



AUTHORS

Maria Vanessa da Costa¹, Carla Silva¹ e
João Claudio Martins¹.

Corresponding Author: Maria Vanessa
da Costa Email:

costavan@yahoo.com.br

DOI (CROSSREF)

[https://doi.org/10.36557/2674-
8169.2019v1n6p134-136](https://doi.org/10.36557/2674-8169.2019v1n6p134-136)

AFFILIATED INSTITUTION

1-Departamento de ciências da Saúde –
Universidade Federal do Piauí – Teresina,
Brasil.

KEY WORDS

Nursing practice; Pregnant women;
Emergency Services and Emergency;
Adolescence; Midwifery

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Nursing and its role in obstetric emergencies of young mothers.

The objective of the study is to describe the scientific evidence of nursing care in obstetric emergencies of adolescent mothers. This is an integrative literature review, carried out in the databases of the Virtual Health Library, Scientific and Technical Literature of Latin America and the Caribbean (LILACS), Online System Search and Analysis of Medical Literature (MEDLINE) and Base Nursing data (BDENF) as Descriptors Health Sciences (Decs) "Nursing performance." "Pregnant Women". Emergency and Rescue Services Associated with the Boolean AND operator. The study included 23 original articles available in full, in Portuguese language between the years January 2014 to January 2019. And deleted, repeated 12 articles, monographs, dissertation and literature reviews. The final sample consisted of 11 articles divided into the following semantic categories: The actions of the nurse in the care of patients in the pre-eclampsia and the quality of nursing care in the perception of pregnant women with pre-eclampsia. It was observed that the urgent and emergency care to pregnant women with pre-eclampsia, nursing develops a direct assistance of great significance impact on the lives of these adolescents and their children.

A enfermagem e seu papel em emergências obstétricas de mães jovens.

RESUMO

O objetivo do estudo é descrever as evidências científicas da assistência de enfermagem em emergências obstétricas de mães adolescentes. Trata-se de uma revisão integrativa da literatura, realizada nas bases de dados da Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde, Literatura Científica e Técnica da América Latina e no Caribe (LILACS), Pesquisa e Análise Online do Sistema de Literatura Médica (MEDLINE) e Dados Básicos de Enfermagem (BDENF) como Descritores Ciências da Saúde (Decs) "Performance de enfermagem". "Mulheres grávidas". Serviços de Emergência e Resgate Associados ao operador Booleano AND. O estudo incluiu 23 artigos originais disponíveis na íntegra, em português, entre janeiro de 2014 e janeiro de 2019. E foram excluídos 12 artigos, monografias, dissertações e revisões de literatura. A amostra final foi composta por 11 artigos, divididos nas seguintes categorias semânticas: As ações do enfermeiro no atendimento de pacientes na pré-eclâmpsia e a qualidade do cuidado de enfermagem na percepção de gestantes com pré-eclâmpsia. Observou-se que, no atendimento de urgência e emergência a gestantes com pré-eclâmpsia, a enfermagem desenvolve uma assistência direta e de grande significado impactante na vida desses adolescentes e de seus filhos.

PALAVRAS CHAVE: Prática de enfermagem; Gestantes; Serviços de Emergência e Emergência; Adolescência; Obstetrícia

