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The Multiple Faaces of Surgical Health Professional Technology

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Abstract

The multiprofessional surgical, commercial and industrial areas are devoid of professionals who act with the reality of the health market, and it is in this context that the area of the surgical technologists should be treated as a noble and well-paid area. This article comes to emphasize the true concept, the valorization and the symbology of a science and art that is the essence of the profession of surgical technologists. In this sense, this research emphasizes the importance of the surgical technologists for the health area, because it is he who is responsible for taking care of all the equipment and instruments used by the medical surgeon.

1. Introduction

Concept of profession: some considerations from the work of the surgical technologist: According Hualde, the first question to be studied by the sociology of professions is the definition of the concept of profession: "Authors who have been busy in the last few decades with the sociology of professions have a trait in common. Normally begin your work by reviewing the previous bibliography to discuss is the concept of profession, that of professionalization. This recurrence is symptomatic of poor consensus that exists about what are the professions in contemporary societies. The common references to the characteristics of professions that are not the private scholars (higher education, formal knowledge, prestige and social influence, being private activities of the middle classes), are subject to discussion, because it is to scan more thoroughly the meaning of such references and the hierarchy that occupy in the definition of the profession. "[1]

In the same sense, Becker emphasizes how much the discussion about the professions is old, going back to the concept established by Flexner [2]. Flexner has established six criteria for distinguishing professions from other types of work (many of these criteria recur in several permutations in later definitions). From his point of view, the professional activity was basically intellectual, bringing with it great personal responsibility; was learned, relying on great knowledge and not just routine; was practical, more than academic or theoretical; his technique could be taught, this being the basis of professional education; was strongly organized internally; and it was motivated by altruism, with professionals seeing themselves as working in some way for the good of society.

After referring to the great diversity of definitions of the concept of profession, Becker stated that the difficulty of arriving at a consensus lies in the duplicity of its use as a

scientific concept, that is, characterization of a phenomenon to be studied, and at the same time also as a concept of common sense. The term profession would be associated with a morally positive valuation, as an activity that reached a higher stage and that should serve as a model for the others. Becker suggested analyzing the concept of profession as an honorific symbol by studying the characteristics of this symbol: "In making this analysis, we are not concerned with the characteristics of the actual occupational organizations themselves, but with the conventional beliefs as to what these characteristics should be. In other words, we want to know what people have in mind when they say that an occupation is a profession, that it is becoming more professional or that it is not a profession." [2]

The symbols include the monopoly of an mystical knowledge, important to society, acquired in a long and difficult process; only members of the professional group (autonomy) could control your activity. This group would have altruistic motives and follow a code of ethics with emphasis on the right of the client, enjoying a high social position. Becker questioned the extent to which this symbol would correspond to any profession really exists, highlighting the professional control processes by the client (influence of friends in choosing a professional, for example, or a need to please the client leaving technically necessary tests, but embarrassing, as the digital rectal examination in a routine medical consultation) [2].

Hughes highlights the concepts of authorization, license, and mandate as important for the study of occupations, including professions. The authorization would be the permission to carry out specific activities, deviate from the common way of proceeding. The mandate would be the definition of appropriate conduct in relation to the subjects that are the object of the work of the occupation. [3, 4, 5]. From these two concepts, Hughes characterized the emergence of a profession.

Professions, perhaps more than other kinds of occupations, also claim a broad legal mandate, intellectual and moral. Not just practitioners, through admission to the enchanted circle of the profession, individually have a permission to do things that others do not, but collectively assume telling society what is good and right for her in a broad and important aspect of life. In fact, they define the very terms to think about this. When such a presumption is guaranteed as legitimate, a profession in your full sense.

