

## Boletim BiblioCovid

Boletim BiblioCovid v.3 n.8, Agosto 2022 | Qualidade de vida e Covid-19

Boletim destinado a apresentação de estratégias e artigos científicos sobre temas relacionados à Covid-19. Gostaria de um boletim com sua temática? Sugira novos temas aqui: [BiblioCovid\\_sugestao\\_de\\_tema](#)

## Qualidade de vida e Covid-19



### Vocabulário controlado

MeSH – Medical Subject Headings (NLM/NIH)  
DeCS

### Bases utilizadas

LILACS/ Medline/BVS

### Termos Utilizados (com base nos Descritores em Ciências da Saúde – DeCs/ MeSH):



### Descritores e/ou palavras-chave

Quality of life  
Qualidade de Vida  
COVID-19  
Infecções por Coronavirus Coronavirus Infections  
Infecção Pelo Sars-Cov-2  
Doença por Novo Coronavírus (2019-ncov)  
2019 ncov Disease  
Brasil  
Brazil

### Filtros utilizados

Texto Completo

### Estratégias de busca

((Quality of life OR Qualidade de Vida) AND (COVID-19 OR Infecção Pelo Sars-Cov-2 OR Infecções por Coronavirus OR Doença por Novo Coronavírus (2019-ncov) OR 2019 ncov Disease OR Coronavirus Infections) AND (Brasil OR Brazil)) AND (mj:("Qualidade de Vida")) AND (year\_cluster:[2020 TO 2022])

Seleção dos dez artigos mais relevantes, segundo critérios da base de dados Portal regional BVS, incluindo o filtro "texto completo"

## 1. Qualidade de vida do fonoaudiólogo brasileiro frente à pandemia da COVID-19

Doi:<https://doi.org/10.1590/2317-1782/20212021034>

### Resumo

Objetivo: Descrever a qualidade de vida (QV) do fonoaudiólogo brasileiro e relacionar com aspectos sociodemográficos, profissiográficos e relativos à atuação na pandemia de COVID-19. Método: Estudo epidemiológico de base populacional, transversal. A pesquisa envolveu fonoaudiólogos do Brasil, que foram convidados a responder, on-line, o formulário WHOQOL-bref sobre a sua saúde e QV, além de questões sociodemográficas e profissiográficas. Resultados: Participaram 609 fonoaudiólogos na faixa etária entre 21 e 65 anos e média de 34 anos. Menores pontuações no domínio físico da QV foram dadas por fonoaudiólogos do sexo feminino, que faziam atendimento ambulatorial, não trabalhavam em clínica particular, atuavam de forma indireta na pandemia, se afastaram do trabalho e cujo motivo de afastamento foram aspectos psicoemocionais; no domínio psicológico, sexo feminino, ausência de companheiro, que trabalhavam em clínica particular ou outro local e que atuaram de forma direta ou indireta na pandemia; no domínio relações sociais, ausência de companheiro, em atendimento ambulatorial, mas não em clínicas particulares; e no domínio meio ambiente, menores escores na raça/cor preta e parda, nos com ausência de companheiro, que faziam atendimento domiciliar, mas não em clínica particular ou gestão/administrativo ou outro. Conclusão: O fonoaudiólogo brasileiro apresentou mais baixos escores de QV nos domínios psicológico e meio ambiente e verificou-se que a sua QV está relacionada a fatores como sexo, cor/raça, presença de companheiro, região do conselho, ambientes de atendimento, atuação direta com pacientes de COVID e diagnóstico de COVID-19.

### Referência

NASCIUTTI NETO, Rubens; MOURÃO, Ýleris de Cássia de Arruda; ARAÚJO, Fernanda Cardoso de Oliveira. Qualidade de vida do fonoaudiólogo brasileiro frente à pandemia da COVID-19. **CoDAS**, [São Paulo], v. 34, n. 3, p. 1-8, 2021. Disponível em: <https://www.scielo.br/j/codas/a/Hw8JRKfY9XPmpV3bJt9Twhs/?lang=pt>. Acesso em: 25 ago. 2022.

