

Gender, Masculinities and Men's Health: development of a curricular discipline in the undergraduate nursing course

Gênero, Masculinidades e Saúde de Homens: desenvolvimento de uma disciplina curricular no curso de graduação em Enfermagem

Género, masculinidades y salud del hombre: desarrollo de una disciplina curricular en la carrera de enfermería

Anderson Reis de Sousa¹, Michelle Teixeira Oliveira², Jamille Campos Oliveira³, Maria Carolina Oliveira Reis⁴, Misael Silva Ferreira Costa⁵, Daniella Carvalho Gomes de Cerqueira⁶, Minéia Araujo Carneiro Bastos⁷

How to cite: Sousa AR, Oliveira MT, Oliveira JC, Reis MCO, Costa MSF, Cerqueira DCG, et al. Gender, Masculinities and Men's Health: development of a curricular discipline in the undergraduate nursing course. REVISA. 2021; 10(1): 94-108. Doi: <https://doi.org/10.36239/revisa.v10.n1.p94a108>

REVISA

1. Universidade Federal da Bahia, Nursing School. Salvador, Bahia, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8534-1960>
2. Faculdade Nobre de Feira de Santana. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3333-955>
3. Faculdade Nobre de Feira de Santana. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/000000207467848>
4. Faculdade Nobre de Feira de Santana. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2466-7310>
5. Faculdade Nobre de Feira de Santana. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8042-2489>
6. Faculdade de Tecnologia e Ciências. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4807-4917>
7. Faculdade Nobre de Feira de Santana. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3600-8904>

Received: 10/10/2020
Accepted: 12/12/2020

RESUMO

Objetivo: descrever o desenvolvimento de uma disciplina curricular no curso de graduação em Enfermagem na área de gênero, masculinidades e saúde de homens. **Método:** Estudo descritivo, qualitativo, oriundo de atividade curricular docente no curso de graduação em Enfermagem de uma Instituição de Ensino Superior de um município da Bahia, Brasil, entre os anos de 2014 a 2020. Foram consultadas fontes de dados institucionais, registros imagéticos, atividades de ensino-aprendizagem produzidos no componente e relatos de docentes. Os dados apreendidos foram tematizados a partir da análise de conteúdo proposta por e interpretada à luz do referencial de masculinidade na perspectiva de Raewyn Connell. **Resultados:** O desenvolvimento do componente curricular foi advindo de diálogos acadêmicos em consonância com a instituição de ensino, sob a convergência com as demandas e necessidades discentes e para a formação em Enfermagem. Buscou-se atender as iniciativas de fortalecimento da implementação da Política Nacional de Atenção Integral à Saúde do Homem do Ministério da Saúde brasileiro, tais quais dos indicadores epidemiológicos e da formação em Enfermagem sob a ótica relacional de gênero e das masculinidades na produção do cuidado à saúde direcionado ao público masculino. **Conclusão:** O desenvolvimento do componente curricular oportunizou a ampliação e o fortalecimento da formação qualificada de Enfermagem, a contribuição para a superação da invisibilidade do público masculino nas ações e na atenção em saúde, promoveu a integração ensino e serviço a partir da extensão acadêmica e fomentou a produção científica direcionada para a Enfermagem na saúde de homens.

Descritores: Homens; Saúde do Homem; Gênero e Saúde; Masculinidades; Enfermagem.

ABSTRACT

Objective: to describe the development of a curricular discipline in the undergraduate nursing course in the area of gender, masculinities and men's health. **Method:** A descriptive, qualitative study, originating from teaching curricular activity in the undergraduate nursing course of a Higher Education Institution in a municipality in Bahia, Brazil, between the years 2014 to 2020. Sources of institutional data, imagery records, teaching-learning activities produced in the component and teachers' reports. The apprehended data were themed from the content analysis proposed by and interpreted in the light of the masculinity framework from the perspective of Raewyn Connell. **Results:** The development of the curricular component came from academic dialogues in line with the educational institution, under the convergence with the demands and needs of students and for nursing education. We sought to meet the initiatives to strengthen the implementation of the National Policy for Integral Attention to Men's Health of the Brazilian Ministry of Health, such as the epidemiological indicators and nursing education under the relational perspective of gender and masculinities in the production of health care. health directed at the male audience. **Conclusion:** The development of the curricular component provided an opportunity for the expansion and strengthening of qualified nursing training, the contribution to overcoming the invisibility of the male audience in actions and in health care, promoted the integration of teaching and service from the academic extension and fostered scientific production directed to Nursing in men's health.

