

## Multiprofessional action towards workers' health:

### Literature review

## Atuação multiprofissional frente a saúde do trabalhador:

### Revisão de literatura

Gleison Faria<sup>1</sup>, Francisco Leandro Soares de Souza<sup>1</sup>, Dhieniffer Naiara da Silva<sup>1</sup>, Gesnaquele Souza da Cruz<sup>1</sup>, Alexandra Alves de Carvalho<sup>1</sup>, Márcia Gisele Peixoto Kades<sup>1</sup>, João Paulo Santos Carvalho<sup>1</sup>, Claudio Henrique Marques Pereira<sup>1</sup>, Suzana Nogueira<sup>1</sup>, Taís Loutarte Oliveira<sup>1</sup>, Juliana Peixoto dos Santos<sup>1</sup>, Rogério Krause<sup>1</sup>, Douglas Basso Sales<sup>1</sup>, Hayslla Mikaella do Couto Araujo<sup>1</sup>, Juliana Alves Rodrigues<sup>1</sup>, Cleverson de Oliveira Santos<sup>2</sup>, Karolaine Oliveira Ferreira<sup>2</sup>, Francielly Maira Bordon<sup>3</sup>, Wellington Ferreira de Souza<sup>3</sup>, Eliza Aparecida Javarini Alves<sup>3</sup>, Renata Gatto de Moraes<sup>3</sup>, Rhamayana Maria da Conceição<sup>3</sup>, Shayanne de Sousa Silva<sup>3</sup>, Valdair Nunes do Nascimento<sup>3</sup>, Giselen Maleski Cargnin<sup>4</sup>, Marco Rogério da Silva<sup>5</sup>, Alan Vieira Lopes campos<sup>6</sup>, Sarah Gabrielle dos Santos Pacífico Campos<sup>7</sup>, Mateus Duarte Vieira<sup>7</sup>, Hingreedy Fischer da Silva<sup>7</sup>, Welesmar Barros dos Santos<sup>7</sup>, Cleitineia da Silva Souza<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Graduated/Undergraduate student at Unifacimed-Faculty of Biomedical Sciences of Cacoal – FACIMED – RO, Brazil. Email: [gleisonfaria@hotmail.com](mailto:gleisonfaria@hotmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Graduated from Higher Education in Cacoal, FANORTE, Rondônia, Brazil

<sup>3</sup>São Lucas University Center, Ji-Paraná, Rondônia, Brazil

<sup>4</sup>Nurse at the Claretian University Center - CEUCLAR - Porto Velho – RO

<sup>5</sup>Nurse at the University of Vale do Rio dos Sinos – UNISINOS – São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil

<sup>6</sup>biochemist from Faculdade São Paulo, Rolim de Moura, Rondônia, Brazil

<sup>7</sup>Nursing student at Universidade Paulista, Jí - Paraná, Rondônia, Brazil

Received: 07 Aug 2022,

Received in revised form: 02 Sep 2022,

Accepted: 06 Sep 2022,

Available online: 12 Sep 2022

©2022 The Author(s). Published by AI Publication. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

**Keywords—** Occupational care, worker's health and occupational risk.

**Palavras chaves -** Cuidado ocupacional,

**Abstract—** Professionals face various environmental, physical, mental risks, accidents and occupational diseases, and often face inadequate working conditions. The aim of this study is to describe the multiprofessional role in workers' health. The methodology is a narrative review of literature with an approach of exploratory, observational, retrospective studies that were searched in the literature 23 articles between 2010 to 2022. Results: Within an organization, the presence of nurses, doctors, physiotherapists, biochemists and other professionals can give employees greater security and better performance in their functions, as they must be monitored and must gain confidence where they can count on a professional nurse always available. Professionals face various environmental, physical, mental risks, accidents and occupational diseases, and often face inadequate working conditions. The health of the worker

**saúde do trabalhador e risco ocupacional.**

started to be seen in a worrying way when men realized the link between work and illness, which has existed since antiquity. Occupational nursing focuses on caring for workers, especially those who care about work. It is concluded that the ideas presented in this study lead to the conclusion that the multidisciplinary work of occupational health is extremely important in promoting the health and well-being of workers, as it has the technical knowledge and can act in the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases.

