

Mapping of Nursing Research Groups that address the problematics of drugs in Brazil

Maapeamento de Grupos de Pesquisa na Enfermagem que abordam a problemática das drogas no Brasil

Mapeo de Grupos de Investigación de Enfermería que abordan el problema de las drogas en Brasil

Marília Emanuela Ferreira de Jesus¹, Jeane Freitas de Oliveira², Cleuma Sueli Santos Suto³, Andreia Vanessa Carneiro de Moraes⁴,
Fernanda de Souza Silva⁵, Ana Caroline de Souza Batista⁶, Rebeca dos Santos Santos⁷, Rute Souza do Espírito Santo Paim⁸

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1. Universidade Federal da Bahia. Salvador, Bahia, Brasil.
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6844-6434>
2. Universidade Federal da Bahia. Salvador, Bahia, Brasil.
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8401-8432>
3. Universidade do Estado da Bahia. Salvador, Bahia, Brasil.
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6427-5535>
4. Universidade Federal do Recôncavo da Bahia. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brasil.
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5051-8228>
5. Universidade do Estado da Bahia. Salvador, Bahia, Brasil.
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5127-2485>
6. Universidade do Estado da Bahia. Salvador, Bahia, Brasil.
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4444-7731>
7. Hospital Sofia Feldman. Minhas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brasil.
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2584-1178>
8. Universidade Federal da Bahia. Salvador, Bahia, Brasil.
<https://orcid.org/0009-0003-2077-5305>

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RESUMO

Objetivo: Identificar grupos de pesquisas da Enfermagem que abordam a problemática das drogas nas Instituições de Ensino Superior no Brasil. **Método:** Pesquisa qualitativa e exploratória. As buscas foram realizadas em junho de 2022, no Diretório dos Grupos de Pesquisa do Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico como as siglas "CAPS" e "CAPSad"; e os termos: "Centro de Atenção Psicossocial álcool e outras drogas", "redução de danos", "álcool", "substância psicoativa", "drogas", "dependência química", "saúde mental", "tabaco" e "comunidade terapêutica". **Resultados:** Foram identificados 61 (42%) dentre os grupos de pesquisa, dos quais 93% em instituições públicas, com predominância nas regiões Sudeste, Nordeste e Sul. Sendo que 77% possuem líderes mulheres. **Considerações finais:** A temática vem ocupando espaço nas Universidades Brasileiras, no entanto algumas regiões ainda seguem incipientes. Revela-se a necessidade de disseminação do conhecimento sobre a temática, com estímulo à pesquisa, de modo a sensibilizar e dar subsídio para as futuras atuações profissionais.

Descritores: Grupos de pesquisa; Academias e Institutos; Psicotrópicos; Enfermagem.

ABSTRACT

Objective: To identify Nursing research groups that address the issue of drugs in Higher Education Institutions in Brazil. **Methods:** Qualitative and exploratory research. The searches were carried out in June 2022, in the Directory of Research Groups of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development using the acronyms "CAPS" and "CAPSad"; and the terms: "Psychosocial Care Center for alcohol and other drugs", "harm reduction", "alcohol", "psychoactive substance", "drugs", "chemical dependence", "mental health", "tobacco" and "community therapy". **Results:** 61 (42%) were identified among the research groups, of which 93% in public institutions, with a predominance in the Southeast, Northeast and South regions. 77% have female leaders. **Final considerations:** The theme has been occupying space in Brazilian Universities, however some regions are still incipient. There is a need to disseminate knowledge on the subject, encouraging research, to raise awareness and provide support for future professional activities.

Descriptors: Research Groups; Academies and Institutes; Psychotropic Drugs; Nursing..

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Identificar grupos de investigación en Enfermería que aborden el tema de las drogas en Instituciones de Educación Superior en Brasil. **Método:** Investigación cualitativa y exploratoria. Las búsquedas se realizaron en junio de 2022, en el Directorio de Grupos de Investigación del Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Científico y Tecnológico utilizando las siglas "CAPS" y "CAPSad"; y los términos: "Centro de Atención Psicosocial al alcohol y otras drogas", "reducción de daños", "alcohol", "sustancia psicoactiva", "drogas", "dependencia química", "salud mental", "tabaco" y "terapia comunitaria". **Resultados:** Se identificaron 61 (42%) entre los grupos de investigación, de los cuales 93% en instituciones públicas, con predominio en las regiones Sudeste, Nordeste y Sur, 77% tienen líderes femeninas. **Consideraciones finales:** El tema viene ocupando espacio en las universidades brasileñas, sin embargo algunas regiones aún son incipientes. Es necesario difundir el conocimiento sobre el tema, fomentando la investigación, con el fin de sensibilizar y brindar apoyo a futuras actividades profesionales.