Descriptors: Men; Men's Health; Gender and Health; Masculinities; Nursing.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: describir el desarrollo de una disciplina curricular en la carrera de enfermería en el área de género, masculinidades y salud del hombre. **Método:** Estudio descriptivo, cualitativo, proveniente de la actividad curricular docente en el curso de pregrado en enfermería de una Institución de Educación Superior en un municipio de Bahía, Brasil, entre los años 2014 a 2020. Fuentes de datos institucionales, registros de imágenes, actividades de enseñanza-aprendizaje producidas en el componente e informes docentes. Los datos capturados fueron temáticos del análisis de contenido propuesto e interpretado a la luz del marco de masculinidad desde la perspectiva de Raewyn Connell. **Resultados:** El desarrollo del componente curricular provino de diálogos académicos en línea con la institución educativa, bajo la convergencia con las demandas y necesidades de los estudiantes y para la formación en enfermería. Buscamos atender las iniciativas para fortalecer la implementación de la Política Nacional de Atención Integral a la Salud del Hombre del Ministerio de Salud de Brasil, tales como los indicadores epidemiológicos y la educación de enfermería bajo la perspectiva relacional de género y masculinidades en la producción de atención de salud. salud dirigida al público masculino. **Conclusión:** El desarrollo del componente curricular brindó una oportunidad para la expansión y fortalecimiento de la formación calificada de enfermería, el aporte para superar la invisibilidad del público masculino en las acciones y en la atención de la salud, promovió la integración de la enseñanza y el servicio desde la extensión académica y fomentó producción científica dirigida a la Enfermería en Salud del Hombre.

Descriptores: Hombres; Salud de los hombres; Género y salud; Masculinidades; Enfermería.

ORIGINAL

Introduction

In Brazil and in most countries in the world, men have assumed the centrality of indicators in health and disease related to morbidity and mortality.¹⁻² Epidemiological data indicate an increasing between the causes of illness and premature death of men, especially for causes that could be avoided, such as external causes - traffic accidents, violence. Furthermore, life expectancy has been lower than that of women, which also represents the worst health conditions in the old age stage.³

In some countries in the world, health care for men has become an area of importance. In Brazil, a National Policy for Integral Attention to Men's Health (PNAISH) was implemented in 2009 by the Ministry of Health, and constitutes the first focal health policy for the male public in Latin America.⁴

Recent actions and investigations have been carried out in the institutional field - governmental,⁵⁻⁶ academic / scientific⁷ and arising from popular mobilization - activism, support / therapeutic groups, in favor of visibility for male health. Both have emphasized the need to prioritize this theme in the most diverse social, political, cultural, religious, educational, labor and other contexts, so that more favorable scenarios can be achieved.⁸⁻⁹

Within the scope of professional training in health, some initiatives have already been carried out, such as the creation of virtual training courses, the formulation of technical and instructional documents¹⁰ - booklets¹¹⁻¹², protocols, however gaps are still identified in the literature. Especially in the field of work in Nursing, nursing care for men's health is fragile and barely visible, which significantly impacts the advancement of care and the production of care directed to the health specificities of this key population.¹³⁻¹⁵

In an unstructured consultation to the E-mec website, we found that few nursing courses have a component and / or discipline in their curriculum that has male health as the central focus. In view of this scenario, exponential losses may be caused to the clinical evaluation of specific conditions of cisgender men, such as, for example, urological health demands, sexuality and sexual practices, reproduction and paternity, of specific diseases and conditions of the population masculine, as well as trans men and transmasculine people, and also the use of specific interventions that guarantee the recognition of the social constructions of masculinities,¹⁶ of intersectionality¹⁷ and masculine singularities.

Given the context presented, this study was guided by the research question: how to develop a curricular discipline in the undergraduate nursing course in the area of gender, masculinities and men's health? This article aims to describe the development of a curricular discipline in the undergraduate nursing course in the area of gender, masculinities and men's health.

Method

Descriptive, qualitative study, originating from teaching curricular activity in the undergraduate nursing course of a Higher Education Institution in a municipality in Bahia, Brazil, between the years 2014 to 2020. Institutional

data sources, imagery records, research activities were consulted. teaching-learning produced in the component and teachers' reports.

