

**15 - HEALTH CONDITION OF THE ELDERLY HOSPITALIZED IN VIOLENCE SITUATION**

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**INTRODUCTION**

Aging in Brazil increased at an accelerated rate, where the absolute number of people aged over 60 years increased on average nine times more than in previous centuries. From this perspective the estimate of the World Health Organization (WHO), is that Brazil 2025 is the sixth country in the number of elderly, reaching approximately 32 million people aged 60 or more, this rapid growth serves as a reflection of increase in Brazilian life expectancy in recent years (IBGE, 2013).

Assistance to health aging population is of great concern, considering that aging has specific needs that are characterized by their chronicity and complexity, which interferes heavily in their quality of life and demand proper care (ONOFRI, 2016).

Increased life expectancy is considered one of the greatest achievements of mankind, however, a major challenge for health as a whole (Fhon et al., 2018). Simultaneously with this increase, there are new problems which we need to deal with, such as violence against those belonging to the third age (SOUSA et al., 2010).

The detection of abuse against the elderly is a very complex and often hidden by the victims themselves. Its low detection have many causes, among which is the fact that it takes place mainly in the family sphere. Often the victim denies and does not report for fear of retaliation, guilt and shame (CARMONA et al., 2017).

The evaluation and qualified research by all professionals serving the elderly can facilitate recognition of violence and help in improving your health as a whole (Stark, 2011).

Violence often is expressed by the disrespect to isosos, intolerance, exploitation, neglect and lack of love (FLORÊNCIO, 2014). For Freitas et al. (2017) is understood as the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual obtained or that present wide likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, disability or deprivation. Actions or violent behavior grow gradually and silently in the routine of the elderly and may cause severe damage to health, among them can be mentioned: depression, anxiety, chronic pain, post-traumatic stress disorder, eating disorders, suicidal behavior, social isolation, alcohol and drug consumption.

In this sense, improving the assessment of health condition of the elderly person who has suffered some kind of violence should be a goal of high priority for all health care services and health and should happen continuously and permanently (CARMONA et al., 2017).

Given the above, considering the relevance of the discussion on the theme for health professionals and researchers in the area, we sought in this investigation to answer the following research question: What is the trend in the Brazilian scientific literature on the evaluation of the health condition of the elderly hospitalized victims of violence? From this perspective, this study aimed to characterize the scientific literature on the evaluation of the health condition of the elderly hospitalized in situations of violence.

**METHOD**

For the research we used the Integrative Literature Review, which presents the possibility of synthesis and analysis of scientific knowledge previously produced on the subject studied.

The steps followed in the preparation of this study were: the formulation of the research question, the definition of inclusion and exclusion of studies criteria, search studies in databases, data extraction, critical analysis of the included studies, discussion of results and review of the presentation (Garcia et al., 2016).

The inclusion criteria for this review were the papers of primary data published throughout the period allowed by the selected databases, because the purpose was to cover the largest possible number of articles, taking into consideration the contemporary of the studied subject and was not used limiter languages.

The exclusion criteria were taken from the studies that addressed editorials, letters to the editor, reflective studies, experience reports, duplicate publications and studies that did not cover themes relevant to the review objective. After analysis of the publications, which sought to meet the criteria of relevance and consistency of the contents, resulted in the articles selected for the study.

The search of the material took place in October 2019 and the studies were from journals indexed in databases: PubMed, Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO) Nursing Databases (BDENF) Literature and Latin American and Caribbean Health Sciences (LILACS).

For the selection of items was made an appointment to Descriptors Health Sciences (DeCS) and Medical Subject Headings (MeSH), being identified and used the descriptors: Health of the Elderly, elder abuse and Hospitalization. Adjusted in the search strategy according to the specificities of each base, maintaining fitness for guiding question and to their inclusion criteria of the study.

Upon searches were carried out a total of 171 located in PubMed publications, 7 publications SciELO 21 BDENF publications and publications in LILACS 113, totaling 312 publications. After eliminating those that were indexed in more than one database, 216 remained, which were submitted to reading the summary, which led to the exclusion of articles 197, leaving therefore to read the full text 19 articles.