Descriptores: Grupos de Investigación; Academias e Institutos; Drogas Psicotrópicas; Enfermería.

ORIGINAL

Introduction

Currently, there is an increasing number of people who use drugs, which requires continued care focused on psychosocial rehabilitation.¹ The consumption of psychoactive substances is an old and persistent phenomenon in history. It is one of the main concerns that plague the world, and is often reported through police seizures, degrading situations in which users find themselves and the violence caused by drug consumption.^{2,3}

Data from the 2022 World Drug Report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), point out that in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a 26% increase in the number of people aged 15 to 64 who used drugs when compared to ten years ago.^{4,5} According to the Ministry of Health (MS), the number of people who abused psychoactive substances and who were treated in the Unified Health System (SUS), when compared to the year 2020, grew by about 12% in 2021, evidencing the increase in the repercussions on the user's health, family relationships, and society as a whole.^{6,7}

Even though it is a theme present in daily life, there is still great urgency to consider the demands and needs of people who use drugs, in addition to consumption, with a view to producing effective care. It is known that talking only about the use of drugs and their harm is not enough due to the complexity surrounding the abusive use of psychoactive substances. Thus, in 2022, the Federal Government presented the National Plan for Drug Policies (PLANAD) as an instrument that aims to seek strategies for the theme in an articulated manner between the Union, States, Federal District, and Municipalities.⁸

In the field of education, Resolution No. 576/2018, which establishes the National Curriculum Guidelines for the Undergraduate Nursing Course, establishes that the education of nurses must be based on the critical view associated with Evidence-Based Practices (EBP).⁹ During the formative process, the individual is faced with knowledge that collaborates with his intellectual development, whether in elementary, secondary or higher education. The themes addressed in higher education, unlike the other levels, are more in-depth and seek greater reflection with the objective of developing professional skills and equipping students to deal with various situations that may arise in the daily life of services, especially in Health Sciences courses such as Nursing.¹⁰

Considering that Nursing works in different scenarios and provides care to different populations, the need for a generalist, critical and reflective education to work on important themes, such as the use of alcohol and/or drugs, is reinforced, so that the tripod of this training should be teaching/research/extension.⁹ In this sense, research groups, as they constitute a space that produces ideas and theories on a given subject, enable the discussion and construction of other perspectives, in addition to integrating undergraduate and graduate studies in the Higher Education Institution (HEI) and other Research centers in the country.¹¹

Through the insertion of research, it is possible to sensitize future professionals to be dynamic, with the ability to implement scientifically consolidated interventions, which re-signifies professional training and guarantees EBP and professional valorization.¹² Studying this theme in depth,

especially within the training spaces of higher education and in health courses, provides the sensitization of people in training in order to resignify the care of people who use it drugs.

Insertion in research groups on the theme of drugs helps to identify factors that can potentiate drug use and the consequences on physical, psychological and social health in the individual and family, favoring an even broader view of training. Considering the importance of the theme and the need to insert students in the field of research during the training process, the present study aimed to identify research groups in Nursing that address the problem of drugs in HEIs in Brazil.

Method

This is a qualitative and exploratory study, since it seeks to investigate the problem in question more precisely, through the use of secondary data from the Directory of Research Groups (DGP) of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq).¹³ Developed by CNPq since 1992, the DGP "is an inventory of scientific and technological research groups operating in the country"¹⁴. In other words, it is a database that contains information on the human resources integrated into each group, their respective lines of research, specialties of knowledge, fields of activities involved, scientific, technological and artistic production of its members and data on research groups active in the country.

Initially, a survey of research groups registered on the Lattes platform of the CNPq website that investigate the drug problem was carried out. For the development of this survey, the databases of the agencies that regulate and foster academic research in Brazil were used. Subsequently, the delimitation of research groups in the area of Nursing that address the problem of drugs was made, based on data available in the DGP of CNPq.

