

## **Nurses' role in caring for children who are victims of domestic violence**

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### **Abstract**

*Domestic violence is defined as the deliberate use of physical force to cause physical, verbal, emotional, moral and sexual aggression or inaction, causing psychological harm or changes in human development, and may even result in death. The general objective of the study was to evaluate the performance of nurses in the care of child victims of domestic violence through the literature. Methods This is a comprehensive literature review, carried out with original and complete studies, published in Portuguese in the SCIELO, BSV and Google Scholar databases between 2011 and 2022. Findings: It was mentioned that in a basic health unit (UBS), the nurses were part of a multidisciplinary team working together to deal with cases of violence. They don't work alone, but work with the families involved to take appropriate action. When dealing with the physical aggression of the patient, the role of the nurse is highlighted, as it is up to him to adequately guide the individual's unique qualities. This helps create the basic bond of trust that allows the patient to follow the nurse's instructions with confidence. In conclusion, the study highlights the fundamental responsibility of nursing professionals in detecting cases of domestic violence. Patients seeking medical care at health units can be diagnosed, treated, rehabilitated and monitored through close interaction with UBS users and complete medical records during treatment. This underscores the critical role that nursing professionals play in providing quality patient care.*

**Keywords:** *Child Abuse; Domestic violence; Nursing assistance.*

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Date of Submission: 14-07-2023

Date of acceptance: 30-07-2023

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Domestic violence is defined as the intentional use of physical force to cause physical, verbal, emotional, moral and sexual aggression or inaction, resulting in psychological harm or changes in human development that may result in death. It often occurs in relationships between family members or people who live in the same domestic space, whether or not there is a family relationship (SILVA et al., 2020).

The forms of domestic violence against children and adolescents are a historical fact that constitutes a public health problem, pointing to a series of recurrent factors that help in the identification of possible victims of violence against children in the domestic environment, such as signs of abuse, lack of affection between parents and children's time, strict discipline by parents or guardians, and other signs and symptoms that can be masked, such as cutaneous, psychological, genitourinary disorders, etc., which require preparation by health professionals to be recognized ( NUNEZ & SALES, 2016).

It is important to emphasize that the Basic Health Unit (UBS) is the main gateway to the health care network and is the basic health unit where the Family Health Team (ESF) operates and is composed of several professionals, such as: Doctors, Nurses, Nursing technicians and community health agents, eventually complemented by dentists, psychologists, speech therapists, etc. according to health needs (BRASIL, 2020).

The nurse is one of the professionals who help in these cases where care is needed in the process of approaching the victim, understanding that domestic violence against children and young people is a complex issue that requires this professional to play an important role. according to the principles of the Unified Health System (SUS), including identification, intervention, monitoring, evaluation and referral, including actions that can prevent, promote and rehabilitate the victim's health (MELO et al., 2016).

In view of this scenario, the general objective of the research is to evaluate, in literature, the role of nurses in caring for children who are victims of domestic violence.

## II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This is an integrative literature review. The integrative review is the broader methodological approach of the review, allowing the inclusion of experimental and non-experimental studies for the comprehensive understanding of the analyzed phenomenon. This research method aims to analyze a phenomenon that has been studied in previous research, to better understand a given topic (BOTELHO et al, 2011).

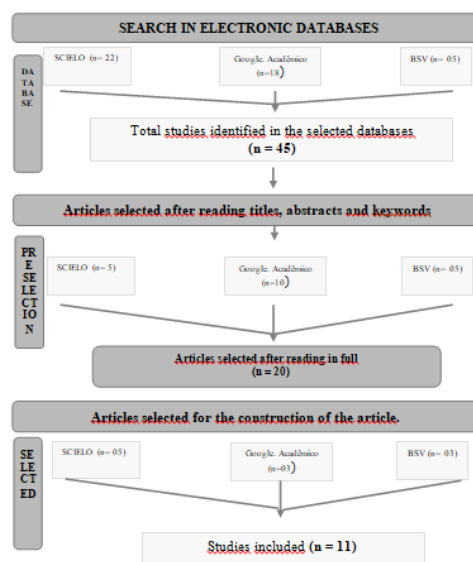
The selection of articles was carried out using the online scientific electronic library such as: Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO), Google Scholar and the virtual health library (BSV) database, using the health sciences descriptor (Decs): Child Abuse; Domestic violence; Nursing assistance.