The reported experience deals specifically with the development of a curricular component in the undergraduate nursing course entitled: gender, masculinities and men's health.

The structural configuration of the reported experience is composed of data of an institutional nature, extracted from documents of the regulation of the component in the curriculum of the undergraduate course of the linked institution and other sources from the records filed by teachers, blogs and digital social networks, such as pages themes linked to the undergraduate course on Facebook - Men's Health Extension Project - FAN/@SAUDEDHOMEM.PE and on Instagram - Enfermagemfan / @ Enfermagemfan. Furthermore, the theoretical assumptions of subsidizing the construction of the component was based on the normative reference of PNAISH and masculinities in the perspective of Raewyn Connell.¹⁸⁻²⁰

As for the ethical constraints of the research, we emphasize that they have been met with all the bioethical and ethical requirements in research involving human beings. To this end, the project was approved by the Research Ethics Committee, under the opinion number: CAAE: 47814815.4.0000.5654, n.1.208.304.

Results

The data sources that make up this study are the curriculum model plan; Research project structure model; Characterization model of the Study, Research and Extension Group in Gender, Masculinities and Men's Health; Academic extension project structure model; presentation of technical products - cordel, booklet, blog and scientific - symposium, seminar and debate, generated from the activities of the component.

The empirical findings comprise the institutional configuration and the teaching and student activities carried out in the curricular discipline and in conjunction with the complementary activities fostered by the component in the undergraduate nursing course. It is known that the discipline had its development created from academic dialogues in line with the educational institution, from the understanding of the need and justification on the part of the coordinating body and the HEI directive bodies, added to the convergence with the demands and needs students, presented in the classroom and in carrying out practices with the community and users / patients in the context of nursing education.

It was based on this scenario that planning meetings were held in order to outline a scope of discipline, definition of the theoretical and practical workload, methodology to be used, content to be taught and the configuration of integration with the research and extension activities a be given opportunities with the institution in the Nursing undergraduate course. It is important to highlight that in its first moment, in the middle of 2014, the component is launched with the nomenclature: "Nursing in men's health". However, based on advances in the understanding of the need to carry out studies and the development of a professional nursing practice based on gender, and in the understanding of the

relevance of dealing with masculinities, the discipline is subjected to adjustments and institutional appreciation in collegiate body, which authorizes changes in the scope of the discipline, which is now called: "gender, masculinities and men's health", which includes a 40-hour workload, allocated in the seventh semester of the course, offered in the afternoon and night time provided by the institution.

We also sought to meet initiatives to strengthen the implementation of the National Policy for Integral Attention to Men's Health of the Brazilian Ministry of Health, such as the epidemiological indicators and nursing education under the relational perspective of gender and masculinities in the production of health care aimed at the male audience. To this end, the model of the discipline plan was developed in convergence with the profile of the graduate of the Nursing undergraduate course, under the premise of training for the Unified Health System (UHS), and through a curriculum menu that sought to recognize the essentiality of nursing work in male health.

In joint assessment actions between students, teachers and academic coordination, we seek to propose teaching-learning approaches that lead to comprehensive male health care. Thus, reflecting and problematizing aspects such as: which man are we dealing with? What is the place of importance of the relational aspects of gender and masculinities? What social responses have been offered to the population based on the teaching and practice strategies employed in men's health?

The discipline plan was organized to fulfill specific competencies and skills for the nurse in the health care of men, justified by the PNAISH, which contained a programmatic content converging with the network organization, from levels of attention and complexity. The contexts became highlights in the discipline: 01 - Primary Health Care; 02 - men's health on the national scene; 03 - gender identities and masculinity diversities; 04 - focus on specific and specialized care for men's health; -05 - gestational process and exercise of paternity; 06 - the processes of illness, with emphasis on the diseases and conditions that most affect men; 07 - heart, vascular and hypertensive diseases in men; 08 - the context of hospitalization and male presence in outpatient services; 09 - vulnerabilities and 10 - aging processes.

Table 1 – Curricular discipline plan template. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. 2020.

