



**HEALTH AT ITS VARIOUS LEVELS OF CARE**

DivaniseSuruagy Correia<sup>1</sup>

Health has multiple facets, not only the state of functioning of the human organism, encompassing multifactorial aspects, such as the physical, mental and social well-being described in its classical definition, being increased in the last years, the spiritual aspect. Studying health requires consideration of various levels of care, as well as prevention.

Primary care is practiced in the basic health care units, which is the gateway to the Unified Health System (UHS), when the first visits occur, and the basic notions for health promotion and disease prevention are oriented. Through it, the organization of the flow of services in the health network begins, being the stage of the Family Health Strategy (FHS) in Brazil. Secondary care offers specialized outpatient and hospital services, such as medium complexity procedures. In the tertiary action, the procedures of high complexity are found, as the set of therapies and procedures of high specialization, including high technology.

Basic care, as a doorway and primary care should attend all age groups. When talking about pregnant women, attention to prenatal care should assess pregnancy risk. The medical professional should be able to evaluate the evolution of pregnancy, identifying when it is necessary to refer pregnant women to more complex levels of attention. The article: "Prenatal care in Basic Care: medical knowledge" addresses a research carried out by doctors specialized in Family Health and who work at the FHS in Alagoas.

The whole UHS network offers assistance and attention to the most diverse diseases and diseases, and in recent years there have been cases of chronic diseases such as hypertension, diabetes and degenerative diseases that become public health problems. There were changes related to eating habits that are reflected in the increase in the prevalence of overweight and obesity, the latter being pointed out by the World Health Organization (WHO), as one of the biggest public health problems in the world. Surveys point to 50% of the

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<sup>1</sup>Coordinator of the Alagoas Center of the Family Health Professional Masters.

overweight population, leading to excess weight-related health complications, directly with type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and ischemic heart disease.

Overweight and obesity involve individual biological factors as well as, the integration of other factors such as: economic, social and cultural. In this way, aspects such as diet and exercise practice should be analyzed beyond the condition of work, housing and supply network, in order to evaluate the causal models of the disease.

In this issue, two articles that study obesity are brought to light: "Antibiotics in the early stages of life: a precursor of childhood obesity" and "Impact of new comorbidities on the quality of life of obese post-bariatric surgery." The first study risks in an early stage of life, associated with a type of medication that is usually used. The second evaluates the life of people undergoing bariatric surgery as a treatment for morbid obesity.

Tertiary care, is accompanied by cases of cancer and, in this issue the following article is brought to light: "Nursing Diagnoses identified in the elderly treated at a radiotherapy service" that addresses the issue at this level of care in a very vulnerable population.

Health education should encompass strategies such as health promotion among vulnerable groups, such as drug users, sexuality as well as first aid care. Themes that are also presented in this issue.

Finally, the critical review is presented: "Strangers at our door" that invites one to a dive into the work of Zygmunt Bauman.

That this number contributes to an update on the themes presented and transforms into a good time for reading.