For the inclusion criteria, only primary studies with online availability of the full text were considered, whose title or abstract addressed the theme, published in Portuguese between the years 2011 to 2022. Duplicate articles (between databases) were excluded. , which did not expressly respond to the guiding question or descriptors, experience reports, and which were not freely available on the aforementioned platforms. The survey was carried out between December and May 2023.

The critical analysis of the included articles was carried out by the authors, followed by a consensus between them. The initial search in the databases resulted in 45 publications. In the database described above, 11 articles were selected, according to the flowchart below (Figure 1).

Figure 1 - Article selection flowchart.

Source: Authors themselves (2022)



With regard to the ethical aspect, as it is an integrative review, there was no need for evaluation by the Research Ethics Committee.

## III. PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

In this integrative review, 11 (100%) scientific articles were analyzed that met the previously established criteria as described in the methodology of this work.

Chart 1 presents a summary of the characterization of the articles selected according to the publication's database, article titles, authors and year of publication, type of research, sample, as well as the main results and/or conclusion.

**Table 1** – Description of articles selected for analysis according to publication database, article title, author and year of publication, type of study, sample and main results.

Platform	Authors/Year Article	title Type of research	Study subjects/	Sample Main results	and/or conclusion
BVS	Silva MS et al., 2020	Nursing care for children/adolescents victims of violence: an integrative review	Systematized review	Unveil the production about nursing care provided to children/adolescents victims of violence.	The data were discussed through the topics: unpreparedness of professionals in cases of child abuse; feelings of professionals involved in caring for children/adolescents victims of violence; notification, protocols and routines in the care of children/adolescents victims of violence; care strategies for children/adolescents victims of violence. nursing professionals do not feel prepared to act in cases of child violence. The need for care protocols that support professional assistance was identified. Furthermore, it is important to strengthen the intersectoral care network that guarantees adequate assistance to victims and their families.
BVS	Matoso, MBL et al., 2013	Intrafamily violence against children and adolescents: the role of nursing and social service professionals	Bibliographic review of descriptive content	Discuss the role of the nursing and social service professional with children who are victims of domestic violence	Violence against children is a phenomenon that is difficult to detect, as it occurs within the home. Children are still seen as the property of their parents, before human beings. It is important to identify the characteristics of abusive families and the consequences that maltreatment against children has on their development and adult life. Nurses and social workers have relevant attributions in relation to coping with this phenomenon, as they are involved in all stages, from prevention to care for victims.
Google acadêmico	Dias, EP et al., 2013	Nurses assisting cases of domestic violence against children in basic health units	Qualitative research	To know experiences of nurses in Basic Health Units - UBS - in the city of Uberlândia,	Nurses have a timid view of caring for cases of domestic violence against children, whether due to lack of preparation, difficulty in recognizing a case, or lack of teamwork. We conclude that the presence or suspicion of violence in the attended cases and its perception, which oscillates between the visible and invisible aspects of violence, which ends up giving rise to doubts in its identification and care, depends on better training and the use of better references on the subject in the work environment.
Google acadêmico	Batista, MAL, 2021	Nurse's role in caring for child victims of violence	Integrative literature review	To describe, through scientific production, the provision of Nursing care to the child who experienced violence.	The articles highlight that the experience of violence against children usually comes from their relatives. They highlight the importance of the interaction of the multidisciplinary team in health, aiming to find the best solutions and adequate management, according to ethical, legal and humanized precepts. Conclusion: the importance of participation and qualification of nurses in providing care to children who experienced violence was clear. Nurses must be able to identify and act in suspected cases of violence, following up on them. This professional has a relevant role in the care of children victimized by violence, in order to provide comprehensive and holistic care. It is necessary to carry out research in the area of nursing involving the care of child victims of violence, given its great relevance.
Scielo	Alecrim, JB	Nurses' role in	Integrative	Portray the	Difficulties and limitations on the part of