**Resumo**— Os profissionais enfrentam diversos riscos ambientais, físicos, mentais, de acidentes e doenças ocupacionais, e muitas vezes se deparam com condições inadequadas de trabalho. O objetivo deste estudo é descrever o papel multiprofissional na saúde do trabalhador. A metodologia trata-se de um estudo de revisão narrativa de literatura com abordagem de estudos exploratórios, observacionais, retrospectivos que foram buscados em literatura 23 artigos entre 2010 a 2022. Resultados: Dentro de uma organização, a presença de enfermeiros, médicos, fisioterapeutas, bioquímicos e entre outros profissionais pode dar aos colaboradores maior segurança e melhor desempenho nas suas funções, pois devem ser acompanhados e devem ganhar confiança onde podem contar com um enfermeiro profissional sempre disponível. Os profissionais enfrentam diversos riscos ambientais, físicos, mentais, de acidentes e doenças ocupacionais, e muitas vezes se deparam com condições inadequadas de trabalho. A saúde do trabalhador passou a ser vista de forma preocupante quando os homens perceberam a ligação entre trabalho e doença, que existe desde a antiguidade. A enfermagem do trabalho tem como foco o cuidado aos trabalhadores, principalmente aqueles que se preocupam com o trabalho. Conclui-se que as ideias apresentadas neste estudo levam à conclusão de que o trabalho multiprofissional da saúde do trabalho é de extrema importância na promoção da saúde e bem-estar dos trabalhadores, pois ele possui o conhecimento técnico e pode atuar na prevenção de acidentes e doenças ocupacionais.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Occupational care can be understood as a health area that focuses on the well-being and quality of life of workers, in order to reduce short, medium and long-term damage to their health, helping in the recovery of people with disabilities. occupational diseases. seeking rehabilitation to return to work as soon as possible (SILVA, 2018).

Within an organization, the presence of a multidisciplinary team can give employees greater security and better performance in their functions, as they must be monitored and must gain confidence where they can count on a professional nurse always available. Support them when needed and guide them on these issues. Conducting accident prevention campaigns, facilitating lectures and training, identifying problems, seeking solutions and providing first aid in the event of an accident are all steps that nurses must take (SOUZA et al., 2021).

Decision of the labor legislation on occupational safety and medicine contained in Ordinance 4 (NR-4) stipulates that public or private companies with employees subject to the Harmonization of Labor Laws (CLT) must maintain the Services of Professional Safety Engineering and Occupational Medicine Work - SESMT. Promote health and protect the integrity of workers in the workplace (PINTO, WINDT and CÉSPEDES, 2010).

Professionals face various environmental, physical, mental risks, accidents and occupational diseases, and often face inadequate working conditions. Regardless of the angle discussed, the involvement of the health sector is necessary to intercept, prevent, control and eliminate work-related occupational diseases and causes of death caused or aggravated by interference in work/occupation and pre-existing diseases (OLIVEIRA-JUNIOR AR et al. ., 2014).

The relevance of the chosen theme is due to a genuine need for a more concise theoretical understanding of the field of occupational nursing, with a particular focus on the role of occupational nurses in maintaining workers' health.

The role of the multidisciplinary team (doctors, nurses, physiotherapists, biochemists, among others) will be addressed in actions aimed at worker health, in order to guarantee the prevention of accidents, expose the possible risks existing in the work area and guide how to proceed in the future. the need for emergency care. With this understanding, it is possible to employ adequate measures in the execution of the work to protect the health of the worker, through the prevention of occupational diseases in their specificities and particularities related to the environment and the type of risk that the work offers.

This is a bibliographic study and the articles selected for research were searched in the following databases: VHL, Scielo, Lilacs and Google Scholar. Monographs and master's dissertations on the subject are also used, as well as textbooks in the area of occupational health and nursing. Data selection was based on the following descriptors: occupational care, worker health and occupational risk. The articles used addressed occupational risks, described the participation of nursing in workers' health and discussed the importance of preventing occupational diseases, based on the regulations in this area.

The objective of this study was to describe, through a bibliographic review, the actions carried out by multi-professionals in the worker's health to prevent accidents and occupational diseases.