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is a stage of human development deconstruction and reconstruction of their own identity, the way of seeing the world, the family, the society, which are created ties with society and with friends. Anyway, this is the period beginning the first family of different social relationships. So it is characterized by physical and psychological changes, the call puberty¹. Pregnancy is a physiological process and, therefore, its evolution occurs in most cases without complications. Despite this fact, there is a portion of pregnant women who have higher probabilities of unfavorable development, leading to maternal death. In Brazil, hypertensive disorders are the most frequent complications in pregnancy risk and rank first among the causes of maternal mortality, especially when it comes to teenagers². In Brazil, the Ministry of Health shows that 20% of cases of highrisk pregnancies are directed to hypertension problems. It is therefore responsible for 15% of all maternal deaths due to hypertensive pregnancy-specific disease, better known as preeclampsia. It is a disease with the highest incidence in the diagnosis of high-risk pregnancy, characterized by hypertension and proteinuria after the twentieth week of gestation³. The pathogenesis of preeclampsia is unknown, but preeclampsia is manifested in various ways, but points to two types, light and serious. The light is characterized by hypertension with tensional levels ranging from 140 x 90 mmHg and proteinuria of around 300 mg in 24 hours (Birth, Araujo, Soares, Silva, Santos & Chaves, 2018). In this context, it is worth mentioning some telltale signs of pre-eclampsia as the presence of edema, especially on the face, around the eyes and hands, severe weight gain, nausea and/or vomiting; pain in the epigastric region radiating to the upper limbs; headache and visual disturbances, hyperreflexia, tachypnea and anxiety. However, often the disease progresses silently, ie no indicative signs⁴. The emergency is characterized as a situation where there may be a delay in treatment, because it should be immediate. The need for training of nurses at work in mobile units shows the importance of the theoretical procedures that should be performed, especially in the first two hours, so they can be guaranteed the recovery or survival of injured people⁵.

Thus, the nursing care provided to pregnant women during emergency care, include identifying clinical signs and symptoms, measurement of blood pressure (BP), the complaints, gestational age, weight, allergies, habits and nutritional status, presence of edema, fetal movement and fetal heartbeats (BCF) with sonar or doppler cardiocotograph (CTG), characteristics of deletions, hygiene, transvaginal losses⁶. Regardless of the performance scenario; in pre-hospital or in-hospital, the dynamics of work requires professional nurse one self-posture, agility and skills to deal with extreme situations of patients, ranging from life to death, including in this process severe clinical complications⁷. In this context, interest in research on this topic is justified by trying to seek a reflection on the work of nurses in obstetric emergencies of adolescent mothers As well as for promoting and strengthening the role of nursing in the emergency room and obstetric emergency. In addition to further research on the

subject of women's health in general and meet the demands of scientific research related to this area. The objective of this study is to describe the evidence about the scientific nursing care in obstetric emergencies of adolescent mothers.

METHODOLOGY

This is an integrative literature review. This method made it possible to summarize the published research and draw conclusions from the guiding question. An integrative review performed well requires the same standards of accuracy, clarity and replication used in the primary studies⁸. The research question that guided this study was: As the literature describes the nurse's assistance in emergency obstetric of adolescent mothers? Built from the peak search technique, where P (population) are pregnant adolescents; I (Interest) of nursing practice; and Co (context), the Emergency and Emergency Services. The literature review will be conducted through indexes present in the Virtual Health Library (VHL) such as: Scientific and Technical Literature of Latin America and the Caribbean (LILACS), Online System Search and Medical Literature Analysis (MEDLINE) and the base electronic Scientific electronic Library Online (SciELO), by means of descriptors: "Nursing performance." "Pregnant Women". Emergency and Rescue Services As Descriptors in Health Sciences (Decs) associated with the Boolean AND operator. In the survey were included original articles available in full, in Portuguese language between the years January 2014 to January 2019. And deleted, repeated articles, papers, dissertation and literature reviews.

The data processing for selecting articles were observed some characteristics of studies by means of an adapted form Ferreira et al. (2016) containing identification of the article (author, title, objectives, methodology and results). Of the 23 articles found in the LILACS and MEDLINE database, through BVS and BENDEF, 12 did not include the inclusion criteria, left 11 articles in the final sample. The analysis of the survey data was significant in stages, the first was the pre-analysis that was the choice of analyzed articles; emphasizing the hypotheses and objectives included initially. The examination of all the material sought the understanding of the traditional theme that performs the

first phase with text clipping, characterized the pre-analysis, share of results from their proper interpretations which enabled clarification of the information collected⁹. The results were presented in tables, charts showing the elements that built the idea on the subject, while the discussion of these results was based on the published reference on the subject, which will be divided according to the object of study and objectives of each analysis in the following semantic categories: the actions of the nurse in the care of patients in the pre-eclampsia and the quality of nursing care in the perception of pregnant women with pre-eclampsia. In this study properly referenced data were used, identifying and respecting its authors, observing ethical rigor in terms of scientific texts surveyed intellectual property and other sources of research, in which concerns the use of the content and citations of works consulted.