CURRICULAR DISCIPLINE PLAN MODEL	
Component: Gender, Masculinities and Men's Health	
Menu:	
<i>Study of actions to promote the integral health of men, such as the focus on the Family Health Strategy, which is configured as a gateway to the comprehensive health system for men, epidemiological indicators of morbidity and mortality, historical social and political process, socio-cultural barriers and institutional, access to health service, qualification of health professionals and managers for the care of men, nursing care practice aimed at the male population and their specificities, injuries and complexities, at different levels of care, health actions that contribute for the understanding of male uniqueness in its diverse contexts, gender relations that permeate male experiences, population deprived of liberty, violence, challenges and advances that are evident in the implementation of the National Policy for Integral Attention to Men's Health.</i>	
Objectives	
Main Goal:	
<i>Understand the need to implement health actions within the scope of the nurse's work process aimed at men's health care in the context of UHS.</i>	

Specific Objectives: • To develop in students the skills to develop an understanding of political trajectories and advances in the area of male health, in the field of public health and Nursing; • Discuss the importance of gender and masculinity constructions in the way of doing health and producing care; • Allow the student to understand the nurse's duties in the elaboration of actions that contemplate the integral health of men, as well as the creation of models and strategies of Nursing; • Develop in the student, the skills for the use of care technologies in the development of care, management and educational plans with a view to male health.
Justifications Understanding the health conditions of men provides nursing students with an expanded knowledge that precedes the conduct of a critical and transformative practice, as a way to contribute to the reduction of male morbidity and mortality, by promoting health, preventing disease, recovering and rehabilitating at the most varied levels of attention and complexity. The implementation of health care actions for men aimed at the prevention of diseases, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, maintenance, promotion and protection of health, which, according to Ordinance No. 648-GM/2006, characterizes acts of primary care, has represented a challenge for health professionals. National and international discussions have been developed to promote primary health care focused on the specificities of the male population. The low accessibility of the male population to primary care services points to a vulnerability of these individuals. The search for health services, when it exists, is linked to a clinical picture of morbidity already chronic with biopsychosocial repercussions for their quality of life, in addition to significantly burdening HUS. Thus, based on the National Policy for Integral Attention to Men's Health (PNAISH), the present project aims to unveil the actions of integral attention to the health of males, adults, through the promotion of information to the said population. , health education and communication aiming to spread the policy. Using effective communication as a priority education tool, the project will allow for reflection, leading to awareness and raising the level of self-knowledge.
Skills and abilities To be able to diagnose and design solutions for coping with health problems that hinder access to services for men; Enable the student to develop the ability to communicate, to make decisions, to intervene situations, seeking to modify reality; Recognize the health needs and vulnerabilities in the field of men's health, as a way to implement transformative actions; Identify the individual and collective health needs of the population, their conditions and determinants; Recognize the role of the nurse (o) and propagate the actions of this professional area, as a way to increase its social recognition. Establish new relationships with the social context, recognizing the structure and forms of social organization, its transformations and expressions; Understand health policy in the context of social policies, recognizing the epidemiological profiles of the male population; Recognize health as a right and dignified living conditions and act in order to guarantee comprehensive care, understood as a joint and continuous joint of preventive and curative actions and services, individual and collective, required for each case at all levels of complexity of the system.
Program content 1. Nursing care and care for men in the scope of Primary Health Care 1.1 Men's health in the context of nursing practice; 1.2 Approach to strategies for the promotion of male health in health services in Primary Care; 1.3 Men's access to the Family Health Strategy; 1.4 The nurse's work with Community Health Agents on men's health. 2. Men's health on the national scene 2.1 Knowledge and discussion of the axes of action of the National Policy for Integral Attention to Men's Health; 2.2 National Plan for Attention to Men's Health; 2.3 Discussion of the inclusion of men in health services; 2.4 Medicalization of the male body; Self-medication. 3. Gender identities and masculinity diversities 3.1 Male sexuality; 3.2 National Policy for Integral Health for Lesbians, Gays, Bisexuals, Transvestites and Transsexuals;