## II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Work nursing

It is understood as a branch of public health that uses the same methods and knowledge used in the field to promote the health of workers; protect against risks arising from work activities; and protect against chemical, physical, biological and psychosocial factors; maintain their health with a higher degree of physical and mental health and rehabilitation of injuries, occupational or non-occupational diseases and labor rehabilitation (SILVA, 2005; SOUZA et al., 2021).

The health of the worker started to be seen in a worrying way when men realized the link between work and illness, which has existed since antiquity. With the advent of industrialization, interest grew in improving industrial productivity with a focus on worker health. In Brazil, this most prominent problem did not arise until the end of the 19th century. However, the importance of

occupational care was only recognized by companies in the 1970s, given the high number of accidents that occurred in the work environment (AZEVEDO, 2010).

Occupational nursing focuses on caring for workers, especially those who care about work. Its attention turns to workers of all occupational categories and sectors, regardless of their situation or location. Continuously seeking the well-being of workers and seeking to meet their needs while minimizing work-related harm is one of the main objectives of occupational care and plays a role in promoting, preventing and restoring health. The prevention of ergonomic risks and other health problems through individual and collective actions becomes possible when the nursing professional considers his work focused on the health of the worker (DIAS, et al., 2018).

Professionals with a postgraduate degree in occupational nursing are responsible for assisting workers, promoting and ensuring the health of workers, in addition to encouraging the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases and providing assistance to the injured and sick (SILVA; SECCO, et al. 2011 ).

Nursing in the field of worker health is responsible for education to help improve working conditions that are essential for workers to achieve quality of life. This area of action includes the systematization of the entire care process (history, diagnosis, planning, intervention and evaluation, as well as specific measures for workers' health – preventive, protective and rehabilitation measures). The application of this system provides a survey of the real and/or potential health needs of workers (SILVA; SECCO et al. 2011).

According to Silva; Secco et al. (2011), according to the Ministry of Labor and Employment, occupational nurses carry out hygiene, medicine and safety activities to enhance the health of workers. It is up to this professional to observe the safe and dangerous conditions in the work environment, make the observations and draw up with the SESMT team (if the company has, if there is no CIPA) a safety model to protect the health of employees. For example, an investigation of the frequency of illness/accidents and traumatic injuries affecting employees in a department reflects the need for special attention to avoid reporting additional cases. Therefore, the prevention of new events is up to the medical team (OLIVEIRA-JUNIOR AR et al., 2014).

### Worker doctor

Although many people only associate a professional doctor with regular checkups, he is much more than that. He is responsible for taking care of the health of workers, assessing occupational risks, recommending changes to the company and evaluating the frequency of each employee

to verify the impact of the role on their health. Every job has its risks. Specific risks that must be identified. It can be slightly loud noise, heat, cold, harmful substances such as bacteria, fungi and chemicals. Faced with these risks, we have to take some measures, some care, so that these situations do not cause damage or problems to the health of workers (SMCC, 2019).

Occupational physicians are responsible for administering the occupational medicine control program. This means that it will determine how often patients should be monitored and when regular checkups should be performed based on each specific risk. "Such periodic inspections can be done every six months, annually, or sometimes, depending on the risk, every two years. Ideally, this period should not be too long so that we are always in contact with our workers and always able to analyze the progress of their services and the relationship between their work and health (SMCC, 2019).

#### Worker physiotherapist

Occupational physiotherapists have become increasingly important in the industrial environment, always aiming to improve the worker's quality of life and prevent musculoskeletal injuries. The result of this intervention is an improvement in performance and productivity at work (BAÚ & KLEIN apud BARBOSA & MEJIA, 2018). Acting in the implementation of ergonomic programs, occupational kinesiotherapy, rehabilitating workers on leave due to RSI/WRMD, bringing an improvement in the company's performance, and a better physical and social well-being for its employees. Ergonomic risks to workers' health arise from inadequate movement and postures, transport of heavy equipment and in organization and assistance activities, shift changes and night work. These actions can cause the workers' health problems with posture, fatigue, hernias, fractures, sprains, bruises, low back pain and varicose veins (ZAPPAROLI & MARZIALE, 2006).