When subjected to the inclusion criteria described above and related to the subject, remaining 06 articles were included in the review. reverse search was conducted on the selected items and, of these, over 01 articles were included in the sample, totaling at the end, 07 articles.

**RESULTS**

312 texts were identified from the selected descriptors and, with the use of the exclusion criteria, 197 were eliminated, leaving 19 articles. Thus, after reading the titles and abstracts, the study sample had total of 07 articles grouped for analysis that met all the criteria previously established. The selected studies were distributed in different journals, originating from the following journals: Journal of Nursing (2), in Public Health (2) Science & Public Health (1) Nursing Journal of Rio Grande do Sul (1) and Internal Medicine Journal Geriatric USA (1).

As the year of publication in 2007 had a three in 2008, one in 2013, 2017 and another in 2018.

The elderly who composed sample of the articles are in the urban population of towns and cities and rural areas who received care. Five articles covered population-based elderly in the urban area.

The objectives found in the research reveals the intention of the researchers to know the assessment of the elderly hospitalized in its entirety and relate to socio-economic, demographic, functional capacity, health and nutritional status, as well as interfere with the self-assessment of health and situation of violence that are exposed these seniors and planning services aimed at this audience.

As for the instruments used for data collection, the questionnaire was the most used for data on socioeconomic and demographic characteristics. The variables used were: socioeconomic and demographic evaluation, constituted by gender, age, education, race / color, monthly income, marital status. Also, there was information about the nutritional status, anthropometric measurement, clinical profile, the depression scale, assessment of functional capacity, cognitive assessment, the use of health services, the characterization of violence and the use of drugs, which allowed a broad knowledge of the health conditions of the elderly population hospitalized in situations of violence.

The information of the studies were systematized and organized according to the distribution, by title, author, year of publication and results as the table in sequence.

**Table 1:** Distribution of articles, according to title, author, year of publication and results of the studies analyzed.

Title	Authors / Year	results
Profile of hospitalizations and associated factors in elderly users of a health unit.	Pagotto, V., et al. / 2013.	The main cause of hospitalization in elderly were diseases of the circulatory system, in both sexes. In women, infectious and parasitic diseases, respiratory and digestive tract appear in sequence in descending order. For men the sequence of the main causes was, digestive, respiratory, endocrine and genitourinary tract. associated factors are mainly related to the issues of economic and social and health conditions, indicating an inequality in access to hospital services.
Profile of the elderly patrons of community groups in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil.	BORGES, PLC, et al. / 2008.	elderly people in social groups are frequented by women, widows and low education. Seniors reported at least one co-morbidity with violence, drug use, frequent doctor visits and considered their good health.
Breaking silence and its barriers: a household survey on domestic violence against the elderly.	MORAES, CL, et al. / 2008.	Predominance of women, married or widowed, aged between 60-70 years with low education, who live with other people and retired. The prevalence of non-severe physical abuse was 7.9% and 6.3% severe. Overall, the prevalence of the two types of violence were higher among more new.
Tendencies at the health conditions and use of health services by the Brazilian elderly: a study based on the National Household Sample Survey (1998, 2003).	LIMA-COSTA, MF, et al. / 2007.	Improvement in self-referred health conditions of elderly Brazilians, considering general indicators (perceived health, interruption of routine activities due to health problems in the last two weeks and being bedridden during this period) and specific (number of chronic diseases, violence and functional capacity).
Identify and initiate intervention for abuse against the elderly (Elder Abuse) and Neglect in the emergency department.	Rosen, T. et, al / 2018.	Hospitalization may be required if a patient requires prolonged treatment (1) treating medical problems, and acute psychological trauma, (2) to guarantee patient safety, and (3) the authorities report. Treat and stabilize any medical problems, and severe psychological trauma, including bleeding, fracture, dehydration, metabolic disorders, infections and stirring. Exacerbations of chronic medical conditions.
Cross-cultural adaptation to Portuguese (Brazil) Hwalek-Sengstock Elder Abuse Screening Test instrument (HS / EAST) used to identify risk of violence against the elderly	REICHENHEIM, ME; Carlos Montes Passion Jr. and Claudia Leite Moraes / 2008.	The group noted that the instrument failed to assess some important dimensions such as self-neglect, abandonment and sexual violence. Still, it was concluded that the HS / EAST would still be of value for the purpose of assessing risk of violence in the elderly and evaluate them.
Violence against Brazilian elderly: analysis of hospital admissions.	CASTRO, VC et al. / 2017.	Were recorded in the period from 2008 to 2013, 14,651,626 hospital admissions of people aged 60 or more in Brazil. Among these, 930 805 (6.3%) occurred due to external causes, of which 16,814 (1.8%) were related to aggressions met in urgent or elective. In the case of physical aggression and neglect and abandonment of the present study focuses, these were represented respectively by 1787 (10.6%) and 477 (2.8%) hospitalization of the elderly.