3.3 Sexual and reproductive rights of men. 4. Health care for men 4.1 Nursing consultation in the scope of men's health; 4.2 Notions of Anatomy and Physiology of the male genital system; 4.3 Physical examination of man; 4.4 Systematization of Nursing Care: guidelines for male health; 4.5 Requesting exams and check-up. 5. Men and the gestational process and exercise of paternity 5.1 Prenatal care and men's insertion and participation strategies; 5.2 Male prenatal care; 5.3 Companion Law. Dad is not visiting! Paternity Leave and Actions of the PAPAI Institute; 5.4 Male participation in Family Planning; 5.5 Sexual and Reproductive Rights; 5.6 Male contraceptive methods (Male contraceptive pill, Vasectomy). 6. Thematic Seminars (community activity). 7. Men and the illness process 7.1 Diseases of the male genital system: Perionye disease; Hydrocele; Premature Ejaculation; 7.2 Erectile dysfunction, Priapism; varicocele, Fournier's syndrome. 7.3 Sexually Transmitted Diseases in men; 7.4 Masculinities and HIV / AIDS prevention; 7.5 Men and the use of condoms. 8. Nursing care and attention to heart, vascular and hypertensive diseases in men 8.1 Acute Myocardial Infarction, Stroke and Hypertension; 8.2 Nursing care and care for men with Diabetes Mellitus. 9. Men in the hospital and outpatient context: nursing care and care 9.1 Nursing care and care for men with breast cancer; 9.2 Nursing care and care for men with prostate cancer, prostatitis, prostatectomy surgery, and implantation of penile prosthesis; 9.3 Carrying out the PSA exam and directing the digital rectal exam; 9.4 Nursing care and care for men with penile cancer, guidelines and referrals; 9.5 Nursing care and care for men with testicular cancer; 9.6 Performing self-examination of the breasts, penis and testicles. 10. Men in the context of vulnerabilities 10.1 Nursing care and care for men in situations of alcoholism and drug addiction; 10.2 Nursing care and care for men with mental illness and suicidal potential; 10.3 Nursing care and care for homeless men; 10.4 Nursing care and care for men in the workplace; 10.5 Nursing care and attention in the prevention of accidents at work - Policy; 10.6 Nursing care and care for men from the countryside and the forest - National Policy for Comprehensive Health of the populations of the countryside and the forest; 10.7 Nursing care and care for the black population - National Policy for the Comprehensive Health of the Black Population; 10.8 Nursing care and care for the Roma population - National Policy for Comprehensive Health of the Roma population; 10.9 Nursing prevention and care for violence; 10.10 Prevention and Nursing actions in the face of traffic accidents; 10.11 Nursing care and care for men in prison; 10.12 Nursing care and attention to men with disabilities. 11. Men and the aging process 11.1 The elderly man and HIV / AIDS; 11.2 Male sexuality in the aging process; 11.3 Nursing care for andropause.
Applied methodologies
Expository-participatory classes, community activities, discussions based on scientific texts and articles, practical group and individual exercises, thematic seminars and technical visit to the hospital.
Didactic resources
Data-show, Board, Pilot, Eraser, Material for group work.

Source: Noble Faculty of Feira de Santana.

The design of the curricular discipline integrated the research and academic extension actions. To this end, a matrix research project entitled: "ATTENTION TO MEN'S HEALTH IN A NORTHEAST BRAZILIAN SCENARIO" was developed, approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the linked institution. The research and academic extension model and the characterization of the "Group of Studies, Research and Extension in Gender, Masculinities and Men's Health", part of the component, are presented below.

Table 2 – Research project structure model. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. 2020.