Therefore, the action of the occupational physical therapist becomes indispensable in the work environment, because he is the professional with qualifications and skills to develop work activities that help to improve working time and quality of life, reducing pain and possible labor absences ( HOUISS, 2009).

The physiotherapist must act with a broad vision, knowing how to recognize situations such as: suffered occupational health profile, low productivity, need for training, medical treatment, prolonged leaves, worker reintegration programs and compensation processes. In this way, companies become aware of the physiotherapist's contribution to their role in occupational health and their

contribution to the management of quality and health programs within the company (CAETANO et al., 2012).

#### Work accidents

An accident at work is the result of work performed on behalf of a company that results in personal injury or dysfunction resulting in death or loss or reduction, whether temporary or permanent, of the ability to work. From the point of view of prevention, industrial accidents are the most comprehensive, also including accidents that do not cause injuries and near misses, but cause loss of time or material damage. Workers are prone to accidents and infections at work. Ergonomics is the study of adapting work to individual characteristics in order to provide them with maximum comfort, safety and good development of work activities (RIBERO, 2011).

The consequences of accidents at work are not limited to excessively negative factors, but can have adverse economic and social impacts on the human side of the problem. The human aspect is the clearest, given the suffering of the injured person, depending on the accident itself, the type and duration of medical treatment, the rehabilitation plan and the possible lasting sequels of the accident (BARBOSA; RAMOS, 2012) RIBEIRO (2011) ), also highlighted that, for example, the ergonomic adequacy of workstations and production systems is essential to avoid mental and physical complications, accidents and fatigue, as the conditions and organization of work significantly interfere with the health of workers.

Perception and reversal of risks in the work environment

For Castillo, Oliveira et al. (2010), occupational risk can be defined as the probability of an accident or illness occurring during work activities. This stems from the worker's exposure to the risk factors to which he is exposed, whether environmental risks (physical, chemical, biologically hazardous substances or their associations) and operational risks: mechanical (or accidental) and ergonomic risks. Actions in the area of occupational health aim to maintain adequate standards of physical, psychological and social well-being of employees. In this sense, it is necessary to take measures to promote health and prevent health problems (CASTILHO; OLIVEIRA, et al. 2010).

The scope of care can be individual or collective, with different approaches but with the same principles, namely the guarantee of adequate working conditions. The care team individually guides food, encourages the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE), guides physical safety and prevents damage resulting from mental and emotional overload. At the collective level, interventions



should take place in educational lectures and labor gymnastics (SILVA et al., 2011).

Workers' health and illness processes are directly affected by social, technical and organizational conditions that are determinants of occupational risk and living conditions. Therefore, in addition to having the perceptive ability to identify problems that the workday can cause, nurses must also be multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary in their work (MANTOVANI; LACERDA et al., 2009; OLIVEIRA-JUNIOR AR et al., 2014).

When a company sees a high number of requests for absenteeism and early retirement, the need for structural and administrative reforms has been suggested, "as this can be avoided through educational and awareness guidelines developed by occupational nurses, aimed at adapting the worker to their work environment" (SILVA; SECCO, et al. 2011).

According to Matos, Silva and Lima (2017), occupational diseases are diseases acquired or originated from the special conditions in which professionals perform their functions, consumed by work, overloaded by various activities, resulting in physical and mental suffering. They are subdivided into:

- Occupational or technical illnesses: the work itself causes the illness;
- Occupational or intermediate illnesses: work is not the specific cause of the illness, but in many cases it complicates the illness.

According to Junior (2016), occupational disease or occupational disease is understood as a disease that is caused or induced by the performance of work inherent to an activity and remains unchanged in the relationship as articulated by the Ministry of Labor and Social Security. Unlike occupational illnesses, work-related illnesses are not related to the functions performed by the worker, but rather to the worker's obligation to work. As an example of occupational diseases, we can cite: cancer that affects workers in nickel mines and refineries, people exposed to asbestos or close to radioactive substances, workers who suffer from lung diseases due to regular exposure to large amounts of substances dust, mist, steam or harmful gases, extreme deafness caused by noisy places, etc. (JÚNIOR, 2016).

Occupational diseases can also be caused by exposure to chemical agents, which are compounds or products that can enter the body through the respiratory tract, or by the nature of the exposure activity, which may come in contact with the skin or be absorbed by the body through ingestion. (SOUZA et al., 2021).

