

**CASE REPORT: LARYNGOPLASTY FOLLOWED VENTRICULECTOMY IN A
HEMIPLEGIC EQUINE**

*RELATO DE CASO: LARINGOPLASTIA SEGUIDA DE VENTRICULECTOMIA EM
EQUINO HEMIPLEGICO*

Fernando Silva Ramos

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0316-2692>

Lattes: <http://lattes.cnpq.br/3064097564501875>

Facisa Unai - Faculty of Health Sciences of Unai

Email: fernandomosunai@hotmail.com

Lysandra Martineli Fonseca

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4710-3587>

Lattes: <http://lattes.cnpq.br/4244807340562287>

Facisa Unai - Faculty of Health Sciences of Unai

E-mail: lysandra.fonseca@facisaunai.edu.br

ABSTRACT

Among the frequent affections that affect the respiratory system of racehorses, laryngeal hemiplegia is considered the main of these pathologies, which is characterized by the collapse of the arytenoid cartilage, resulting from a progressive distal degenerative axonopathy of the recurrent laryngeal nerves, the left being more commonly affected, with breathing noises during exercise, dyspnea and loss of athletic performance. The present work reports a case of surgical correction of laryngeal hemiplegia in a horse racing English horse, the animal presented progressive loss of performance in running, dyspnea and exacerbation of respiratory sounds, endoscopy of the upper airways was performed as a method confirmatory diagnosis of the disease and the therapeutic approach was based on a laryngoplasty using the Tie Back technique followed by a Ventriculectomy maneuver. After the postoperative period, the animal showed complete remission of the condition, returning to its normal sports performance.

KEYWORDS: Laryngeal hemiplegia. Laryngoplasty. Ventriculectomy.

RESUMO

Dentre as frequentes afecções que acometem o sistema respiratório de cavalos de corrida a hemiplegia laríngea é tida como a principal destas patologias, a qual é caracterizada pelo colapso da cartilagem aritenóide, decorrente de uma axonopatia degenerativa progressiva distal dos nervos laríngeos recorrentes, sendo o esquerdo mais comumente afetado, cursando com ruídos respiratórios durante o exercício, dispnéia e perda do desempenho atlético. O presente trabalho relata um caso de correção cirúrgica de hemiplegia laríngea em um cavalo Puro Sangue Inglês competidor de turfe, o animal apresentou progressiva perda de performance nos páreos, dispnéia e exacerbção de ruídos respiratórios, procedeu-se a endoscopia

das vias aéreas superiores como método de diagnóstico confirmatório da enfermidade e a abordagem terapêutica se baseou em uma laringoplastia por meio da técnica de Tie Back seguida de uma manobra de Ventriculectomia. Transcorrido o pós operatório o animal apresentou completa remissão da afecção, retornando seu desempenho desportivo normal.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Hemiplegia Laríngea. Laringoplastia. Ventriculectomia.*

INTRODUCTION

Laryngeal hemiplegia is considered the most common cause of upper airway obstruction in horses, affecting their athletic performance (POÇAS, 2015). The disorder is caused by a recurrent laryngeal nerve neuropathy (NUNES, 2017). The recurrent laryngeal nerve innervates the muscles intrinsic to the larynx, as a result of the denervation of this muscle, especially the dorsal cricoarytenoid abductor muscle, suffers neurogenic atrophy resulting in paresis or complete paralysis of the arytenoid cartilage (ANDERSON BH, 2012). This dysfunction in motor function causes a desynchronization in the abduction and adduction of the arytenoid cartilage, leading to the development of a characteristic respiratory noise when the horse moves and, leading to a decrease in air transit through the larynx (STEINER, 2013).

CASE REPORT

On September 18, 2019, a 4-year-old Thoroughbred male horse, weighing 455 kg turf competitor, was attended to, the animal had a history of decreased sports performance, dyspnea and exacerbation of respiratory noises when exercised. Endoscopy was performed in order to diagnose possible anomalies in the upper respiratory tract, in which a total hemiplegia of the left arytenoid cartilage was detected, and surgical correction was indicated. Prior to the procedure, preoperative hematological tests were performed; blood count, renal and hepatic profile, which presented results within the reference values.

After solid and water fasting, the animal was sent to the anesthetic induction room where pre-anesthetic medication was performed with 0.05 mg/kg of Acepromazine and 0.05 mg/kg of Xylazine, after 5 minutes, anesthetic induction was performed with 2, 2 mg/kg of Ketamine and 0.1 mg/kg of Midazolam, when assuming the decubitus, the animal was taken to the operating room and positioned in the right lateral decubitus position and the anesthetic maintenance was based on balanced general anesthesia with an Inhalation agent: isoflurane and intravenous anesthesia : Triple Driple. The "Tie Back" technique was guided by endoscopy and with left lateral access of the larynx, the procedure consisted of anchoring, by means of a non-absorbable thread, the caudal margin of the arytenoid cartilage to the surface of the cricoid plate in its caudal branch, with the To perform the anchorage, a slight lateral traction of the arytenoid cartilage is performed, causing a lateral and permanent abduction of this cartilage, the maneuver allows it to return to its original anatomical position.

After laryngoplasty, the animal was positioned in dorsal decubitus and an incision on the ventral edge of the thyroid cartilage gave access to the laryngeal ventricle, located laterally to the vocal folds, and total ventriculectomy was performed.

The postoperative period was conducted with daily dressings based on washing the wound with 1% potassium permanganate and topical application of 2% Rifamycin for 15 days, in addition to systemic application of 25,000 IU of penicillin G benzathine, 1.1 mg/kg of Flinixim Meglumine. and Omeoprazole 2.2 mg/kg for 7 days. After 15 days of the surgical procedure, the animal showed complete remission of clinical signs, returning to its normal performance and maintenance of stability of the arytenoid cartilages was confirmed by a new endoscopy.

DISCUSSION

According to Poças (2015), laryngoplasty associated with ventriculocordectomy has been techniques considered effective and long-lasting in the correction of laryngeal hemiplegia in athletic horses. Regarding the possible post-surgical complications, among them the reduction in the degree of arytenoid abduction, acute cough and laryngeal inflammation, most of the time they are resolvable and of a temporary nature (POÇAS 2015; ZAPATA, 2014). Oliveira (2013) states that ventriculectomy associated with laryngoplasty increases the diameter of the rima glottis, raising the rates of clinical improvement. The success rate of the techniques when applied simultaneously varies from 25 to 75% (PARENTE, 2011).

CONCLUSION

The application of appropriate operative techniques in the treatment of hemiplegic horses improves the prognosis of the pathology. Tie back techniques followed by ventriculectomy showed satisfactory results in the treatment of the condition.

1. LOCATION

Veterinary Hospital of the Jockey Club of São Paulo, containing a surgical center, an outpatient clinic, a clinical analysis laboratory, a pharmacy, inpatient bays, an intensive care unit (ICU), an endoscopy room, an office and an official laboratory for the diagnosis of equine infectious anemia and glanders. Located on the premises of the São Paulo Jockey Club; Gate: 6 at Rua Bento Frias, 248 - Pinheiros, São Paulo.

1.1 JUSTIFICATION FOR CHOOSING THE LOCATION

Search for knowledge related to orthopedics, anesthesiology, diagnostic imaging, physiotherapy and rehabilitation, otorhinolaryngology of athletic horses, equine medical and surgical clinic, in addition to the affinity with the area of equine sports veterinary medicine. The Veterinary Hospital of the Jockey Club de São Paulo is considered a pioneer in the segment in the country and has nationally and internationally renowned veterinarians, in addition to having a complete hospital structure and actively working with intensive care, a clinical practice of great importance in Hippiatria, serving more than 600 horses. directly or indirectly, present at the São Paulo Jockey Club.

1.2 FIELD ROUTINE DESCRIPTION

The internship began on September 2, 2019, and ended on September 30, 2019, totaling 240 hours, from 8 am to 6 pm with night shifts, from Monday to Saturday, under the supervision of Veterinarian Rodrigo Silvério Ferreira da Cruz, Graduated

from Universidade Estadual Paulista (UNESP), with residency and master's degree in Veterinary Clinic and Surgery from the University of São Paulo (USP). In addition to the supervision of the other Jockey veterinarians and hospital residents.

The activities were based on accompanying veterinarians in clinical and surgical procedures. Surgical procedures were performed in the hospital's operating room, and orthopedic, abdominal and respiratory system surgeries were performed during the internship period, in addition to monitoring of anesthetic practices. Following imaging diagnosis, thoracic and abdominal ultrasounds, endoscopies, radiographs and thermography of the limbs were performed. In the clinical part, thoracentesis, treatment of critically ill patients, lameness tests, equine infectious anemia and glanders tests, prophylactic vaccinations, sutures and necropsies were performed.

In addition to the clinical routine, sanitary procedures performed at the hospital were followed for the release and reception of animals in the riding village, such as the collection of material for the diagnosis of equine infectious anemia and glanders, identification card verification, conference of reviews and exams. In the veterinary part, the control of diuretic application was also carried out as a standard pre-race protocol recommended by the National Racing Code (CNC), in horses with exercise-induced pulmonary hemorrhage syndrome.

