Integrated health education to social technology in the prevention of transmission of American cutaneous leishmaniasis

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Leishmaniasis, neglected diseases, prevails in conditions of poverty and contributes to maintaining the framework of social inequalities and health inequities. In Brazil, they are considered emerging endemic diseases in a territorial expansion. According to the American tegumentary leishmaniasis surveillance manual, the actions recommended for control should be related to health education activities, appearing as central activities to work on health promotion and prevention of local atl production processes. The concept of social technology is described as a "set of techniques and methodologies transforming, developed and / or applied in the interaction with the population and appropriated by it, representing solutions for social inclusion and improvement of living conditions", establishing united participatory solutions to the local realities where they are applied. We describe an experience in an area of atl occurrence, in the city of Rio de Janeiro (RJ), whose objective was to associate health education with social technology, stimulating community mobilization, with a view to integrating technicians and residents in the elaboration of joint solutions, as a form of prevention of atl transmission. The fiocruz campus of the Atlantic forest- cfma is located in part of the territory of the former Julia Moreira côonia, near the pedra branca massif, Jacarepaguá, RJ. The selected work units (ut) correspond to three cfma communities: Caminho da Cachoeira, Fincão and Sampaio Corrêa. These communities present a set of determinant factors in the maintenance of the atl transmission cycle, such as housing located near the forest, lack of basic sanitation infrastructure, presence of domestic animals in the peridomicile and recording of atl vectors in the home environment. The educational activities were carried out to strengthen knowledge about leishmaniasis, based on dialogue and community participation, and were planned in the form of workshops with a qualitative approach aiming at leveling knowledge about leishmaniasis, both for community health agent and family health team in their practices of health as for the residents of ut in their experiences as actors in that territory, thus enabling the search for social emancipation. It counted on the participation of 15 professionals of the municipal health center, with duration of 04 hours. In the workshop held with the communities, the participants' interest was shown, encouraged to develop practices that could reduce contact with sand flies. The door and window workshop was carried out with theoretical and practical activities, working under the group dynamics, aiming at collective protection and preventive practice. The training sought to improve health conditions and access to new information. Social technologies are developed in interaction with the community and represent effective solutions of social transformation. Educational practices allow the formation of well-established notions about atl, filling gaps in the understanding of vectors, transmission, mechanisms of prevention and control, thus strengthening the surveillance of leishmaniasis.

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