

Abstract

In order to overcome the limits of the Hegemonic Medical Model, the Person Centered Medical Model proposes the person, and its health, as the center and object of care. The Primary Health Care (PHC) appears as the preferred locus for the implementation and development of PCM. It is presented here an educational experience with undergraduate medical students in their first semester of studies. Its aim was to awaken in students and PHC professionals the issue of PCM and analyze the degree of approach to its principles.

Introduction

Doctors should care of people, not diseases. But often people criticizes lack of medical hearing, as showed in Fig. 1. Nevertheless, the deep roots of the biomedical model are still centered in diseases, as we were well taught by our professors, at the birth of scientific medicine (Foucault, 1963). So, in medical education related themes must not only be debated in classrooms, but also experienced by the students in health services, in order to promote the change into a Person Centered Model of care (PCM).



Fig 1.- In the cover of an influent book of the Brazilian movement of Collective Health edited in 1991, the doctor doesn't look at the patient. Souza GW. A saúde pública e a defesa da vida. 1994; São Paulo: HUCITEC. 175 p

Objectives

Describe the degree of approach of the practices and ideas of Primary Health Care (PHC) teams, which receive medical students of the Federal University of Santa Catarina, and correlate it to the components that characterize the Person Centered



Fig 2. Person-Centered Care has on its roots the patient experience on its own disease, as well the personal engagement pursuing health promotion. (Image taken from internet's database, the group owns nothing)

Methods

- Descriptive qualitative study with pedagogical purpose.
- Interview on a convenient sample of users and workers of the Primary Care Teaching Centers in Florianópolis, the capital of the State of Santa Catarina, which is among the Brazilian cities with better coverage and structure of APS;
- Interviews were applied with semi-structured and open questions based on two different scripts, for users and workers.



Fig.3 - Person Centered Medicine does not fail to evaluate the biomedical sphere, but goes beyond to evaluate the psychosocial factors in the health-disease. (The SCAN Foundation)

Results

- Words most frequently mentioned by the users when referring to a desired medical handling: "attention", "care" and "trust" - the principles of PCM, suggesting that they are included in health care;
- Qualified listen, without unnecessary interruptions, and proposition of therapeutic plan together with the patient was also noticed.
- The workers should "see them as people and not as diseases carriers" was a critic of the users.
- "Negligence", "impatience" and "bad-mood": words most frequently mentioned when referring to a bad medical handling.
- The PCM is known by most workers, and many of them discuss about it in their work regular meetings.

