



NURSING JOURNEYS OF SANTA CATARINA: CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION AND PRACTICE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: nursing is recognized and consolidated as a science-based and care profession. It is ruled by Law nº 7.498/1986, which does not clearly highlight the aspirations of the nursing professionals. The achievements, as well as the professional claims, depend on the professionals' organization, aligned with the representative bodies. Developing studies that point out internal movements of the profession aiming at qualification, from training to the professional practice is necessary. **Objective:** to analyze the importance of the Nursing Journeys of Santa Catarina for the training and continuing professional development. **Method:** historical, qualitative and documentary study, using sources from the Nursing Journeys of Santa Catarina in 1972/1982. **Results:** the themes cover the state health overview, health policies, the Professional Council creation, the ethics code, income and the nursing work. **Final considerations:** The locus of knowledge and some debates yield growth and the category maturity. The journeys have influenced the nursing practice through the discussion of current issues for training enhancement, and consequently, valuing the profession on a continuum. The implications for the profession are shown in the inclusion and consolidation of nursing in the primary health care, professional council establishment and professional valuing.

Keywords: Professional training. History of nursing. Nursing.

INTRODUCTION

Brazilian nursing has presented a consolidated construction in teaching, research and in its internal context. This construction determines the evolutionary processes in the nursing structure as a care, health and social scope profession. The legislation of the nursing practice brings, within the legal limits and the professional members' aspirations, the need of this practice enhancement and the implementation of discussions for the nursing effective involvement, as well as the representative bodies to improve the health of society. The creation of representative bodies, the Brazilian Association of Nursing and its sections and the Federal Council of Nursing and Regional Councils were crucial in this process. These bodies develop all events of representation and defense of this profession. Three organizations represent it: the

associative-professionals, the ones dealing with the monitoring and discipline of the professional practice, and the unionist. The Brazilian Association of Nursing (ABEn) stands out, representing the interests of the technical-scientific knowledge improvement⁽¹⁾.

The initiative of some teachers of the Nursing School Anna Nery, together with the graduating professionals of the first Nursing Course group has led into the creation of ABEn, in 1926. This group aimed at organizing the association of former students who wanted to discuss and think about the development of nursing in Brazil. Thus, improve some issues connected with the professional training/teaching and the preparation of future nurses for the profession management, using ideas proposed by North-American nurses of the Technical Mission of Cooperation for the Brazilian Nursing Development⁽²⁾.

¹Manuscript was partially discussed at scientific event.

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Considering the scope of this mission, the mentors of this entity understood that it would be very important to create an association which gathered all Brazilian nurses. In this regard, the current ABEn started as an Association of Graduate Nurses, later National Association of Graduate Nurses, and in 1945, it was named ABEn.

ABEn was the first representative entity of this category in Brazil. The activities, since its creation, were focused on the technical, scientific, political and cultural development of nursing. The entity sought to implement resources and the solution of problems associated with the category, and this perspective is still kept. Through its associates, the ABEn has achieved a social order, and it brings along the need for the nurse and nursing team to know and perform professionally, consolidating the cooperation with the civil society⁽³⁾.

The nationwide dissemination of ABEn happened through its Regional sections and its Centers, being established in the state capitals and in the cities with better nursing associates organization⁽²⁾. Since the creation of ABEn, countless contributions have consolidated the profession, the quality of the population health and the teaching/training of nursing and health. One of the most important contributions stands out: namely the creation of the Federal Council of Nursing in 1973⁽³⁾.

In the state of Santa Catarina, the Brazilian Association of Nursing (ABEn-SC) was created in 1962 through the initiative of a group of nurses, who were mostly religious people. At that time they carried out a research, in the Statistical Service of the State, aiming at identifying the number of nurses dwelling in Santa Catarina, for the effective implementation of the ABEn-SC. The statute of the entity defined 12 associate nurses to be the initial number of members. The ABEn-SC had Sister Cacilda Hammes (Ottillie Hammes) as the first president, who started to fulfill the entity's commitments. Since then, the responsibilities with the society have been to gather Nursing professionals and students together with ABEn-SC; enhance the nursing professional identity; interact with the technical and higher nursing schools, through

scientific-cultural events, boosting the quality of nursing training. What's more, to defend the practice of nursing workers in the several backgrounds of professional action, articulating with associations, government bodies and social control⁽⁴⁾. In order for the professionals to meet, the entity developed events to promote conversations and scientific and cultural enhancement in the state, concerning assistance, management and nursing teaching.

