

PERFORMANCE OF THE BIOMEDEDUCATION PROJECT IN HEALTH PROMOTION DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, REPORT OF AN EXPERIENCE

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Abstract: Biomededuca's experience report, carried out through the GoogleMeet platform, from April to June 2020. A standard questionnaire was used for data collection, carried out through the Forms platform. This report aimed to present the experiences of the Biomededuca project remotely by promoting lectures on health promotion, using themes advocated by WHO. The experience was significant, signaling that health promotion, through lectures remotely, provided the transmission of valuable information during the period when people were unable to leave home. GoogleMeet proved to be a powerful and long-reaching tool in health education with a focus on prevention and health promotion.

Keywords: Report; Education; GoogleMeet.

ATUAÇÃO DO PROJETO BIOMEDEDUCA NA PROMOÇÃO DA SAÚDE DURANTE A PANDEMIA DO COVID-19, RELATO DE UMA EXPERIÊNCIA

Resumo: Relato de experiência do Biomededuca, realizado através da plataforma GoogleMeet, no período de abril a junho de 2020. Utilizou-se para a coleta dos dados um questionário padrão, realizado através da plataforma Forms. Esse relato objetivou apresentar as experiências do projeto Biomededuca de forma remota promovendo palestras de promoção a saúde, utilizando temas preconizados pela OMS. A experiência foi significativa, sinalizando que a promoção da saúde, através de palestras de forma remota proporcionou a transmissão de informações valiosas durante o período em que as pessoas estavam impossibilitadas de sair de casa. O GoogleMeet se mostrou uma ferramenta poderosa e de longo alcance na educação em saúde com para a prevenção e promoção da saúde.

Palavras-chave: Relato; Educação; Googlemeet.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic for the new coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) appears to be one of the most challenging global health problems of the century. In Brazil, the first case of the disease was confirmed at the end of February, the first death on March 17 and today the country is one of the most affected by the pandemic ¹.

There are several activities implemented in order to improve the accessibility of individuals in the time of a pandemic. In the Biomededuca project, from the José do Rosário Vellano University - Campus Varginha, the GoogleMeet platform was implemented as an online institutional communication tool, which helps in the measures to confront Covid-19. The platform was used as a means of communication for all remote activities on all UNIFENAS campuses.

The relevance of the theme is legitimized by data that indicate that, in Brazil, there are already about 107 million-internet users, which corresponds to 61% of the population aged 10 or over. Among the most popular activities carried out by 78% of internet users are the use of online social networks². This growth in the use of information and communication technologies (TIC) is also impacting the health field and causing changes in access to information, in the exchange of experiences.

In this context, the objective was to present the experiences with the use of the Googlemeet platform to promote lectures with themes recommended by WHO. This is an experience report on the academic performance in the project entitled "Biomededuca: Promotion and prevention of health - UNIFENAS", which has the focus of helping in the measures to confront Covid-19. Therefore, streamlining the transmission of information to the academic population and the community in general.

2. METHODOLOGY

It was carried out with a quantitative approach, in a descriptive manner through the shared construction of knowledge between March and June 2020. The referred action is in the execution period, its development was foreseen at least in the course of the pandemic, aiming to meet society's demand.

A questionnaire prepared on the Google Forms platform was used for data collection. The questionnaire was composed of 23 questions. The questions addressed the experience lived by those people, as main characters in a modality of knowledge transmission, very little used by internet users. The same questionnaire was used for all lectures.

Table 1 shows the dates and subjects covered during the period. The preparation of the lectures and discussion on the subjects to be addressed each month was carried out by a multiprofessional team, consisting of Biomedical, Pharmacist, Chemist, in addition to the graduate student in Biomedicine. The same student was responsible for presenting and organizing data for all lectures that take place monthly.

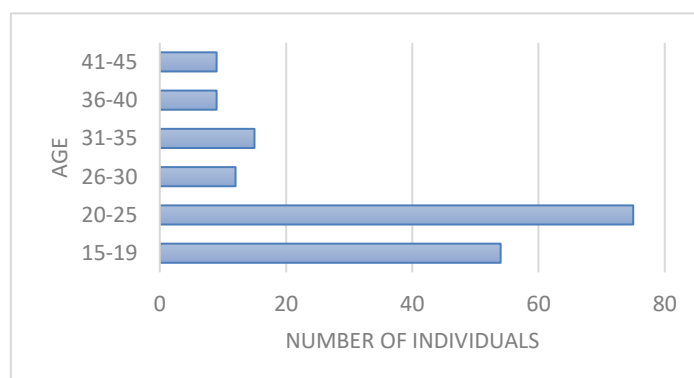
Table 1. Dates and topics covered

	Month	Dates	Number of Individuals	Theme
1	April	6	52	Environmental Pollution and Climate Change
2	May	4	31	Influenza and Covid-19 pandemic
3	June	2	70	Noncommunicable diseases
4	June	25	27	Antimicrobial resistance

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Through the analysis of the questionnaires, it was possible to verify that 176 people participated in the lectures. Of these, 74.5% were female and 25.5% were male. Figure 1 shows the age groups of the participants.