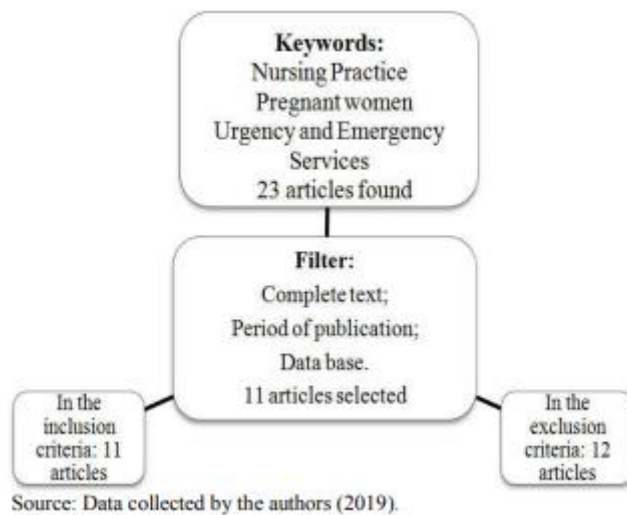


Figure 1. Flowchart of the search process and selection of the studies included in the review. Teresina (PI), Brazil, in 2019.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

For the selection of publications was read each title and thoroughly abstract to have confirmation if these contemplate the question guiding this investigation and met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The pursuit of this strategy was demonstrated in Table 1. After review of these scientific publications, with the descriptors selected left to the

selection of items. Of the 23 publications in the BVS database (Virtual Health Library) and SCIELO only 11 met the inclusion criteria.

Table 1. Publications found in the databases, LILACS and MEDLINE through BVS and SciELO, with the keywords established

KEYWORDS	LILACS	MEDLINE	SCIELO
Pregnant women and nursing performance	3	4	1
pregnant women and Emergency and Rescue Services	4	4	1
nursing performance. And pregnant women. Emergency and Rescue Services	2	2	1

Source: Authors' calculations.

Table 2 is shown the annual evolution of the articles published in the period 2014-2019 related to the topic, the nursing care in obstetric emergencies of adolescent mothers.

Table 2. Annual evolution of publications between the years 2014 to 2019 in the databases LILACS and MEDLINE through BVS and SciELO

YEAR	No.	%
2014	02	18.2
2015	01	9.1
2016	04	36.4
2017	02	18.2
2018	02	18.2
TOTAL	11	100%

Source: Authors' calculations.

As shown in Table 2, the publication selected who had most often been in the year 2016, followed by contained in the years 2014, 2017 and 2018. Having less frequently studies published 2015. But the year 2019 was not found any publication. The following sources of research publications in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Distributions of the sources of research publications in the databases LILACS and MEDLINE through BVS and SciELO.

Publication Source	No.	%
Rev School of Nursing USP	01	9.1
Journal of Psychology	01	9.1
Sanare-Journal of Public Policy	01	9.1
Emergency Nursing	01	9.1
Rev. cuidart	01	9.1
Physical & Mental Health magazine - UNIABEU	01	9.1
Rev. APS	01	9.1
magazine Start,	01	9.1
R. InterD.	01	9.1
Res.: J. Fundam. Care	01	9.1
Rev. Health Research	01	9.1
TOTAL	11	100%

Source: Authors' calculations.