Source: research data, 2019.

After the characterization of the articles were analyzed selected publications and identified the central theme of each study and its relationship to the health condition of the elderly, giving rise to two themes: 1) Clinical and epidemiological profile of the elderly population and hospitalization; 2) Self-assessment of health of the elderly in situations of violence. It is important to say that the inclusion in a thematic emphasis on means certain topic and not its exclusive approach.

## DISCUSSION

Violence against the elderly is configured as a public health problem in Brazil, as it represents a major impact on systems, as well as in the public safety sector, focusing negatively on quality of life (CARLOS et al., 2017).

A number of studies about aging and violence has increased over the years. In Brazil, there is an increase in the number of publications involving this population. In this study, the journal that had the highest number of publications was the Brazilian Journal of Nursing, this is important because it indicates that these studies were published in journals with recognized quality (Bezerra, 2012).

The talk will occur, according to the analysis in this study subjects entered.

### Theme 1: Clinical and epidemiological profile of the elderly population and hospitalization.

This theme portrays a fairly current situation, pointed out in the 07 studied publications. The evolution of aging rate is observed through the aging index (SI), in comparison between geographic areas and social groups.

Since 1980, the State of Rio de Janeiro showed high IE among Brazilian cities and only in the Census 2010, the Rio Grande do Sul began to occupy the first position among the Brazilian states, and Rio de Janeiro, the second (BEZERRA, 2012).

In Brazil, the number of elderly increased from 3 million in 1960 to 7 million in 1975 and 20 million in 2008, representing an increase of almost 700% in less than 50 years. This resulted in an increased frequency of diseases and problems related to violence against elderly. This change has led to a greater demand for elderly for health services (Veras, 2009).

The main cause of hospitalization in the elderly was diseases of the circulatory system, in both sexes. In women, infectious diseases, maltreatment, parasitic diseases, respiratory and digestive tract appear in sequence in descending order. For men the sequence of the main causes was, violence, diseases of the digestive, respiratory, endocrine and genitourinary tract. associated factors are mainly related to the issues of economic and social and health conditions, indicating an inequality in access to hospital services (Pagotto et al., 2013).

Hospitalizations for physical aggression were more common among the men (79.7%), aged between 60-69 years (61.3%) living in the Southeast (45.4%) treated at establishments public health (71.0%), and on an emergency basis (93.3%), with the year 2013 (20.8%) presented the highest proportion of hospitalizations (CASTRO, 2017).

Another important factor addressed in a study is the prevalence of different forms of physical violence against the elderly. Realize are some peculiarities relating to the profile of occurrence of each type of violence alone. While it is clear the highest prevalence of non-serious physical violence among those who refer to as "home", this does not occur in relation to serious physical violence. On the other hand, we realize a higher frequency of severe violence among elderly people with higher education and between which refer to memory problem. Although with certain proviso, it was revealed that the two forms of physical violence seem to be less prevalent among widowers than among those with other marital status ((ROSEN et, al, 2018).