Frequent occupational diseases and the role of the occupational health nurse

- Exposure to toxic substances

Over time, humans acquired the knowledge that chemical agents can cause physical harm or death. Therefore, these substances cannot be considered harmless and must be used in accordance with safety principles (BELLUSCI, 2010). One of the most numerous groups of occupational diseases is the risk of exposure to chemicals.

The toxic effects of these elements can lead workers to a reversible or irreversible state. The penetration of these agents occurs systemically in the body: ingestion, inhalation or absorption, it occurs through the skin or mucous membranes and reaches the blood and lymph for distribution throughout the body. Therefore, three phases are considered: the exposure phase (absorption of the substance), the toxicokinetic phase (transport throughout the body) and the toxicokinetic phase (changes at the molecular level) (BELLUSCI, 2010). Therefore, routine activities and/or training must be carried out by occupational nurses to understand the risks of contamination of chemical products to exposed workers, in order to guide the handling and continued use of PPE to prevent possible damage to the health of workers.

Environmental and biological monitoring is necessary to provide data for implementing corrective actions together with environmental professionals, safety technicians and occupational health teams. There is a need to clarify the relationship between exposure, its effects and changes in health status (BELLUSCI, 2010).

- Occupational diseases of the respiratory system

The International Labor Organization (ILO) classifies respiratory diseases into five categories: pneumoconiosis, lung disease caused by heavy metals or plant dust, occupational asthma and allergic alveolitis (BELLUSCI, 2010). According to Lima (2009), to harm the worker's respiratory system, the material must be inhaled and reach the bronchi, bronchioles and alveoli (lower respiratory tract) in irremovable quantities. Regular performance of professional nurses, concomitant with CIPA lectures and guidance on such occupational diseases, contamination and prevention methods, always attentive to signs and symptoms, collection of anamnesis and referral to the medical professional.

The risk of developing clinical symptoms depends on the concentration, the size of the particles inhaled and the duration of exposure. When deposited in the lungs, they promote a variety of responses (BELLUSCI, 2010). "Acute exposure to irritating gases, vapors and smoke

results in damage at the alveolar level with pulmonary edema” (LIMA, 2009).

Occupational care teams play an extremely important role in collecting data that indicate exposure sites and identified cases so that they can provide early diagnosis and appropriate treatment. The entire team must investigate the atmospheric conditions to verify the presence of substances that invade the respiratory system (BELLUSCI, 2010).

Occupational nurses should always focus on prevention, education and daily actions, together with workers, to demonstrate the risk and severity they experience in order to avoid such exposures, as conscious and aware workers will be caregivers of their own health. workplace, avoiding damages and risks to your health. First, the prevention process has to do with controlling the concentration levels of respirable dust in the work environment. Many employees are aware of the risks they face, but some still ignore the importance of wearing masks. Professional nurses should develop professional learning actions focused on preventing health risks (CURADO, 2010).

#### Occupational psychological disorders

Work contributes to changes in mental health caused by a number of specific factors, such as exposure to toxic substances in the complex organization of work. “Mental disorders have multiple etiologies in which a diverse set of factors interact in a complex way” (JACQUES, 2007).

Occupational stress is the disruptive process of excessive mobilization of an individual's adaptive energy to meet the demands of their occupational environment that are beyond the person's current physical or mental capabilities, that is, the stress may only be temporary, with reduced stress. or successful adaptation to new professional requirements and return to normality. However, with intense persistence and constant repetition, and an absolutely outdated capacity for adaptation, the condition can evolve into occupational neurosis. By definition, a state of persistent personality disorganization, with consequent installation of pathology, related to a defined professional or organizational situation (JACQUES, 2007).

However, professional nurses should focus on services that significantly stress workers and, with the support of CIPA and other collaborators, seek ways to create a welcoming and pleasant environment through lectures, consultations with professional psychologists, etc. Take precautionary measures so that everyone engages in the same activities or actions in order to earn or even contribute to a high level of respect, such as solidarity among colleagues and/or addressing family issues that are

often brought up in your workplace , impairing their performance in their daily functions. Therefore, the occupational health nurse must have a comprehensive and especially sharp look, always focusing on preventive measures to avoid such occupational health problems (OLIVEIRA-JUNIOR AR et al., 2014).

