

EVALUATION OF A TRAINING OF COMMUNITARIAN HEALTH AGENTS IN SBI TECHNIQUES



Federal University of Juiz de Fora
Federal University of São Paulo
Brazil

Lisbon, October 2006

INEBRIA

International Network on
Brief Interventions for Alcohol
Problems



Authors



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Introduction

- ◆ **Brazil:**
- ◆ Policy Health : reformed by Primary Health Care.
- ◆ Official Program: Family Health Program (FHP)
- ◆ 4,000 cities in Brazil have FHP (population of 62,3 million of people)



FHP Organization

- ◆ Interdisciplinary work
- ◆ Communitarian work (each FHP service responsible for 4500 people)
- ◆ **Prevention** and promotion of health
- ◆ Minimal team:

1 physician
1 nurse
1 auxiliary nurse

4 - 6 Communitarian Health Agents (CHA)





Communitarian Health Agent (CHA)

- ◆ Person from the community
- ◆ Living in work area
- ◆ In general, undergraduated
- ◆ Has the responsibility "to translate" the community necessities to other professionals (Link between community and other professionals)
- ◆ Work: home visitation, prevention groups.
- ◆ Brazil: 184 thousand CHA



Background

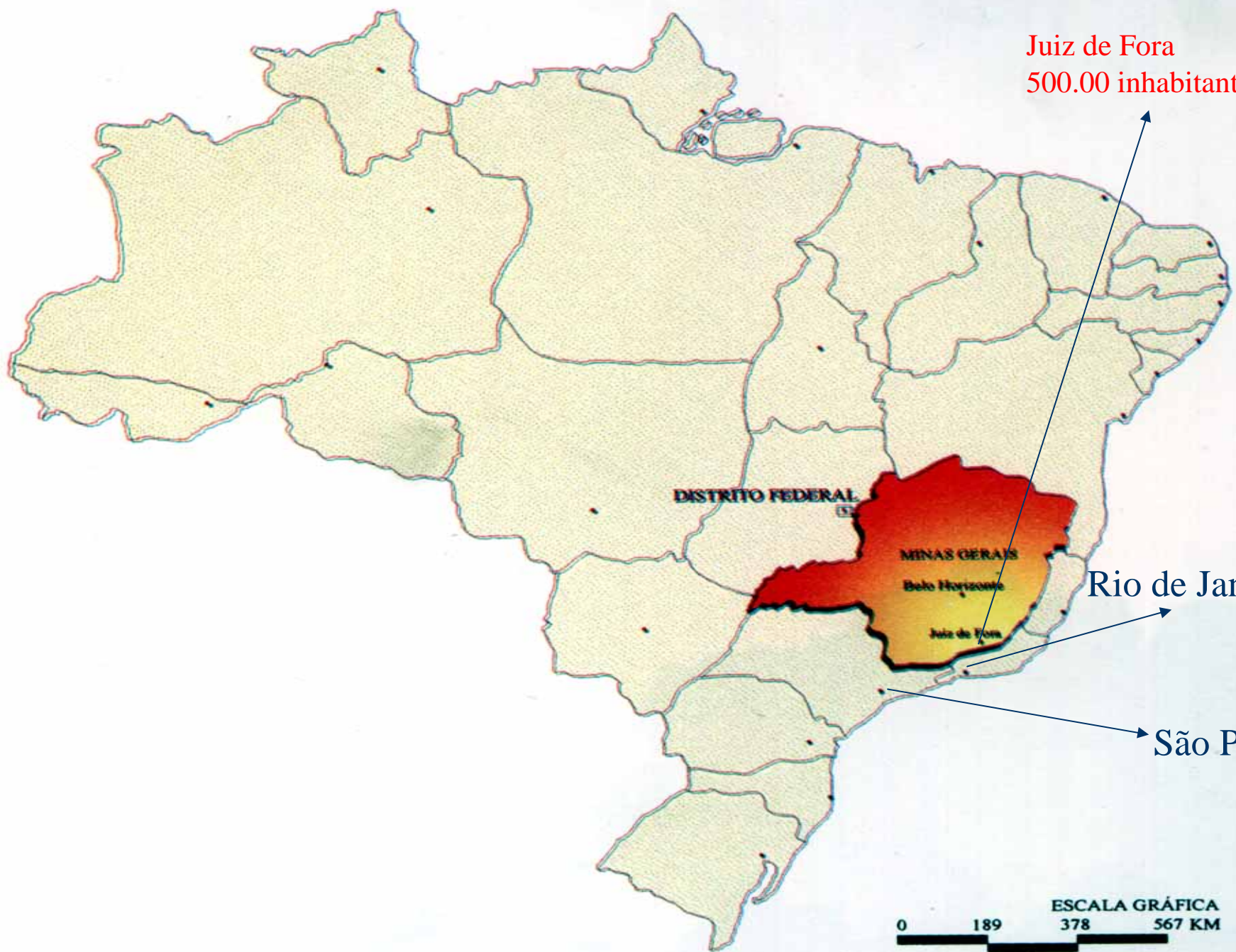
- ◆ **Prior study** (Ronzani, et al, 2005) with FHP professionals (physicians, nurses, aux nurses):
 - lack of time,
 - low level of motivation to work,
 - more engagement in treatment actions as opposed to preventive actions