1.3 QUANTIFIED SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

TABLE 1 - Activities Performed

PROCEDURES	THE AMOUNT
thoracentesis	two
Thoracic ultrasound	5
Diagnosis of Tendonitis	6
Clinical Locomotor Examination	3
General anesthesia	4
Long Catheter Placement	1
Necropsy	5
EIA exam	150
glanders exam	50
Harpeggio correction	1
Band Aid	4
suture removal	1
Plaster placement	1
Endoscopy	8
laser therapy	1

Lymphatic drainage	1
ozone therapy	1
thermography	two
Lecture on Pleuropneumonia	1
radiography	15
Rabies Vaccination	300
Influenza Vaccination	200
Tetanus Vaccination	350
Encephalitis Vaccination	300
Herpes virus vaccination	300
Pre-Race Diuretic Application	400
TOTAL:	2,112

Source: Author of the Work, 2019.

2. SECOND LOCATION

Internship in the area of equine reproduction with the Veterinary Doctor André Lucas Valadares, with emphasis on embryo transfer in horses, assisted reproduction of mares, collection and freezing of stallion semen, therapy of reproductive pathologies, collections for diagnosis of (AIE) and Glanders

2.1 JUSTIFICATION FOR CHOOSING THE SECOND LOCATION

Affinity with the equine reproduction area and growing demand for qualified professionals able to perform assisted reproduction and reproductive biotechnologies such as embryo transfer.

2.2 FIELD ROUTINE DESCRIPTION

The internship lasted from July 1st to August 30th, 2019, with a total of 500 hours, from 8 am to 6 pm from Monday to Saturday under the supervision of Veterinarian André Lucas Valadares, formed by União Pioneira of Social Integration – UPIS, specialist in animal reproduction. The activities were based on monitoring the follicular dynamics of embryo donor and recipient mares through ultrasound, embryo recovery and transfer, uterine monitoring, hormone therapy, artificial insemination with fresh, cooled and frozen semen, semen collection and freezing and diagnosis of pregnancy.

2.3 QUANTIFIED SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

TABLE 2 - Procedures performed

PROCEDURES	THE AMOUNT
Pregnancy Diagnosis	460
Artificial insemination	300
hormone therapy	470
Ultrasound for Follicular Dynamics	360
Semen freezing	12
semen collection	80
Embryo Transfer	240
Blood collection for EIA and Glanders test	415
TOTAL:	2,337

Source: Author of the Work, 2019.

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LABOR OUTSOURCING: THE EXISTENTIAL DAMAGE IN OUTSOURCING

TERCEIRIZAÇÃO TRABALHISTA: O DANO EXISTENCIAL NA TERCEIRIZAÇÃO

Romeo Felix boy Junior¹

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0792-2158>

Lattes: <http://lattes.cnpq.br/3935598530515302>

Instituto Federal de Brasília, IFB, Brazil

E-mail: romeu2100@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The theme of this article is: Labor outsourcing: The existential damage in outsourcing. The following problem was investigated: is there a current in Brazil that links outsourcing to existential damage? The following hypothesis was considered in view of the problem in question; how this helplessness is dealt with, the existential labor damage by doctrine and jurisprudence. The General Objective of this work is to gather an understanding always divided between doctrine and jurisprudence linking existential damage until outsourcing. The specific objectives are: To present and differentiate existential and moral damages; the relationship of the existential damage and the health of the worker and the ways of repairing the existential damage. This work is important in an individual and social perspective, because analyzing the scientific historical context, giving up guarantees, returns us to a situation analogous to the service borrower's dependence, suppressing rights and subjecting the worker to damage, depriving him of prospering by moving away that of fundamental rights, dreams, goals and objectives of life. This is qualitative theoretical research lasting six months.

KEYWORDS: Labor Law. Outsourcing. Existential Damage. Work relationship. Social rights.

RESUMO

O tema deste artigo é: Terceirização trabalhista: O dano existencial na terceirização. Investigou-se o seguinte problema: existe hoje no Brasil uma corrente que liga a terceirização ao dano existencial? Cogitou-se a seguinte hipótese frente ao problema em questão; como é tratado este desamparo, o dano existencial trabalhista pela doutrina e jurisprudência. O Objetivo Geral deste trabalho é reunir um entendimento sempre dividido entre doutrina e jurisprudência ligando o dano existencial até a terceirização. Os objetivos específicos são: Apresentar e diferenciar os danos existenciais dos danos morais; a relação do dano existencial e a saúde do

¹ Specialist in Labor Law, Tax Law, Methodology for Teaching History and Geography. Student of Geography and Environmental Control. Bachelor of Laws and Technologist in Environmental Management. Lattes: <http://lattes.cnpq.br/3935598530515302>. Orcid : <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0792-2158>. Email: romeu2100@gmail.com.

trabalhador e as formas de reparação do dano existencial. Este trabalho é importante em uma perspectiva individual e social, pois analisando o contexto histórico científico abrir mão de garantias, nos retorna a situação análoga a dependência do tomador de serviço, suprimindo direitos e sujeitando o trabalhador ao dano, privando-o de prosperar afastando-o dos direitos fundamentais, sonhos, metas e objetivos de vida. Trata-se de uma pesquisa qualitativa teórica com duração de seis meses.

Palavras-chave: *Direito do Trabalho. Terceirização. Dano Existencial. Relação de Trabalho. Direitos Sociais.*

INTRODUCTION

The process about the changes that were caused by the course of capitalist productive restructuring over accumulation, carried out by lean, toyotist production, resulted in the beginning of the precariousness of the work force until today. Outsourcing, as it is a contemporary modality that has a significant development in the sense of preventing contracts from occurring without direct execution in order to exempt the contracting party from the final responsibility. The intermediation of human work has made workers subject to precarious conditions in the work environment, harming the recognition of the worker as a subject of previously inviolable rights and obliged to implement the fundamental right to a dignified exercise. For this excuse, there is the expectation of the speech of existential damage as a way of situating the irregularities generated by outsourcing.

The production in time based on the logic of Just in time is a new modality that arises with the circumstances that resulted from the flexible accumulation that is characterized by the set of transformations of capitalism. In this sense, it is no longer the market that adapts to the cadence of production, as was present in Fordism. The companies are horizontalized, and the non-essential activities are offered to companies that offer a specialized operation to reduce costs, raising once and for all the company's capital with this cost cut. (DELGADO, 2014, p.8).

This article seeks to analyze the existence of damages to the worker, understanding its path and mitigating factors in the National condition, answering the question, is there a current in Brazil that links outsourcing to existential damage? The Constitution of the Brazilian Republic of 1988 represented a great step for society with regard to the consolidation of labor rights as fundamental social rights. Coming from the Constitution (BRASIL, 1988) there were great advances, on the other hand, the phenomenon of globalization and the political and economic transformations that took place at the end of the 20th century in the so-called capitalist societies that marked the beginning of the confidence that it was essential to abbreviate the state powers of regulation on society, resulting in a process of liberalization and freedom for buying and selling activities (ALVES, 2015. p.18).

The practice of outsourcing can be understood as a covered phenomenon, an old practice renamed. It is understood to be old because it is a practice used since

the Industrial Revolution in order to remain within the framework of modern capitalism until the present century, and it is understood to be a new phenomenon due to the breadth, nature and centrality that it represents in the theme of flexibilization and precariousness of work. in the current moment of world capitalism or flexible accumulation (DRUCK, 2011, p. 27; DELGADO, 2015, p.144)

The hypothesis raises facing the problem in question was; how this helplessness is treated, the existential labor damage by the doctrine and jurisprudence. In summary, the existential damage affects all the daily activities of the individual, making it impossible to decide about his life. Furthermore, it leads to frustration of the life project chosen by the individual, harming the dignity of the human person, directly harming a fundamental right. It refers to the distinction between property damage and off-balance sheet damage and how the damage is repaired, according to the jurisprudential understanding in Precedent 37 of the STJ, applied to Labor Law issues to reimburse the right affected by the injuries suffered by the worker (BRASIL 1992).

In Brazil, According to Gabriela Neves and Helder Santos Amorim (2014, p.11) the insertion of outsourcing is the result of a periodic and gradual process of implantation of the Toyotist model of production in the country, which extended from the 1990s onwards. 1970, with the introduction of "quality control circles" in large companies. According to Cristiano Paixão (2006, 2006, p.8), a certain service becomes the object of classical outsourcing, which takes the form of a product, but never the worker, the workforce is not included. Currently, another modality of outsourcing is multiplying, becoming atypical compared to the classic one. The idea is around two companies, changing the object of hiring, with this the strength of the worker, called labor, is negotiated.

The general objective of this work is to gather an understanding always divided between doctrine and jurisprudence linking existential damage to outsourcing. According to Maurício Delgado (2015, p. 473), the concept of outsourcing is like the dissociation of the labor relationship from the economic relationship of work. In the course of this phenomenon, the worker is introduced into the service taker's mode of production without covering the labor relations, which remain signed with an intervening entity. Bilateral relationship is the one in which the worker provides services directly to the employer in which the employment relationship was established, it is distinguished from the trilateral model that arises with the outsourcing process.

