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**I CONGRESSO  
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# I CONGRESSO INTERNACIONAL ÉTICO-LEGAL DA FCMMG

A Revista Interdisciplinar Ciências Médicas valoriza a qualidade dos trabalhos publicados, no entanto, se exime da responsabilidade de avaliação (nos quesitos ético-legais, rigor científico e formatação), aprovação e critérios de publicação destes artigos.

O Comitê Científico do evento tem total responsabilidade pela publicação dos trabalhos de acordo com os quesitos ético-legais, rigor científico e a formatação que instituíram.

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## Apresentação

O I Congresso Internacional Ético-Legal da Faculdade de Ciências Médicas de Minas Gerais foi realizado nos dias 21 e 22 de outubro de 2024, no Teatro Feluma, em Belo Horizonte, tendo como tema “Integração Tecnológica no Exercício Profissional de Medicina: Desafios, Oportunidades e Reflexões”.

Esse congresso, de relevância internacional, buscou promover um espaço de diálogo e troca de experiências sobre os desafios e as oportunidades que as inovações tecnológicas trazem para a Medicina e o Direito. Reunimos renomados profissionais, acadêmicos e autoridades de diversas áreas para discutir temas essenciais à interface entre a Saúde e o Direito, com vistas à construção de soluções éticas e legais frente ao avanço tecnológico.

Foram inscritos 102 trabalhos acadêmicos e, destes, 43 foram selecionados, sendo 37 pôsteres e seis temas livres, que foram apresentados durante o evento. Após a avaliação realizada pela comissão científica, formada por professores orientadores, foram premiados os três melhores pôsteres e as três melhores apresentações de tema livre. Essa premiação visa reconhecer e valorizar a produção científica, além de incentivar iniciativas inovadoras que contribuem para o desenvolvimento pessoal e profissional da comunidade acadêmica presente.

Considerando a relevância dos temas discutidos no evento e a importância de divulgar o conhecimento científico, apresentamos os Anais do I Congresso Ético-Legal da Faculdade Ciências Médicas de Minas Gerais.

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## SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

# Jehovah's witnesses and blood transfusions: a systematic review

*Testemunhas de Jeová e a transfusão sanguínea: uma revisão sistemática*

RENATA NUNES LEAL ROSCOE PAPINI<sup>1</sup>, MICHAEL DESLANDES BICALHO SILVA ARAUJO<sup>1</sup>, HUGO MONTEIRO NEDER ISSA<sup>2</sup>, CAROLINE DUSSIN<sup>3</sup>, MATHEUS DE FRANÇA FURTADO<sup>4</sup>, JESSICA CAMILA SOARES<sup>5</sup>, CARLOS VINÍCIUS TEIXEIRA PALHARES<sup>6</sup>, FABIANA DE FREITAS FERREIRA<sup>7</sup>, ROBERTA VIEGAS MAGALHÃES<sup>8</sup>, ANDRÉ COUTO E GAMA<sup>9</sup>, LEANDRO DUARTE DE CARVALHO<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT IN THE MEDICINE PROGRAM AT THE FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES OF MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL.

<sup>2</sup> ADVISOR PROFESSOR AND CARDIAC SURGERY, UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA, CANADA. EMAIL: HMONTERIO@OTTAWAHEART.CA

<sup>3</sup> ANESTHESIOLOGIST AT THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (HUCM), BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL. EMAIL: CAROLINEDUSSIN@GMAIL.COM

<sup>4</sup> CARDIAC SURGEON AT FELICIO ROCHO/MATER DEI, BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL. EMAIL: MATHEUSCCV01@GMAIL.COM

<sup>5</sup> PROFESSOR IN THE ETHICAL-LEGAL DEPARTMENT AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF THE MEDICINE PROGRAM AT CMMG, BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL. EMAIL: JESSICA.SOARES@CIENCIASMEDICASM.G.EDU.BR

<sup>6</sup> PROFESSOR IN THE ETHICAL-LEGAL DEPARTMENT AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF THE MEDICINE PROGRAM, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR 2 IN THE PHYSIOTHERAPY PROGRAM, AND ITEM DEVELOPER/REVIEWER FOR ENTRANCE EXAMS AT FCMMG, BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL. EMAIL: CARLOS.PALHARES@CIENCIASMEDICASM.G.EDU.BR

<sup>7</sup> RESIDENT IN CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY AT FELICIO ROCHO, BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL. EMAIL: FABIANA.FFREITAS@ICLOUD.COM

<sup>8</sup> PROFESSOR IN THE ETHICAL-LEGAL DEPARTMENT AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF THE MEDICINE PROGRAM AT FCMMG, BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL. EMAIL: ROBERTA.MAGALHAES@CIENCIASMEDICASM.G.EDU.BR

<sup>9</sup> PROFESSOR IN THE ETHICAL-LEGAL DEPARTMENT AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF THE MEDICINE PROGRAM AT FCMMG, BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL. EMAIL: ANDRE.GAMA@CIENCIASMEDICASM.G.EDU.BR

<sup>10</sup> HEAD IN THE ETHICAL-LEGAL DEPARTMENT AND PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE OF THE MEDICINE PROGRAM AT FCMMG, BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL. EMAIL: LEANDRO.DUARTE@CIENCIASMEDICASM.G.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The ethical dilemma surrounding blood transfusions for Jehovah's Witness patients remains a significant challenge in medical practice, as the principles of beneficence and patient autonomy often conflict.

**Objective:** To establish a narrative review concerning procedures involving blood transfusions in Jehovah's Witness patients and to determine, from both medical and legal perspectives, the appropriate conduct for healthcare professionals faced with the dilemma of prescribing blood transfusions to Jehovah's Witnesses. **Methods:**

A systematic review of medical and legal literature was conducted, drawing upon jurisprudence from the Brazilian Supreme Federal Court (STF), the Medical Code of Ethics, and articles sourced from Open Evidence, PubMed and Scielo. The latter employed the search terms: Jehovah's Witnesses, blood transfusion, principle of beneficence, and autonomy, selecting articles published in Portuguese over the past five years. **Results:**

Medical literature references favored the predominance of the principle of beneficence over the principle of medical autonomy. Conversely, legal literature supported the principle of autonomy at the expense of beneficence, provided that the refusal is made by a competent patient in a free, conscious, explicit, and informed manner—meaning free from coercion, in a state of discernment, and with adequate clarification regarding the information and risks associated with the decision. In cases of refusal, the STF asserts that a physician cannot impose the procedure, even in scenarios where there is a risk of the patient's death; the patient must be informed if an effective and safe alternative treatment is available. **Conclusion:** There exists a discrepancy between medical and legal literature concerning blood transfusions in Jehovah's Witness patients, which may lead to controversies during the care of these patients. More profound discussions involving the medical and legal communities, as well as Jehovah's Witnesses, are necessary to standardize practices.

**Descriptors:** Beneficence; Blood Transfusion; Codes of Ethics; Jehovah's Witnesses.

## ORIGINAL STUDY

# The right to die: ethical dilemmas at the beginning and end of life

*O direito de morrer: dilemas éticos no início e no fim da vida*

VITOR AUGUSTO OSÓRIO CORRÊA<sup>1</sup>, NATÁLIA GABRIELA VIEIRA DE SOUZA<sup>1</sup>, LUCIANA MARTINELLI LUCENA SAAR SILVA<sup>1</sup>, JESSICA CAMILA SOARES<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADÊMICOS DO CURSO DE MEDICINA DA FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG.

<sup>2</sup> DOCENTE DA FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: JESSICA.SOARES@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Ethical issues surrounding the right to die are increasingly present in contemporary debate, especially with advances in medicine. The beginning and end of life represent moments of vulnerability that require respect for individual will and a careful analysis of the ethical limits of medical interventions. Patient autonomy, human dignity, and the artificial prolongation of life are central themes in this discussion. **Purpose:** To explore the ethical dilemmas of the right to die, focusing on the challenges related to patient autonomy, advance directives, and the boundaries between euthanasia, assisted suicide, and dysthanasia. **Methods:** The research was conducted through a literature review, analyzing theoretical studies and practical cases about autonomy to die in different legal contexts. Legal frameworks from countries that regulate dignified death were compared, highlighting their differences and similarities. **Results:** Despite the growing recognition of patient autonomy, there is significant resistance, particularly in the medical and legal sectors. Cases such as Ramón Sampredo, Nancy Cruzan, Terry Schiavo, Eluana Englaro, Chantal Sébire, among others, illustrate the complexity of these decisions, where respect for individual dignity conflicts with legal and moral norms. **Conclusion:** The right to die involves not only legal issues but also requires reflection on the role of medicine and society in respecting individual autonomy. Regulating practices such as euthanasia and assisted suicide is essential in a scenario where the prolongation of life without quality often denies individuals a dignified death. Advance directives are key instruments to ensure that the patient's will is respected, even in cases of incapacity.

**Keywords:** Autonomy; Euthanasia; Assisted suicide; Ethics; Right to die.

## SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

# Applications of artificial intelligence in the construction of medical documents and health management

*Aplicações da inteligência artificial na construção de documentos médicos e gestão em saúde*

SUELLEN NARA CRISTINO<sup>1</sup>, MIRIAN PEREIRA DE OLIVEIRA<sup>1</sup>, JÉSSICA CAMILA SOARES<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

EMAIL: JESSICA.SOARES@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** As advances in health information technology evolve, challenges increase in the way doctors handle information during the process of anamnesis, diagnosis and intervention possibilities. **Purpose:** Identify the possibilities of using artificial intelligence in the construction of medical documents and their applications for health promotion. **Methods:** According to the PRISMA 2020 guidelines. Systematic searches carried out in MEDLINE via PUBMED, COCHRANE LYBRARY and LILACS until October 2024. Inclusion of articles from the last 5 years and the terms medical documents, medical records, technology and artificial intelligence. **Results:** Of 262 articles, duplicates and those that did not meet the criteria were excluded, leaving 20 for full-text screening and the results of 13 included studies. The studies investigated how technologies, especially artificial intelligence (AI), help in interviewing patients, creating anamnesis reports and managing databases. Three articles emphasized electronic medical records as a disruptive technology with the power to revolutionize the way patients are cared for. The best results were found in data management and pharmacology emphasizing that, by using AI and machine learning algorithms, it is possible to analyze a large volume of patient data, including medical records, laboratory results and identification of possible drug interactions, evaluate the safety and effectiveness of medicines and make informed recommendations adapted to the patient's individual needs. **Conclusion:** The use of AIs has demonstrated positive impacts on the management of electronic health records, decision-making processes and reduced administrative workload for professionals. However, it encounters potential barriers to its implementation, such as insufficient resources and the establishment of regional and national health policies that guarantee the standardization and interoperability of systems, in addition to the need to reinforce the regulation of the use of data in archives.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence; Electronic health records; Disruptive technology; medical records; Public health.

## CASE REPORT

# Applications of artificial intelligence in the construction of medical documents and health management

*Aplicações da inteligência artificial na construção de documentos médicos e gestão em saúde*

KELEN CRISTINA ROLIM<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MASTER OF LAW. E-MAIL: ROLIMKELEN@GMAIL.COM

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** This case study focuses on the application of Brazil's General Data Protection Law (LGPD) in a labor court case involving sensitive medical data. A court order was issued to Clínica Médica, a non-party to the case, requesting the complete medical records of the complainant, including sensitive psychological treatment data. The complainant subsequently requested that the clinic refrain from submitting psychological treatment documentation, citing concerns over privacy. In response, the clinic consulted legal counsel to assess the proper course of action under LGPD and Brazilian constitutional law. **Objective:** The study aims to explore how LGPD applies to judicial requests for sensitive personal information, particularly in cases involving non-parties and sensitive medical records. **Method:** A descriptive analysis was conducted on the interactions between the clinic, the complainant, and the labor court. The clinic's legal team provided a petition to the court, seeking clarification on whether the sensitive data from psychological treatment was essential for the case. **Results:** The labor court addressed the clinic's petition, calling on both parties and the court-appointed expert to provide input. This response illustrates the complexities surrounding LGPD compliance and the need to balance legal requirements with privacy protections. **Conclusion:** This case highlights the significant role of LGPD in safeguarding sensitive information within judicial processes. It underscores the necessity of clear guidelines for handling sensitive data, especially when non-parties to a lawsuit are involved.