RESEARCH PROJECT STRUCTURE MODEL Research project: Attention to men's health in a scenario in northeastern Brazil
Title: <i>Attention to men's health in a scenario in northeastern Brazil.</i> Objective: <i>Primary Objective: To develop the actions of integral attention to the health of the man, through the promotion with the referred population in a scenario of the northeast of Brazil.</i> <i>Secondary Objective: To characterize the male population and the professionals who work and attend the Basic Health Unit, Specialized Service and Hospital Unit under study in the municipality of Feira de Santana, Bahia; Discuss the strategies carried out by teams from the Family Health Strategy, Specialized Service and Hospital Unit with a view to resolving men's health care; Understand how PNAISH favors the entry of men to the health services in question; Describe the functioning of care programs for men in the Family Health Strategy, Specialized Service and Hospital Unit; To know the articulation / disarticulation of the Family Health Strategy with the Specialized Service in line with the PNAISH regarding health promotion; Analyze the perception of the health team in the Family Health Strategy, Specialized Service and Hospital Unit about the care and attention to men's health in the municipality; To know the facilities and difficulties of access to health services reported by the male population.</i> <i>The field constituted the study scenario as three levels of health care, being a Basic Health Unit (UBS), the Municipal Center for Cancer Prevention and the Urology, Nephrology and Transplant Unit of Hospital Dom Pedro de Alcântara, both located in the municipality of Feira de Santana, Bahia.</i> Research participants: <i>The participants were configured in two groups of representation, selected intentionally, being Group I: Health Team - (nurses, doctors, dentists, nursing technicians, community health agents) - subjects who practice the Health Strategy of the Family and are responsible for assistance and management services, which denotes the way it solves the problems demanded by users; Group II: USF users - as they are actors in the health action process, they can define their impressions about the assistance and management services in Family Health.</i> Data collection techniques: <i>For the fieldwork, 05 data collection techniques will be used: questionnaire to characterize participants, interview to obtain empirical data, observation to analyze the organization of the service and conduct the assistance provided, focus group to obtain empirical data and document analysis to analyze the health status of men.</i> Data analysis methods: <i>The research data treatments were guided by the theoretical-philosophical current of Thematic Content Analysis and Collective Subject Discourse.</i> Ethical aspects: <i>Project approval by the Research Ethics Committee - project title: "ATTENTION TO MEN'S HEALTH IN A NORTHEAST BRAZILIAN SCENERY", under the opinion: CAAE: 47814815.4.0000.5654, n.1.208.304, in compliance with Resolution 466 / 2012 of the National Health Council, application of the Free and Informed Consent Term, with the consent of the Municipal Health Secretariat (SMS) and other researched institutions.</i>

Table 3 – Characterization model of the Study, Research and Extension Group on Gender, Masculinities and Men's Health. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. 2020.

MODEL OF CHARACTERIZATION OF THE STUDY GROUP, RESEARCH AND EXTENSION IN GENDER, MALE AND MEN'S HEALTH
General characteristics of the Study, Research and Extension Group on Gender, Masculinities and Men's Health: <i>This group is interested in expanding the understanding of the health-disease process for men, as well as the social construction of masculinities in Brazilian society, as a way to contribute to the improvement of Health Care at the regional level and with repercussions for the country, through the development of social technology and innovative actions that seek to recognize the specificities and demands of this public, in addition to propagating and strengthening the National Policy for Integral Attention to Men's Health and contributing to the growth of this area in the field of Nursing.</i> Logo of the Study, Research and Extension Group on Gender, Masculinities and Men's Health: 

Source: Noble Faculty of Feira de Santana.

In addition to the research dimension, the discipline integrated real actions with the community, be it the academic community or the key population of interest in the discipline, residing in the territory. To this end, an academic extension project was structured that aimed to promote the integration of teaching with the service, with the perspective of problematizing and making more critical and reflective the formation and practice in Nursing with a focus on the male population.

The structure of the extension project formulated was based on the search for answers that were necessary for training with the male population. The interests of the extension were based on the possibility of bringing improvements to the male health situation in the territory, such as strengthening the practices and visibility of the performance in Nursing in the health of men. Thus, agreements were made with health units of the three levels of care, in which actions were carried out with a focus on health education - popular health education.

The actions involved men, whether they are users of institutional health services, network health professionals and the academic community of the linked institution. All activities respected ethical aspects, with the products returned to participants, whether in the form of light technologies - seminars, conversation circles, debates, or through the production of light-hard technologies - brochures, booklets, guides for support, protocols, service flowcharts, scientific articles. The structure model of the extension project and the products generated from the development of the discipline are presented below.

Table 4 – Academic extension project structure model. Feira de Santana, Bahia, Brazil. 2020.

