



## BENEFITS OF CHILDREN'S AND JUVENILE TALES TO THE HOSPITALIZED CHILD FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF NURSING PROFESSIONALS

### BENEFÍCIOS DOS CONTOS INFANTOJUVENIS À CRIANÇA HOSPITALIZADA NA PERSPECTIVA DOS PROFISSIONAIS DE ENFERMAGEM

#### BENEFICIOS DE LOS CUENTOS INFANTILES Y JUVENILES AL NIÑO HOSPITALIZADO DESDE LA PERSPECTIVA DE LOS PROFESIONALES DE ENFERMERÍA

Elaine Cristina Rodrigues Gesteira<sup>1</sup>, Elaine Cristina Dias Franco<sup>2</sup>, Elen Soraia Menezes Cabral<sup>3</sup>, Patrícia Pinto Braga<sup>4</sup>, Meury Aparecida Ferreira<sup>5</sup>

#### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** to discuss the main benefits of a playful project on children's and juvenile tales to the children and adolescents hospitalized from the perspective of nursing professionals. **Methodology:** this is a descriptive and exploratory study, with a qualitative approach, carried out with eleven nursing professionals from the pediatric sector of a philanthropic hospital in Divinópolis, Minas Gerais, Brazil. The selection criteria were: working at the pediatric unit on the day shift; having interest to participate in the research; and signing the consent term. Data were collected through interviews recorded within the period from October 2011 to January 2012, according to the availability of subjects. The transcribed interviews were organized, analyzed, and interpreted through the technique of Thematic Analysis, with the following steps: pre-analysis; material exploration; treatment of results; inference; and interpretation. The study was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Hospital Sao Joao de Deus, under the Protocol 64/2011. **Results:** three categories were obtained: children's and juvenile tales and their interface with humanization; nursing care facilitated through children's and juvenile tales; and behavior of the child/adolescent after the mediation of tales. **Conclusion:** one considered that, through children's and juvenile tales, children and adolescents understood and cooperate in a better manner to the hospital procedures; the stress caused by hospitalization was reduced and they showed to be calmer, more joyful, and more communicative; besides, the relevance of mediating storytelling in pediatric units as a humanization strategy in nursing care was noticed. **Descriptors:** hospitalized child; pediatric nursing; nursing team; humanization of assistance.

#### RESUMO

**Objetivo:** discutir os principais benefícios de um projeto lúdico sobre contos infantojuvenis às crianças e aos adolescentes hospitalizados na perspectiva dos profissionais de enfermagem. **Metodologia:** trata-se de estudo descritivo e exploratório, com abordagem qualitativa, realizado com onze profissionais de enfermagem do setor de pediatria de hospital filantrópico em Divinópolis-MG. Os critérios de seleção foram: trabalhar na unidade pediátrica no plantão diurno; ter interesse em participar da pesquisa; e assinar o termo de consentimento. Os dados foram coletados por meio de entrevistas gravadas, no período de outubro de 2011 a janeiro de 2012, conforme a disponibilidade dos sujeitos. As entrevistas transcritas foram organizadas, analisadas e interpretadas por meio da técnica de Análise Temática, com as seguintes etapas: pré-análise; exploração do material; tratamento dos resultados; inferência; e interpretação. O estudo foi aprovado pelo Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa do Hospital São João de Deus, sob o Protocolo n. 64/2011. **Resultados:** foram obtidas três categorias: contos infantojuvenis e sua interface com a humanização; assistência de enfermagem facilitada por meio dos contos infantojuvenis; e comportamento da criança/do adolescente após a mediação dos contos. **Conclusão:** considerou-se que, por intermédio dos contos infantojuvenis, as crianças e os adolescentes compreenderam e colaboraram melhor com os procedimentos hospitalares; o estresse causado pela hospitalização foi amenizado e eles mostraram-se mais tranquilos, alegres e comunicativos; além disso, constatou-se a relevância de mediar a narração de histórias em unidades pediátricas como estratégia de humanização na assistência de enfermagem. **Descritores:** criança hospitalizada; enfermagem pediátrica; equipe de enfermagem; humanização da assistência.