**Keywords:** Judicial order, sensitive data, privacy protection

## REPORT OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES EXPERIENCE ABSTRACT

# Hearing damage and valuation according to the ABMLPM Table

*O dano auditivo e a valorização de acordo com a Tabela ABMLPM*

RAFAELA BRANT SANTOS<sup>1</sup>, MARCELA NACUR PIMENTA<sup>1</sup>, HUMBERTO RODARTE CASTELAR BRITO<sup>1</sup>, FLÁVIA PEREIRA COSTA<sup>2</sup>, VIVIAM PAULA LUCIANELLI SPINA<sup>3</sup>, LEANDRO DUARTE DE CARVALHO<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MEDICAL STUDENT AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS. E-MAIL: RAFAELBRANTSANTOS@GMAIL.COM

<sup>2</sup>PHYSICIAN SPECIALIZED IN LEGAL MEDICINE AND FORENSIC MEDICINE, MASTER IN PUBLIC HEALTH (FM/UFMG), PRESIDENT OF THE BRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION OF LEGAL MEDICINE AND FORENSIC MEDICINE, MINAS GERAIS REGIONAL (ABMLPM/MG).

<sup>3</sup>MEDICAL DOCTOR SPECIALIZED IN FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL EXPERTISE, NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF THE BRAZILIAN TABLE FOR ASSESSING BODILY INJURY-ABMLPM.

<sup>4</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS. EMAIL: LEANDRO.DUARTE@CIENCIASMEDICASMGMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** In 2024, the Brazilian Association of Legal Medicine and Medical Expertise (ABMLPM) publicized the table for the valuation of bodily harm. This case involves a driver who, in 2018, began to notice hearing changes, with hearing loss and reports from others that he was “speaking too loudly.” He claims to have undergone an audiometry test, which identified an alteration and indicated the need for a hearing aid. Due to the high cost, he reports being unable to purchase it. The examined individual states that he was dismissed in 2018 while working normally. He mentions having undergone an exit examination and being deemed fit for work. **Purpose:** To report and analyze the auditory damage according to the Brazilian ABMLPM Table. **Method:** The bodily harm suffered by the patient was analyzed according to the new ABMLPM Table. **Results:** The audiometry revealed an average hearing loss of 58 dB in the right and left ears. According to the ABMLPM table for determining average hearing loss, the convergence of these values suggests a functional deficit of 20%. In assessing the damage of partial hearing loss, considering the Speech Recognition Percentage Index, there was a functional deficit of 3%, as the discrimination percentage for monosyllables was 76% in the right ear and 64% in the left ear. Therefore, the total percentage of damage in this case is 23%. **Conclusion:** The ABMLPM Table is fundamental in the assessment of hearing damage, as its application helps to create a standardized classification of bodily damage. By providing a standardized basis with specific and defined criteria, it facilitates accurate and consistent judicial decision-making in accordance with current regulations. Furthermore, the table serves as an expert medical technical instrument for valuing the damage following the principles of objectivity, transparency and equity.

**Keywords:** Hearing Loss; Audiometry; Occupational Accidents.

## SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

# The medical-legal criteria for the valuation of moral damage compensation in brazilian law

*Cr terios m dico-legais para a fixa  o do valor de indeniza  es por danos morais no direito brasileiro*

HERIBERTO BRITO DE OLIVEIRA<sup>1</sup>, FABIO PANZA<sup>2</sup>, GABRIEL BORASQUE DE PAULA<sup>3</sup>, ROBERTHA ZUFFO BRITO DE OLIVEIRA<sup>4</sup>, ROG RIO PRINCIVALLI DA COSTA CAMPOS<sup>5</sup>, VIVIAM PAULA LUCIANELLI SPINA<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup>COURT-APPOINTED MEDICAL EXPERT AT TRT15. E-MAIL: DRHERIBERTOBRITO@GMAIL.COM

<sup>2</sup>MEDICAL DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE AND CRIMINOLOGY OF S O PAULO.

<sup>3</sup>PERMANENT ASSISTANT JUDGE OF THE LABOR COURT OF PINDAMONHANGABA.

<sup>4</sup>COURT-APPOINTED MEDICAL EXPERT AT TRF-SJC.

<sup>5</sup>PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE LABOR COURT OF PINDAMONHANGABA – TRT15.

<sup>6</sup>SCIENTIFIC COORDINATOR AT LEX ARTIS

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** In order to assist the Justice system in assessing moral damages, and after learning about the proposed method for this assessment in the health area by Prof. Dr. Carlos Represas V zquez in Spain, we present a proposal adapted to Brazilian law, with the academic purpose of discussion; the Brazilian Supreme Court (STF) has indicated the impossibility of pricing moral damages through a legislative model that eliminates the judge's discretion in arbitration, but in view of the argument of Prof. Dr. Oliveira S : "Above all, it is important to protect against potential delusions, deviations, unjustified imbalances and the possibility of creating inadmissible asymmetries in the conclusions for the same situation of damage", we feel motivated to present this proposal. **Objective:** To present tables that can serve as a reference/parameterization for the Justice system in assessing moral damages, considering that this is a mere guideline, as indicated by the STF. **Methods:** Legal and technical literature was consulted in the form of doctrine and jurisprudence within Brazilian law, in comparison with Spanish forensic criteria, in a narrative manner. Parameters such as the Spanish criteria of Vasquez and those established by art. 223-G of the CLT and the guidelines of the STF were sought. **Results:** Tables were created inspired by the Spanish proposal of Prof. Dr. Carlos Represas V zquez, adapted to Brazilian law. **Conclusion:** The tables presented have a suggestive character, an academic discussion, and were designed to serve as a reference tool in the assessment of moral damages, preserving judicial discretion and adapting to the principles of Brazilian law; they are like compasses, showing the way, following them is a personal choice, but following them tends to generate greater security, transparency and equity.

**Keywords:** Stress Disorders; Forensic Medicine; Workers' Compensation; Public Attorneys; Insurance Carriers.

## EXTENSION PROJECT

# Birth plan as a tool for women's empowerment and humanization of childbirth, conducted by medical students from a private university in Belo Horizonte

*Plano de parto enquanto ferramenta de empoderamento feminino e humanização do parto realizado por alunos do curso de medicina de uma universidade particular de Belo Horizonte*

MARIANE ALMEIDA PEREIRA FIGUEIREDO<sup>1</sup>, MANOELA DE OLIVEIRA DORNELES<sup>1</sup>, LÍVIA SILVA DRUMOND<sup>1</sup>, JULIA ZEFERINO DUARTE DE ALMEIDA<sup>1</sup>, YASMIN TELES COUY<sup>1</sup>, JÚLIA MACIEL DE FREITAS ALVES<sup>1</sup>, GABRIELLA SILVA PRIORI<sup>1</sup>, GIOVANNA NOGUEIRA CARDOSO<sup>1</sup>, MARINA PIZANI FRANÇA<sup>1</sup>, JÚLIA FERREIRA LEMOS<sup>1</sup>, IVANA SANTANA ROCHA<sup>1</sup>, MARIA FERNANDA GOMES MOURA<sup>1</sup>, NATÁLIA DIAS DE ALMEIDA COSTA<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> DISCENTE DO CURSO DE MEDICINA DO CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE BELO HORIZONTE – UNIBH – BELO HORIZONTE – MG.

<sup>2</sup> DOCENTE DO CURSO DE MEDICINA DO CENTRO UNIVERSITÁRIO DE BELO HORIZONTE – UNIBH – BELO HORIZONTE – MG. E-MAIL: NATALIA.D.COSTA@PROF.UNIBH.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The birth plan is one of the practices that should be encouraged during pregnancy, as recommended by the World Health Organization. Developing a birth plan in partnership with expectant mothers can lead to a significant and transformative social impact. This process positions the expectant mother as the protagonist in decisions regarding the birth of her baby, promoting autonomy, awareness, and the humanization of childbirth. Birth and Delivery Plans are essential to ensure respect for the Bioethical Principle of Autonomy, enhancing women's control over the birthing process. This can have a positive impact on maternal satisfaction and help reduce fears associated with childbirth through the exchange of information and established communication. **Purposes:** To strengthen the implementation and utilization of the birth plan as a tool capable of promoting the humanization of labor and empowering women. **Methods:** Actions were carried out in seven primary health care units in Belo Horizonte, where fourth-year medical students from a private university conduct their internships in primary health care. During the interventions, training and discussion sessions were held to deepen knowledge about the birth plan, its development, implementation, and approach, targeting the health professionals from the seven primary health care units involved in the project and the expectant mothers followed by these teams. **Results:** The practice of encouraging healthcare professionals involved in prenatal care and expectant mothers to create a birth plan had a positive and direct impact on women's empowerment by promoting autonomy in making decisions during labor and childbirth, fostering a sense of humanity and respect. **Conclusion:** By creating a birth plan, the expectant mother acknowledges her individuality, respecting her unique personalities, desires, and characteristics. Additionally, it helps to curb the practice of obstetric violence by informing the expectant mother about her rights and advising against and/or prohibiting certain practices during childbirth care.

**Keywords:** Pregnancy; Obstetric Delivery Planning; Humanizing Delivery; Obstetric Violence.

## EXPERIENCE REPORT

# Humanization in Practice: experience report on the application of the principles of UHS and NHP

*Humanização na prática: relato de experiência sobre a aplicação dos princípios do SUS e da PNH*

AMANDA FREITAS POMPEU DOS SANTOS<sup>1</sup>, AMANDA MARÇAL GONÇALVES<sup>1</sup>, ANA ROSA FERREIRA BASTOS<sup>1</sup>, CAMILA MACHADO RABELO<sup>1</sup>, EDUARDA NAVES GONÇALVES DE ALMEIDA<sup>1</sup>, JÚLIA ALVIM AGUIAR<sup>1</sup>, MARCELA FIUZA MUZZI MARTINS<sup>1</sup>, NOEME ROCHA PEREIRA CAMPOS<sup>1</sup>, PEDRO LUCCAS LEAL CONTINI SANCHES<sup>1</sup>, YASMIN JORGE MENDES<sup>1</sup>, ANITA DE OLIVEIRA SILVA<sup>2</sup>, CARLOS VINICIUS TEIXEIRA PALHARES<sup>2</sup>, ISABELA MIE TAKESHITA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ACADÊMICO DE MEDICINA NA FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG

<sup>2</sup>DOCENTE DA FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: ISABELA.TAKESHITA@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The National Humanization Policy (PNH), in effect since 2003, enforces the principles of the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) in public health care and management practices. Therefore, implementing strategies aimed at applying humanization in health promotion areas and educational institutions is essential for the success of the PNH. **Purpose:** To report the experience of medical students in applying the principles of the PNH at a philanthropic Solidarity Pharmacy in Belo Horizonte. **Methodology:** The principles of the PNH, namely the inseparability of care and management, transversality, autonomy, and the protagonism of individuals, were applied in the pharmacy through active listening and user reception. Ten meetings were held in the second half of 2023, reaching approximately 100 pharmacy users. **Results:** The students' participation at the site provided them with direct contact with the PNH principles. They distributed 750 boxes of medications per month, organized supplies, provided guidance on the correct use of medications and adherence to treatment. The students noticed a reduction in the consequences of social inequalities, the involvement of managers in care, improved their relational and communication skills with patients and service workers, and encouraged patient autonomy, implementing a humanized practice in a health promotion environment. **Conclusion:** The principles of the PNH were respected, proposing equal treatment and care for the public served. In addition to deepening their understanding of these principles, the students also reflected on the challenges of their practical application and improved their relational skills.

**Keywords:** Humanization; Medications; Unified Health System.

## EXPERIENCE REPORT OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

# Adequacy of communication and language as an instrument of humanization in health care for people with intellectual disabilities

*Adequação da comunicação e da linguagem como instrumento da humanização no cuidado de saúde para pessoas com deficiência intelectual*

CAMILE XAVIER SPENTHOF<sup>1</sup>, MARINNA BEATRIZ ROBERTO ALEIXO<sup>1</sup>, EDUARDA SOPHIA DE MELO ALMEIDA<sup>1</sup>, SAMANTA TÁCILA DE SOUZA<sup>1</sup>, ANITA DE OLIVEIRA SILVA<sup>2</sup>, CARLOS VINÍCIUS TEIXEIRA PALHARES<sup>2</sup>, ISABELA MIE TAKESHITA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MEDICAL STUDENT AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG.

<sup>2</sup> ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: ISABELA.TAKESHITA@CIENCIASMEDICAS.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** According to the World Health Organization, the definition of intellectual disability is based on the reduced ability to learn and understand new information, as well as to develop complex reasoning, hindering the development of new skills related to: language, motor and social skills. In this context, each of these individuals develops a unique way of communicating, in order to access them, it is essential to adapt and understand their unique environment. **Purpose:** To describe language adaptations for people with disabilities, establishing better social interaction and humanization in health promotion. **Methodology:** Experience report on extension action in the first half of 2024, in a philanthropic institution where it supports people with disabilities in Belo Horizonte. Tools were used to stimulate better communication and interaction with users, through sensory stimuli with different textures and colors, visual stimulation, through drawings and at least music as a stimulus for body language. **Results:** The activities conducted with users through the adaptation of dynamics and language enabled the application of learning practices, favoring the rapprochement between academics and users, making the relationship more humanized. Communication played a fundamental role in this process, since intellectual disability required specific adjustments to ensure greater effectiveness in the interaction and understanding between students and users. Gestures, body movements, lip reading, interpretation of babble sounds and Brazilian sign language (*Libras*) were used, expanding the way students understood communication. **Conclusion:** The possibility of approaching people with disabilities was important for future health professionals to apply strategies to promote the humanization of care and more empathetic communication.