STRUCTURE MODEL OF ACADEMIC EXTENSION PROJECT	
Extension project: Education for men's health: nursing actions at three levels of health care in Bahia, Brazil	
Extension problem: <i>understanding how to configure attention to men's health in a Basic Health Unit and in a Specialized Service in the municipality of Feira de Santana, Bahia?</i>	
Extension interests: <i>The interest in researching this topic is highlighted by the creation of the Extension Project in Men's Health Faculdade Nobre de Feira de Santana, Bahia, and by the concern to notice how incipient, fragile and invisible is the production of care and attention to man's health. The relevance of this research is related to the potential to contribute to the definition of new strategies and actions, as well as the expansion of services to men in the perspective of the ESF and the Specialized Service, for the promotion and articulation of teaching with the service, and research and extension, also because it is an innovative theme in the field of Public Health in our country.</i>	
Objectives of the extension: <i>General objective: Unveil the actions of integral attention to the health of men, through the promotion to the referred population, of actions of information, education and communication for health aiming to spread the National Policy of Integral Attention to the Health of the Man in the municipality from Feira de Santana, Bahia.</i> <i>Specific objectives: 01 - To characterize the male population served at the Basic Health Unit and the Specialized Service under study, in the municipality of Feira de Santana, Bahia; 02 - Discuss the strategies carried out by the teams of the Family Health Program with a view to resolving men's health care; 03 - Understand how PNAISH favors the entry of men into the health service; 04 Describe the functioning of assistance programs for men in the Family Health Strategy and the Specialized Service; 05 - Investigate the actions developed by the teams focused, within the scope of Primary Care Specialized Service, aimed at men's health; 06 - Assess the existence of educational themes focusing on the category of analysis of masculinity, gender and integrality of care; 07 - To know the articulation / disarticulation of the Family Health Strategy with the Specialized Service in line with the PNAISH regarding the promotion of actions to prevent / confront conjugal violence; 08 - Analyze the perception of the health team in the Family Health Strategy and the Specialized Service on the care and attention to men's health; 09 - To know the facilities and difficulties of access to services by the male population in the basic and specialized model of care, under study.</i>	
Methodology: <i>Academic extension activity.</i>	
Extension fields: <i>Family Health Unit (FHU); Municipal Cancer Prevention Center, both located in the city of Feira de Santana, Bahia; Urology, Nephrology and Transplantation Unit - Hospital Dom Pedro de Alcântara.</i>	
Extension participants: <i>Group I: FHU users - as they are actors in the health action process, they can define their impressions about the assistance and management services in Family Health.</i>	
Ethical aspects: <i>Consent from the Municipal Health Secretariat (SMS) and other researched institutions.</i>	

Source: Noble Faculty of Feira de Santana.

The discipline has been updated every academic semester in order to meet regional needs, namely: technical visits to services with expressive attendance by the male public, such as the Psychosocial Support Center, street clinic, specialized urology service, access to Nursing consultation in Primary Care. In addition, educational materials have been produced, including in digital form, given the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 1- Generated technical products (cordel, primer and blog). Bahia Brazil. 2014 to 2020.



Source: Noble Faculty of Feira de Santana.

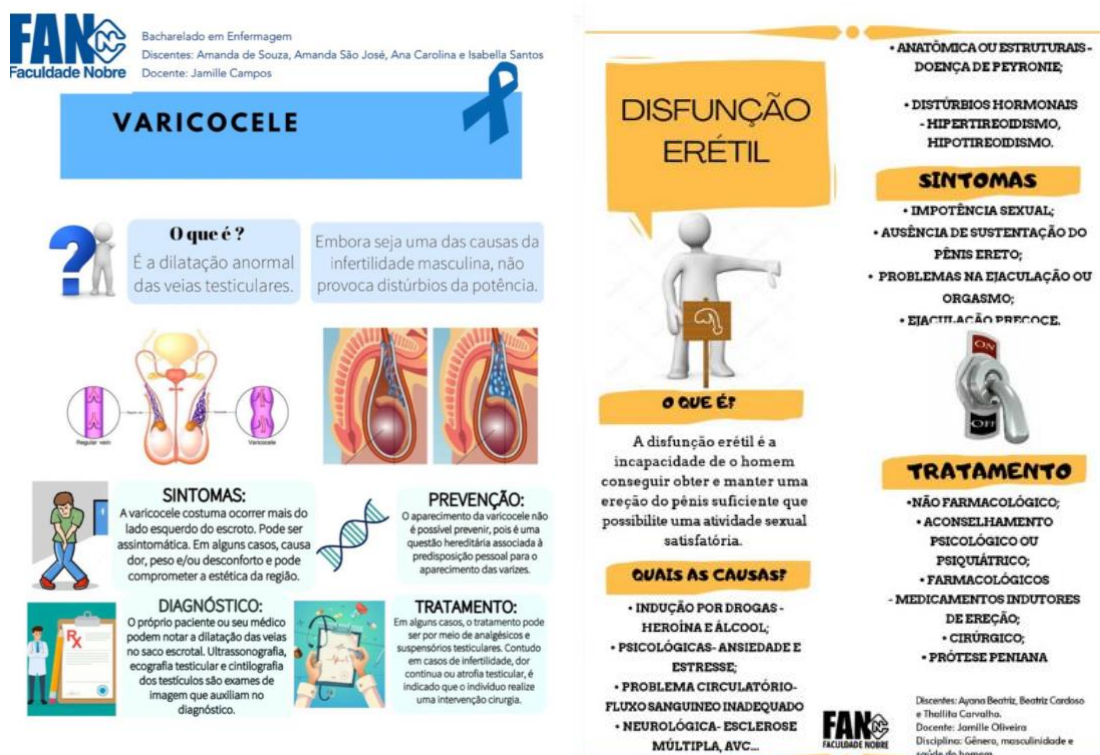
Figure 2 - Products generated (symposium, seminar and debate). Bahia Brazil. 2014 to 2020.