#### RESUMEN

**Objetivo:** discutir los principales beneficios de un proyecto lúdico acerca de cuentos infantiles y juveniles a los niños y adolescentes hospitalizados en la perspectiva de los profesionales de enfermería. **Metodología:** esto es un estudio descriptivo y exploratorio, con abordaje cualitativo, realizado con once profesionales de enfermería del sector de pediatria de un hospital filantrópico en Divinópolis, Minas Gerais, Brasil. Los criterios de selección fueron: trabajar en la unidad pediátrica en la guardia diurna; tener interés en participar en la investigación; y firmar el término de consentimiento. Los datos fueron recogidos por medio de entrevistas grabadas, en el periodo de octubre de 2011 hasta enero de 2012, de acuerdo con la disponibilidad de los sujetos. Las entrevistas transcritas fueron organizadas, analizadas e interpretadas por medio de la técnica de Análisis Temático, con las siguientes etapas: pre-análisis; exploración del material; tratamiento de los resultados; inferencia; e interpretación. El estudio fue aprobado por el Comité de Ética en Investigación del Hospital São João de Deus, bajo el Protocolo 64/2011. **Resultados:** tres categorías fueron obtenidas: cuentos infantiles y juveniles y su interfaz con la humanización; atención de enfermería facilitada por medio de los cuentos infantiles y juveniles; y comportamiento del niño/adolescente después de la mediación de los cuentos. **Conclusión:** se consideró que, a través de los cuentos infantiles y juveniles, los niños y los adolescentes comprendieron y colaboraron mejor con los procedimientos hospitalarios; el estrés causado por la hospitalización fue amenizado y ellos se mostraron más tranquilos, alegres y comunicativos; además, se constató la relevancia de mediar historias en unidades pediátricas como estrategia de humanización en la atención de enfermería. **Descritores:** niño hospitalizado; enfermería pediátrica; equipo de enfermería; humanización de la atención.

<sup>1</sup>Pediatric nurse. MS degree in Sciences obtained from Universidade Federal de Sao Paulo (Unifesp). Assistant Professor at Universidade Federal de Sao Joao del-Rei (UFSJ). Divinópolis (MG), Brazil. Email: [ecgesteira@uol.com.br](mailto:ecgesteira@uol.com.br); <sup>2</sup>Nurse. Ph.D student at Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG). Assistant Professor at UFSJ. Divinópolis (MG), Brazil. Email: [elainefranco1@yahoo.com.br](mailto:elainefranco1@yahoo.com.br); <sup>3</sup>Nurse. Ph.D student at UFMG. Assistant Professor at UFSJ. Divinópolis (MG), Brazil. Email: [elenmenezesc@gmail.com](mailto:elenmenezesc@gmail.com); <sup>4</sup>Nurse. Ph.D student at UFMG. Assistant Professor at UFSJ. Divinópolis (MG), Brazil. Email: [patriciabragaenf@ig.com.br](mailto:patriciabragaenf@ig.com.br); <sup>5</sup>Undergraduate Nursing student at UFSJ. Scientific Initiation scholarship holder. Divinópolis (MG), Brazil. Email: [meuryferreira@hotmail.com](mailto:meuryferreira@hotmail.com)

## INTRODUCTION

Hospitalization is a painful event which is incognito for the child, the adolescent, and her/his family.<sup>1</sup> This adverse event in the life of a family can lead them to biopsychosocial changes, since these subjects are likely to feel fear, anguish, and hopelessness in the face of children's and juvenile disease, something referring to the difficult experience for the family, which will have to mobilize values, feelings, and attitudes that can soothe or solve the actual health problem.

The reality of hospitalization causes the child and adolescent to feel stressed and insecure, as they're in a place far from where they're accustomed to be, surrounded by different people and painful procedures, having to adapt themselves to a new and uncertain routine.<sup>1,2</sup> In fact, developing children and adolescents may experience feelings of distress, anxiety, and fear of the unknown<sup>3</sup>, which, in turn, compromise their adaptation during the hospitalization period.

This way, when dealing with the hospitalization, the child and adolescent suffer a loss of control over their daily activities, such as feeding, bathing, elimination habits, games, play, and sleep disorders.<sup>4</sup>

Thus, it's necessary that the family and nursing professionals act together in the process of caring for the child and adolescent, in order to strengthen relationships within the context of comprehensive children's care.<sup>1</sup>

It's worth stressing that the priority of humanizing on an increasingly basis the care for the hospitalized child, fostering her/his motor, social, emotional, and intellectual adequate development.

Currently, the National Program for Humanization of Care and Management of the Unified Health System (SUS) – HumanizaSUS – aims to enforce the principles of SUS through the humanization of the care for the user<sup>5</sup>, emphasizing, this way, the committed to create playful spaces and activities which allow the mediation of a dignified and good quality care for children and adolescents.