Figure 1:
participants



Age of

It can be seen that the majority of the target audience was in the 20 to 25 age group. These were followed by individuals of a younger age. These results are in line with those reported by (Moretti et. al, 2012) ³ in their studies on the profile of internet users.

When asked about which state of the conference they were attending the lecture in, it is visible that 81.8% were in the state of Minas Gerais, 6.81% were in the state of Rondônia, 2.84% were from the state of Espírito Santo, 1.13% of the states of Amazonas and São Paulo and 0.56% of the state of Alagoas. These results showed us the power to reach events promoted remotely. It is worth mentioning that the main means of disseminating the lectures were the personal accounts of the project participants and the institutional account on social networks, such as Instagram and Facebook. These results corroborate those found by (Miranda, 2018) ⁴, who assessed the power that social media has to provide new forms of communication and content sharing in the field of health.

Health promotion through educational lectures aims at health education in public and private schools of basic and higher education, aiming at both the prevention and rehabilitation of diseases, in addition to awakening citizenship, personal and social responsibility ⁵. Figure 2 shows the institutions benefited so far by the actions carried out.

Figure 2. Educational institutions reached

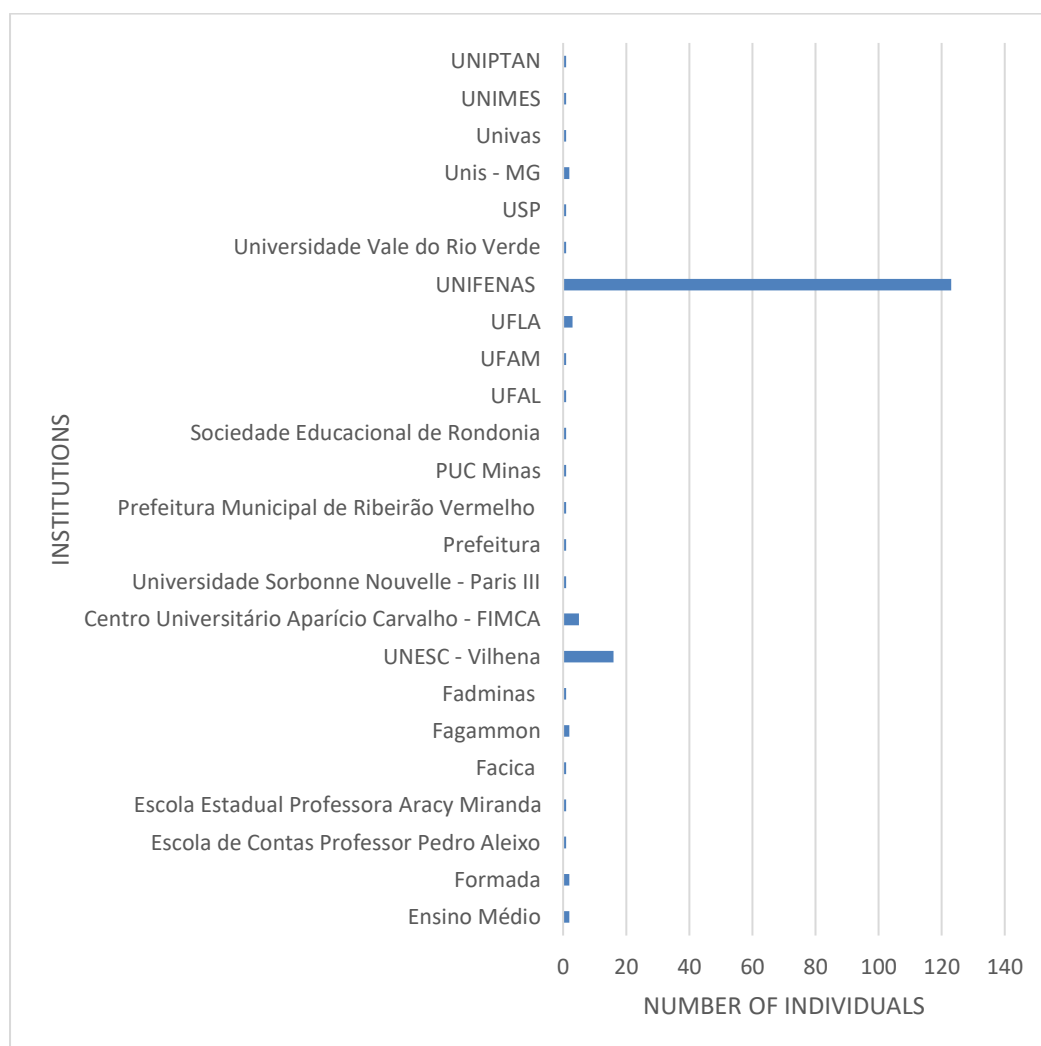
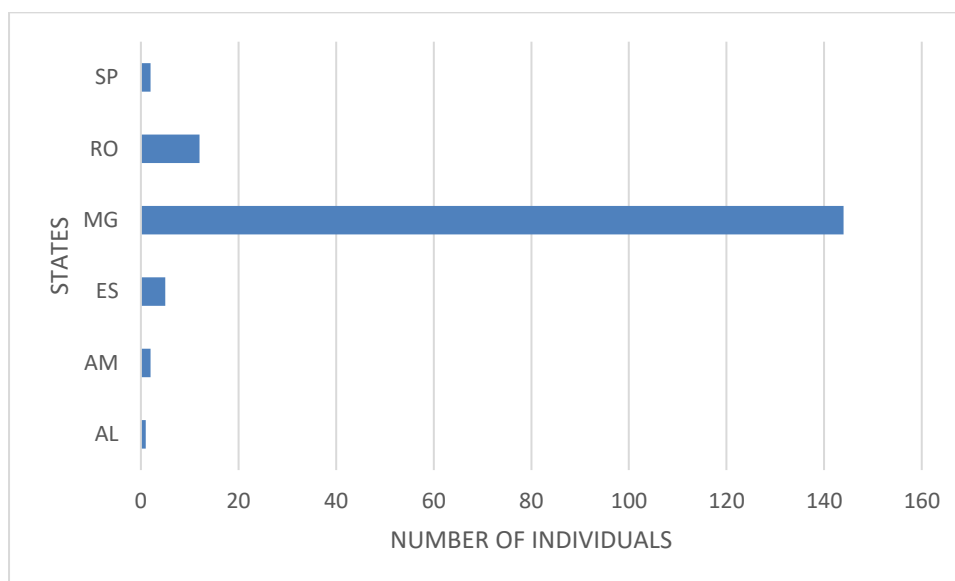