## 2. Qualidade de vida relacionada à saúde de profissionais de enfermagem na Bahia na pandemia da COVID-19

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.1590/2177-9465-EAN-2021-0467pt>

### Resumo

Objetivo: Identificar fatores associados à qualidade de vida relacionada à saúde de profissionais de enfermagem da Bahia durante a pandemia da COVID-19. Método: Estudo transversal, amostragem tipo snowball com 113 enfermeiras(os) e técnicas(os) de enfermagem. De setembro/2020 a maio/2021, num formulário eletrônico, coletaram-se informações sociodemográficas, ocupacionais, epidemiológicas e de qualidade de vida, avaliada pelo questionário WHOQOL-BREF nos seus domínios Físico, Psicológico, Relações sociais e Meio ambiente. Utilizou-se regressão linear múltipla para identificar fatores associados à variação dos domínios do WHOQOL-BREF. Resultados: Baixos escores de qualidade de vida associaram-se significativamente a várias características dos profissionais: ser caso suspeito de COVID-19, no domínio Físico; ficar sem exercer a profissão por causa da COVID-19, nos domínios Físico e Psicológico; trabalhar exclusivamente em instituições privadas, no domínio Relações sociais; ter mais idade, no domínio Relações sociais; e não receber apoio social de outras pessoas, nos domínios Físico, Psicológico, Relações sociais e Meio Ambiente. Conclusão e implicações para a prática: Ter mais idade, vínculo exclusivo com instituição privada, ser caso suspeito de COVID-19, ficar sem exercer a profissão por causa da COVID-19 e não receber apoio social associaram-se à baixa qualidade de vida de profissionais de enfermagem durante a pandemia.

### Referência

ROCHA, Maria Adriana Mota; CARVALHO, Fernando Martins; LINS-KUSTERER, Liliane Elze Falcão. Qualidade de vida relacionada à saúde de profissionais de enfermagem na Bahia na pandemia da COVID-19. **Esc. Anna Nery Rev. Enferm**, Rio de Janeiro, v. 26, n. esp., maio 2022. Disponível em <https://www.scielo.br/j/ean/a/ZSyxGCYMY3NqDqLWfhPBGZP/?lang=pt>. Acesso em: 25 ago. 2022.

## 3. Effects of the social isolation generated by Covid-19 on the quality of life of the population in two Brazilian cities

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.36311/jhgd.v31.12609>

### Resumo

INTRODUCTION: COVID-19 is a highly transmissible virus that is causing very serious problems in the world's health, generating major political and financial problems. There are numerous risk factors related to this disease, ranging from morbidities to social and family issues. OBJECTIVE: to evaluate the effects of the social isolation generated by Covid-19 on the quality of life in the population of two Brazilian cities. METHODS: cross-sectional study. This survey with an online platform uses the drive's Google Forms tool to assess the population's quality of life through the SF-36 protocol. The research was carried out in two different cities of the Brazilian confederation. One in Santo André in São Paulo and Rio Branco in Acre State. The selection was carried out randomly in both groups (Acre and São Paulo), with 109 and 62 participants respectively in this first moment. RESULTS: regarding gender, women are in greater numbers participating in the city of Santo André, than in Rio Branco, with (80.6% and 48.6%), respectively. Likewise, Santo André has an average age younger than in Rio Branco in relation to the age group. When we compared the dimensions between the two states, performing a Mann-Whitney statistical analysis, statistical differences appeared in three dimensions: functional capacity, pain, and vitality, with better quality of life in these three domains for the city of Rio Branco. CONCLUSION: the city of Rio Branco, has a positive score compared to the city of Santo André, in most of the domains analyzed.

### Referência

LEITÃO, Francisco Naildo Cardoso; FERREIRA, Carlos Roberto Teixeira; ABREU, Katiuscia Larsen de; DEUS, Maura Bianca Barbary de; MACEDO JUNIOR, Hugo; MORAIS, Mauro José de Deus. Effects of the social isolation generated by Covid-19 on the quality of life of the population in two Brazilian cities. **J. Hum. Growth Dev.**, [São Paulo], v. 31, n. 3, p. 405-413, dec. 2021. Disponível em:

<https://revistas.marilia.unesp.br/index.php/jhgd/article/view/12609>. Acesso em: 25 ago. 2022.