For this, some authors<sup>6-7</sup> point out the need for strategies which address the playful aspect, to make the pediatric hospital environment a less traumatizing and more joyful place. And, when considering these aspects, one needs to examine the affective, emotional, and social needs of the child and adolescent, creating spaces for play, reading, music, and games which stimulate their

imagination, ensuring a humanized and good quality nursing care.

So, one of the many tools which stimulate the imagination of children and adolescents is mediation, the creation and recreation of children's and juvenile tales. Thus, hospitalization is an opportune time for them to exercise the habit of reading and the use of imagination, “forgetting”, for a brief moment, about the condition posed by hospitalization.<sup>4</sup>

From this perspective, the Ministry of Health, when it established a partnership with the Abrinq Foundation, fostering the Rights of Children and Adolescents, created in 2000 the Project Living Library in Hospitals (PLLH); from that moment on, many professionals and volunteers encouraged the dissemination and appreciation of reading in different institutions which assist children and adolescents.<sup>4</sup>

In this sense, teachers from this area – Children's and Adolescent Health – and Nursing students at Universidade Federal de Sao Joao del-Rei (UFSJ), when performing the curricular activity named practice of integration between learning-service and community (PIESC) at Hospital Sao Joao de Deus, in the town of Divinopolis, Minas Gerais, Brazil, noticed the need to contribute to a volunteer project which was aimed at the playful needs of children and adolescents admitted to this institution; through the principles of PLLH the university extension project “Children's and juvenile tales: an interface with the humanization of care in the hospitalization” was created in order to humanize the pediatric environment, besides socializing the students, professionals from the service, with the purpose of minimizing the effects of children's hospitalization.

Given the aforementioned project, the research “Perceptions of the nursing team on the mediation of children's and juvenile tales in the humanization of care” emerged, which was approved by the Institutional Program for Scientific Initiation (PIIC) of UFSJ, which evaluated the impacts of this extension project from the view of nursing.

Therefore, this paper is an excerpt of this research, which aims to discuss the main benefits of the playful project on children's and juvenile tales to hospitalized children and adolescents from the perspective of nursing professionals.

## METHODOLOGY

Descriptive and exploratory study with a qualitative approach<sup>8</sup>, carried out with

nursing professionals from a pediatric unit in a philanthropic hospital in the town of Divinópolis.

As it's a qualitative research, it wasn't established a number of participants<sup>8</sup>, thus, the sample consisted of 11 subjects, being 10 high school nursing professionals and 1 nurse. Regarding the length of work experience in the area of pediatric nursing, the period ranged from 1 to 5 years.

The criteria for the sample selection were: working at the pediatric unit on the day shift, because the activities with children's and juvenile tales occurred during this period; having interest to participate in the research; and signing the free and informed consent term.

Data were collected through individual interviews, recorded with the permission of subjects, within the period from October 2011 to January 2012, on days and times scheduled according to the availability of professionals. The interviews addressed issues related to the category of nursing professional, the length of work experience in the pediatric area, and their opinions about the project of children's and juvenile tales to hospitalized children.

After the transcription of recordings, the data were organized, analyzed, and interpreted through Thematic Analysis<sup>9</sup>, a method which uses the steps of pre-analysis, material exploration, treatment of results, inference, and interpretation of results, in order to achieve the study aims.

In the pre-analysis step, a superficial reading of the material was performed, with the purpose of knowing the contents mentioned by respondents, then, material exploration was carried out with a comprehensive reading of data, in order to extract relevant aspects from the interviews; the results were treated by separating them according to "units of meaning", i.e., the answers which were repeated and formed meanings were grouped into categories. In the step of inference, the dialogue between the results set up through the experience of the authors and, subsequently, the interpretation of these data were based on scientific references to achieve the research aims.

The participants signed the Free and Informed Consent Term and they were identified by an "I", according to the numerical order of the interviews. The study complied with the Resolution 196/96 and it was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of Hospital Sao Joao de Deus, under the Opinion 64/2011.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

When interpreting data, which were thematically analyzed, the categories were listed: children's and juvenile tales and their interface with humanization; nursing care facilitated through the children's and juvenile tales; and behavior of the child/adolescent after the mediation of tales.

### • Children's and juvenile tales and their interface with humanization

This category portrayed the importance of including playful activities in the pediatric unit, highlighting the storytelling to hospitalized children as a humanization strategy.