Thus, the survey was carried out in July 2022, and for the data collection they consisted of the following steps. First, access to the DGP, which includes the item "Consultation in the Current Base" with the purpose of surveying the following variables: research groups that address the drug problem in Brazil, by region; identification of the HEI (public or private); the name of the HEI to which it is inserted, the status of the groups and the name of the group leader.

Then, on the Current Base screen, the query by Groups was selected, considering the name of the group, the name of the search line, the keyword of the search line, the repercussions of the group and the name of the leader. For the search, the following acronyms and/or descriptors/terms were inserted separately: "CAPS" and "CAPSad", "Psychosocial Care Center for alcohol and other drugs", "harm reduction", "alcohol", "psychoactive substance", "drugs", "chemical dependence", "mental health", "tobacco" and "therapeutic community", as these terms are commonly related to the problem of drugs. Health sciences were selected as the area of knowledge and the sub-area of Nursing, the focus of this research. This procedure made it possible to identify the research groups that are related to the problem of drugs in the Nursing subarea. Inclusion and exclusion criteria were adopted during the selection of the groups. Groups that were duplicate were excluded, i.e., the results appeared in more than one descriptor used for the search; and the groups that did not

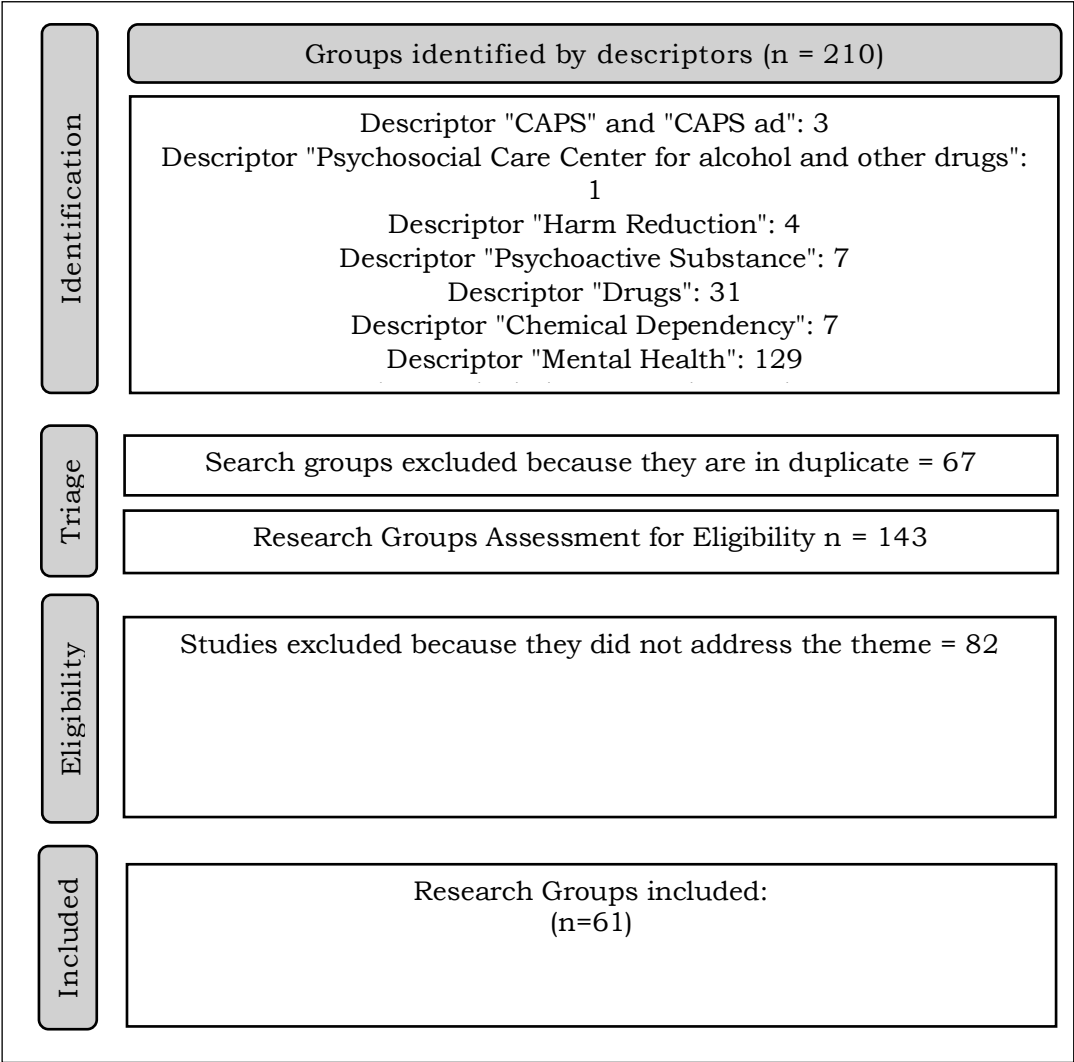
address the theme. The groups that were nursing and addressed the theme of drugs were included.