## 4. Quality of Life of Vegetarians during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Brazil

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/nu13082651>

### Resumo

Health emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic can negatively impact quality of life (QoL) due to higher levels of stress, social isolation, and uncertainties. In this scenario, distinct population groups might react differently. Vegetarians, who follow a non-conventional dietary pattern, could be more vulnerable to the abrupt changes in normal life routine and economic instability. Therefore, this study aimed at evaluating if the current pandemic situation somehow affected vegetarians' QoL. A cross-sectional study was carried out in Brazil between 28 July and 14 September 2020 to evaluate the QoL in vegetarians during the pandemic period. Vegetarian adults replied to an online survey that included the VEGQOL and WHOQOL-BREF instruments to evaluate QoL and questions related to the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 1282 individuals participated. Only 3.8% had tested positive for COVID-19, but 39.9% affirmed having a family member who tested positive for the disease. Almost half (46.3%) of the sample had an income drop due to the pandemic. Results of QoL scores in the different subcategories of vegetarians were similar to previously published data. Individuals who had already tested positive for COVID-19 had lower QoL scores than those who did not test positive, but only in the VEGQOL. QoL was lower for the participants who declared that Sars-Cov-2 had already infected a family member for almost all the parameters evaluated. On the other hand, an income drop affected QoL only partially. Studying how vegetarians are influenced by such conditions contributes to the generation of relevant data that can be used to support healthcare and public policies in the future.

### Referência

HARGREAVES, Shila Minari; NAKANO, Eduardo Yoshio; HAN, Heesup; RAPOSO, António; ARIZA-MONTES, Antonio; VEGA-MUÑOZ, Alejandro; ZANDONADI, Renata Puppim. Quality of Life of Vegetarians during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Brazil. **Nutrients**, [s. l.], v. 13, n. 8, July 2021. Disponível em: <https://www.mdpi.com/2072-6643/13/8/2651>. Acesso em: 25 ago. 2022.

## 5. Health-Related Quality of Life and Experiences of Brazilian Celiac Individuals over the Course of the Sars-Cov-2 Pandemic

Doi: <https://doi.org/10.3390/nu13051582>

### Resumo

Since the end of 2019, the world has been facing an unpredicted COVID-19 pandemic with consequences for the economy, environment, society, and health. The COVID-19 pandemic has increased the risk of death, bringing unbearable psychological pressure upon people worldwide. For celiac patients, the pandemic may represent an additional burden concerning the inherent aspects of celiac disease (CD) that compromise these individuals' quality of life (QoL). Therefore, the objective of this study was to evaluate Brazilian celiac patients' QoL during the course of the COVID-19 pandemic caused by its outbreak and rapid spread and subsequent restrictive measures in addition to the dietary restrictions and other burdens caused by CD. This country-wide cross-sectional study was conducted using a self-administered instrument previously validated in Brazilian-Portuguese to investigate the QoL of individuals with CD. Data collected through the online self-administration of the Brazilian version of the celiac disease quality of life questionnaire (CDQ) comprised 674 CD individuals' responses. Although pandemics have historically posed a challenge for Brazilian population, this period was not associated with a negative impact on Brazilian CD individuals' QoL. During the pandemic, the QoL of Brazilian's with CD was more affected by gastrointestinal aspects than emotions and social aspects and worries. Gender, age, marital status, having (or not) children, occupation, and a positive test for COVID-19 did not affect CD individuals' QoL. However, the study revealed a larger burden and diminished QoL for individuals not following a gluten-free diet and those using antidepressants. Additional research is necessary to verify how the length of the pandemic will affect celiac individuals and then compare those outcomes compare to the COVID-19 period and after.

### Referência

FALCOMER, Ana Luísa; FARAGE, Priscila; PRATESI, Cláudia B; PRATESI, Riccardo; Gandolfi, Lenora; NAKANO, Eduardo Yoshio; RAPOSO, António; ZANDONADI, Renata Puppín. Health-Related Quality of Life and Experiences of Brazilian Celiac Individuals over the Course of the Sars-Cov-2 Pandemic. **Nutrients**, [s. l.], v. 13, n. 5, may 2021. Disponível em: <https://www.mdpi.com/2072-6643/13/5/1582>. Acesso em: 25 ago. 2022.

## 6. Clinical outcomes and quality of life of COVID-19 survivors: A follow-up of 3 months post hospital discharge

Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.rmed.2021.106453>

### Resumo

Over 66 million people worldwide have been diagnosed with COVID-19. Therefore, understanding their clinical evolution beyond hospital discharge is essential not only from an individual standpoint, but from a populational level.

**OBJECTIVES:** Our primary aim was to assess the impact of COVID-19 on health-related quality of life (HRQoL) 3 months after hospital discharge. Additionally, we screened for anxiety and depression and assessed important clinical outcomes.

**METHODS:** This was a single-center cohort study performed in Sao Paulo (Brazil), in which participants were contacted by telephone to answer a short survey. EQ-5D-3L was used to assess HRQoL and clinical data from patients' index admission were retrieved from medical records.