	et al., 2021	caring for children and adolescents who are victims of domestic violence: in the basic health unit	review through qualitative and quantitative research	performance and limitations of this professional in care related to children and adolescents victims of domestic violence, demonstrating the importance of being well-prepared and able to identify them	professional nurses to act in this type of case were identified, largely resulting from a deficit during academic training, reflected in the lack of management and knowledge, evidencing a lack of technical and theoretical preparation, characterized by insecurity when they are dealing with cases like the ones described in this article. Conclusion: Through this study, it was possible to verify that the professional nurse, working in UBS, demonstrates the need and the importance of investing in continuous qualification and training, in order to acquire technical and scientific knowledge about the care of children and adolescents. victims of domestic violence, reducing the difficulties that are so constant among these professionals when they are subjected to acting in episodes that are related to those presented.
<b>Scielo</b>	Angelo, M et al., 2013	Experiences of Nurses Caring for Children Victims of Intrafamilial Violence: A Phenomenological Analysis	Alfred Schütz's social phenomenological approach	Understanding the experience of nurses in caring for child victims of domestic violence	The analysis, based on Schütz's Motivational Theory, allowed the description of the type experienced, supported by three categories that express significant aspects of the nurse's experience: contact with violence, ambivalent reactions and protective professional attitude. The world-life of nurses who care for children who are victims of intra-family violence is made up of several dimensions that generate a constant state of attention, and reactions that cause anger, restlessness, sadness and a feeling of impotence, which need to be internally managed over the course of your care.
<b>BVS</b>	Machado, JC & VILELA, ABA, 2018	Knowledge of nursing students in identifying children in situations of domestic violence	Qualitative, descriptive-exploratory study	To investigate the knowledge of undergraduate nursing students in identifying children in situations of domestic violence	The identification of children in situations of domestic violence is done in a timely manner, centered on visible clinical and behavioral signs, presenting weaknesses during the professional training of specific knowledge and guidance on domestic violence against children. There is an urgent need to equip students of nursing still in graduation with discussions on the subject, in an articulated way between theory and practice, for the development of skills and abilities of future nurses in coping with domestic violence against children.
<b>Scielo</b>	Machado, JC et al., 2014	Intrafamily violence and the strategies of the Family Health team	semi-structured interviews	To know the types of intrafamily violence identified by professionals from the Family Health Strategy teams and describe the intervention strategies implemented by professionals from the family health teams (ESF) in situations of violence	The identification by FHS professionals of negligence and physical and psychological violence against children; physical and psychological violence against women; and violence against the elderly caused by family caregivers. ESF professionals support families in recognizing violence, providing listening, guidance and referral to the competent bodies; despite encountering some difficulties in this process, such as the lack of more effective articulation with victim protection and assistance bodies. In order to prevent and combat intra-family violence, the ESF must aggregate the network of specialized services in the areas of health, social, security, justice and the community for comprehensive action.
<b>Scielo</b>	Pinto-Junior, AA et al., 2015	Characterization of domestic violence against children and adolescents and intervention	Analysis of the care records of the Specialized Reference Center for Social	Characterize the types of domestic violence against children and intervention strategies in the city	The results indicate that sexual violence, physical violence and negligence were the most reported, representing 29.0% of the total analyzed records. The aggressors were mostly male and aged between 31 and 40 years, and the victims were mostly