Figure 2 shows the prevalence of UNIFENAS students and collaborators in the lectures offered so far, adding a presence of 75%, followed by UNESC-RO with 10%, FIMCA-RO with 3% attendance, UFLA – MG with 2% and the rest of the educational institutions, including high school and city halls, often covering 1% in the lectures.

It is also possible to verify through the data the educational level of the participants, with 96% graduating, 1% graduating and 3% high school students. The data reveal the interest of undergraduate students mainly from UNIFENAS, in maintaining the improvement of their knowledge in this quarantine period. In addition, it is possible to conclude from the 18 higher education institutions affected that the number of students in the private school system was 77% and that of students in the

public school system was 22%. Figure 3 shows the states of the confederation reached. Figure 3 shows the States in which the lectures were attended.

Figure 3. States reached



Through Figure 3 it is possible to verify the prevalence of participants in the State of Minas Gerais, adding up to 87%. In sequence, there are the States of Rondônia with 7%, Espírito Santo with 3% and São Paulo, Amazonas and Alagoas with 1%. Thus, six states were covered, two from the North, three from the Southeast and one from the Northeast.

When asked about the satisfaction rate with the quality of the material presented and the security of the presenter in relation to the topics exposed, the rate reached was 85%. This result shows the importance of working with an interdisciplinary team, elaborating and supervising the subjects covered, given the heterogeneity of the public reached, as shown in figure 3.

4. CONCLUSION

It was possible to conclude that the realization of lectures using the GoogleMeet tool through the project leads to the integration of teaching-service-community and, therefore, makes the student a future health professional, a committed member and with a learning background. In times of pandemic, adaptation to the new scenario makes us dedicate ourselves to protecting, welcoming others with their demands, even if from a distance. At various times it was possible to perceive the gratitude of the users through messages via chat on the platform used.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank UNIFENAS for providing the scientific initiation scholarship, through PROGRAMA INSTITUCIONAL DE BOLSAS DE EXTENSÃO (PIBEX), which provided the undergraduate student to perform this work.

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