

THE LIBRAS SUBJECT IN THE FORMATION OF MEDICINE SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract: Introduction: Through this narrative literature review presented below, it will aim to generate greater clarification on the importance of the discipline of signal language in the graduation of academics in the medical course. Methodology: Refers to a narrative literature review study that was designed based on the criteria established in the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guide, considering the flow diagram and the PRISMA checklist. Results: The selected articles, 2 articles were published between 2012 and 2015, representing 40% of the total of published articles; 2 articles were published between 2015 and 2018, representing 40% of all published articles; 1 articles were published between 2018 and 2021, representing 20% of the total published articles. Conclusion: It is concluded, importance of implementing or expanding the study of sing language before or during medical training and in other courses in the health area.

KEYWORDS: Graduation, Signal language, Medicine.

INTRODUCTION

Signal language is the acronym for Brazilian Signal language, categorized as a visual-gestural language, as it has its own characteristics, with an independent grammatical structure. Signal language was recognized through legal means of communication on April 24, 2002, through Law Number 10,436. It is considered the mother tongue of the deaf community in Brazil, in addition to being fundamental to guarantee the communication of the deaf.

In Brazil, it shows that it has 353 faculties of medicine, according to the Federal Council of Medicine (CFM). Thus, over time, it becomes evident that there are still obstacles in communication, showing great precariousness in the health area in

relation to the follow-up of professional interpreters and translators in signal language, whether due to the absence or few professionals who work in the context of health, lack of competence and notions of the cultural and linguistic particularities of the deaf community, which makes medical consultations ineffective. However, it is essential to include this language in the curriculum of medicine courses, in view of the need for qualified professionals to understand and communicate properly with their patients, attentive to their singularities. From this point of view, these problems must be resolved for an integrated community to be achieved.

Accessibility in clinical care for the deaf is a relevant issue for a better understanding of a possible restructuring in the training of health professionals. The lack of training of these professionals can result in embarrassment, misdiagnosis, difficulty in correctly preparing medical records and flawed treatments of possible pathologies (Gomes et al, 2017).

The narrative literature review presented below will aim to generate greater clarification on the importance of the signal language discipline in the graduation of academics in the medical course. In order to include deaf people in society, several legislations were developed in recent decades with the aim of establishing rights and obligations, which are almost always imputed to public and private institutions. However, such laws, in various circumstances and contexts, are not implemented correctly, which, consequently, ends up excluding, even more, this social segment, thus injuring the constitutional foundation of human dignity (Vasconcelos et al, 2021). This way, allowing the objections to become clearer later. In order to carry out measures with greater specificity, they are assigned for greater adherence of the signal language course in the curriculum in medicine courses.

GOAL

The objective of this work is to demonstrate how important the Signal language discipline is in the training of students in medical courses and to demonstrate that to achieve this objective, it is necessary to involve not only the systems and processes, but mainly the actors, in the people of the doctor and of the patient.

METHODOLOGY

It refers to a narrative review study, whose design was based on the criteria established in the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines, taking into consideration, the PRISMA flowchart and checklist. Therefore, starting from the guiding question: “The importance of the signal language discipline in the graduation of academics in the medical course?” articles were searched.

The survey of articles was carried out in the following databases: Medline/Google Scholar and Medline/SCIELO. To search for articles, the following descriptors and combinations in Portuguese were used: “Signal language and Academics of Medicine or Students of Medicine and Importance at graduation”.

INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION CRITERIA

The selection of articles was guided by the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The inclusion criteria for the selection of articles were: articles published only in Portuguese, original articles that fully describe the topic and articles published and indexed in the aforementioned databases from 2010 to 2018. The exclusion criteria for the selection of articles were: articles not originals, duplicate articles and topic leaks.

RESULT

Studies were screened by reading and analyzing the titles and abstracts of all articles identified in each database, guided by the adopted inclusion and exclusion criteria. In the qualification phase, after defining the articles to be included in each database, duplicate articles were excluded.

To better clarify the reader, a table was prepared in which the findings are presented and described according to their respective titles of studies and authors, year of publication, publication journal and main considerations (Table 1). The second table (Table 2), an analysis of the selected articles, thus, descriptive statistics were performed, in relation to the year of publication.