#### Occupational nurse's actions

The assignment of professional nurses can be carried out individually or collectively, with different methods but with the same principle, namely the guarantee of adequate working conditions. The care team individually guides food, encourages the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE), guides physical safety and prevents damage resulting from mental and emotional overload. The intervention of the occupational health nurse, a comprehensive analysis, should be done through educational lectures and labor gymnastics (SOUZA et al., 2021).

The prevention process is primarily concerned with monitoring the concentration levels of inhalable dust in the workplace. Many employees are aware of the risks they face, yet many ignore the importance of wearing masks. Professional nurses need to develop professional learning actions aimed at preventing health risks (CURADO, 2010).

Nurses need to develop strategies to reduce the risk of accidents at work, which must be institutionalized and used in conjunction with the strengthening of the Internal Commission for Accident Prevention (CIPA) and all other organizational structures responsible for education and supervision. , etc. Aspects (SOUZA et al. 2021).

Professional nurses have the ability to document institution-related risks and plan actions to provide a high quality of life for employees of any company, including hospitals. Continuing education actions need to be more incorporated, as the nurse is a permanent health educator and plays an important role in the prevention and management of health problems (SILVA; VALENTE, 2011).

Improving working conditions to maintain the health of caregivers is also important for the health and well-being of patients, as the quality of patient care increases with good working conditions (DUARTE; MAURO, 2010).

There is a need to build data sets that provide quick and direct information about workers' health to ensure better performance of care teams and achieve the assistance provided. Records must accurately describe the nature and distribution of the disease in the geographic area associated with the work. These records allow actions to

control diseases and accidents at work and facilitate the practice of preventive strategies (SILVERA, 2009).

Nursing requires basic tools to accommodate the functioning of services, and records enable nurses to generate knowledge and information for analysis and interpretation (SILVEIRA, 2006). It is important to collect and archive information to generate a library of elements, which are defined as “collections of organized and structured data, interrelated and stored/stored in an operating system designed to serve various applications” (SILVEIRA, 2006; OLIVEIRA- JUNIOR AR et al., 2014).

It is noticed that the role of nurses in workers' health is extremely important, as they are responsible for contributing to the satisfaction of human needs at work, thus promoting the health and well-being of all professionals. In this way, the guidelines formed by Occupational Nurses in organizations collaborate for the practice of nursing in Occupational Health, with repercussions on society (SOUZA et al., 2021).

It is also the responsibility of nursing to provide care in an agile way to guarantee the diagnostic processes. Be accurate, ensure continuity of delegated care and always keep your knowledge and that of the entire team up to date, thus providing professional improvement (OLIVEIRA E TRINDADE, 2010).

### III. FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The ideas presented in this study lead to the conclusion that the work of a multidisciplinary team within companies is very important in promoting the health and well-being of workers, as it has the technical knowledge and can act in the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases. The objectives of this study were achieved because the need for greater technical competence of nurses, quality control and individualized care for workers was evident through the definition of occupational diseases and accidents at work, resulting in positive results throughout the health process and need further research on the subject, because only then will it be possible to learn more about the role of the worker as an active professional.

As a strong point of the elaboration of this work, there is a high degree of agreement among the authors about the relevance of this field for the work of nurses in the perspective of prevention. On the other hand, as a disadvantage, few authors and articles focus on emergency actions, teach how to prepare for the implementation of risk maps and the sectoral epidemiology of companies that are difficult to identify.

Expanded learning is possible in the nurse's role as a multifunctional professional. Build knowledge on a

growing area of the market that still needs more space and greater recognition in the nursing category

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanking colleagues for their performance in the construction of the work and the advisor for their patience and tips