One of the events promoted by ABEn-SC still taking place is "Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina". It was first started to provide some sharing and debates in a national context that still reflected the military dictatorship and educational policies aimed at work, production of goods and services, to the industry. In the debates of the legislation concerning the professional practice, together with the issues of education policies, the Brazilian Association of Nursing established the first Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina on May 14, 1972.

The professionals relate their practice based on daily routine evidences, adding some political subjects together with other professions⁽⁵⁾. These discussions enable technical, political and cultural exchanges among the professionals, materializing the recommendations and several Brazilian nursing fulfillments⁽¹⁾. Given these events, it provides self knowledge, and offers autonomy to those professionals, thus bringing the practice reality to the assistance transformation.

Given this fact, the reason to carry out this study is to focus on the great contribution the sectional provides to the education and training of Nursing in Santa Catarina. The journeys influence the pedagogical guidelines and the themes that are always in line with the National Curriculum Guidelines and the contemporary thematic to the higher education and nursing professionals.

The research question of this paper is: what is the influence of the Nursing Journeys of Santa Catarina on the nursing training? And to answer this question the research presents the objective "to analyze the importance of the Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina for the

training and continuing professional development”.

METHODOLOGY

Historical, qualitative and documentary study, from 1972 to 1982. The time frame is justified due to the management 1970-1972, under the presidency of the Nursing Professor Nelcy Coutinho Mendes, when strategies to reach more members were developed, through courses and symposiums. Within such a scientific enthusiasm, the first Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina takes place, during the Brazilian Week of Nursing, on May 14, 1972, in the Santa Catarina Association of Medicine auditorium – having discussed the issue “Health Overview in Santa Catarina”. The reason for the final cutout is given by the political excitement of Brazil’s redemocratization, which connected educational guidelines with the Brazilian politics. And within the profession, the Participation Movement emerges in 1982, attempting to discuss the nursing reality, and the country’s political, economical and social environment. The Participation Movement (MP) was a reaction and movement to criticize the position and guidelines of the Brazilian Association of Nursing – ABEn as a centralistic organization, which owns a fragile political-professional reflection and does not participate in the formulations and construction of public health and education policies. The MP took over the presidency of ABEn in 1986, enlarging the possibilities of the profession, in a context of national political opening.

The document observation took place in the documentary collection of the Brazilian Association of Nursing – Santa Catarina, from July 2016 to July 2017. The organization was followed by an inventory that preceded the collection of information. The inventory is a research tool that describes the documentary groups, identifying and describing them, so that finding and characterizing the document become easier⁽¹⁾. Thus, data was collected from documentary sources, found in the documentary collection of ABEn-SC, concerning the theme Nursing Journey of

Santa Catarina. In this regard, the sources were ABEn-SC management reports, minutes, letters, legal documents, folders and newspapers, presenting facts of this event.

The inclusion criterion was a sequential *corpus* of elements: a) complete information, b) title, c) theme, d) year, e) ABEn-SC management, f) discussions and g) referrals. The sources followed the direct positional criterion, intentional volunteer, and qualitative, using the study for functional data collection, generating the derived results, including the authors’ reflection on the listed theme.

Resulting from the process of organizing and processing the data, the analytical stage was carried out, according to Bardin’s content analysis⁽⁷⁾, described in three stages: pre-analysis, from the careful and repeated reading in order to elaborate the first impressions and the constant wording in the documentary sources. By comprehensively reading, we managed to understand some important impressions to set the *corpus* of study. The exploration was the second stage and we worked with the documents from the constant and analogous wordings present in them. The treatment of results is the final stage of Bardin’s content analysis, and it consisted of organizing the coded information in an analysis grid, which corresponds to the board with the distribution of the record units that made up the category.

The study respected the Resolution nº 510/2016 regarding the research in documents according to paragraph of Art.1. The ethical issues were respected concerning the entrance and authorization of the Brazilian Association of Nursing – Santa Catarina in order to search for documents in the historical collection of the entity.

RESULTS

The presented results refer to the first ten Nursing Journeys of Santa Catarina, focusing not only on the information and data survey, but also the verification of the proposed themes along the years, resulting in reflection upon the influence of the listed themes for the practice of Nursing in Santa Catarina.