It was observed that the articles were recognized scientific, since they were published in various sources of publications, among which we can mention the magazines *View Esc Enferm USP Magazine Start, R. InterD* with a percentage of the same publications. With research eleven scientific papers were obtained, after being read in full, they were distributed in a table (Table 01) and shorthand were organized according to the following characteristics: authors, title, objectives, methodology and results. The articles were analyzed steps identified, and grouped into read themes. The articles showed predominance of descriptive and exploratory approach, which did not occur with nationally published studies that showed no specific preference for the same approach to the study.

The actions of the nurse in the care of patients in preeclampsia: In their findings Ferreira et al. (2016) showed that health professionals, especially nurses, need to be always looking for new scientific updates, because health is, at all times, undergoing transformations. Only then can provide adequate care for pregnant women, especially those at risk of pregnancy, it is worth remembering that the first contact with these patients is the nurse. As for Nour et al. (2015)¹¹ nurses are professionals who play an important role in meeting the pregnant women in its many dimensions, it is expected that such professionals are prepared for the reception and humanized care. In this perspective, the nurse should provide information in order to dispel doubts, anxieties, fears, anxieties and hopes to provide pregnant women. Furthermore, it should provide quality care in order to welcome them and appreciate them in all its dimensions, in order to reduce vulnerability to gestational diseases. Oliveira & Lima (2014)¹² showed that preeclampsia is a serious emergency, but with effective actions and specific guidelines nurses can increase the chances of clients in treatment, and reduce mortality rates, thus having a key role in prevention. The authors observed also that the Program for Humanization of Prenatal and Birth (PHPN) was created to promote the mother's identification of normalization with Hypertensive Syndrome in Brazil, in 2000.

Confirming the above authors Oliveira et al. (2017)¹³ shows that the nursing actions to patients with pre-eclampsia symptoms should be throughout the pregnancy process, especially the process of labor and birth, in order to safeguard the health of the mother-son, preventing complications and watching the complications, reflecting the quality of

care and preserving human life. Thus, it is observed that the nursing care of pregnant women with pre-eclampsia, have major repercussions in relation to the previous recognition of the disease, in addition to treating the symptoms, but also the guidance in relation to palliative care. For Spindola, Lima, & Cavalcanti(2013)¹⁴ nursing care may be observed with administration of analgesics and control of pain, headache and said epigastrium, the right upper quadrant and in the lower abdomen. Thus, it is necessary to identify the level of anxiety and explain the procedures performed to pregnant women, and provide information on diagnosis, treatment and prognosis, and encourage the family to remain with the mother.

Already Silva & Cismer(2017)¹⁵ found that nurses should make interventions at primary, secondary and tertiary level to prevent hypertension during pregnancy and thus be able to detect signs and symptoms that indicate early diagnosis during prenatal thus forwarding and stratifies pregnant women for high risk in order to start as soon as possible a quick and effective treatment, preventing future complications. According to the health ministry, the attendance of prenatal. In designing Aguiar et al. (2014) the care that must be performed by nursing professionals, includes blood pressure measurement four times a day, bed rest, proteinuria assessment, guidelines for Maternal daily check fetal movements and also observing the syndrome of signs and symptoms gestational / hypertensive preeclampsia. During this category was observed that nursing will act both in the prenatal, trying to evaluate the predisposition of the mother will pathology, as well as early diagnosis, as well as clarify the doubts of women and promote appropriate listening and psychological support.

Table 4: Distribution of articles by author / year, title, purpose, methodology and results. Teresina-PI, 2019

*Nursing and its role in obstetric emergencies of young mothers.
Maria Vanessa da Costa¹ e Silva e João Claudio Martins¹*

