

Computerization of primary health care in Brazil: the network of actors

Informatização da atenção primária à saúde no Brasil: a rede de atores

Informatización de la atención primaria a la salud en Brasil: la red de actores

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the network of human and non-human actors involved in the computerization of primary health care in the Brazilian federal government. **Method:** A qualitative study that used as a theoretical reference the actor-network theory and as a methodological reference the cartography of controversies. Data analysis was carried out using Gephi software, and through the extraction of reports, informed by the actor-network theory. **Results:** We found a network of 288 connections among 33 actors, composed mainly of nonhuman influencers of computerization. These actors are distributed throughout 3 inter-related communities, and manage the network by defining obligations, penalties, conflicts and intentionalities, thus influencing the success of the intended computerization. **Final considerations:** The network of actors at the federal level generates situations that, in many cases, hamper the successful implementation of a nationwide computerization strategy.

Descriptors: Nursing Informatics; Medical Informatics; Primary Health Care; Information Technology; Family Health.

RESUMO

Objetivo: Analisar a rede de atores humanos e não-humanos envolvidos na informatização da atenção primária à saúde na esfera federal do governo brasileiro. **Método:** Estudo qualitativo que utilizou como referencial teórico a teoria ator-rede e como referencial metodológico a cartografia de controvérsias. A análise dos dados se deu por meio do software Gephi e a partir da técnica de extratos de relatos com ponto de vista da teoria ator-rede. **Resultados:** Constatou-se uma rede de 288 ligações entre 33 atores, composta majoritariamente por não-humanos influenciadores da informatização. Os atores estão distribuídos em 3 comunidades, que se relacionam entre si, agenciando a rede a partir da definição de obrigatoriedades, penalidades, conflitos e intencionalidades, influenciando o sucesso da pretendida informatização. **Considerações finais:** A rede de atores na esfera federal mobiliza situações que, em muitos momentos, obstaculizam o sucesso da implantação de uma estratégia de informatização de abrangência nacional.

Descritores: Informática em Enfermagem; Informática em Saúde; Atenção Básica à Saúde; Tecnologias da Informação; Saúde da Família.

RESUMEN

Objetivo: Analizar la red de actores humanos y no-humanos que están involucrados en la informatización de la atención primaria a la salud en la esfera federal del gobierno brasileño. **Método:** Estudio cualitativo que ha utilizado como referencial teórico la teoría actor-red y como referencial metodológico la cartografía de controversias. El análisis de los datos se dio por medio del programa Gephi y desde la técnica de extractos de relatos con punto de vista de la teoría actor-red. **Resultados:** Se ha constatado una red de 288 conexiones entre 33 actores, que está conformada mayoritariamente por no-humanos influyentes de la informatización. Los actores están distribuidos en 3 comunidades, que se relacionan entre sí, agenciando la red desde la definición de las obligatoriedades, las condenas, los conflictos y las intencionalidades, influyendo el éxito de la pretendida informatización. **Consideraciones Finales:** La red de actores en la esfera federal moviliza situaciones que, en muchos momentos, obstaculizan el éxito de la implantación de una estrategia de la informatización de abarcadura nacional.

Descriptorios: Informática en Enfermería; Informática en Salud; Atención Básica a la Salud; Tecnologías de la Información; Salud de la Familia.

INTRODUCTION

In 2013, the Brazilian Ministry of Health established the e-SUS Primary Care strategy (e-SUS AB)⁽¹⁾, with the intention of computerizing Primary Health Care (PHC) throughout the national territory. The strategy employed two software systems, the Simplified Data Collection (CDS) and the Electronic Citizen's Medical Record (PEC), in addition to all necessary technological infrastructure: computers at all points of care; qualified broadband internet access; transportable devices for registration; among others⁽²⁾.

The e-SUS AB strategy brings possibilities for advancements and improvements in information use⁽³⁾. However, its success depends not only on technical aspects, but also on the acceptance of the various involved actors, and their mobilization towards the goal of computerization⁽⁴⁾. Indeed, for a strategy that aims to computerize the *entire* PHC service to be successful, it needs to go beyond technical attributes per se. One needs to think in terms of sociotechnical relations as a network of human or nonhuman actors, at a given time and place⁽⁵⁾. In order to understand these sociotechnical relations, which underlie the e-SUS AB strategy, the Actor-Network Theory (ANT) is presented as an appropriate theoretical referential⁽⁶⁾—also applicable in the context of health and nursing⁽⁷⁾.