**Keywords:** Disable Person; Social Inclusion; Humanization of Assistance.

## REPORT OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES EXPERIENCE ABSTRACT

# Exploring fears and dreams: an interventive approach with children in a school context

*Explorando medos e sonhos: uma abordagem interventiva com crianças no contexto escolar*

LUIZA NEVES RIBEIRO CHAVES COSTA<sup>1</sup>, LUCIANA MORADO ABBUD<sup>1</sup>, LUISA LOPES LÚCIO<sup>1</sup>, LUIZ FELIPE VALE LIMA<sup>1</sup>, MARIA FERNANDA CARMO ARRIEIRO<sup>1</sup>, TASSILA PATRÍCIA SOLOMON SILVA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICAL COURSE OF FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. EMAIL: TASSILA.SANGY@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Discussing children's fears and dreams is essential, especially in financial and emotional deprivation. In this sense, a broad and personalized approach to this topic becomes of utmost importance, since the types of scarcity mentioned can restrict children's ability to grow and prosper, directly affecting their development and well-being. **Objective:** To promote activities that allow critical thinking about children's realities, offering a safe and welcoming environment for them to express their fears and dreams, promoting mental health and well-being, and fostering the creation of new perspectives for the future. **Method:** The action was carried out in a Municipal School, in the western region of Belo Horizonte, with children aged 6 to 10, by first-year Medicine students from the Faculty of Medical Sciences of Minas Gerais, during the first semester of 2024, part of the discipline Formative Practice in the Community I. Various activities were carried out aiming to expose and understand the feelings related to the fears and dreams of these children, using work tools such as games, music, artistic and sports activities to facilitate the expression and understanding of emotions, ensuring multidisciplinary and, consequently, reaching a greater number of children. **Results:** After participating in the proposed activities, the children revealed a significant positive impact. They demonstrated a visible improvement in their ability to face emotional challenges, expressing their feelings with more clarity and confidence. There was also a reduction in violent acts, frequently observed before the work was carried out. **Conclusion:** The action was successful, and the academics played a fundamental role in building a more welcoming reality for the lives of these children, addressing their dreams and fears effectively and affectionately, and providing an improvement in their quality of life through self-knowledge.

**Keywords:** Growth and Development; Child; Mental Health; Emotions; Dreams.

## REPORT OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES EXPERIENCE

# Active listening to adolescents' emotions: an experience report from the perspective of medical education

LUDMILA REZENDE SANTIAGO<sup>1</sup>, RAÍSSA MARTINS MOREIRA<sup>1</sup>, MARINA DA CUNHA PINTO COLARES<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE AT FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. EMAIL: MARINA.CUNHA@FELUMA.ORG.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Patient care based on the Biopsychosocial Model considers all spheres of the individual's life, requiring the healthcare professional to understand the patient's context with its socioeconomic and psychocultural nuances. Thus, the development of soft skills, such as effective communication, active listening, and empathy, is essential in medical education. **Purpose:** To report the experience of medical students and members of the Academic Mental Health League of a private college with discussion groups involving adolescents from a public school in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais. **Methodology:** Descriptive experience report on five weekly meetings held between August and September 2024 with a group of fifteen students, aged 15 to 17 years old. The discussion groups aimed to work on the emotions of the young people and addressed the following topics based on the demands of the school and the students: Bullying; Aggressiveness; Conflict resolution; Self-awareness and self-image; Perception of others. Confidentiality regarding what was shared by the young people was ensured. **Results:** The horizontal dialogue created a welcoming environment of active listening by the medical students. Thus, throughout the five meetings, there was a noticeable, gradual increase in adolescents' engagement during the discussions and an overcoming of the initial difficulty in identifying and verbalizing their emotions. It was also noted that the student facilitators often only needed to mediate the conversations, as the young people spoke among themselves, suggesting solutions to the problems faced by their peers and sharing experiences. Ensuring confidentiality and the absence of negative judgment regarding the shared stories were also important for the success of the relationship built. **Conclusion:** The experience with active listening is fundamental for quality medical education, as it enhances essential skills for healthcare professionals, such as empathetic listening, careful investigation of the problems presented, and the building of a doctor-patient relationship based on trust.

**Keywords:** Academic Training; Adolescent Health; Problem Solving; Self-Image.

## ORIGINAL STUDY

# When listening is not enough: communication as a challenge for caring for deaf patients

*Quando ouvir não basta: a comunicação como desafio para o atendimento de pacientes surdos*

DANIEL LUCAS DE OLIVEIRA SANTOS<sup>1</sup>, KRISTEN TOLOMELLI COSTA<sup>1</sup>, PAULIANE ROMANO CIRILO<sup>2</sup>, ANA MARIA DE JESUS CARDOSO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE-MG, BRASIL. E-MAIL: PAULIANE.ROMANO@CIENCIASMEDICASMGMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Communication between healthcare professionals and deaf patients is essential to ensure adequate and inclusive care. However, the lack of preparation of professionals to communicate effectively results in significant gaps in the exchange of information, which hinders diagnoses, therapeutic guidance and the consolidation of the bond with the patient. **Objective:** To identify the challenges faced by professors of a medical course in the care of deaf people. **Methods:** Quantitative-qualitative research approved by the Ethics Committee under number CAAE 69875023.1.0000.5134, carried out with health professionals who teach medicine at a private institution in Belo Horizonte. The quantitative portion of the study, of an observational-cross-sectional nature, was carried out by creating an online questionnaire based on the “Attitudes to Deafness Scale” instrument, with acceptable internal consistency ( $\alpha$ : 0.76). The qualitative segment of the research occurred through semi-structured interviews with professors who had previous experience in caring for deaf patients. **Results:** Among the participants, 78% had no knowledge of Brazilian Sign Language and 88% did not feel prepared to care for a deaf person. In addition, 73% of the respondents believed that providing humanized care for deaf patients is more challenging than for hearing patients and 62% had difficulty understanding the complaints of this population. During the interviews, alternative strategies used to communicate, such as drawings and mimes, were reported. The participants also reinforced the need to avoid reproducing prejudices during care, especially because they occupy the position of educators. **Conclusion:** The results highlight important barriers during the care for deaf patients, mainly due to the impossibility of establishing effective communication. This reinforces the need for continuous training and awareness about the needs of deaf patients, in order to promote a more inclusive and humanized healthcare environment.

**Keywords:** Medical care; deafness; communication.

**Financial support:** This research was financially supported by Faculdade Ciências Médicas de Minas Gerais.

## EXPERIENCE RELATE

# Learning about human rights: talking with young workers

*Aprendendo sobre os direitos humanos: conversando com jovens aprendizes*

ANA CLARA BRITO DE OLIVEIRA PEREIRA<sup>1</sup>, GIOVANNA GOMES BRAGA<sup>1</sup>, HUGO MARTINS MOURA<sup>1</sup>, ANITA DE OLIVEIRA SILVA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MEDICAL STUDENT OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: ANITA.SILVA@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was established in 1948 by the United Nations (UN) to define and guarantee basic human rights. Healthcare is included in article xxv, which determines that every human being has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family. Knowing this right goes beyond the scientific scope, encompassing areas of human existence, such as access to health care. **Purpose:** To educate about the main concepts of human rights and transmit them horizontally and engagingly to students of a professional association for minors in Belo Horizonte. **Methods:** The activity was carried out by 10 second-year medical students in 2024 including 35 young stagiaires aged between 15 and 18. Initially, a game based on sentences related to human rights was proposed, in which the adolescents had to identify if the behavior presented was following the principles of the theme. And then to justify their choice of answer. After the exercise, they were asked to name words for their theme's perceptions. **Results:** After analyzing the words, it was possible to observe a greater frequency of the following items: respect, health, inclusion, and citizenship. In addition, a descriptive evaluation was carried out at the end of the semester, in which the performance of medical students was qualitatively assessed. In short, good adherence to the topics addressed was observed. **Conclusion:** Human rights education was important in spreading relevant knowledge to the population, reaffirming the importance of access to health services. It was concluded that the dynamic met the proposed objectives and clarified any remaining doubts.

**Keywords:** Young; Health; Humanization; Rights; Learning.

## REPORT OF ACADEMIC MONITORING ACTIVITIES EXPERIENCE ABSTRACT

### The importance of implementing active methodologies in the learning process of “Humanization and Integrality” discipline

*A importância da implementação de metodologias ativas no processo de aprendizagem da disciplina de Humanização e Integralidade*

CATARINE REIS DE SOUSA PRATA<sup>1</sup>, MARIANA MARES LACERDA SPINELLI<sup>1</sup>, ANITA DE OLIVEIRA SILVA<sup>2</sup>, ISABELA MIE TAKESHITA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: ISABELAMIE@GMAIL.COM

#### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Humanization in health care promotes empathetic relationships and strengthens the bond between health professionals and patients. In this context, the adoption of active methodologies, such as the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) method, in the curriculum of the Medical course, presents itself as a strategy for the active learning process of students, favoring the development of communication skills and critical thinking. **Purpose:** To report the experience of two monitors in applying the PBL method in the “Humanização e Integralidade” discipline at a private college in Belo Horizonte/Brazil. **Methods:** In a class of 50 students, medical care simulations and discussions of problems involving verbal and nonverbal communication scenarios, violent and nonviolent communication, and breaking bad news were carried out. The students were divided into groups to facilitate the dynamics of the activities. At the end, a discussion circle was held with the students and the teacher for reflection and feedback from the students. **Results:** The students reported to the monitors that they observed a significant improvement in their communication skills and posture during the simulated care. Feedback indicated that participants felt more confident and better prepared to face real situations, with a focus on comprehensive, humanized, and empathetic medical care. For the monitors, the proposed activities were also significant for promoting autonomy, effective communication, and group management skills. **Conclusion:** The implementation of active methodologies in this discipline proved effective in improving students’ communication skills and critical thinking. Active participation in the learning process contributes to the development of technical skills and also to raising awareness about the importance of humanized and respectful care. Given this, it is recommended that these pedagogical approaches continue in the curriculum, aiming at the training of qualified professionals who are sensitive to the needs of patients.

**Keywords:** Problem-Based Learning; Humanization of Assistance; Mentoring.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# The importance of assertive and effective communication for promoting health literacy

*A importância da comunicação assertiva e efetiva para promoção do letramento em saúde*

MARIA CHAVES RETTORE<sup>1</sup>, MARCILIO BORGES SILVA<sup>1</sup>, PAULIANE ROMANO CIRILO<sup>2</sup>, JESSICA CAMILA SOARES<sup>2</sup>, CARLOS VINÍCIUS TEIXEIRA PALHARES<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. EMAIL: PAULIANE.ROMANO@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Health literacy encompasses the knowledge and skills necessary for individuals to understand, evaluate, and apply health information effectively, enabling informed decisions about self-care and disease prevention. Effective communication between patients and healthcare professionals is crucial for enhancing health outcomes and empowering individuals. **Purpose:** This study analyzes the role of assertive and effective communication in promoting health literacy and identifies strategies that enhance patient understanding and autonomy in care. **Methods:** A systematic review was conducted using the PubMed and Scientific Electronic Library Online databases with the descriptors “Health Literacy,” “Health Communication,” and “Health Promotion.” Articles not published in English or Portuguese, as well as case reports, were excluded. Studies published from 2013 onwards were included to capture recent findings. The review yielded four relevant articles: two prospective cohorts, one retrospective study, and one cross-sectional study. **Results:** The first study from the United States found that 56% of parents with lower education levels exhibited low health literacy, leading to difficulties in interpreting essential medical information and increasing the risk of errors in child care. In Brazil, 45.8% of individuals with low education levels struggled to understand medical recommendations, making them twice as likely to misinterpret them. Another study highlighted that low health literacy correlates with reduced patient participation and autonomy in care. A final study indicated that patients with chronic kidney disease, particularly those with lower income and education, exhibited the poorest health literacy outcomes. **Conclusion:** Assertive communication is vital for promoting health literacy, significantly influencing patient adherence and understanding of medical care. Therefore, it is imperative for healthcare professionals to be trained in communication practices that enhance patient comprehension and encourage active participation in their treatment.

**Keywords:** Health Literacy; Health Communication; Health Promotion; Teach-Back Communication.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# The physician as a promoter of health literacy in prescription writing

*O médico como promotor de letramento em saúde na elaboração de prescrições*

FERNANDA GEOVANA DE ALMEIDA<sup>1</sup>, JESSICA CAMILA SOARES<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MEDICAL STUDENT AT THE MEDICAL SCIENCES COLLEGE OF MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG.

