

THE NURSES' SKILLS IN THE ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS OF SCALPING IN THE AMAZON

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Abstract: Scalping is a trauma in which there is sudden and accidental pulling of the scalp (scalp), affecting mainly women with long hair who use river transport as a means of locomotion. The objective was to identify the role of nursing in care for victims of this trauma. The methodology used consisted of a bibliographic search on the Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Health Sciences (LILACS) and Virtual Health Library (BVS) platforms, which included original articles in Portuguese. From the analysis, it is observed that the nurse has a series of attributions in these cases, which include infection prevention, preparation of the injured area for grafting and administration of pain medication, in addition to highlighting the role of the nurse in the prevention of accidents until the patient's rehabilitation.

Keywords: Scalping. Nurse. Amazon.

INTRODUCTION

It is believed that scalping accidents related to boat engines emerged with technological evolution in the mid-1960s and 1970s, when the small and medium-sized naval industry reached advances with the industrialization of engines capable of moving vessels, gradually replacing sail-powered boats (BATISTA; ZAMBRANO, 2022). Considering the Amazon as the largest hydrographic basin on the planet, river transport is the main means of transportation for the riverside population. Vessels generally have an engine with a long shaft that rotates at high speed and this, when exposed without any protection, offers a greater risk margin for scalping accidents, especially for women with longer hair (AGUIAR et al, 2020). Scalping is a trauma in which there is a sudden and accidental tearing of the scalp (scalp), which can be partial or total and requires complex treatment and the need for assistance from a multidisciplinary team, with highly complex hospital support. In total or

partial scalping, the scalp, or a portion of it, is torn from the skullcap and adjacent skin, reaching structures such as: cutaneous portion of the frontal region, eyelids and ears. When it does not lead to death, survivors spend years in multidisciplinary follow-up, implying a long hospitalization process, which can lead to the rupture of social relationships and family life, configuring an extremely traumatic experience (MELO et al, 2020). The objective of the study is to identify the performance of the nursing team in the care of patients who are victims of scalping in the Amazon Region.

METHODOLOGY

This is an expanded summary where a bibliographic search was carried out on the Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Health Sciences (LILACS) and Virtual Health Library (BVS) platforms, which included original articles in Portuguese published in the period of 2020 to 2022, in full, available online and free.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Santa Casa de Misericórdia do Pará Foundation (FSCMPA) is a reference in the state for the treatment of scalping. Thus, nursing enters as the main category for promoting the health of the scalped person, in which the nurse collects a swab from the lesion when it shows signs of infection, therefore, guidance on care for the injured area is necessary, a since the graft region is very delicate and can easily get lost (LEMOS et al., 2022).

The nursing care to be planned, according to NANDA (2021-2023), considering the context of scalping and monitoring these victims, covers possible nursing diagnoses such as risk of infection, integrity of injured skin, impaired comfort, risk of low situational self-esteem, impaired ambulation and acute pain related to harmful agents. In addition,

it must be noted that, in many cases, nursing care is focused on dressing injuries caused by trauma, controlling vital signs and administering analgesic drugs.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Nursing carries out care planning aimed at all levels of complexity in the SUS, from health promotion and prevention to recovery and rehabilitation. The need to reinforce public policies that can directly influence the fight against scalping, such as, through

Law 11,970/2009, which institutes the implementation of a mobile cover on the vessel's engine, with the aim of protecting the occupants, emphasizing that the Brazilian Navy, through the Port Authority, offers and installs engine protection free of charge. It is essential that public policies are effective to raise awareness and reach the riverside population, on the prevention of accidents and reduce the number of scalped people in the Amazon Region.

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