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MUTIRÃO DE COLETA DE CITOLOGIA ONCÓTICA EM UNIDADE DE SAÚDE DA FAMÍLIA: RELATO DE CASO E IMPLICAÇÕES PARA O ENSINO MÉDICO E ATENÇÃO PRIMÁRIA

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COLLABORATORS

Students from the Family Health League of a Higher Education Medical Institution in the city of Ribeirão Preto-SP

INSTITUTION

Family Health League of a Higher Education Medical Institution in the city of Ribeirão Preto-SP

LOCATION

Family Health Unit 3, Serrana - SP

INTRODUCTION

Cervical cancer is one of the main public health problems in Brazil and is the fourth leading cause of cancer death in women. Early detection, through the Pap smear (oncotic cytology), is fundamental to reducing the incidence and mortality of the disease. The Family Health Strategy (ESF) plays a crucial role in the prevention and control of cervical cancer, and the training of health professionals who are trained to carry out the test is essential.

CASE REPORT

In January 2024, a joint effort to collect oncotic cytology was carried out at Family Health Unit 3, located in Serrana - SP. The action was organized by the Family Health League of a Higher Education Medical Institution in the city of Ribeirão Preto-SP, with the aim of expanding access to cervical cancer prevention and providing medical students with the opportunity to learn how to perform the test in practice.

Prior to the day of the task force, the students prepared themselves through classes and theoretical studies offered by the league. They also underwent practical training with realistic dummies in the educational institution's skills laboratory. This stage of theoretical and practical preparation was

fundamental for developing the skills needed to take the exam.

A total of 40 patients were scheduled for the task force, but 32 showed up, resulting in a 20% absentee rate. Among the patients seen was a trans man who was overdue with his gynecological routine. This patient's attendance highlights the importance of actions like this to guarantee access to healthcare for specific populations, such as the LGBTQIA+ population.

The joint effort team was made up of members of the league and the author of this report, a family and community doctor. The students, who had already been properly prepared, were divided into pairs and saw the patients individually, collecting the oncotic cytology test under the supervision of the doctor.

DISCUSSION

The joint effort to collect oncotic cytology gave medical students the opportunity to experience the test in practice, from approaching the patient to collecting the material. The preliminary preparation stage, with theoretical lessons and practical training, enabled the students to develop the skills needed to carry out the test safely and effectively. This experience is fundamental for training health professionals to work in primary care, especially in the prevention and control of cervical cancer.

The initiative also helped to increase access to cervical cancer prevention in the municipality of Serrana. Carrying out joint efforts like this more often can help reduce the time patients have to wait for appointments and tests, as well as raising awareness among the population about the importance of prevention.

It is important to emphasize that the 20% absenteeism at the joint effort demonstrates the need for strategies to increase women's adherence to Pap smears. Studies have pointed to various factors associated with absenteeism, such as lack of information, fear, shame and difficulties in accessing health services.

CONCLUSION

The joint effort to collect oncotic cytology at Family Health Unit 3, in Serrana - SP, was a successful initiative that benefited both the patients and the medical students. The action demonstrates the importance of the partnership between the university and the ESF for training health professionals and improving primary care in the municipality.

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