As for comorbidities, the elderly may suffer changes of several orders of favoring fragile condition, which is characterized by increased vulnerability to violence (CLAUDINO, 2010).

An important point is the hospitalized elderly victims of violence, this can be necessary if a patient requires prolonged treatment, treat and stabilize any medical conditions, trauma and severe psychological, including haemorrhage, fracture, dehydration, metabolic disorders, infections and stirring (ROSEN et, al, 2018).

### Theme 2: Health Self-Assessment of the elderly in situations of violence.

The evidence pointed in this category refers to the health of self mentioned by the elderly in situations of violence. The perception of health or self-rated health is one of the indicators most commonly used in gerontological research. Its use is justified because the worst perception of health is a robust and consistent predictor of mortality. In addition, mortality risk associated with the worst health perception is greater than the risk associated with objective measures of health status. The perception of health has also been used to examine trends in health conditions of the elderly population in countries such as Canada and the United States (Grundy, 2013).

Studies have shown a consistent improvement in self-reported health of the elderly. Functional capacity is probably the most studied dimension of the health of the elderly. This is because, in addition to personal and family suffering, it increases the demand for medical and social services, with corresponding costs (CLAUDINO, 2010).

It is urgent to implement measures to prevent violence against elderly, according to the proposals conveyed by the Ministry of Health. The data from this study can be a source of warning to professionals who work with the elderly.

## CONCLUSION

The results of this study show that health conditions influence the daily activities of elderly people who were hospitalized in situations of violence. It was observed that the knowledge of sociodemographic and health characteristics favors the implementation of actions aimed at assessing the health of the elderly victim of violence.

This study shows that there is need for development of research they are directed to the development and analysis of strategies that can contribute to a model of health care for the elderly to present effectiveness and efficiency in actions involving all levels and have a designed flow education actions, health promotion, disease prevention, postponement of diseases and rehabilitation of injuries.

Research on publications in Brazil related to the health condition of the elderly hospitalized victims of violence are of fundamental importance because the population is aging fast, with increased life expectancy and the rise of chronic diseases and disabilities.

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#### HEALTH CONDITION OF ELDERLY HOSPITALIZED IN VIOLENCE

Objective to characterize the scientific production on the assessment of the health condition of the hospitalized elderly in situations of violence. Method: This is an integrative literature review. The review covered 06 studies available in databases, having as descriptors: elderly health, hospitalization and violence. We evaluated articles published from 2007 to 2018. Two themes were inserted: clinical-epidemiological profile of the elderly population and hospitalization; self-rated health of the elderly in situations of violence. Results: It was identified that socioeconomic, demographic characteristics, functional capacity, health conditions and nutritional status interfere in the self-rated health of the elderly hospitalized in situations of violence and in the planning of services aimed at this public. Conclusion: health conditions influence the daily life activities of the elderly who were hospitalized in situations of violence. It was observed that the knowledge of sociodemographic and health characteristics favors the implementation of actions aimed at evaluating the health of elderly victims of violence. Research on characteristics in Brazil related to the health condition of hospitalized elderly victims of violence is of fundamental importance, since the population is rapidly aging, with increased life expectancy and the emergence of chronic diseases and disabilities.