In ANT, human and nonhuman actors, also called “actants,” have the capacity for agency because they participate in a network's actions, transforming it. In turn, the “network” is understood as the interactions between these actants, and yet every actor is a network, just as every network can be an actor. The social dynamic is not simply the actor, or the network in which the actor is inserted, but the association between these entities, as well as the exchanges across their connections. The perspective of the social dynamic as being comprised of several nodes and multiple relations allows one to follow along and delineate the production of phenomena⁽⁶⁾.

Although the e-SUS AB strategy was recently instituted and is in its early stages of implementation, studies have shown that, in addition to human actors, nonhumans also have a role in their implementation, as they influence PHC professionals and their daily work^(3,8). Thus, for the implementation of this strategy to be successful, it is important to identify the participating humans and nonhumans and how they relate in the network, describing their influences, especially at the federal level, the instance responsible for the strategy's conception and planning, to be adopted by the states and municipalities. In this sense, we came up with the following guiding question: How is the e-SUS AB network of actants formed in the government's federal sphere?

OBJECTIVE

To analyze the network of human and nonhuman actors involved in the computerization of primary health care in the Brazilian government's federal sphere.

METHODS

Ethical aspects

This study is in accordance with Resolution 466/2012 of the National Health Council and was submitted to the Committee of

Ethics in Research with Human Beings of the Federal University of São João del-Rei, where it was authorized.

In order to guarantee the anonymity of the human actors of the e-SUS AB, they were coded as “HA” and listed according to their order of appearance.

Theoretical-methodological reference and type of study

This is a qualitative study, in which ANT was used as a theoretical reference. The ANT proposes to follow and map actants' movements and the influences traversing their reciprocal connections. Its task is to map and delineate the network's dynamics, tracing actors in the act of their agency and mapping these traces⁽⁶⁾.

Our methodological reference was the “cartography of controversies,” considered a set of techniques to explore and visualize controversies and discussions, observing and describing social debate, especially—but not exclusively—around technical and scientific problems⁽⁹⁾.

Scenario of the study

The cartography of controversies contemplates four movement pathways that have to be traversed⁽¹⁰⁾. Firstly, it is necessary to search for a gateway into the network (initial scenario), which, in the case of this study, was the site of the Department of Primary Care (DAB) of the Ministry of Health. This was a conscious choice, considering that the e-SUS AB strategy is conceived at the federal level. The Ministry of Health acts as a regulatory body, and the DAB website is the *locus* where all supporting materials, including legislation, communication channels, and software systems are available for states and municipalities to download.

When walking through the network in pursuit of its actors, the researcher can be directed to other scenarios⁽⁶⁾. From the DAB website we were directed to a virtual community—the Community of Practices/e-SUS AB (Comunidade de Práticas/e-SUS AB)—a relevant communication channel indeed, since it proved to be a medium of extreme importance for this study's object, providing us with countless debates and declarations from the most diverse actors, acting at different governmental levels.

Source and data collection

The second pathway is the identification of spokespersons representing the network⁽¹⁰⁾. We attempted to establish the relationships between all actors, including concordant and discordant voices. One of the network's spokesmen was the Minister of Health. However, spokespersons have also emerged from municipalities, regional health centers and states, leaving their traces (i.e., speeches) in the Community of Practices/e-SUS AB online platform.

During the data collection period, which took place between August 2016 and October 2017, the researchers mapped a series of posts on the Community of Practices/e-SUS AB portal (published between January 2015 and October 2017), with the purpose of assimilating the perceptions of the most diverse operators of the e-SUS AB strategy throughout the country. A database containing around 48 posts was generated and analyzed using the “Extracts of reports based on the Actor-Network Theory” technique.

The third movement pathway is the access to inscription devices, that is, every script or visual exposition able to materialize the network⁽¹⁰⁾. Inscription devices were cataloged as follows: manuals, ordinances, directives, edicts, minutes, technical notes and public notes, dealing with the object under study. Such devices were available on the websites of the following organs: Ministry of Health; DAB; Tripartite Interagency Committee (CIT); National Council of Health Secretaries (CONASS); National Council of Municipal Health Secretariats (CONASEMS); and the Technical Chamber of Information and Health Informatics of the CONASS (CTIIS).

