



Experiences of working conditions in musicians of a Symphony Orchestra of Ecuador; a phenomenological approach

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Abstract

In our study we will know the experiences of the working life conditions of the musicians of a Symphony Orchestra of Ecuador, due to their national and international cultural significance, who are immersed in some risk factors. The need to promote the design and implementation of public policies is considered imperative. The objective is to understand the working life conditions of the musicians of the symphony orchestra. The study methodology is qualitative with a phenomenological design. A perspective that goes etic and emic is employed. Results, the analysis of qualitative data was obtained through three phases: description, reduction or theming, and interpretation. Conclusions, that the relationships lived as a family are the main axis of cultural heritage, and with their coworkers, coexistence translates into joys, emotions, competition, ego, fame and above all sacrifice. In the lived space they are rehearsals and concerts, in which they have dedicated many hours to their profession, sacrificing normal situations at their age from a very young age. Findings, of working life conditions, are the ergonomic risk factors predominantly due to the presence of injuries due to osteomucular disorders frequently noted, which lead to absenteeism from work, for recurrent periods. However, the codes that emerge in the in-depth interviews, It is the love of music, regardless of its sacrifice and the discipline that its profession implies.

Aging and chronic diseases: from vulnerabilities to fragility

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Abstract

Chronic diseases such as HIV infection or diabetes increases the risk of developing comorbidities earlier than the general population. In turn, it can anticipate the onset of disability and increase a social and psychological vulnerability. Aging also tends to be linked to social vulnerability, and situations of discrimination. Aging, disease and discrimination can lead to a deteriorated identity, discredit and isolation, which can increase people's fragility, understood as a multidimensional entity that includes the physical, physiological, psychological and social dimensions. The research on people living with HIV was conducted in France, and coordinated by Rommel Mendes-Leite. Data collection was carried out in 2013 at three hospitals in the Lyon region, where 45 peoples, women and men aged 50 years or more were interviewed. Data analysis followed the Grounded Theory method. The research on people living with type 1 and type 2 diabetes was conducted by me in Lisbon, Portugal, in a hospital and in a health center. I conducted 30 semi-directive interviews between 2018 and 2020. A content analysis was carried out, following the Grounded Theory. Looking at the results, there are several points in common, related to the issues of limitations and suffering caused by chronic diseases and aging: social isolation, impoverishment, the importance of medical monitoring and relationships with professionals health, and the therapeutic management needed in long-term illnesses. The management of chronic diseases is linked to the: socioeconomic status, education level, living environment, gender, place of residence, etc. These factors have varying importance depending on the baggage of values, beliefs and knowledge each individual carry. The result is a set of representations and ways of doing that have a subjective side but that are also defined by the context of life. This work was developed within the framework of the strategic plan of ISCTE-IUL, CRIA, UIDB/ 04038/2020.