Number of Journey	Theme of the Journey	City	Date	Discussions/Results
1 st Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“Health Overview in Santa Catarina”	Florianópolis	May 12 to 14, 1972	Discussions about the therapeutic relationship, nursing, hospital and public healthcare legislation, burn care, Healthcare background situation of Florianópolis.
2 nd Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“Nursing participation in health programs”	Blumenau	May 18 to 20, 1973	Discussions to enhance the nursing attention in health promotion, protection and recovery areas in the community, according to the state health policy guidelines and the established priorities.
3 rd Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“The biological, psychological and social needs are better assisted through group life than through the isolated effort of each individual”	Tubarão	October 24 to 26, 1974	Decentralization of the events of ABEn-SC from the capital city, aiming at providing the professionals some interactions, and empowering them. Lectures given by Dr. Amália Correa de Carvalho and Luis Cieto about nursing cooperatives.
4 th Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“Legislation and professional ethics”	Joinville	October 22, 1975	The Regional Council of Nursing of Santa Catarina was implemented at this event.
5 th Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“Professional ethics with legal advisor of COFEn”	Florianópolis	May 12 to 15, 1976.	Seminar, Nursing Code of Ethics, new law of the professional practice. The hospitalized patient and their perception of the priority of their problems.
6 th Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“Quantitative assessment of the maternal healthcare at the health center of Florianópolis”	Florianópolis	May 10 to 13, 1978	Purpose: to present a diagnosis of the prenatal care situation in the urban area of Florianópolis at the health center level.
7 th Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“Responsibilities and the importance of Cofen/ Coren and ABEn/ABEn-SC in the Brazilian Nursing development”	Tubarão	May 29 to June 1, 1979	Surgical medical and nursing situation update in Joaçaba, from the steps to implement nursing services at the healthcare units, the nursing process, and the perspectives of the Brazilian community health.
8 th Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“Influence of the working conditions and income of the nursing professional in the assistance delivered to the population”	Florianópolis	September 25 to 28, 1980	Discussion of the working conditions, approaching the nursing professionals towards the Association, creation of organizations according to the nursing workplace (centers).
9 th Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“The labour market of Santa Catarina”	Concórdia	October 28 to 31, 1981	Nursing Assistance in SC, internalization, demand and needs of the nurse, and nursing appreciation.
10 th Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina	“Nursing appreciation”	Joinville	September 1 to 4, 1982	Continuing attention to nursing, primary health care, attention to polytraumatized and oncological patients.

Chart 1: Nursing Journeys of Santa Catarina (1972-1982), Florianópolis, 2018.

DISCUSSION

The scientific aspect and training were the core issues of ABEn Santa Catarina since its very beginning. The few professionals in the 1960s in Santa Catarina were committed to learn and brave this profession, and therefore needed to integrate and raise scientific, cultural and arguments of nursing⁽¹⁰⁾.

The partnerships with other associations, specially with Federal University of Santa Catarina and the National Union of Nursing Assistants of Santa Catarina contributed to the nursing development in the state. In addition to the scientific events, the core value of the association was shown through relations that

were established and the integration with other healthcare professions. Socializing was provided by courses and training sessions, and odontology professionals, physicians, among others, actively participated in constructions and debates about healthcare in the state⁽⁸⁾. Thus, nursing dissemination was carried out, in lectures, technical visits, radio programs, and the celebrations of the Brazilian Week of Nursing since the beginning, with the active participation of Assistants and Nursing undergraduates. This way the journeys were founded as a space for debates and discussions, and they sought to raise subjects of all areas, which needed some support for nursing and healthcare. Culturally, the Santa Catarina Journeys allowed more than

exchanging experiences and debating, permeating a strong base in which the professionals could position themselves, gaining the necessary trust to face this profession challenges and strive for overcoming and excellence, strengthening the socio-political attributes which are necessary for professional visibility and consolidation⁽⁹⁾. Furthermore, they enabled the professionals to change their practice and provide more aid, so that nursing could be established and inserted into the professional policies, together with other professions, always within the themes concerning the nursing professional appreciation and the qualification of the medical-surgical practice.

Literature historically has shown that nursing has always pursued autonomy in line with social and legal determinations of Health and Education Policies, as well as in the legally established organization⁽¹⁰⁾ of the profession in scientific and technical themes.

The discussion of nursing as a standardized technical profession having demands to be met is a step which does not only consolidates it, but also keeps it constantly developing. Given this perspective, it is noted that ABEn prioritizes the nursing profession, enabling the professionals to think and discuss, stimulating the production of research and debate, aiming at the solution of political, social and cultural issues which permeate the search for their practice and thoughts improvement. And the Santa Catarina Journeys raise these discussions, and each of its editions shows the engagement of this Association with current and social issues toward the training qualification and healthcare practice, establishing a professional identity, turning these professionals' practice into something different from other groups⁽¹¹⁾.