<sup>2</sup> FACULTY MEMBER AT THE MEDICAL SCIENCES COLLEGE OF MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: JESSICA.SOARES@CIENCIASMEDICASMGMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Inefficient communication between doctors and patients during medical consultations can compromise adherence to medication, resulting in therapeutic failures. Health literacy is essential in this context, as physicians can help patients understand information about their health, making them more capable of following medical advice. Difficulties such as lack of knowledge about medication and the correct way to use it are barriers to treatment adherence. Therefore, it is crucial for physicians to promote alternative measures when writing prescriptions. **Objective:** To demonstrate how the adoption of alternative methods in prescription writing, such as the inclusion of more detailed instructions and accessible language, can provide patients with greater confidence in using medications, thereby reducing the incidence of improper administration and increasing treatment adherence. **Methods:** Studies from the Scielo and Brazilian Journals databases were selected, along with national guidelines addressing prescription writing practices and their outcomes. **Results:** The strategies used proved effective in improving medical prescriptions. The use of adapted language and visual aids, such as colored labels or drawings, can not only enhance the patient's understanding of the prescription but also promote greater adherence to the therapeutic process. **Conclusion:** A medical prescription is not merely a document with instructions for medication administration; it is also an educational tool with the potential to empower patients with better understanding and autonomy over their health care. By establishing effective communication, physicians provide their patients with all the necessary information to continue with an effective treatment, as a well-informed patient is, consequently, a well-cared-for patient.

**Keywords:** Health literacy; Medication prescription; Medication treatment.

## CASE REPORT ABSTRACT

# Shaken baby syndrome and neurological implications related to trauma: a case report

LAVINE LEDO MIRANDA<sup>1</sup>, ALAN XAVIER<sup>1</sup>, AMANDA OLIVEIRA MACIEL ROSA<sup>1</sup>, ANA FREIRE VILLELA<sup>1</sup>, RICARDO MOREIRA ARAÚJO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MEDICAL STUDENT AT THE MEDICAL SCIENCES COLLEGE OF MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG.

<sup>2</sup> MEDICAL DOCTOR AT THE LEGAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF BELO HORIZONTE, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL. PROFESSOR AT THE MEDICAL SCIENCES COLLEGE OF MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: RICARDO.ARAUJO@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Shaken Baby Syndrome (SBS) is a potentially fatal condition that occurs when a baby is violently shaken. The force involved causes brain acceleration and deceleration, resulting in intracranial injuries. The causes of violent deaths vary across different age groups. Children most frequently die from domestic crimes, while adolescents are predominantly victims of urban violence. From 2016 to 2020, 34,918 violent deaths of children and adolescents were recorded in Brazil. Among newborns (NB) and infants, SBS should be considered as a differential diagnosis in cases of death. **Objective:** To compare the findings of an autopsy performed in a NB case at a Medical Legal Unit in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil (IML), with those described in specialized literature. **Methods:** A literature review of medical-legal findings on SBS autopsy cases was conducted at PubMed and LILACS with the term “shaken baby syndrome”. The necroscopic findings of the reported case were compared with the data obtained from the review. **Results:** Aspiration asphyxia due to massive milk inhalation was ruled out as the supposed cause of death, which led to the case being referred to the IML. The necroscopic findings revealed commonly reported injuries in the scientific literature of SBS, such as subdural, subarachnoid, and parenchymal hemorrhages, along with less frequently described findings. **Discussion:** The comparison between necroscopic findings and literature reinforces the need for SBS to remain a primary differential diagnosis in infant deaths involving intracranial trauma. As SBS findings are not pathognomonic, a meticulous examination of brain structures, particularly the white matter, is essential for accurate diagnosis. **Conclusion:** The necroscopic findings associated with SBS are not pathognomonic, requiring careful interpretation. Identifying these subtle signs is essential to establishing SBS as a critical differential diagnosis, thereby enhancing the accuracy of forensic investigations and providing essential support for the proper course of criminal proceedings.

**Keywords:** shaken baby syndrome; autopsy; anatomopathology; brain injuries.

## CASE REPORT ABSTRACT

# Fatal and Rare Case Report: Self-Inflicted Exogenous Intoxication by Dorflex®

*Relato de caso fatal e raro: Intoxicação exógena autoinfligida por Dorflex®*

VINÍCIUS DE ARAÚJO TAVARES<sup>1</sup>, ETELVINO PEREIRA DONATO NETO<sup>1</sup>; ISADORA GUIMARÃES MUZZI<sup>1</sup>; LEONARDO VAZ DO NASCIMENTO SALGADO<sup>1</sup>; NICOLE PRADO MATTOSO<sup>1</sup>; RICARDO MOREIRA ARAÚJO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MEDICAL STUDENT AT THE MEDICAL SCIENCES COLLEGE OF MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG.

<sup>2</sup> MEDICAL DOCTOR AT THE LEGAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF BELO HORIZONTE, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL. PROFESSOR AT THE MEDICAL SCIENCES COLLEGE OF MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: RICARDO.ARAUJO@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Suicide is a public health issue. In Brazil, between 2019 and 2023, 75,571 people died by suicide, with deaths being more prevalent among men and in the Southeast region of the country. In Belo Horizonte, from 1998 to 2003, 77.8% of suicide attempts involved the voluntary ingestion of medications.

**Objective:** To report and describe the macroscopic, laboratory, and anatomopathological findings of a fatal case of exogenous intoxication from the voluntary consumption of more than 150 Dorflex® tablets, examined by a Legal Medical Service in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais. **Methods.** A search was conducted on PubMed and LILACS databases for adverse effects related to overdoses of the active ingredients in Dorflex® (Orphenadrine Citrate, Dipyrone, and Anhydrous Caffeine). Case reports on autopsies involving exogenous intoxication by Dorflex® were also sought in an extended data search. Information from the selected articles was compared with the findings from the necroscopic examination, as well as with complementary tests related to the autopsy.

**Results:** No autopsy reports of self intoxication with Dorflex® were found. Dorflex® is commercially indicated for pain relief. Dipyrone has a minimum lethal dose (LD50) of 4,000 mg/kg in mice; in humans, there is a report from Germany of a patient who survived after ingesting 98 Novalgina tablets. Orphenadrine Citrate has anticholinergic toxic effects, which can cause seizures, cardiac arrhythmias, and death. Caffeine becomes lethal when plasma concentrations reach 80-100 mg/L in humans. **Conclusion.** The scientific literature lacks information on necropsied cases of intoxication by Dorflex®. This study aims to help fill that gap. The toxic effects of its active ingredients could cause cardiac, hepatic, and neurological injuries, aligning with the findings from the necroscopic examination, which provided further insights.

**Keywords:** intoxication; lethal dose; autopsy; dipyrone; orphenadrine; caffeine.

## ORIGINAL STUDY

# Policies for the health of the elderly in Brazil: constitutional and legislative advancements

*Políticas para a saúde dos idosos no Brasil: avanços constitucionais e legislativos*

ISABELA MATOS VICÓPULOS<sup>1</sup>, VITOR AUGUSTO OSÓRIO CORRÊA<sup>1</sup>, WAGNER ANTÔNIO GONÇALVES DA SILVA<sup>1</sup> ANDRÉ COUTO E GAMA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMICS OF THE MEDICINE COURSE AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG.

<sup>2</sup> FACULTY MEMBER AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: ANDRE.GAMA@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Brazil's aging population has introduced new challenges that require effective public policies. Since the 1988 Constitution, which established Social Security as a fundamental right, various laws and policies have emerged to protect the elderly. The National Social Assistance Policy and the Social Assistance Reference Center (CRAS) play important roles in implementing these protections. Additionally, the Elderly Statute (2003) marked a significant step forward in safeguarding the rights of senior citizens, ensuring dignity and access to essential services. **Purpose:** To analyze the development of elderly care policies in Brazil, highlighting the milestones of the 1988 Constitution, the National Social Assistance Policy, and the Elderly Statute. **Methods:** A bibliographic review was conducted using legal texts, government reports, and academic studies on public policies for the elderly, focusing on the period following the 1988 Constitution. The review examines the implementation of social programs and the role of CRAS in promoting the well-being of the elderly. **Results:** The 1988 Constitution introduced a framework for the protection of the elderly, emphasizing dignity, participation, and well-being. The Elderly Statute reinforced these principles, ensuring equal access to healthcare, education, and social participation. CRAS has been essential in implementing social assistance programs that prevent social isolation and vulnerability in this age group. **Conclusion:** Brazil's legislative and social advances since 1988 have significantly improved the quality of life for elderly citizens. However, ongoing challenges remain in fully implementing these policies, particularly in ensuring equal access to resources across all regions of the country.

**Keywords:** Public policy; Health services for the aged; Brazilian laws for the elderly; Brazilian Constitution of 1988; Social Assistance Reference Center.

## REPORT OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES EXPERIENCE ABSTRACT

### Analysis of the flow of users by teams in a basic health unit in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil

*Análise do fluxo de usuários por equipes em uma Unidade Básica de Saúde em Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais*

LUÍSA MARIA RODRIGUES DE MOURA<sup>1</sup>, ROBERTA VIEGAS MAGALHÃES<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

E-MAIL: ROBERTA.MAGALHAES@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

#### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Primary Health Care is characterized by the provision of decentralized health services with great capillarity in order to guarantee timely and comprehensive access to health care. For this reason, understanding the needs of users in an assigned territory, as provided for in the legislation of the Unified Health System, can help to improve the management of the supply of services provided by Basic Health Units (UBS).

**Purpose:** To analyze the flow of users and demands by family health teams in a UBS in Belo Horizonte in order to create a database that can help health managers carry out actions to improve the work process at the Unit. **Methodology:** A quantitative study carried out over a two-month period by medical students studying Collective Health Practices at a private university in the city of Belo Horizonte. A form was created to collect data containing three aspects related to users' social determinants, as well as gender, referral team and the reason for seeking care at the UBS. **Results:** A total of 117 responses were recorded. In all the teams in the catchment area, "urgent consultation" was the main reason for seeking care, which includes acute complaints that usually don't require immediate medical attention. The search for vaccinations contributed positively to the flow of users, which indicates a service that is well recognized by the community and suggests a greater demand for organization of the service. In the majority of cases it was not possible to collect the data "Departure time" due to the dynamic nature of the UBS. **Conclusion:** The study shows that acute cases predominate in the scope of care at this UBS. The manager should organize an effective work schedule to meet this predominant demand, while also guaranteeing care for chronic conditions.

**Keywords:** Health Management; Quality Indicators; Comprehensive Health Care.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# The responsibility of the ostomy care professional: a literature review

*A responsabilidade do profissional de estomaterapia: uma revisão bibliográfica*

BÁRBARA MARIA DE ABREU TEMPONI<sup>1</sup>, ANA CAROLINA VIEIRA ONNIS<sup>2</sup>, ANA LUIZA COUTO DE SOUSA<sup>1</sup>, CAMILA BORGES SANTOS<sup>2</sup>, ISABELA FERNANDA MOTA SILVA<sup>1</sup>, LAVÍNIA SINHORELE MORAIS DA CUNHA<sup>1</sup>, NOEMI MOREIRA RODRIGUES<sup>1</sup>, SOFIA HENRIQUES NOVAES<sup>2</sup>, ROBERTO ZAMBELLI DE ALMEIDA PINTO<sup>3</sup>, MARIA CLARA SALOMÃO E SILVA GUIMARÃES<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ACADEMIC OF THE NURSING COURSE OF FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

<sup>2</sup>ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

<sup>3</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. EMAIL: ROBERTO.ZAMBELLI@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

<sup>4</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. EMAIL: MARIA.GUIMARÃES@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Officially implemented in Brazil in 1990, ostomy care is a nursing specialty focused on the care and assistance of people with ostomies, wounds, and incontinence. However, the ostomy care nurse plays a role that goes beyond clinical care for the patient. This professional must be able to provide care that encompasses preventive, therapeutic, and rehabilitative aspects, seeking the quality of life of their patient. **Purpose:** Analyze the responsibility of the ostomy care nurse in promoting the health and quality of life of their patients. **Methods:** This is a literature review conducted through research in specialized databases (PubMed, Scielo, and Virtual Health Library–BVS-MS). It is important to note that no time interval was established, allowing the review a broader spectrum of studies. The authors proceeded to a period of analysis of the articles, followed by reading the abstracts and selection of studies related to the research. **Results:** The reviewed studies highlight the importance of the continuous training of the ostomy care nurse, through updates and development of technical skills, being responsible for acting within the parameters regulated by COFEN and current legislation, ensuring that their actions are legally safe and protected against possible liabilities. The civil liability of the ostomy care nurse involves providing adequate care, proper documentation of the interventions, and compliance with technical standards and established protocols, thus avoiding ethical and legal infractions. **Conclusion:** The ostomy care nurse plays an essential role in promoting health and ensuring the quality of life of patients who need specialized care. In the ethical sphere, professionals must safeguard the autonomy and rights of the patient, ensuring humanized care based on respect for individuality and the individual's needs. The practice of ostomy care requires not only technical training but also a commitment to ethical principles, such as confidentiality, privacy, and informed consent.

