PROPOSAL FOR THE HEALTH QUALITY, AIMING TO THE PATIENT WITH BRAIN TRAUMA BECAUSE OF WORK ACCIDENT AND THE FUNCTION OF NURSE AND HIS RECOVERY IN HC-UNICAMP (ABSTRACT)*. THESIS. CAMPINAS, 1999.

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The present study has the objective of analysing a group of patients victims of work accident with brain trauma, registered at HC - Unicamp. Having in mind that a great amount of these patients, in productive phase, do not return to their social, economical and familiar life, with the same former quality of life, the characteristics of this sad picture make us establish an assistance proposal to these patients, looking for their quality life and health.

Our proposal is based on the concept that this assistance, focused on the patient and his real necessities, must be more extended.

In this sense, there must be an integration that involves the health multiprofessional team, centered, above all, on the nursing staff services, financial the family and the government bodies, offering the backing that is extremely necessary.

Only the participation and support of each of these elements, in an integrated way, can contribute on the struggle that holds out the patient in his search of his recover.

KEY WORDS: neurology, nursing, trauma.

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CLINICAL-TOPOGRAPHICAL CORRELATIONS OF THE APHASIAS (ABSTRACT)* DISSERTATION. SÃO JOSÉ DO RIO PRETO, 2007.

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Introduction: Aphasia is a disorder that affects the language in its receptive and expressive, syntactic, semantic and morphologic aspects. The most common cause is the stroke. The authors of studies about the clinical-topographical correlations of the aphasias have been presenting variable results regarding the cerebral location of the language.

Objective: The purpose of this research was to establish the clinical-topographical correlations of the fluent and non-fluent aphasias, observing the contributions of Spect scanning to map the affectec areas in the aphasias.

Method: A total of 29 patients with aphasia due to first episode of stroke comprised the study. They were submitted to language evaluation by means of selected proofs of the Boston Diagnosis Aphasias Examination (BDAE). Spect scanning was used to evaluate perfusion alterations in the whole encephalon, and it was analyzed by a nuclear doctor and a radiologist, in order to supply fidelity to the location data.

Results: After clinical evaluation, it was observed that 62% of the patients presented non-fluent aphasia and 38% fluent aphasia. It was not possible to classify 17% of the sample according to the classic types of aphasia. The analysis of the main components based on covariances allowed to relate the non-fluent aphasias mainly to the left and right frontal regions, left temporal region, presence of contralateral cerebelar diasquise to the left, subcortical regions, among others. The fluent aphasias are related to the inferior and superior left parietal regions .

Conclusion: These data have corroborated for the concept of neural net in which several cortical, subcortical and cerebelar regions are involved to perform a linguistic task. In this way, this study showed that other cerebral regions participate in the language process as a neural circuit. Cerebral Spect provided different contributions from other image methods, adding important information on the participation of subcortical and cerebelar areas in the language process.

KEY WORDS: aphasia, lesions topography, SPECT scanning.

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