**Keywords:** Elderly Health; Hospitalization; Violence

#### ETAT SANITAIRE DES PERSONNES AGEES HOSPITALISEES EN VIOLENCE

Objectif: caractériser la production scientifique sur l'évaluation de l'état de santé des personnes âgées hospitalisées en situation de violence. Méthode: Il s'agit d'une revue de littérature intégrative. La revue a porté sur 06 études disponibles dans des bases de données, ayant comme descripteurs: la santé des personnes âgées, l'hospitalisation et la violence. Nous avons évalué les articles publiés de 2007 à 2018. Deux thèmes ont été insérés: le profil épidémiologique et clinique de la population âgée et l'hospitalisation; auto-évaluation de la santé des personnes âgées en situation de violence. Résultats: Il a été identifié que les caractéristiques socio-économiques, démographiques, la capacité fonctionnelle, l'état de santé et l'état nutritionnel interfèrent dans la santé auto-évaluée des personnes âgées hospitalisées dans des situations de violence et dans la planification de services destinés à ce public. Conclusion: les conditions de santé influencent les activités quotidiennes des personnes âgées hospitalisées dans des situations de violence. Il a été observé que la connaissance des caractéristiques sociodémographiques et sanitaires favorisait la mise en œuvre d'actions visant à évaluer la santé des personnes âgées victimes de violence. La recherche sur les publications au Brésil relatives à l'état de santé des personnes âgées victimes de violence hospitalisées est d'une importance fondamentale, car la population vieillit rapidement, avec une espérance de vie accrue et l'apparition de maladies et d'invalidités chroniques.

**Mots-clés:** Santé des personnes âgées; Hospitalisation; La violence.

**CONDICIÓN DE SALUD DE LOS ANCIANOS HOSPITALIZADOS EN VIOLENCIA**

Objetivo caracterizar la producción científica sobre la evaluación del estado de salud de los ancianos hospitalizados en situaciones de violencia. Método: esta es una revisión de literatura integradora. La revisión abarcó 06 estudios disponibles en bases de datos, que tienen como descriptores: salud de ancianos, hospitalización y violencia. Evaluamos artículos publicados de 2007 a 2018. Se insertaron dos temas: perfil clínico-epidemiológico de la población de edad avanzada y hospitalización; autovaloración de la salud de las personas mayores en situaciones de violencia. Resultados: se identificó que las características socioeconómicas, demográficas, la capacidad funcional, las condiciones de salud y el estado nutricional interfieren en la autovaloración de la salud de los ancianos hospitalizados en situaciones de violencia y en la planificación de los servicios dirigidos a este público. Conclusión: las condiciones de salud influyen en las actividades de la vida diaria de los ancianos que fueron hospitalizados en situaciones de violencia. Se observó que el conocimiento de las características sociodemográficas y de salud favorece la implementación de acciones dirigidas a evaluar la salud de las víctimas de violencia de la tercera edad. La investigación sobre publicaciones en Brasil relacionadas con el estado de salud de ancianos hospitalizados víctimas de violencia es de fundamental importancia, ya que la población está envejeciendo rápidamente, con una mayor esperanza de vida y la aparición de enfermedades crónicas y discapacidades.

**Palabras clave:** Salud de los ancianos; Hospitalización; Violencia

**CONDIÇÃO DE SAÚDE DO IDOSO HOSPITALIZADO EM SITUAÇÃO DE VIOLÊNCIA**

Objetivo caracterizar a produção científica sobre a avaliação da condição de saúde da pessoa idosa hospitalizada em situação de violência. Método: trata-se de uma revisão integrativa de literatura. A revisão abrangeu 06 estudos disponibilizados em bases de dados, tendo como descritores: saúde do idoso, hospitalização e violência. Avaliou-se artigos publicados no período de 2007 a 2018. Foram inseridas duas temáticas: perfil clínico-epidemiológico da população idosa e hospitalização; autoavaliação de saúde do idoso em situação de violência. Resultados: identificou-se que características socioeconômicas, demográficas, capacidade funcional, condições de saúde e estado nutricional, interferem na autoavaliação de saúde dos idosos hospitalizado em situação de violência e no planejamento dos serviços voltados para este público. Conclusão: as condições de saúde influenciam nas atividades de vida diária de idosos que foram hospitalizados em situação de violência. Foi possível observar que o conhecimento das características sociodemográficas e de saúde favorece a implantação de ações que visem avaliar a saúde do idoso vítima de violência. Pesquisas sobre as publicações no Brasil relacionadas as condição de saúde da pessoa idosa hospitalizada vítima de violência são de fundamental importância, pois a população apresenta um rápido envelhecimento, com aumento na expectativa de vida e o surgimento de doenças crônicas e incapacidades.

**Descritores:** Saúde do Idoso; Hospitalização; Violência.