The dissociation between the employment relationship, signed with the borrowing company, from the employment legal relationship, which is signed with the company responsible for outsourcing, generates serious imbalances, challenging not only the protective principle, but also the very concept of employer, for subject who admits and earns and another who directs, thus presenting opposition to the classic tutelary objectives that have characterized Labor Law throughout history (VIANA, 2003, p.776) The employment relationship, according to the classic model, the worker provides services of a material economic nature directly to the employer, with

whom it has an employment relationship. In the trilateral relationship under outsourcing, the services are provided to a borrower, but the employment relationship is determined with another subject, the provider company (DELGADO, 2003, p.139).

The Specific Objectives of this work are: To present and differentiate existential damage from moral damage Case; the relationship between the existential damage and the health of the worker and the ways of repairing the existential damage. Society through countless transformations that have altered the work configuration, with a deepening of the process of social distancing, resulting from labor inconsistencies. Does constitutional law, based on the premise of an order structured under the primacy of liberty and equality, have anything to say about this? (PORTO, 2013, p. 153; DELGADO, 2019, p.411).

Gabriela Neves Delgado (2006, p. 195) explains that the precariousness, generated by flexibility, has been acting in a destabilized way about the relevance of decent work and in favor of the influence of private autonomy. The persistence and consolidation of this scenario, without rigid reflection on the meaning of the Constitution, can transform Labor Law into something merely pretentious, resorting to the guarantee, social actors, of the conditions to negotiate labor relations in the private field. There is a need to rescue the relationship between the Constitution, or specifically its normative structures, with the world of work characterized by incessant transformations, which have motivated new and amplified forms of organization of the workforce. It is necessary to decide at the beginning that the number of occupations in the labor market is a result of the existing demand for products, even if they are services and not a material good, which the worker performs. Therefore, the right of access to decent work cannot be conditioned by defined offers of an economic aspect because, on the contrary, it can be easy to proliferate the so-called atypical forms of employment (PORTO, 2013, p.154; DELGADO; AMORIM, 2014, p. .133)

This work is important from an individual and social perspective, because analyzing the scientific historical context, giving up guarantees, returns us to a situation analogous to the dependence of the service taker, suppressing rights and subjecting the worker to damage, depriving him of thriving, moving away from him. fundamental rights, dreams, goals and life goals. Outsourcing in Brazil is a reasonably new procedure that has as a significant consequence the sense of always preventing a fine line between the worker and his right, always suppressed and now broken, the intermediation of human work makes workers subject to the conditions precarious at work, harming the recognition of the worker as a subject of law and preventing the realization of the fundamental right to decent work. For this reason, there is the expectation of the practice of existential damage as a way to indemnify the damage caused by mismanagement or even non-management of outsourcing.

This academic study is a literature review article, and is expected to take six months. In the first and second months, a survey of the theoretical framework was

carried out; in the third and fourth month, the literature review; in the fifth and sixth months, the elaboration of the pre-textual and post-textual elements that make up the entire work. The research option chosen was the qualitative one, where the data were obtained through research in articles, laws, jurisprudence and books, considering the relevant aspects raised by the respective authors.

The present work will use as a basis for its elaboration a broad bibliographic research, using both books and updated jurisprudence on the subject and the positions on it, in order to unite a wide collection in order to reach the desired objective for this article. A qualitative research being carried out jointly with the bibliographic base, aiming to find the most appropriate way to get to the heart of what is sought. (GONÇALVES, 2019, p.33).

LABOR OUTSOURCING: THE EXISTENTIAL DAMAGE IN OUTSOURCING

The worker faced many transformations throughout the legislative transformation over the years and the main one was to obtain the identity, or rather, its recognition as a subject of value, excluding the idea of slave, servant or property of its owner (PORTO, 2013). , p. 31; ALMEIDA NETO, 2005, p.3).

Since the changes in the means of production, limits of the working day, existential minimum, guarantees, among other changes, considered essential for the then future recognition of the contemporary human dignity focused on the worker, progress and conquest were that followed the industrial evolution, in which the balance between physical limits and demand for services was considered (CALGARO, 2014, p. 32).

Thus, among recognized principles, norms and damages, the employer daily faces limitations due to being hierarchically at an advantage in relation to the worker who, without this normative support, are exposed to the will of their superior. In this context, Existential Damage is configured as one of the possible damages in work relationships (DELGADO, 2019, p.781).

The existential damage refers to a new class of extra-patrimonial damage to the human being, its origin comes from Italian Civil Law, from Italian doctrinal and jurisprudential studies in the 80's and early 90's. Brazilian courts. Including in labor justice in actions for reparation of off-balance sheet damages (SOARES, 2009, p. 41).

The pertinent damages to the man in relation to the moral damages opened a space for the remaining types of damages to come as soon and as soon as they were appreciated by the law. In the sphere of biological damage, health discomfort, damage to psychological and physical integrity , damage to the exterior and interior of the individual, disturbances in the scope of sociability and psychological of the worker were included. The intense scope for the point of view of biological damage, made the Italian doctrine elaborate the need for a new category of damage, systematizing the countless damages borne by the worker.

The existential damage, also called damage to the existence of the worker, consists of the damage caused in the relationships associated with the normal

development of the human personality, in the personal and social sphere. Through the employer's conduct, when the employer imposes an exaggerated volume of work on the outsourced, it is how the existential damage develops, in which it inhibits and makes it impossible to live and relate in society through social, spiritual, cultural, affective, sports and even activities. even the rest that provide well-being. (LEMOS, 2020, p.48; DELGADO, 2019, p.413).

The injuries that constitute damage end up compromising their freedom of choice and cause an existential void in the person who loses the source of vital gratification. Damages of this kind make the person, in this case the worker, dispossessed of the fundamental right and obstructing the right of others that is constitutionally conferred on him, with free will to decide that he will do or not do what is peculiar to him (BEBBER, 2009, p.28; LEMOS, 2020, p.48).

Maria Cecília De Almeida Monteiro Lemos (2020, p.46) states that existential damage is understood as any damage that the individual may suffer in his or her activities. To Flaviane Rampazzo Soares (2009, p.44), considers that damage encompasses any event that negatively affects the person's complex of affairs, and is likely to have a consistent repercussion – temporarily or permanently – on their existence. it is possible to reach several areas in the individual's life, for example: a) biological subsistence activities; b) affective, family relationships; c) social relationships; d) cultural and religious activities; e) recreational activities and other activities take place, whoever the person is, they are guaranteed the right to a healthy family environment, tranquility in the development of professional tasks, or leisure.

The deprivations that the employer imposes have altered, in an unhealthy way, the habit of outsourced workers submitted to him, especially when they are directly involved in carrying out the work activity for which they were assigned in that period, preventing the self-determination that work entails. Flaviana Rampazzo (2009, p. 76) contextualizes that the demeaning living conditions that are usually imposed on such workers are also part of the existential damage, as there is no way for anyone to maintain a dignified routine under such circumstances. Concluding that the existential damage consists of submitting outsourced workers to a degrading or slave-like condition.

The distinction between existential damage and moral damage is due to the fact that it is restricted to discomfort, such as affliction, evidenced by the renunciation of a concrete activity. In the case of moral damage in the original sense, it negatively influences the disposition of the person, and it may be, concerning feeling, contrary to something that the person can do or has the duty to change the routine.

In Brazilian law, they are classified as material damages and off-balance sheet damages. Despite the fact that for many years there has been evidence of a reduction of off-balance sheet damage to moral damages, which, according to Flaviana Rampazzo Soares (2009, p.44) not only formed a long paralysis regarding the development of damages to the person, but also a stir regarding the aforementioned concept of moral damage.

The moral damage expressed on the injury that a person has suffered, in relation to his personality, configures the evil, vexation, humiliation that, beyond normality, affects intensely in the individual's psychological behavior, causing him affliction, anguish and imbalance in his well-being. (CAVALIERI FILHO, 2008, p.83 , ALMEIDA NETO, 2005, p.10).

The existential damage arises through the consequences of frustration or a projection that was prevented from achieving the individual's personal fulfillment, forcing him to relate differently in the social context. What distinguishes it from moral damage is that it has an intimate repercussion and its dimension is subjective; while existential damage is subject to objective verification (ALVARENGA; FILHO, 2013, p. 254).

Porto (2013, p. 53) and Wacquant (2005, p.10) consider the social and spatial accumulation of economic deprivation, social disaffiliation and the deterioration of the working class as daunting challenges to the modern institution of democracy. For workers with low qualifications, or those who experience a situation of unemployment, due to the decrease in jobs of the Fordist-Taylorist model, have delicate ties with the legal work network and are widely protected.

It becomes a strategy for companies to focus on activities linked to their central production core, the so-called core activity, with decentralization of support activities to other peripheral companies, inevitably making it possible to reduce the number of formal contracting costs (DELGADO, 2006, p.182).

The situation of workers in the outsourcing of services, in which Márcio Túlio Viana (2003, p.155) refers, shows an analysis that is specific to all those affected by the new flexible morphologies of work, in the sense that they roam in space and time, going back and forth, going from employment to unemployment, to underemployment and to a new job, in a permanent "short-circuit" relationship. Considering that mass unemployment opens up possibilities for the withdrawal of historic guarantees from the world working class. For Cristiano Paixão and Tiago Muniz Cavalcanti (2017, p.98), in relation to time, service providers survive from contracts with third parties, lasting a maximum of one year. Thus, the outsourced worker looks to the future with almost absolute certainty of losing his job with the contract ending. The future becomes empty, uncertain, insecure and ghastly.

