Record Nr. UNINA9910797038403321 Autore Jerome Jessica Scott Titolo A right to health: medicine, marginality, and health care reform in northeastern Brazil / / by Jessica Scott Jerome Austin, Texas:,: University of Texas Press,, 2015 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 0-292-76663-7 Edizione [First edition.] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (192 p.) Collana Louann Atkins Temple women & culture series;; book 37 Disciplina 362.10981 Soggetti Health care reform - History - Brazil Medical care - Brazil Medical policy - History - Brazil Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Pirambu: historical and contemporary accounts of citizenship in a favela -- A history of welfare and the poor in Ceara -- Democratizing health care: health councils in Pirambu -- Prescribing knowledge: farmacia viva and the rationalization of traditional medicine -- Favors, rights, and the management of illness -- Public and private medical care for a new generation in Pirambu -- Conclusion: a politics of health. In 1988, a new health care system, the Sistema Unico de Saúde (Unified Sommario/riassunto Health Care System or SUS) was formally established in Brazil. The system was intended, among other goals, to provide universal access to health care services and to redefine health as a citizen's right and a duty of the state. A Right to Health explores how these goals have unfolded within an urban peripheral community located on the edges of the northeastern city of Fortaleza. Focusing on the decade 1998–2008 and the impact of health care reforms on one low-income neighborhood. Jessica Jerome documents the tensions that arose between the ideals of the reforms and their entanglement with pervasive socioeconomic inequality, neoliberal economic policy, and generational tension with the community. Using ethnographic and

> historical research, the book traces the history of political activism in the community, showing that, since the community's formation in the early 1930s, residents have consistently fought for health care services.

In so doing, Jerome develops a multilayered portrait of urban peripheral life and suggests that the notion of health care as a right of each citizen plays a major role not only in the way in which health care is allocated, but, perhaps more importantly, in how health care is understood and experienced.