Uterine Cervical Cancer Prevention in Integral Care Users
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**Problem**
The perception of uterine cervical cancer prevention practices may affect health prevention practices.

**Evidence**
We selected 14 users who took a Pap smear in December 2002 at four Family Health Units affiliated with Higher Education Institutions in the city of São Paulo State, Brazil. Qualitative data were collected between April and June 2003.

**Strategy**
This study aims to analyze integral care in uterine cervical cancer prevention practices as it is conceived by primary care users, through an exploratory and descriptive study with a qualitative approach.

**Practice Change**
Uterine cervical cancer prevention practices.

**Evaluation**
A qualitative approach was used to discover the perception of uterine cervical cancer prevention practices.

**Results**
We found that the users analyze and assess the praxis by issuing a value judgment about the care they receive, mainly in terms of light.

**Recommendations**
It is concluded that humanistic practices with professional/team responsibilization favor integral care, strengthening the bonds between users and health services, as well as health promotion.

**Bibliography**
DONABEDIAN, A. The seven pillars of quality. *Archives of pathology and laboratory medicine*, v. 114, p. 1115 – 1118, 1990