In relation to space, in the sense that the market for service providers is unpredictable, the employee is not linked only to the borrower, not belonging to the staff of the company that uses its workforce. The fall in employment, the extinction of traditional jobs, the practice of various forms of underemployment, the use of skilled or unskilled labor, through alternative pacts to the employment contract, under the pretext of autonomy of will, affects the force of collective agreement of workers (ALMEIDA NETO, 2005, p.11).

Wacquan (2005, p.12) examines the various signs that point towards an excessive resocialization of salaried work, the growth of part-time and positions with variable, flexible hours, with fewer benefits, the resurgence of part-time work by

contract and work done at home; the development of teleworking ; the institutionalization of permanently temporary work (PORTO, 2013, p.127).

The precariousness is internalized divided, and fragmented, of workers within the scope of economic activity. The very logic of speed, innovation and overcoming exposed in technology is used not only in the management of manpower, but also in the treatment given to workers, who become, quickly, underdeveloped and disposable, must be overcome by others more modern, flexible and suited to the expectations of this new time and new way of working. Thébaud - Mony & Druck (2007, p. 26) argue that the time of new unemployed, of men employable in the short term, through the (new) and precarious forms of contract and, among them, outsourcing/subcontracting occupies a prominent place .

A survey was carried out by DIEESE in partnership with CUT, containing data that are profound indicators of the outsourcing phenomenon that has expanded in Brazil. They report that, currently, outsourced workers account for an average of 26.8% of the formal labor market in the country. Considering that this number (2014, p.13), however, is undervalued, because a considerable part of third-party workers is allocated in informality, on the margins of a regulated and protected right. working hours of 3 more hours per week, without considering overtime or bank of hours worked, which are not the target of the survey by the Ministry of Labor and Employment – MTE.

882,959 more jobs would be created if the working hours of workers in typically outsourced sectors were equal to the working hours of those directly hired. This, without considering overtime, bank of hours and the pace of work which, as reported by union leaders, are greater and more intense among third parties.

Another huge difference between direct workers and outsourced workers is the length of employment, as during the permanence at work it is 5.8 years for direct workers, on average, for outsourced workers it is 2.7 years. It stems from the increase in the turnover of outsourced workers - 64.4% against 33% of those directly hired. Although there has been a general increase in turnover - another exorbitant phenomenon in the national labor market - the rate grew by 19.5 percentage points among third parties, when we look at the study carried out in 2010. The research shows that the precarious nature, flexible and low cost of outsourced contracts, compared to direct employment contracts. Proving that the strategy of profit optimization through outsourcing is totally linked to the precariousness of work. A fact that the outsourcing process causes in the economy, in society, numerous impacting distortions as defended by Gabriela Neves and Helder Amorim (2014, p. 18).

Although any worker may suffer existential damage in terms of health, according to the research Dossier Outsourcing and Development: an account that does not close is an initiative of CUT/DIEESE (2014), it points out that outsourced workers are more exposed to risks of damage to health, due to excessive hours worked, compromise of your schedule. It is understood about the protection of workers' health, in a debate already carried out on the reduction of working hours to 40 hours a week in Brazil, mentions that the extension of the time of human

availability as a result of the employment contract introduces implications that have repercussions on several worker's life plans. The author emphasizes that this extension of the time of human availability that comes from the employment contract causes incidents at levels in their health and education, in addition to interfering in the plan of their family relationships that include children and adolescents (DELGADO, 2010, p. 8; ALVARENGA; FILHO, 2013, p.251).

In this sense, Amaro Alves de Almeida Neto (2005, p.7) assures us that the extension of the working day, including the restitution of overtime, drastically accentuates the possibilities of occupational, occupational diseases or work-related accidents. , while its abatement significantly reduces such probabilities of the so-called misfortune of work.

To repair the damage, an indemnity quantum is stipulated, José Felipe Ledur suggests certain parameters:

The condemnation for reparation of existential damage must be fixed considering the dimension of the damage and the patrimonial capacity of the injured party. To have a pedagogical and economic effect, the fixed amount must represent a considerable increase in the company's expenses, discouraging recidivism, but preserving its economic health (BRASIL, 2011).

We can locate the reparation of existential damage in articles 1, III and 5, V and X, of the Federal Constitution (BRASIL, 1988), in which the principle of compensation for off-balance sheet damage is reserved. The Civil Code (BRAZIL, 2002) also provides support for compensation, articles 12, caput, 186 and 927. These provisions apply in the labor sphere, based on article 8, sole paragraph, of the Consolidation of Labor Laws-CLT (BRASIL , 1943), in which it grants the fulfillment of the ordinary right to Labor Law. Contextualizing the Brazilian civil liability, the indemnity for existential damage is a resentful compliance with emphasis on its incidence in labor relations.

In the matter of Precedent 37 of the Superior Court of Justice (Brasil, 1992), it is presented that the compensation for material damage and moral damage, arising from the same fact that gave rise to them, are subject to accumulation. There may be a concentration between both, since they come from the same fact. In the same way, greater types of damage are legally possible, such as damage from repairs suffered due to aesthetic effect, injury to the worker's health and existential damage (DALLEGRAVE NETO, 2007).

If, by some eventuality, the case of moral damage is accumulated with material damage, which is an existing possibility in the legal environment, considering that one and the other start from different generating facts. We can understand how the labor jurisprudence has been managing its understanding in the face of the configuration or not of existential damage in labor relations. For example, existential damage due to the requirement of excessive working hours (BRASIL, 2014; BRASIL, 2021).

Fragmented labor relations, fragile precisely because of the precariousness process that contributed to contracts becoming unfavorable to workers. Causing the disruption of the protective directive of Labor Law, in order to meet the demands of a highly dynamic and competitive market. Based on competition and technical quality, neoliberalism ends up accentuating capitalist power and stratifies a utilitarian perspective, which sees social rights as high costs for the public and private sectors. Thus, it is possible to obtain clarity in relation to the real dimension that the transformations caused (DELGADO, 2019, p.428).

Two points that should be highlighted about outsourcing is the counterpoint between apparent employer versus hidden employer, which the execution of outsourcing can offer as a recognized link with the hidden employer. Outsourcing in the company's core activity constitutes the constitutional prohibition, moreover, it ends up removing the legitimacy of outsourcing in its core activity, due to its exercise with deviation of purpose, since the company does not take advantage of it to dedicate itself to its main interest (DELGADO; AMORIM, 2014, p.134).

Maurício Godinho (2015, p.420) argues that the consequence of illicit outsourcing is the untying of the employment relationship with the employer, the provider, composing the labor bond of the worker directly with the dissimulated employee who takes the services.

In Brazil, due to the absence of heteronomous guarantees and efficient union action, there is no effective protection against dismissal and the threat of unemployment is a factor that brings insecurity to workers and calls into question the freedom of contract, through the idea that they are induced to accept any occupation offered to them in order to have access and means of survival and consumption (PORTO, 2013, p.177).

The labor legal order distinguishes between licit and illicit outsourcing. The generic pattern of hiring the workforce in the country is according to the classic employment formula. Cases of lawful outsourcing are guaranteed by Precedent 331 of the TST, which delimits the socio-legal situations.

Legal outsourcing under Brazilian law, there is no legal precept in the country's legal system to validate labor contracts by means of which a person provides non-eventual, onerous, personal and subordinate services to others, causing the borrower to be legally responsible for the employment relationship. (ALMEIDA NETO, 2005, p.18).

The establishment of constitutional limits to outsourcing becomes a crucial instrument for the constitutionalized Labor Law to solidify the civilizing function as a protected socioeconomic inclusion of the worker, valuing human work and the democratization of power over production relations (DELGADO; AMORIM, 2014, p.159).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Labor outsourcing is an intense phenomenon and has reached a lot of space in the economic sector. Emerged with the purpose of enabling companies to adapt

more efficiently to the globalized market and reduce their expenses. Thus, the trend in capitalist society through flexibilization grows. State-enforced labor standards were seen as detrimental to the effective development of the economy.

Flexibility through deregulation, according to Gabriela Neves Delgado, clashes with protection, ensured by Labor Law, becoming contrary to all types of protective rules mechanism, in which the legitimacy of the legal system of work is seen as illicit. In turn, flexibility in order to build a more flexible legal framework, especially for the employer class.

Obtained as a legacy of the toyotist production model, dedicating itself exclusively to central production and transferring to third parties other peripheral phases of the production circuit in which a reduced period is sustained, demanding and transferring to workers the pressure for maximizing time, for high productivity rates, the reduction of labor costs and the forms of insertion and contracts.

The profit gained as a gain through human workforce generates the result for the outsourced worker being unfavorable. The workforce becomes an object of negotiation, the outsourced worker will have the value of his salary bargained, and what really matters is the acquisition of a contract for the provision of services. Despite the fact that the Constitution presents the company with the social function of offering direct employment with the worker, with maximum protection, taking into account the double protective quality of the employment regime, guaranteeing the association of the worker with the company and requesting the maximum continuity of the employment relationship, work.

