

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE

Tool used to make students aware of
access to medicines: challenges,
opportunities and current legislation



MESTRADO
PROFISSIONAL
ENSINO EM CIÊNCIAS
DA SAÚDE E DO MEIO AMBIENTE

SAULO NOGUEIRA HERMOSILA DE ALMEIDA

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PRESENTATION

Health was considered as one of the essential rights for human beings due to its direct association with well-being, therefore, life. Thus, it comes to be understood as a right achieved through countless historical struggles. This right to health, a human and fundamental right, brought to the State the need to intervene to guarantee the provision of this service to Brazilian citizens. In view of this, it is a social right (BRASIL, 1988).

The right to health, provided for in the Magna Carta of 1988, is a way of guaranteeing the right to life, characterized as a stony clause and related to the dignity of the human person. It is observed, therefore, that it consists of one of the fundamental rights that represents the values and principles of great relevance enshrined in the legal system, such as life, liberty, equality, fraternity and respect for human dignity.

The search for effective health care must be based on the analysis of the constitutional context. Therefore, access to medicines is essential for all citizens. In Brazil, this right was established by law 8080/1990, which guarantees comprehensive therapeutic care, including pharmaceutical care, to all citizens (BRASIL, 1990).

Due to several problems, such as lack of quality, failures in sanitary control and counterfeits, a National Medicines Policy (PNM) was prepared and published in 1998 to guarantee the population's access to medicines considered essential. The adoption and implementation of guidelines and priorities for governmental action was established, with the purpose of reorienting Pharmaceutical Assistance (PA) and adopting the National List of Essential Medicines (BRASIL, 1998).

It was estimated that at the beginning of the 21st century, one in three people in the world would not have access to essential medicines. In Brazil, according to population data, access to medicines is scarce, the supply is generally restricted of specific services and medicines. National studies were

carried out to assess access to medicines in the public sector in terms of size and availability. There was a lack of standardization in measurements and other evaluation indicators of the Pharmaceutical Evaluation (AF) (PANIZ et al., 2008; BOING et al., 2013).

The ways of acquiring medicines by administrative or judicial means is a subject little discussed during the academic period of students of the Law Course in Teaching Institutions.

The University is an environment that disseminates scientific knowledge based on “teaching”, “research” and “extension”. It aims to meet a demand and promote interaction - dialogue between university-society. Therefore, it can be said that the extension provides reciprocal benefits to society and the university, filling a gap that may exist during the academic life of students.

When talking about university extension, throughout the history of Brazil, the concept and development are not closed, as it is subject to changes and adaptations in view of its polysemic nature. The first university extension initiatives in Brazil took place between 1911 and 1920, through courses and conferences held at the University of São Paulo and services provided by the Escola Superior de Agricultura e Veterinária de Viçosa-MG (CARBONARI, 2007).

The connotation of University Extension in Brazil gained in the 1960s a social badge influenced by the National Student Union Project (UNE) Volante together with the Popular Cultural Center (CPC). In this understanding, the University Extension is a way of acquiring and exchanging knowledge between the university and the community, making it possible to operationalize its social function more effectively (GADOTTI, 2017).

The great relevance of extension is visible in the National Extension Policy published by the Forum of Pro-Rectors of Extension of Education Institutions

Brazilian Public Superior. Forproex (2012) tells us that the University is seen as an active and positive part of a process of change. The University Extension centralizes academic practice, inter and transdisciplinary methodology and dialogic interaction between the university and society.

In view of the above, it can be said that the proposed course, "Access to medicines: challenges, opportunities and current legislation", is a Pedagogical tool that aims to exchange knowledge between the university and the community, making it possible to operate more effectively. its social function. It is a way of building knowledge, based on theory and evidence of action. In this way, in a period of time and in a space for learning, it is possible to seek a path with multiple alternatives.

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Considering that the graduation course lasts for a few years, while the professional activity lasts for decades, and that knowledge and skills change quickly, it is necessary to seek a methodology for an education practice that contributes to the formation of the professional so that he learns to “learn to learn” “Learning to learn” in the training of legal practitioners comprises learning to do, to know, to live together and to be (FERNANDES; FERREIRA; OLIVA; SANTOS, 2003).

In this perspective, pedagogical practices of teaching and learning, such as the University Extension Course, aim to promote continuing education, in addition to contributing to the training of professionals so that they become competent, ethical professionals, endowed with knowledge, responsibility and sensitivity to the demands of life and society.

Therefore, transmitting knowledge about access to medicines for free to students of the Law Course and Health Area Courses, using a Course, is of great relevance, since during their academic training this subject does not is treated in depth.

Faced with this gap, the proposed University Extension Course: “Access to medicines: challenges, opportunities and current legislation”, is justified, since in the opinion of Teixeira and Muller (2014), the University Extension has the potential to sensitize students, teachers and administrative technical staff for social problems. It is an activity that produces knowledge, in addition to improving technical and theoretical capacity.

