

with opportunity for improvement) and one non-conformity, such is the case of the correct registration of the application of informed consent, in the informatic process user, provided in P001.PROC11. IT01. It corresponds to 85% of compliance, resulting in a consolidation phase.

Conclusions: The results enhance the need to remind the doctors and the nurses about the importance of applying the informed consent, but also that it is important to register on the informatic process, so that it can be audited.

Keywords: Informed consent. Cytology. Intrauterine device.

NURSING INTERVENTION IN THE PROMOTION OF THE TRANSITION TO PARENTHOOD

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Introduction: The first child birth is an important milestone, remarkable event in the life of the parents characterized by a change, which requires a new family reorganization, redefinition of roles and parental tasks, meaning the limits to the outside world, particularly the family and the community. Fathers and mothers restructure and integrate new roles (Oliveira, 2012; Relvas, 2000). This process of transition to parenting is gradually awakening interest and the need for investment on the part of nursing, since the demand for health care in these areas is growing (Smith, 2008). The transitions are characterized by awareness, involvement, change, transition duration and critical events. The nursing intervention is based on the partnership with family, education process, contributing to training skills, independence and personal reorganization (Oliveira, 2012; Soares, 2008; Vieira, 2008).

Objectives: Understanding Parental response patterns in the exercise of parenting during the first year of life of the child.

Methods: Qualitative study, convenience sample. Participated in a semistructured interview with 20 parents of children between 6 and 12 months.

Results: Parents have to be very satisfied with the promotion of parenting, contributing to this result community resources, such as surveillance of pregnancy and childbirth preparation classes. Consider the active nurse element of the multidisciplinary team, in postpartum. Taking note of the nurse relationship with user and family, stands out for attention, availability, proximity, trust associated with the ongoing process of education.

Conclusions: The preparation at the level of knowledge and skills proved to be an asset to meet the parents perspective on parenting is experienced by developing congruent interventions, facilitating adaptation to new roles.

Keywords: Transition. Parenting. Nursing. Marital project.

FUNDAMENTS OF THE ETHICAL ACTING IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Introduction: It is urgent that the superior Education in the health area develops in the students a pro-active ethical commitment

which is translated into the creation of socio-professional and rational and clarified socio-cultural values.

Objectives: Evaluate the ethical fundaments which support the morality of University students.

Methods: Descriptive study in cross section, performed in 345 students of ESSV/IPV, 80% female, average age of 20,82 years old. It was applied the “Questionário de Cidadania Ativa e Modo de Agir Ético” (CiAMAE) of Cunha (2015).

Results: The results were 74,8% of the students showed a positive/adequate ethical acting method; (being 45,8% adequate and 29% very adequate). In 25,2% the ethical acting method was inadequate. The morality of the student's actions centered mostly in individualism and it was based on the following ethical principles: 68,7% ethical subjectivism (69,1% men and 68,6% women); 56,5% Relativism (56,5% men and 56,7% women); 53,9% Deontological Ethics (Kant) (55,8% men and 47,0% women); 11,3% Subjectivism/Ethical Selfishness (7,4% men and 12,3% women).

Conclusions: It infers that the majority of the students don't have/don't use as criteria of morality of actions the impartial consideration of good. They mostly manifested to accept an ethical subjectivist perspective, which means that the good isn't considered as a values for everyone. Opposing, performing the ethical impartiality criteria would imply to consider the greater good, and choosing/adopting the universal point of view in which all and any rational and enlightened subject would choose for him/her or the others that universal greater good.

Keywords: Ethical principles. Acting. Students.

UNCONVENTIONAL THERAPIES AND NURSING: DISCIPLINARY AND PROFESSIONAL COHERENCE

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Introduction: The use of unconventional therapies, for nurses, was reported by nursing students during clinical teaching. Disciplinary and professional coherence legitimated the practice of these therapies, from the perspective of nurses.

Objectives: To understand the process of integration of unconventional therapies in nursing practice, in the dimensions: identification of therapies in use; assigned meanings; strategies used; effectiveness evaluated by nurses and patients.

Methods: Grounded Theory was used, according to Kathy Charmaz. The main data collection techniques were intensive interview and participant observation. The participants were 15 nurses working in 9 public hospitals, district and central, placed in north, center and south of the country, and a team of 10 nurses and 17 users of a pain service, in a cancer hospital.

Results: Nurses use unconventional therapies of the environmental, manipulative, mental, cognitive, and energy ratio kind. The physical, social and regulatory environment affect the practice of these therapies; the action modes show the importance they attach to ethical aspects and the (re) combination of several techniques, which result in individualized care.

Conclusions: Nurses identify a sense of high level of conceptual and professional coherence of the unconventional therapies with nursing, considering that they considerably expand their repertoire of practice. The integration of these therapies in nursing contributes to the theoretical consolidation of discipline and autonomy of practice.

Keywords: Non-conventional therapies. Conceptual and practical coherence. Nursing.