



Brazilian Family Health Program

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Brasil

Brazil has a federal government for the whole country.

With separate 26 states governments in 5 regions: North

Northeast, South, Southeast and Central-West

Under the State level we have the municipalities



Brasil

- ***Total area: 8.514.215,3 km²***
- ***Population: 190.755.799***
- **5th largest country in terms of population**
- **5th largest country in geographical area.**

Administrative Division

Brazil Federation is composed by 26 states, one federal district (where is the capital city Brasília) and 5.564 municipalities.

National Health System

- The Brazilian redemocratization process, acclaimed with the promulgation of the Federal Constitution of 1988 where health is a right and State has to provide it
- In order to provide health care for all they create the National Health System.
- We call it SUS (Unified Health System).

Brazilian Unified Health System

Brazilian Health Unified System principles are:

- decentralization
- integration
- regionalization
- universality

How the Unified Health System works

- Most of the policies are formulated by the National level, but some Municipalities and States can formulate specific policies;
- Financing is the responsibility of the three government levels; National, State and Municipalities;
- Execution of the policy is mainly the responsibility of the municipalities.

Family Health Strategy

- It is in this context that the federal government in Brazil created a national policy named ESF (Family Health Strategy)
- Nowadays 60,9% of Brazilian Population -115,4 million of people has access to the Family Health Strategy
- The Focus is the Primary Health Care.

What is the Program?

- The idea is that each 1500 families or about 6.000 people will be served by a team of primary care health professionals. So in the same neighborhood we can have 1, 2, 3 or more teams it depends on how many people live in the area.
- The team has: a doctor , a nurse, 5 health agents, one nursing assistant and one pharmacist. Sometimes the team has dentists too.

What are the priorities?

- Pregnant woman – at least 6 appointments in pre-natal care;
- Children 0 to 3 years old
- People with diabetes and Hypertension.
- Elderly
- Communicable diseases like tuberculosis

How it works

- The health agents has to be someone who lives in the community and know very well the people and the problems in the neighborhood. The requirements to be health agent is that to complete High Scholl;
- The health agents visits every familiy to see how are they doing and talk about basic health. They go back to the health center and in a daily basis meeting explain to the team all the problems they see . The team together decide the best estrategy to deal with the problems and it can be : an appointment in the health center; a doctor or nurse visit, etc.

Campinas City

- Campinas is one of the cities in São Paulo State with a high population of over one million families. The city produces about one third of the state industrial output;

The innovative Family Health Paideia Program

- Paideia is a Greek word which means “the integral development of the human being.” This is the principle that guides all the field work related to public health in Campinas;
- The Paideia Method offers opportunities to reform the health care delivery paradigm and change the focus from the disease to the health promotion and it puts emphasis on human interaction in the health care delivery;

Implementation

- The city of Campinas was divided and organized into five districts to facilitate the systematic provision of basic health services to the population. The implementation strategy prioritized areas that lacked or had limited access to health care facilities, especially those areas with a low Human Development Index (HDI). Today there is 61 Health Centers with Paideia Family Health Strategy.

How it works

- The Paideia Program works with an expanded concept of family: a group that co-inhabit the same space, expanding networks of support and solidarity between the teams, families and other organizations.
- There is a registration system where each family has a file and the needs of each person in the family are evaluated.
- At the initial visits, the reference teams make an inventory of the families and classify which families will be the responsibility of a designated team. This inventory is based on the territory, i.e., the region where the people live.

How it works

- Two kinds of Local Teams of Reference (Family Health Teams):
 - 1- Classical: composed of family doctor and nurse, a dentist 36 hours or 20 hours of two dentists, two nursing assistants and health workers (in full turn) - with coverage of 700 families or 3500 people.
 - 2- Extended: general practitioner and nurse (in full turn), pediatrician and obstetrician-gynecologists (both part-time), a dentist 36 hours 20 hours or two dentists, two nursing assistants and agents health - with coverage of 1400 families or 7000 people.
- Matrix Team : Mental Health, Rehabilitation professionals that discuss the cases and works with 4 or 5 Local Teams;

How it works

- The activities are carried out by multidisciplinary teams, including: the groups, home visits, reception and discussion of therapeutic projects. In home care, the team assesses the family situation and discuss the project therapeutic planning and offers professional composition;

Main Activities

- **Home Visits:** health workers conduct visits regularly and have direct contact with families and bring the demand for the teams;
- **Individual consultations** and examinations in the health center ;
- **dental health care services**
- **Immunization;**

What is innovative

- The Paideia proved that it is possible to have community based health programs in big cities;
- Usually health care system in big cities is characterized as impersonal and Paideia made Health Service personal and open to the citizen participation;
- The city administration played a central role in the development and implementation of the federal policy in the year 2000;
- Campinas Administration demonstrated a very strong political willingness and allocated resources and financial incentives for the health professionals.

What is innovative?

- Paideia brought a wide conception about health and clinic. People is seen as a whole and the interventions are in biological, psychological an social aspects;
- They created a special Primary Care Manual that helped the professionals to develop the actions;

What is innovative?

- Besides improving the quality of the services there are some impressive numbers:

In maternal health care, the program showed that in Campinas, 80% of pregnant women already perform prenatal monitoring;

The expansion of dental services in the city; in 2003: 12% of the population had access to dental treatment, which was a very significant index when compared with the national average of only 5%;

Awards

- 2003 – Awarded by Citizenship and Public Management Program (FGV/SP)
- 2002 - Award Paes Leme by Society of Medicine and Surgery of Campinas.



Thank you!