Objectives



- Evaluate the impact of training for the use of SBI strategies, in the beliefs and attitudes of CHA,
- Detect the main difficulties perceived during the implementation process of this methodology.



Juiz de Fora
500.00 inhabitants

Rio de Janeiro

São Paulo





Methods

Training: 8 hours

- Epidemiology of alcohol use in Brazil
- Use of AUDIT
- Use of Brief Intervention
- Perception and Stigma about alcohol use
- Techniques: role plays and follow up after training.

Manuals

Thomas F. Babor
John C. Higgins-Bibble
John B. Saunders
Maristela G. Monteiro

AUDIT

**Teste para Identificação de Problemas
Relacionados ao Uso de Álcool**

Roteiro para Uso em Atenção Primária à Saúde

PROMED - FACMED/UFJF
DSSDA/PJF
LAPPDA
UNIFESP

Juiz de Fora - 2003

Thomas F. Babor
John C. Higgins-Bibble

INTERVENÇÕES BREVES

Para Uso de Risco e Uso Nocivo de Álcool

Manual para Uso em Atenção Primária à Saúde

PROMED - FACMED/UFJF
DSSDA/PJF
LAPPDA
UNIFESP

Juiz de Fora - 2003



Instruments

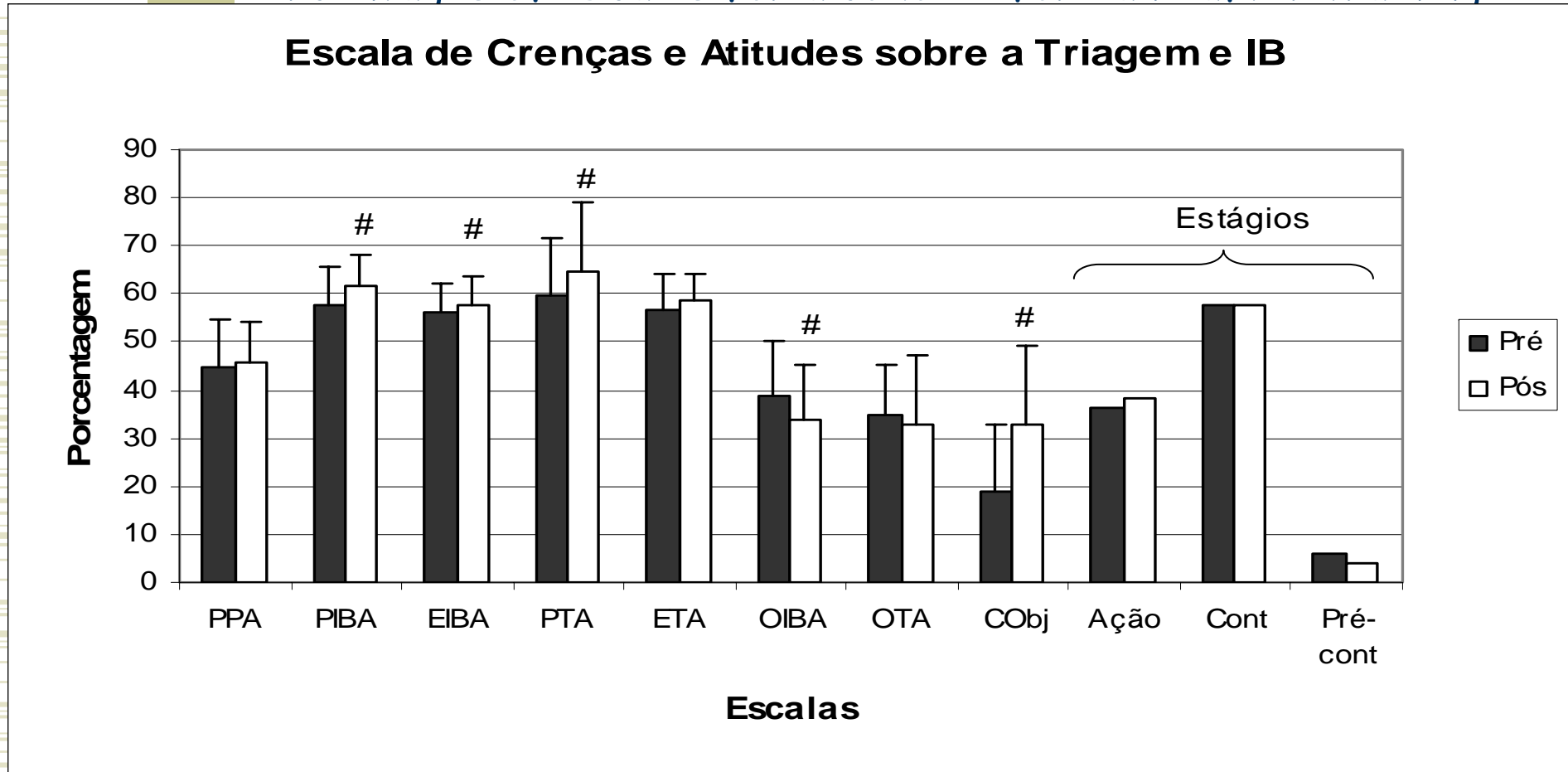
Participants: 63 CHA from Juiz de Fora FHP

Evaluation (before and after training)

- 1) Questionnaires on knowledge and attitude about alcohol prevention (Likert Scale)
- 2) Individual Interview and focal groups
- 3) Numbers of AUDIT and BI applied