**Keywords:** Enterostomal Therapy; Health Promotion; Quality of Life.

## SUMMARY OF ORIGINAL STUDY

# Electronic patient record and the general data protection law (LGPD): a study on legal and ethical impacts

*Prontuário eletrônico do paciente e a Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados (LGPD): um estudo sobre impactos legais e éticos*

DAPHINE PARDINHO FERNANDES<sup>1</sup>, VITOR AUGUSTO OSÓRIO CORRÊA<sup>1</sup>, JESSICA CAMILA SOARES<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: JESSICA.SOARES@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The increasing digitalization in healthcare, especially with the use of Electronic Patient Records (PEP), has brought to light critical issues about privacy and protection of sensitive personal data. The General Data Protection Law (LGPD), enacted in Brazil in 2018, establishes guidelines for the processing of this data, requiring adaptations in the health sector. It is therefore necessary to explore the consequences of the LGPD on the management of medical records and the impact on professionals and care institutions. **Purpose:** Investigate the legal and ethical impacts of implementing the LGPD in the context of the PEP, focusing on the protection of sensitive data and the challenges faced by healthcare institutions in complying with the law. **Methods:** Using a qualitative approach, the study was based on bibliographical research, case law analysis, practical case studies and interpretation of relevant legislation. Documents on the application of the LGPD in hospitals and clinics were analyzed, in addition to interviews with healthcare professionals to understand the challenges faced in practice. **Results:** The results indicated that the implementation of the LGPD in the context of the PEP brought significant advances in the protection of patient data, but also revealed a series of challenges, such as a lack of technological preparation and the need for specific training for healthcare professionals. The research demonstrated that, despite the benefits, adherence to the LGPD is still incomplete, especially in smaller clinics, which can create risks for both patients and service providers. **Conclusion:** Although the LGPD introduced an essential layer of protection for health data, the effective implementation of the law depends on greater awareness among professionals and better technological infrastructure in healthcare institutions. Furthermore, the LGPD requires a new look at the doctor-patient relationship, reinforcing the importance of consent and transparency in the processing of sensitive data.

**Keywords:** Privacy; Electronic health records; Ethics medical.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# The ethics of medical assistance for psychiatric patients who refuse treatment

*A ética médica e o direito à saúde na assistência a pacientes com transtornos psiquiátricos que recusam tratamento*

JÉSSICA DOMINGUES CORRADI NOVAIS<sup>1</sup>, KEVIN LEANDRO CHAVES FONSECA<sup>1</sup>, LORRAINE KETLEEN ROCHA<sup>1</sup>, PAULIANE ROMANO<sup>2</sup>, CARLOS VINÍCIUS TEIXEIRA PALHARES<sup>3</sup>, JÉSSICA CAMILA SOARES<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: PAULIANE.ROMANO@CIENCIASMEDICASM.G.EDU.BR

<sup>3</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The refusal of treatment by patients with psychiatric disorders raises challenging ethical questions, as it involves the duality between patient autonomy and the medical duty to protect health. Psychiatric conditions such as schizophrenia and bipolar disorder can affect patients' judgment capacity, raising doubts about their full decision-making competence. **Purpose:** To analyze the main ethical dilemmas in medical care for psychiatric patients who refuse treatment, considering the perspective of individual rights and the need to ensure adequate medical care. **Methods:** An integrative review was conducted of articles published in the last five years in the databases Scientific Electronic Library Online, PubMed, Latin American and Caribbean Literature in Health Sciences, and Virtual Health Library, using the keywords "psychiatric disorder," "medical ethics," "involuntary psychiatric treatment," "patient rights," and "right to health." Papers discussing the relationship between medical ethics, the right to health, autonomy, decision-making capacity, and involuntary interventions in psychiatric patients were selected. **Results:** It was highlighted that the principle of autonomy must be accompanied by an assessment of the patient's full decision-making capacity. In patients with compromised capacity, it is the physician's duty to intervene, aimed at protecting health, life, and well-being. However, there are disagreements regarding the extent of such intervention, especially in situations where involuntary treatment may cause additional trauma to the patient or compromise their trust in the physician. **Conclusion:** The ethical issues related to medical care for patients with psychiatric disorders who refuse treatment require a careful approach that considers both the autonomy and decision-making capacity of the patient and the medical right and duty to ensure health, life, and well-being. An individual assessment of the full capacity to make decisions is crucial for determining the best course of action in each case, ensuring that patient rights are respected while preserving their health.

**Keywords:** Ethics medical; mental disorders; involuntary treatment psychiatric; treatment refusal; patient rights.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# Ethical aspects of artificial intelligence in the healthcare system: a literature review

*Aspectos éticos da inteligência artificial no sistema de saúde: uma revisão de literatura*

LETÍCIA ARAUJO SORIANO<sup>1</sup>, JOÃO PEDRO RODRIGUES E DELFINO<sup>2</sup>, ALEXANDRE HENRIQUE DELFINO<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICAL COURSE OF UNIVERSIDADE PROFESSOR EDSON ANTÔNIO VELOSO.

<sup>2</sup>ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICAL COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>3</sup>DOCTOR AT UNIDADE BÁSICA DE SAÚDE PEROBAS, CONTAGEM, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: ALEXANDREHDELFINO@GMAIL.COM

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Artificial intelligence (AI) stands out as a revolutionary tool in medicine, providing significant advances in diagnostics, personalized treatments, and care management. However, the integration of AI in the healthcare sector raises ethical concerns, including issues of privacy, accountability, and equity in access to services. **Objective:** This study analyzes the main ethical aspects associated with the application of artificial intelligence in healthcare. **Methods:** The study is a narrative review based on the report from the World Health Organization (2021) and the databases PubMed and Scopus. The analysis was divided into five main categories: accountability, privacy, transparency, equity, autonomy. **Results:** The analysis indicates that reliance on AI recommendations may compromise the autonomy of physicians, necessitating a clear definition of responsibility in cases of diagnostic or conduct errors. Data privacy is a central concern, given that AI requires the collection of large volumes of information. Thus, ensuring adequate protection and informed consent from patients is essential. Meanwhile, algorithm transparency is necessary for healthcare professionals to justify their decisions. Regarding equity, the use of AI may increase inequalities in access to healthcare, especially in resource-limited areas. Patients' autonomy must be prioritized, ensuring they are aware of AI's role in therapeutic conduct. **Conclusion:** Artificial intelligence can transform medicine, but its implementation must be grounded in ethical principles that ensure privacy, accountability, and equity, while always respecting patients' autonomy. Therefore, it is vital that AI is used as a supportive tool that complements human interaction, not as a substitute for personal care in medical practice.

**Descriptors:** Artificial Intelligence; Ethical Review; Healthcare System

## SISTEMATIC REVIEW

# The impact of ethics in medical marketing in the digital age: a systematic review

*O impacto da ética no marketing médico na era digital: uma revisão sistemática*

ISADORA BATISTA GUIMARÃES<sup>1</sup>, TEREZA GUIMARÃES DA MATTA MACHADO<sup>1</sup>, MARIA EDUARDA NOGUEIRA MIRANDA<sup>1</sup>, CARLOS VINÍCIUS TEIXEIRA PALHARES<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: CARLOS.PALHARES@CIENCIASMEDICASM.G.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The increasing use of social media for medical advertising has sparked important discussions about ethics in this realm. The Medical Code of Ethics (CFM Resolution No. 2.217/2018) prohibits self-promotion, the use of “before and after” images, and sensationalist advertising to uphold the integrity and trust of the medical profession. However, many physicians argue that these restrictions limit their ability to promote their work in a digital, marketing-driven environment. **Objective:** To analyze the limitations imposed by the CFM on medical advertising on social media, and to explore the implications and necessary safeguards for ethical practices in healthcare. **Methods:** A literature review was conducted using MEDLINE (via PubMed) and EBSCO. The search strategy included the descriptors “Communication,” “Codes of Ethics,” “Public Health,” and “Social Media.” Inclusion criteria focused on empirical studies, systematic reviews, and guidelines published in English and Portuguese. Studies older than 10 years and duplicates were excluded. **Results:** A significant portion of the population seeks health information online, raising the question of how to balance medical ethics with the adaptation to new digital communication channels without compromising patient trust. Maintaining ethics and confidentiality is crucial for preserving this trust, as excessive exposure of clinical results or patients on social media can violate essential ethical principles. Breaches of these guidelines can severely impact both physician credibility and public health. While ethical guidelines do not prohibit the educational use of social media, they clearly define the boundaries of self-promotion and commercialization in medicine. **Conclusion:** The growing digital presence necessitates that healthcare professionals engage with social media ethically and responsibly. While modern society demands greater transparency and access to information, this must not undermine the seriousness and confidentiality that are fundamental to the medical profession.

**Keywords:** Communication; Codes of Ethics; Public Health; Social Media.

## SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

# The impact of technology: a systematic review of challenges for ensuring patient safety in telemedicine practices

*O impacto da tecnologia: uma revisão sistemática dos desafios para garantir a segurança do paciente nas práticas de telemedicina*

TEREZA GUIMARÃES DA MATTA MACHADO<sup>1</sup>, GUSTAVO CARVALHO RODRIGUES<sup>1</sup>, PAULIANE ROMANO CIRILO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: PAULIANE.ROMANO@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Telemedicine has emerged as a complementary practice to traditional medicine, especially during covid-19 pandemic, when the need for social distancing accelerated the adoption of innovative solutions within healthcare systems. It has grown significantly, proving to be a valuable tool for expanding access to medical care, offering an effective alternative in specific situations. **Objective:** Discuss the implications of telemedicine on patient safety and treatment efficacy, focusing on potential errors in teleconsultations compared to standard in-person medical evaluations. **Methods:** A literature review was conducted using the following electronic databases: Medical Literature, Analysis, and Retrieval System Online (MEDLINE by PubMed), and Elton B. Stephens Company (EBSCO). The search strategy was carried out in four stages and included the descriptors “communication”, “technology”, “telemedicine”, “negligence”, and “patient safety”. Inclusion criteria encompassed empirical studies, systematic reviews, and guidelines published in English and Portuguese, with no restrictions on the year of publication. Duplicate works were excluded, along with studies that did not directly address the impact of telemedicine on patient safety. **Results:** The incidence of incorrect prescriptions in telemedicine is a growing concern. Studies indicate that inadequate communication and lack of complete information about the patient’s history can result in errors. Furthermore, the absence of a direct examination of the patient raises questions about the responsibility of physicians to ensure the safety and efficacy of prescribed treatments. **Conclusion:** Telemedicine presents both opportunities and challenges for patient safety and treatment efficacy. The inability to conduct physical examinations represents a significant disadvantage of teleconsultations, making it essential to develop additional protocols and clear guidelines to minimize these risks. As healthcare continues to evolve with technology, establishing robust frameworks will be crucial in ensuring that teleconsultations provide effective care without compromising patient safety, ultimately bridging the gap between virtual and in-person medical evaluations.

**Keywords:** Communication; Technology; Telemedicine; Malpractice; Patient safety.

## ORIGINAL STUDY

# Utilizing realistic simulation to prepare medical students for death declaration: a proposed study

*Simulação realística para preparar estudantes de medicina para declaração de óbito: proposição de um estudo*

ISADORA GUIMARÃES MUZZI<sup>1</sup>, JÉSSICA CAMILA SOARES<sup>2</sup>, PAULIANE ROMANO CIRILO<sup>2</sup>, JOSÉ LUIZ FONSECA BRANDÃO<sup>2</sup>, LEANDRO DUARTE CARVALHO<sup>2</sup>, ANDRÉ COUTO E GAMA<sup>2</sup>, RICARDO MOREIRA ARAÚJO<sup>2</sup>, YARA VIEIRA LEMOS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MEDICAL STUDENT AT FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRAZIL.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE DE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRAZIL. E-MAIL: YARA.LEMOS@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Realistic simulation has gained recognition as an effective educational tool in medical training, especially for developing both practical and emotional skills. One critical area where simulation can be particularly beneficial is in training medical students to declare death, a process that requires accuracy, empathy, and adherence to legal protocols. **Purpose:** This proposed study aims to explore the potential effectiveness of realistic simulation in preparing medical students to handle the sensitive task of death declaration. The objective is to assess whether simulation-based training can improve their confidence, procedural skills, and communication abilities. **Methodology:** The study will involve medical students participating in a series of planned simulation sessions. These sessions will replicate real-world scenarios, including both hospital and out-of-hospital contexts where students may encounter the need to declare a patient's death. High-fidelity mannequins and standardized patients will be used to simulate both the emotional and technical aspects of the process. After each session, students will receive detailed feedback from instructors and participate in debriefing sessions to reflect on their performance. **Results:** It is anticipated that the use of realistic simulation will enhance the students' understanding of the death declaration process. This includes improving their ability to accurately complete death certificates, communicate effectively with families, and follow legal procedures. Furthermore, it is expected that students will feel more confident and prepared to handle these challenging situations in real clinical practice. **Conclusion:** If the proposed study confirms the expected outcomes, realistic simulation could be an invaluable tool in medical education for training students in death declaration. It is likely to improve both procedural competence and emotional resilience, preparing future physicians to manage end-of-life care in a compassionate and professional manner.