The Microsoft Excel 2016 tool was used to construct tables and graphs, which enabled a descriptive analysis and elaboration of a map. The study, because it used secondary data, did not need to be submitted to the research ethics committee.

Results

From the data collected in the DGP of the CNPq website, a total of 210 groups were identified, of which 61 met the objectives of this research, representing 42% of the total selected groups, distributed in 41 HEIs in the country, as described in Chart 1.

Chart 1 - Flow of identification and selection of Research Groups in Brazil in Nursing on the problem of drugs.



Regarding the leader of the research group, women (47) are the majority, representing 77.04% of the leaders, while men (14) 22.95%, which can be justified by the groups being in the area of Nursing and/or even that women are more interested in the theme.

As for the situation in the DGP, the groups may be "certified", "awaiting certification", with "certification denied", "in completion", "excluded" or "not

updated". A group is considered "certified" when it is up to date, participating in the DGP censuses. If the group remains for more than twelve months without an update, the situation changes to "not updated". An outdated group does not participate in the DGP censuses but is available for consultation in the public search of the DGP portal for a maximum period of 12 months. If after this period the situation remains, the group automatically changes to "deleted", which can no longer have its data recovered and edited by the Leader for updates and is not accessible to the Leader to change the situation. Thus, if a group that is still active has been excluded by the system or by the leader himself, he can register it again. In the case of groups "awaiting certification", it can be a group sent for the first time or a group already certified and that had its leadership changed, which requires the leader to have a new certification, if this status lasts more than 12 months, it moves to the "excluded" status. Groups with "denied certification" are not disclosed by CNPq or included in the Directory's censuses but can be sent again by the leader.¹⁵

Among the 61 groups found at the time of the survey, most are certified (39), excluded (5), because the data have not been updated for two years or more, with the status being filled in (6), awaiting certification (3), not certified (1), and not updated (7). As for the institution's modality, of the 41 HEIs that identified the research groups, 38 are public, representing 93% of the total, and 3 are private, which represented 7%. It was concluded, therefore, that most of the research groups belong to public HEIs.

Regarding the distribution of groups by regions, the largest number of groups that address the drug problem is concentrated in the Southeast region with 23 groups (38%), followed by the Northeast region 19 groups (31%), the South region 12 groups (20%), the North region 4 groups (6%) and the Midwest region 3 groups (5%), as can be seen in figure 2.

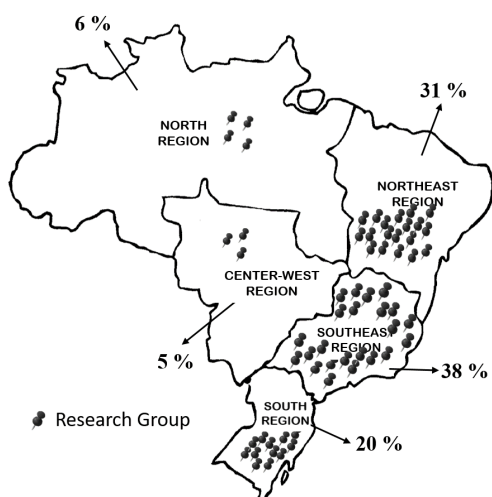


Figure 2 – Distribution of Research Groups in Brazil in Nursing on the problem of drugs by Geographic Region

Discussion

This mapping made it possible to perceive that research related to the problem of drugs, based on the research groups registered on the CNPq DGP platform, has been taking space in Brazilian universities in the field of Nursing. In relation to gender, it was noticed that women lead the coordination of the identified groups, corroborating data from a survey of social representations

related to research groups registered with CNPq in 2014, where 60% of the research groups were led by women.¹⁶ It is also worth mentioning that according to the Federal Council of Nursing (COFEN), The nursing profession is mostly composed (86%) of the female public, which may be one of the reasons why these groups are directed by the female sex.¹⁷

