

National Policy for Full Attention to Men's Health

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The National Policy for Full Attention to the Men's Health (PNAISH) was established by the Ministry of Health, through the Ordinance GM/MS Nº 1944 on August 27, 2009.

This is the result of extensive analysis and discussion processes among civil society sectors, health professionals, coordinators from the Unified Health System - SUS, researchers and scientific societies. The starting point was the recognition of the seriousness of the epidemiological situation of men users in Brazil and their greater vulnerability to premature deaths by serious and chronic diseases compared to women and children. It was also detected that the demand for health services by men is significantly lower than for women, in addition to reduced adherence to therapeutic proposals, prevention and health promotion, which refers to the importance of a specific focus for this group.

The SUS assist a contingent of more than 93 million men in Brazilian territory. About 52 million of these are aged between 20 and 59 years, the main audience PNAISH. Our work today is focused primarily to the development of strategies and actions that contribute to the access, the assistance and the adoption of these services by the men users.

The priorities of the Human Health must reach men in their plurality, in its various real conditions of existence, in order to comply with the task of bringing the solubility to their health care needs. The connections are grouped around the following themes: Access and Assistance; Diseases Prevalent in Male Population; Sexual and Reproductive Health; Paternity and Care, Health Promotion and Prevention of Violence and Accidents.

For the practices of health services being guided by the principles of fairness, integrity and universality adopted by SUS, it should also consider the different levels of development and organization of local health systems and the types of management; coordination between the three levels of health care - basic, medium and high complexity; intra and inter sectorial actions; and the dialogue of human health and other public policies.

It is important that the themes that permeate the daily lives of work teams and the population assisted by Basic Care are covered according to a user bio-psycho-socio-cultural vision, stimulating the necessary dialogue among gender, health and culture.

In this sense, this magazine is very welcome as it offers an important support to the discussion about the particularities in men's health, including socio-cultural and economic factors that are determinants in the processes of illness and gender stereotypes that lead, directly or indirectly, to male mortality.

We wish you all an excellent read.

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