		strategies in a municipality in the State of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Assistance (CREAS).	of Volta Redonda, in the State of Rio de Janeiro, from 2008 to 2012	female and aged between 14 and 18 years. The socioeconomic conditions of the families were precarious, and many (24.3%) lived with an income of up to one minimum wage. As intervention measures, the victims were referred to individual psychotherapy (23.3%), and the aggressor, to psychosocial care (28.7%). It is concluded that, by knowing this type of violence in the municipality, the design of effective actions for prevention and assistance to victims can be structured. Keywords: domestic violence; child abuse; social assistance.
<b>Scielo</b>	Saraiva, RJ et al., 2012	Qualification of nurses in caring for victims of domestic violence against children	Bibliographic research of the descriptive type of qualitative approach	To identify, in the existing literature, the importance of the nurse's role in caring for victims of child violence.	With the realization of the need for updating by professional nurses of the emergency units of general hospitals on the issue of domestic violence against children, in order to reduce negligence in relation to mandatory notification and minimizing the recurrence of aggressions.
<b>Google acadêmico</b>	Thomazine, AM et al., 2014	Approach to primary health care in child intrafamily violence	Qualitative research with data obtained through interviews with managers and nurses of primary care units	Identify actions carried out in primary health care in the care of children and adolescents who are victims of domestic violence.	The health manager demonstrates knowledge about the current legislation, but states that many of the legal provisions are not implemented in Primary Health Care. The nurses report lack of knowledge of the legislation, disbelief in the Tutelary Council, fragmentation of the service, pointing to the community health agent and the social worker as the main responsible for conducting the cases. Conclusion: It was identified that in the health system, in the care for victims of child and youth violence, there is no follow-up of the principles of primary care such as access, longitudinality, comprehensiveness and coordination, making it necessary to face violence based on individual actions. and collective, multidisciplinary, comprehensive and intersectoral.
<b>Source: Authors themselves, 2023.</b>					

The focus of this theme is the role of nurses in caring for children who are victims of domestic violence. It seeks to highlight the active role that nurses play in this aspect of health care. To this end, eleven scientific studies were selected to provide insights and perspectives on the topic in question. This piece will highlight the main points of view of these studies.

The inadequacy of health professionals in approaching cases of child abuse can be attributed, in part, to the biomedical model of care that prioritizes anatomical and physiological factors and disregards other relevant aspects. As a result, signs of physical aggression are often considered the starting point for investigations. This limited perspective makes professionals feel unprepared to deal with cases of abuse, leading to difficulties in identifying and preventing new cases.

Given this perspective, Silva MS et al.(2020) highlights that within multidisciplinary teams, nurses occupy a privileged position in caring for victimized children and adolescents. Direct contact with these individuals and their families strengthens the professional-user relationship and creates a space where signs of violence against children can be identified. Through this identification, nursing can act to minimize the recurrent damages of abuse and prevent the perpetuation of violence against children and adolescents.

For Matoso, MBL et al. (2013) highlights the importance of the nurse's role, which becomes evident when dealing with a patient's physical aggression, as he is responsible for providing adequate guidance to the individual's unique qualities. This helps to establish a fundamental bond of trust, allowing the patient to confidently follow the instructions given by the nurse.

In addition, the disarticulation of the multidisciplinary team also highlights the unpreparedness of professionals in the face of violence against children/adolescents, as professionals often find themselves alone in a situation that requires the attention of a multidisciplinary team.

In this sense Dias, EP et al. (2013) it is mentioned that in basic health units (UBS), nurses are part of a multidisciplinary team that works together to deal with cases of violence. They do not work alone, but collaborate with the family involved to take appropriate action.



In accordance Matoso, MBL et al. (2013) points out that in the fight against domestic violence, Nursing and Social Work are vital actors due to practical support and frequent interactions with families and children. Whether in hospitals, basic health units, referral centers or community settings, these professionals work together with a multidisciplinary team to lead intersectoral initiatives that promote values such as equality and respect. Its ultimate goal is not just to bring to light and report violent incidents, but also to prevent them by changing societal attitudes through programmes, projects and campaigns.

