

Public humanization policies aimed at quality of life after gynecological and breast cancer*Políticas públicas de humanización orientadas a la calidad de vida después del cáncer ginecológico y de mama**Políticas públicas de humanização voltadas à qualidade de vida após câncer ginecológico e de mama***Ingridy Tayane Gonçalves Pires Fernandes¹**

ORCID: 0000-0002-9334-6857

Jaqueline Santos Viana²

ORCID: 0000-0002-5734-191X

Ivone Panhoca³

ORCID: 0000-0002-7463-7130

Silvia Cristina Martini Rodrigues³

ORCID: 0000-0003-3442-9932

Elizia Esther Calixto Paiva²

ORCID: 0000-0002-8098-7890

¹Universidade Anhembi-Morumbi. São Paulo, Brazil.²Universidade Anhanguera. São Paulo, Brazil.³Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo. São Paulo, Brazil.**How to cite this article:**

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Corresponding author:

Ingridy Tayane Gonçalves Pires Fernandes

E-mail: ingridy_polao@hotmail.com

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Introduction: Breast Cancer (CA) is the most common type of cancer among women in the world, in Brazil in 2015, it was responsible for the death of 10,480 women aged between 30 and 69 years, representing 5.47%. In 2016, 57,960 new cases of breast cancer are expected. Cervical cancer is related to persistent infection by the HPV virus (Human Papilloma Virus). It is estimated that 80% of sexually active women will acquire it throughout their lives. The National Cancer Institute (INCA) and the Ministry of Health (MS) denote cervical and breast cancer among the most common causes of cancer deaths in the female population, recognizing that, in oncology clinical practice, the patient experiences variations in symptoms from the beginning to the end of treatment, in addition to irreversible sequelae. Thinking about how this would affect the quality of life of these women, the MS launched the National Oncology Care Policy¹. However, aspects of the public power and society about the problem need to be considered as a humanized practice.

Objective: Reflect on humanization actions aimed at the quality of life of affected women, associating them with women's rights and dignity. Propose humanization actions aimed at quality of life as an intermediary of a public health policy.

Methodology: Exploratory-descriptive research, with a cross-sectional quantitative approach, it is a descriptive study that will propose quality of life actions after gynecological and breast cancer. And to achieve the proposed objective, we opted for a literature review through consultations of scientific articles. A survey was made of the publications presented in the VHL (Virtual Health Library), indexed in the LILACS, MEDLINE and SciELO databases. For the adequacy of the work, the theoretical references from the period 2010 to 2018 were used as an inclusion method².

Results: It is noted that, in general, about 50% of women undergo various changes in their lives, both personal, work, psychological, sexual, and financial, which is why actions and policies in these areas are extremely relevant.

Discussion: It is evident from the studies that it is not only the facilities and obstacles of access to exams that interfere in the prevention practices of these women, but also the moral character discourses related to gender and sexuality.

Conclusion: It is concluded that cervical and breast cancer, despite being preventable and treatable, is still an important public health problem in Brazil.

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