Results

Percentages of Scales for alcohol before and after training

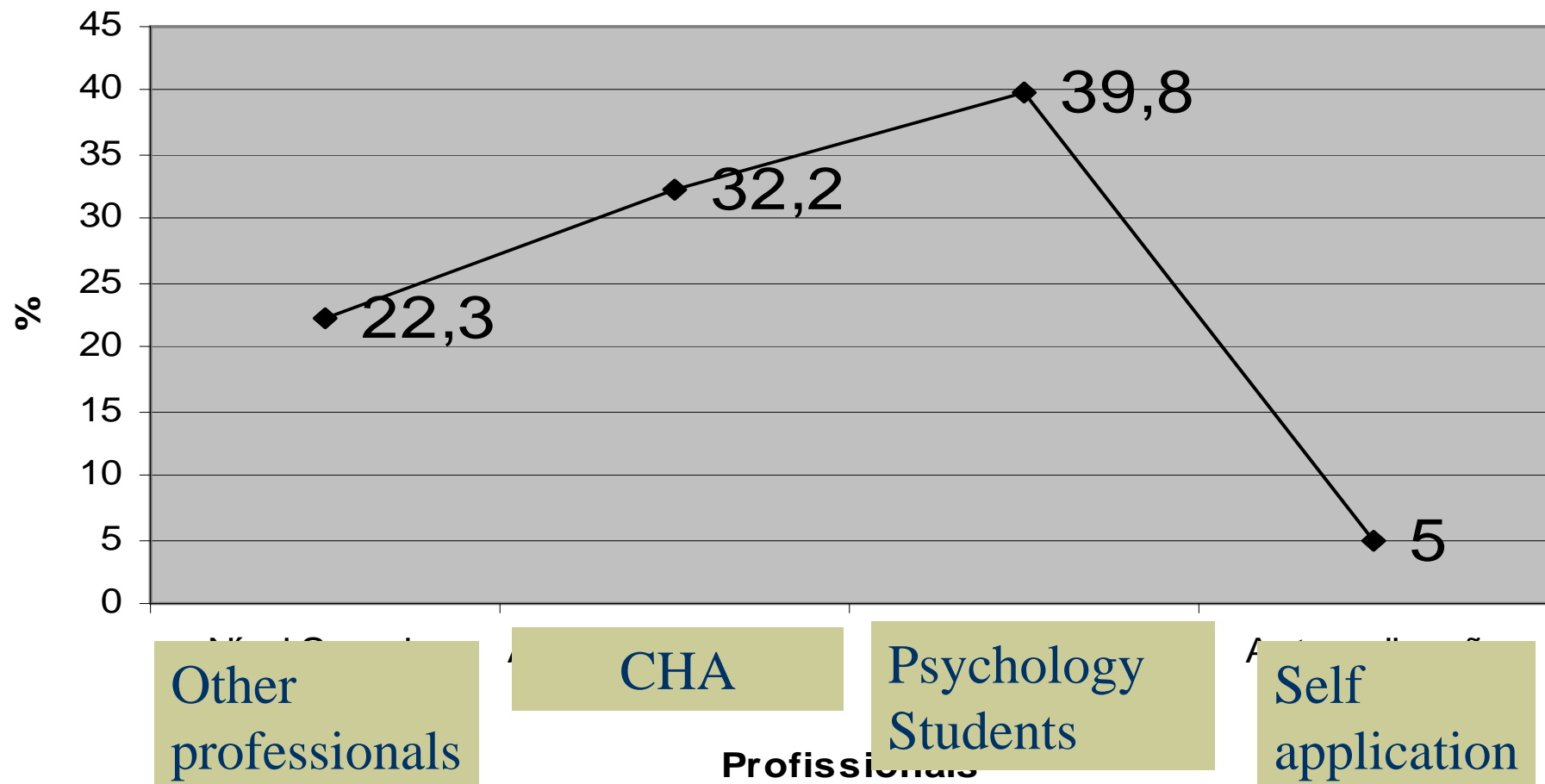


PPA = Professional Practice
 PIBA = Preparation for BI
 EIBA = Expectation for BI
 OIBA = Obstacle for BI

ETA = Expectation for Screening
 PTA = Preparation on screening
 OTA = Obstacle to screening
 Cobj = Objective knowledge