The hospital is a stressful place which involves pain, suffering, and, through the stories, children and adolescents are encouraged to create different alternatives to overcome challenges.<sup>4,10</sup> In line with this reality, one respondent states that:

*[...] in a hospital environment, which has diseases, most often sadness, the tales bring joy [for children and adolescents], [...] lead them to forget about the current time and escape for a while to the stories. (I 1)*

In this context, making the hospital environment less hostile is a resource to minimize the adverse consequences of hospitalization; children and adolescents need to vent their emotions, be heard, and, especially, encouraged to deal with the condition of the health and disease process in a playful manner, because, this way, the emotional consequences which can compromise child development are softened.

*[...] children [when they're listening to the tales] don't feel so much that they're in the hospital, they even forget about the fact that they're sick. (I 10)*

The impact of this university extension project on the pediatric environment, as a humanization strategy, is revealed in that children, adolescents, family and the staff itself recognize the importance of playful activity as a changing resource within the pediatric environment.

*[...] the children were happier. Because, many times, they're willing to go home, [now] they ask: at what time she [the storyteller] will come to tell stories? And they stand waiting by the door. (I 7)*

Given the above, it's reiterated that the children's and juvenile tales within the universe of the hospitalized child promotes entertainment, joy, and forgetting about the condition posed by the disease, favoring an embracing environment and the strengthening

of relationships between the staff, the child/adolescent, and her/his family.

Concerning this aspect, it's worth pointing out that humanization is embedded in the understanding and appreciation of the other as a historical and social subject<sup>10</sup>, and playing the child constructs her/his emotional status, her/his personality and socialization. By participating in the stories, she/he's playing, as she/he's able to imagine, create, and experience the character of the tale as if it were her/himself participating in the story.

Studies<sup>4-7</sup> reveal that projects related to humanization promote the well-being of the hospitalized child, and, by listening to children's stories, enchantment promotes a feeling of tranquility and well-being, something which favors the provision of nursing care, as the next category revealed.

#### • Nursing care facilitated through children's and juvenile tales

In this category, elements which strengthened storytelling as an important means of intervention in nursing procedures with the hospitalized child/adolescent were identified.

Playful activities included in pediatrics not only contribute to the humanization of nursing care, they sensitize the professional to care for the child considering her/his need to understand certain procedures, which are often painful. This way, some pediatric units adopt resources such as the use of therapeutic toy<sup>2,11</sup>, music<sup>12</sup>, clown art<sup>6</sup>, and they train professionals to work in toy libraries, whereas since 2005 it's mandatory, according to Law 11,104, enacted on March 21, 2005, to implement toy libraries in the Brazilian hospitals.<sup>3,10</sup>

With this look, one highlights the relevance of the nursing team's role in the stimulation and/or performance of playful activities which help to provide care<sup>13-15</sup> to the child in the hospital, because they strengthen a practice based on scientific and technological rigor, observing the child's integrity and dignity.

*[...] through the tales, they can realize that we, nursing professionals [aren't] there to hurt or cause some harm to the child, but to provide a qualified care. (I 11)*

It's known that nursing care provided to the hospitalized child and adolescent is complex, because besides performing a proper technique, mastering the knowledge related to the current pathology, and meeting the biopsychosocial needs of this clientele, it's still necessary to establish bonds with the client and her/his family<sup>13</sup>, so that there's effectiveness in the care provided.

Thus, in the team's perception, children had a better acceptance of procedures, according to the speeches below:

*[...] after the tales, they're calmer, they have a greater contact to us. [Children and adolescents realize] that in the hospital there aren't just "needles", there're play, tales. (I 1)*

*[...] it allows the nursing work to be done with more tranquility. (I 6)*

It's through the traditional children's stories or those created by the group of storytellers that children and adolescents become more communicative and, by verbalizing their feelings and emotions, a better acceptance of medical treatment and nursing procedures was identified, as outlined below:

*[...] the child has a greater interaction with the nursing team, [...] communication improved [...], and it helps a lot. [We] had a patient who didn't like to talk and, with the stories, he was learning to communicate better, he was getting less nervous. (I 5)*

In this study, the importance of playful projects with hospitalized children is reaffirmed, storytellers favor the communication and expression of the child and adolescent, who, when hospitalized, lose their own identity, since they're far from their daily living and their main activities, such as school, leisure, closeness to friends and relatives.