The continuity process, according to Ausubel, Novak, Hanesian (1978) is an opportunity that the student has to relate the learned content to previous knowledge. In this scenario, new content relies on existing cognitive structures, organized as subsumers.

For Cyrino and Toralles (2004) when new challenges arise in the course of a process, the student will be able to go beyond their experiences, their previous concepts-synthesis, by expanding their knowledge. A new learning is a necessary and significant instrument, leading the learner to have freedom and autonomy to make their choices and decisions.

In this sequence, students who participate in the proposed University Extension Course, in addition to acquiring knowledge through this new experience, will have the opportunity to interact with each other and, when faced with situations related to access to medicines, will be able to develop solutions, seek well-founded and valid alternatives for their professional life.

TARGET AUDIENCE

This product was applied to students of the Law Course and also of graduations in the health area. The former need knowledge about access to medicines in an administrative or judicial way, to fill an existing gap in their academic period. The second, because it is an opportunity to acquire knowledge, and can also act as advisors for patients who need free medication.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSE

Access to medicines: challenges, opportunities and current legislation

To take the course, you will need:

- a) a room for a maximum of 30 people;
- b) a computer with Data Show.

COURSE SCHEDULE

Target audience: Law and health students

Shift: Night Classification: Theoretical Hours: 4 hours

SUMMARY:

Knowledge of the protocol of accessibility to free medicines and the format of judicial requisition, in cases of denial by administrative means. For students of the Law Course, preparation for safe service to the expectations of future clients. For students in the health area, knowledge to act in the orientation of patients in need of free medicines.

Objective:

Create a Course that offers knowledge required in forensic practice.

Emphasize the need to update current legislation so that they can act safely.

Lead the student to the understanding that this is a topic related to social issues, such as access to free medication.

Develop motivation to search for a more improved training, with the promotion of skills necessary for their daily lives, with continuous educational actions in the solution of problems.

PROGRAM CONTENT

1 moment: 2 hours

- Presentation of the theme;
- Demonstrate to students the importance of always being up-to-date, especially in relation to access to medicines, given that a large part of the lawsuits deal with the vindication of medicines;
- Describe the way in which medicines are incorporated into the SUS list and what are the criteria used by ANVISA;
- Present to the students what the sanitary legislation recommends and the Judiciary Power's vision on the subject.

2 moment: 2 hours

- Take a look back at the previous meeting and:
- Present the Health System (SUS), its creation, purpose;
- Discuss Law 8080 of September 19, 1990, which outlined SUS guidelines and principles;
- Show the importance of pharmaceutical assistance and drug policy;
- Reflect on the judicialization of health and the action of the Judiciary so that the fundamental right is guaranteed and made effective, presenting concrete cases and jurisprudence on the subject;

- Propose a dynamic on the topic presented;
- Apply an evaluation questionnaire with the participants and the Course Coordinator of the Educational Institution.

Students who participate in the Course will be invited to answer a questionnaire to assess their knowledge of what has been presented to them and the degree of satisfaction with what has been dealt with during the Course.

EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Did the topics covered in the course bring any information that you were unaware of?
Yes () No ()

2. Based on what was presented, do you consider that the course met your expectations?
Yes () No ()

3. After the course, do you think you will be an active law operator in our society in the future?
Yes () No ()

4. Did the course contribute to raising awareness of the need to facilitate access to medication?
Yes () No ()

5. Do you think it is important to transform this mini-course into a specialization course, considering that the Educational Institutions do not offer a subject that delves into the subject?
Yes () No ()

6. Did your participation in the course change your way of seeing public health, the individual who faces challenges to get a free medicine and the Judicialization of health?
Yes () No ()

CONCLUSION

Based on the steps taken for this study, the master's research was carried out in order to achieve its objectives. Through the product proposed in this study, it will be possible to improve knowledge and develop skills of future operators of the Law Course, who will work to promote the rights of citizens in search of effective health, in addition to guiding other students of the Health Courses on the subject.

From the University Extension Course "Tool used to make students aware of Access to medicines: challenges, opportunities and current legislation", our educational technological device, it can be said that participants acquire knowledge about access to medicines for free. , which is very useful in the day to day of the legal professional.

It was very important to develop this project, as it was possible to demonstrate the importance of solidarity in favor of the needy and to observe the common effort of all those present in the search for knowledge.

Despite the right to health being expressed in the Magna Carta of 1988, it is clear that it is still not effectively implemented. Thus, a product was developed to remedy the existing gap in relation to the theme: access to medicines through administrative and judicial request.

The problems generated in this segment, due to the lack of effectiveness of public policies, lead to an increase in the search for the judiciary to meet the needs of citizens in relation to the effectiveness of the right to health, which is a problem of their daily lives.

Considering the existence of this gap, the proposed product is an extension course that was evaluated by the coordinator of a Law Course at a Higher Education Institution.

The insertion of this product will make it possible to evaluate the effectiveness of citizens' rights to medicines for free, given that the course must be offered to an audience that needs to delve deeper into this subject, so that in the future they have security and agility to serve their customers.

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