well as the need to strengthen democratic bodies of the LHUMC for the exercise of
citizenship. This interlocution among social actors, allowed their insertion in a pedagogical dynamic that articulated the know-how, the knowledge, the community and the environment. They felt fulfilled because they faced challenges, found creative solutions, generated satisfaction in the collective process and put into practice their attributions as PHW.

Keywords: Social technologies; Educational technologies; Community participation; Health human resource training; Health promotion.