### REFERENCES

- [1] AZEVEDO, M. V. Atenção à saúde do trabalhador. FACINTER. Curitiba. 2010.
- [2] BARBOSA DN & MEJIA DM. O papel da fisioterapia na qualidade de vida do trabalhador. 2018. BIOCURSOS. Disponível: [https://portalbiocursos.com.br/ohs/data/docs/183/6-O\\_Papel\\_da\\_Fisioterapia\\_na\\_Qualidade\\_de\\_Vida\\_do\\_Trabalhador.pdf](https://portalbiocursos.com.br/ohs/data/docs/183/6-O_Papel_da_Fisioterapia_na_Qualidade_de_Vida_do_Trabalhador.pdf)
- [3] BARBOSA, L. O.; RAMOS, W. A importância da prevenção de acidentes no setor de construção civil: um estudo de caso em Uberlândia, Minas Gerais, Brasil. Universidade Feevale. Uberlândia-MG, 2012.
- [4] BAÚ, L.M; KLEIN A.A. O reconhecimento da especialidade em fisioterapia do trabalho pelo COFFITO e Ministério do Trabalho/CBO: uma conquista para a fisioterapia e a saúde do trabalhador. Rev. Brasil. Fisiot. Ano 2002, v. 13, n. 2, p. 5 – 6.
- [5] CAETANO, V.C.; CRUZ, D.T.; SILVA, G.A.; LEITE, I.C.G. O lugar ocupado pela assistência fisioterapêutica: representações sociais de trabalhadores com DORT. Rev. Fisioter. mov. Ano 2012, v.25, n.4.
- [6] CASTILHO, Kárita Fernanda; OLIVEIRA, Débora Luiza Teles; BRASILEIRO, Marislei Espíndula. Riscos ocupacionais no Brasil no período de 2005 a 2009: Uma revisão. Rev. Eletr de Enfer. Centro de Estudos de Enfermagem e Nutrição. Goiás, n. 1, v.1, p.1-17, jan-jul. 2010.
- [7] CURADO, Fabíola. Avaliação de sintomas respiratórios e de índices espirométricos em trabalhadores de pedreiras/marmorarias. 2010. 84 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em ciências ambientais e saúde) –Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Goiás, Goiânia, 2010.
- [8] DIAS, J. A. et al. O papel do enfermeiro do trabalho frente às doenças ocupacionais na visão dos discentes de enfermagem. 2018. Revista de Ciências da Saúde Nova Esperança. V. 16.
- [9] DUARTE, N. S.; MAURO, M. Y. C. Análise dos fatores de riscos ocupacionais do trabalho de enfermagem sob a ótica da enfermagem. Revista Brasileira de Saúde Ocupacional, São Paulo, v. 35, n. 121, 2010.
- [10] HOUAISS, A. Instituto Antônio Houaiss. Dicionário. Versão Monousuário 3.0. Editora Objetiva Ltda. Jun. 2009.
- [11] JACQUES, Maria da Graça. O nexo causal em saúde/doença mental no trabalho: uma demanda para a

