

Natureza do trabalho: Resumo

TÍTULO

SPINAL CORD INJURY AND NURSING CARE TO SELF CARE IN THE FAMILY CONTEXT: AN ANALYSIS REQUIRED.

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RESUMO

Introduction: Spinal cord injury (SCI) is considered a trauma of physical and social impact to the individual, either paraplegia or tetraplegia. The consequences of limited SCI perform routine activities, mobility and participation in community. Thus the Nursing Process allows a more complete and detailed the situation, guided by a theory to guide data collection, facilitates the identification of diagnoses and interventions nursing. This understanding has increased concern with issues related to home care. **Literature review:** Between the period 2007-2010, the study of people with tetraplegia gradually increased, and in 2009, the largest precursor publications. Between 2000 to 2011, were published 26 articles, of which 18 articles addressed nursing care relating to adaptation after SCI and Nursing Care to Self Care(NCSC). SCI in the patient undergoes phases behavioral well-defined as: shock, denial, recognition and adaptation. Each person will experience them according to their life history characteristics and self3. The SCI changes the family routine, it is essential, and requires a new way of life for all members, stimulating new challenges that impose themselves and prepare them for a new stage of organization of resources available against the new reality. The NCSC household implies changes in the context and environment familiar. Preventive measures should be highlighted, the fact complete inability to engage in any muscle strength and coordination and control of voluntary movements, and increased focus on the prevention of ulcers, with the implementation of changes in position and feeds adequadas. **Conclusion:** Nurses need to assess the SCI, especially when there are expressions of worry, loneliness and helplessness; ensure support in times of suffering and anguish, and provide contact with people SCI rehabilitated.