Hospital Psychologist: Facilitator in the Use of Educational Tool for Caregivers of Children With Rheumatic Fever

Pedrosa, A.P.A¹, Batista, R.M.F², Albuquerque, E.N³, Osório, M.O⁴, Santos, E.P⁵, Accioly, C.C⁶

¹Orientadora, ²Aluna da Pós-Graduação em Clínica Hospitalar da Faculdade Pernambucana de Saúde- FPS; ¹,³,⁴,⁵,⁶ Tutoras da Faculdade Pernambucana de Saúde- FPS; Psicólogas do Instituto de Medicina Integral Professor Fernando Figueira-IMIP

ABSTRACT

Introduction: In the world, it is estimated that, approximately 500,000 new cases of rheumatic fever occur per year. In Latin America 21,000 cases of acute rheumatic fever. In Brazil 18,000 new cases of rheumatic fever/year, approximately 50% with significant cardiac lesions, representing the main cause of acquired heart disease Streptococcus by the airways. It is manifested about 7 to 15 days after an infectious episode of pharyngitis (inflammatory and infectious disease involving the pharynx) with fever, reaching generally children from 5 to 15 years old who present changes in the immune system by genetic inheritance. It is a chronic disease and the main cause of acquired childhood heart disease. Objective: To analyze the role of the psychologist as facilitator of the process of awareness of care, prevention and health propagation through an educational tool for caregivers of children about rheumatic fever. Method: Integrative review study carried out through bibliographic research, published and indexed in databases, SCIELO, PEPSIC and research in guidelines composed by members of the Brazilian Society of Cardiology, Brazilian Society of Pediatrics and Brazilian Society of Rheumatology. Discussion: Rheumatic heart disease is a chronic disease, with high direct and indirect costs, and may cause great social impact on the individual's life in a growth and development phase, causing losses in school life and insertion in the labor market. Through the informative tool and action of the Hospital Psychologist, it will facilitate clarification of repeated hospitalizations, complex cardiovascular and cardiovascular surgery interventions difficult to manage. Conclusion: Through an educational proposal, the psychologist can perform a psychoeducational work in addition to making a clinical hospital, which enables the understanding, clarification of caregivers and health professionals about the pathology. Keywords: Rheumatic fever; Child; Caregivers; Hospital Psychology.