**RESULTS:** We contacted 251 participants (59.8% males, mean age 53 years old), 69.7% of which had presented with severe COVID-19. At 3 months of follow-up, 6 patients had died, 51 (20.3%) had visited the emergency department again and 17 (6.8%) had been readmitted to hospital. Seventy patients (27.9%) persisted with increased dyspnoea and 81 had a positive screening for anxiety/depression. Similarly, patients reported an overall worsening of EQ-5D-3L single summary index at 3 months compared to before the onset of COVID-19 symptoms (0.8012 (0.7368 - 1.0) vs. 1.0(0.7368 - 1.0),  $p < 0.001$ ). This affected all 5 domains, but especially pain/discomfort and anxiety/depression. Only female sex and intensive care requirement were independently associated with worsening of HRQoL.

**CONCLUSION:** Patients hospitalized for COVID-19 frequently face persistent clinical and mental health problems up to 3 months following hospital discharge, with significant impact on patients' HRQoL.

### Referência

TODT, Beatriz Costa *et al.* Clinical outcomes and quality of life of COVID-19 survivors: A follow-up of 3 months post hospital discharge. **Respir. Med.**, Londres, v. 184, ago. 2021. Disponível em: [https://www.resmedjournal.com/article/S0954-6111\(21\)00159-1/fulltext](https://www.resmedjournal.com/article/S0954-6111(21)00159-1/fulltext). Acesso em 25 ago. 2022.

## 7. Qualidade de vida e desfechos em longo prazo após hospitalização por COVID-19: Protocolo para um estudo de coorte prospectivo (Coalizão VII)

Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.5935/0103-507X.20210003>

### Resumo

**Introdução:** Os efeitos provocados pela COVID-19 em longo prazo são desconhecidos. O presente estudo tem como objetivo avaliar os fatores associados com a qualidade de vida relacionada à saúde e os desfechos em longo prazo em sobreviventes à hospitalização por COVID-19 no Brasil.

**Métodos:** Este será um estudo multicêntrico de coorte prospectivo, aninhado em cinco ensaios clínicos randomizados desenhados para avaliar os efeitos dos tratamentos específicos para COVID-19 em mais de 50 centros no Brasil. Pacientes adultos sobreviventes à hospitalização por infecção por SARS-CoV-2 comprovada ou suspeita serão seguidos por um período de 1 ano, por meio de entrevistas telefônicas estruturadas. O desfecho primário é o escore de utilidade para qualidade de vida relacionada à saúde após 1 ano, avaliado segundo o questionário EuroQol-5D3L. Os desfechos secundários incluirão mortalidade por todas as causas, eventos cardiovasculares graves, rehospitalizações, retorno ao trabalho ou estudo, condição funcional física avaliada pelo instrumento *Lawton-Brody Instrumental Activities of Daily Living*, dispneia avaliada segundo a escala de dispneia modificada do *Medical Research Council*, necessidade de suporte ventilatório em longo prazo, sintomas de ansiedade e depressão avaliados segundo a *Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale*, sintomas de transtorno de estresse pós-traumático avaliados pela ferramenta *Impact of Event Scale-Revised* e autoavaliação da condição de saúde, conforme a Escala Visual Analógica do EuroQol-5D3L. Serão utilizadas equações de estimativas generalizada para testar a associação entre cinco conjuntos de variáveis (1 - características demográficas, 2 - condição de saúde pré-morbidade, 3 - características da doença aguda, 4 - terapias específicas para COVID-19 recebidas e 5 - variáveis pós-alta atualizadas) e desfechos.

**Ética e disseminação:** O protocolo do estudo foi aprovado pelos Comitês de Ética em Pesquisa de todas as instituições participantes. Os resultados serão disseminados por meio de conferências e periódicos revisados por pares.

### Referência

ROSA, Regis Goulart *et al.* Qualidade de vida e desfechos em longo prazo após hospitalização por COVID-19: Protocolo para um estudo de coorte prospectivo (Coalizão VII). *Rev. Bras. Ter. Intensiva*, Rio de Janeiro, v. 33, n.1, 2021. Disponível em: <https://www.scielo.br/j/rbti/a/4PPZnCTrD4f7FyWFnzDn3kR/>. Acesso em: 25 ago. 2022.



## 8. The Impact of Frailty on the Relationship between Life-Space Mobility and Quality of Life in Older Adults during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Doi:<https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12603-020-1532-z>

### Resumo

**BACKGROUND:** The COVID-19 pandemic has led to abrupt restrictions of life-space mobility. The impact of shelter-in-place orders on older adults' health and well-being is still unclear.