University research involving the drug problem in Brazil also has the characteristic of being essentially produced in public institutions, which is highlighted in the study, where they observed that public universities have a greater number of records of research groups, interactive research groups, doctors, masters and other resources in relation to private universities.¹⁸

Data made available by the Web of Science Group, a segment of Clarivate Analytics, which provides an analysis of Brazilian scientific research in a global context in the period 2013 and 2018, showed that Brazil ranked 13th in the world in terms of the production of articles and research reviews, with 81% of these productions coming from public universities.¹⁹

This fact can be explained by the tripod of teaching, research and extension, which, even with great challenges of articulation, is more solid, encouraged and prioritized in public universities, which receive investments destined for this. In private HEIs, research and extension activities are characterized as complementary activities, as they are considered to be determinant factors for cost increases^{20,21}. In addition, the research groups are strongly linked to graduate programs, which, in turn, are mostly located in public universities.¹⁶

In addition, the groups focused on the discussion of the drug problem are mostly related to groups related to mental health. This situation can be explained by the fact that the theme of drugs, strategies for Harm Reduction (HR) and the National Policy on Drugs are commonly discussed in the curricular components of Mental Health in Nursing courses.²² This is because it is necessary to have a social look at drug users and not only at consumption, which can lead to prejudices that influence the quality of life and mental health of these individuals.²³

Regarding the distribution of research groups by Brazilian regions, it was seen that the Southeast, Northeast and South regions stood out in relation to research on the theme of drugs. It is important to note that these regions, according to the Census carried out in 2022 by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), are the most populous, comprising 42%, 27%, and 15% of the Brazilian population, respectively.²⁴

As a result of the number of inhabitants, the rates of illicit drug consumption end up being higher in these regions, especially among young people, especially in scenarios of public calamity such as Cracolândia, located in the center of São Paulo and in line with a study that, by analyzing the spatial distribution of mortality attributable to alcohol use in Brazil, noted that the Northeast, Southeast and Midwest were the regions with the highest highlights of deaths related to alcohol use.²⁵⁻²⁷

The search for the theme of drugs, by research groups, in the Southeast, Northeast and South regions can also be explained by the fact that both are the regions with the largest number of federal public universities in the country, favoring the development of research and from these strategies to cope with

drug consumption and improve the quality of life of these people and family members.²⁸

In addition, studies that deal with drug consumption are important because they enable the formulation of the reception and monitoring of these users, since abusive use leads to dependence on the substance, interfering in the lives of these people and in the family and social spheres. In this context, HEIs, through research and disciplines related to the area of Mental Health, end up developing activities within the community in an individualized way.²⁹

Final Considerations

Through the mapping developed, it was possible to identify 61 Nursing research groups that address the problem of drugs in the HEI, and that most of the research groups were part of public universities with a higher concentration in the Southeast, Northeast and South. It is understood that the results of this study, within the area of Nursing, can contribute to give greater visibility to the spatial distribution of research groups that work with the theme, in different regions of Brazil.

Thus, greater incentives are needed for the discussion about this phenomenon to be transversalized in different fields of knowledge in Nursing and health, considering that talking about drugs is above all a way to give visibility to the care demands that the people involved and who consume drugs need. One of the great difficulties in carrying out this survey was to analyze each group individually, because although the search for descriptors lists all existing groups, the use of the descriptor selected by the researcher does not always fit the one proposed by the group, which happened with the descriptor mental health, for example. This descriptor was widely used by several groups, but it did not contemplate mental health in any aspect, nor was it related to the theme of drugs.

Another relevant point regarding the use of descriptors is that even groups that work on the problem in an expanded way, had in the DGP register the limited use of descriptors that could facilitate their identification, so that it is recognized, as a necessity, to update the keywords and/or descriptors of the groups in the DGP register.

Thus, the data presented here may present limitations regarding the non-inclusion of any research group in Nursing that discusses the problem of drugs, given the numerous search strategies that are necessary to identify them. It is also presented as a stimulus for other research to deepen the reflections raised here and for the groups to keep their records updated and as faithful as possible in sharing the activities they develop and/or are linked to.

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Correspondent Autor

Marília Emanuela Ferreira de Jesus
Universidade Federal da Bahia.
Augusto Viana St., s/n - Palácio da Reitoria.
Zip: 40110-909-Canela. Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.
marilia_emanuela@outlook.com