The labor bond being exact with the effective service taker who in the employment contract clarifies the rules relevant to the real working class, with the purpose of repairing inequality of installments that happened before the outsourcing process. The doctrinal and jurisprudential reflections originate from the premise that the question of the constitutional limits of outsourcing encompasses, in addition to the entrepreneur's freedom of initiative, also the state duty of constitutional protection of the fundamental rights of workers. Due to the legislative omission on outsourcing, it is up to jurisprudence and doctrine to apply the control of this process, with the purpose of limiting the effects with the essential principles and rules that use the workforce. In the question of constitutional identity, which is always open, incomplete and fragmented, the relationship between what is ideal and what is real is important, reflecting the very character of law.

And the risks of maintaining a system of protection that are not constitutionally adequate are, at the same time, weakens the constitutional practice and process of marginalization of workers, including all the consequences of insecurity on account of unequal treatment can manifest.

Unlimited outsourcing conveys the idea that it protects social liabilities, leading to the belief that the practice actually produces numerous advantages. The real fact is quite different. According to constitutionalized labor law, the employment relationship in outsourcing is greatly expanded, causing the worker to be unable to access rights and guarantees.

It is not true that outsourcing creates jobs. These jobs would have to exist to produce and perform the services needed by the large company. However, the company responsible for outsourcing provides precarious work, moreover, with longer working hours and extrapolating work pace, it actually ends up reducing the number of jobs.

And as a consequence of the effects of outsourcing being precarious, existential damage arises and that is constituted in several species, among them, one that develops in work relationships. A harm is constituted through the person's existence, in order to make it difficult to allow them to decide to be happy, preventing their choices and decisions. The displeasures and disappointments generated by the work make the employee stuck in situations and conditions that make it impossible to carry out his life project, both personally and professionally.

The provision of service is carried out in such a way that the employer bears the risks and losses incurred at any time. Subordination is an indispensable point, the employer manages the tasks and the employee must obey them, preventing them from making their own decisions and without the agreement of those in charge, which can be the entrepreneur, the manager, among others. The existential damage is real, it obtains characteristics, so it gives the possibility of indemnification.

The Labor Court proposes to prevent and civilly restitution the injuries imposed on the employee, observing the damage, the proportion of the employer's fault or willful misconduct and his economic condition.

Rescuing the promise of universalization of fundamental rights everywhere is important for Labor Law, it means inclusion in the protection system for workers. And the absence of a constitutionally inadequate system are factors that lead to weakening of constitutional practice for workers, as a result of insecurity and inequalities.

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STRETCH TREATMENT: A RESEARCH FOCUSED ON AESTHETIC BIOMEDICINE*TRATAMENTO DE ESTRIAS: UMA PESQUISA VOLTADA A BIOMEDICINA ESTÉTICA***Cecília Carvalho de Oliveira**Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2960-0651>

Cenecista Faculty of Rio das Ostras, FACRO, RJ, Brazil

Email: ceciliaoliveira.c@gmail.com**Raquel Chaves**Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9534-7730>

Cenecista Faculty of Rio das Ostras, FACRO, RJ, Brazil

Email: raquel.chaves@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

Increasingly, the aesthetic procedure has been sought with objectives ranging from personal satisfaction to pathological treatments. Every day new protocols are created, new aesthetic devices and instruments, new cosmetic formulations, all with one purpose: to keep the skin young and free from imperfections. One of the treatments that has been shown to be very efficient in this regard is micropuncture. A technique that consists of damaging the most superficial layers of the skin in order to cause controlled inflammation, and promote the activation of collagen cells. The increase in these cells activates the production of collagen and elastin, substances responsible for the firmness and elasticity of the skin. The micropuncture technique in the treatment of stretch marks and investigate the effects. It should be noted that the success of the technique goes beyond epithelial uniformity and, consequently, good tissue aesthetics, with benefits for the patient's self-esteem and personal satisfaction of the professional, who has in his hands the possibility of observing the evident improvement of the patient's skin, as long as hold the knowledge and properly execute the micropuncture. that micropuncture is an effective technique in the treatment of stretch marks, with the reduction in size, in millimeters, provides an improvement in the framework of this dysfunction. Some assets help in the process of formation of collagen and elastin, promoting the filling of the skin, changing its appearance.

KEYWORDS: Micropuncture. Collagen. Microneedling. Treatment.**RESUMO**

Cada vez mais o procedimento estético tem sido procurado com objetivos que vão desde a satisfação pessoal a tratamentos patológicos. Todos os dias são criados novos protocolos, novos aparelhos e instrumentos estéticos, novas formulações cosméticas, todas com um só intuito: manter a pele jovem e livre de imperfeições. Um dos tratamentos que tem se mostrado muito eficiente neste quesito é a micropuntura. Uma

técnica que consiste em lesionar as camadas mais superficiais da pele afim de provocar uma inflamação controlada, e promover a ativação de células colágenas. O aumento destas células ativa a produção de colágeno e elastina, substâncias responsáveis pela firmeza e elasticidade da pele. A técnica da micropuntura no tratamento das estrias e investigar os efeitos. Convém apontar que o sucesso da técnica vai além da uniformização epitelial e conseqüentemente boa estética tecidual, com benefícios para a autoestima do paciente e satisfação pessoal do profissional, que tem em suas mãos a possibilidade de observar a evidente melhora da pele do paciente, desde que detenha o conhecimento e execute adequadamente a micropuntura. que a micropuntura é uma técnica eficaz no tratamento de estrias, com a redução do tamanho, em milímetros, proporciona uma melhora no quadro dessa disfunção. Alguns ativos auxiliam no processo de formação de colágeno e elastina, promovendo o preenchimento da pele, mudando o seu aspecto.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Micropuntura. Colágeno. Microagulhamento. Tratamento.

INTRODUCTION

Stretch marks are atrophies of the acquired skin due to the rupture of elastic and collagen fibers, at first reddish and then whitish, there is evidence that their appearance is multifactorial, not only mechanical and endocrinological factors, but also genetic predisposition, leading to the imbalance of the structures that make up the connective tissue. They appear mainly on the thighs, buttocks, abdomen, breasts and back of the trunk. Described as: strips or lines, with depression or elevation of the fabric, in which there is a change in color and texture. Stretch marks appear on the body where the skin has suffered excessive mechanical strength (PEREIRA, AZEVÊDO, TEXEIRA, 2009).

The term stria was first spoken in 1898. Atrophic striations, striae distensae or popularly known as striae, can be defined as a skin degenerative process, which is benign and varies in color according to the evolutionary phase (MONDO, 2004; AMARAL 2008). It is an acquired cutaneous atrophy that has several nomenclatures, vary according to languages, possible etiologies and, aspect of the skin macroscopically analyzed. Clinically, they are characterized by morphology, generally linear, atrophic and superficial and, occasionally, discreetly furrowed, with minimal transverse wrinkles to their largest axis that disappear when drawn (VAZIN, 2011; WHITE, 2007)

1. Structure and function of the skin.

The skin is a covering organ, has a flexible and resistant membrane and is the largest organ in the human body, composed of three layers of tissues: epidermis, dermis and hypodermis. The epidermis is the most superficial layer of the skin, formed by stratified squamous epithelium and stratum corneum, considered the main barrier to permeation. It is a region that has many lipids and keratin, organized in lamellar layers, which end up impairing the diffusion of assets (SILVA, 2010; OGUIDO; SHIBATTA, 2011; LEONARDI, 2004).

1.1 Epidermis

The skin is considered to be composed of the epidermis, stratified horny epithelium whose main cellular components are macrophage cells and are involved in various pathologies, such as mycoses and contact dermatitis and cells of the melanic system. These cells are distributed in five epithelial layers. They are: corneal layer (peeling layer), lucid layer (of flattened cells and little apparent nucleus), granular layer (very flattened cells with granular structure) and the keratinization process, spiny layer or Malpighi (composed of polyhedral cells) begins perfectly placed), germ layer (basal layer, composed of young cells that multiply constantly) (JUNQUEIRA, 2004; CHENEIDER, 2009; BORGES 2010)

1.1.1 Dermis

The Dermis is located under the epidermis, a layer where blood vessels, sebaceous glands and nerves are found. Under the dermis, there is also the subcutaneous tissue, formed by fibrous, elastic and fatty tissues. There are four macromolecules produced by mesenchymal cells that are involved in the composition of the dermis: elastin (elastic fibers), proteoglycans, glycosaminoglycans and collagen. The dermis is constituted primarily by a fundamental substance (interstitial), fibers, nerve vessels, in addition to polysaceous follicles and sweat glands. These structures are distributed in three main regions: superficial or papillary dermis, deep or reticular dermis, adventitial dermis (JUNQUEIRA 2004; SCHENEIDER, 2009; SILVA, 2010)

1.1.2 Hypodermis

The hypodermis is extremely important because it fixes the epidermis and dermis to the underlying structures, and is also known as the subcutaneous mesh, subcutaneous tissue or superficial fascia. As mammals consume energy continuously, but feed intermittently, the importance of an energy reservoir, represented by adipose tissue, is understood. The distribution of fat is not uniform in all regions of the body. In normal individuals, some regions never accumulate fat, such as the eyelid, the umbilical scar, the penis, and the folds in the joints. In other regions, on the contrary, there is a greater accumulation of adipose tissue: the proximal portion of the limbs, the abdominal wall, especially the lateral portions (GUIRRO and GUIRRO, 2002).