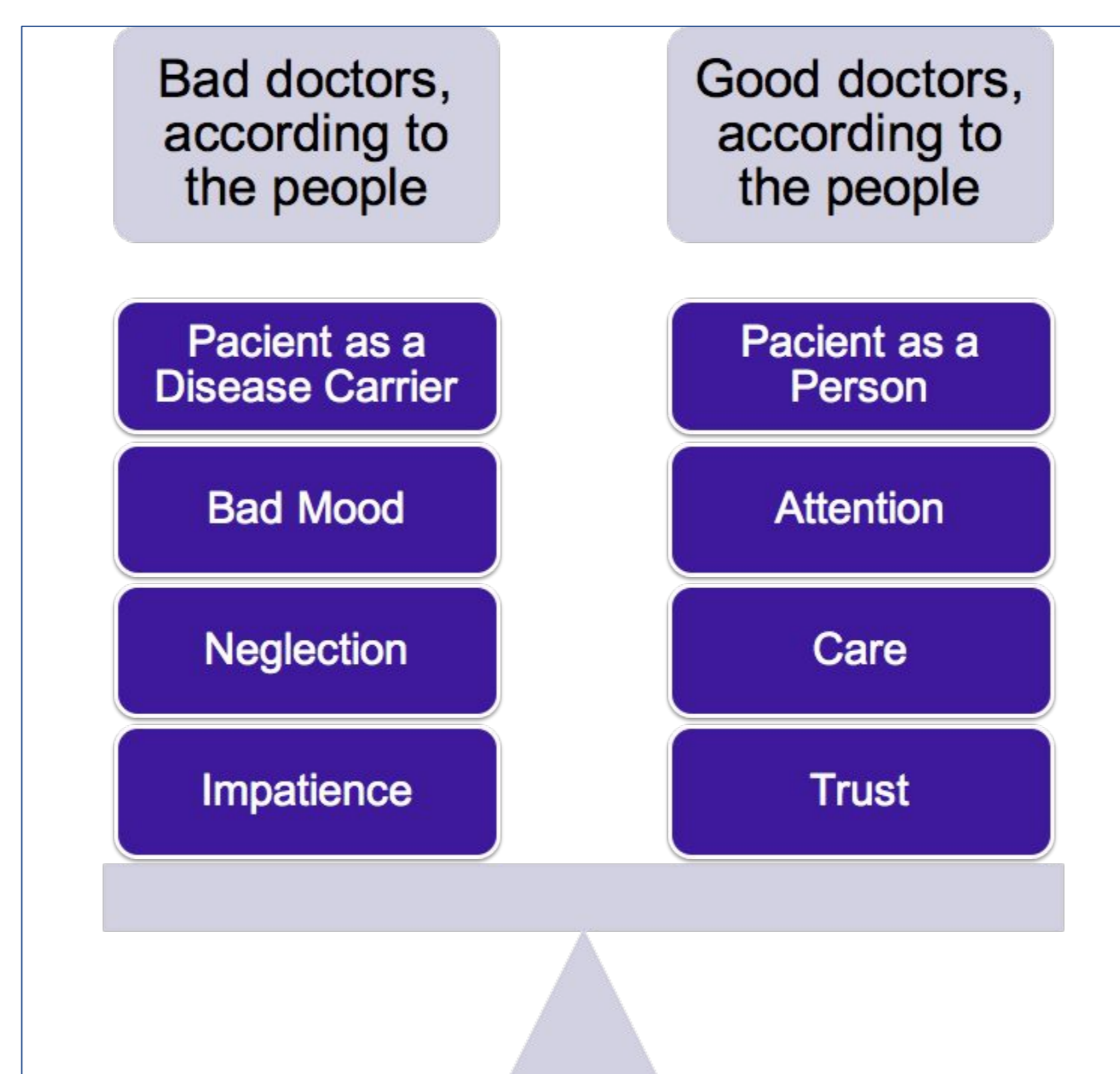


Fig 4. - The scheme shows the most used words by the interviewed people to describe good and bad doctors, on the pedagogical study.

Discussion

When looking for projects with the same focus on researching the degree of approach of Person-Centered Medicine (PCM) in the Primary Healthcare on other countries, or even in Brazil, in platforms such as Pubmed and Scielo, the results are scarce. Most of them are about the principles of the PCM or its effects on health promotion. It is even harder to search papers about PCM and medical education, with only a few found around the world.

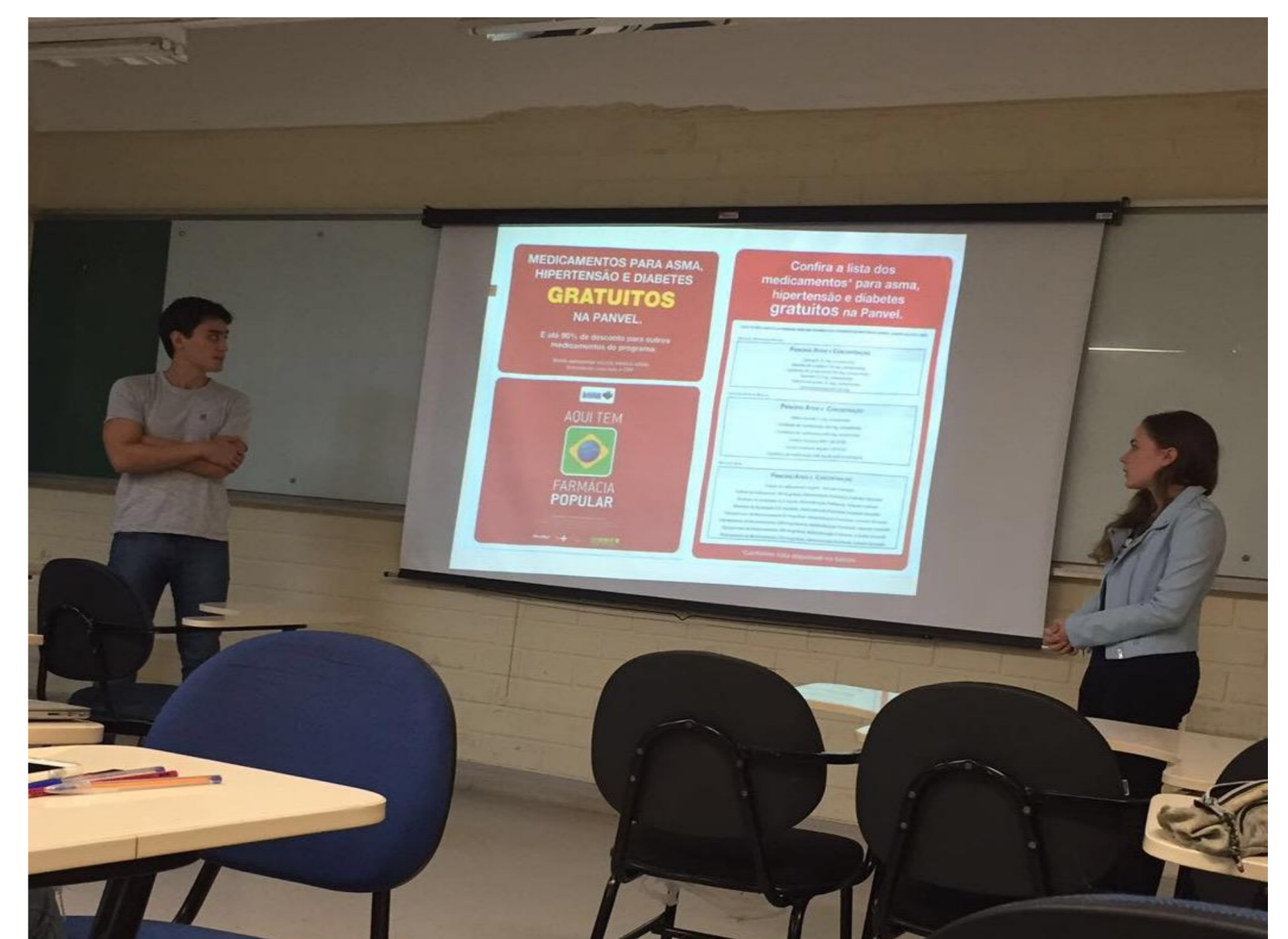


Fig.5 - Students presenting a seminar about their activities done on the Primary Care center they visit.

Conclusion

The teaching healthcare teams studied know about the person-centered medicine and largely try to implement their principles, even though they do not always succeed. The interviewed health professionals praised the initiative and the query itself. The issue deserves more attention from the University, overlooking the effectuation of the clinical model in the student practices for the formation of a more humane and more effective medical practice.



Fig.6 - Some of the students who participated on the study in front one of the many primary care centers spread across the city.

References

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