**OBJECTIVE:** To investigate the relationship between life-space mobility and quality of life (QoL) in older adults with and without frailty during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**DESIGN:** Multicenter prospective cohort study based on structured telephone interviews.

**SETTING:** Four geriatric outpatient clinics in the metropolitan area of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

**PARTICIPANTS:** 557 community-dwelling adults aged 60 years and older. **MEASUREMENTS** The Life-Space Assessment was used to measure community mobility before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, and a previously validated decrease of  $\geq 5$  points defined restricted life-space mobility. Frailty was assessed through the FRAIL (fatigue, resistance, ambulation, illnesses, and loss of weight) scale. The impact of shelter-in-place orders on QoL was evaluated with the question «How is the COVID-19 pandemic affecting your QoL?», to which participants could respond «not at all», «to some extent», or «to a great extent». We used ordinal logistic regressions to investigate the relationship between restricted life-space mobility and impact on QoL, adjusting our analyses for demographics, frailty, comorbidities, cognition, functionality, loneliness, depression, and anxiety. We explored whether frailty modified the association between life-space mobility and impact on QoL.

**RESULTS:** Participants were on average  $80 \pm 8$  years old, 65% were women, and 33% were frail. The COVID-19 quarantine led to a restriction of community mobility in 79% of participants and affected the QoL for 77% of participants. We found that restricted life-space mobility was associated with impact on QoL in older adults during the pandemic, although frailty modified the magnitude of the association (P-value for interaction=0.03). Frail participants who experienced restricted life-space mobility had twice the odds of reporting an impact on QoL when compared with non-frail individuals, with respective adjusted odds ratios of 4.20 (95% CI=2.36-7.50) and 2.18 (95% CI=1.33-3.58).

**CONCLUSION:** Older adults experienced substantial decreases in life-space mobility during the COVID-19 pandemic, and this unexpected change impacted their QoL. Providers should be particularly watchful for the consequences of abrupt life-space restrictions on frail individuals.

### Referência

SARAIVA, M. D. et. al. The Impact of Frailty on the Relationship between Life-Space Mobility and Quality of Life in Older Adults during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *J. Nutr. Health. Aging.*, Nova York, v. 25, n. 4, 2021. Disponível em : <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33786560/>. Acesso em: 25 ago. 2022

## 9. COVID-19 pandemic reduces the negative perception of oral health-related quality of life in adolescents

Doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11136-021-02757-w>

### Resumo

**PURPOSE:** As people around the world are facing the Covid-19 outbreak, their perception of oral health problems could be changed. This study aimed to evaluate the immediate effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on oral health-related quality of life (OHRQoL) of adolescents.

**METHODS:** A cohort study with schoolchildren from southern Brazil was conducted. Data on adolescents' OHRQoL were collected from December 2019 to February 2020 (T1), before the Brazilian Covid-19 outbreak. Posteriorly, the data were collected again in June and July of 2020 (T2), under the Brazilian Covid-19 outbreak. The OHRQoL was assessed using the Brazilian short version of the CPQ11-14. Demographic and socioeconomic characteristics and the degree of social distancing were also assessed. Changes in OHRQoL between T1 and T2 were evaluated by adjusted Multilevel Poisson regression models for repeated measures.

**RESULTS:** From 290 individuals evaluated at T1, 207 were reevaluated at T2 (response rate of 71.3%). The overall CPQ11-14 mean score was significantly lower during the pandemic, reducing from 10.8 at T1 to 7.7 at T2. This significant reduction was also observed for all CPQ domains, indicating a lower negative impact of oral conditions on adolescents' quality of life during the pandemic. Adolescents from families that had a middle or low degree of social distancing during the pandemic and whose parents were harmed in employment had higher CPQ11-14 scores.

**CONCLUSION:** Overall and specific-domains CPQ-14 scores were significantly lower during the Brazilian Covid-19 outbreak, indicating a decrease in the perception of oral health problems by adolescents over that period.

### Referência

KNORST, Jessica Klöckner et al. COVID-19 pandemic reduces the negative perception of oral health-related quality of life in adolescents. *Qual. Life Res.*, Oxford, n. 30, v.6, jun. 2021. Disponível em: <https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/global-literature-on-novel-coronavirus-2019-ncov/resource/pt/covidwho-1039219>. Acesso em: 25 ago. 2022.

## 10. Qualidade de vida e comportamento alimentar de pacientes com obesidade durante a pandemia por COVID-19

Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/1518-8345.5238.3502>

### Resumo

**Objetivo:** verificar a qualidade de vida e o comportamento alimentar de pacientes com obesidade durante a pandemia por COVID-19.

