

## Presentation

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The article “Sanitary Education in the Obstetrics Clinic” – Published in 1950 – was written by Nurse Feiga Langfeld – graduate of the San Paulo Nursing School and responsible for the Sanitary Education in the Early Childhood Care (Puerperium) Clinic of the Hospital das Clinicas (SP). The circumstantial context of the publication of this article had an influence on the regulations of the teaching of nursing under law 775/1949. It was the first article to mention the obstetrics nurse - among seventeen articles published by The Yearbook of Nursing (Anais da Enfermagem) from 1950 to 1954. The main objective of the present article is to call attention to the fields of prevention and education involving patients from different clinics, especially the ones in the discipline of obstetrics. The article emphasizes the importance of education in obstetrics, and it contains a lesson plan of the program for the a special course for pregnant women - which is currently used , with some adaptations by the Faculty of Hygiene of San Paulo. The manuscript is directed to nurses, and more specifically to specialized nurses. Feiga Langfeld’s main concern in creating the lesson plan for this course is justified due to the difficulty of patients to understand medical language, and due to the need of knowledge and information about the care required during pregnancy and early childhood (puerperium). For this purpose, the author teaches her readers the characteristics a specialized nurse should have. She tries to stress women’s personal problems in order to obtain a better understanding of orientations such as, living conditions, consideration of social-economic aspects in order to promote hygiene conditions at home, and other personal type issues. On the other hand, in reference to the implementation of the lesson plan for the course, it is created for a group of pregnant women and it emphasizes the socialization of the information as a basic element. In order to create a lesson plan for the classes of the course, the nurses must consider elements such as: social-economic and educational level of the members of the group; that the course’s schedule is compatible with the time the patients will wait to be called in for their medical appointments, and thematic subjects of theoretical and practical approach. Besides this, the classes must be repeated several times a week because a different group of pregnant women is present every day. Some of Langfeld’s work is based on a similar experience that took place at the nursing program of the Vanderbilt University in the United Sates, called “Maternity Nursing”, a program that was carried out with success. And finally, the author presented the programmed class schedule and lesson plan for the course for pregnant women. The author recommends the existence of an adequate environment and the required material for the classes. She suggests a 50 minute class period including feedback from the women in the course. Derived from what it said in this article, the preoccupation of the author with Health Education for women and newborn is highlighted. The work of Nurse Feiga Langfeld was forefront in Obstetrics of her times, and also in the dissemination of this practice within Brazilian Nursing. Nowadays it is practiced in many health institutions (clinics).