When analyzing the type of publication, it was found that all articles were published in Brazilian journals. The articles published in the same magazine were: Revista Brasileira de Educação Médica do (2 articles - Signal language in Medical Graduation: Awakening to a New Language and Knowledge of Signal language by Physicians of the Federal District and Assistance to the Deaf Patient); COMUNICAÇÃO SAÚDE EDUCAÇÃO (1 article - Developing attitudes, knowledge and skills of medical students in health care for deaf people); Research, Society and Development (1 article - signal language in health: Evaluation from the perspective of patients and medical students); (1 article - Signal language in medical education: possibility of breaking the communicative barrier and improving the doctor-deaf patient relationship). Analyzing the publication journals, it was found that in the journal: Brasileira de Educação Médica, which had the highest number of publications (2 articles). The oldest article selected was published in the year 2012, and the most recent was published in the year 2021.

After using descriptive statistics to organize the data and build the table, the class and range

Title	Author	Year of Publication	Periodical	Main Considerations
Sign language in Medical Graduation: Awakening to a New Language	Danielle de Azevedo Levinol; Emyle Brito de Souza; Pedro Capela Cardoso; Anderson de Carvalho da Silva; Adriana Edelves Trindade Martins Carvalhol.	2013	Brazilian Journal of Medical Education	Report the experience with the Sign language mini-course taught students of the courses to the health Universidade Federal do Tocantins (UFT) and to disseminate the results collected as a result of the workshop that aimed to reduce misinformation caused by the linguistic and cultural barrier existing between hearing and deaf people.
Knowledge of Sign language by Physicians of the Federal District and Deaf Patient Care	Letícia Ferreira Gomes; Fernanda Cordeiro Machado; Mayara Melo Lopes; Raian e Soares Oliveira; Bruno Medeiros Holandal; Luciana Bonifácio Silva; Janaína Bianca Barlettall; Ludmyla Kandratavicius III	2017	Brazilian Journal of Medical Education	As for the doctor's feeling in the care, there was a predominance of uncertainty and discomfort. A number have already provided care for deaf patients in their professional practice in the SUS, and most considered the knowledge of Sign language relevant, especially physicians under 55 years of age.
Developing attitudes, knowledge and skills of medical students in the health care of deaf people.	Luiza Santos Moreira da Costa1 Natália Chilingue Zambão da Silva2	2012	Communication Health Education	Medical schools should no longer train professionals who are unaware of the needs of people with disabilities, the alternative ways of communicating with non-verbal people, and the risks that this gap can generate.

Table 1: Description of selected articles with the variables: Study title, authors, year of publication, journal and main considerations.

Descriptive statistics		
Year of Publication	Number of selected	%
2012 - 2015	2	40%
2015 - 2018	2	40%
2018 - 2021	1	20%
Total:	5	100%

Table 2: Descriptive statistics of selected articles with the variables: Year of publication, absolute and relative frequency.

were calculated. This way, you get Absolute Frequency (Number of selected articles) and Relative Frequency (%). The selected articles, 2 articles were published in the range from 2012 to 2015, representing 40% of the total of published articles; 2 articles were published between 2015 and 2018, representing 40% of all published articles that were published between 2018 and 2021, representing 20% of the total published articles. Analyzing the Relative Frequency (%), it was found that in the period of publication from 2012 to 2015 and 2015 to 2018, with a prevalence of 40% in both, showing that in this period there are more articles elected than the rest.

CONCLUSION

Due to the significant number of medical schools in Brazil, it is inferred, therefore, that there are still obstacles to ensure the solidification of policies aimed at the insertion of signal language in the curriculum of the medical course to build a better world for this community. Through this literature review, it can be concluded that in the five selected articles, it is important to implement or expand the study of signal language before or during medical training and in other courses in the health area, in addition, to generate assistance to the humanized health, centered on the hearing impaired of the patient.

It is noted that an inclusive health practice is essential, in relation to the deaf person, it will be achieved when basic notions about signal language and the cultural and linguistic particularities of the deaf community are considered indispensable knowledge that must be taught, still, during the course of the study. of the academic training of professionals, in all its variables and extension. With the mastery of this language, the doctor will be able to establish quality communication and identify the difficulties, symptoms and situations that

are passed on by the patient, feeling more comfortable, willing and identified with the professional, demonstrating the importance of inclusion. and respect for the disabled citizen and performing the other skills that the medical student is gifted to have throughout his training

Second, the selection of articles helps to minimize or even eliminate the impasse in the deaf community that in the area of health in relation to the lack of training of professional interpreters and translators in signal language, which generates problems due to the lack or few professionals who work in health, due to the lack of of competences and the notion of cultural and linguistic specificity in the deaf community, which makes the consultation ineffective for medical treatment, there is a need for a more humanized training on courses that address the health area, and of course training of signal language interpreters to attend to the needs of the deaf.

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