- psicologia. Rev. Psicol Soc. Belo Horizonte, v.19, n.1, p. 112-119, 2007.
- [12] JUNIOR, W. R. Doença ocupacional: conceito, características e direitos do trabalhador. 2016. Disponível em: <<https://saberalei.jusbrasil.com.br/artigos/378215786/doenca-ocupacional-conceito-caracteristicas-e-direitos-do-trabalhador>>. Acesso em: 19 jul. 2021.
- [13] LIMA, Elisângela Maria de. Doenças respiratórias associadas à atividade de mineração no município de Parelhas, região do Seridó Norte-riograndense. 2009. 126 f. Dissertação (Mestrado em desenvolvimento e meio ambiente/prodema) – Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte – UFRGN. Natal, 2009. Disponível em: <<http://www.dominiopublico.gov.br/download/texto/cp115988.pdf>>. Acesso em: 17 abr. 2012
- [14] MANTOVANI; Maria de Fátima, LACERDA; Maria Ribeiro; ULBRICH, Elis; BANDEIRA, Janaína Marielen; GAIO, Daniela Maria. Panorama da produção do conhecimento em enfermagem na saúde do trabalhador: impacto e perspectivas. Rev. Bras Enferm. Brasília, v.62, n.5, p.784-788, set-out. 2009.
- [15] MATOS, D. A. R.; SILVA, S. O. P.; LIMA, C. B. Enfermagem do trabalho: abordando competências e habilidades para a atuação do enfermeiro. Revista Temas em Saúde, João Pessoa, V 17, n 3, 2017.
- [16] OLIVEIRA, Millena; TRINDADE, Marcela Ferreira. Atendimento de urgência e emergência na rede de atenção básica de saúde: análise do papel do enfermeiro e o processo de acolhimento. Rev. Hórus. São Paulo, v.4, n.2, p. 160-171, out-dez. 2010.
- [17] OLIVEIRA-JUNIOR AR et al. A atuação do enfermeiro na saúde do trabalhador. Um enfoque na prevenção. www.repositorio. São Paulo, 2014. Disponível: [www.bahiana.edu.br/jspui/bitstream/bahiana/516/1/Artigo%20Enfermagem%20do%20Trabalho%202014.pdf](http://www.bahiana.edu.br/jspui/bitstream/bahiana/516/1/Artigo%20Enfermagem%20do%20Trabalho%202014.pdf)
- [18] PINTO, A.L.T., WINDT, M.C.V.S., CÉSPEDES, L. Segurança e Medicina do Trabalho. – 5. ed. – São Paulo: Saraiva, 2010.
- [19] RIBEIRO, G. B. Contribuições das ações ergonômicas para a gestão organizacional: um estudo de caso em uma empresa da construção civil. Dissertação (Mestrado profissional em Administração) -Universidade Potiguar, Natal, RN, 2011.
- [20] SILVA, C. G. Ações do enfermeiro do trabalho na prevenção de doenças laborais: revisão da literatura. Revista Científica Multidisciplinar Núcleo do Conhecimento. Ed. 08, Vol. 08, 2018. SILVA, L. A; SECCO, I. A. O; DALRI, R. C. M. B. Enfermagem do trabalho e ergonomia: prevenção de agravos à saúde. Rev. enferm. UERJ. Rio de Janeiro, v.19, n, 2, 2011. SILVA, L. S., VALENTE, G. S. C. Riscos Químicos Hospitalares e Gerenciamento dos Agravos à Saúde do Trabalhador de Enfermagem. 2006. Disponível em: <<http://www.seer.unirio.br/>>. Acesso em: 5 jun. 2021. SILVA, S. L. As interações do enfermeiro do trabalho com a saúde do trabalhador em âmbito de prática e assistência de enfermagem, 2005. Tese de Doutorado. UFRJ: Rio de Janeiro.
- [21] SILVA, Luiz Almeida da; SECCO, Iara Aparecida de Oliveira; DALRI, Rita de Cássia de Marchi Barcellos. Enfermagem do trabalho e ergonomia: prevenção de agravos à saúde. Rev. enferm. UERJ. Rio de Janeiro, v.19, n, 2, p.317-323, abr-jun. 2011.
- [22] SILVEIRA, D.T. Consulta-Ação: educação e reflexão nas intervenções de enfermagem no processo trabalho- saúde-adoecimento. 1997. 132 f. Dissertação (Mestrado Expandido em Assistência de Enfermagem) – Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina e Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul – UFSC/UFRGS, Porto Alegre, 1997. Disponível em:<<http://www.lume.ufrgs.br/bitstream/handle/10183/13296/000158266.pdf?sequence=1>>
- [23] SILVEIRA, Denise Tolfo e MARIN, Heimar de Fátima. Conjunto de dados mínimos de enfermagem: construindo um modelo em saúde ocupacional. Rev. Acta Paul Enferm. São Paulo, vol.19, n.2, p. 218-27, abr-jun. 2006. Disponível em: <<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/ape/v19n2/a15v19n2.pdf>>
- [24] Sociedade de medicina e cirurgia de Campinas -SMCC. Médico do trabalho da SMCC explica a importância do profissional na saúde do trabalhador. Campinas, 2019. Disponível: <https://smcc.org.br/noticias/medico-do-trabalho-da-smcc-explica-a-importancia-no-profissional-na-saude-do-trabalhador/>
- [25] SOUZA TA et al. Enfermagem do trabalho: o papel do enfermeiro na prevenção de acidentes e doenças ocupacionais. Brazilian Journal of Development, Curitiba, v.7, n.8, p.84281-84291aug.2021
- [26] ZAPPAROLI A, MARZIALE M. Risco ocupacional em unidades de suporte básico e avançado de vida em emergências. Rev Bras Enferm 2006 fev/mar; 59(1): 41-6.