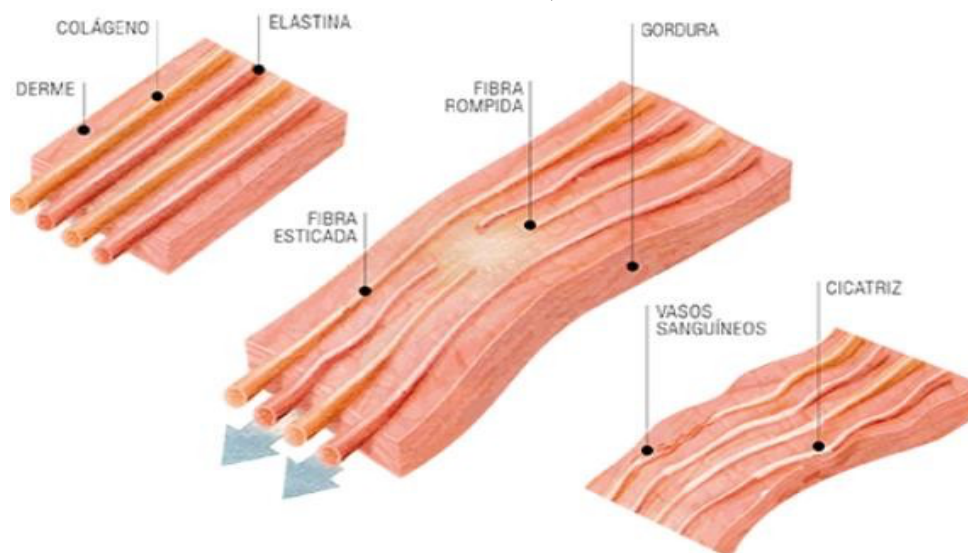
The hypodermis is related in its upper portion to the deep dermis, constituting the dermo-hypodermic junction, in general, seat of the secretory portions of the apocrine or eccrine glands and of hair, vessels and nerves. Functionally, the hypodermis, in addition to a reserve nutritive deposit, participates in the thermal insulation and in the mechanical protection of the organism against external pressure and trauma and facilitates the mobility of the skin in relation to the underlying structures (LEONARDI, 2008; SAMPAIO; RIVITTI, 2001).

2. HISTOLOGY OF STRETCHES

Stretch marks are nothing more than a type of symptom presented by the skin in a state of atrophy, which can be caused by a reduction in the activity of fibroblasts in the production of extracellular matrix and in the rupture of existing fibers. The lesions show loss of elasticity and compaction, but are histologically differentiated from senile lesions or scars, because in them fibroblasts are stellate and in atrophic the predominant fibroblast shape is the globular one, as shown in figure 1 below. For this reason, they are completely different histological alterations, and cannot be compared with any other dermal lesion (VANZIN, 2011; BRAVIM, 2007)

FIGURE 1: illustrative image of the stretch mark scar

Source: Lima, 2010



3. MOST COMMON TYPES OF STORY

The most common types of stretch marks are described as follows:

A) Pink: consists of the initial process of formation of healing due to the rupture of blood vessels. Its shape in this phase is reddish, the inflammatory character predominating, and localized edema, swelling and itching may appear. The treatment in this phase shows better results, considering that the cells are still alive and have a greater capacity for regenerative response. (Macedo; 2010)

B) Nacreous: they are older streaks, grayish-white or yellowish in color. They present this formation because the melanin is no longer produced in the place where the fibers break. Its main characteristic is the marked decrease in the thickness of the skin, forming a depression, like a scar, which results in its definition as such. The treatments mainly involve the narrowing and alleviation of depression, although some authors consider that, at this stage, they are not as effective, serving only to improve the appearance of the stretch mark, making it more narrow and reducing its depression. In the words of Guirro and Guirro (2004, p. 392), stretch marks are considered atrophic due to their characteristics of decreasing the thickness of the skin, “[...] due to the

reduction in the number and volume of its elements and is represented by thinning, pleating, dryness, less elasticity, thinning of the hair”. In atrophic streaks, it is common to observe aspects of central depression and hypochromia, but with the preservation of skin attachments, such as hair, sweat and sebaceous glands. See below in figure 2. C) Albas: White lesions, depressed and finely wrinkled, look similar to scars; Epidermal atrophy and decreased collagen density. (Guirro and Guirro; 2004, p. 392)

Figure 2: whitish streaks (pearly)

Source: <https://clinicapremium.com.br> accessed in March 2018

4. SOCIAL IMPACT

In researching some experimental articles, the participants showed psychological distress that provoke reflections on how much an organic problem, considered common, can hinder the experience of the pregnancy or weight loss process. The results also demonstrated the importance of body image for these women, and their relationship with self-esteem. Body image refers to the perception of the image that a person has of his own body and the feelings generated by this perception; it is seen by scholars as an entity in constant self-construction and self-destruction, in constant change, growth and development. Conscious and unconscious processes are involved and experiences, memories, intentions and aspirations are part of it. It also encompasses the relationship with the environment and with the body images of others, as well as the attitudes of others towards their own bodies and their relationships. It is a mental representation that is made of yourself; being plastic and changeable it prints different and individualized meanings. It is strongly conditioned by social standards interfering in behavior, particularly in interpersonal relationships (SCHILDES, 1999; GRIEP and AQUINO, 2012)

The constant search for appropriate resources and techniques to repair connective tissue damaged by stretch marks, in search of alternatives to, if not eradicate, at least minimize the physical and psychosocial consequences of stretch marks (AZEVEDO, TEIXEIRA and SANTOS, 2009 and PEREIRA, SILVA and SILVA, 2008). Aesthetics is a constant of new means of treatment, especially those that

perceive bodily and facial results. In a study by a cosmetics laboratory, it was observed that stretch marks are among the five main causes of female insecurity. Approximately 45% of Brazilian women between 15 and 25 years of age present this aesthetic problem, not only as a result of growth, but also in adulthood, this percentage reaches 80%, mainly because of pregnancy and after menopause,

5. MICROPUNCTURE

The micropuncture was developed by the Argentine beautician Java Jeiman, in 1989, with the objective of promoting skin stimulation with dermograph and appropriate cosmetics, thus initiating an inflammatory process. collagen and elastin, reconstructing the broken fibers. It is a treatment based on dermocosmetics, such as hyaluronic acid, lactic acid, collagen, vitamin C and growth factors that are applied directly to the area to be treated (NOGUEIRA, 2007, SILVA et al., 2014, CORPO, 2015).

In the micropuncture the demographer is used, a device in the form of a pistol or a pen, weighing 60 grams, containing inside a motor and a transmission shaft, on the outside a base with speed adjustments, a handle, a head and a tip (Figure 4).

Its vibrators provide back and forth movements driven by the transmission shaft that, through the speed base, vary the speed, being changed according to the depth of the skin to be worked, together with a stainless steel needle (measuring 6cm in length) with the plastic support and 0.39mm in diameter) and the plastic guide tip that determines the size of the external needle. The techniques used in the procedure are: Puncture, insertion of the needle in points on the groove without using pressure in the application, not exceeding 0.2 mm in depth, thus, reaching only the papillary dermis, and scarification, sliding over the line of the streak with the needle at a 45° angle (LIMA; LIMA; TAKANO, 2013). Observe in figure 3 below.

FIGURE 3: Photograph of a dermograph device



Source: tudobelaestetica.com.br

5.1 Procedure

The procedure is considered to be non-invasive, since the stimulus occurs punctually on top of each stretch mark in isolation, at the superficial level of the skin. Two different types of needles can be used, being a polypropylene needle for scarification (sliding over the striae that will stimulate a local and controlled inflammatory process) or a fine needle with a tip, which will be punctured throughout the stretch mark extension. The puncture, in addition to contributing to the formation of the inflammatory process, promotes the opening of microchannels that facilitate the permeation of important active principles, such as polyhydroxy acids. A great advantage of this technique is that it does not damage the epidermis, as there is no removal of tissue, only disruption, thus the patient's recovery is faster. Observe in figures 4 and 5 (SILVA;

FIGURE 4: Before and after the micropuncture session in pearly streaks.



Source: <https://clinicadtratatianapizani.com.br>

FIGURE 5: before and after treatment with micropuncture in white streaks (whitish).



Source: Ligia Lotério (2018)

Mechanism of action

The mechanism of action of the technique is divided into three stages: percutaneous collagen induction, healing and maturation. The first stage begins with the loss of fullness of the cutaneous barrier, aiming at the breakdown of keratinocytes, which allows the release of cytokines, such as interleukin and interleukin 1 α , the latter predominating. Cytokines promote dermal vasodilation, in addition to the migration of keratinocytes for the purpose of restoring epidermal damage (LIMA; LIMA; TAKANO, 2013).