Thus, Hughes did not focus the definition of profession on some inherent characteristic of the activity itself, but on the ability of the group of practitioners to establish themselves as professional's vis-à-vis society in general. Specialized knowledge is the argument used to justify the monopoly of professionals in certain areas of activity. Therefore, it is sought to remove all those who are not part of the group recognized as legitimate. Those who are able to enter the "enchanted circle" of the profession would form, as Goode pointed out, a community within the larger society: (1) its members are united by a sense of identity. (2) Once inside,

few leave the group, which becomes a terminal or continuous situation for most. (3) Its members share common values. (4) Their definitions of roles both among the members as against the non-members are agreed upon and are equal for all members. (5) In the areas of common action for a common language, only partially understood by the other. (6) The community has power over its members. (7) Its limits are reasonably defined, although not geographical and physical, but social. (8) While not producing the next generation biologically, she makes him socially through control over the selection of new professionals, and through the training process causes, the recruits go through a process of adult socialization. [4, 5]

Paradeise, did a reading of the work of Hughes as the inspiration for several works that sought to analyze separately the fundamentals of professional organization and their modes of legitimation, turning "on objects of analysis the ideal-typical traits that the model of Parsons took as data." [6]. Two methodological consequences resulted from this point of view: "In the first place, the study of the professions by their macro-social functions was disqualified [...]. Second, the discourse on the profession should no longer be accepted as an exposition of facts, but be analyzed as an argument that became a belief shared by the public internal and external to the occupation, in the movement of material and symbolic organization linked to the conquest and maintenance of status".

2. The Conceptual History of Profession

Larson stressed the historical specificity of the concept of the profession. According to the author:

"... professionalization translates the rare resources of an order (competence resulting from training and standardized examinations at the highest level of the formal education system) in another order (employment in the labor market, professional privileges, social position or high position in the bureaucratic hierarchy). The profession thus becomes a denomination given to historically specific forms which establish the structural links between a relatively high level of formal instruction and the relatively desirable positions or rewards in the social division of labor.

Freidson, on the other hand, stated that the only characteristic in common to all professions is just the fact that they are recognized as such: The theoretical program that takes us beyond the popular concept deliberately replaces the task of developing a revenue from the professions by the task of developing a more general and abstract platform of occupations. [...] Such a theory is developed by the recognition that there is no truly unique trait or feature - including a recent explanatory candidate as "power" - that can narrow all occupations evidenced by reality in the health area. Thus, a profession is treated as an entity of poor quality to the extent that you have as reference the conceptually

excluded class." [7].

The important aspect for empirical studies would be the influence of the struggle for recognition as a profession in the "corporate organization of the occupation" and on "its division of labor and the positions of its members in the concrete environments in which they work." Freidson pointed out the need for each author to clarify the concept of profession to which he is referring, so that readers can understand what is being affirmed and also compare the works of different authors: If X intends to refer only to those few occupations that almost everyone recognizes as professions, which have a high prestige and a true monopoly over a set of widely requested tasks, while Y, in calling them professions, also refers to occupations that try to improve their low prestige and weak economic position, then each of them is speaking of incomparable categories and both the authors and their readers should be aware of it.

Becker, citing Bourdieu, points out the confusion between the popular and scientific uses of the term profession, highlighting another problem arising from the use of the concept of profession as a scientific term: "Profession" is a popular concept that has been popularized uncritically for scientific language and carries with it a completely social unconscious. It is the social product of a historical work of building science over the years of a particular group of society. [...] The profession category refers to realities that are, in a sense, "too real" to be true, because it encompasses both a mental category and a social category, socially produced only by the substitution or elimination of all the types of economic, social and ethnic differences and contradictions that make the "profession" a "lawyer", for example, a space of competition and struggle [8].

Even in the Brazilian Constitution, what is considered as a profession is still subject to analysis. Thus there is controversy over who will act as a surgical technologists, which gives rise to duality.

3. Professions with Distinct Subordinations and Professional Exercises

From the exhaustive analysis regarding professions with professional exercises and different subordinations, it glimpses and requires its own trajectories with competences, characteristics, and formations that contribute to the well-being of the client in several health surgical followings: to take care of the various areas of specialization in human and/or veterinary medicine, it is therefore necessary to state that, as a general rule, professions require specialized and formal skills which are usually acquired through university or professional training. However, such trades consist of informal activities or whose learning consists of practice. In some cases, however, the boundary between profession and office is diffuse. The one who exercises a profession is a professional. This person has taken a course and holds a certificate or diploma that credits their competencies to

perform their work.