Source: Noble Faculty of Feira de Santana.

Figure 3 - Technical products generated (thematic banners). Bahia Brazil. 2014 to 2020.



Source: Noble Faculty of Feira de Santana.

Discussion

This study was able to present the process of developing a discipline aimed at men's health in the undergraduate nursing course based on its primary intentions, justifications, organizational and pedagogical structures for teaching and learning. Furthermore, the findings made it possible to recognize the actions used for academic training in nursing in view of the guarantee of male health specificities from the relational perspectives of gender and masculinity. Furthermore, the integration between teaching and service through research and extension actions.

The limitations of this study are concentrated on the impossibility of carrying out empirical research with students in

order to apprehend perceptions about the component in academic nursing education.

Advancing nursing science and practice in men's health has been identified as a priority in contexts outside Brazil, and draws attention to the high mortality and male vulnerability, as a highlight for men from Western countries. Special attention should be paid to the aspect of access and the male demand for health care, especially in Primary Health Care (PHC) services. Furthermore, it has highlighted the need to pay attention to normative gender standards and the relationship of plurality of masculinities in nursing professional practice.²¹

The search for advances in the resources used to promote male health through community actions and integrated with health services, such as the focus on proactively directing the performance of nursing professionals who provide assistance to the male public.²¹

This study presents significant contributions to the scope of academic and professional nursing education for men's health. With the development of specific disciplines and / or curricular components for male health, it gives an important step towards the advancement of nursing science and practice, with relevant reflexes for the improvement of male health indicators and structured health care in the networks, either it formal but also informal health.²³⁻²⁴

Nursing professionals when trained in an expanded and satisfactory manner can confer an important progress in the production of care, in the expanded clinic, in community and home care, in the control and coping with diseases and conditions, in health monitoring and surveillance, as well as in advancing of the protagonism of men.²⁵ Furthermore, specifically for the field of male health, the qualified performance of nursing professionals can contribute in a unique way in improving male adherence to therapies, in exercising a culture of care, in minimizing vulnerabilities and risks, in the self-management of complex situations of health and disease, as well as in the improvement of quality of life, well-being and good living, which justifies and reiterates the importance of academic and extension training in the area.²⁷

In addition to the care dimension, it is relevant to emphasize that nurses with specialized training have satisfactory competence to be in charge of decision-making processes in the context of health management, being able to assume the position of technical references, technical support, municipal coordination, state and central level of the Brazilian Ministry of Health.

Conclusion

The development of the curricular component provided the opportunity to expand and strengthen qualified nursing training, the contribution to overcoming the invisibility of the male audience

in health actions and care, promoted the integration of teaching and service from the academic extension to the male population. user of the public health service, the community and the professional health category that provides assistance to men in institutional health spaces and fostered scientific production directed to Nursing in men's health through the realization of research projects, preparation of materials technical, educational, seminars and scientific articles.

It is worth noting that such an initiative proved to be unique in the implemented territory, as it was the first undergraduate nursing course to develop a thematic discipline in the mandatory curricular component for the training of nurses. Furthermore, based on the findings, it was possible to observe the magnitude of the actions developed and the capacity for integration between the academic institution together with the extramural dimension, which further strengthened the formative character of the discipline.

Acknowledgment

The authors did not receive funding for this study.

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Correspondence Author

Anderson Reis de Sousa
Nursing School of Universidade Federal da Bahia.
241 Basílio da Gama St. ZIP: 40110-907. Canela. Salvador,
Bahia, Brazil.
son.reis@hotmail.com