Data analysis

The analysis using the “cartography of controversies” method comprises the fourth movement pathway: the mapping of associations. It is a question of delineating and analyzing the links established between the various actors (human and nonhuman) that make up the network⁽¹⁰⁾.

To this end, the following procedures were performed^(10,11): exhaustive reading of the information extracted from the inscription devices; in-depth description of the social dynamics of the studied phenomenon, reaggregating events and ordering them chronologically; identification of the mediating actants (those that modify the network) described in the inscription devices and directly involved with the object of study; identification of the connections between actants based on the description of the object of study (connections are considered to exist when there is some kind of relationship between two actants—conflict, agreement, divergence, questioning, synergy, among others); creation of a database containing nodes (actants) and edges (links). We identified 33 nodes and 288 edges.

In order to visualize the connections between the network’s actants, the visual display tools of the Gephi 0.9.1 software⁽¹²⁾ were used, by importing the database created by the researchers to the software’s “Data Laboratory.” Each node of the Gephi network can be considered an actant, whose thickness and the size of its source corresponded to the number of edges (Degree of connection) it has with the other nodes. The edges were assigned the “Undirected” type, for cases when the connection between two nodes is necessarily reciprocal.

In the “overview” tab of the software, the following procedures were performed to change the network’s appearance: execution of “modularity” analysis; coloring of the nodes using the “Partition – Modularity Class” function; stipulation of the size of the nodes and the source according to their “Degree”; and use of the “ForceAtlas 2” standard layout algorithm.

Based on these parameters, the software automatically generated the network, allocating its nodes according to link affinities and giving rise to agglomerations of strongly connected nodes called clusters, which, in sociotechnical terms, represent common-interest groups (communities). These were differentiated by colors to facilitate their interpretation.

We also made use of the technique “Extracts of reports based on the Actor-Network Theory”⁽¹³⁾. In this analytical technique, excerpts that illustrate the network’s connections are extracted from the collected reports. These excerpts help to understand the interaction between actants and were essential for the task

of interpreting the network, conferring it meanings mediated by ANT’s concepts.

RESULTS

The network of human and nonhuman actors involved with the e-SUS AB strategy at the federal level (Figure 1) has 3 clusters. The first one is comprised of the MINISTRY OF HEALTH and other actants, which appear in purple; the second is made by the components of the DAB SITE, in orange; and the third by the following agglomerate of actants: CIT; CONASS; CONASEMS; CTIIS and its Technical Notes (NT), shown in green.

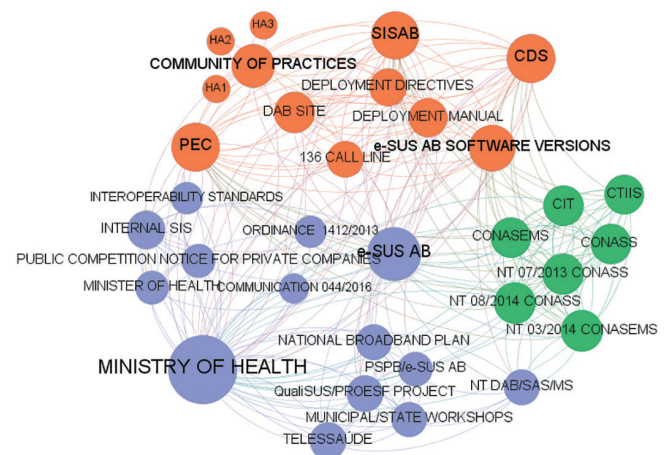


Figure 1 – The network of human and nonhuman actors of the e-SUS Primary Care Strategy (e-SUS/AB) at the federal level, Brazil, 2017

It is worth pointing out that the greater visibility of the actants MINISTRY OF HEALTH, e-SUS AB, e-SUS AB SOFTWARE VERSIONS, PEC, COMMUNITY OF PRACTICES, SISAB and CDS is due to the high number of connections they have with the other actors in the network, showing their importance and centrality in the analyzed registration devices.

Determinations and legislation for the implementation process of the e-SUS AB strategy stem from the purple cluster, comprised of the largest number of actors in the network and guided by the Ministry of Health. In the course of the network’s social dynamics, this cluster influences the implementation of the strategy through standardization, deployment actions and guidelines, as illustrated by the figure, but also through mandates and penalties, as shown in the following excerpt:

[...] as of January 2016, the information must be sent to the SISAB database. The failure to send information to SISAB for three (3) consecutive mandates will warrant the suspension of resources received from the Primary Care Block ...⁽¹⁴⁾.