Batista, MAL, 2021 Being able to promptly recognize and treat potential cases of violence is a crucial responsibility of health professionals. By doing so, they can help alleviate the negative consequences of such traumatic experiences. Nurses, in particular, play a significant role in the care of child victims of violence. They strive to provide comprehensive, holistic care at all levels of healthcare, including primary, secondary, and tertiary care.

When a professional is assisting a potential victim of violence, the initial consideration should be distrust. From there, a full investigation can be initiated to confirm or rule out the suspicion.

In the ESF, the professional nurse plays a fundamental role in the provision of health services. They offer a comprehensive approach to health care, which is particularly vital for identifying and assisting potential victims of domestic violence. This is especially true in primary care settings (ALECRIM, JB et al., 2021).

Furthermore, Angelo, M et al. (2013) mention that nursing professionals employ specific tactics, such as hiding their emotions during child care and avoiding thoughts about the child's future if they remain with the family.

In this sense Machado, JC & Vilela, ABA (2018) emphasizes that cases of domestic violence against children can involve a perpetrator who is not only a family member, but also other individuals who reside in the same living space, such as employees, family friends or visitors to the house. The nature of violence can take many forms, from physical to psychological and sexual aggression, or even negligence. The severity of the abuse can also vary widely.

In general, given the intricate nature of the subject, a broad examination of the existing social construction in the environment where violence occurs is essential. Furthermore, it is crucial to ensure that human rights are protected.

It is noted that specialists dealing with domestic violence must be dedicated to their work and take appropriate steps to break the cycle of abuse. Inaction can have serious consequences for those who experience violence and are often powerless to protect themselves. Thus, making the necessary referrals is crucial to ensure the safety and well-being of children affected by domestic violence (MACHADO, JC et al., 2014).

According to the author Pinto-Junior, AA et al. (2015) that given the social and cultural situation, it is crucial to explore new ways to support vulnerable families and implement measures to prevent domestic violence. This requires dialogue with various social groups and communities to introduce alternative approaches to early childhood education that do not involve physical punishment or coercion. It is also important to raise awareness of existing child protection laws and strengthen their enforcement.

Emphasizes Saraiva, RJ et al. (2012) in case of routine, emergency or follow-up care needs, a series of legal and social protections are available to ensure that the child or adolescent victim receives the necessary treatment, support and family assistance. These measures also include the removal of the perpetrator. To achieve the best possible outcomes, a multidisciplinary team must provide specialized, ongoing care to address the physical and emotional health of victims and their families. The quality of care provided will be critical to restoring victims' self-esteem, physical and mental well-being and trust in others, ultimately enabling them to fight for their lives with dignity.

Therefore Thomazine, AM et al. (2014) it is concluded that an additional study emphasizes the importance of denouncing violence as a vital part of public policy. This not only magnifies the problem, but also helps assess the need for resources to assist with surveillance and care. This, in turn, facilitates the development of effective measures to combat intrafamily violence.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

In view of the studies carried out in the quest to understand the issue in focus and answer the question that guided this article "What is the performance and preparation of nurses in the primary health sector when dealing with situations and cases of domestic violence against children and adolescents?" We have observed the unpreparedness of nursing professionals to deal with cases of violence against children and adolescents. It can be challenging for them to recognize and monitor such situations, especially when there are no visible signs of violence.

This reinforces the need to invest in comprehensive training and continuing education so that nurses acquire technical-scientific knowledge to better care for these cases. By doing this, we can reduce the difficulties that nurses often encounter when working with these cases.

The research highlights the crucial role played by nursing professionals in identifying cases of domestic violence. Close contact with UBS users and a thorough anamnesis carried out during care are essential to diagnose, treat, recover and monitor patients seeking care at health units. This highlights the key role played by nursing professionals in patient care.

The research highlights the fundamental responsibility of nursing professionals in detecting cases of domestic violence. Through close interaction with UBS users and the completion of a complete anamnesis during treatment, it becomes possible to diagnose, treat, recover and monitor patients seeking medical care at health units. This emphasizes the crucial role played by nursing professionals in providing quality patient care.

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