Author / year	Title	Goal	Methodology	Results
Loureiro, Cataño, Torricelli, Monteiro & Gomes (2018)	sociodemographic and obstetric severe maternal morbidity	Identify the sociodemographic and obstetric health and women with severe maternal morbidity experience in a tertiary hospital	Study description, cross-	Studies showed that nurses play an important role in the prevention and control of this serious mortality.
Oliveira, Sales, Oliveira & Wounds (2018)	Characterization of high-risk pregnant women at a Service Center for Women and the role of the nurse in this period.	Describe the characteristics of women treated at prenatal high risk for Assistance to Women Center as well as discuss the role of the nurse in this type of assistance.	exploratory descriptive and quantitative approach research.	Studies have reported that it is essential that the nurse is well qualified for a diagnosis effective in risk pregnancy situations.
Oliveira, Passion Nascimento, Fraga, Sena, Santos & Santos (2017)	Care nurses in gestational hypertensive syndrome in hospital in low obstetric risk.	Analyze the nurses care for pregnant women with hypertensive syndrome in a hospital in low-risk obstetric	Search field, descriptive, exploratory qualitative approach.	The results were presented in three categories in which it was found that the nurse's role is essential in the preservation and prevention of life in the face of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia.
Santos, Barreto, and Menezes (2017)	Nursing care for pregnant women with pre-eclampsia: Experience report	Report of the Nursing process applied to pregnant women with clinical pre-eclampsia	descriptive qualitative study	The results showed that the nurse has an important role in the care and monitoring of pregnant women and newborns.
Almeida & Souza (2016)	Knowledge of Pregnant on Hypertension in Pregnancy.	Identify the knowledge that pregnant women have on hypertension in pregnancy	Qualitative study	Studies have pointed to the need for health professionals to better prepare for work with pregnant women.
Dias (2016)	Epidemiological Profile of adolescents with Hypertensive Syndromes in Pregnancy and its Impact on Neonatal Prematurity in a public maternity hospital of Bélem / PA.	Describe the epidemiological profile of high-risk pregnant women in maternity Public Bélem / PA.	Search field, descriptive, exploratory qualitative approach.	The studies showed that the nurses' role in the care of pregnant women with preeclampsia is essential to reduce maternal mortality.
Melo, Alves, Ferreira, Souza & Maran (2016)	high-risk pregnancy: associated factors in a city in northwestern Paraná.	Identify the prevalence and risk factors associated with high-risk pregnancies in the city of Northwest Paraná.	Analytical Study, transverse and epidemiologic	Studies have shown that there are multiple factors related to pre-eclampsia, then it emphasizes the role of nurses in reducing these factors to explain to pregnant women about some basic care in this period.
Zanattelli, Doberstein, Girardi, Posser & Beck (2016)	Hypertensive syndromes in Pregnancy: Strategies to Reduce Maternal Mortality	Highlight the main changes arising from hypertensive disorders during pregnancy and the impact of the pregnant woman and the fetus	Qualitative study.	The results showed that hypertensive disorders deserve greater attention, with a specialized service, capable and worthy follow-up professionals
Nour, Castro, Fontenele, Oliveira, Brito, & Oliveira (2015)	Women with hypertensive syndrome specifies pregnancy: Evidence for nursing care	Analyze the knowledge and feelings of women with hypertensive syndrome in pregnancy and nursing care for these women.	Qualitative descriptive study	Studies have shown the importance of nursing in the care of pregnant women with hypertensive syndrome during pregnancy specifies, through an accurate service with clear and comprehensive guidelines.
OLIVEIRA & LIMA (2014)	nurse's actions in the patient's care in preeclampsia.	Identify and describe the nurse's actions before the client signs and symptoms in pre-eclampsia.	Search descriptive, exploratory qualitative approach	The results showed that the actions of nurses in the face of pre-eclampsia are: water control, intake direction of normosodic diet, high-protein, as well as the rest.
Aguiar et al. (2014)	Analysis of studies on nursing care behaviors in pregnant women with hypertensive disease of	Analyze the behaviors of nurses in the care of pregnant women with hypertensive disease.	Search descriptive, exploratory qualitative approach	Studies have shown that the conduct of nurses in relation to the management of pre-eclampsia requires better training of these professionals in order to reduce the risks to mothers and babies.

