

HEALTH UNDER THE INTEGRALITY PERSPECTIVE

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Talking about integrality, one of the principles of the Health System as a state policy in Brazil focused on health care, refers to a new paradigmatic vision concerning about the world and act on it dynamically and totalizing, overcoming a dualistic approach that divides subject and object in the process of knowledge. Requires, therefore, increase the focus on health and its intervention models.

The term 'integrality' includes a set of activities and meanings articulated, covering individual and collective actions in the organization of health services, practices and models of care and their agents - managers, professionals and users - in the different levels of care system. Thinking about health from this perspective implies in understanding it as a matter of citizenship, since it corresponds to the right that everyone has health care. It implies in relating it to the current social and economic policies, and to the needs and demands of the population that are derived from them. It also requires respectful attitudes to people as historical-social beings, who possess the knowledge and should not be devalued and unskilled, but recognized in the organization of services and in professional practice. Breaks up, this time, with the culture of silence imposed by biomedicine professional whose knowledge is superior and unique in health care.

Integrality in this field proposes overcoming the action objectified or only restricts to isolated systems of the physical body, whose mechanistic conception reduces the focus of attention to the disease and neglects the person in context. Appropriate to bring the place of intersectoral and interdisciplinary nature of this model. Both presuppose respect for those involved in health services and the rupture with the fragmentation of knowledge and actions, urging intervention forms alluding to the complexity of spaces, subjects and actions that constitute the care. This means that every citizen has a right of access to varied and comprehensive technologies applied to health so that you can make your choices and options, considering the spaces and the circumstances that are presented which assume the availability of these technologies in all official network health. Implies, on one hand, in the absence of hierarchy and the degree of valuation between these by professionals and administrators, and, secondly, by the active participation of users, including social control over health services.

This participation in decisions about the health condition is ethical, attribute that is linked to the doctrinal principles of the National Policy in Humanization whose theoretical-philosophical values the subjective and social dimension in their care practices and management, and also the construction of autonomy and role of individuals and collectives. In this view ethical-humanistic everyone workers, administrators and users - become co-responsible for the quality of the actions and services provided.

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