By creating an environment which enables stimulation and motivation for knowledge, ABEN acts as part of support of this gear that moves the category and reflects directly on society. All the actions performed by the organization and its centers are part of this construction, transforming and uniting professionals.

The events have always taken place once a year since the beginning, and they provide the proposal, discussion and reflection upon the

direction the profession wants and needs in order to manage the commitments in the face of social and health policies. In the fourth and fifth Journeys the acknowledge and appreciation of the nursing professional is raised during the implementation of the Professional Council of Nursing and the code of Nursing deontology, respectively, in the 1970s.

Regarding the Law of the Professional Practice and the history of health in the capital city of Santa Catarina, the first Journey, in 1972, come to meet the political circumstances concerning education and healthcare work. The discussion framework brings reflections that elucidate the needs of nursing and its service distribution in the healthcare system, especially in Florianópolis, which is focused on the public health assistance, known as primary health care nowadays. There was a reduced number of nurses in Santa Catarina in 1970 and 1972, and there weren't nurses in public health, according to the first census carried out by the State Secretary of Health (SES) concerning the Nursing human resources¹². ABEn-SC developed the second Journey focusing on this theme, highlighting the need of qualification in the assistance delivered to the population and structuring the distribution of nursing human resources, expanding the employability of nursing professionals. Thus, the organization of ABEn-SC instrumentalized information through the Journey, and participated in the guidelines of the state health policies and the established priorities.

From the third Journey of Santa Catarina on, the focus was on decentralizing the entity's events to other cities in the state and / or professional cooperatives. The aim was to enable and make a call for life interaction. It refers to the shared work needed in healthcare. Life interaction brings the work of a group of professionals who plan the division of tasks. There is cooperation and collaboration for the healthcare work. The event gathered 170 participants among nurses and nursing assistants.

During the fourth Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina, held in Joinville, the Regional Council of Nursing was established and implemented with its first board, and its president was nurse Rosita Saupe⁽¹³⁾. Such action was transforming in the nursing practice in the state, as from this

date on the nursing professionals had a Council representing, disciplining and monitoring the profession. In the Fifth Journey the code of ethics of nursing professionals was discussed, ensuring autonomy, ethics, respect and the discipline of their practice. The economic, political and ideological determinants are responsible for the constant implementation of changes in the way and knowledge on healthcare and nursing⁽¹⁴⁾. The Journeys and themes develop according to the historical dynamic of the current issue.

The 70s were active in the social and healthcare context in Brazil, and the need to improve its assistance in primary health care. Vaccine coverage increased, listing the participation of healthcare professional in the First International Course of Cold Chain, organized and sponsored by the Panamerican Health Organization⁽¹⁵⁾. There was great interest in eradicating illnesses, and the assistance was focused on children. The group of nurses of ABEn-SC discussed the assessment of prenatal assistance in primary health care during the Sixth Journey. There was a gap in healthcare professionals' reports due to incompleteness, lack of assistance, and mainly, informative actions. It is noteworthy that in 1978 there was the Convention of World Health Organization (WHO) on Alma-Ata, together with some governors, founded the Declaration of Alma-Ata, which defined primary health care as an essential assistance to be delivered to everybody. It was a time when the WHO presented results of studies that defended the urgent dedication to family health⁽¹⁵⁾. Simultaneously, nursing required the development of technical and scientific actions that influenced on health family, thus it was observed the lack of the nursing professional participation. It was something which demanded discussions upon the organization of specific nursing practices for primary care in the Seventh Journey. In that time the demographic data reflected a society of important social contrast concerning income and social class. Nurses acted as healthcare facilitators, and the opening of healthcare fronts in primary care was crucial to qualify and transform the population health scenario.

The last revisited Journeys, the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth, contribute towards the nursing

appreciation as a healthcare profession. And they reflect the trend of the country's opening to social, political and economical redemocratization. The social issues pervaded the needs of social, educational, safety conditions, among other crucial factors for survival. Within Nursing, the Participation Movement becomes enthusiastic, bringing demands for qualification in the population health, widening the scope of work, debate of ABEn, and struggles for quality and better working conditions in nursing and healthcare. This movement comes together with the country's redemocratization. And these arguments become evident in the Eight Nursing Journey of Santa Catarina, when the the arguments for open participation in the entity, undergraduates, nurses, technicians and nursing assistants were started, culminating with the reorganization of ABEn and the more effective participation of the nursing professionals in public health policies, and the appreciation focused on professional interest.