Through the tales, these subjects are encouraged to dialogue with the companion and the interdisciplinary team, and they start understanding the universe of hospitalization as a moment of relaxation and new friendships, and not only of suffering caused by the disease and its treatments.<sup>4</sup> One notices a behavioral change in the child/adolescent, as the next category revealed.

#### • Behavior of the child/adolescent after the mediation of tales

This category allowed the identification of the subjects' perception with regard to the hospitalized child's behavior related to the pathology, the hospital procedures, and, especially, the child's recovery.

*[...] the child is happier, more outgoing, and, sometimes, she doesn't even realize what kind of procedure or what condition she has at that moment. (I 2)*

*[...] through the tales, the child can get closer to the professional, [...] and, thus it loses the fear related to treatment. (I 11)*

If hospitalization causes distress in the child and adolescent, these negative feelings certainly change in a significant manner the perception and understanding they have with

regard to the hospitalization period.<sup>16</sup>

So, understanding these feelings and reactions of hospitalized children/adolescents is a constant challenge for health professionals, there's a need to understand that each age group presents a specific reaction in face of hospitalization, younger children protest with strong crying and physical agitation until they become apathetic during hospitalization.

In turn, older children become anxious and they're able to distrust adults, being even hostile, because they lose control and power which are typical of this phase. Adolescents, who are in the phase of searching for identity and appreciation of bodily image, feel punished, as if the disease was a punishment.<sup>3</sup>

One reaffirms that the mediation of children's and adolescent stories facilitates the communication of the child and adolescent with the nursing team, thus, they feel calm and confident during treatment.

*[...] the child gets calmer. (I 2)*

*[...] she creates a kind of confidence in us. (I 4)*

*[Realize] that there was an improvement in the patient's interaction with the team after the tales [...] they realize that we're here to help and not to cause harm. (I 11)*

In this context, the children's and adolescent tales, from the perception of nursing professionals, corroborates the minimization of children's stress caused by hospitalization, besides, it promotes humanization in the pediatric environment, because it's a playful project which facilitates entertainment, expressiveness, and communication of children and adolescents with the nursing team and between them, these benefits help the treatment and, consequently, the recovery of these clients.

## CONCLUSION

The integral care to the hospitalized child and adolescent involves physical, emotional, and social aspects. Meanwhile, hospitalization is, undoubtedly, an adverse event in the life of the child/adolescent and it's necessary to include playful practices which permeate a humanized care, favoring the promotion and recovery of the child's health.

The subjects in this study realized and recognized that the playful practice is relevant in the pediatric unit and that this strategy facilitates the communication between them and the children, decreasing the tension of hospital routine. Furthermore, through the children's and juvenile tales there was a greater adherence of children and

adolescents with regard to therapeutic care posed by the treatment of the disease.

The results revealed that nursing professionals identified and understood better the needs that children and adolescents have to accept hospital procedures; they are special clients who need the the playful aspect to experience hospitalization unlike adults, so, it's necessary that these professionals also participate in volunteer projects involving actions for the humanization of care in pediatrics.

Therefore, one emphasizes the need for appreciating reading even further, as well as the creation and recreation of children's and adolescent stories within the world of pediatrics. From this reality, it's important that the technical and higher education nursing courses explore in their syllabuses the different playful projects which help children and adolescents to cope with hospitalization, minimizing possible sequelae, such as fear, stress, anxiety, and depressions which may emerge during the hospitalization period in the pediatric environment.

## REFERENCES

1. Murakami R, Campos CJG. Importância da relação interpessoal do enfermeiro com a família de crianças hospitalizadas. Rev Bras Enferm [Internet]. 2011 Mar/Apr [cited 2012 Feb 5]; 64(2): 254-60. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/reben/v64n2/a06v64n2.pdf>.
2. Jansen MF, Santos RM, Favero L. Benefícios da utilização do brinquedo durante o cuidado de enfermagem prestado à criança hospitalizada. Rev Gaúch Enferm. 2010 June; 31(2): 247-53.
3. Almeida FA, Sabatés AL. Enfermagem Pediátrica: a criança, o adolescente e sua família no hospital. São Paulo: Manole; 2008.
4. Ceribelli C, Nascimento LC, Pacifico SMR, Lima RAG. A mediação de leitura como recurso de comunicação com crianças hospitalizadas. Rev Latino-am Enferm [Internet]. 2009 Jan/Feb [cited 2012 Apr 5]; 17(1):81-7. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/rlae/v17n1/13.pdf>
5. Brasil. Ministério da Saúde [Internet]. Diretrizes para a implementação do humaniza SUS; 2003 [cited 2012 Feb 11]. Available from: [http://portal.saude.gov.br/portal/saude/cidadao/visualizar\\_texto.cfm?idtxt=28345](http://portal.saude.gov.br/portal/saude/cidadao/visualizar_texto.cfm?idtxt=28345).
6. Lima RAG, Azevedo EF, Nascimento LC, Rocha SMM. A arte do teatro Clown no cuidado às crianças hospitalizadas. Rev Esc Enferm USP [Internet]. 2009 Mar [cited 2012 Jan 25];43(1):186-93. Available from:

<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/reeusp/v43n1/24.pdf>.

7. Weber FS. The influence of playful activities on children's anxiety during the preoperative period at the outpatient surgical center. *J Pediatr on line* [Internet]. 2010 May/June [cited 2012 Apr 5];86(3):209-14. Available from: <http://www.jped.com.br/artigodetalhe.aspx?varArtigo=2081>.

8. Minayo MCS. *O desafio do conhecimento: pesquisa qualitativa em saúde*. 10 ed. São Paulo: Hucitec; 2007.

9. Minayo MCS, Deslandes SF, Gomes R, organizadores. *Pesquisa social: teoria, método e criatividade*. Petrópolis: Vozes; 2009.

10. Faquinello P, Higarashi IH, Marcon SS. O atendimento humanizado em unidade pediátrica: percepção do acompanhante da criança hospitalizada. *Texto Contexto-enferm* [Internet]. 2007 Oct/Dec [cited 2012 Apr 10];16(4):609-16. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/tce/v16n4/a04v16n4.pdf>.

11. Gesteira ER, Gonçalves DS, Marques F, Simões FD. A experiência de alunos na utilização do brinquedo terapêutico no estágio de enfermagem pediátrica. *Rev enferm UFPE on line* [Internet]. 2011 Sept [cited 2012 Mar 01];5(7):1807-811. Available from: [http://www.ufpe.br/revistaenfermagem/index.php/revista/article/view/1276/pdf\\_635](http://www.ufpe.br/revistaenfermagem/index.php/revista/article/view/1276/pdf_635).

12. Ferreira CCM, Remedi PP, Lima RAG. A música como recurso no cuidado à criança hospitalizada: uma intervenção possível? *Rev Bras Enferm* [Internet]. 2006 Oct [cited 2012 June 25];59(5):689-93. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/reben/v59n5/v59n5a18.pdf>.

13. Lapa DF, Souza TV. Percepção do escolar sobre a hospitalização: contribuições para o cuidado de enfermagem. *Rev Esc Enferm USP* [Internet]. 2011 Aug [cited 2012 June 25];45(4):811-7. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/reeusp/v45n4/v45n4a03.pdf>.

14. Brito TRP, Resck ZMR, Moreira DS, Marques SM. As práticas lúdicas no cotidiano do cuidar em enfermagem pediátrica. *Esc Anna Nery Rev Enferm* [Internet]. 2009 Oct/Dec [cited 2012 May 23];13(4):802-8. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/ean/v13n4/v13n4a16.pdf>.

15. Martins STF, Paduan VC. A equipe de saúde como mediadora no desenvolvimento psicossocial da criança hospitalizada. *Rev Psicol Estud* [Internet]. 2010 [cited 2012 Mar 19];15(1):45-54. Available from:

<http://www.scielo.br/pdf/pe/v15n1/a06v15n1.pdf>.

16. Vasques RCY, Bousso RS, Mendes AMCC. A experiência de sofrimento: histórias narradas pela criança hospitalizada. *Rev Esc Enferm USP* [Internet]. 2011 Mar [cited 2012 Feb 15];45(1):122-29. Available from: <http://www.scielo.br/pdf/reeusp/v45n1/17.pdf>.

Sources of funding: No  
Conflict of interest: No  
Date of first submission: 2012/07/27  
Last received: 2012/09/23  
Accepted: 2012/09/24  
Publishing: 2012/10/01

#### Corresponding Address

Elaine Cristina Rodrigues Gesteira  
Curso de Enfermagem  
Universidade Federal de São João Del Rei-  
Campus CCO  
Rua Sebastião G. Coelho, 400 – Chanadour  
CEP: 35501 296 – Divinópolis (MG), Brazil