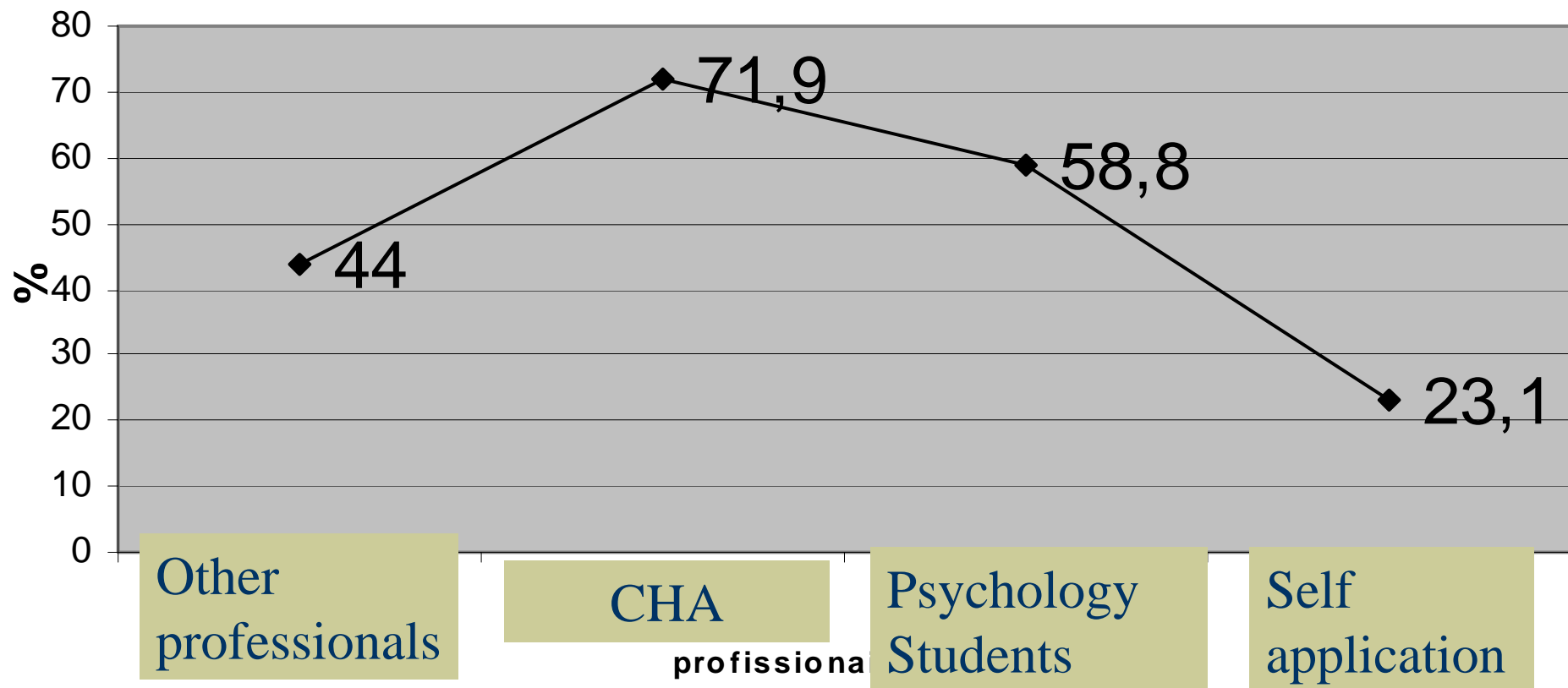
Results

Figure 1: Percentage of AUDIT applied by groups of professionals



Results

Figure 2: Percentage of BI applied among AUDIT respondents





Results (Qualitatives)

Main Barriers

- ◆ routine of FHP
- ◆ Resistance from users
- ◆ Little integration with others professionals
- ◆ Unofficial proposal in the city health system



Discussion



Training has contributed to:

- ◆ Decrease obstacles in alcohol prevention practices
- ◆ Improvement of technical preparation
- ◆ Decrease perception in stigmatization of alcohol use



Discussion



- ◆ Necessity to amplify the objectives to a more integrated policy for alcohol prevention in Primary Health Care in Brazil



Nexts Steps

- ◆ Closer work with policy makers
- ◆ More integrated training with all professionals

Acknowledgements

Thomas F. Babor
John C. Higgins-Biddle

} Dep. Comm. Med., UCHC

Isidore Obot, WHO

Erikson F. Furtado, PAI-PAD, Univ. São Paulo

Agencies

FAPESP

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UFJF



Thank you!!
Obrigado!!

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