**Keywords:** Simulation Training; Medical Education; Death Certification; Clinical Competence; Simulation-Based Learning.

## ORIGINAL STUDY

# The right to refuse blood transfusions: autonomy and religious freedom in the STF ruling

VITOR AUGUSTO OSÓRIO CORRÊA<sup>1</sup>, ISABELA MATOS VICÓPULOS<sup>1</sup>, KAREN MACIEL COSTA<sup>1</sup>, ANDRÉ COUTO E GAMA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMICS OF THE MEDICINE COURSE AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: ANDRE.GAMA@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The Brazilian Supreme Federal Court (STF) issued a historic ruling recognizing the right of Jehovah's Witnesses to refuse medical treatments involving blood transfusions based on their religious beliefs. This refusal is grounded in the constitutional principles of human dignity and religious freedom, granting patients greater autonomy over their medical decisions. **Purpose:** This study aims to analyze the legal and ethical implications of the STF's decision that guarantees the right to refuse medical treatments involving blood transfusions, while also highlighting the responsibility of the Brazilian Unified Health System (SUS) to provide compatible and appropriate alternatives for patients who opt for non-transfusion treatments. **Methods:** A review of jurisprudence was conducted, including Extraordinary Appeals No. 979.472 and 1.212.272, alongside an analysis of scientific articles and legal documents discussing individual autonomy, religious freedom, and the state's responsibility to provide alternative therapies. **Results:** The STF concluded that adults, provided they are fully capable and conscious, can refuse blood transfusions even in life-threatening situations, as an exercise of their autonomy and religious freedom. SUS is required to ensure the availability of alternative treatments, as long as the costs are not disproportionate. In the case of minors, parents' refusal is only valid if the alternative treatment is deemed effective, according to a medical evaluation. **Conclusion:** The STF decision reinforces the right to patient self-determination in accordance with religious beliefs, setting a crucial precedent for future cases related to individual autonomy. Healthcare professionals must respect these choices, ensuring the patient's will is honored without incurring civil or criminal liability.

**Keywords:** Autonomy; Religious freedom; Jehovah's Witnesses; Blood transfusion refusal; Unified Health System.

## CASE REPORT

# Violation of the Medical Code of Ethics: a case report

*Violação ao Código de Ética Médica—um relato de caso*

LUIZ FELIPE VARGAS AMARAL<sup>1</sup>, MARIA CLARA SILVA RABELLO<sup>1</sup>, ARYANNE MENDES DE AQUINO FERNANDES<sup>1</sup>, JOSÉ LUIZ FONSECA BRANDÃO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ACADEMICS OF THE MEDICINE COURSE AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: JOSE.BRANDAO@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Article 80 of the Medical Code of Ethics (CFM Resolution 2217/2018) prohibits doctors from issuing documents without a justified professional act, while Article 93 forbids them from acting as an expert for their own patients. Complying with these rules is essential to ensure the validity of judicial documents and protect justice. This report addresses a case of medical malpractice, in which a “mental insanity” report was issued without proper clinical evaluation. **Purpose:** To analyze case of medical malpractice in which a “mental insanity” report was issued without adequate clinical evaluation, exploring its ethical and legal implications. **Methodology:** Descriptive study was conducted using legal documents, including the medical report. Critical analysis of the compliance of these documents with ethical and legal guidelines was performed, as well as an examination of the impact of the report on the judicial process. **Results:** A man, accused of a crime, had a report presented by his defense claiming an inability to understand the illicit nature of his actions. The doctor responsible for the report had seen the patient only once, as an assistant in the emergency unit. However, when issuing the report, the doctor did not perform a proper clinical exam, resulting in a generic document lacking essential information like medication history and patient’s clinical progress, thus compromising the document. Moreover, the physician acted as an expert for her own patient, in clear violation of the Medical Code of Ethics. **Conclusion:** Issuing reports without direct clinical evaluation undermines the professional’s credibility and can interfere with legal proceedings. This case reinforces the importance of strict adherence to the Medical Code of Ethics, highlighting that any medical document must be based on a thorough and direct evaluation of the patient. Respecting these principles is crucial to maintaining the integrity of the profession and justice.

**Descriptors:** Malpractice; ethics; legal; medical report.

## EXPERIENCE REPORT

# The relevance of skills training and realistic simulation laboratories in academic education: an experience report

*A relevância do treinamento de habilidades e dos laboratórios de simulação realística na formação acadêmica: um relato de experiência*

NATHALYA APARECIDA SILVEIRA CAMPOS<sup>1</sup>, MARIA EDUARDA GOMES SILVEIRA<sup>1</sup>, MARIA FERNANDA CARMO ARRIEIRO<sup>1</sup>, GISELE DE LACERDA CHAVES VIEIRA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MEDICAL STUDENT AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE COURSE AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: GISELE.VIEIRA@CIENCIASMEDIASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Skills training in realistic simulation laboratories is fundamental in academic education, allowing students to practice procedures in a controlled and safe environment, reducing anxiety and increasing confidence. The necessary skills developed throughout the training include better preparation for patient care, teamwork, communication, critical thinking, and decision-making, all essential factors for medical practice. Furthermore, such experimentation builds technical and interpersonal competencies in a controlled environment, allowing for mistakes to occur without real harm, aiming to minimize errors in clinical practice. **Objective:** To report the experience of medical students in skills training in realistic simulation scenarios. **Methods:** This is a report of the experience of first-year medical students in the practical course Training of Skills, which took place in the first semester of 2024. Techniques practiced included hand hygiene, donning and doffing personal protective equipment, anthropometric measurement of children and adults, vital signs assessment, venipuncture, intraosseous puncture, and intramuscular medication administration. Scenarios were set up in advance, with faculty tutoring throughout the class and monitoring sessions scheduled outside regular hours. At the end of the semester, students were evaluated individually through the Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE). **Results:** Training through simulation led to increased confidence and the ability to perform clinical procedures, reflecting an improvement in technical and interpersonal competencies. Additionally, students developed communication and teamwork skills, as well as a noticeable improvement in critical thinking and decision-making in simulated situations. **Conclusion:** Skills training is a valuable pedagogical strategy in medical education, facilitating the learning and application of essential skills. This innovative approach prepares students to face clinical challenges with greater safety and effectiveness.

**Keywords:** Simulation Training; Problem-Based Learning; Social Skills; Higher Education.

## EXPERIENCE REPORT OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

# Training for medical students: the relevance of simulators for practicing and improving techniques in skills training classes

*Capacitação dos acadêmicos de medicina: a importância da utilização de manequins simuladores para treinamento de procedimentos médicos*

BIANKA LUISA OLIVEIRA<sup>1</sup>, BEATRIZ GOMES BATISTELLA<sup>1</sup>, BRUNA ALVES FARES<sup>1</sup>, BRUNA CAMPOS GONÇALVES UTSCH MOREIRA<sup>1</sup>, CARLA DE PAULA SILVEIRA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MEDICAL STUDENT AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE COURSE AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. CARLAPAULASILVEIRA@GMAIL.COM

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Simulation Mannequins are tools that provide means by which medical students can practice their healthcare skills in real-time before attempting to assess or perform a treatment on a patient first-hand. These devices precisely mimic vital signs while performing sounds and human reactions to procedures. Therefore, the relevance of this gadget, in a medical training context, is reinforced and essential for safely practicing for real-life clinical scenarios. **Purpose:** Reporting the learning experience of medical students with simulation mannequins during laboratory classes. **Methods:** Firstly, the professor presents the procedure in detail, contributing to the deeper comprehension of the scholar's technique. Meanwhile, the teacher also displays the materials needed for the intervention and how to properly maneuver them, prioritizing the safety and comfort of the patient. Finalising, the tutor supervises the students while they perform the procedure on the mannequins, clarifying any questions and rectifying unideal executions. **Results:** During the practice sessions, it became evident that the simulation implementation training mannequins enable the reproduction of a diverse array of clinical scenarios. These devices provide opportunities for students to practice medical procedures repeatedly within a safe and controlled environment, while also promoting clinical reasoning and teamwork. Additionally, these scenarios encourage discussions regarding potential errors and how to prevent them, thereby reducing risks to the patient. **Conclusions:** Simulation-based training during practical classes has proven to be an enriching tool for medical training, as it offers a reliable education and prepares future physicians to confront the challenges of clinical practice with confidence and effectiveness. Consequently, this approach to learning reduces the likelihood of technical errors by allowing the trainees to perform procedures until fully successful, thereby instilling greater confidence in their abilities for future real-life practice.

**Keywords:** Simulation Training; Medical Procedures; Clinical Competence.

## EXPERIENCE REPORT

# Successful experience of the legal ethical department in realistic simulations for medical expert examinations in civil, social security, traffic and criminal areas

*Experiência exitosa do departamento ético-jurídico em simulações realísticas para exames periciais médicos nas áreas civil, de segurança social, de trânsito e criminal*

ESTHER EMANUELE FIRPE<sup>1</sup>, ANA CLARA CARVALHO SILVA<sup>1</sup>, LEANDRO DUARTE DE CARVALHO<sup>2</sup>, JOSÉ LUIZ FONSECA BRANDÃO<sup>2</sup>, ANDRÉ COUTO E GAMA<sup>2</sup>, RICARDO MOREIRA ARAÚJO<sup>2</sup>, YARA VIEIRA LEMOS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICIN COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: YLEμος@GMAIL.COM

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The Legal Ethical Department has successfully implemented realistic simulation training for medical students, since 2020, addressing areas such as civil, social security, traffic, and criminal law. This initiative aims to provide participants with practical knowledge and experience in conducting forensic medical evaluations, which are essential in various legal contexts. By replicating real-life scenarios, the simulations offer a dynamic learning environment where professionals can develop and refine their skills in medical expertise and legal interactions. The simulations are designed to replicate the complexities of medical expert examinations, with realistic case scenarios tailored to each area of expertise. In civil cases, the focus is on determining physical or mental damages in legal disputes, while in social security, participants practice evaluating disability claims and benefits eligibility. The traffic simulation addresses assessments related to medical evaluation for obtaining or renewing a driver's license, while the criminal simulations focus on evaluating injuries and cause of death in violent crime cases. **Purpose:** To report on the experiences of students following their participation in realistic simulation training, aimed at enhancing their understanding of forensic medical evaluations within legal contexts. **Methods:** A qualitative and descriptive study in the form of an experience report, based on the experiences of the students. **Results:** Through these activities, students learn how to present their findings effectively, navigate court proceedings, and handle the ethical challenges that often arise in forensic medical practice. The training emphasizes both technical accuracy and the ethical responsibility inherent in medical expertise, helping participants to better understand the legal implications of their work and how to communicate their findings clearly to non-medical audiences. **Conclusion:** This initiative has been widely regarded as a successful training method, as it allows professionals to practice under realistic conditions and enhances their ability to provide accurate and reliable medical assessments in legal contexts.

**Keywords:** Simulation Training, Medical Expertise, Forensic Medicine, Ethics, Professional Practice.

## EXPERIENCE REPORT OF OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

# Realistic simulation in Medical Ethics and Bioethics at a private medical school in Belo Horizonte

*Simulação realística em Ética e Bioética Médica em uma faculdade particular de Medicina em Belo Horizonte*

PEDRO HENRIQUE EVANGELISTA UMBELINO DOS SANTOS<sup>1</sup>, GABRIELA HERANI DA COSTA<sup>1</sup>, GABRIELA HISSA LOPES<sup>1</sup>, GABRIELA MIGUEL MENDES DO VALLE<sup>1</sup>, GABRIELA PIRES MARRA<sup>1</sup>, GIOVANNA DE ALBUQUERQUE GAZZOLA<sup>1</sup>, JÚLIA LOPES FERREIRA<sup>1</sup>, LEANDRO DUARTE DE CARVALHO<sup>2</sup>, JOSÉ LUIZ FONSECA BRANDÃO<sup>2</sup>, ANDRÉ COUTO E GAMA<sup>2</sup>, RICARDO MOREIRA ARAÚJO<sup>2</sup>, YARA VIEIRA LEMOS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

<sup>2</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: LEANDRO.DUARTE@CIENCIASMEDICASM.G.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Realistic simulation has become an essential teaching tool in medical education, enhancing the learning experience through practical engagement. At a private medical school in Belo Horizonte, Brazil, the course on Ethics and Bioethics includes a unique activity: a simulated trial held in collaboration with the Regional Council of Medicine. **Purpose:** The exercise, designed to mirror the procedures of a real professional trial, allows students to engage in critical thinking and apply ethical principles in complex medical scenarios. **Methods:** The simulation is structured to replicate the process of an ethical inquiry within the medical field, providing students with an understanding of the consequences of medical errors, professional misconduct, and breaches of ethical standards. By participating in this trial, students assume different roles—such as the accused physician, defense attorney, or member of the ethical review committee—allowing them to explore various perspectives and responsibilities within the medical profession. **Results:** This interactive method not only deepens students' understanding of the ethical and bioethical challenges they may encounter in their careers but also fosters important professional competencies, such as communication, decision-making, and emotional intelligence. Moreover, the simulation exposes students to the regulatory environment and the function of professional medical bodies, which is crucial for their future practice. **Conclusion:** The collaboration with the Regional Council of Medicine ensures that the trial reflects real world standards, providing authenticity to the simulation. Students benefit from an immersive experience that prepares them for the ethical dilemmas they will face as medical practitioners, contributing to a more robust and ethically grounded medical education.