4. Health Is a Profession of the Future

Of the ten careers that are expected to stay healthy in the coming years, three of them are health care and all are interdisciplinary, that is, they arise from the combination of different backgrounds and skills, experts say. The research is necessary daily, and for this, the execution of programs of studies in the area of surgical instrumentation reinforces this tendency and demonstrates that the professions are being leveraged by aspects such as concern for the environment, surgical infections and minor time of exposing risks to patients in search of quality of life and surgical innovations. [10, 11]

As long as there are health problems, viruses, bacteria, fungi, etc., health professions will be in evidence, as is the case of medicine, biomedicine, pharmacology, and surgical instrumentation, which are professions historically traditional. It is clear that these professions are of the highest relevance and importance, not only for the multi-professional surgical area, but also for the multi-surgical typologies, and in the obvious, the research in the surgical field is vast, which necessarily requires the technical-scientific development has grown in a frightening way in the scientific field of health in view not only of technological development, but also of the numerous pathologies that require elective procedures, urgencies and emergencies in search of cure, not to mention the growing surgical treatments to guarantee the reduction of risks and reduction in surgical mortality rates.

The relevance of the surgical technology to training and professional qualification can never be trivialized with treatments of inequalities that imply in the scourge of the submission of professions totally with distinct functions and what is worse, by distinct subordination, since a profession cannot under the aegis of law, doctrine and jurisprudence overlap another and in the obvious a Professional Council with a different profession cannot supervise the integrity of the other. When integrating the surgical technology profession, each member needs to benefit from the prestige, respect and recognition associated with it, because they assume heavy responsibilities that arise from the obligation to respect the good progress of surgeries for shorter exposure time. to avoid risks and to "save lives". Therefore, the professional need for professional regulation is urgently required to comply scrupulously with a professional status that, in addition to the code of ethics itself, can be immersed in rights and duties to avoid behavior that is not in line with nature and type of professional practice. [12, 13]

The poet Rui Barbosa points out: "The rule of equality consists only in fitting unequally to the unequal, insofar as they are unequal. In this social inequality, proportionate to natural inequality, is the true law of equality. The most are follies of envy, pride and madness. The human appetites conceived to reverse the universal norm of creation,

pretending not to give each one in the reason of what counts, but to attribute the same to all as if all were equivalent. This blasphemy against reason and faith, against civilization and humanity, is the philosophy of misery proclaimed in the name of labor rights; and, executed, would only inaugurate, instead of the supremacy of labor, the organization of misery. But if society can not equate those that nature has created unequal, each in the limits of their mortal energy, can react on the native inequalities by education, activity and perseverance. Such is the mission of work" [14]. Therefore, to organize, coordinate, plan and manage the technical assistance work of the surgical instrumentation allows the surgical technician to put into action the form of exercise of power that these conditions are given to him. Although the role of organizer establishes a hierarchy of procedures of surgical interventions before surgical teams, their exercise can determine a functional form of direct subordination of the titular surgeon as result of the coordination and management functions that it performs.

In this light, the work of Surgical Technology can be seen in a way that is extraordinarily different from the one that is usually seen, that is, the famous "iron walkers". The autonomy of the surgical technician should be based on the law of professional practice, duly regulated and recognized, and should stick to performing the functions for which it has technical and legal competence and not to perform what technically and legally belongs to another professional, even when neglected, ill-executed, forgotten, or inconsiderate. He must perform surgical instrumentation in multidisciplinary surgical health teams, as assured by the Law of Professional Exercise that should be recommended by the training bodies own supervision, and not in the exercise of what is competence of another profession. [15]

Thus, it is more than necessary to break with the servile roots acquired with the comfort and lack of interest in having the spirit of the class union, to constantly update itself and to seek increasingly better conditions worthy of work and to assume its own competence to enunciate it's to be integrated into the health team as its constituent part, in equal conditions with other professionals, in order to be able to decide on one's own work and on health work, which should be understood as a work collective, developed through actions of the different professional categories, and of a cooperative nature, characterized by the existence of relations of interdependence at the level of knowledge and doing, specific to each profession, within the scope of its technical and legal competence, each one in a relation of complementarity between these and not of subordination of each other.

More necessary break with roots serves acquired with the convenience and lack of interest in having the class union spirit, constantly update and get better working conditions and take your own competence to enunciate their own precepts to which thereby, be paid in the health team as your constituent part on equal terms with the other professionals.

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Biography



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