Another nonhuman actor, appearing with a high Degree in the purple cluster, is “PUBLIC COMPETITION NOTICE FOR PRIVATE COMPANIES,” which represents the opening of the public space to software companies aiming at the implementation of the e-SUS AB strategy in the municipalities. This is done by means of:

Company hiring, through accreditation, to implement electronic medical records in the Basic Health Units, by means of a solution that includes hardware, software, maintenance of IT equipment, training of health professionals and technical support for use of the Electronic Medical Record, as specified in this basic project and its Appendices⁽¹⁵⁾.

When only the network of connections is extracted from the software, the nonhuman actor “PUBLIC COMPETITION NOTICE OF PRIVATE COMPANIES” has its edges connected only with the actants MINISTER OF HEALTH, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, INTERNAL SIS, INTEROPERABILITY STANDARDS and PEC (Figure 2). Such conformation of the network demonstrates a relationship of proximity and exclusivity of bonds between such actants.

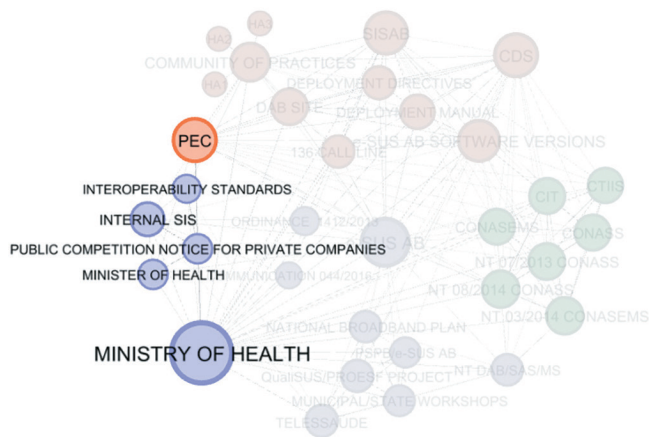


Figure 2 – Network of connections belonging to the node “PUBLIC COMPETITION NOTICE FOR PRIVATE COMPANIES,” of the e-SUS Primary Care (e-SUS AB) federal strategy, Brazil, 2017

Another nonhuman belonging to the purple cluster is “INTEROPERABILITY STANDARDS.” Through the reports available in the Community of Practices, one can clearly see that a considerable range of Brazilian municipalities makes use of private health information systems (INTERNAL SIS), which do not share the standards of interoperability and health information determined by Ordinance 2073⁽¹⁶⁾. As a consequence, some municipalities have difficulties exporting their health data to the ministerial base:

I imported the thrift file from third-party software and the BPA and the reports from the unit where I am using the third-party software appear blank. I have already tried support via the 136 [call line], via email with the DAB and I have read forum posts about the problem, however there are only users complaining, no one who has already found a solution to the problem came to the forum to share it! Has anyone seen this problem? Do you know how to solve it? I need help! (HA1)

In the orange cluster are the software systems related to the e-SUS AB strategy, their updates, the support materials, communication channels and parameters for their deployment. This cluster has many links with the purple cluster, precisely because the DAB is an internal instance of the Ministry of Health, being responsible for making the computerization process operational.

The “e-SUS AB VERSIONS” node also emerged as a nonhuman with many links in the network; thus, its prominence in the orange cluster (Figure 1). This is due to the various updates carried out by the Ministry of Health and made available to municipalities on the DAB website. With each new version, CDS and PEC software systems undergo changes in their functionality: new input forms are created or modified, and new support materials are made available. However, the various updates have promoted difficulties for the adaptation of AB professionals, as pointed out in the Community of Practices:

ERROR IN THE NEW VERSION OF THE PEC. 2.2.09 – FAILS TO GENERATE REPORTS. Good morning! Version 2.2.09 of the PEC does in fact have this error: it does not generate the reports and it does not process the files. I had to go back to the previous version because we need to generate some reports and the new version fails to do so. I think they should have tested this before releasing the new version, as downgrading to previous versions of the PEC is very laborious. (HA2)

In the orange cluster, it is important to emphasize the relevance of the nonhuman “COMMUNITY OF PRACTICES.” This actant highlights weaknesses in the implementation of the e-SUS AB strategy in the states and municipalities:

I have the same issue. There's barely any intelligent support for the e-SUS system, and that's the truth: when you call 136, and they hardly know the basics. My e-SUS is installed on a single PC, with the ORACLE database, and I have had this problem for some time now. I have already called them, but no one is able to explain me how to solve the issue. Ah, and there's more! I had to figure out the installation into ORACLE myself, since the e-SUS website doesn't tell you how to do anything. That's what you get for building a system using rookie personnel and without a test base, just to see how far it can go. I'm already thinking about hiring a third-party company again, because support was better, and they were actually able to solve the problem. They take their time, but they do solve it. (HA3)

The green cluster (Figure 1), comprised of the nonhuman actors CONASS, CTIIS, CIT, CONASEMS and their Technical Notes are a community with greater inter-node proximity. Besides, their nodes are about equally sized, pointing to a certain homogeneity in the number of links between these nodes and also to their non-centrality.

These actants make observations on the e-SUS AB computerization strategy by issuing Technical Notes (NT) (NT07/2013 CONASS; NT08/2014 CONASS; NT03/2014 CONASEMS), highlighting: “lack of software testing”; “information security issues”; “deficiencies in reports generated for municipal and state management”; “need for re-registration of the entire population”; “underestimated costs”; “need for deadline extensions”; “need for building professional capacities”^(17–19).

In response to the notes made by CONASS and CONASEMS, the Ministry of Health issued another nonhuman actant, a Technical Response Note (NT DAB/SAS/MS) (Figure 3), in an attempt to answer to certain demands, highlighting its initiatives to address criticism: “implementation of the NATIONAL BROADBAND PLAN”; “Organizing several STATE AND MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS”; “Approval

to externalize criticisms and issues that had an influence able to overlap their own network, and this may or may not be met with resistance, depending on the intensity of these manifestations⁽⁶⁾.

Thus, in the federal network of actors, it is already possible to hear voices from states and municipalities pointing to certain aspects of the real panorama of primary care computerization via the e-SUS AB strategy. In this sense, what can be extracted from these other networks are reports that alert to weaknesses of the process: continuous changes in software versions that end up negatively influencing the professionals' workflow; difficulties for municipalities that have their own internal SIS to dump their data into the Health Information System for Primary Care (SISAB); reports from advisory bodies diagnosing deficiencies and requesting adjustments; difficulties reported by users in the Community of Practices, generating resistance; and other difficulties in the municipalities and states, which jeopardize the system's deployment.

Even if they are only latent, such frailties have already been observed in previous processes of deployment and use of information systems in the context of the Brazilian PHC. Studies show that the inadequate use of data collection instruments compromises the quality of information⁽³¹⁾. In addition, according to the scientific production about the old Primary Care Information System (SIAB), in addition feeding the system with nonconformities, health professionals used it merely as a registration form⁽³²⁾. A recent integrative review⁽³³⁾ discusses reports by national studies of weaknesses in the implementation of health information systems, data inconsistencies and lack of standard terminology. Its findings reinforce the idea that the implementation of the e-SUS AB strategy reproduces certain historical problems related to the deployment of technologies in the context of Brazilian public health.

Limitations of this study

The high number of nonhuman actors in comparison to human actors present in this study is associated with the fact that we were willing to use published documents to map the network of actants. This fact may be considered a limitation of the study and at the same time serve as a suggestion for future research.

Further studies are therefore recommended, in order to map the networks of actants and their influences on the process of implementing the e-SUS AB strategy at the state, regional and municipal levels.

Contributions to the area of nursing, health or public policy

Considering the current panorama of implementation of the e-SUS AB strategy in the federal context, this study's findings can guide interventions, public policies and new strategies that potentiate the use of information technologies in the PHC, taking into account the reality of networked socio-technical relations.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

At the federal level, the network of actors is mostly comprised of nonhuman actors who have the capacity for social action, influencing the e-SUS AB strategy. The social action carried out in this context is based on the relationships established between these actors in a dynamic network, generating situations that, in many moments, hinder the deployment of a national-scope computerization strategy.

The conformation of the network of actants that compose the federal sphere involves several actors, in various instances; these actors imprint their intentionalities and, therefore, modify the e-SUS AB strategy, making the network dynamic and complex. We can already hear voices from states and municipalities pointing out weaknesses in the concrete panorama of the strategy's deployment. These weaknesses need to be overcome, so that the computerization initiative is not frustrated and that ABS professionals are able to create meanings for the use of information technologies, legitimizing them.

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