**Keywords:** Ethics; Bioethics; Simulation Training; Medical Education; Legal Liability.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# The importance and ethical and legal implications of the forensic medical report

*A importância e implicações éticas e legais do laudo médico pericial*

PEDRO LUCAS ALVAREZ RODRIGUES<sup>1</sup>, ANA CLARA CARREIRO LARA GOMES<sup>1</sup>, ISABELA ASSIS ROMANHOLO<sup>1</sup>, JÚLIA GODINHO VECCHIO MAURÍCIO<sup>1</sup>, RENATA MOURA PIMENTA<sup>1</sup>, RAFAELA BAHIA CHAVES<sup>1</sup>, JOSÉ LUIZ FONSECA BRANDÃO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. EMAIL: JOSE.BRANDAO@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Forensic medicine can be defined as a set of propaedeutic and technical procedures aimed at clarifying facts of administrative, social security, labor, civil, or criminal interest, assisting in forming a judgment on issues related to life and health. The forensic medical report plays a crucial role at the intersection of medicine and law, being decisive in the evaluation of medical matters in legal proceedings, as it accurately and objectively reports the findings of the forensic examination. **Purpose:** To discuss the relevance of the forensic medical report in legal proceedings, highlighting its structural components and the ethical recommendations that ensure the integrity of the document. **Methods:** A literature review evaluating the forensic medical report using the main databases such as Scielo and PubMed, as well as the resolutions present on the Code of Medical Ethics and the Federal Council of Medicine (CFM). **Results:** The forensic medical report must follow a clear structure, encompassing the identification of the parties, medical history, clinical examination, laboratory findings, and a critical analysis. Objectivity is essential, focusing on the subject of the examination and avoiding legal or moral judgments. Conciseness ensures that the report is direct and clear, free of superficialities, limited to concrete facts, and avoiding assumptions. Furthermore, the document must prioritize accuracy, with evidence based on scientific facts, and clarity, using accessible language, even if technical, so that it can be understood by all parties involved. The CFM emphasizes that the expert must maintain a neutral stance, committed solely to the truth, and respect medical confidentiality, in accordance with the ethical guidelines. **Conclusion:** The forensic medical report is an indispensable tool in the judicial context, playing a critical role in resolving disputes involving medical issues. It is essential that experts conduct their work ethically, grounded in science, and in compliance with legal standards.

**Keywords:** Medical Report; Forensic Report; Justice System; Medical Ethics.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Patient safety in surgical environments: evaluation of the safe surgery checklist and challenges in the efficacy vs. safety relationship

*Segurança do paciente em ambientes cirúrgico: avaliação do check list de cirurgia segura e desafios na relação eficácia versus segurança*

VINICIUS THEODORO BARROS DE SOUZA<sup>1</sup>, KASSIA MILLENA MAIA<sup>1</sup>, RAFAEL RODRIGUES DA CUNHA VIEGAS<sup>1</sup>, HUGO MONTEIRO NEDER ISSA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup> CARDIAC SURGEON AN THE UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA HEART INSTITUTE (UOHI) AND THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL OF EASTERN ONTARIO. E-MAIL: HUGOCARDIACA@GMAIL.COM

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Patient safety is one of the pillars of high quality assisted health care, particularly critical in surgical environments. In this sense, some tools such as communication and OR protocols were created to reduce possible damages to surgical patients and improve clinical care and its outcomes. **Purpose:** The objective of this study is to evaluate fundamental aspects related to patient safety during surgery, focusing on the Surgical Safety Checklist and the use of protocols for adequate transfer of information between healthcare professionals, to optimize surgical flow and reduce operational costs. **Methods:** A literature review was thoroughly carried out, using data extracted from the Pubmed, Scielo and governmental databases. Only review, meta-analysis and official guidelines and studies published in English in the past five years were included. **Results:** In total, 6 studies were selected. The Surgical Safety Checklist, recommended by WHO, was found to be an essential tool in the surgical settings in all the papers analyzed. The analysis of the Surgical Safety Checklist has proven to reduce many adverse events, such as: failing to recognize allergies, switching patients, hospital mortality, preventable blood loss requiring transfusion, surgical wound infection, increased duration of procedures, pneumonia, unplanned return to the operating room, urinary tract infection, unplanned intubation, and sepsis. The adequate handover and usage of communication protocols is another instrument that can potentially optimize the surgical flow, and optimize OR utilization time and costs, and have proven to be effective, in numerous situations. **Conclusion:** Structural protocols and guidelines, such as The Surgical Safety Checklist, in a surgical environment, improve the effectiveness of patient care, health care cost, hospital dynamics and better clinical outcomes.

**Keywords:** Patient safety; Checklist; Surgery.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# The role of medical records in the ethical professional health practice

*O papel do prontuário médico para a prática ético-profissional da saúde*

RAFAELA BAHIA CHAVES<sup>1</sup>, ANA CLARA CARREIRO LARA GOMES<sup>1</sup>, ISABELA ASSIS ROMANHOLO<sup>1</sup>, JÚLIA GODINHO VECCHIO MAURÍCIO<sup>1</sup>, PEDRO LUCAS ALVAREZ RODRIGUES<sup>1</sup>, RENATA MOURA PIMENTA<sup>1</sup>, JOSÉ LUIZ FONSECA BRANDÃO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: JOSE.BRANDAO@CIENCIASMEDICASMGMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** In physician activity, it is important to highlight the fundamental nature of creating high-quality medical records. According to the “Código de Ética Médica” of 2018, doctors are prohibited from not formulating these documents. This resolution also describes the criteria for the appropriate elaboration of the records. Imprecision in the practice of these standards leads to professional failures, which can harm patients or leave doctors susceptible to penalties. In the state of Minas Gerais, from January 2018 to May 2024, in 32.8% of ethical-professional lawsuits related to medical records there was no preparation of medical records, a scenario that reveals the professional precariousness that is still present to this day. **Objective(s):** Analyze the relevance of medical records as a protective or corroborative factor when evaluating cases of possible medical errors. **Methodology:** This is a literature review, based on the search for scientific articles in PubMed and SciELO, using the following descriptors: “Medical Records” and “Medical Errors”; “Medical Records” and “Malpractice”. The study included articles published in the last five years. Furthermore, data collected by the Regional Medicine Congress of Minas Gerais over the last six years were used. **Results:** Among the ethical-professional lawsuits based on medical record errors, the main causes of malpractice include the lack of medical record and the writing of incomplete ones. Although a fraction of the cases might be absolved, most of them result in some sort of punishment, including suspension from professional practice, revocation of license, confidential warning, confidential censorship, public censorship. **Conclusion:** Finally, it is concluded that errors in preparing medical records put the safety of patients and healthcare professionals at risk. Although there are standards which determine the primary elements of the document, there are still critical cases that disregard the basic ethical-professional parameters of medicine. **Descriptors:** Medical Records; Medical Errors; Medical Ethics; Bioethics.

## EXPERIENCE REPORT ON EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

# The introduction of first aid techniques to young apprentices in the social co-responsibility of life support: a university extension experience report

*A introdução de técnicas de primeiros socorros a jovens aprendizes na corresponsabilização social do suporte à vida: um relato de experiência de extensão universitária*

FELIPE DE MELO DAYRELL<sup>1</sup>, ANA LUIZA RIEVERS DE ASSIS<sup>1</sup>, GIOVANNA ROCHA E SILVA<sup>1</sup>, LARISSA SAMAHA DE FARIA GARCIA<sup>1</sup>, LÍVIA FAGUNDES VILELA<sup>1</sup>, PAOLA MARTINS MOREIRA<sup>1</sup>, RAQUEL ALVES ROCHA GUIMARÃES<sup>1</sup>, ANITA DE OLIVEIRA SILVA<sup>2</sup>, MARIA ALICE SOUZA VIEIRA<sup>2</sup>, RICARDO MOREIRA ARAÚJO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MEDICAL STUDENT AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS. BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL.

<sup>2</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS. E-MAIL: ANITA.SILVA@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Basic Life Support (BLS) is the first approach to victims of life-threatening situations, which may involve cardiorespiratory arrest or choking. Thus, BLS can be performed by laypeople until professional emergency care is provided. However, it is observed that laypeople are largely afraid of performing techniques such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR), ventilation, and the Heimlich maneuver. Therefore, teaching BLS techniques to the university's external community emerges as a means to hold society jointly responsible for the prognosis of people in life-threatening situations. **Objective:** To teach BLS concepts to young apprentices. **Methods:** This study is a report on the experience of Medicine and Nursing students from a private higher education institution in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, in a voluntary extension project carried out at a philanthropic entity that prepares adolescents and young adults for the job market. Fourteen extension academics in "Projeto Acadêmico 'Juntos Salvamos Bastantes Vidas' com a Faculdade de Ciências Médicas de Minas Gerais (JSBV-FCMMG)" carried out four theoretical-practical actions — each one with a different class — to teach the same first aid techniques: CPR, ventilation and the Heimlich maneuver. The actions were divided into three main moments: pre-test, practice, and post-test. The pre-test and post-test consisted of the same questions in order to assess and compare the laypeople's knowledge regarding BLS, for example: "How to check if the victim is breathing?". **Results:** The young apprentices demonstrated a higher accuracy rate in the post-test. Furthermore, their participation in the theoretical discussions and practice allowed the verification that most of the young apprentices began to understand their importance as citizens in life-threatening situations: being co-responsible with health professionals for the good prognosis of victims as they can prevent their condition from worsening. **Conclusion:** Social co-responsibility for caring for people in life-threatening situations can be promoted by BLS training for the external community.

**Keywords:** Social Responsibility; First Aid; Young Adult; Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation; Airway Obstruction.

## CASE REPORT

# Attempt to simulate suicide by hanging in case of female due to head injury

*Tentativa de simulação de suicídio por enforcamento em caso de feminicídio por traumatismo craniano*

ISABEL TEIXEIRA BARRETO<sup>1</sup>, BÁRBARA FERREIRA LARA RESENDE<sup>1</sup>, ISABEL VIANA PIRES DE ANDRADE CARVALHO<sup>1</sup>, LAURA DRUMOND PEREZ<sup>1</sup>, RICARDO MOREIRA ARAÚJO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>MEDICAL STUDENT AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG, BRAZIL.

<sup>2</sup>MEDICAL DOCTOR AT THE LEGAL MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF BELO HORIZONTE, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL. PROFESSOR AT THE MEDICAL SCIENCES COLLEGE OF MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG. E-MAIL: RICARDO.ARAUJO@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** The multidisciplinary work among medical examiners, forensic experts, and investigators is crucial for clarifying homicides. This integrated collaboration allows the analysis and confrontation of evidence, contributing to the elucidation of facts and accountability of those involved. **Objective** The aim of this report is to emphasize the importance of thorough analysis of injuries in suspicious deaths and the significance of multidisciplinary work in homicide investigations. **Methodology.** This is a case report of a femicide case, whose autopsy took place in a forensic unit in Minas Gerais. **Result.** An adult woman was found unconscious in her home with a rope around her neck. Initially, emergency responders were called for an alleged suicide by hanging, and despite all measures to save her life, she succumbed. After being transferred to the forensic unit and undergoing an autopsy, it was determined that the victim had multiple cranial fractures with positive vital reactions, indicating that the injuries occurred while she was alive. A detailed analysis of the cervical groove showed no macroscopic or microscopic signs of vital reaction, and the victim exhibited no general signs of asphyxia, such as petechiae or airway congestion, suggesting a post-mortem simulation of hanging. Police investigations, along with reports from family members and neighbors, helped contextualize the victim's history of aggression. **Conclusion.** The identification of vital reactions in the cranial fractures and the absence of vital signs in the cervical mark were decisive in concluding that the victim had been assaulted before death and that the hanging was simulated afterward. Collaboration among forensic medicine, criminal expertise, and forensic investigation was essential for resolving the case, resulting in the arrest of the assailant.