In the Tenth Journey the healthcare assistance precarization is approached and culminated with transformations of the nursing scenario and the associative culture of the profession, consolidating the Participation Movement. There is the belief that, from the revisited historical documents, the Participation Movement created spaces of debates and positions contrary to the submission of government rules. It was a leadership exercise and integrated action of the profession members, corroborating with the socio-political standard of nursing acknowledge in the development of this profession, and health in the country⁽¹⁴⁾.

Nursing is a very humanized area, and for this reason not only scientific studies of technical nature need to be developed so that the profession keeps advancing, but also social and human studies, which discuss the several demands reaching the professionals. Issues such as the profession appreciation, labour market, employability, development, income, working conditions, resources and others, are extremely important, and directly influence the professional practice.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The development of the Journeys of Santa Catarina has influenced this profession and better working condition and training, given the fact that it provides room for socialization and discussion of nursing directions to be followed. It was observed that the *locus* of knowledge and debates yield growth and maturation. The transformations of the National Association derived from the debates in the Journeys of Santa Catarina and other events there. This is realized in the Participation Movement, which

modified and expanded the view and action of the Association in Brazil, and the organization of the Regional Council of Nursing – as well as the organization of nursing in the primary healthcare assistance in Santa Catarina, following the world transformations. Nowadays the Journeys still happen and guide education, Science and nursing policies with motions and documents, involving teaching, service, and community, in order to qualify the assistance through knowledge.

JORNADAS CATARINENSES DE ENFERMAGEM: CONTRIBUIÇÃO NA FORMAÇÃO E PRÁTICA PROFISSIONAL

RESUMO

Introdução: enfermagem é reconhecida e consolidada como uma profissão de base científica e do cuidado. Legalmente disciplinada pela Lei nº 7.498/1986 que não evidencia completamente as aspirações do corpo profissional da enfermagem. A conquista e as reivindicações profissionais dependem da organização efetiva dos profissionais, em consonância com as entidades representativas. É necessário o desenvolvimento de estudos que evidenciem os movimentos internos à profissão para a sua qualificação, da formação ao exercício profissional. **Objetivo:** analisar a importância das jornadas catarinenses de enfermagem para a formação e capacitação contínua à consolidação profissional. **Método:** estudo histórico, qualitativo e documental que utilizou fontes referentes às jornadas catarinenses de enfermagem entre 1972/1982. **Resultados:** As temáticas abrangem o panorama de saúde no estado, as políticas de saúde, criação do Conselho Profissional, o código de ética, remuneração e trabalho da enfermagem. **Considerações finais:** O locus de conhecimento e debates produz crescimento e amadurecimento da categoria. As jornadas vêm influenciando a prática da enfermagem, pela discussão das temáticas atuais para aprimoramento da formação e, conseqüentemente, a valorização da profissão em um continuum. As implicações à profissão se mostram na inclusão e consolidação da enfermagem na atenção primária de saúde, instalação do conselho profissional e valorização profissional.

Palavras-chave: Capacitação profissional. História da enfermagem. Enfermagem.

JORNADAS CATARINENSES DE ENFERMERÍA: CONTRIBUCIÓN EN LA FORMACIÓN Y PRÁCTICA PROFESIONAL

RESUMEN

Introducción: enfermería es reconocida y consolidada como una profesión de base científica y del cuidado. Legalmente disciplinada por la Ley nº 7.498/1986 evidencia no completamente las aspiraciones del cuerpo profesional de la enfermería. La conquista y las demandas profesionales dependen de la organización efectiva de los profesionales de conformidad con las entidades representativas. Es necesario el desarrollo de estudios que evidencien los movimientos internos a la profesión para su calificación, de la formación al ejercicio profesional. **Objetivo:** analizar la importancia de las jornadas catarinenses de enfermería para la formación y capacitación continua a la consolidación profesional. **Método:** estudio histórico, cualitativo y documental que utilizó fuentes referentes a las jornadas catarinenses de enfermería, entre 1972/1982. **Resultados:** las temáticas tratan del panorama de salud en el estado, las políticas de salud, creación del Consejo Profesional, el código de ética, remuneración y trabajo de la enfermería. **Consideraciones finales:** el locus de conocimiento y debates producen crecimiento y madurez de la categoría. Las Jornadas han influido la práctica de la enfermería, por la discusión de las temáticas actuales para perfeccionamiento de la formación y, consecuentemente la valoración de la profesión en un continuum. Las implicaciones a la profesión aparecen en la inclusión y consolidación de la enfermería en la atención primaria de salud, instalación del consejo profesional y la valoración profesional.

Palabras clave: Capacitación profesional. Historia de la enfermería. Enfermería.

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Submitted: 18/08/2018

Accepted: 20/08/2019