Perception of preeclampsia pregnant woman and nursing care: This category has the intention to evaluate the perception of pregnant women with pre-eclampsia as nursing care, as in the case of assistance to pregnant women is necessary to be always in search of new knowledge, as this is a broad subject, which deserves attention and specialized care. Thus when evaluating studies. Almeida & Souza (2016)¹⁶ observed that pregnant women recognize the importance of nurses in relation to the guidance and the necessary care in prenatal care, who can diagnose, prevent and promote treatment for unexpected changes, it was also observed that the nurse should pay assistance also for his family, which will assist and monitor the expectant mother at home with her newborn. Dias (2016)¹⁷ traced an epidemiological profile of women with syndromes Hypertensive in Pregnancy and its Impact on Prematurity Neonatal in a Public Bélem Maternity / PA, where it was found that most women with pre-eclampsia are at the age of 40 years old white and with a history of hypertension. What goes back a special care for women with this profile. As Nour et al. (2015)¹⁸ women with pre-eclampsia during pregnancy inspire a care and attention of nurses in relation to these patients. In this sense, the authors observed that the perception of pregnant women regarding eclampsia was associated only with increased blood

pressure, however, studies show that the lifestyle and genetic factors are triggers for the development of this comorbidity. It is noteworthy, that the feelings of women during pregnancy can also influence, especially, fear, anxiety, insecurity. Loneliness, worry. Almeida & Souza (2016)¹⁹ observed that mothers realize that the monitoring of nurses is fundamental because these professionals give special attention to the development of the newborn in the first years of life, a period of great changes and acquisitions skills when deviations from normality, disturbances and delays manifest themselves and need to be detected and thus identified the children who need early intervention. In the analysis of this second category we found that pregnant women know the importance of nurses for monitoring and preventing problems during pregnancy, especially pre-eclampsia which needs a more intense monitoring, both by nurses and other professionals health, as by their own mothers and family.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The implications of hypertension in pregnancy have been shown to be of high risk to maternal health, especially when it comes to teen pregnancy, since it has systemic involvement, which interferes with the mother's quality of life / fetus and lack of adherence of professionals to protocols based on scientific evidence has contributed to the worsening of morbidity. Thus, assistance to pregnant teenagers in urgent and emergency services requires general care, with the aim of promoting the development of gestational peaceful and healthy way. Health services must implement actions in attention to prenatal care in order to investigate adequately and continuously and identify potentially risky pregnancies and thus establish, guide and initiate effective preventive measures as early as possible and based on the results obtained it was can recognize that the work of nurses in reducing the occurrence of pre-eclampsia and other complications of teenage pregnancies is possible, from primary care, as well as other complexities of assistance. By identifying the triggering signs and symptoms of a more serious crisis to the point of compromising the functioning of the major organs nurses know mobilize your team, organize the material resources needed to better care and will know to run a health education at the most opportune time. The possibility

of creating internal protocols is a simple and feasible measure, provided that the nurse has its theoretical and practical knowledge to date to share and train other team members, especially the nursing staff whose duties are based on direct nursing care the patient. Nursing care is essential for surveillance and recognition of the specific characteristics of Hypertensive Disease Specifies the pregnancy, as well as the minimization of injuries and complications. Thus, the proposed assistance by nursing professionals to pregnancy with preeclampsia is able to promote the recovery and maintenance of health. Thus, it was shown throughout the study objectives were achieved as was possible to identify the scientific production the principal assists the nurse in pregnant women with pre-eclampsia.

CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

The authors declare no conflicts of interest

REFERENCES

1. Aguiar, LR, da Silva, MGP, Feitosa, WF, & Cunha, KJB 2014. Analysis of studies on nursing care behaviors in pregnant women with hypertensive disease. *Revista Interdisciplinar*, 7 (1), 204-215.
2. Almeida, GBS, & de Souza, MCM 2016. Knowledge of Pregnant on hypertension in pregnancy. *APS MagaRevista de APS*, 19 (3).
3. Days, RMM 2016. Epidemiological profile of women with hypertensive disorders during pregnancy and its impact on neonatal prematurity in a public maternity hospital in Belém / PA. *Enfermagem Brasil*, 15 (1), 5-11.
4. Ferreira, MBG, Silveira, CF, Smith, RD, Jones, DJD, & Ruiz MT. 2016. Nursing care to women with pre-eclampsia and / or eclampsia: integrative review. *Revista da Escola de Enfermagem da USP*, 50 (2), 324-334.
5. Gomes, RMJ 2016. A família e o adolescente. *Multitemas*, (5)
6. Laurel, C., Cataño, CR, Torricelli, L., Santos Miller, JC, & Gomes-Sponholz, FA 2017. ASPECTS SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC Y LA obstetric morbidity MATERNAL severe. *Ciencia y enfermería*, 23 (2), 21-32.
7. Melo, WA, Alves, JI, Ferreira da Silva, AA, de Souza, VS, & Maran, E. 2016. High risk pregnancy: associated factors in a city in northwestern Paraná. *Espaço para Saúde*, 17 (1), 83-92.
8. Mendes, KDS, Silveira, RCDCP, & Galvão, CM 2008. Integrative review: research method to incorporate evidence in health care and nursing. *Texto & contexto enfermagem*, 17 (4), 758-764.
9. Nascimento, TFH, de Araujo, FNF, Soares, NSCS, Silva, FM, Santos, MFD, & Keys, BJP. 2018. Nursing care to highrisk pregnant women in the professional view. *Revista Prevenção de Infecção e Saúde*, 4.

10. Nour, GFA, Castro, MM, Fontenele, FMC, de Oliveira, MS, Brito, JO, & de Souza Oliveira, AR. 2015. Women with hypertensive syndrome of pregnancy: evidence for nursing care. *SANARE-Revista de Políticas Públicas*, 14 (1).
11. Oliveira, GAG & Lima, SMR 2014. Nurse's actions in the patient's care in pre-eclampsia. Monograph Specialization. Emergency Nursing, Salvador.
12. Oliveira, GS, Birth Passion, GP, Sena Fraga, CD, dos Santos, MKR, & dos Santos, MA. 2017. Care nurses in gestational hypertensive syndrome in hospital in low obstetric risk. *Revista Cuidarte*, 8 (2), 1561-1572
13. Oliveira, MD, Sales, FAG, Oliveira, JHM, Chagas & ACF 2018. Characterization of high-risk pregnant women at a women care center and the nurse's role in this period. *Revista de Atenção à Saúde (old Rev. Bras. Ciên. Health)*, 16 (56), 54-62.
14. Santos, J., Baker, TSS, and Menezes, MO. 2017. Nursing care for pregnant women with pre-eclampsia: Experience report. In *International Nursing Congress (Vol. 1, No. 1)*.
15. Silva, GBC, & Cismer, EDP. 2017. Maternal mortality for hypertensive disorders of pregnancy-induced hypertensive disease, MARINGÁ-PR, 2010-2014. *Journal Uningá Review*, 30 (2).
16. Souza, MTD, Silva, MDD, and Carvalho, RD 2010. Integrative review: what is it and how. *Einstein (São Paulo)*, 8 (1), 102-106.
17. Spindola, T. Lima, GLDS, & Cavalcanti, RL. 2013. The occurrence of pre-eclampsia in pregnant women attending prenatal at a university hospital. *Rev. resear. Nursing. founded. (Online)*, 5 (3), 235-244.
18. Vidal, EC, Oak, Mab, Grimaldi, IR, Kings, MC, Baêta, MC, Garcia, R., ... & Alvarenga, S. 2016. Severe maternal morbidity in the micro Barbacena / MG. *Notebooks Public Health*, 24 (2).
19. Zanatelli, C. Doberstein, C., Girardi, JP, Posser, J., Beck & Santos, DG 2016. Hypertensive syndromes in pregnancy: strategies for reducing maternal mortality. *Journal of Integrated Health*, 9 (17), 73-81.