**Método:** estudo transversal com 68 pacientes atendidos em ambulatório de cirurgia bariátrica em hospital universitário do sul do Brasil. A coleta de dados foi realizada por telefone, com perguntas sobre o perfil dos participantes e o distanciamento social; também foram utilizados questionários de qualidade de vida e de comportamento alimentar. Para a análise de dados, foram utilizados o modelo de regressão logística, a correlação de Spearman e os testes U de Mann-Whitney e t de Student, para amostras independentes.

**Resultados:** a qualidade de vida geral foi de 57,03 pontos e o comportamento alimentar que apresentou maior pontuação foi a restrição cognitiva (61,11 pontos). Grande parte dos pacientes (72,1%) estava fazendo distanciamento social e 27,9% não haviam mudado a rotina. A chance de fazer isolamento foi 3,16 vezes maior para os pacientes que estavam casados. Existe uma correlação positiva entre os domínios do questionário de qualidade de vida e a restrição cognitiva das perguntas sobre o comportamento associado ao hábito alimentar.

**Conclusão:** verificou-se que os participantes apresentaram tendência em ter uma melhor qualidade de vida conforme a restrição cognitiva aumentava.

### Referência

FOPPA, Luciana; MOTA, Ana Laura Rodriguez da; MORAIS, Eliane Pinheiro de. Qualidade de vida e comportamento alimentar de pacientes com obesidade durante a pandemia por COVID-19. **Rev. latinoam. enferm.** (Online), Ribeirão Preto, v. 29, 2021. Disponível em: <https://www.scielo.br/j/rlae/a/7HsWYHFzns76sDqTzpTZF7m/abstract/?lang=pt>. Acesso em: 25 ago. 2022



Clique [aqui](#) e confira os demais artigos

O que você achou deste Boletim?  
Sua opinião é muito importante para nós!  
Acesse: [boletimbibliocovid\\_suaopiniaio](#)

## Expediente

### Coordenação do Projeto

Viviane Veiga (ICICT- Coordenadora da Rede de Bibliotecas Fiocruz)

Patrícia Mendes (ICICT/CRBF)

Adriano da Silva (ENSP/BibCLAVES)

Gizele Ribeiro (ICICT/BibSP)

### Referencistas responsáveis

Mayara Alves (Fiocruz Petrópolis/BibPFI)

### Apoio

Isabella Pereira - Bolsista (ICICT/CRBF)

Açucena Costa Lima (estagiária da Rede de Bibliotecas FIOCRUZ)

### Projeto gráfico

Luciana Rocha Mariz Clua – Multimeios | ICICT | FIOCRUZ

### Diagramação

Luciana Rocha Mariz Clua – Multimeios | ICICT | FIOCRUZ

Isabella Pereira - Bolsista (ICICT/CRBF)

Açucena Costa Lima (estagiária da Rede de Bibliotecas FIOCRUZ)

**Ilustração BiblioCovid:** Luciana Rocha Mariz Clua - Multimeios | ICICT | FIOCRUZ

**Imagens:** Pixabay

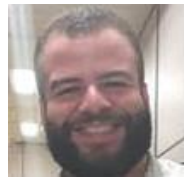
## Rede de Referencistas da Rede de Bibliotecas Fiocruz



Viviane Veiga  
ICICT/CRBF



Patricia Mendes  
ICICT/CRBF



Adriano da Silva  
ENSP/BibCLAVES



Martha Silveira  
Fiocruz Bahia/BibIGM



Gizele Ribeiro  
ICICT/BibSP



Adagilson Silva  
Fiocruz PE/BibIAM



Adrienne Oliveira  
COC/BHCS



Arlete Santos  
ENSP/BibCESTEH



Giovania Santos  
de Jesus  
ICICT/CRBF



Glauce de Oliveira  
Pereira  
ICICT/BibSP



Marise Terra  
Lachini - COC/BHCS



Marluce Maciel  
Antelo - EPSJV/  
BibEB



Mayara Alves  
Fiocruz Petrópolis/  
BibPFI



Vera Queiróz  
ENSP/BibGESTEC



Nuzia Santos  
Fiocruz Minas  
BibMINAS



Rachel Alves  
Pereira Azevedo  
COC/ BHCS



Renata Azeredo  
EPSJV/BibEB



Janaína Leal  
INCQS/BIBINCQS



Isabella Pereira  
ICICT/CRBF