**Keywords:** Medical Ethics, Forensic Medicine; Femicide.

## CASE REPORT

### Ethical and legal dilemmas in medical forensic evaluation of child sexual abuse: challenges in the absence of physical evidence but with indications of STI

*Dilemas ético e legais na perícia médica de abuso sexual infantil: desafios na ausência de evidências físicas, mas com indícios de IST*

JÚLIA FONSECA MAIA<sup>1</sup>, THIAGO FABRÍCIO PEREIRA DE ALMEIDA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICAL COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: THIAGO.ALMEIDA@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Article 217-A of the Brazilian Penal Code defines statutory rape of a vulnerable person as carnal intercourse or any other lewd act with a child under 14. However, many of these acts, such as intimate touches or kisses, do not leave material traces, leading to challenges in proving the abuse. This raises ethical and legal dilemmas for the medical examiner, who may encounter strong signs of sexual violence but lacks physical evidence, such as hymenal rupture. In the case under study, a 5-year-old child underwent forensic examination to investigate possible sexual violence. No material evidence of a lewd act was found, except for the presence of secondary syphilis and reports of foul-smelling vaginal discharge, suggestive of a sexually transmitted infection (STI). This situation raises questions about the limitations of the medical examiner's responsibility in producing the report, given the principles of non-maleficence and objectivity. **Purpose:** To discuss the ethical dilemmas faced by the medical examiner when drafting a sexual violence report in the absence of material evidence but with strong indications of abuse. **Methods:** The forensic report of the case was analyzed alongside relevant Brazilian legislation, including the Penal Code and the Medical Ethics Code. **Results:** Secondary syphilis and vaginal discharge are strong indications of possible sexual violence, as STIs are rare in children not exposed to risk. However, without corroborative physical evidence, these signs alone cannot conclusively prove abuse. This intensified the ethical dilemma for the examiner, who had to consider these factors carefully while avoiding definitive conclusions about the abuse. **Conclusion:** The case highlights the ethical and legal challenges in evaluating child sexual abuse, emphasizing the need for objective, ethical reports. The lack of material evidence alongside an STI requires a careful, interdisciplinary approach, involving collaboration with specialists for more accurate investigations and better victim protection.

**Keywords:** Child Abuse; Expert Testimony; Ethical Review; Syphilis; Sexually Transmitted Infection.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# The importance of forensic science and criminal investigation in accident prevention and developing preventive measures

*A importância da criminalística e da perícia criminal na prevenção de acidentes e na formulação de medidas preventivas*

JÉSSICA DOMINGUES CORRADI NOVAIS<sup>1</sup>, KEVIN LEANDRO CHAVES FONSECA<sup>1</sup>, LORRAINE KETLEEN ROCHA<sup>1</sup>, MÔNICA DOMINGUES DE OLIVEIRA<sup>2</sup>, PAULIANE ROMANO CIRILO<sup>3</sup>, CARLOS VINÍCIUS TEIXEIRA PALHARES<sup>3</sup>, YARA VIEIRA LEMOS<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup>RETIRED FORENSIC EXPERT OF THE CIVIL POLICE OF MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL.

<sup>3</sup>PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE-MG, BRASIL. E-MAIL: PAULIANE.ROMANO@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The incident that took place in 2016 at a country water club in Pampulha, region of Belo Horizonte, in which the victim lost her life after having her hair sucked into the suction drain of the water slide from one of the pools, exposed safety flaws in a public water environment. The fatality resulted in the creation of Municipal Law Number 10.920, of April 1st, 2016, which establishes the mandatory installation of a device that interrupts the suction process in public pools. This event brings to our reality the crucial role of forensics and forensic science in identifying safety flaws, also formulating preventive measures aimed at protecting lives. **Purpose:** To discuss the importance of forensics and forensic science in elucidating fatal incidents and their contribution to the creation of preventive measures, with a focus on preserving life. **Methodology:** An integrative review of papers published in the last five years in the Scientific Electronic Library Online, PubMed, Literatura Latino-Americana e do Caribe em Ciências da Saúde and Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde, databases was conducted, using the keywords “criminal forensic”, “criminalistics” and “accident prevention”. In addition, searches were conducted for reports, journalistic videos, among others on the case in question. **Results:** The study showed that criminalistics and the work of criminal forensics are essential for the detection of vulnerabilities that compromise life safety, allowing the implementation of corrective and preventive measures. **Conclusion:** By elucidating in detail the causes of incidents, criminalistics and criminal forensics play a fundamental role in the identification of risks and security failures. This work contributes to the formulation of more effective security policies, preventing the occurrence of new incidents. In addition, the medical field benefits from this work, since, consequently, it promotes the preservation of life and ensures safer environments for the population.

**Descriptors:** Forensic Sciences; Accident Prevention; Expert Testimony.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# Ethical-legal responsibility in the treatment and prevention of pressure injuries

*Responsabilidade ético-legal no tratamento e prevenção de lesões por pressão*

MARIA CLARA VIANA LOPES GOMES<sup>1</sup>, ANA CLAUDIA MARGARIDA ROCHA<sup>2</sup>, ANA CAROLINA DINIZ STARLING ALBUQUERQUE<sup>2</sup>, EMILY FERREIRA VIANA LIMA<sup>1</sup>, FERNANDA KAROLINA AFONSO MENDES<sup>2</sup>, ISADORA NAZARETH DAVID LADEIA<sup>2</sup>, LARA MARINA GUIMARÃES SANTOS<sup>2</sup>, LETÍCIA SILVEIRA DE CASTRO<sup>1</sup>, PÂMELA BELISÁRIO DOS SANTOS<sup>2</sup>, ROGER LUIZ DE SOUZA SANTOS<sup>2</sup>,

ROBERTO ZAMBELLI DE ALMEIDA PINTO<sup>3</sup>, MARIA CLARA SALOMÃO E SILVA GUIMARÃES<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>2</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE NURSING COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS.

<sup>3</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

E-MAIL: MARIA.GUIMARAES@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Pressure injuries represent a significant challenge for healthcare professionals, encompassing not only clinical aspects but also ethical and legal issues. Understanding the legal implications and ethical responsibilities is crucial to ensuring safe and effective patient care. **Objective:** This study aims to explore the ethical and legal implications involved in the treatment and prevention of pressure injuries, emphasizing the importance of adherence to established guidelines and the legal repercussions associated with their neglect. **Method:** This is a literature review including studies published between 2017 and 2023 were included, while those not related to the topic or that exhibited inadequacies in methodological clarity were excluded. A total of three articles were selected to support the results. **Results:** Failure to adhere to the defined guidelines for the prevention of these injuries may lead to legal consequences, with lawsuits frequently linked to negligence in the treatment of pressure injuries. Meticulous documentation is crucial for protecting healthcare professionals in legal disputes. Furthermore, an ethical approach requires professionals to provide care based on the best available evidence, aiming to prevent the clinical deterioration of patients, in accordance with the Nursing Code of Ethics. Implementing these guidelines reduces the likelihood of complications and protects both patients and professionals from legal consequences. **Conclusion:** Preventing and treating pressure injuries is simultaneously an ethical and legal obligation for healthcare professionals. Strict adherence to guidelines and transparent documentation are essential to minimizing legal risks and ensuring excellence in the services provided. Therefore, promoting continuous education and the application of effective protocols is crucial for enhancing patient safety and preventing the occurrence of lawsuits against healthcare professionals.

**Keywords:** Codes of ethics; Nursing; Patient care; Patient safety; Risk.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

# The general data protection law (LGPD) and the medical professional: legal implications regarding the leakage of digital medical records

*A Lei Geral de Proteção de Dados (LGPD) e o profissional médico: implicações jurídicas sobre o vazamento de dados de prontuários digitais*

LUCAS DA SILVA CARNEIRO DE ABREU<sup>1</sup>; ANA HELENA RODRIGUES DE CASTRO<sup>1</sup>; LAURA PEREIRA SILVA RIBEIRO<sup>1</sup>; JESSICA CAMILA SOARES<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> MEDICAL STUDENT AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL.

<sup>2</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE, MG-BRASIL. E-MAIL: JESSICA.SOARES@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The General Data Protection Law (LGPD), elaborated in 2018, sheds light onto the importance of personal data protection as a fundamental right, highlighting the need to guarantee privacy and protection of its citizens' information, especially regarding sensitive documents, such as clinical records. The advent of electronic health records in medical practice allowed for easy and practical storage of files in cloud servers. However, digital data leaks have been escalating due to lack of cybersecurity. **Objective:** To analyze the legal implications of electronic medical record leaks under the LGPD's light. **Methods:** An integrative literature review was conducted, along with an analysis of data breach cases in the medical field, based on legal and health databases from the last five years, in addition to regulations from the Federal Council of Medicine (CFM). **Results:** Data breaches result in severe penalties for medical institutions, including fines and the possibility of imprisonment from one to three years. Physicians involved, even indirectly, are also subject to proceedings before the Federal Council of Medicine (CFM). The case analysis revealed that breaches are also caused by security failures in data infrastructure. The lack of adequate professional training and insufficient investment in data protection are recurring reasons presented in complaints in both civil and criminal cases. **Conclusion:** Data protection is not only a legal issue but also an ethical one, fundamental to building trust in the doctor-patient relationship. Healthcare professionals must be aware of the legal implications and best practices to avoid exposure to legal and financial risks. Protecting digital medical records requires a joint effort between compliance with the General Data Protection Law (LGPD) and the adoption of more robust cybersecurity measures. Furthermore, it is essential that healthcare institutions implement policies that promote information security and provide ongoing training for their professionals.

**Keywords:** Medical Records; Electronic Health Records; Computer Security; Ethics, Medical

## REPORT OF EXTENSION ACTIVITIES EXPERIENCE

# Neurological damage post brain injury: a case report

*Dano neurológico pós-traumatismo crânio encefálico: um relato de caso*

ANA LAURA CRUZEIRO DE MORAES<sup>1</sup>, RAFAELA BRANT SANTOS<sup>1</sup>, MARIA CLARA SILVA RABELLO<sup>1</sup>, VIVIAM PAULA LUCIANELLI SPINA<sup>2</sup>, FLÁVIA PEREIRA COSTA<sup>3</sup>, LEANDRO DUARTE DE CARVALHO<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> ACADEMIC OF THE MEDICINE COURSE OF FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE-MG, BRASIL.

<sup>2</sup> SPECIALIST PHYSICIAN IN FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL EXPERTISE, NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF THE BRAZILIAN BOARD FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF BODILY INJURIES-ABMLPM.

<sup>3</sup> BRAZILIAN ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL EXPERTISE REGIONAL MG (ABMLPM/MG); MASTER IN PUBLIC HEALTH (FM/UFMG), PRESIDENT OF ABMLPM/MG. SPECIALIST IN FORENSIC MEDICINE AND MEDICAL EXPERTISE.

<sup>4</sup> PROFESSOR AT FACULDADE CIÊNCIAS MÉDICAS DE MINAS GERAIS, BELO HORIZONTE-MG, BRASIL. LEANDRO.DUARTE@CIENCIASMEDICASMG.EDU.BR

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** With regard to medical expertise, when analyzing neurological damage, the syndromic condition must be classified and valued according to the severity of the illness. In this context, a *Associação Brasileira de Medicina Legal e Perícia Médica* (ABMLPM) provide classification tables to guide this assessment. **Purpose:** Report and analyze neurological damage according to the ABMLPM table. **Methodology:** A case report was developed through medical records and reports, supported by a bibliographic search. **Results:** Patient reports an occupational accident on 03/19/2011, he fell from a slab, lost consciousness, was taken to a hospital due to a traumatic brain injury, was hospitalized for 36 days and underwent surgery. After the accident, he received sick leave benefit for a year, and after being discharged from social security, he states that he wasn't examined to return to work, and has not been able to work since then or to take another leave of absence. He reports constant headache, dizziness, motor instability, and convulsive crisis. He is taking anticonvulsant and antihypertensive medication. The physical examination revealed frontal syndrome with mild disturbance and post traumatic epilepsy. When calculating the damage, according to the table, and using the remaining capacity rule (Balthazard), we have an overall bodily damage of 32%. **Conclusion:** In cases of neurological damage, it is necessary to establish a causal link between the trauma and the clinical condition of the examined individual, excluding any pre-existing illnesses prior to the trauma they suffered. As for seizures, post-traumatic epilepsy should be considered. The ABMLPM table is an extremely important tool in judicial contexts for modeling neurological damage following traumatic brain injury, establishing objective and standardized assessment criteria for the damage, which supports accurate legal decision-making in defense of the law. In this way, it ensures appropriate compensation for victims and the application of justice.

**Keywords:** Occupational Medicine; Brain Injuries; Social Security.