In the second phase, healing, cell proliferation occurs, that is, the exchange of neutrophils for monocytes, with angiogenesis, epithelialization and proliferation of fibroblasts, subsequent to the production of type III collagen, elastin, glycosaminoglycans and proteoglycans. Simultaneously, TGF - α and TGF - β (fibroblast growth factors) are released by monocytes. On average, five days after the injury, the fibronectin matrix is complete, enabling collagen deposition below the basal layer of the epidermis (LIMA; LIMA; TAKANO, 2013).

And, finally, in the third phase, the maturation phase, there is a slow replacement of type III collagen by type I collagen, which is more durable and can last from five to seven years. The tissue is therefore regenerated and the appearance of the skin is improved. See tables 1 and figure 6 below. (LIMA; LIMA; TAKANO, 2013).

5.3 Phototypes

TABLE 1: Phototype table

Phototypes	Group	Erythema	Pigmentation	Sensitivity
I	White	Always burns	Never tans	Very sensitive
II	White	Always burns	Sometimes you get a tan	Sensitive
III	Light brunette	Moderate burning	Moderate tans	Normal
IV	Brunette moderate	Burns little	Always tans	Normal
V	Dark brunette	Burns rarely	Always tans	Not very sensitive

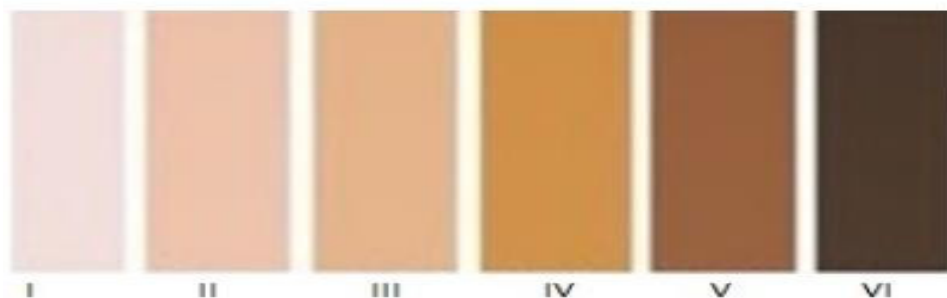
SAW	Black	Never burns	Always pigmented	Insensitive
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Source: Callander, 2012

The most famous classification of skin phototypes is the Fitzpatrick scale, created in 1976, by the dermatologist and director of the Dermatology department at the Harvard Medical School, Thomas B. Fitzpatrick. He organized the classification into phototypes according to each person's ability to sunbathe under sun exposure, sensitivity and tendency to turn red under the sun's rays. Fitzpatrick performed this scale from empirical visualizations. (PORTAL, 2015).

Within this Fitzpatrick classification, people who have phototype VI may have hyperpigmentation. Hyperpigmentation occurs due to increased pigmentation of the skin, which takes on a darker color than the original color. It occurs mainly after an injury to the skin, such as a scratch, an acne lesion, inflammation or allergy (RIBEIRO; OHARA, 2002) as shown in figure 8.

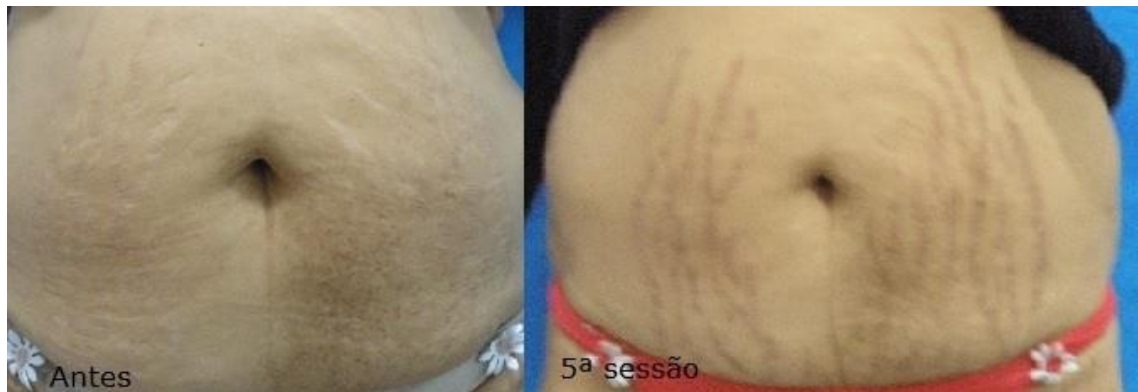
FIGURE 6: phototypes



Source: Plena, 2015

Hyperpigmentation is reversible through the use of depigmentants. They are defined as active ingredients used in industrialized topical preparations that interfere in the synthesis of melanin production, with the purpose of clearing the skin's hyperpigmentations, used in cases such as chloasma, melasma, ephelids, freckles and post-inflammatory hyperpigmentations such as acne blemishes, insect bites, burns, among others. See in figure 7 a case of hyperpigmentation in stretch marks (FRIZO, 2010)

FIGURE 7: Hyperpigmentation in pearly streaks in a phototype IV patient.



Source: Larissa Veloso Gomes

5.4 Most used assets

With an enhanced effect, the active will direct to a faster and more efficient response of the skin through micro channels that facilitate the absorption of the active effectively, being able to increase the penetration of larger molecules by up to 80%. Thus, it is possible to affirm that the combined action of micropuncture and cosmetic assets can enhance the results (KLAYN; LIMANA; MOARES, 2012; GARCIA, 2013; PIATTI, 2013).

TABLE 2: most used assets in microneedling procedures, the following stand out:

Vitamin C	Powerful antioxidant that increases levels of pro-collagen messenger RNA types I and III.
Vitamin A	Stimulates the production of fibroblasts.
Vitamin B3	Used in the treatment of hyperchromias.
Copper Peptides	Required at synthesis in collagen performed by fibroblasts.
Zinc	Required at synthesis in elastin and collagen production.
Growth Factors	They are released by the body after micropuncture, but they can also be inserted into the skin.

Source: information searched by the author

6. BACKGROUND

Stretch marks usually occur from a mechanical process of the skin, such as pregnancy and weight loss. This event impairs the appearance of the skin, which starts to present a scar on its surface. When it comes to minimizing the scars on the skin, treatment options in aesthetic offices and clinics abound.

Dermatology and aesthetics are making great strides in the field of beauty and the secret is to choose a reliable clinic and, above all, a professional duly qualified with a specialist title by the Brazilian Society of Aesthetic Biomedicine (SBBME) or Brazilian Society of Dermatology (SBD), who will prescribe the best treatment protocol for each patient, taking into account the individuality of each patient. These are the most qualified professionals to carry out the procedures mentioned in their resolutions. Micropuncture is a procedure that recently arrived in Brazil and has already given us something to talk about. Its effects are fantastic, as mentioned, it improves the scars of stretch marks by promoting the replacement of collagen and elastin and improving them until they are imperceptible. This new treatment procedure is now considered the gold standard for stretch marks. It is important that the equipment is registered with the National Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA). This certification guarantees the quality of the product, for example, in relation to the steel used, number of needles, length and diameter of the needles, the sterilization of the same and thus avoiding contamination and complications. The importance of looking for a qualified professional, an appropriate place for the patient to perform the procedure is essential, as patients with problems already mentioned are contraindicated. number of needles,

length and diameter of the needles, sterilization of the same and thus avoiding contamination and complications. The importance of looking for a qualified professional, an appropriate place for the patient to perform the procedure is essential, as patients with problems already mentioned are contraindicated. number of needles, length and diameter of the needles, sterilization of the same and thus avoiding contamination and complications. The importance of looking for a qualified professional, an appropriate place for the patient to perform the procedure is essential, as patients with problems already mentioned are contraindicated.

7. GOALS

The objective of this study is to point out the success of the micropuncture technique in the treatment of stretch marks and investigate the effects. It should be noted that the success of the technique goes beyond epithelial uniformity and, consequently, good tissue aesthetics, with benefits for the patient's self-esteem and the personal satisfaction of the professional, who has in his hands the possibility of observing the evident improvement of the patient's skin, provided that hold the knowledge and properly execute the micropuncture. Even with the success of the technique, in Brazil, there is not a high number of researches about its benefits, the intention of this research is to add positively the micropuncture technique in stretch marks and show its benefits.

The present study has the specific objective of describing the mechanism of action of micropuncture in stretch marks and also gathering scientific data that prove the effectiveness of the treatment.

8. METHODOLOGY

The methods used in this research are based on bibliographic research, aiming to expose important points about the micropuncture technique. Articles from the Scielo, Surgical and cosmetic Dermatology, google scholar, PubMed databases were used between March and November 2018.

9. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE 3: from the analyzed articles we have:

Author and Year	Objective of the study	Results of
LIMA, EV A .; LIMA, M A .; TAKANO, D. (2013).	Elucidate the mechanism of action of the microneedling technique.	It was verified the use of microneedling as a way of conveying assets with Retinol and Vitamin C
ADY AUST AND VOGT (2010)	The effectiveness of the percutaneous collagen induction technique in stretch marks.	For the study, 22 female people underwent the application of the technique and resulted in an improvement in the overall appearance of the skin.
LANGE, AN; COSTA, R .; BUENO, JS	Treatment of striated skin using the microneedling method.	They showed positive results after performing 6 treatment sessions.
LANGE; COSTA E BOENO (2013)	Association of microneedling with growth factors in atrophic stretch marks	They obtained a positive result after nine sessions, proving to be effective.
FLAG OF MELLO (2014)	Improvement in the striated area being noticeable to patients after treatment.	On a satisfaction scale of 1 to 10 where the majority of patients reported being satisfied with the treatment after two sessions were held.
RIBEIRO(2002)	To verify the effectiveness of the microneedling technique in patients with high phototypes.	It was found that people who have phototype VI, may have hyperpigmentation.

<p>KLAYN; LIMANA; MORAES; GARCIA PATITI. (2012; 2013).</p>	<p>To verify the effectiveness of this technique in conjunction with the permeation of assets.</p>	<p>There was a significant improvement after three microneedling sessions with 15-day intervals associated with an asset complex.</p>
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Through this literature review, based on 20 articles from which they were researched, the authors report the success and the importance of percutaneous collagen induction in the micropuncture technique in stretch marks associated or not with assets, according to the classification of skin phototypes. suggests that the higher the phototype, the greater the risk of hyperpigmentation, so the technique does not provide a significant improvement in cases of phototype VI. Although in recent years the use of the technique to soften stretch marks has increased, the micropuncture technique and the publication of scientific papers on the subject is still recent, which makes it difficult to compare them.

For Fabbrocini, (2009) the needles need to penetrate more deeply to stimulate the production of elastic fibers from the deep layers of the dermis towards the surface.

According to Lima (2013), the technique promotes advantages and disadvantages, as it states that the main positive points are: stimulating the production of collagen without removing the epidermis; healing time is shorter, with less risk of side effects to ablative techniques; low cost when compared to procedures that require technologies with high investment. And the points considered by him to be negative are: technical procedure that requires training; recovery time if moderate to profound injury is indicated.

According to Doddaballapeer (2009) the micro lesions caused on the skin, stimulate the production of collagen, generating an inflammatory process, increasing the synthesis of collagen, elastin and other substances present in the tissue, restoring the integrity of the skin. According to Lima et. al., 2013 microneedling makes the skin thicker and more resistant, in addition to having a shorter healing time compared to other treatments. It also assists in the permeation of assets, such as the growth factor, contributing to a significant improvement in treatment.

10. CONCLUSION

In the research conducted here, one can observe the mechanism of action of the microneedling technique, the reduction of the social impact on the lives of patients who have stretch marks, that micropuncture is an effective technique in the treatment of stretch marks, with the reduction of size, in millimeters, provides an improvement in the framework of this dysfunction. Some assets help in the process of formation of collagen and elastin, promoting the filling of the skin, changing its aspect, what could

be observed during the research is that according to the classification of skin phototypes, it is concluded that the higher the phototype, the greater the risk of hyperpigmentation, so the technique does not provide a significant improvement in cases of high phototype, as it has the risk of post-inflammatory hyperchromia even though it is reversible, the depigmentation process is slow. Measures may be adopted by esthetic biomedical to improve this dysfunction. There are studies on the treatment with growth factors, some biomedical esthetes and use the technique associated with a mixture of compounds, as it helps in improving the technique. It was concluded that the micropuncture technique is effective, has low cost and low risk of side effects.

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**DISCURSIVE TEST OF THE COMPETITION FOR SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL
TECHNICIAN: RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC SERVER BEFORE
SOCIETY¹**

*PROVA DISCURSIVA DO CONCURSO PARA TÉCNICO SOCIOEDUCATIVO:
RESPONSABILIDADE DO SERVIDOR PÚBLICO PERANTE A SOCIEDADE*

Roniclesia Soares da Silva²

Lattes: <http://lattes.cnpq.br/6540071501737127>

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7847-7990>

Faculty of Science and Education Sena Aires, GO, Brazil

E-mail: roniclesia2016@gmail.com

Alessandra Cristiane da Silva Firmino³

Lattes: <http://lattes.cnpq.br/8812227947400639>

Orcid: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6364-8662>

Faculty of Science and Education Sena Aires, GO, Brazil

E-mail: alessandretiane@gmail.com

WORK REVIEW:

GONÇALVES, Jonas Rodrigo; CRUZ, Thiago Monteiro. Discursive Test of the Contest for Socio-Educational Technician: Public Servant's Responsibility Before Society . **JRG Journal of Academic Studies**. Year I, n1 , 2018.

ABSTRACT

This is a review of the article entitled "Discursive Proof of the Contest for Socio-Educational Technician: Responsibility of Public Servants Before Society". This article is authored by: Jonas Rodrigo Gonçalves; Thiago Monteiro Cruz. The article reviewed here was published in the journal "Revista JRG de Estudos Acadêmicos", in Year I, n. 1.

KEYWORDS: Dissertation. Writing. Competitions. Exam.

RESUMO

Esta é uma resenha do artigo intitulado "Prova Discursiva do Concurso para Técnico Socioeducativo: Responsabilidade do Servidor Público Perante Sociedade". Este artigo é de autoria de: Jonas Rodrigo Gonçalves; Thiago

¹Article linguistically revised by Jonas Rodrigo Gonçalves.

² Graduated in Law at Faculdade Sena Aires.

³ Graduated in Pedagogy; Graduated in Law at Faculdade Sena Aires.

Monteiro Cruz. O artigo aqui resenhado foi publicado no periódico "Revista JRG de Estudos Acadêmicos", no Ano I, n. 1.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Dissertação. Redação. Concursos. Prova.*

REVIEW

Jonas Rodrigo Gonçalves and Thiago Monteiro Cruz, in a clear and forceful way, discuss the discursive test given by Fundação Universa in 2015, for the position of socio-educational technician, with the central objective of showing which criteria Fundação Universa used to correct the test.

Gonçalves and Cruz make it clear that the cultured norm of the Portuguese language is the basis for assessing the ability to express oneself in written form. They also state that, for evaluation purposes, the dissertation text must have a maximum of 30 lines, and be formulated based on the theme exposed by the examining board, with the candidate being expected to write at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the number of lines suggested.

The authors clarify that the dissertation text points to an essay elaborated from the "dissertation" genre, and that, to convince the reader of his point of view, the author of the dissertation must be clear in his writing, and consistent in his arguments. The evaluation will be worth between zero and twenty points, it must be handwritten legibly, with a pen made of colorless and transparent material, with black or blue ink.

In the article, they significantly explain that the speech test will be canceled if there is an identifying mark in any space that is intended only for the transcription of the text, since the particularity of a mark that identifies the candidate can give space to the understanding of fraud. They also clarify that the candidate must be careful not to fail to address the topic in its entirety, as it will have a zero score if a leak is identified. The content domain grade, with a maximum of twenty points, will be divided according to the argumentation, critical elaboration, argumentative coherence and adequacy to the theme. It is necessary to understand how punctuation is distributed in order to write a good essay. The development of the theme is verified from the argumentation criterion, the argumentative coherence is the criterion that evaluates the sequencing and ordering of the arguments. It should be noted that the sequence of ideas is important, as presenting the ideas in order will ensure a logical and quick understanding. Both the intervention of the topic addressed and the importance of the arguments are evaluated by the criterion of critical elaboration.

Gonçalves and Cruz, in a relevant way, state that writing is always a challenge, so a range of knowledge is necessary so that the content domain can be developed through the theme, it is essential that the writer has researched other sources related to the theme. . Attention should be paid to consistency, and also to impartial argumentation.

The authors clearly add that the total value of the grade is multiplied by three. That is, the essays have a great weight in the evaluation of the contest. The technique in this case, in addition to writing, the grammar needs to be in accordance with what the bank requires from the writer. Knowing the standard of criteria of the examining board will really help you pass the essay.

The text, with propriety, clarifies that the dissertation test is the fear of the candidates, but paying attention to the maximum number of lines that are asked, usually thirty or at least fifteen, being on top of the subject and correct spelling help a lot. Remembering that the more the writer writes clearly, the more chances of increasing the points.

The article, efficiently, defines that according to the board, proceeding to the performance of the essay in what is grammatically and dissertationally requested, the student will surely pass to the second phase. The student should, even if he does not have much knowledge about the subject addressed, seek facts, information and even give an impersonal opinion.

The manuscript, objectively, explains that in this case the committee itself asks for an argument about the mentioned topic, one cannot escape the topic or speak vaguely, it happens that the editor writes so much, and, some comment does not do justice to the topic, there he is out of the game, that is, he failed in writing. Caution, observation and argumentative textual resourcefulness are necessary.

The work, in a pertinent way, informs that it must be discussed in a way that exposes the fact without giving an opinion, but informing the exposed, which makes the text more flexible for the writer, as long as it meets the rules established by the board, which is judicious in relation to organization and argumentative planning.

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COLETA SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL

Year II I, Vol. III, n.5, Jan.- Jun., 2019

ISSN: 2763-6496

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4780073>

Submission date: 01/13/2019. Acceptance date: 06/20/2019.

Revista

Coleta Científica

ISSN: 2763-6496



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